STATE OF NEW MEXICO

ENERGY, MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE HEARING CALLED BY THE OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING:

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSAL OF THE OIL)
CONSERVATION DIVISION ON ITS OWN MOTION)
TO AMEND RULE 7 OF 19.15.1 NMAC; RULES)
101 AND 102 OF 19.15.3 NMAC; RULES 201)
AND 203 OF 19.15.4 NMAC; RULE 701 OF)
19.15.9 NMAC; RULES 1101, 1103, 1104 AND)
1115 OF 19.15.13 NMAC; AND THE ADOPTION)
OF RULES 37 AND 38 OF 19.15.1 NMAC; RULE)
100 OF 19.15.3 NMAC; AND RULE 1227 OF)
19.15.14 NMAC

CASE NO. 13,564

ORIGINAL

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSION HEARING

BEFORE: MARK E. FESMIRE, CHAIRMAN

JAMI BAILEY, COMMISSIONER

WILLIAM C. OLSON, COMMISSIONER

Volume II - October 14th, 2005

Santa Fe, New Mexico

This matter came on for hearing before the Oil Conservation Commission, MARK E. FESMIRE, Chairman, on October 13th, 14th and 17th, 2005, at the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, 1220 South Saint Francis Drive, Room 102, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Steven T. Brenner, Certified Court Reporter No. 7 for the State of New Mexico.

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CUMULATIVE INDEX

October 13th, 2005 (Volume I) Commission Hearing CASE NO. 13,564

	PAGE
EXHIBITS	4
APPEARANCES	6
OPENING STATEMENTS:	
By Mr. Carr	14
By Ms. MacQuesten	19
APPLICANT'S WITNESSES:	
JOSÉ DANIEL SANCHEZ (Compliance and Enforcement	
Manager, NMOCD) Direct Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	62
Cross-Examination by Mr. Carr	82
Examination by Commissioner Bailey	84
Examination by Chairman Fesmire	86
Redirect Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	89
WILLIAM JACK FORD (Environmental Engineer, NMOCD)	
Direct Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	90
Cross-Examination by Mr. Carr	99
Examination by Chairman Fesmire	103
Further Examination by Mr. Carr	105
<u>WAYNE PRICE</u> (Senior Environmental Engineer, Environmental Bureau, NMOCD)	
Direct Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	107
Examination by Commissioner Bailey	130
Examination by Commissioner Olson	133
Examination by Chairman Fesmire	135
Further Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	137
Further Examination by Chairman Fesmire	137
WILLIAM V. JONES, JR. (Hearing Examiner, NMOCD)	
Direct Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	139
Examination by Commissioner Bailey	142
Examination by Chairman Fesmire	144
(Continued)	

	200
APPLICANT'S WITNESSES (Continued):	
CUADITE E PERDIN (District a Companying	
<u>CHARLIE T. PERRIN</u> (District 3 Supervisor, Aztec District Office, NMOCD)	
Direct Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	149
Cross-Examination by Mr. Carr	182
Examination by Commissioner Bailey	200
Examination by Commissioner Olson	204
Examination by Chairman Fesmire	212
Redirect Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	220
Recross-Examination by Mr. Carr	224
PUBLIC COMMENT:	
Dennis Stenger, Deputy State Director,	
Minerals and Lands, BLM	227
Raye Miller, Marbob Energy Corporation	239
Gwen Lachelt, Director, Oil and Gas	
Accountability Project	242
APPLICANT'S WITNESSES (Continued):	
<u>JANE E. PROUTY</u> (Bureau Chief, Automation	
and Records Bureau, NMOCD)	
Direct Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	244
REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE (Volume I)	282
* * *	
October 14th, 2005 (Volume II)	
EXHIBITS	287
APPEARANCES	289
APPLICANT'S WITNESSES (Continued):	
JANE E. PROUTY (Bureau Chief, Automation	
and Records Bureau, NMOCD)	
Direct Examination (Continued)	
by Ms. MacQuesten	294
Cross-Examination by Mr. Carr	339
Examination by Commissioner Bailey	373
Examination by Commissioner Olson	379
Examination by Chairman Fesmire	381
Redirect Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	383
Recross-Examination by Mr. Carr	388
(Continued)	
(Continued)	

PUBLIC COMMENT: Yolanda Perez, ConocoPhillips	393
NMOGA/IPANM Witnesses:	
BRUCE A. GANTNER (Manager, Environmental Health an Safety, Burlington Resources Oil and Gas Company)	d
Direct Examination by Mr. Carr	400
Cross-Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	415
	442
Examination by Commissioner Olson	443
Examination by Chairman Fesmire	445
<pre>ELIZABETH BUSH-IVIE (Regulatory Team Leader, OXY Permian)</pre>	
Direct Examination by Mr. Carr	464
Cross-Examination by Ms. MacQuesten	473
Examination by Commissioner Bailey	490
Examination by Commissioner Olson	492
Examination by Chairman Fesmire	494
STATEMENTS BY ADDITIONAL PARTIES: Mr. Bruce (Devon Energy Corporation)	499
NEW MEXICO CITIZENS FOR CLEAN AIR AND WATER WITNESS:	
DONALD A. NEEPER (Direct Testimony)	506
Examination by Commissioner Bailey	520
PUBLIC COMMENT:	
Yolanda Perez, ConocoPhillips	523
Raye Miller, Marbob	531
CLOSING STATEMENTS:	
By Mr. Carr	540
By Ms. MacQuesten	548
By Dr. Neeper	557
DELIBERATIONS BY THE COMMISSION	559
REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE	644

* * *

CUMULATIVE INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Applicant's		Identified	Admitted
Exhibit	1	19, 28	338
Exhibit		338	338
Exhibit		338	338
	LA	330	333
Exhibit	3	_	-
Exhibit	4	-	-
Exhibit	5	-	-
- 1 11 11	_		0.0
Exhibit		69	82
Exhibit		74	82
Exhibit	8	75	82
Exhibit	9	76	82
Exhibit		93	105
Exhibit		96	105
EXIIDIC	**	90	103
Exhibit	12	110	129
Exhibit	13	152	182
Exhibit	14	153	182
Exhibit		154	182
Exhibit		157	338
Exhibit	17	156	182
Exhibit	10	158	182
Exhibit		161	182
Exhibit	20	246	338
Exhibit	21	247	338
Exhibit	22	247	338
Exhibit		-	338
	23		333
Exhibit	24	255	338
Exhibit	25	257	338
Exhibit	26	262	338
Exhibit	27	295	338

* * *

CUMULATIVE INDEX OF EXHIBITS (Continued)

NMOGA/IPANM

Identified

Admitted

Exhibit 1

399, 407

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Additional submission by Applicant, not offered or admitted:

Identified

Energy Policy Act of 2005

54, 216

* * *

Additional submission by Devon, not offered or admitted:

Identified

Letter dated 1-13-05

501

* * *

APPEARANCES

FOR THE COMMISSION:

CHERYL BADA
Assistant General Counsel
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
1220 South St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

FOR THE DIVISION:

GAIL MacQUESTEN
Deputy General Counsel
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
1220 South St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

FOR NEW MEXICO OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION;
INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF NEW MEXICO;
CHEVRON NORTH AMERICA EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION COMPANY;
MARBOB ENERGY COMPANY; YATES PETROLEUM CORPORATION;
BURLINGTON RESOURCES OIL AND GAS COMPANY, LP;
and BP AMERICA PRODUCTION COMPANY:

HOLLAND & HART, L.L.P., and CAMPBELL & CARR 110 N. Guadalupe, Suite 1 P.O. Box 2208 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2208 By: WILLIAM F. CARR and OCEAN MUNDS-DRY

FOR CHEVRON USA:

MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A. Attorneys at Law 325 Paseo de Peralta P.O. Box 2307 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2307 By: PAUL R. OWEN

APPEARANCES (Continued)

FOR DEVON ENERGY CORPORATION; DEVON ENERGY PRODUCTION COMPANY, LP; and DEVON LOUISIANA CORPORATION:

JAMES G. BRUCE Attorney at Law P.O. Box 1056 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

* * *

ALSO PRESENT:

ALAN ALEXANDER
Burlington Resources Oil and Gas Company

DEBBIE BEAVER
Williams Field Service

ELIZABETH BUSH-IVIE OXY/Permian

JOHN BYROM IPANM/D.J. Simmons, Inc.

MICHAEL J. CONDON Gallegos Law Firm

JACK FORD
Environmental Bureau, NMOCD

BRUCE A. GANTNER
Burlington Resources Oil and Gas Company

DAN GIRAND Mack Energy Corporation

JOHNNY C. GRAY Marbob Energy Corporation

ALSO PRESENT (Continued):

TIM GUM
District Supervisor
Artesia District Office (District 2)
NMOCD

J.W. "BILL" HAWKINS
BP America Production Company

KRISTEN HOWELL
Williams Field Service

WILLIAM V. JONES
Engineer, Hearing Examiner, UIC Program Manager
NMOCD

GWEN LACHELT
Director, Oil and Gas Accountability Project

CAROL LEACH
General Counsel
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
1220 South Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

EDWIN E. MARTIN
Environmental Bureau, NMOCD

JOHN C. MAXEY, Jr. Read and Stevens, Inc.

RAYE MILLER
Marbob Energy Corporation

DONALD A. NEEPER, PhD New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air and Water, Inc.

