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JANUARY 7, 1986 Hearing Date\_\_\_ Time: 9:00 A.M. REPRESENTING LOCATION Les Clement 0,00 RATESIA Daniel Moore Artesia · 0 C D Mabulhan Kellahen Kellahen Landa De Karen Chippen Tracy & Coca William J. Jan Byram Santa Fe Santa de Tempbell and Hack Sent a Fe Souther Union Exploration Lucian Keno Mark Costello Douston 7x Chevron U.S.A. Northwest Pipeline Warren Curlis SLC What Roden Law Film Santa Fe Vaul Cooter EPNG E. Paso JOHNF NANCE E. Pasa EPNG H. L KENDRICK Marta Henderson ARCO CO Y Elas midland DENVER Bob hibb, TENNERO OL IR Boke Kendush Eller Hatural Box 22 Pour SLC NWP Larry Carson Brent Take NWY Pol Polo

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### NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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	SANTA	FE	_,	NEW	MEXICO

FEBRUARY 26, 1986 Time:9:00 A.M. Hearing Date\_

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William & Fair	Jamphell + Black, P.A.	South Le
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SANTA	FE	,	NEW	MEXI CO

Hearing Date FEBRUARY 26, 1986 Time: 9:00 A.M.

NAME	REPRESENTING	LOCATION
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Hearing Date NOVEMBER 19, 1985 Time: 9:00 A.M.

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1	STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
2	STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG.
3	SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
4	19 November 1985
5	COMMISSION HEARING
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7	IN THE MATTER OF:
8	Application of the Oil Conservation CASE Commission on its own motion to rescind 8749 Order No. R-1670, as amended, to recodify
9	and amend the General Rules and Regulations for the prorated gas pools therein and to
10	amend the special gas prorationing rules for certain prorated gas pools in northwest
11	and southeast New Mexico.
12	
13	BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets, Chairman Ed Kelley, Commissioner
14	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
15	
16	APPEARANCES
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2	For Northwest Pipeline: Paul Cooter
3	Attorney at Law RODEY LAW FIRM
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STAMETS: We'll call next,

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**5** 

witness.

sons?

then, Case 8749, which is the application of Oil Conservation Commission on its own motion to rescind Order No. R-1670, as amended, to recodify and amend the General Rules and Regulations for the prorated gas pools contained therein, and to amend the special gas prorationing rules for those — all the prorated pools in southeast New Mexico and northwest New Mexico, with the exception of those few pools which are on set allowables, and all the pools are listed in today's docket.

MR.

MR. TAYLOR: May it please the Commission, my name is Jeff Taylor. I'm Attorney for the Gas Proration Rules Study Committee and the Oil Conservation Division, and I believe we'll have three witnesses today.

MR. STAMETS: Are there any other appearances today, anyone else who plans at this time to present testimony in this case?

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MR.}}$$  COOTER: Mr. Commissioner, Paul Cooter, with the Rodey Firm.

We would probably present one

MR. STAMETS: Any other per-

I'd like to have all those who

A Well, for the last several years, starting in July of 1955, I went to work for the Oil Conservation Division and worked until January, 1980 as a District Engineer or a Supervisor in Aztec, New Mexico.

Since January of 1980 I've been a consulting engineer in the San Juan Basin.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  TAYLOR: I tender the witness as an expert in this field.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Kendrick, are you also appearing here today as the Chairman of the committee appointed by the Division Director to study the gas proration situation?

A Yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: The witness is considered qualified.

Q Mr. Kendrick, could you please briefly give us the background of the Gas Proration Rule Study Committee, including such things as the charge given to the Committee, what type of membership was on it, and when it met, before we get into the substance of your recommendations?

A The charge to the Committee was to simplify and clarify the gas proration rules of the State of New Mexico.

I think we started, probably, in February

of last year. We had several meetings discussing the general rules and I personally did not read the General Proration Rules for the southeastern part of the state. I thought they were pretty well comparable to the northwest part of the state, and I relied on the Committee members representing producers and pipeliners from the southeast part of the state to keep the Committee advised as to the problems in the southeast part of the state.

Q So did the Committee look not only at the general rules but the special pool rules, but the special rules were looked at from people living in those parts of the state that were affected?

A Yes. The -- after we had pretty well agreed on a set of general gas proration rules for the State of New Mexico, then the special pool rules for the northwest part of the state were addressed by a committee of people in the San Juan Basin, and the rules for the southeast part of the state were addressed by a committee represented by producers and pipeliners from the southeast part of New Mexico.

Q And as a representative of the Gas Proration Rules Study Committee you're going to present the recommendations on the general rules, as well as the special pool rules for northwest New Mexico?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Why don't you just start with the

first of the General Rules for the prorated gas pools of New Mexico, and go through your recommendations for us?

A The primary work for the -- or the accomplishments of the Committee was to refine the language of the existing rules, with very minor changes in content.

We did add three new rules at the request of either the staff here at Santa Fe or because of some changes in the proration rules that occurred immediately before we went to work, or even after we went to work.

The page just handed to the Commission represents a recap of the adjustments we made, other than rearrangements of the paragraphs or refinements in the terminology.

We added a section at the beginning of the rules for definitions, which was not in the prior arrangement. I think that the definitions might could have some other terms included which we found in attempting to revise the mechanics of assigning of allowables and we devised a longer list of definitions and if the Commission would like to review those as suggestions that might be added in here, copies will be made available.

During the Legislative Session last spring Statute 70-2-16 was revised to not require preliminary nominations, so the paragraph dealing with preliminary nominations was deleted from the Gas Proration Rules.

A Yes.

Exhibit Two is the recap that I referred to, being the Committee recommended changes and relates to rule numbers as shown on Exhibit One.

Exhibit Three is a partial index; shows the rule number identified in the column "new" being the title of the paragraphs in the Exhibit One and relates back to paragraph identities in R-1670.

About two weeks ago I mailed a similar page with the latest revision. The lefthand column in that page identified the paragraph numbers as in the Committee's latest report and not in R-1670.

But the one passed out here today relates to R-1670 and that column is identified as R-1670.

I'm sorry that the column R-1670 does not include all of the paragraphs in R-1670 and identify where they went in this rule so that it was brought to my attention last night that part of R-1670 Rule 4 is not identified in this column and so it consequently requires a lot of research to find it in what is identified today as Exhibit One.

Q Okay. I believe we're previously gone over your recommendations regarding new Rules 1 and 3(a).

Could we now move to the next recommendation of the Committee?

1 In Rule 5(a) and 5(b), formerly Rule 2 8(c), excuse me, Rule 8 -- or excuse me, 9(b)(c) and 8(c), 3 the paragraph was entitled Nonmarginal GPU Allowables. did relate back to R-1670 in the southeast but this para-5 graph we attempted to identify the allowable calculation for 6 either 100 percent acreage or acreage and deliverability 7 combinations and allowables by subparagraphs in Rules 5(a) 8 and 5(b). Rule 9 5(b)2 we brought in a new rule entitled New Connect Maximum Producing Period. This deals 10 with new wells tied to a gas gathering system and reads 11 follows, entitled, New Connect --12 MR. STAMETS: Just a second, 13 Mr. --14 Α Excuse me. 15 MR. STAMETS: -- Kendrick. 16 -- on your Rule 5(a) and (b), should that be Rule 5, refer-17 ring to Exhibit Two, should that be Rule 5(a)1 and 2? No, sir. It would be Rule 5(a), 18 paragraphs 1 and 2, subparagraphs 1 and 2 (a) and (b), and 19 Rule 5(b), so --20 MR. STAMETS: Okay, I see. 21 Α So that the --22 MR. STAMETS: -- 5(b) --23 -- subparagraphs under 5(a) and 5(b) are Α 24

included in the --

MR. STAMETS: 5(a)2 talks about general nonmargnial allowables; 5(b) then talks about allowables in newly connected wells in both --

A Yes.

MR. STAMETS: Okay.

A So in the calculation of allowables we -the subparagraphs would go with 5 paragraph (a) and -- paragraph 5(a) and paragraph 5(b).

MR. STAMETS: And also I think something that you haven't pointed out to this time is that you've also consolidated what were formerly two sets of rules, a set of rules for the southeast and a set of rules for the northwest, so that they're now one single set of rules.

A That was our intent, yes.

MR. STAMETS: Okay. Thank you.

A The new Rule 5(b)2, New Connect Maximum Producing Period, says:

"No well located in a pool where deliverability is an allwoable factor shall be permitted to produce more than 120 days after the date of first delivery without a deliverability test.

Any well shut in for failure to file a deliverability test may be assigned producing authorizaion

by the Division District Office for purposes of conducting such test.

Except as provided in Rule 6, all production following connection, including the volume of test production, shall be charged against the GPU's regular allowable when assigned. Any resulting allowable shall be effective on the date that the delinquent deliverability test is received in the appropriate Division District Office."

The intent of this is set out to penalize the producer for failing to comply with the regulations in that the normal allowable assignment would be up to 90 days retroactive from the date the test is received, toward the date of connection but not ahead of the date of connection in normal operations.

If the producer fails to accomplish and file the test within the 90 day period, he would only receive 90 days retroactive allowable from the date the test is received up to 120 days.

After 120 days there would be no retroactive allowable from the date the test was received by the District Office, and thus encourage the producer to have his test filed within the specified time period.

Q Just for clarification purposes, Mr Kendrick, is this new rule proposed because of problems with getting deliverability tests on wells and enforcements re-

lating to that?

A Yes. We have had wells that produced for periods up to a year without having filed a test and consequently wound up extremely overproduced and the Division failed to contact the operator or the pipeline company and attract their attention to such a problem and consequently it wound up with the operator or producer being grossly overproduced and causing the well to be shut in for a sustained period of time where a judicious application of the rules would not have let that happen.

Q Okay, would you continue, then, with your recommendations on Rule 8?

