Correspondence

2nd Hearing

Case No. 19

1940-1941

October 4, 1941

Honorable Glern Staley Proretion Office Hobbs, New Mexico

Re: Case #19, Order #237

My dear Glenn:

As requested, enclosed please find a copy of

the above captioned order.

With kindest personal megards.

Cordially yours,

Oil Conservation Commission

By

Carl B. Livingston Chief Clerk & Legal Advisor

CBL:MS

March 27, 1940

Honorable Glenn Staley Proration Umpire Hobbs, New Mexico

My dear Mr. Staley:

Enclosed please find copy of Gas-Oil Ratio Order No. 250 as an order of temporary nature revising Order No. 238 of temporary nature, pending the adoption of a final order.

Yours very truly,

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Carl B. Livingston Attorney

CBL:1k

SETH AND MONTGOMERY ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW III SAN FRANCISCO ST. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO March 11, 1940.

J. O. SETH A. K. MONTGOMERY

Oil Conservation Commission, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

In connection with the proposed revision of the gasoil ratio regulations and particularly paragraph 9 (c) thereof, I am taking the liberty of bringing to your attention the following:

This proposed rule number 9 (c), for application in Hobbs and Monument Pools, reads in part as follows:

" In the Hobbs and Monument Pools, the proration schedule shall be calculated in the normal manner, according to the order of the Commission for that field. Each unit having an allowable equal to or less than the average unit allowable for the pool shall be allowed to produce an amount of gas equal to the production of the permitted maximum gas-oil ratio of the pool, multiplied by the average unit allowable, provided that a unit, the oil allowable of which has been penalized by high gas-oil ratio, shall not exceed the allowable as determined by the proration formula for that particular field."

The above is as recommended by the majority of the operators affected. Only three or four operators favored a gas allowable for each unit, equal to the field maximum allowable of gas-oil ratio, multiplied by the barrels allowed to each unit, as computed in the schedule, before applying any penalty.

The state conservation law provides that each operator is entitled to his share of the reservoir energy in the opportunity guaranteed him to produce his proportional share of the recoverable reservoir oil. In both the Hobbs and Monument hearings, it was brought out by undisputed evidence, that permeability is the measure of the energy required to produce oil; low permeability requires more energy than high permeability areas within the reservoir, and that the energy requirements to produce oil are inversely proportional to the permeability of the reservoir. Thus, if one area be five times more permeable than another, it would require only one-fifth the amount of reservoir energy to produce.

Generally units of less than average allowable are less than average permeability and will require more than average the amount of gas to produce. The least energy that should be allowed such unit would be the average as covered by the recommended rule. Actually it has been shown by uncontradicted

evidence that it is entitled to a greater amount of energy than the average by that amount of allowable it has been given under the average. The reason for recommending an allowable of gas production, based on the field average, is to comply with the anti-waste provision of the statute. This compromise might be proven to conflict with the provisions of the law, if an operator could prove that this gave him only the average field gas allowable, when his just share of reservoir energy was necessarily more than the average, would be discriminatory. The rule as recommended should more nearly fulfill the requirements of the law, therefore, than the rule supported by the minority of the operators.

Very truly yours,

JOS:IG



CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

Hobbs, New Mexico February 29, 1940

New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission Santa Fe, New Mexico

Gentlemen:

Referring to Case No. 19, Order No. 238, of January 13, 1940, limiting gas/oil ratios in Lea County Fields, this order placed a maximum permissible gas/oil ratio of 1000 in the Skaggs Field. The Hardy Field, joining the Skaggs Field on the south, was given a maximum permissible gas/oil ratio of 5000. The Monument Pool, which is adjacent to the Skaggs Field on the west, was given a maximum permissible gas/oil ratio of 5000. The Eunice Field, which is adjacent to the Skaggs Field on the southwest, was given a maximum permissible gas/oil ratio of 7000.

In view of the unusually low ratio set for the Skaggs Field, which appears to be inconsistent with the maximum permissible ratios placed on adjacent fields, it appears that an inequitable condition exists, which unduly

New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission Page - 2

penalizes the Continental Oil Company.

Your attention is called to the similarity of formations and producing conditions in the three Skaggs
Field wells and those in the wells in the north end of the adjacent Hardy Field.

In the light of these facts and in order to make an equitable adjustment of the permissible gas/oil ratios, we request that you set a permissible gas/oil ratio of 5000 for the Skaggs Field.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. Johnston

Superintendent N. M. Dist. Texas-New Mexico Division Production and Drlg. Dept.

HLJ:SC

Franklin Petroleum composition co7 Franklin duilding Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

ATTENTION: LaDara Lauss.

Gentlemen:

leference is made to jour request dated July 5 for copy of Gas-Oir ratio Order No. 238.

That order is no longer in existence. I assume that you desire the existing order their is Order No. 25J, supplemented by Emergency Order No. 259, which latter is being revived for every bimonthly production period until the Condiction can adopt a final order after the gas-oil ratio surveys have been completed.

Very trally you.s,

OLD CONSERVATION CORNINGION

By Carl B. Livingston Attorney

CBL:ix Encls.

FRANKLIN PETROLEUM CORPORATION

The Vi STATE LIKE WELLE JUL 8 9 35 AM '40 SANTA FE. N. M.