PAUL R. OWEN Attorney at Law

YOLANDA PEREZ ConocoPhillips

ALSO PRESENT (Continued):

CHARLIE T. PERRIN
District Supervisor
Aztec District Office (District 3)
NMOCD

WAYNE PRICE Environmental Bureau, NMOCD

JOSÉ DANIEL SANCHEZ Compliance/Enforcement Manager, NMOCD

DEBORAH D. SELIGMAN NMOGA

DENNIS R. STENGER
Deputy State Director, Minerals and Lands
BLM

* * *

WHEREUPON, the following proceedings were had at 1 2 8:35 a.m.: 3 4 5 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: At this time the Commission 6 will proceed to the continuation of Cause Number 13,564, 7 the official title of which is the amended Application of 8 the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division through the 9 Enforcement and Compliance Manager for the adoption of new 10 11 rules 19.15.1.37 NMAC; 19.15.1.38 NMAC; 19.15.3.100 NMAC; 12 and 19.15.14.1227 NMAC; and the amendment of 19.15.1.7 13 NMAC; 19.15.3.101 NMAC; 19.15.3.102 NMAC; 19.15.4.201 NMAC; 14 19.15.4.203 NMAC; 19.15.4.1101 NMAC; 19.15.9.701 NMAC; 15 19.15.13.1103 NMAC; 19.15.13.1104 NMAC; and 19.15.13.1115 NMAC. 16 And I believe, Ms. MacQuesten, you were in the 17 middle of direct examination of the witness; is that 18 19 correct? 20 MS. MacQUESTEN: That's right. 21 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Would you like to begin again 22 this morning with an interesting exhibit? 23 MS. MacQUESTEN: Actually, I want to go back to 24 one of the old, boring exhibits. 25 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.

JANE E. PROUTY (Continued), 1 2 the witness herein, having been previously duly sworn upon her oath, was examined and testified as follows: 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Resumed) 5 BY MS. MacQUESTEN: Ms. Prouty, when we left off yesterday, you were 6 Q. 7 giving us a demonstration of the OCD's inactive well list, and that's Exhibit 26 in the exhibit book. 8 Before we move on to the next exhibit I wanted to 9 ask you, Exhibit 26, which is a paper copy of our website 10 showing inactive wells -- is the -- does the inactive well 11 list anywhere indicate by name -- does it ever label an 12 operator or a well out of compliance? Does it ever use the 13 words "out of compliance"? 14 15 Α. No. Does it ever use the words "out of good 16 Q. 17 standing"? A. No. 18 Does it ever use the words "bad actor"? 19 Q. 20 No. Α. 21 It is simply a list of inactive wells --Q. 22 A. Yes. 23 Q. -- that can be searched by months, and if you 24 know that a well should not be inactive for more than 15 25 months, you will know that if it appears as inactive for

more than 15 months it's out of compliance with the rules? 1 A. 2 Yes. But other than that, there is no indication of 3 Q. the well being out of compliance or operator being out of 4 good standing? 5 6 A. No. 7 Does the proposed rule require us to post a list 0. of operators out of good standing? 8 9 A. No. Does it require us to label an actor -- an entity 10 Q. as a bad actor? 11 No. 12 A. Are you aware of any plans to post such a list? 13 Q. No. 14 Α. Now if you could turn to what's been marked as 15 Q. 16 Exhibit 27, can you tell us what this is? Α. I pulled this, I believe, October 3rd, to 17 summarize the current number of wells every operator had, 18 the number of inactive wells at that time showing up on the 19 list, the percentage, and then I indicated whether in the 20 proposed rule they would be in good standing or not. 21 was meant to be a tool for all of us to take a look at --22 to assess the impact of the proposed rule and alternatives. 23 24 Did you prepare this with an intent to post it on Q. 25 the Web?

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1	A. No.
2	Q. This was to help us understand, for purposes of
3	this hearing, how the proposed rule would affect an
4	operator's good standing and how alternatives based on a
5	percentage might affect an operator's good standing?
6	A. Right.
7	Q. I'd like to go through the columns so that I
8	understand what appears on this list. Do all operators in
9	New Mexico appear on this list?
10	A. All operators who currently show up on the well
11	list.
12	Q. How do you appear on the well list?
13	A. You appear on the well list if you have a well
14	that is not a canceled APD and not a plugged well. All
15	other wells appear on the well list.
16	Q. The next column is number of wells. How did you
17	determine the number of wells for each operator?
18	A. That matches the number of wells that appeared on
19	the well list on October 3rd, I think, was the day I
20	prepared this, the number of wells for each operator.
21	Q. And by "wells", does that mean if a well is
22	properly plugged and abandoned, would it appear in that
23	number?
24	A. No, and also I should not have used the phrase

"number of wells", also. Even if it's just an APD approved

yesterday, it's on this list because it prints on the well 1 list. So what -- we had just determined that the easiest 2 way for everyone to identify what a well is, is to work 3 from the definition of the well list so that everyone could 4 go to the Web and say, Oh, I forgot to cancel that APD, or 5 oh, this APD I have approved isn't on there yet, it should 6 7 be. So we matched exactly the number that were appearing 8 on the well list that day.

- Q. And the number of wells an operator has is important if we choose to define good standing in terms of having over or under a certain number of wells or a percentage of wells, we need to know the total?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. If we just picked a flat number, we wouldn't care how many wells an operator had?
 - A. Right.
- Q. The next column shows inactive wells. Did you use the same criteria for inactive in this column as you did for the inactive well list?
- A. Right, yes. It came directly from transferring that well list into Excel.
- Q. The next column is percent. What does that show us?
- A. All I did was divide the number of wells by -- I should say the reverse. I divided the inactive wells by

the number of wells and came out with a percent inactive. 1 And that is for use in discussing proposals based Q. 2 on some percentage of wells that are inactive? 3 Α. Yes. 4 What is the final column, "not in good standing"? 5 Q. That I calculated so that we would have an 6 Α. indication based on the proposed rule, if they had more --7 less than or more than 100 wells, and based on the number 8 of inactive wells they had, whether they would be in good 9 standing or not. 10 How many operators would be out of good standing 11 if we adopted the rule as proposed? 12 I had a total -- 158. 13 Α. What percentage of wells are currently out of 14 Q. compliance with the inactive well rule? 15 I have a note here, I believe I calculated five 16 A. 17 The total number of wells is 56,998 on this The total number of inactive wells on this report 18 report. So if I calculated -- if my note is that 19 is 2931. calculation, then it was five percent. 20 21 Q. A proposal has been made that we define out of 22 good standing as an operator who has more than five wells 23 out of compliance or more than five percent of his wells out of compliance. How would that impact the current 24

number of wells out of compliance?

A. I'm afraid I couldn't quite understand the proposal, because I didn't know if -- I need to have the proposal reiterated, perhaps using these examples, because if you had an operator -- I think the way it was presented was, either five wells or five percent, whichever is greater. And if you were to take -- let me see, an operator who -- Here we go.

If you took Amerada Hess, they have seven wells inactive, which represents the 1.31 percent. I wasn't sure if the proposal was if they met either criteria to count them as not in good standing or whether they met both criteria. So I just need to have that restated.

So I do have a spreadsheet here that we could -if it is restated, we can do some calculations it if we
need to, but I wasn't sure what we were being asked.

- Q. Okay. Let me try to rephrase it as I understand it, and Mr. Carr and other commentors may have a different understanding, but if the proposal is -- It might be easier to phrase it this way: If an operator has 100 wells or less, they can have five wells out of compliance. If they have more than 100 wells, they can have no more than five percent out of compliance.
 - A. Okay.

Q. If we adopted something like that, is that something you could program into the computer to figure out

which operators were in compliance or not?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. If we are currently at five percent out of compliance and we adopt a standard that allows five percent out of compliance, we don't get very far, do we?
- A. I think it would be worse than that. I think it would grow, because allowing five percent for the larger operators, when many don't have five percent now, could allow it to grow.
- Q. So many operators are meeting a stricter standard now than a five-percent standard?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Let me ask you how the good-standing requirement would be applied in practice. Let us say an operator has more than the number of wells permitted under the definition for good standing, whatever it is, so he is out of good standing. You told me before, nothing appears on the website indicating the operator is out of good standing.

Let's say that operator goes to our website to try to obtain an APD. Could you walk me through what would happen to that operator?

A. Yes. I don't know if you're familiar with our electronic permitting application for APDs right now, but it gives what we call warnings. If you try to -- if you

indicate the location of a well is in a spot that a well already exists in, you're allowed to enter that. And then when you look at the warnings page, it tells you there's another well in that location. Do you want to maybe readjust your own location or whatever?

Now in that case, having it in the exact same footages would be what we call a fatal error where they couldn't submit the permit.

Other errors such as, you know you've entered a casing string where the -- you're using production fluid or, you know, a drilling fluid that isn't allowed at the surface, those things are nonfatal errors. It lets the person submitting the form know -- It looks like something's wrong, but we'll let it go through and let the operator see it as a nonfatal error and let OCD see it as a nonfatal error, and both of them can make that decision and move forward, whether that impacts whether the permit is approved or some questions are asked.

That philosophy would probably be the same that we would use with an operator who is not in good standing. If they go to enter an APD, they would be allowed to enter it, and then from any point you can go to the warnings page. You don't have to enter the whole thing and look at warnings; you can look at warnings the minute you sign on. And they could — we would propose that probably the

application would show them a nonfatal warning that says, it appears that you're not in good standing due to either inactive wells, a penalty, whichever item would make them out of good standing.

And then let them go ahead and fill out the permit, let them submit the permit. They probably would choose to put some comments in about, I plan to enter an ACO tomorrow, and that will put us in good standing, or whatever.

Then it would come to OCD after it was submitted.

OCD would see the comments that the operator submitted,

plus see the same nonfatal warning and make a decision

whether to approve that APD or not, based on what they saw.

The APDs are approved in the district, and possibly they would discuss any potential denial related to not in good standing with the Compliance and Enforcement Officer in Santa Fe. They might check the data. If the comment said this is incorrect or whatever, they might check into whatever made it incorrect and fix that and then immediately see if it took off that warning.

Let's say if we said that there was a penalty due that hadn't been paid and we immediately processed that and got it straightened out, the warning would disappear. So then they would move forward.

So with all that information, the APD would

either be accepted or rejected, based on whatever information. And if we rejected it, we would put comments in about why we rejected it.

- Q. And we saw yesterday as we went through the rules that denial of an APD based on lack of good standing is discretionary, not mandatory; that's right?
 - A. Right, that's why it would be a nonfatal error.
- Q. So even if an operator was out of good standing, it would be possible for the OCD to decide to grant an APD, notwithstanding the fact that the operator is out of good standing?
 - A. Right.

- Q. If the OCD denied the APD based on lack of good standing, what would happen then? Or indicated it was planning on doing it, I should say?
- A. Yes. If they returned it -- an operator can resubmit anything that's been returned with more information or at a later time or whatever.