A In Rule 8, entitled Minimum Allowables, minimum allowables have been a fact of life in the San Juan Basin for a lot of years. I did not realize until last night that minimum allowbles have never been in effect in the Permian Basin.

In R-1670, I think it was issue X, minimum allowable was reduced from 1000 MCF per month to 250 MCF per month in the San Juan Basin.

This committee elected to take the minimum allowable volume from R-1670 for the northwest and put it into Special Pool Rules so that if the Division elected to adjust the minimum allowables for any one pool it would not cause all of the producers in all pools to be concerned

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but that only one, the producers in one pool would be identified as looking for the change in the minimum allowables.

I have been advised that there will be some other testimony related to minimum allowable presented later today by people from the southeast part of New Mexico.

On Rule 9(d), Wells Exempt from Deliverability Testing, San Juan Basin, we got this written into the general proration rules and it might would better be placed in the testing manual, rather than exempting wells in the San Juan Basin in the general rules, and just make the test exemptions as part of the testing manual and delete this paragraph.

Rule 11(c), Exception to Shut-in for Overproduction. The Committee reviewed this paragraph, which authorized the Director of the Division to grant relief to a producer to make overproduction at a lesser rate than shut-in every day of every month because of lease validation problems and other hardship cases and authorized the Director to provide for production of up to 500 per month.

The minimum allowable in the San Juan Basin is now set at 250 MCF per month and economic factors have changed sufficiently to where that 250 MCF per month would provide enough money to pay a little tax and royalty and so the Committee thought that they could live with the

250 MCF per month allocation, and therefore we recommend the reduction from 500 MCF per month to 250 MCF per month for the minimal rate production authorized by the Director.

On Rule 11(f) we brought in a new rule in the general proration rules dealing with hardship gas wells.

Hardship gas well classification is a rather recent category of wells authorized by the Division and this is the first hearing on R-1670 since the hardship gas well classification has been established.

This new rule reads as follows:

"If a GPU containing a hardship gas well is overproduced, the operator must take necessary steps to reduce production in order to reduce the overproduction.

Any overproduction existing at the time of designation of a well as a hardship gas well, or accruing to the GPU thereafter, shall be carried forward until such time as it is made up by underproduction.

No GPU containing a hardship gas well, which GPU is overproduced, shall be permitted to produce at a rate higher than the minimum production rate" -- or excuse me -- "producing rate authorized by the Division."

For those not familiar with the hardship gas well classification, the usual order that I have seen from the Division sets out a minimal volume of gas that the purchaser should take to prevent waste at that wellsite to

give some relief to the producer.

Q Mr. Kendrick, what you're doing here is taking language that generally is found in individual orders on hardship wells and putting it into a general rule, right?

A Yes.

Q Okay.

A But it is entered here to prevent giving a hardship gas well a distinct advantage over other wells in a pool.

Rules 12(a) and 12(b), identified as Classification Period, changed the length of the classification periods from three months to four months. A classification period is a period at the end of which the administrative division here in Santa Fe reviews the allowable production history of the wells within the pools and classifies wells from nonmarginal to marginal to qualify. Currently that goes on three times a year plus the one at the end of the proration period. This would eliminate one of those and eliminate that additional amount of work.

Rule 17 deals with noncompliance. I have reviewed this. This may be more my personal remark than the Committee remark, but Rule 17 provides for a penalty to producers for failing to comply with these rules.

It fails to provide any penalty for purchasers for noncompliance with their share of these rules.

The Division might would like to provide a type of penalty for the purchaser.

Essentially what this rule says, that if anybody is in noncompliance, the purchaser is not penalized, the producer is always penalized.

Rule 19 is a new rule, Notice of Margnal Shut-in. It's recommended by the Division staff. It says that, Purchasers shall notife the Director any time it is necessary to shut in marginal wells. Such notice shall be made within 30 days following the end of such month and shall include data as may be required by the Director.

This report shall not include wells shut in for required testing, connection of new wells, or wells shut in by the Director."

I'd like to apologize to all the Committee members because of my delay in getting this thing -getting these paragraphs rearranged. I did rearrange them
last week and mailed a copy to everybody and I'm not sure
that they had time to read those, but I revised these into a
category that I thought was more reasonable than what we had
before.

Q In summary, Mr. Kendrick, these new proposed rules for the general rules for the prorated gas pools in New Mexico are intended to replace what are now rules issued under Order R-1670, correct?

1		20		
2	A Ye:	s, in		
3	Q A1	right.		
4	A In	all of the state instead of having two		
5	sections of R-1670 rep	presenting, or taking two groups to re-		
	present the state,	one group for the San Juan Basin, one		
6	group for the southeas	st part of the state.		
7	Q Oka	ay. Is that all the testimony you have		
8	regarding the general	rules?		
9	A Yes	S •		
10	Q Le	e's now move well, let me now intro-		
11	duce these exhibits.			
12	We:	ce Exhibits One, Two, and Three pre-		
13	pared by you or under	your supervision and control?		
	A Ye	5.		
14		MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Commissioner,		
15	I'd like to move the	admission of our Exhibits One, Two, and		
16	Three.			
17		MR. STAMETS: The exhibits will		
18	be admitted.	be admitted.		
19		I'd like to ask Mr. Kendrick a		
20	couple questions before	ce you move on from this.		
21				
22	CROSS EXAMINATION			
23	BY MR. STAMETS:			
	Q Mr	. Kendrick, just looking at some of the		
24	chings that I see here	e, for example, in the definitions, we		
25	•			

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we -- you are proposing to define that a gas proration unit,
as I recall in the way the rules are written now they are
primarily discussing wells, and because of all the infill
drilling, is that why the GPU is -- is defined here and why

it's used throughout these rules?

A The term GPU, representing gas proration unit, was defined in our definitions and we attempted to replace the term "well" throughout this whole set of general proration rules where GPU was applicable.

The word "well" does appear in cases like in hardship gas wells, and things like that, but the term "well" in our attempt was to be used only when it related to a well, whether it be on a single well unit or multi-well unit, if we were talking about a well we identified it as "well" but we attempted to cause proration units to be identified as GPU's in all instances that we intended to talk about the entire proration unit.

Q That's part of the modernization process that you've gone to in preparing these rules.

A Yes, and simplication or -- or trying to cause this to talk about the thing, because if you talk about wells or a well on the proration unit, it gets tobe a lot of confusion.

Q I notice you also added paragraph headings here, which would lead the reader to figure out what

1 he's trying to, or where he should look; for example, page three you talk about Standard Unit Spacing, 2 3 Size and Variance, and so on. We thought that would be an assist 4 Α everyone reading the rules. 5 6 Q Okay. 7 MR. STAMETS: Are there any 8 other questions about what Mr. Kendrick has testified to to this point? 9 10 MR. PEARCE: May I? 11 MR. STAMETS: Yes. 12 MR. PEARCE: I haven't even en-13 tered an appearance. 14 15 OUESTIONS BY MR. PEARCE: Mr. Kendrick, I'm W. Perry Pearce, of the 16 17 Santa Fe law firm of Montgomery and Andrews. 18 I'd like for you to go back up your sheet 19 to Rule 5(b)2, and I'm looking at Exhibit Number Two, al-20 though the language is the same Exhibit One. 21 During your testimony, sir, you discussed 22 that this rule was intended to penalize operators who 23 duced wells for extended periods of time without doing 24 deliverability tests.

You also mentioned, as I recall,

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Kendrick, if

1 something about there being a regular 90-day retroactive al-2 lowable assignment? Did I understand that correctly? 3 Α Up to 90 days, yes, sir. 4 0 Could you explain how that system works a 5 little more fully? 6 Α I would refer you back to the Rule 5(b)1, 7 Mr. Pearce, which would be on the lower part of page 7, and in Rule 5(b)1(B) paragraph 2, which is actually on the top of page 8, in the procedure for assigning allowables to new 10 wells under that paragraph, the paragraph 5(b)2 says: " A 11 deiverability factor allowable will be assigned the later 12 [date] of: 13 The date of first delivery; or a) 14 90 days prior to the date of receipt of the de-15 liverability test report at the appropriate Division Dis-16 trict Office." 17 And what this -- the effect of that lan-18 guage is, in fact, to allow up to 90 days retroactive as-19 signment of gas allowable that --20 Α Yes. 21 That does? Q 22 Yes. 23 W I'm sorry to be so slow but I really am 24 this morning.

I read this correctly it's only that the deliverability portion, that the well has already been assigned its acreage portion of the allowable under -- under paragraph 1 of that 5(b) 1 (B).

It says, "An acreage factor allowable will be assigned the later of the date of" first delivery of gas to the purchaser or the approval of Form C-102 or 104.

So that will be assigned early on and it's only the deliverability portion which is subject to any retroactivity.

A Yes, but then Rule 5(b) 2 says that if he fails to take a test within 120 days the proration unit will be shut in.

MR. STAMETS: Right, but he still had that first 120 days acreage allowable.

A Had that opportunity to take a test, yes.

MR. STAMETS: And he --

MR. PEARCE: Excuse me for getting in the middle, but as I understand it, he does not lose the 120 days of acreage allowable just because he did not timely do his deliverability test and submit that, or does he lose that deliverability?

A I have no objection to him losing the whole allowable.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Kendrick, I, in reading Rule 5(b)2, I don't see where as it's currently worded that that would happen. It looks to me as though he gets that 120 days but he -- acreage allowable, but he never gets any retroactive deliverability allowable.

That would come into play once that test was filed.

A I think this is one of the things that if the Commission accepts these recommendations to be reviewed by them in writing a rule, that someone in the Division staff is going to have to make that decision.

Q I, as I understand it, under the present system, one can get 90 days of retroactive deliverability allowable if you timely submit a deliverability test.

You lose that ability to get 90 days retroactive allowable -- I'm not arguing, I'm asking if that is the intent of this. I just -- I want to be able to tell people what that will mean.