WIRT FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT R. W. FAIR, VICE PRESIDENT BERT ASTON, SECRETARY-TREAS.

> 607 Franklin Building Oklahoma City, Cklahoma July 5, 1940

Oil Conservation Commission Santa Fe, New Mexico

Gentlemen:

Will you please send us copy of the Oil-Gas Ratio Order No. 238, and oblige.

Yours truly,

LL:AB

FRANKLIN PETR. CORP.

By La Dara Lucas

The application of the governor adjustment shall be as follows:

(a) The oil allocation shall end trabuted to the various posts in the same samer used prior to Feb. 1, 1940.

(b) In each pool, except flobbs & Nomment, the amount of oil allocated to marginal units half be deducted fro the pool allocation. Each other units half be given a percentage rating based upon its relation to the maximum gas—oil ratio times 100 divided by the gas oil ratio of the unit shall be its cating rovided that all non-marginal units shall be gas—oil ratios less than the maximum shall be rated at 100. Each well shall be allocated on amount of oil from the total none regimal proratable oil in the proportion its rating pears to the same of ratio of all non-marginal units in the pool.

(c) In the Hobbs or Monument Pools the proration schedule shall be calculated in the parable manner according to the Tree of the Commission or that pool. From the total oil allocated to the pool there shall be deducted the amount of oil allocated to morginal units. Wells billocated average too allowable or more that he rated as in taragraph (b) above. Wells allocated less than we see that he sated by the collowing fraction.

Post average oi allowable x 100 x Max Pool Cas Oil Fates. Unit oil allowable x Unit Cas oil Antio.

Provided that no unit incline rated groter than 100.

The allowable of each unit shall be multiplied by its rating (a) and the difference between the same of these products b. and the total original allowable for the pool (c) shall be devided by the sum of the ratines B. The resulting factor E. Shall be again multiplied by the rating of mach well and the groduct F. added to the previous product. G. The sum of the two products shall be the allowable H. of the well.

	A	G	\mathbf{F}	\hat{F}_{Λ}
50	5 3 %	25	8	33
50 40 30	60 <u>%</u>	6.4	1.5	34
30	30%	E. 1/4	13	37
2.1	100%	20	16	<u> 36 </u>
140 (c)	290%	93(B)		140

0.162 (E) 290 47.0 290 Honorable Roy Yarbrough State Oil & Gas Inspector Hobbs, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Yarbrough:

Enclosed please find copy of Emergency Order No. 248 of the Commission, Which is self-explanatory, promulgated for the purpose of granting temporary relief in certain meritorious cases.

Very truly yours,

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

By Commissioner of Public Lands

State Geologist

CBL:ik

March 15, 1940

Honorable Glenn Staley Proration Umpire Hobbs, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Staley:

Enclosed please find copy of Emergency Order No. 248 of the Commission, which is self-explanatory, promulgated for the purpose of granting temporary relief in certain meritorious cases.

Very truly yours,

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

By

Commissioner of Public Lands

By

State Geologist

CBL:k

J. P. CUSACK

Box 208 Midland, Texas

February 10, 1940

Honorable John A. Miles Chairman, Conservation Commission Hobbs, New Mexico

Dear Governor Miles:

Supplementing my statement before the Commission with reference to the Hobbs proration plan, which testimony was offered on or about December 12 in behalf of J. P. Cusack, Inc., I feel that the more equitable plan would be on a flat basis. However, should the Commission, after reviewing the testimony, feel that the present plan of 60 per cent acreage and 40 per cent potential should be the most equitable, then I feel that the Commission should take into consideration the bottom hole pressure, which all companies without exception have admitted is in error. This being the fact, according to their findings, then the equitable position to take would be to go back to the original potentials which occurred sometime in 1934 and predicate the present allowables upon that basis (that is, 60 per cent to be given to the acreage factor, which is a 40 acre unit, and 40 per cent to be given to the potentials as of on or about 1934.)

Referring to my statement before the Commission, in which I pointed out that by reason of bottom hole pressures, due to water drive, wells in 1934 that had approximately 16,000 barrel potential have increased by reason of the plan in force and effect; namely, bottom hole pressuring, to a potential of approximately 26,000 barrels. As stated before the Commission, it is preposterous that a well after producing five years at a given potential of 16,000 barrels, considering depletion, would still have a potential better by 10,000 barrels than its original given potential.

We have now before us your Case No. 19, Order No. 235, the same being with reference to oil-gas ratios which you have placed in effect as of February 1, using as a gauge the December gas-oil ratios as turned in by the operators.

While I do not wish to take exception to this provision, it seems to me that, before any plan as to gas and oil ratios can be rightfully placed, it should be upon actual gas-oil ratio tests. My reason for this objection is due to the fact that, as I have found it over a period of time in the oil and gas business, affidavits don't particularly give the facts. To be more explicit, I am inclined to believe that affidavits are used mostly for a selfish purpose. It appears, then, that those that have turned in affidavits setting forth gas-oil ratios which possibly are in error would be gaining an advantage and those who have turned in affidavits that definitely fit the position in the case are being penalized.

My suggestion, then, would be that the gas-oil ratios be withheld until such time as the actual tests on all wells and each individual pool have been taken.