I should have said, another alternative is that OCD could accept the permit and put on it a condition of approval saying, before the C-104 is approved, this or that should take place. I should have mentioned that. But the electronic ones have standard conditions of approval plus ad hoc conditions of approval.

Q. And by the C-104, you mean the allowable?

A. Yes.

- Q. And that's another stage at which good standing comes into play under the rule?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You mentioned that there could be other lists.

 We've only looked at the list of inactive wells that could affect good standing, but there are other issues that could affect good standing as well. Do we have such lists right now for penalties for not being in compliance with an order requiring corrective action, for not having the correct bonding in place? Do we have such lists now?
 - A. No.
- Q. Is the OCD planning on creating such lists if this rule goes forward?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. How would you propose -- I'm assuming that a list of penalties would be fairly straightforward because it's based on orders, and similarly an order finding an operator out of compliance with an order, again, is fairly straightforward.

But how do you plan to handle financial assurances and the bonding issues, particularly if the OCD adopts the bonding proposed rules requiring federal bonding, requiring bonding on inactive wells, et cetera? How do you keep track of that to help operators understand

whether they are in danger of losing good standing?

- A. Okay, currently all -- Well, would you like me to address both before and after January, 2008, or start with currently?
- Q. Either -- whatever you think would be appropriate.
- A. Okay. Before January, 2008, it only affects wells drilled and wells acquired. So currently on the operator change application, if the specifications in the LeMay memo are met, such as more than 10 wells are transferring, automatically it goes in and calculates whether any additional bonding is due. And I would assume most people are familiar with that screen in the audience. I don't know, I could show you if you'd like.
 - Q. That's the current practice?
- A. Yes, the current practice. So people are accustomed -- as they select wells for operator change, they're accustomed to seeing an additional bonding column appear on the far right side. And it appears on the printouts if they want to print this. Usually they want to look at the list and say, Well, maybe I don't want this well due to this, or maybe I do. And this is what the bond -- the amount needs to be, et cetera. So that is automatically generated.

And it would be very similar to that, that it

would automatically be generated for people doing an operator change. We would take out the coding we have now for the LeMay memo and replace it with the coding to meet the proposed rule.

So I think people would be quite familiar with that prospect. That captures the list of the wells that -- Let's say the well last produced in 1986 or something, where we had already passed two years.

Then there's another family of wells that haven't passed the two years now. Maybe they last produced in July of 2004, and they're not due for additional bonding at this moment, but they will be due sooner than January, 2008.

Those -- I was proposing a list, and I made -- I wonder what I called it. I made a spreadsheet -- To give an example that I don't think you'll be able to see too well, but let's see, maybe it -- oh, great, we don't want to -- Here we go, okay.

I know you can barely read this, plus it truncates. This is just an example of what we might have. All I did was take a current well list off our website for Aspen Oil, and I made up some dates, so don't -- none of this actually applies to Aspen Oil. But the spreadsheet is the format we're familiar with as far as listing the well name, the location, the type of land, et cetera.

And over here on the right, what I did was, I

highlighted the wells that, let's say, a potential operator is interested in acquiring. So let's say Aspen Oil has all the wells you see on the screen, but the top yellow ones are ones that another operator is interested in acquiring.

The bottom wells show -- This column here called single-well bond required, everything is set to January, 2008, until another operator comes along and decides to acquire them.

Then the next column that says bond required if there were to be an operator change, 12-2005, just making it up as if December, someone came along, the wells that have an asterisk would immediately show up in the operator change application as being wells needing additional bonding right away. Because the last production on those wells -- this one is January 2003, this one is April of 1964, et cetera. So those have definitely passed the two years.

For the other wells, what I printed here and what we would print on the well list that the operator saw as they went to acquire the wells is when the bonding will be due if these wells are acquired right now.

So it wouldn't look like this, it would look better. But just to show you how people can plan on what obligations they might be inheriting, this would be a sample of how it would look.

Q. If I were acquiring these wells, I'd know right away that some of them needed additional bonding right away. But would this help me understand what I might be facing in the next few months --

A. Yes --

- Q. -- as wells fall out of com- --
- A. -- because for example, you notice originally every well was not due for a bond -- and I know you can't read this, at least I can't, up there. Every well -- if nothing happened, no well would be due for additional bonding until January, 2008. However, if the operator change happened, many of these wells would be due in July of 2007, some of the wells would be due -- here's one due in June 2006, September 2006, February 2006. So yes, it would tell them any wells based on last production.

Now, this -- All the ones that currently say

July, 2007, really probably won't be due in July, 2007,

because those are -- the operator has reported -- if you

look at the last month of production/injection it is July

of 2005. So this is a currently reported well. Next month

most likely that will say August, 2005. So that will be a

rolling thing. But as far as in a worst-case scenario, if

all of the wells being acquired never produced again,

that's when the bond would be due.

And then we're proposing publishing this next --

this additional bonding due date on the Web, maybe with the 2 well list, maybe not, because the well list already is 3 pretty cramped in size, but having every well available for every person, whether they entered into an operator-change 5 transaction or not, always posting a full list of what -if no further production came in after today, what day would additional bonding be due?

- How do you deal with federal wells? If we change the rule to require bonding on federal wells, is there any way to alert operators?
- Currently, as you can see from the lease type -whoops -- yeah, here we go -- some are state and some are federal. They're already -- they'd be subject to the calculation for the additional bonding. If that were changed, they'd be taken out of the calculation.

So I was proposing listing it for all wells, but it could be changed if necessary.

- Well, when you say subject to additional bonding, Q. are you thinking of the single-well bonds?
 - That's -- I used the wrong word, yeah.
 - Okay. Q.

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- Thank you. Α.
- Well, how do you deal with -- if we require bonds Q. on federal wells that, say, an operator has a blanket bond that covers his state and fee lands, but he also has

federal wells, currently are not covered by that bond, how -- if we adopt a rule that says all wells need bonding, how can we alert operators to that?

A. We could very easily, programmatically, put a message on there, on the warnings area, whether they've satisfied that or not. Our bonding administrator is one of the approvers of operator changes. So on that activity, the bond -- a warning could exist, plus the bond administrator would validate that we've received the bonding.

On APDs, there already is a warning if the operator doesn't have either a single-well bond or a blanket bond, and the operator would see the warning. We also make that nonfatal, because it could have -- the bond could have come in but not been registered yet in our system.

As part of this rule, the bonding function will be tremendously enhanced anyway to track these -- the receipt of them.

Q. Okay. Now, you mentioned the magic date of January, 2008. That's when the full effect of the rule would come into play. What you've talked about right now is only how the rule would affect people up until that date. In other words, it only impacts people who are acquiring new wells or drilling new wells?

A. Right.

Q. Those new wells would come under the rule. But January 1st, 2008, all wells would come under the rule. How -- At that time, how will operators know what their bonding requirements are?

A. The same method. If we would have a list of every well and when bonding by well for inactive wells would be due, then that would be automatically available on the web, just like the inactive well list. And it may be feasible to combine them or not, combine it with a well list or not. Whatever is most readable to people is how we'll implement it. That will cover the single well bonds for inactive wells.

For the other wells where -- for the few operators who only had federal wells and therefore did not currently have a blanket bond, that also could either be made available on a list, or we could notify those operators it wasn't that many and let them know whatever would work.

And then it would all be folded in. If a new operator came along and wanted a new APD and wasn't covered by a bond, all the same procedures we have in place today would be covered. We would make sure that the text in the bond covered federal as well as single wells -- as well as state and fee wells.

1	Q. I'd like to turn to Rule 1115, the operator's
2	monthly report. Is it possible to switch to the PowerPoint
3	slides?
4	A. Sure, our Yeah. Possible to me
5	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Did you need to reset the
6	projector?
7	THE WITNESS: I didn't yesterday when I flipped
8	over to mine. Maybe it's On mine it's FM F8, but I
9	don't know It may be a different key on this one. Is Ed
10	here today? Have you seen him? I don't on this PC I'm
11	not sure if it's a different I also might Some PCs
12	have different control things.
13	MS. PEREZ: Let's see if I can help. Sometimes
14	they have a color-coded
15	THE WITNESS: You're right, I was using FM F8.
16	MS. PEREZ: Did you do this one?
17	THE WITNESS: No, I didn't do 7. I don't know
18	what this display thing is, I'm not sure what the symbols
19	are. That's actually a good sign, if it blanks out,
20	because they it may appear Now, do you recall what you
21	had?
22	(Laughter)
23	MS. PEREZ: The function moon.
24	THE WITNESS: Function moon, okay.
25	MS. PEREZ: It looks like a half moon or whatever

to me. 1 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Yolanda. 2 Okay, so now we did manage to lock the PC, Gail, 3 if you could sign on again. Great, now we want to move 4 to -- Okay, there we go. Thank you, everyone. 5 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: When Jane's nervous she talks 6 7 continually. 8 (Laughter) 9 THE WITNESS: Well Jane must always be nervous 10 then, right? Yeah, there we go. (By Ms. MacQuesten) Jane, when you were telling 11 Q. us yesterday your job duties, I believe you mentioned that 12 your duties include working with the monthly reports? 13 Α. Yes. 14 Did you request the changes that we're proposing 15 0. 16 to this rule? 17 Yes, my team and I did, yes. A. 18 Q. All right. This slide, I attempted to summarize 19 the significant changes that you were requesting. Let's go 20 through those changes one by one. 21 In paragraph A of the rule -- let me make sure you have a copy of it --22 23 I do, yes. 24 -- you changed some of the language. Instead of 25 saying that an operator should report on each producing

lease, it is now proposed to change to each nonplugged well completion. Why did you want that change?

A. Because it matches the C-115 form to make it more clear. It's always been reported this way, and all it does is change the rule to match what the form asks for. The disposition is reported at the -- at the -- let's see, producing lease level, but the production is reported at the completion level. So it was just to make it more clear.

- Q. In paragraph B, that paragraph currently describes electronic filing requirements. You're proposing to eliminate a lot of the language in that rule and now require electronic filing. Why make that change?
- A. We currently have about 600 operators reporting C-115s, and I didn't count, because we don't have a real easy way to, but I'm going -- my understanding is, approximately 200 of those are currently filing on paper, and the remainder are filing electronically.