Do you believe that if a deliverability test is delivered on the 121st day after connection that that well operator will not be granted 90 days of deliverability allowable on that well, as Rule 5(b) 1 and 2 are currently written?

A Yes.

Q Okay, just so we know what it says.

A That was the intent of the last sentence in the paragraph that says that any resulting allowable should be effective on the date the delinquent deliverability test is received by the appropriate District office, that no retroactive allowable would be assigned to a delinquent test.

Of course, the -- based on the history I have with the Division, one could appeal and ask that an allowable be assigned for a hardship case; some decision could be made later down the road, but as a rule of thumb, I think that the limit ought to be set to no retroactive.

Q All right, sir, with regard to Rule 19, shown on your Exhibit One and Exhibit Two?

A Page thirteen?

Q Page thirteen of Exhibit One and the bottom of Exhibit Number Two. as I understand what that says now, no operator -- no purchaser, operator, nobody has any way of knowing what that reporting requirement is going to be at that time -- at this time, is that correct? I can't tell from that rule what I'm supposed to do, frankly.

A That's true. I think that the wording of this rule means that the purchaser would pick up the telephone and call the Director and find out what type of information he wanted on that report and then provide that information.

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Q Was there any discussion in the Committee study of what that reporting requirement would be?

> No, sir. Α

Q Thank you.

> MR. PEARCE: I have nothing

further, sir.

MR. STAMETS: Presumably, if you had a very friendly and benign director, those requirements would be quite minimal.

MR. PEARCE: I'm always looking

for one of those.

I have one ques-MR. COOTER:

tion for Mr. Kendrick.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. COOTER:

Let me direct your attention, if I may, Q to Rule 13(a), which appears on page 11.

The time period referenced therein is twelve months. Was it not the consensus of the Committee and in fact the Committee Report as originally drafted, that that time period would be four months?

Α The classification period is identified in Rule 12(a) at the top of page 11, as being four months, and I failed to get that changed. It was identified in the

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1	Committee as three	months, but the reference in the middle
2	of paragraph 13(a	) is the average monthly allowable during
3	the period or	prior twelve months, was discussed at the
4	Committee and us	ing the twelve month average allowable
5	rather than the	period average allowable would provide a
6	whole lot better	basis for classification, in my personal
7	opinion.	
8	Q	I understand that, Mr. Kendrick. I was
9	just asking for t	he as the Committee which you chaired
10	resolved or establ	ished that time period, was it not a four
11	month period tha	t was then changed as you set out in your
12	transmittal memora	ndum to a twelve month period?
13	А	Yes. That was one of the changes, and I
14	failed to get it o	n the Exhibit Two, yes.
15	Q	But in your memorandum of November 7,
16	that was to the me	mbers of the Rules Study Committee, that
17	was your proposal	that that time period be changed to twelve
18	months, as in your	
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	exhibit as offered.
21	A	Yes.
2.2	Q	Thank you.
23		MR. STAMETS: Any other ques-
24	tions?	

Mr. Nutter.

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points, Mr. Stamets.

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Clarification MR. NUTTER:

MR. STAMETS: All right. Since

you are a noted former Division expert on gas prorationing, I think your views and queries would be most beneficial.

MR. NUTTER: Well, I'm stumped by a lot of these. I've got to learn here this morning.

OUESTIONS BY MR. NUTTER:

Mr. Kendrick, on the first page of your proposed rules here, you, at the bottom of the page, you've got the definition of a gas purchaser, and I don't know what a gas purchaser is after reading these rules.

I'd ask you, does gas purchaser, as used in these rules, mean any first taker and does first taker include the actual purchaser or the actual physical transporter of the gas?

I'm thinking in the case of a carriage, gas carriage situation.

Α The gas purchaser is identified here as the first taker and that's at the first measurement point.

Well, but "taker" is not clear in my Q mind.

It is the transporter or pipeline company Α or purchaser --

Q Well now, you've got an "or" there and it could be one or the other, then.

A No, it -- they're -- they're all the same point. It's whoever takes the gas through the first meter.

Q Whether he's the purchaser or not?

A Right.

Q So it's the first transporter, then.

A That's true.

Q It's not the first purchaser.

A Well, under these rules the Committee elected to use the term "purchaser" as the identity and we identified the purchaser here as the first taker of gas at -- and that's the mechanical, the owner of the mechanical connections of the well.

Q That's the physical taker and not necessarily the purchaser, then.

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay, just wanted to clarify that point, Mr. Kendrick.

Now on page four in the provisions for establishing a nonstandard gas proration unit, I believe the previous rules provided that there has to be a presumption that the acreage included in the nonstandard proration unit is productive of gas from the pool, and that presumption is no longer required here.

Is there a reason for that or is it an oversight, or what?

A I don't -- don't recall that being discussed at the Committee. Of course, we've been two years in this discussion, and this was one of the early on things that we discussed, and I don't recall any intent to remove anything that said we required presumption that the entire unit was being productive.

Q I believe that was a requirement for non-standard proration units in both the northwest and the southeast and now it's not in here for the general rules applying to both areas.

The Division may want to -- or Commission may want to consider that elimination, that provision that's being eliminated.

MR. PEARCE: For clarification could we get the person asking the question to read that sentence out of the old rules?

MR. NUTTER: Yes, sir.

MR. PEARCE: Please.

MR. NUTTER: I'll read it out

of both rules, Mr. Pearce.

MR. PEARCE: Thank you.

MR. NUTTER: In Section 70, in

section -- Rule 5(b)3(D), for a nonstandard proration unit,

 Rule 1670 reads, "the entire nonstandard gas proration unit may reasonable be presumed to be productive of gas from the designated gas pool."

In the southeast rules of 1670, in Rule 5(c)3(D) it states, "the entire nonstandard gas proration unit may reasonabley be presumed to be productive of gas from the designated gas pool."

MR. PEARCE: Is that just a sentence standing by itself, sir?

MR. NUTTER: It's one of one, two, three, four, five, it's one of five separate sentences standing by themselves in the Rule 3 of -- Section 3 of Rule 5.

MR. PEARCE: Thank you, sir, I apologize for interrrupting.

Now, on page 6, Mr. Kendrick, under Nominations you've discussed here in the case of one gas purchaser, if more than one gas purchaser is involved, for example, in the case of a split connection, traded gas, or when the producer gathers his own gas and delivers it to another purchaser at a central delivery point, the purchasers may mutually authorize, agree to authorize one of the purchasers to file the whole nomination.

Would this also be the case where a purchaser would be nominating for a gas marketing division of that company that sells gas on the spot market?

A Yes, anywhere that multiple ownership may be considered or, for instance, in contract carried gas, the taker of the gas would not necessarily be the buyer and the physical taker at the wellhead, or where split connections occur, so that more than one connection is at the wellhead.

We attempted to eliminate multiple nominations for the same well.

Q Okay, then the agreement between the purchasers is to be indicated by a formal letter.

Does this letter simply state that company A is going to be nominating for company A and B and C, or does it state that company A will be nominating a certain percentage of its nominations for these various companies, or would there be a breakdown in the nominations so that you could identify how much demand a particular purchaser from that wellhead had in mind for the following month in the nominations?

A I think it was our intent to have one volume identified as the total volume to be taken from the proration unit and nominated by one purchaser.

Q So if a producer had a connection with one fo the companies that was being nominated for in this total nomination, he wouldn't have any idea whether his purchaser was nominating high or low or maybe nominating

nothing at all, then, would he, if there's no breakdown.

A That's true, but we don't find that any different than now. If an operator has a well in the Basin Dakota Pool he has no knowledge as to how much gas that the purchaser is nominating for his well. He's nominating for the --

Q But he has an idea --

A -- pool.

Q -- how much he's nominating for the pool and you wouldn't have any idea here how much the nomination for that company would be for that pool, even.

A Which is like it is today. As I understand it today, the purchasers do not nominate for takes from individual companies or wells. They nominate for takes from the pool, and that's --

Q For their own -- for their own purchase. For their own purchase.

A Whatever he wants to take from the pool, whether it's --

Q Right.

A -- for his own purchase or something he sold down the road, the producer has no idea where -- what gas is sold down the road by the taker of gas.

Q But a company that's in a split connection, a well with a split connection, has an idea of what

 his company is nominating for that pool, anyway, what his purchasing company -- he won't have any idea of what his company is nominating here.

I don't want to quarrel about it, but I think, I think it's obvious that --

A Frankly, I don't seen any difference between this and the current situation.

Excuse me for interrupting, Mr. Nutter, but when we went back through unorthodox well locations, you did remind me of a revision we made which I failed to mention, in that the notice to offset operators for an application for a nonstandard location will be made only to those people who have acreage within the minimal required distance offsetting the boundary of the drill tract.

Q I believe that's in the conformance with the new rules that were adopted by the Commission under its statewide provisions. Is that not correct?

A I'm not -- not related to that, but if, for instance, in the San Juan Basin the minimal requirement for a well is 790 feet from the boundary of the proration unit, then only those people who own acreage within 790 feet of the proposed nonstandard location need be notified.

Q Now, Mr. Kendrick, I still didn't understand exactly why the exception to shut-in for overproduction, as cited in Rule 11(c) on page 10 of your rules has

 been reduced from 500 to 200 MCF of gas per month.

Southeast New Mexico had a provision for 500 MCF and I know minimum allowables in northwest New Mexico are 250, I believe, but why the necessity to curtail a maximum amount of production on a well that's been shut in to 500 MCF a month, especially in view of the fact that this would be applicable to southeast New Mexico, and some of those wells down there, you turn them on for five minutes and they've overproduced 500 MCF, possibly, a month's allowable?

Or they would overproduce 200 MCF.

A In the Committee's opinion, or the --what I think is the opinion of the majority of the people that discussed this at the committee meetings, was that any allowable authorized to the well that forced to be shut-in for overproduction is granting these people a favor to try to keep them out of some kind of problem. It's not a matter to give them a large chunk of the allowable or the market at that situation, it's a provision to salvage this operator from problems that quite likely he generated himself by overproducing his well and not paying attention to this proration.

So it's not a matter that we're penalizing those people, it's that we're giving them less of a chunk of the pie.

of

Mr.

1 The proration unit is already overpro-2 duced to the point of being forcibly curtailed and it's a 3 relief to salvage something from a problem that was ated at that proration unit and not by the other people 5 the pool. 6 0 Well, I realize that, but 250 MCF of gas 7 is a very small amount of gas. 8 I might also add that the 500 MCF number Α generated at a time when the price of gas was about 10 or 15 cents per MCF instead of the current rate of maybe 10 11 or 15, 20 times that. 12 Of course, I don't think either one 13 figures is designed to make the well economic, 14 Kendrick, 500 or 250. 15 No, it's just a matter to have provided 16 enough money to pay some tax or royalty and validate 17 lease. 18 0 Okay, then on page 11, Mr. Kendrick, on 19 Classification of GPU's, you stated that changing the class-20 ification period from three months to four months would eli-21 minate work. 22

Is that the only reason for changing the classification period from three months to four months?

> Α Yes.

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Q Okay. Then in Section 13(a), the

Reclassification to Marginal, you state that after the production date is available any GPU which had an underproduced status at the beginning of the proration period may be classified marginal.

The former rule said that the unit shall be classified as marginal.

What is the difference between "may" and "shall" here, and why is the difference?

A I don't know. I didn't revise that paragraph so I'm not sure of what was in the mind there and I don't think that any change there was intended to change the importance of the word in that particular position.

Q I believe that --

The change that we intended to make in this was to change the average monthly allowable period from a 3 month's average allowable to a 12 month average allowable because the allowables have fluctuated so badly being based on nominations that one month's nomination could cause a substantial number of wells to be classified marginal on a 90 day average but on a 12 months average that would not occur.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Kendrick, as to Mr. Nutter's query there, in the immediate previous paragraph it says that the Director may suspend the reclassification.

Does this "may" and that "may", do those two "mays" tie together?

A I don't think so.

MR. STAMETS: Does it give the Director that same degree of flexibility?

A Well, you have the flexibility in 12(b) so that it doesn't matter if it's carried forward and relates back to 12(b) you have the authority to cancel reclassification period so I see no difference in the paragraphs.

MR. STAMETS: Does that make it consistent then to have those, all of those "mays" in there?

A I think it would.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Pearce, did you want to get in the middle of this?

MR. PEARCE: Does anybody object?

I don't have a set of the old rules in front of me, but looking at the summary sheet which you did, Mr. Kendrick, do you have a set of the old rules?

MR. NUTTER: They're right here if anybody wants to read them.

A Not handy.

MR. PEARCE: It references Rule 16(A) as now being Rule 13(A), and I was wondering whether or not the last part of what is now proposed Rule 13(A), re-

lating to having thirty days from notification to demonstrate to the Director, was that always in there?

MR. NUTTER: No, that used to be fifteen days. It was there but it was fifteen days.

This is a good change.

A And what are you gentlemen referring to as the fifteen days and the thirty days? The rest of us would like to know what the content is you're speaking of.

MR. PEARCE: Okay. The last part of proposed Rule 13(a) says that the operator of any GPU so classified, or other interested party, shall have 30 days after reciept of notification of the marginal classification in which to submit satisfactory evidence to the Division that the GPU is not of marginal character and should not be so classified.

It seems to me that would force the use of "may", but perhaps Mr. Nutter feels --

A In the Committee discussion of this there was a request that we shorten the period for an interested party to bring forth a notice that the classification was in error, so that the correction could be made in the next gas proration schedule being issued, primarily on the premise that the gas proration schedule would be out before the first day of the month and if in fact the parties could determine and get the notice in by the 15th day of the

month, then the new schedule issued later that month could have the correction within it, but when it was pointed out that the schedule for the current month sometimes arrives as late as the 10th and we add 15 days to it, the new schedule is already being extracted from the computer, so it couldn't get there anyhow, so the term 30 days, or the time of 30 days was put in to give the interested parties sufficient time and it would not materially affect the date of change in the next schedule after the notice is received by the Division here in Santa Fe.

MR. NUTTER: Mr. Stamets, while we're on this paragraph, I think I might point out that I believe that the provision for the Director in 12(b) second paragraph up there is more or less on a wholesale scale, which has been accomplished by the Division Director over the last two or three years, but without any specific written authority under the rules to do so, and it's probably a good provision.

The one in the Rule 13(a) is the rule which governs Harold's computer that reads the production versus allowables and reclassifies that well, and I don't think the computer has the option to say "may" or "shall".

Of course if it says "shall", then the well would be reclassified. The producer then

would have his 30 day period in which to come in and ask you to rescind that reclassification.

So I think the "shall" may be applicable in 13(a) while you do have the authority up here in 12(b) to grant the exceptions on a wholesale scale.

I'm not sure how I feel about the 12 months or the 3 months for the reclassification period. As Mr. Kendrick stated, it's probably advantageous because allowables have fluctuated so widely in a 12 month period.

A It may fluctuate on a 90 day period but not so widely on a 12 month period.

MR. NUTTER: But I do support the 30 days for the operators to come in and ask for reclassification back to nonmarginal.

MR. STAMETS: Does that conclude your clarification, Mr. Nutter?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  NUTTER: Yes, sir, that concludes my questions for clarification.

A I'd like to address one that Mr. Nutter brought up on the top of page 11 in Rule 12(a).

I failed to get in this new printout the classification period identified to three times a year instead of four times a year, so those periods would be -- or they are four months each, I'm sorry, three times a year on

four month intervals, and including April the 1st ordinarily are classified.

On the top of page 13 in Rule 18, I failed to (not understood) that Rule number 4(b) down there, which is Rule 5(b)1.

MR. STAMETS: Okay, Rule 18 then is -- references Rule 5(b)1?

A Yes.

MR. STAMETS: Is that a little

"b"?

A Yes, rather than Rule 4(b), it's Rule 5(b)1 in this new arrangement.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Garcia?

QUESTIONS BY MR. GARCIA:

Q Mr. Kendrick, in reference to Rule 13(a) to change the period to a 12 month period from a 4 month period, and in current practice, now, utilizing the term "underproduced" we have not undertaken reclassification of a well that has less than one classification period history, so that a well is one month or two months over currently, and under this new proposal that would be a 3 month old well would not be subject to reclassification because it has not completed enough history to make a determination.

Under this proposal, utilizing a 12 month

fixed average, would we not be better off by applying the same type of language as we have in Rule 11(d), that we would use the monthly average for the number of months available, 12 months, or the number of months available, because within that same scope of fluctuating allowables, if I have to average in several months of zeros or divide by 12, but I only have, say, a 5 or 6 month history, it is going to cause an awful lot of wells to remain as nonmarginal when they should be marginal.

A Yes, the -- if a well produced for a 4 month period and was classified as marginal, then the 4 months allowable would be what would classify that and you couldn't classify anything prior to its date of connection and average -- average in allowables from times before the well was granted an allowable.

MR. GARCIA: I have no further questions.

MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of Mr. Kendrick on this proposition?

You may proceed to what I presume is the special pool rules.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you.

MR. STAMETS: We'll take a fif-

teen minute recess.

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

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MR. STAMETS: The hearing will

Mr. Taylor, you may continue.

### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. TAYLOR:

please come to order.

Q Mr. Kendrick, I've handed you what I've denominated as Exhibit Four-A and Four-B. Would you first tell us what those are and then we'll go through them?

Four-A is my critique of what we attempted to do in the San Juan Basin Special Pool Rules, and Rule Four-B is a copy of the revised rules as they were last at the Committee meetings, plus I think I changed the pool rule numbers in here to match my latest rule arrangement.

MR. TAYLOR: I'd like to point out to the Commission that we have denominated each of the exhibits so far as a Division exhibit, even though these are actually prepared by the Gas Proration Rules Study Committee because the Division and the Committee are essentially acting in tandem and we've just labeled every exhibit as a Division exhibit.

Q Okay, Mr. Kendrick, would you, referring both to your Exhibit Four-A and to the actual proposed rules

which are Four-B, do you just want to go through one by one the proposed changes, highlighting minor changes and explaining major changes?

A I think if I go through Exhibit Four-A, we do have a bunch more copies of these. We didn't have as many copies of the rules as we have of the other proposed changes, if people would like some of those.

The pool rules as written did not specify up front what the vertical limits of the pools were or the date creation or the date of proration in all cases. So we moved this up to an introductory paragraph rather than into a rule number, and so we have the vertical limits, and the date the pool was created and the date that proration was effective in the pools before the pool rules are identified here, in an attempt to maybe save someone some research down in the later paragraphs of the rules.

All rules that -- where the General Rules apply, we attempted to eliminate from the Special Pool Rules; only those places where there is a difference from the General Pool Rules.

And the acreage and proration requirements, we had to identify which of the acreage requirements was necessary and in the San Juan BAsin the footage requirements are spelled in the General Rules so that the footage requirements are not identified -- excuse me, they are iden-

tified in the Special Pool Rules.

y

The Dakota Pool rules has a paragraph which says no Dakota infill well shall be drilled nearer than 900 feet to an existing Dakota well on the same GPU.

In the early days of the Basin Dakota Pool the footage allowed a tolerance to drill within 130 feet of -- or up to 130 feet from any subdivision inner boundary within the 320-acre tract, so this would allow wells to be drilled as close as 130 feet to the center line of the section, so that 920 feet setback is to set back from a well that was drilled at a location that would be off pattern from the current rules, which require 790 feet from the outer boundary of the quarter section.

The Mesaverde Pool and the Dakota Pool have authorization for infill wells, so the paragraphs identifying the requirement for old wells on the drill tracts, or GPU's, to be identified on the well location plats for the infill wells are included in these Special Pool rules that do not occur in the pool rules for the Pictured Cliffs Pool.