Many of the ones who file electronically have one well, two wells, 10 wells, whatever, so it is a very popular way to file. If they file electronically, they immediately see anything wrong with the C-115 and they can fix it and submit it immediately, whereas if they file it on paper they have to mail it in to us, wait for us to key it, which is generally the same day that we receive it, but

there's the mailing time lag, and then we get the errors ourselves on the screen, and then we contact the operator. So anyone who is aware of the option of electronic filing has chosen to go to it.

Of the people who file on paper, about three-

Of the people who file on paper, about threequarters of those people are using our C-115 spreadsheet. May I show it as an examp- -- Oh, well.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Wrong computer, right?

THE WITNESS: We're going back here -- Okay, well -- Gosh. We'll just remember the moon and -- See, he's going to miss the game in Artesia tonight because of me jacking around with the cord.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I'll bet he don't.

(Laughter)

THE WITNESS: Okay, let me open up Excel and show you a C-115. Okay, this is a C-115 form. The highlighting was actually as it came to me, nothing I tried to highlight.

We provide the operators an Excel spreadsheet, and the people at PRRC also help us by distributing this. This written about ten years ago by my predecessor. We provide them an Excel spreadsheet, and anyone who asks us for this spreadsheet, we give it to them filled in because it's what we use to key the data ourselves.

If someone handwrites a C-115, we create one of these and use it every month and submit the C-115 using this, so we already have one generated, and anytime anyone asks us for one we give it to them.

Well, what we found was, from going through the C-115s that we receive on paper, three-quarters or more of these come to us on this spreadsheet that we distribute.

That tells us that the people have a computer, and they are filling it out every month on that.

So if they would -- it would save the State a lot of time if we didn't have to key any of these, and since the operators already are doing it electronically and then printing it and mailing it and we're turning around and rekeying it, it won't be difficult for them to send it to us.

Their options are to -- if they have the

Internet, to -- very -- What it does, you use this thing

called tools and C-115 electronic report, and it

automatically -- you just say okay; in this case I already

had created a file -- and you're done. That has created

the file that you would send to the OCD. So they get a

package on how to do this.

Then they would sign on to the Web and attach this file and immediately see what errors they have. So a lot of them have the Internet and just aren't familiar with this option. Or, if they don't have the Internet, they can

take their file to -- the OCD has public terminals, all the libraries have public terminals, there are many companies -- I can think of about 20 -- that do C-115s for other operators who may have one or zero wells -- excuse me, one or 20 wells. Some people have higher services to do those. So there are a lot of options on doing the C-115 electronically.

So we think a lot of people will want to do it, because the advantage is, they see any problem right away. It's been very popular with all the operators who do use it. So those -- I said about three-quarters come in our own spreadsheet, so we know they have computers.

The kind that don't are what we call the shaky-hand C-115s where someone has -- you know, every month they copy the C-115, and then they white out the prior month's entries and they enter the new ones. Those are just on paper. So we put in the provision that if it's an economic hardship for anyone to do the C-115 electronically, that we would be very happy to entertain an exception. And I don't know what the criteria would be for the exception because personally I don't know the cost of hiring another company, hiring you nephew or whatever, you know, to turn in the C-115 for you if you just have a couple of wells. The shaky-hand ones, they tend to only have 10 or fewer wells, and they may or may not be producing.

So we didn't feel -- It would save the State some time. We thought it would be popular with the people who didn't know about it already. It eliminates the need for us to say if you have this many wells, that many wells. It just gets us down to -- because we do have a lot of filers with just -- electronic filers with just one well. We didn't think it would be unpopular with the others.

It's just the -- the last rule was written, I think, in 1996, and in this decade the number of people having PCs has so changed, the number of people having relatives and family members who -- well, excuse me, that would be the same -- who can type into a PC for someone has dramatically increased. So we thought it might be feasible.

- Q. (By Ms. MacQuesten) You also made changes in Rule 1115 to the enforcement provisions in the rule?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Now --
- A. Do you have a slide in there?
- Q. I have a slide, but maybe we can get away with not using a slide.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. If it's possible, could you tell me what the current provisions are for enforcement? And this is a test, and if you fail the test we have to use the slide.

A. I would fail the test, but I have the rule right in front of me.

Q. Okay.

A. The current provision is that we notify the operator that their -- Again, this was written 10 years ago, and it's not the way the system works now. But what it was intended to do was isolate every single error or omission.

So it says that we will notify the operator of every single error or omission. Now that's done electronically, so that we actually don't receive any errors or omissions. But this said that we would do that, and we did do that, we sent error notices either electronically via e-mail or on paper to those that couldn't receive e-mail.

It said that this would be mailed within 30 days, and it was. If -- Long ago, the C-115s may not have been keyed within 30 days, so we may not have met that.

Then the operator is supposed to respond and refile. In today's environment we take the C-115 as a whole. It's a monthly report with all the wells. The way this rule is written, it addresses individual wells. It's missing well number three this month, next month well number five has a problem, and we're still notifying and having them respond on well number three.

Today the way we handle it is, we ask the operator, if you have a problem with well number three please resubmit your whole C-115. Because it's electronic, they can do it with that same step. You just go into the C-115, change this number to 118, if that was your error. You go to tools, C-115 electronic report -- and I must have it up somewhere because -- hm. Oh, because -- yeah, excuse me. And then you say okay and overwrite your file, and you've just created your new file. So it's -- we ask them to resubmit the whole thing now, not well by one. So this one asked for everything to be handled well by well.

You can imagine that for an unending period of time, following up on that well number three that did get reported correctly, for every subsequent month becomes really difficult for the operator -- for us to notify -- well, we're still continually missing this or this is off by this, when all the subsequent months have come in all right. But that's what this rule required. It required a lot of follow-up on OCD's part, a lot of tracking, and we didn't have any system to track that.

So every -- We were supposed to notify them within 30 days of every -- both the error plus a lack of response to the error. They were supposed to notify us within 30 days. And then at the end, if we didn't get that resolved, we were supposed to cancel authority to produce,

or to transport, I quess.

- Q. What are you recommending that we use as an enforcement mechanism now, under the proposed rule?
- A. Under the proposed rule we notify the operator -- well, if there --
- Q. Walk me through it. I file my report and I make an error. What happens to me?
- A. You immediately see that error. Would you like to see how --
 - Q. Sure.
- A. -- the operator sees it? All right, I go to the Web and I sign on to OCD -- oh, excuse me, I need to go to our development system, because I'm going to submit a C-115.

I'm going to sign in as myself, but I'm going to sign on for Tenison, which is the operator that I had that C-115 for. I go to other, and I find C-115. This is our electronic permitting system. And I say that I would like to create a new C-115.

I first need -- I'm in -- I default into the thing that says please attach the file that you created for your C-115. So I go to browse, I pick the file that I had saved. And I have one with errors in it, just to show you. And I'm going to attach this file. Oh, well, excuse me. Let me -- Okay, here's my one with errors. And I'm going

to attach it.

And then what I do is validate it, and it will tell me some errors exist. And in this case I have one out-of-balance condition. So I view that error and it will tell me where I'm off. And do you remember that I changed the 112 to a 118? That -- when I was showing you how easy it is to change a C-115. It created an out-of-balance condition. Everything else was perfect with the C-115, they reported all their wells, et cetera, so this is the only error that they have.

And if they had had more, then we would have seen them here. It would have shown, oh, you have a production error, you reported on a well that you don't operate.

Let's say you had an omission, you didn't report three wells. So that's all captured immediately for the operator.

Then they go back to their C-115 and change the item here, the 112, and then they do the tools again. And as it happens, I have a corrected file already -- you can either just save it here or go back over to the application and attach a different file with no errors in it.

I don't know if that was very clear, but what -- all they do is -- Now, some companies use this C-115 that we've provided, the Excel one that I was showing you.

Other companies already have accounting software that

generates the C-115 file we use. So they would use their own processes to fix their errors in their own systems.

They have choice, they don't have to use our C-115.

But however they do it, they would simply fix the error that OCD just told them about, and then attach the new file with no errors in it, and that would handle that.

So currently there is no such thing as receiving a C-115 with errors or receiving a C-115 with out-of-balance conditions or receiving a C-115 that is not complete. So there's no more notification required for those things.

The only thing receiving no C-115 at all. So what we put in this rule is, if -- for operators that haven't submitted a C-115 at all, please -- that we will notify them 60 days after it was due, and then they can take action during that following time.

- Q. So if an operator submits a report with an error electronically, he will know immediately that there is an error, and the particular error that the computer found?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And if there's an error, the report simply won't be processed, it won't go through until the error is fixed?
- A. Yes.

Q. And if the operator still doesn't correct the error, then we notify him and say, You have a certain

amount of time, and if you don't -- there's a sanction if he doesn't file the C-115 within a certain time period?

A. Right, they either can file or, if they don't we could enter into an ACO if -- Sometimes people are having problems because they're changing computer systems and they can't send a C-115. They may have done a massive operator change. It usually doesn't keep them -- they're so sophisticated and good, it has not yet kept anyone from meeting this time frame. But if it did, let's say they just had a severe problem, then we might enter an ACO for an extra month or two or whatever they demonstrated that they needed to get the C-115 in to us.

If they didn't choose that option, then we would take the action in the proposed rule.

- Q. And that action would be what?
- A. To -- Let me make sure I get it right. To cancel the operator's authority to transport or inject into all wells it operates.
- Q. Now, that's a different sanction than the original rule, because the original rule talked about an allowable for a particular well, and this is authority to transport or inject into all wells of the operator. Why move to that severe a sanction?
- A. Uh-huh. For a couple of reasons. As you see, we don't accept C-115s by well. It comes as a complete

package. So if we're not receiving one well, we're not receiving all wells.

I also did a study of all the operators that this would have affected, and the only operators that are in this type of situation are what we call orphan operators anyway. They're people that we -- like Saba, the people that we can't find a responsible party for anyway.

So the intention is to make sure that they cannot slack, that they do send it in. But whether they send -- like if one well is off the list, usually that well is not producing, so shutting in that well -- this sanction has never been implemented at all.

Usually we don't have blatant offenders. We have two categories of offenders. There are blatant offenders. One is, for example, Ready Oil, which is the well that -- a federal -- they have federal wells, and the BLM is working with them very closely. So there are two categories. They're identified as orphan to us, or the BLM is already working with them in every way they can.

But when we contact any slacker we get that C-115 in. They're -- Usually they're just afraid, and they work with us and send it in.

So we wanted to take action for all the wells so that they knew something would happen if they didn't -- you know, if they're scared -- sometimes they have family

financial issues and the just -- they're afraid of how to send it in. And once we talk to them, we get -- they do it.

Q. This reporting information, why is it so important? Who uses it?

A. Everyone in the room uses it. It's critical to have -- we publish all of our production to the world, it's available for pickup. We have C-115 reports right now -- I won't show you each one, but we have a summary balancing report that shows everything Marbob has submitted to us for four years, every sum of production, every sum of disposition. We have detailed reports that show every transporter that was used for every MCF of gas, every barrel of oil.

This information is -- since it's on the Web, I can't even say all of the users, but people -- it is critical. It's critical to the Energy Information

Administration that does their projections based on this. The minute we get the data we post it so that our monthly reports -- every piece of data that comes in is available on the Web immediately. Most of it right now -- well, a lot of it right now is only available in summary fashion. GO-TECH I still send the data to just monthly. So on an individual well, it's generally just available monthly.

But when it's not on the Web I hear about it,

and --1 Is the information used by other State agencies? 2 Q. Yes, it is. Taxation and Revenue uses it for 3 taxes and the State Land Office uses it for royalties, 4 5 so... Let's turn to proposed Rule 100, the operator 6 Q. registration, change of operator, change of name provision. 7 Would you like to display it? 8 A. I don't think I have slides for this. 9 Q. All right. 10 A. So we're okay. 11 Q. Let's deal with the different issues separately. 12 Let's talk first about operator registration. Is there 13 anything in the current rules about operator registration? 14 15 I believe not. A. 16 Q. Paragraph A of the proposed rule sets out a 17 procedure for registering. Is that the same procedure that 18 operators would follow now? 19 Yes, but I don't believe the -- I don't know what 20 mechanism is in place regarding affiliation with an 21 operator that is, let's say, an orphan. 22 Q. Sure. 23 But the rest of it, yes. Α. 24 And that's in paragraph B, but paragraph A --Q. 25 Α. Oh, excuse me.

Q. -- sets out --1 Yes. Α. 2 -- application procedure. 3 Q. Yes. A. 4 Walk me through it. I want to register as an Q. 5 operator. What do I do? 6 We would suggest having this as an electronic 7 permitting application as well so that the operators could 8 just sign on and do it and not have to call us or mail us 9 anything. So the operator would select the option that 10 they would like to register, they would fill in their name, 11 their address. If the contact information is something 12 that we want to put on there, that everyone feels is 13 worthwhile, then they would fill that in. And the current 14 address, and currently they provide us with phone number 15 and fax number as well. So they would fill that in. 16 17 Then our bond administrator would verify, as she 18 does now, that the company name is registered with the PRC 19 or the Secretary of State's Office. And if we had the 20 financial assurance, then she would approve it. Now, this operator could or could not already 21 have an OGRID code, which is simply a number to do business 22 23 as an oil and gas -- It stands for oil and gas reporting

So sometimes State Land Office or Tax and Rev have

already registered this operator. Maybe we've already

24

registered them, let's say, as a transport or something.

They could have an OGRID or they could not.

What this process would do is, if the bond administrator, who often works with the attorney on any -- any -- things that look like exceptions to the -- registering just anything she notices that might be different -- at the end of her approval she checks a mark called an OGRID role code that says this is a well operator and this operator has a bond. Those would remain the same.

So when the bond administrator approved this operator registering, it would simply create a role code of operator, well operator, and a role code of -- containing a -- you know, having a bond. And that information would go to ONGARD as it does now.

- Q. Okay, so let me get this straight. You could obtain an OGRID number from OCD or from other agencies, and you would be registered as an entity. But to become registered as an operator, OCD is the only entity that assigns that role code?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Does anything in this proposed rule affect ONGARD and other agencies' use of it?
- A. No, the data would be the same. We work really closely, and it's even stated further down in the rule -- oh, I think in the name-change area -- anything to do with

OGRIDs, we work really closely with Tax and Rev and the Land Office. We have some unspoken rules of convenience among us, we e-mail, we notify each other before we release the bond. Before we do a lot of things, we talk with the other agencies. And that would stay the same.

Q. In paragraph B we have a provision that's generated a lot of comment. The Division may deny registration in certain situations. Let me give you a scenario.

Let's say I was previously president of a company that operated wells in New Mexico, and that company is not in good standing. I come to the OCD and try to register a new company. What would happen?

A. As I understand, the operator would go through the same process that I described on registering. And as I said, the bond administrator discusses that with the attorney. If there were any red flag, perhaps the attorney would recommend requesting additional information as is indicated here.

I don't know if the application -- if it would be -- ever happen enough that the application would handle any kind of request. I don't think so, from what I'm understanding. So I believe it would be just like we might do today of calling and trying to verify something about this information.

_	a delegación de apola dost alia through and
1	Q. So it's possible it could just slip through, and
2	I could be properly registered as an operator, but if
3	someone had a question, they may request information from
4	me
5	A. Yes.
6	Q about my connection to that other company that
7	was out of good standing?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Is that denial If they found out that I was
10	connected to a company that was out of good standing, would
11	the OCD then automatically deny my registration? Is it
12	permissive, or is it mandatory that they deny?
13	A. It says may deny.
14	Q. So I would have the opportunity to plead my case
15	to become registered anyway.
16	In paragraph C, there's a new requirement that
17	the operator keep the OCD informed of its current address
18	for notice and in emergency contact name and phone number.
19	What is the practice right now concerning contact
20	information from operators?
21	A. When they sign up we do get an address from them
22	and a phone number and a contact. That's it. It stays the
23	same.
24	Q. Let's move to the change-of-operator provisions.
25	Now, there are there is a rule that covers change of

operator right now?

- A. Yes, there are two rules.
- Q. Okay. Where are they? Do you recall?
- A. Well, I'm not very good with the rules, but one is in Rule 1104, and one is -- currently we have it separated for existing wells versus drilling wells, and the majority of the rule relates to existing wells, and that's in Rule 1104. And the drilling wells are in the sundry rule.
- Q. Okay. How does change of operator work right now? Let's say I want to acquire those wells from Aspen. How would I go about transferring the registered operator from Aspen to --
 - A. Okay, would you like me to demonstrate it, or --
- Q. Sure.
- A. Okay. That's also an OCD online application.

 That is also under other -- I'm still signed on as Tenison,

 and hopefully I'm still in the development system before I

 transfer all their wells.

We -- I selected change of operator. I'm going to do a new change of operator. And you fill in some basic information. The way it's set up, either the old operator or the new operator or an agent can enter information. So let's say I'm going to transfer the wells from Tenison to -- Let's do Burlington, if you don't mind, because I know I

have an ID for that, although I don't think I have to go 1 2 that far to show it to you. MR. GANTNER: Are they good wells? 3 4 (Laughter) 5 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: A better question is, are they 6 in compliance? 7 (Laughter) 8 THE WITNESS: Okay, I don't have to -- you would just go through and enter the contact person. Anything 9 10 with an asterisk, is a required piece of information, but I won't enter it for this purpose. 11 12 Then you select the properties, and when you 13 click on -- oh, brother. Well, we're not going to go 14 further -- oh, there's not enough space on the disk. Okay, that's talking about on the server, so we're not going to 15 16 be fixing that one real quickly. 17 Okay, let me go back to -- imagine with me. my years as a professional demonstrator. But okay -- well, 18 19 this -- okay, so that's development, but I -- I could still 20 show you in production, just remind me not to transfer the wells. 21 22 Okay, so it appears it will be Burlington's wells 23 I'm transferring and --24 MR. MILLER: Give them to Marbob. 25 (Laughter)

on for operator change, I'm going to do a new change of operator. It's going through now to see whether I have any existing ones to change. And without even filling in any of the other information, I can just go to select properties and it will create a list of all the properties that Burlington has. They have a lot, so you see just on this page the A's. If you wanted to go over to something starting with R, you know, you could pick any of these properties.

Then you go to the select wells, and within those properties it lists the wells. It shows the last production because -- for the purpose of calculating any possible additional bonding. If I wanted all the wells in those properties, I can just select those, and then I would check warnings normally and then just go over and submit the form.

You also would print out a copy -- the system -- I won't show you every detail because again there's the game in Artesia. But if you wanted to look at the form and see it, look at a list of all the wells transferring, look at any additional bonding required, you could from the reports.

And then once you submitted a signed copy of the C-104-A, signed by both operators, then you certify that

these are the wells that you want to transfer, because we have had a little confusion in the past where people did an operator change, but they didn't realize 10 of those wells — they maybe have transferred 100, they didn't realize 10 of those were bad wells, so we do ask them to certify.

I have looked at this list of wells that are transferring, and this is exactly the list of wells that I want to transfer.

So you can view all wells affected by the change, and they certify that these are the wells. And actually, one of them does require additional bonding there, we managed to pick one of the few that hadn't produced.

So anyway, they submit that to OCD and then the OCD approves it, makes sure the bonding is received, the bonding administrator approves it and the district approves it.

- Q. (By Ms. MacQuesten) So the current operator and the new operator have to agree on a list of wells to be transferred?
- A. Yes, they both certify that this is the list of wells they're accepting.
- Q. Once they do that, does the OCD look beyond that certification to say whether the new operator has any right to these wells or anything like that? We just accept their certification that this is what they want to do and it's

okay?

A. We sometime stake this as an opportunity to have contact with the operator. If -- To use again Ready Oil as an example, the last time they transferred wells we asked them to come current with their C-115s, and they did, and then we approved the operator change.

So if there's any outstanding activity, we do take this as an opportunity to look at any open actions and work with them if we can.

- Q. And under the proposed rule, that would be formalized, because we would be able to look at whether the new operator was in good standing or not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And we'd also be able to look at whether the old operator had a compliance order requiring corrective action, we could talk to the new operator about the need to complete whatever corrective action is required?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Again, is it mandatory that the new operator assume a compliance order? Is it mandatory that the new operator be in good standing?
 - A. No.
- Q. But it would be an opportunity to discuss those things?
- A. Yes.