In the Basin Dakota proration rules under R-1670 sequence dealing with the Basin Dakota Pool, there were paragraphs relating to oil wells drilled in the Basin Dakota Pool.

It was the Committee's opinion that oil

 well information was not required in the gas proration rules for that pool.

So we eliminated the paragraph dealing with oil wells drilled in the Dakota formation.

In the Blanco Mesaverde Pool there is a line from the northwest to the southeast which identifies the separation point because of the Chacra formation occurring in the southwest part of the Basin and not in the northeast part of the Basin, so that the vertical limits of the pool change as one crosses the line across the pool and so Rule 25 in the Special Pool Rules identifies the position of the line southwest of which Chacra can occur, northeast of which Chacra does not occur, except by special order.

Special Rule 25 was not used in any of the other pools in the northwest.

In the Blanco Mesaverde Pool Rules, Rules 25 through 33 do not occur in the gas proratio rules because they do not relate to proration. They relate to other factors but not proration, so we did not attempt to classify or revise them.

In the Tapacito Pictured Cliff Pool the early rule provided in part that a well could be drilled no closer than 25 feet from any quarter quarter section or subdivision innerboundary, unquote.

Most of the surveyors and most of the

 operator's representatives tried to locate their wells based on the usual footage requirements of 790 feet from the outer boundary of the quarter section and not closer than 130 feet to the inner boundaries of the quarter section, and the Committee decided that we did not need the tolerance to drill closer than 130 feet to the inner boundary, so we recommend a change and put all the wells in the San Juan Basin being spaced on the same footage pattern in the four prorated pools in the San Juan Basin.

The pool rules for the Basin Dakota and the Blanco Mesaverde are essentially the same except for the paragraph dealing with 920 feet for the location requirements in the Dakota Pool, and the magic line for Exhibit A separating the vertical limits in the Mesaverde Pool.

Those two pool rules are essentially identical.

The pool rules for the two prorated Pictured Cliffs are identical.

Excuse me, there is one other difference in that the special pool rules for the Dakota have the allowable proration split on 40 percent for acreage and -- or acreage times deliverability, and 60 percent on straight acreage, and the Mesaverde Pool has a 75/25 split, but the Pictured Cliffs pool rules essentially are identical.

Q Mr. Kendrick, I've noticed on Exhibit

1 Four-B, which are the actual rules, that the number is not 2 consecutive. Is this because you've only showed those rules 3 which are changing, or why are they numbered the way they 4 are? 5 Α The rules on the Special Pool Rules re-6 late to the General Rule number and all General Rule numbers 7 apply here except those shown by the Special Pool Rules. 8 So these rule numbers track the rule num-Q 9 bers from the General Rules for prorationing and if there is 10 a rule in here it differs and therefore takes precedence 11 over the General Rules? 12 Yes. 13 Is there anything else that Q Okay. 14 want to explain in Exhibits Four-B? 15 Α No, sir, I think it's pretty well 16 covered. 17 Okay. Were Exhibits Four-A and Four-B 18 prepared by you or under your supervision and control? 19 Yes, sir. Α 20 MR. TAYLOR: I would like to 21 then move the admission of Exhibits Four-A and B. 22 MR. STAMETS: These exhibits 23 will be admitted. 24 MR. TAYLOR: And I guess that's 25 all that we have to present directly and we'll have Mr. Kendrick open for questions.

. . .

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Q Mr. Kendrick, on Rule 25 for the Blanco Mesaverde Pool, is it possible that that would be more clear if we included addition language from Order R-5459 that defined the vertical limits? We've got the line here but I don't think we have the formation, or is that --

A Could I refer you to the top of the page one.

Q Okay, I see, that's in the --

A The first paragraph, or first three paragraphs of page one of the Blanco Mesaverde Pools identify the -- that portion out of Order R-5459.

Q Okay.

A But rather than lead off the proration rules with this two-page exhibit of the line, I moved it to Rule 15.

Q Okay. Perhaps there should be a cross reference in each of those, vertical limits, refer also to Rule 25, Rule 25, refer back, also, to --

A I think the reference is in the second paragraph up there, referring to that line, and in parentheses it says "as fully described on Exhibit "A" of Order

1 5459, dated August 1st, 1977, as amended, and in Rule 25 of 2 this order." 3 Okay. Yeah, it does say that, very good. But in the -- in the Exhibit A I did not 5 refer back to the second paragraph but I agree that a double 6 cross index could be handy. 7 MR. STAMETS: Any other ques-8 tions of Mr. Kendrick? 9 10 QUESTIONS BY MR. CHAVEZ: 11 Mr. Kendrick, you do reference Order R-12 5459 as amended, and there is one amendment to that which 13 you may want to reference also in Rule 25. 14 I think I included that amendment for the 15 C&E Well in Township 30 North, Range 11 West. 16 (Not clearly understood.) 17 Α If there are other amendments, we need to 18 bring those forward. 19 MR. STAMETS: Any other ques-20 tions of the witness? 21 He may be excused. 22 MR. TAYLOR: I'll call next Mr. 23 Harold Garcia. 24 25

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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

HAROLD GARCIA,

being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q Mr. Garcia, would you please state your name, place of residence, and employment?

A Harold Garcia; residence in Santa Fe, New Mexico; employed by Oil Conservation Division.

Q Have you previously testified before the Commission and had your credentials as an expert witness accepted?

A Yes, I have.

oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

Q Would you please describe for us your job responsibilities with the Oil Conservation Division?

A I am manager of the Gas Proration System and work as a System Analyst for the Oil Conservation Division.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  TAYLOR: I tender Mr. Garcia as an expert witness.

MR. KENDRICK: Excuse me, Mr. Taylor, would you ask your witness to speak up a little bit?

MR. TAYLOR: Okay, sure will.

1 MR. STAMETS: Besides being a 2 little bit quiet, the witness is qualified. 3 Mr. Garcia, you've reviewed the proposals 4 of the Gas Proration Rules Study Committee, have you not? 5 Yes, I have, sir. Α 6 And you're here today ready to make some 7 comments and recommendations regarding those proposals of 8 the Committee? Yes, one specifically. Α 10 Q And is that on their Rule 8 for the Gen-11 eral Rules? 12 Α Yes, that is listed as Rule 8, Minimum 13 Allowables, of the General Rules. 14 Okay. I'll now hand you what we've iden-15 tified as the Division's Exhibit Five in this matter 16 would you please explain what that is? 17 I'll read this off; probably be easier. 18 "Proposed Division Substitute for Rule 19 VIII - Statewide Rules. 20 In any month that underage exceeds nomi-21 nations or marginal production exceeds nominations for a 22 given pool, the Division Director may assign a minimum al-23 lowable of [200] MCF per month per GPU for that pool in or-

der to prevent premature abandonement of wells. (See Spec-

ial Pool Rules for Minimum Allowable Amount Exceptions."

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I am proposing that this rule be inserted in place of Rule VIII, Minimum Allowables, on page 8, that states, "After notice and hearing the Division may assign minimum allowables in order to prevent the premature abandonment of wells. (See Special Pool Rules for Minimum Allowable Amount.)"

I believe Mr. Kendrick presented evidence that this (not clearly understood) would be taken from the General Rules and would be placed in the individual pool rule sections, Within northwest New Mexico we now have minimum allowable amounts within the minimum allowable rule of 250 MCF per month.

By removing this rule from here and placing it in the Special Pool Rules, they do not exist there now and we have two situations within the Commission that could require the assigning of minimum allowables, as I have read from my proposed substitute.

To have to go to notice and hearing to do this I think would throw the amount of time that a producer would receive an allowable about five to six weeks later than he would normally receive it, and this would be after notice and hearing, and I'm not even sure that a minimum allowable would be granted on a pool basis or that any producer would maybe want that minimum allowable, and an individual hearing for each and every pool.

1 think what I'm looking for here is a 2 southeast-wide or statewide minimum rule to be invoked at 3 the time it's needed on an individual pool basis for any such time that the market would deteriorate to a point that 5 required the issuance of minimum allowables throughout the 6 entire prorated field. 7 In it your intention that, by the last 0 8 sentence here, which says "See Special Pool Rules for Mini-9 mum Allowanble Amount Exceptions", that if any particular 10 pool for some reason deserves to have a minimum allowable 11 other than 250 MCF, that that would be in the Special Pool 12 Rules for that pool? 13 Α That would be in the Special Pool Rules 14 for that pool. 15 Okay. Do you have anything else on --16 that you wish to add on Rule 8? 17 No, I don't. Α 18 0 Was Exhibit Five prepared by you or under 19 your supervision? 20 Α Under my supervision. 21 MR. TAYLOR: I'd like to move 22 the admission of Exhibit Five.

MR. STAMETS: Exhibit Five will

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be admitted.

Mr. Garcia, do you have any other com-Q

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24 25 ments or observations which you wish to make on the proposed proration rules?

> Α No, not at this point.

> > MR. TAYLOR: Okay, that's all

we have on this matter.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

Mr. Garcia, would it be possible that 0 Rule 8 could become a two-paragraph rule, one paragraph which would provide that after notice and hearing minimum allowables may be established on a poolwide basis to prevent abandonment, and then a second paragraph which would be your paragraph?

I would propose that the Division would have the authority to issue a minimum allowable in such time that an individual pool would not receive an allowable. Ιt would either compute to a negative allowable or a zero allowable and that if it was only one pool within the proration scheme we could issue that as a minimum allowable retain the jurisdiction for notice and hearing when a minimum allowable would be required on a statewide or prorationwide basis.