337 1 Q. What happens if the old -- the original operator 2 isn't available, and I want to acquire those wells. For some reason -- he's deceased, he's a defunct company -- how 3 do you make the transfer then? 4 5 Α. We've had a couple of instances of that, and we go to our attorney, and the operator explains that, either 6 shows a court order or writes a letter or whatever to us, 7 and if our attorney approves it -- I've set up a user ID 8 for myself and signed on and done the other operator's side 9 of the transaction. 10 Sometimes the court order already obligates the 11 new operator to do that transaction, so we would set up a 12 user ID correctly for the new operator so they sign. 13 14 I think I've only signed on once myself, and 15

I think I've only signed on once myself, and there have been a couple of other instances where we've created user IDs for both companies, for the same person, since the courts authorize that.

- Q. All right. Let's move to change of name. Do we have any current rules regarding change of name?
 - A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Just to speed things along, the proposed rule -does the proposed rule reflect what we actually do now
 regarding change of name?
 - A. Yes.

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MS. MacQUESTEN: I have no more questions for Ms.

1	Prouty at this time.
2	I would move for the admission of Exhibit 16
3	that's the bar chart that Mr. Perrin testified to, that we
4	delayed requesting admission of until Ms. Prouty could give
5	further testimony on it and also Exhibits 20 through 27.
6	MR. CARR: No objection.
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Is there any other objection
8	to the admission of those exhibits?
9	Exhibits Number 16 and 20 through 27 are
10	admitted.
11	MS. MacQUESTEN: I would also, just to take care
12	of some housekeeping, move for the admission of Exhibit 1,
13	which is the packet of the proposed rules, and Exhibit 2,
14	which is the affidavit of notice.
15	In addition to the affidavit of notice, we
16	received the affidavit of publication from the newspaper on
17	October 12th, and I can provide the Commission with that.
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Why don't we label that
19	Exhibit 2A?
20	And your motion is to admit Exhibits 1, 2 and 2A?
21	MS. MacQUESTEN: Yes.
22	MR. CARR: No objection.
23	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Is there any objection?
24	Exhibits 1, 2 and 2A are admitted.
25	Ms. MacQuesten, is that the extent of your

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MS. MacQUESTEN: That concludes my direct of Ms.
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2
     Prouty.
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Do you have another witness
 3
     after Ms. Prouty?
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 5
               MS. MacQUESTEN:
                               No.
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Carr, why don't we take a
 6
     10-minute --
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8
               MR. CARR: Yes, sir.
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- recess before you start
 9
10
     your cross --
               MR. CARR:
                          Thank you, sir.
11
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- and we'll reconvene just
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     after -- okay, make it 10:05.
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               (Thereupon, a recess was taken at 9:52 a.m.)
14
               (The following proceedings had at 10:07 a.m.)
15
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, let's go back on the
16
     record.
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               Mr. Carr, I believe you were going to cross-
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19
     examine Ms. Prouty?
20
               MR. CARR: Yes, sir, I am.
21
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
22
                          CROSS-EXAMINATION
     BY MR. CARR:
23
24
               Ms. Prouty, at the outset I want to tell you that
          Q.
25
     I'm not concerned with the effort you made to prepare the
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340 1 list, I'm only concerned about the list and how it may be used an the impact of that list on the industry. 2 Would you agree with me that the Oil Conservation 3 Division is going to expect operators to know and 4 5 understand these new enforcement rules once they're 6 adopted? 7 Α. Yes. And part of that would mean that the Division is 8 Q. 9 going to expect operators to know that if they have more than five wells listed on the inactive well list, that --10 if they operate over 100 wells and have more than five --11 that they are no longer considered in good standing? 12 it fair that you would expect them to know that? 13 14 Α. Yes. You testified that the Division was not going to 15 0. post on its website a list of operators, branding them as 16 17 bad actors or not in good standing. Was that your 18 testimony? 19 Α. Probably what I meant was, the rules do not require that, and I'm not aware of any request to do that. 20 21 Q. Although the rules don't require it, you could do

- it?
 - Right. Α.

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24 Q. And in fact, yesterday or sometime recently did 25 prepare a list that did just that?

1	A. Right, the Excel spreadsheet.
2	Q. And you said you are aware of no request to do
3	this?
4	A. Right.
5	Q. But if you
6	A. Well, yeah, not The ones I'm aware of are the
7	ones that are in the rules related the ones that are in
8	the rules. As far a consolidation, no one has asked me to
9	do that.
10	Q. But if someone asked you to, you could?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. And if certain people asked you to, you would?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. I mean, Mr. Fesmire, if he asked you, you would?
15	If the Governor asked you to, you would; isn't that right?
16	A. Probably, yes, I'm I don't
17	(Laughter)
18	THE WITNESS: Commissioner Fesmire
19	Q. (By Mr. Carr) I'm not asking you
20	A. No, he will swear that I don't necessarily do
21	what I'm asked, but
22	(Laughter)
23	MR. PERRIN: Well, we can't make him a witness.
24	(Laughter)
25	Q. (By Mr. Carr) But there's nothing in the current

plans to post this list; isn't that right?

A. Right.

Q. The testimony throughout this hearing has been that the Division needs additional enforcement tools to bring operators into compliance, to get wells into compliance. And when we look at the rules and your testimony, you've talked about some actions being mandatory and some being permissive. You may grant an APD, you may not.

Are there any standards in these rules that would tell an operator, if they're not in good standing, when you might or might not approve an APD?

- A. Not to my knowledge. I think -- I don't know if it goes beyond your question. I think a lot of discussion -- a lot of effort would be put into trying to be consistent, and I believe that's how the Compliance and Enforcement Manager -- his role would be to make sure that we had an understanding of that.
- Q. If I operate more than 100 wells, and if I have more than five wells on the inactive list the day after the new rules are adopted, if they're adopted as written, it's possible that my APD could be denied; isn't that right?
 - A. Yes, it's possible.
- Q. And so when I evaluate these rules in the context of what they might mean to me as an operator, you

1 understand that we're looking at these in terms of how they can be enforced against us? 2 3 Α. (Nods) Now, when I got the proposed rules I went to the 4 Web page, which is a challenge for me, and I found your 5 inactive well list. And I tried to read it, and there were 6 7 a number of codes on that list, not just -- there were A, T, P, S various other things. And I could find no legend. 8 Is there a legend available to explain the codes that are 9 used on that inactive list? 10 No, there isn't. Now, you won't find an A 11 anymore because that was misleading, so we blanked that 12 out. And that was a suggestion we received from 13 Chesapeake, and they were right, so we took that off 14 because it was confusing. 15 Ms. Perez yesterday recommended that I spell out 16 those codes, and I made a note to do that. 17 Q. Now, when I look at the list, at least the one I 18 looked at when the rules were promulgated, it was called an 19 inactive well list. Is that what is going to be the Rule 20 201 noncompliant list as it's defined in the rule? 21 I believe so. I'm not too good on my numbers. 22 A. 23 There would be several noncompliance lists or -- and --If we go to Rule 37, the rule on good standing --24 Q.

25

Α.

Yes.

-- do you have that there? 1 0. 2 Α. Yes, I do. 3 Q. If we go down to E(1) --Yes. 4 Α. 5 -- it says the division shall post on its Q. 6 website, and update daily, a, quote, Rule 201 noncompliant list. Is that what we're talking about? 7 8 MS. MacQUESTEN: Objection. Mr. Carr is 9 referring to the version of proposed Rule 37 that appeared 10 in the original application. Since then we have filed an 11 amended application that changes the language in that paragraph. We are no longer recommending the language that 12 13 he's quoting. Now, this is one of the problems we 14 MR. CARR: I mean, trying to have notice and know what you're 15 proposing and what you're not has become quite a challenge 16 17 in the time frame that we're working in. Are you going to post, though, a 201 noncompliant 18 list, or do you have a new title for that? 19 MS. MacQUESTEN: We have the title that's on the 20 list. 21 22 THE WITNESS: Yeah, the --(By Mr. Carr) What is the title that's on the 23 Q. list? 24 25 Α. The inactive well list.

Now, is that inactive well list going to identify 1 Q. 2 each well by operator? 3 Α. That is -- that meets the criteria that's listed 4 on there, yes. 5 Q. So the inactive well list, whatever you're going to call it, or whatever we have now before us, is going to 6 look kind of like what I saw in that you're going to have 7 operator names and wells that are no longer -- that are on 8 the inactive list; is that right? 9 Excuse me, you know, they may be in 10 A. Yes. compliance if they selected less than 15 months. You 11 know --12 From that list I will as an operator be able to 13 Q. look -- look at my name and see how many wells I have that 14 15 you believe, based on your data, are inactive; is that 16 right? 17 Α. Yes. And if I took that list, if I am Burlington, I 18 Q. could pull it up and look at BP, and I could see operator, 19 20 and if I can count to six I know that operator is not in good standing under your rules; isn't that right? 21 22 A. Yes. 23 And anyone can do it. Q. 24 (Nods) Α. 25 Q. And if I went through that list I could look at

myself right here and now, and every operator on that list that has more than five wells, I know, from your list, is not in good standing, correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. And so when you put together the list that is marked Exhibit 27, if I know the rules as an operator, even without the column that says "not in good standing", I can look at this and tell who is and who is not in good standing?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you keep a historical record of this kind of information? You're constantly changing it. Is there going to be a historical way to document where operators stood on this list at any particular time?
- A. It can be done. I'm not aware of a need to do it right now.
- Q. If I was going to enter a partnership with another company and I was concerned that they had officers or directors who had a five-percent control -- or would have -- in my operation, how would I find out if in September, 2002, for three days they had been not in good standing?
- A. Right now you wouldn't find it out from the Web.
 You could call me. I do give out any information we have,
 if it's not on the Web, to anyone. My understanding was,

there's not a plan to do that, because the actions are to be taken based on the current day. So if they're in good standing today, that's how it works.