This is not taking away the fact that any operator, interested party, transporter, or whoever, could

apply to the Commission for a change in minimum rule within 1 any given pool at any time. 2 You're saying that if both of these parts 3 were maintained in there that that would be more clear, that 4 -- that special minimum allowable could be established on a 5 poolwide basis. 6 If there is no poolwide basis, no pool-7 wide minimum allowable, then under these conditions there would be one assigned. Α That could be done. 10 MR. STAMETS: Any other ques-11 tions of this witness? 12 He may be excused. 13 14 Do you have any other witnesses? Oh, yes. 15 16 MR. TAYLOR: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. I think next we have Jerry Sexton, Mr. Jerry Sex-17 18 ton. 19 20 JERRY SEXTON, being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his 21 22 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 23 24 25

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. TAYLOR:

A I have one comment on putting the Section 8 in the pool rules. I know that the ones that did the work on the southeast have not looked at putting them an allowable in there and I haven't even looked at it and I'm not sure whether -- I think we should have some time to -- for our people from the area to study it and also for the District to study it to see whether they like a minimum allowable or another way to do the allowable, which results in the same thing for Harold.

Q I'll hand you here what we've denoted as Division Exhibit Six.

MR. STAMETS: Have we qualified

15 | this witness?

MR. TAYLOR: Oh, we didn't.

Q Would you please state your name, place of residence and employment?

A Jerry Sexton. I'm District Supervisor for District One in Hobbs.

Q And have you previously testified before the Commissioners or the Examiners and had your credentials accepted?

A Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I'd

qualified.

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like to tender the witness as an expert.

MR. STAMETS: He is considered

Now I'll hand you what we've denominated

as Exhibit Number Six and ask you to please identify it.

Α Okay. Those are the proposed pool rules, special rules, for the southeast New Mexico gas prorated pools and I was chairman of the committee and the committee wishes to submit these for your approval.

Q Was this committee that you were chairman of part of the same committee that did the statewide rules or was this a separate committee?

Α It was a separate committee formed for the southeast special pool rules.

Okay. Do you want to give us a brief background of the Committee that studies the southeast rules, what their charge was, the membership, and how they went about doing their business?

I think our committee tried to go the northwest and get a set of rules that could be more easily interpretated by the people using them.

What we tried to do is get the rules where the general -- someone using the rules could go to the special pool rules and from that have everything he would need to work with either drilling a well or where to go,

 where in the past it was hard to decipher and somewhat confusing if you weren't using it all the time.

So, essentiallly, you were -- you were taking the many orders that are -- that are labeled as Order R-1670-H, or whatever, and trying to consolidate all those into one simple document for the southeast?

A Well, we didn't change it that much but we, what we tried to do is shorten it and make it more concise and give a meaning that everyone could work for.

They had the same orders, special pool rules for each of the pools.

Q Okay, do you just want to briefly then summarize any specific changes or points you want to make about these.

A Well, I 'd planned just to go through one or two of them and say this is the basis we did it and then submit these for testimony, but --

Q That will be fine.

A -- we'll start with the Atoka. It's very simple and we also gave the vertical, definition for the vertical limits and the well locations, acreage requirements, and although this is a standard acreage and standard footage, we did leave it in the rule so you would not have to go back and say, well, it's standard, but what's standard.

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 So I think this has come a long way, and then Rule 5 is the only poration factor in the Atoka Penn Gas Pool.

And we attempted to do this on all the prorated pools in the southeast. We did have some that were considerably more complicated than that one. That's a simple one but it covered about half our wells.

Where we had extra rules rules, we started out at Rule 26 and we just picked 26 to give some expansion to the other general rules, but from 26, 27, 28, from 26 on did not conform to any of the general rules. They're just special rules that fit this pool as was originally in the original order.

And we did leave our oil with it because they were tied into acreage and felt like you, if you were going to work with operated gas pools and had an oil well in it that you'd have to know what to do when you got an oil well and how it would affect your proration unit.

Q Like the Special Rules which the other committee did for the northwest, are these numbered nonconsecutively because of the only rules included here are those rules which are not covered by the General Rules?

A Yes.

Q Okay.

A And the rules here go back to the General

1 Rules if you want more clarification on how they differe 2 this order. 3 But our Rule Two would correspond to Rule 4 Two in the General Rules. 5 And I think, I've got records of the old 6 rule, but these have been out for some time and I assume now 7 that the people, if they felt like we didn't clarify some-8 thing, that the question would be submitted at this hearing and we could go over them. If not, I think I'll just let 10 the rest of them stand as they are in the same order. 11 0 So what you've done is just taken all the 12 rules up to this point in time and tried to collect them and 13 clarify them and largely they're unchanged. 14 Α Yes. 15 0 Okay. Is that all the testimony you have 16 on this? 17 Α Yes. 18 Let's see, was Exhibit Six pre-Okay. 19 pared by you or under your supervision and control and can 20 you testify to its accuracy? 21 Α Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: I'd like to move

23 the admission of Exhibit Six.

> MR. STAMETS: Exhibit Six will

25 be admitted.

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TAYLOR:

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CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. STAMETS:

questions of Mr. Sexton?

Q Mr. Sexton, how do you propose to let the potentially interested parties in the southeast know about this minimum allowable?

A Well, I think if we cover the people that were on that committee and let -- they will get the word out. We have several that were on the committee present to-day and we can put a note on the office. I think word will get around.

Q Okay, and suggest that we leave the record in this case open for comments on this issue.

A Yes, and if you get no negative comments then I wouldn't see why it couldn't -- you'd feel like you have one that we agree with.

MR. STAMETS: Any other ques-

The witness may be excused.

MR. TAYLOR: That's all we have in this matter, Mr. Chairman, but I would also like to recommend that because of the weather in the northern part of the state and because of some proposed changes we've talked

1	about today, that the record be left open for a couple of
2	weeks or so, so that we may receive any further comments
3	that there are on these rules.
4	MR. STAMETS: Okay. We'll at
5	least do that.
6	Mr. Cooter, do you have a wit-
7	ness?
8	MR. COOTER: Yes, sir. We have
9	one witness, Warren Curtis.
10	Before questioning this witness
11	I would like to introduce to the Commission Dell Draper, who
12	is in-house counsel for Northwest Pipeline, member of the
13	Utah Bar, and is here today.
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15	WARREN O. CURTIS,
16	being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his
17	oath, testified as follows, to-wit:
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19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. COOTER:
21	Q Would you state your name for the record,
22	please, sir?
23	A My name is Warren Curtis.
24	Q And by whom are you employed, Mr. Curtis?
25	A Northwest Pipeline.

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1	Q	What's your position with the company?
2	А	I am the Manager of Land and Proration.
3	Q	Did you serve on the Proration Rules Com-
4	mittee that fr	om which evolved the report presented by
5	Mr. Kendrick?	
6	Α	Yes, I served on that committee.
7	Q	Were you furnished a copy of the proposed
8	General Rules?	
9	A	Yes. I received a copy approximately a
10	week ago.	
11	Q	Do you have any suggestions that you
12	would like to pres	ent to the Commission with regard to those
13	rewritten rules, General Rules?	
14	A	I would like to make one recommendation.
15		As has already been discussed today, Rule
16	13(a) on page 11,	in the middle of the paragraph it refers
17	to an average monthly allowable during that prior 12-month	
18	period.	
19		It was my understanding that, and possib-
20	ly as a little bit	of background, referring back up to Rule
21	12(a), it's my understanding that the intent of the Commit-	
22	tee was to change	e the quarter classification period to a
23	tri-annual classification period.	
24		One of the reasons was to insure that a
25	well in these ti	mes where there is lesser demand, a well

have a full chance to prove itself in one direction or another.

In Rule 13(a) it was my understanding that the intent of the Committee was to track that same classification period in reclassifying a marginal well. I think that there are pros and cons to either way we go. I think that a 4-month reclassification period for a marginal well during a period of time when there is lesser demand, would give the well more of a chance of remaining nonmarginal, which it's my understanding it is the intent of the Committee to give a well a fair, fair chance of remaining a nonmarginal well.

Q While you were here this morning you heard the -- the questions of Mr. Nutter, did you not?

A I did.

Q Let me direct your attention to one of the matters of his concern and that is the definition of gas purchaser which appears on page one.

Do you have a suggestion to make to the Commission with reference to gas purchaser versus taker?

A I thought Mr. Nutter's questions were very appropriate and very timely.

In reviewing these documents, in a final review of these documents, and based on discussions within our company, we felt that there is some confusion as to who

is a purchaser or who is a transporter.

We feel that, for example, Rule 902 of the State rules on ratable take refers to the purchaser as the purchaser of the gas. I think that the common purchser statute also refers to the purchaser as in fact the purchaser of the gas.

And I guess in a simplified situation a purchaser would be the transporter of the gas in the San Juan Basin in the northwest.

The situation has always existed where a pipeline would connect the well if it was closer to that pipeline than another pipeline whether or not that pipeline was a purchaser of the gas.

So in fact you can have a well wherein the gas is being purchased by one purchaser but being transported by another purchaser.

We feel that the intent of the State rules are that the purchaser would be the -- the company or the individual who would control the take out of that well. As such, we would recommend that the definition that was questioned by Mr. Nutter is probably more appropriate for a definition of a gas transporter, and would recommend that the definition of gas transporter be identical to this definition replacing "purchaser" with "transporter".

As such it would read: The term "gas

 transporter" as used in these rules shall mean any first taker of gas either at the wellhead, at any other point on a lease, or at any other point authorized by the Division where connection is made for gas transportation or utilization, (other than that necessary for maintaining the producing ability of the well."

We would further propose that we in fact define gas purchaser in words similar to this: The term "gas purchaser", as used in these rules, shall mean the purchaser of the gas from the gas well or GPU.

In the event that two or more purchasers purchase gas from the particular well, the "gas purchaser" shall be the purchaser of the largest percentage interest in the gas well or GPU.

Then that clarifies who is the transporter and who is the purchaser.

The next problem would be that through our rules we have always given responsibility to the gas purchaser. I think in some cases that responsibility should be the gas purchasers and in some cases that responsibility should be the gas transporters.

For example, Rule 3(a).

Q On page six.

A On page six. In discussing nominations talks about the gas purchaser filing the nomination but

indicating that it is the person who takes the gas.

We would recommend that the gas purchaser, as defined by my proposed definition, have responsibility for the nomination and that the only change to Rule 3(a) would in the third line where "take" is in quote, that be changed to "purchase".

In Rule 3(b)1, as the question was raised by Mr. Nutter, the bottom half of that paragraph where it talks about more than one gas purchaser, it is referring to the transporter or the initial taker of gas.

We would recommend striking that portion of the Rule 3(b)1 and indicating that the gas purchaser, as defined by my proposed definition, would be in fact the one who would be responsible for the schedule, the scheduling of that gas.

I think there's only a couple of other places wherein we would need to change the definition of gas purchaser.

Rule 5(b)l purchaser is listed in many places in that rule. We would recommend that the gas transporter is responsible for filing the C-102 and Form C-104.

In Rule 15(a), which refers to the reporting Form C-111, it is now entitled the Gas Purchaser's Monthly Report. It probably is easier for the transporter

I heard that correctly.

who has the metering facilities to be the individual or company who reports that production. As such we would propose changing that to the gas purchaser's monthly report and where it refers to gas purchaser within the body of the rule change that to gas transporter.

MR. STAMETS: I'm not sure that

You would, in Rule 5(a) you would recommend that Rule C-111's title be changed to Gas Transporter Monthly Report?

A That is correct, and because the gas transporter has the metering facilities it's probably easier for that entity to report the production to the Commission, and as such we would recommend that they be the ones that do report that production, which is, by the way currently the way it is being handled.

As I went through these rules, as far as the proposed proration rules for today, I did not find any other place where we needed to change purchaser to transporter; that in fact the purchaser in other areas other than those that I have mentioned, would be the one who would have the responsibility that is designated within these rules.

As I went through the statewide rules, there may be places where we would have to insure that the distinction between gas transporter and gas purchaser be

made.

did you find?

Α

MR. STAMETS: How many of those

On a quick review, probably five or six.

MR. STAMETS: Would it be possible for you subsequent to today's hearing to provide us with written language proposals for the special or the gas proration rules and the general rules?

A Yes, we could do that.

MR. STAMETS: Okay. Are there other questions of Mr. Curtis?

MR. KENDRICK: I would like to make a comment in regard to his problem with the definition of gas purchaser.

It's my recollection that the Committee went with gas purchaser for simplicity, first, in that the purchaser is the party required to make the nominations. The purchaser is required to file the report of production from a well or the takes from a well on the C-111. The purchaser is identified on the Form C-115 so that we spent a good part of a meeting discussing the difference between purchaser and transporter and elected the term gas purchaser as being the first take of gas because that was the party responsible for taking gas from the well and accounting for the amount of gas taken from the well.

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## CROSS EXAMINATION

sale contract carriage thing and a purchaser is in

and the pipeliner is in the San Juan Basin, the people

Dallas may not have any control whatsoever over the well

that the term purchaser was applied because of its content

in the statutes and various other places in the rules and

regulations as well as in the proration rules, and made a

decision to go with gas purchaser as being the responsible

party as purchaser and/or transporter and defined as such in

BY MR. STAMETS:

this language.

Q Mr. Curtis, does this definition cause Northwest Pipeline a problem related to taking ratably?

A I think -- I think the best way to answer that, Mr. Stamets, is that as we read the ratable take rule it discusses the responsibility of the purchaser to take ratably.

Wherein there is a situation where there are two or more pipelines in the area connected to one pipeline may be interests that are purchased by two companies. I don't think -- let me take that one step further.

You've got two pipelines and you have wells connected to both pipelines wherein the other company

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The pipeline to date has been taking ratably amongst the wells connected to their pipeline, which some are their interest and some are another company's interest. So you have a concern as to -- if the two pipeline are taking at a different ratable level, you have a concern as to whether a pipeline is taking ratably from a well connected to that pipeline as opposed to a well connected to another pipeline. I hope that's clear.

owns a majority or all of the interest of some of the wells.

Q Let's see if I can get that clear in my own mind.

The situation exists where you could have an actual purchaser, the one who is paying for the gas, not physically connected to a well and there could be some confusion on the part of the purchaser and the taker as to who's supposed to be taking ratably relative to that well and other wells that that transporter is connected to.

I wonder if it's possible to -- for that transporter to take ratably two different ways: To take ratably as to the wells it's transporting from and it purchases from and take ratably as to those wells that it transports from but someone else purchases from, without changing these rules from what has been presented?

A It appears to me that if you have more than one pipeline in the area and those pipelines at any

 given time during the year, or during a period of time, have different ratable takes, or different demands, it would be hard to take ratably, not only on a pipeline basis but a purchase basis.

MR. STAMETS: Are there other

questions of this witness?

Mr. Kendrick?

QUESTIONS BY MR. KENDRICK:

Q Mr. Curtis, as we're getting into the direct sales contract area and with your proposed identity of the purchaser nominating for the gas, how would we handle a well where that the gas from a well is sold to two parties, or one party or two parties, neither of which is the transporter, and assure that the nominations are made for that well and for the ratable takes on that well?

A In my proposal of the definition of gas purchaser I indicate that in the event that there are two or more purchasers which purchase gas from a particular well, that the gas purchaser with the largest percentage interest would be the gas purchaser for that well.

Where -- we realize there is still some confusion there. You may have a well that has two and three and four purchase interests in that well. As Mr. Nutter pointed out earlier, there is confusion where you've got

split connection as to who has responsibility.

We feel that by the individual having the largest percentage interest being responsible for the nomination of that well, it is probably clearer than a current responsibility of a split connection, but we realize that there would still be some confusion. The purchasers would have to insure a monthly sales that that well is being nominated for, just as right now the transporters have to insure that that well would be (not clearly understood.)

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Chavez.

## QUESTIONS BY MR. CHAVEZ:

Q Mr. Curtis, under your proposal, would it be possible that even if there was more than one gas purchaser for the well that each purchaser would nominate their portion and therefore the well would be fully nominated?

A That -- that is a possibility. I guess the only concern we would have is that as Mr. Garcia puts together his proration schedule, who he shows as the responsible company for that well as far as the scheduling of the production of that well.

And I do feel that where you've got more than one purchaser in a well, one of the purchasers is going to have to assume the responsibility of determining the production schedule of that well.

77 1 Thank you. Q 2 MR. STAMETS: Are there other 3 questions of Mr. Curtis? Mr. Nutter? 5 6 OUESTIONS BY MR. NUTTER: 7 On page 11, Mr. Curtis, in that Rule 0 8 13(a), were you suggesting that -- or what is your position, 9 should the reclassification to a marginal status be based on 10 the highest month's production compared to a 4-month average 11 allowable or 12-month average allowable? 12 I would recommend that it be a 4-month 13 allowble. 14 4-month rather than 12 as proposed here. 15 Α Right. 16 Okay, I wasn't clear on that. Thank you. 17 MR. STAMETS: Any other ques-18 tions? 19 MR. KENDRICK: I'd like to make 20 a comment about Mr. Curtis' reference to Rule 3(b) dealing 21 with transporters. 22 In the document that I submit-23 ted this morning there's a revised portion of that, so what 24 he referred to in Rule 3(b) dealing with transporter has now 25 been moved into the latter part of Rule 3(a).

theses is now --

21 BY MR. COOTER:

 I didn't get these revisions done in time to get a copy to Mr. Curtis for him to bring with him. It's still on its way to Salt Lake and he's here.

MR. COOTER: The part in paren-

inc. coordin. The part in

MR. KENDRICK The part in Rule

3(b) that deals with purchaser has been moved into the lower part of Rule 3(a) without any wording changes.

It's not a matter of wording change; just a matter of reference in the rules.

A And, of course, what we have proposed would be a rewrite of that, not dealing with a connection concern or a first take concern, well, possibly you'd delete that altogether by virtue of the definition that we proposed, the purchaser being the majority interest for (not clearly understood).

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MR.}}$  COOTER: Mr. Stamets, may I just question the witness a few more questions?

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

Q Let me give an -- or go through an example with you, Mr. Curtis.

Are there instances in the northwest part of the state with which you're familiar where Northwest is

actually buying the gas from a specific producer but yet doesn't take that gas?

A That is correct. We have many wells wherein we either purchase 100 percent of the gas or a portion of that gas that is connected to other pipelines.

Q All right. Just as an example, and I don't know whether the example will be correct, but as an example, you could be buying 100 percent of the gas stream from a producer but yet that production goes into, let's say El Paso's line?

A That would be correct, yes.

Q And El Paso's demand or its takes may be larger or smaller than the demands which your company has.

A That could be the case, yes.

Q And in such a situation as that, then the actual takes from that well would be set by the recipient of the gas, in this instance El Paso.

A It would be set by the transporter, yes.

Q The transporter, and then while there is -- El Paso and Northwest for that gas in our example would make adjustments, paper adjustments some place down the line, the actual takes for that well are established by El Paso as the transporter.

A That is correct. Wherever the situation exists, there would be, as you referred to, some type of

handling of that, either a physical exchange or a paper exchange based on the volumes of gas delivered into both systems.

Q And while the statute and I think it's Rule 902 talk about ratable takes by a gas purchaser, yet you are confronted with a situation where you really have no control over the takes from that particular well.

A That is correct.

And it was that concern with which you are -- or that instance which you are now concerned, and admittedly we stated it very simply, but it's a problem which your company urges the Commission to address?

A Yes, sir, that's correct.

MR. COOTER: I hope I haven't

15 | muddied it but --

MR. STAMETS: Are there any

additional questions of Mr. Curtis?

Mr. Kendrick.

QUESTIONS BY MR. KENDRICK:

Q If we change the definition from purchaser to transporter as you recommend, is there any way that you could nominate the gas from that well Mr. Cooter just alluded to and cause El Paso to take more gas from the well or less gas from the well, where you're buying the gas and they are the takers of the gas or they are the transpor-

ter? You're the purchaser. You as the purchaser, are required to nominate for that well, how does that affect what El Paso takes from that well?