Q. But you see, you may deny my registration under the rule if an officer, director, partner in the applicant or a person with an interest in the applicant exceeding five percent is or was within the past five years an officer, director, partner, or a person with an interest exceeding five percent in another entity not in good standing.

I understand why you want that data, to deal with a Saba. But when the rule is there, I as an operator, as I'm going into a business relationship also need to know. And my question really is, I mean, is that something that we can get from the OCD?

A. If -- I'm switching glasses like crazy because I have to. But my understanding is, it's not asking about an operator who was in good standing five years ago. If that operator is in good standing today, this would not be required of you. If you were a partner of an operator several years ago that is in good standing today, you would respond that way to the OCD if you were asked.

Am I reading that --

Q. My concern was, as I read the rule, I'd have to know if someone was within the past five years an officer

or a director in a company that is not in good standing. 1 And do I have to know that they were not in good standing 2 five years ago, or is it only today? 3 My understanding is that today is the issue. 4 5 Q. And am I misreading that? And so a company could 6 have been in bad standing in the past, but we're only going to look at it on a point forward today? 7 8 Α. Yes. You offered Exhibit 27 today. 9 0. Uh-huh. 10 A. How long did it take you to create this document 11 Q. with your computer? 12 13 Α. An hour... It's something that could be done? 14 0. 15 Α. Yes. And if I understood your testimony, you don't 16 Q. 17 think that a five-percent figure is going to work very 18 well; is that fair to say? 19 Α. Well, I think it might grow the number of inactive wells. 20 Do you think this system works very well? 21 Q. The proposed rule? 22 Α. 23 Q. Yes. 24 Well, "well" wouldn't be for me to judge. A.

it -- It helps identify what wells need to be worked on or

what wells we have bad information for. 1 This is the kind of list that you would go to --2 Q. this is the data that you would use, if I filed for an APD, 3 to determine whether or not I had a warning pop up or was 4 5 denied an APD; isn't that right? Right, the computer would do a similar 6 Α. 7 calculation. If we go over to page 6 of this, the company's Q. 8 name is Heartland? Heartland Energy Corp. Do you see 9 that? 10 I could have numbered the pages. 11 12 Q. And they have total number of wells, 2, they have total inactive wells, 2. They're at 100 percent of their 13 wells are on your inactive list, and yet they're shown as 14 being in good standing. So with 100 percent inactive, 100 15 percent out of compliance, they could get an APD, wouldn't 16 they, under your system? 17 Yes, and it's -- yes, they could. 18 19 Q. Compare them, if you would, to Mewbourne on page Mewbourne operates 326 wells. They have six inactive 20 They're 1.84 percent out of compliance, and yet 21 they're a bad actor; isn't that what this list tells me? 22 23 I would say they meet the proposed rules criteria

-- for being not in good standing?

for being --

Q.

24

A. Right.

- Q. And so if I were Mewbourne with 1.84 percent of my properties out of line, my APD could be denied, another operator could say that I'm not in good standing and be reluctant to enter into an agreement with me. All the sanctions that are automatic in this rule could apply to me, correct? And none of those would apply to Heartland?
- A. They actually would. Heartland is on our orphan list. The wells with such numbers are being addressed in other ways.
- Q. Okay, and you have other tools to address noncompliant wells, other than just good standing; isn't that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I mean, the orphan well list, I mean, you can find -- you can do other things to bring someone in compliance. This would -- this good standing is a new tool, it's not the only tool?
- A. You know, I'm so sorry, I don't work in the area of other kinds of --
- Q. But you know the Heartland wells are on an orphan well list?
- A. Well, they're not really orphan. I prepare a thing called potential orphan, people we haven't heard from, and other people validate whether they are.

Do you know the purpose of that list? Q. 1 Yes, to look at potential candidates for being Α. 2 plugged by the reclamation fund. 3 And that would be another way to deal with these 4 potential orphan wells? 5 6 A. Yes. When we look at this rule, we're talking about --7 Q. 8 and I'm talking about the good-standing rule -- we're 9 talking about putting a label on an operator. That's what we're concerned about. You understand that. If we have 10 too many wells, we are labeled. 11 Is it your concern that if this rule is adopted, 12 Burlington, XTO, others, will abandon their management 13 programs and say, Heck, I can now have hundreds of wells, 14 15 let's forget this? I mean, are you really worried about that? 16 17 Excuse me, if we do it the current proposed way A. 18 or --19 Q. Yeah, if you -- No, if you went with a five-20 percent cutoff --21 A. Oh, okay. -- do you think that these companies would just 22 23 go ahead and run it right up to the limit and sit there in terms of noncompliant wells? 24 25 Α. No.

1	Q. You're really looking at bad actors; isn't that
2	right?
3	A. I think personally, looking for everyone to be
4	informed and motivated to whittle down the list.
5	Q. Suppose Burlington said, to heck with it, we're
6	going to have 326, or whatever it is, inactive wells.
7	A. Uh-huh.
8	Q. You could fine them, you could bring other
9	actions against them; isn't that true?
10	A. I don't work in that area, but I so I'm sorry.
11	Q. But what we have here is, we're dealing with just
12	a determination of whether or not they're in good standing,
13	labeling that company?
14	A. Uh-huh. Well, I wasn't agreeing to that. It's
15	an indicator. You know, I mean, it was I wasn't looking
16	at labeling, I was looking at a programmatic way
17	Q. All right
18	A of flagging a system to say, Oh, you don't
19	have this in place.
20	Q. Do you think an operator should lose its standing
21	because of an indicator?
22	A. I think the indicators already alert both the
23	operator and us to problems out there. For example, when
24	someone's about to acquire wells, they'll call me and say,
25	Are there any remediation actions going on

Q. Uh-huh.

- A. -- are there -- you know, are the wells producing? So we're providing indicators based on data we have.
- A. You have 158 operators on this list who are not in compliance, or have too many inactive wells. Can you handle 158 operators coming in to see you in the next two weeks? Are you staffed for that?
- A. Again, that's not my area, but I think there has not been a rush of them so far, was what Mrs. MacQuesten was telling us.
- Q. The question was, do you know if you could handle 158 operators at one time? You don't know?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. If you are -- when we look at this list and I read the rule, the wells and the information on this list create a rebuttable presumption that -- you know, that these wells are inactive. And I just believe it was your testimony yesterday, you told us how we could correct that. We could call you, we could send in paper data, and that is how we rebut the presumption. There's nothing -- no procedural thing you're aware of beyond that, that we would do. It's a fluid system on our side of the street, as well as yours; is that fair to say? You'll take it off the list if we bring in data; isn't that right?

- A. Right, and if we find -- yeah, information --
- Q. Now, when I look at the list, the inactive well list, if I understand, if I read the rule correctly, this is a list that is based on the information that is in the possession of the OCD?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. I mean, we talk about, you know, based on Division records.
 - A. Submitted by the operators.
- Q. Right. If there is an error in that information, there's going to be an error on the list; isn't that right?
 - A. Yes, or an omission.
- Q. And we know there are errors in the data right now, do we not? I mean, we're trying to take plugged and abandoned wells out.
- A. I wouldn't actually call those errors. If you look in the imaging system, you'll see that we have no subsequent approved on those wells.
- Q. Why are you taking them off the list now? I thought yesterday you said you --
- A. Oh, the plugged not released is a new category, because as part of this project it wasn't a focus. It's a focus on other areas, but as far as us asking operators to do more, we're not. We're asking them to do more after a year. So --

1	Q. Aren't you taking some wells off the list because
2	of this new category and all that you're working with, or
3	did I mis-hear you?
4	A. Well, yes, they have been taken off the list
5	since we created this two months ago and posted it. We
6	Q. Are they off now?
7	A. We have not had the districts literally go in and
8	have every well put into that category. Do you Am I
9	clear there?
10	Q. Well, that I understand what you're saying.
11	Tell me if I'm wrong. I mean, you're working on that and
12	you're taking some wells off, and that's something that
13	you're doing to correct the list?
14	A. Yes, if we've certified that it's been plugged
15	but not released, we're recording that right now.
16	Q. And Chesapeake contacted you about an A category,
17	whatever that means
18	A. Yes.
19	Q and you took those off too, didn't you?
20	A. No, we didn't take the wells off, we took off the
21	letter A
22	Q. Okay.
23	A because what the issue is, we don't get a
24	permit to make a well be in an active status or not, but we
25	set a well up in active status when it's initiated. We

don't ever get a permit to say that this well stopped producing, so we don't record that.

So Chesapeake's concern was, they thought the well was active because of the A. And in truth, the last permit that we received caused the well to be active. So I left the wells in the active status, but I blanked it out on the list to not be confusing, and that's -- we've gotten a lot of good feedback like that.

- Q. Occidental came in and talked about observation wells, and I think you said yesterday they come off the list as well?
 - A. Right.

- Q. So the point is that the list is constantly changing, and it's changing not just because of errors in data, but because of the kind of information you're tracking to make it more reflective of real inactive wells; isn't that fair?
 - A. Right.
- Q. Now, you started several years ago with 8000 inactive wells. How many of those original 8000 wells are still in inactive status? Do you know?
- A. No, I don't. I used to track that and I could track it, I have a file of those wells, but I have not had time to do that.
 - Q. And I thought you said that some of the wells

came off the list because of corrections in data that had 1 been provided, as well as plugging and the other ways to 2 get a well off the list. 3 Again, that word "corrections". If someone 4 supplied us information that the BLM approved this TA but 5 you never got a copy of it, and we look at the approved TA 6 by the BLM, we record it and register it. So correction --7 you know --8 Did you --9 Q. -- supplying information, maybe. 10 Α. 11 How many inactive wells do we have today? Q. Well on this list we had as of yesterday, we had 12 Α. 13 2853. That's down from 8000? 14 Q. A. 15 Yes. And is that because those wells have been taken 16 Q. off the list by being plugged or put under some sort of an 17 order, or is it because some of those are off because of 18 the way you're now processing your data? 19 20 It's not the way we're processing the report. 21 I said yesterday, approximately 4000 wells within the valid 22 TA period were taken off, because those were covered. the list dropped down that much --23 By 4000 for that?

Today we don't have that many wells in

24

25

Q.

A.

Right.

the valid TA period, but at that time we did.