A What -- what we are proposing is that in fact in the example that was given, that the purchaser owning the majority of the interest, in this example Northwest, would control that production and, in fact, schedule that well production for that time period.

We would have to address specific examples to determine the effect. We do not see that this would affect the overall production of the area, but we'd have to address a specific example to determine the overall effect.

Now, let me get that correct. Are you suggesting that if El Paso is buying a gas from a well tied to Northwest's system, that El Paso would tell you how much gas to take out of that well so that it would disrupt your entire -- or could disrupt your entire system takes?

A We are recommending that if El Paso owned a total interest or a large percentage interest in a well connected to Northwest Pipeline, that they, as the purchaser, would schedule that production.

Q Whether or not it was more gas than you wanted to take into your system.

A I don't think, and this is just conjecture now, I don't think that is as much a concern, it

is, in fact, their gas, and they would have control as to how much of that gas that they receive.

Q But would they have control as to how much you would receive because you are the transporter. You are the taker. Could -- could they tie into a very good well and take -- tell you to take the gas that satisfied your entire market and cause you to shut in all the rest of your wells?

A No, once again, if it is their gas, it would ultimately end up in their market.

Q Well, you have to take it into your system.

A It would go into our system but either through a physical transfer or an exchange of volumes, it would end up in their market.

MR. STAMETS: I think perhaps what Mr. Kendrick might be concerned about would be a well on some part of a system which, in order to take the amount of gas from that well that El Paso wanted, you might be in a position of having to shut your wells in to a greater degree than you chose.

Do you foresee that sort of thing happening?

MR. KENDRICK: I just -- I just can't believe that the operators and the pipeline companies

are going to want somebody else in another company telling them how to run their business.

I'm not in the pipeline business but I just can't envision this happening.

A As I envision your question, Dick, our concern, and I think that it should be every purchaser's concern, is the gas that in fact that purchaser is buying and the demands that that purchaser has.

Again I'm just conjecturing because I do not understand totally the system flow, but I don't think that the system concern -- I think the system can handle the case.

What we are proposing would be that we would -- that all purchasers would bemore able, or have responsibility for control of that well and the gas that comes out of that well.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Curtis, I think what I'm going to have to ask you to do subsequent to today's hearing, is to write out these proposals with a cover letter which will clearly indicate what the purpose was, with sending a copy of that to the Commission and a copy of that to Mr. Kendrick, who still is Chairman of the Gas Committee.

Mr. Kendrick, I think you'll have to send this out to the committee. We may have to send

of Mr. Curtis?

it out to our mailing list, and continue today's case until the January 7th hearing in order to give us time to evaluate comments we might receive on your proposal and determine whether or not we needed additional testimony at that January the 7th hearing.

If there would be, you know, interest in having additional testimony at that time, we could so designate in our docket for that day. I suspect that there will be some additional testimony required, especially if it calls for changing of our General Rules.

Mr. Kendrick?

MR. KENDRICK: May I suggest that you have some research done on the statutory problem of who would do the nominating and control of ratable takes?

MR. STAMETS: Appreciate that.

Are there any other questions

Mr. Nutter?

MR. NUTTER: Not of Mr. Curtis, but you asked -- you mentioned that we would have some time to put in written comments. I wonder if other people could have some written comments, too?

MR. STAMETS: Yes. My intention, Mr. Nutter, was that the time period from now until mid-December, let me see if I've got a calendar here.

85 1 (Thereupon some discussion was had off the record.) 2 3 MR. STAMETS: Well, it certain-4 ly sounds to me as though we are in a position of -- of 5 opening this thing up again for additional hearing on the 6 7th, regardless -- all right, let's just do that. 7 Mr. Curtis, if you can get out 8 your written comments any time between now and the end of 9 the first full week of December, that should give us an op-10 portunity to get them into the different parties in time for 11 them to be prepared for the January 7th hearing, and since 12 we're going to be continuing, no one should have to worry 13 too much about comments between now and then. 14 Does anyone else have anything 15 further they wish to add in this case today? 16 Mr. Kendrick? 17 MR. KENDRICK: I'd like to put 18 on some testimony in behalf of my self. 19 First I'd like to present you 20 list of two pages of names and addresses of people who 21 participated with the Committee operations. 22 MR. STAMETS: Thank you.

MR. KENDRICK: I'd like to make the recommendation for the revisions of Rule 3(b)1 and Rule 5.

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For those interested I would visit the Xerox machine next door and make some additional copies. Let me read what I have on this and maybe some of you won't be interested in taking a copy with you.

Rule 3(b)1, Schedule. The Division will issue a proration schedule setting forth the following information for each GPU:

A. An interim allowable for the ensuing month based on the sum of the purchasers' nominations;

B. A permanent allowable for the last reported production month wherein the actual production from the pool is allocated to the qualified GPUs in the pool; and,

C. Other information as is necessary to show the allowable production status from each GPU on the schedule. The allowable versus production accounting shall be done using the permanent allowable.

Rule 5. How allowables are calculated. Interim allowable.

The total interim allowable for the ensuing month to be allocated to each gas pool regulated by this order each month shall be equal to the sum of all purchasers' nomination for that pool. The interim allowable shall be allocated among the GPUs entitled to receive an al

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 lowable in accordance with the procedure set forth in these rules. (This interim allowable will serve as an estimate of the permanent allowable to be assigned to the pool after the production values are reported.)

permanent Allowable. The total permanent allowable assigned to each pool for the latest reported production month shall be equal to the volume produced from that pool during the latest reported production month. The permanent allowable shall be allocated among the GPUs entitled to an allowable in accordance with the procedure set forth in these rules.

End of quote.

The problem that would be encountered is that if a pool is currently overproduced or underproduced and we started prorating on a zero balance each month, that status would be carrief forward so that any status that exists in a pool would have to be programmed out by a correction each month for a period of months to remove that status and get us onto a pool zero balance at the end of each month.

Would have to be kept separate from the rest of the pool wells and account for the production and allowable at the time the first supplement is issued, but each month the minor correction factors would be applied to the permanent

1 allowable as is necessary, but I think that we're prorating based on nominations, which are estimates of the market, and 2 3 on a poolwide basis, on an annual basis we're coming close; 4 that is, we're within about twenty percent, most pools, most 5 years, but on an individual purchaser's situation we some-6 times produce as little as forty-five percent of the nomina-7 tions and sometimes the purchasers take as much as thirty 8 percent more than their nominations, and if we're allocating each producer's fair share, twenty-five percent plus 10 minus is not close enough in this day of computerization. 11 MR. STAMETS: Mr. Kendrick, do 12 you have that, those proposals in the form of an exhibit or 13 something that could be made an exhibit in support?

MR. KENDRICK: Yes, sir.

MR. STAMETS: Okay.

MR. KENDRICK: It will be so made and copies will be distributed to those interested par-

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MR. STAMETS: Okay, and I'd like to have a copy so that it could be distributed to our general mailing list as well.

Mr. Pearce.

MR. PEARCE: Mr. Kendrick, are you aware of any instance in which a well has either been shut in or has had underproduction cancelled based upon al-

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lowables assigned on the basis of nominations, which shut-in or cancellation would not have occurred if your system of allocation based upon actual production had been in place? KENDRICK: MR. No, sir, I do not know of any particular well where the productivity of the well was stopped, but allowing a well or any well to produce some each month, in my opinion, does not necessarily say that that's his fair share. MR. PEARCE: Thank you, sir. MR. STAMETS: Any other questions of Mr. Kendrick? He may be excused. MR. KENDRICK: I'm sorry I left you all in a state of shock. MR. STAMETS: I presume you'll present that as an exhibit at the next hearing. MR. KENDRICK: I'll present it today as an exhibit. MR. STAMETS: Okay. Let's mark that then as Exhibit Seven -- Kendrick One. MR. COOTER:

Just as a matter of procedure or form, there have been suggestions made, including Mr. Kendrick's, of revisions of the proposed rules. Perhaps other parties are going to want to do the same thing and haven't yet done so.

As a suggestion solely to the

Commission, if we're going to present on behalf of Northwest certain proposals by the end of the first full week in December, could we not have some kind of an agreement from one and all that also proposals will be made at that time to insure that the same would be dispersed to the -- or dispensed to the -- all interested parties anticipating the January 7th hearing?

MR. STAMETS: I presume all

MR. STAMETS: I presume all those that are here would agree to that. I'm not certain about those people who may be in a snowstorm some place.

Does anybody who is here have an objection to submitting any proposed changes by the end of the first full week in December?

Seeing none, then we would anticipate that to the be the case, Mr. Cooter, and when we --well, we don't distribute this stuff right away. Let me see what we can do about trying to ferret out any additional changes. The earlier you get me your stuff, the earlier I can send a general memo out to everybody and call for additional information.

MR. GARCIA: May I --

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Garcia, you

wanted to say something?

MR. GARCIA: Yes. I'm Harold Garcia, appearing for the Oil Conservation Division.

Harold.

I would like to take exception to Mr. Al Kendrick's latest proposal.

I do not believe at the time that the Committee was impanelled that that was one of the proposals we were impanelled to consider and did not in fact consider this until very late in the committee meetings.

The proposal has been described as a work generator in that this interim allowable takes a bit of computer time; it takes several hours of personnel time and is not used for any reasonable purpose.

tion to the permanent allowable is issued two months after the fact of production and we have received some correspondence indicating that most producers feel that that would be too late a time in which to realize that you have overproduced after the fact that it may have been overproduced and shut in.

That's all I have to say.

MR. STAMETS: Thank you,

I think we'll recess this hearing until 9:00 a.m. on the 7th day of January.

(Hearing concluded.)

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CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY 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.

Sarry W. Boyd COR