- Q. Is it fair to say that the program has been fairly successful to date?
- A. Just as a numbers person, it was most successful when the OCD had a program going. If you look at our list of the wells that have been plugged, that I post on the Web, we had -- starting in 1998 we had 577, 384, 652, 790. In the years -- you see a dramatic increase from 1999 where we only had 384 wells plugged, to the following three years where we reached a peak of 1000 wells plugged.

I believe due to the inactive program and the mailout that we did and the equivalent of agreed compliance orders that we entered into -- everyone worked really hard, OCD and the operators, and then that number had come down again. One, the price, you know, has changed that. But we were in the 700s the last couple of years.

So I think you can see from this list of wells plugged the attention that was given at that time to -- So I think the attention helped.

- Q. And you say was given at that time. Is it not being given now?
- A. As Charlie testified, I believe he kept up a real strong program, and the number in his district has remained constant. And I think the other districts didn't have the tools and didn't keep up the program, as -- We didn't have

a good Web-based way to let everyone know of their inactive wells.

- Q. Are you aware that in some of your districts operators have reached agreements to plug wells, but they have not signed a formal order concerning those wells?
 - A. I'm not aware.
- Q. You would agree with me that if you're going to -- if this list is going to be used to take away an operator's good standing to do business in the state, it's important to try and make the list accurate? You would agree with me on that, would you not?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And aren't you concerned that operators in your own -- with a five-well list, with a five-well cutoff, that there are operators out there who might fall into the badstanding category simply because of a data error?
- A. Obviously we're concerned if -- I don't -- being a data person, I guess I would not agree that anything we've discussed so far is a data error, more that OCD didn't receive a piece of paper or whatever, that's generally the case. But we certainly act really quickly to correct them when we get them, or...

But it's my understanding that, you know, to do business with the State, it's your obligation to be current on the rules. We've provided an easy way for everyone to

access the information, so I believe we've alerted people.

And then if there is an error, we can enter into an agreed compliance order to say, Oh, sorry, you don't know about this, or we didn't know, whatever -- You know, let's say you thought -- you've been paying someone to supply your C-115s for all these years, and they haven't been coming to you, and the address we had was wrong, so you don't know about this. To me, that's the time when we would enter into an agreed compliance order and give them whatever period of time to get it straightened out.

- Q. You said it was important for an operator to be current with the rules, understand the rules get the things timely filed, the paper timely filed. Wouldn't you think it was also incumbent on the agency to process that paper in a timely fashion?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And if there's something that isn't being timely processed, an operator could be held hostage in that period of time, having done what they should do if the agency doesn't have a quick turn-around on handling paper?
- A. In the instances we're talking about, it would have to be 15 months of not processing, so that would --
 - Q. That's correct.
 - A. -- that would be a pretty long time, yes.
 - Q. And that shouldn't happen?

Right. Α. 1 If this rule as written was adopted today, I 2 0. quess you have 158 operators who are not in good standing 3 because they have too many wells on this list. 4 If an operator like Burlington -- we're picking 5 on Burlington -- on that one day happened to have six wells 6 7 that were out of compliance, they bumped around three or four the last few weeks, then Burlington would be labeled 8 as not in good standing; isn't that right? 9 They -- depending on the -- I don't -- depending 10 A. 11 on the activity that they tried to do, it would come up 12 with an indicator of yes, we need -- this is an issue, we need to get it settled. I don't --13 14 Q. If you were told to do it, you could make this list and being on this list a fatal error in your system so 15 that an operator couldn't get an APD; isn't that right? 16 17 (Nods) Α. And if that happened, there would be today 158 18 19 operators in the State who couldn't get an APD approved. 20 Α. If --21 Q. Have you given any thought to the impact on New

> Q. It says "may". But for us, without standards,

Well, since the rule says "may", I really -- I

Mexico if you were told to do that by someone?

can't imagine using it as a "will".

22

23

24

25

A.

it's just that, and it's saying maybe. And you have not 1 2 looked into that or thought about that? Was that question --3 Have you --4 0. Have I --5 -- thought about that? 6 Q. My thoughts are just what I said, which is, I 7 would not be asked to automatically program something that 8 goes against the rule. I've never been asked that, and I 9 don't believe I would. 10 Goes against the rule. What rule? I thought 11 this would be the rule that said we could be denied an APD? 12 13 Well, the rule says "may", and so I would be requested to set up a system that supports the rule. The 14 system would say, Here's some information; you all decide 15 how you're going to handle this information. 16 But if someone said, we're not going to give APDs 17 Q. to operators with too many wells on the inactive list, then 18 you could do that? 19 20 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Carr, I think that is what she's saying about a premise that's outside the rule. 21 22 MR. CARR: You mean -- is it -- Am I misreading 23 the rule? When you say we may do it, it means you can't do it? 24 25 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: No, sir. What I think she's

saying, if I understand it correctly, is that she has never 1 been asked to program fatal errors in a "may" situation. 2 MR. CARR: And my question is, could she be asked 3 4 to do it? And if so, could she do it? CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I think that's a question for 5 the witness. 6 THE WITNESS: 7 Sure. (By Mr. Carr) Did you say that 50 percent of the 8 inactive wells were on federal lands? 9 I said about. And as of yesterday, we A. I did. 10 had 1179 federal and 130 Indian and related. So that's not 11 quite half. 12 Are you aware that if we file -- "we" -- an 13 Q. operator; I'm not an operator -- if an operator files a 14 notice of intent to plug a well on federal lands, it first 15 goes to the BLM? 16 17 A. Yes. And it can be there for a month before it gets 18 Q. 19 just mailed to the OCD? 20 Α. (Nods) 21 So there can be a month delay in just getting Q. 22 that paperwork processed, is the system that works for wells on federal land? 23 24 Α. Yes. 25 And during that period of time, even if you've Q.

done what you're supposed to do, you still could be held hostage, that is, have that well included on an inactive well list, could you not?

- A. It would. And I asked the District Supervisor yesterday -- if I may --
 - Q. Uh-huh.

- A. -- because actually the question was related to a TA -- what the time lag was in that.
 - Q. Uh-huh.
- A. And the answer I received was that whenever there's an individual circumstance such as this, some kind of time lag, if they would -- what they've done in the past and would want to continue doing is, if we could be made aware of that, in several situations we will either record a temporary ACO, or if it agrees -- if it is not the type of permit that is likely to be changed by the BLM and disapproved by the BLM, that we could go ahead and enter that status on a temporary basis.
 - Q. Even before the BLM processed --
- A. Right, if it's -- We weren't talking APDs, we were talking TAs. But all I could say is, there's an interest in the operator letting us know of a pending circumstance, and either through the ACO process or just including it in our system, that would be how it could be handled.

Q. Listening to the Division's presentation, it seemed to me that you've been writing a lot of letters to operators from the Environmental Bureau, notice of the violation, trying to encourage people to get into compliance. You've also had a number of letters coming out of the District Office trying to bring operators into compliance.

My question is, could your computer system generate a certified letter to an operator telling them that your data shows that they have too many wells on the inactive list?

- A. I'm glad you asked, because yes, it can. But I haven't met the computer yet who can fill out the little green form, which takes an hour to fill out, if you've ever -- I'm sure you've done them. Well, okay, maybe not.
 - Q. I have --

17 (Laughter)

MR. CARR: -- and I challenge you on that.

19 | (Laughter)

THE WITNESS: You know, I would like to write the software program and gain the revenue for filling -- and there must be one. But the certified -- yes, you can write a certified letter on a program and have a letter generated, and we do do that. Well, I don't -- I'm sorry, I don't know if we put "certified" on the letter. But you

can generate letters from systems.

The "certified" is a manual, very, very cumbersome process to meet the Post Office's requirements.

- Q. (By Mr. Carr) You'd have 158 letters on this list alone. I mean, you have 158 operators on this list, and if you had to get to notifying them by certified mail, this list alone would be the source of 158 letters; isn't that right?
- A. I don't know of anything asking me to send a certified letter to those --
- Q. But if you were asked to -- If the rule was amended and said before you will brand someone as not being in good standing you have to send them a certified letter and tell them, you'd have to write 158 certified letters, based on this one exhibit; isn't that right?
- A. If the rule were changed that that's what I have to do, that's what we'd have to do.
- Q. And I have a statutory unit hearing next week. I have to send 187 to notify people of that action. I mean, it's a burden, but it is a way to give notice; isn't that correct?
- A. Actually no because again, using Ready Oil, they know and they don't pick those up. So you go to all the trouble to fill those out, and they don't pick up their certified letters from their post office boxes. So you've

gone to all of that work, but you still have not received any acknowledgement that you sent that.

- Q. Well, you get it back, "not received"?
- A. Right.

- Q. And you can show you sent it to the correct address; isn't that correct?
- A. Well, again we have that correct-address issue, but --
- Q. Let me ask you about that. You know, you're going to be -- if you mailed notices to any operator here, Burlington again, they have offices in the San Juan Basin and in the Permian Basin. And if you mail a notice to Houston, you're really not giving them notice at all. I mean timewise, if you have to act in a short time frame? And I get criticized for this all the time on my notice affidavit.

But when you talk about, in the rules, wanting to have an address and a contact person so if there's an emergency Mr. Perrin knows who to call, don't you think it would be important that there be addresses on file, filed with you, so that if you're going to notify us of something, if we have a property in the San Juan Basin, you tell the people who are in charge of that and don't mail it to Houston, or you have an address for the people in Midland --

A. Yes --

Q. -- and you don't mail that one to Farmington?

asked for one contact person per district. If that's the

-- and that was part of the request. Charlie had

same person, that's fine. He was looking for a responsible

person.

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Regarding the address, we will accept addresses for anyplace you want to give us, and our systems have always allowed that. But we were asking for one address that the operator would verify, that would be checked, so that if we send a certified letter that address, it would be the operator's responsibility to receive that notification. Because we don't have that now.

So if -- It doesn't matter what address it is, if there would be one address given to us where we could be absolutely certain we could reach someone and they would commit to us, that's what we're looking for. So we'll take any number of addresses, we'll take any number of phone numbers, e-mail addresses, names, but we need -- That's for the contact information as far as emergencies.

As far as being able to mail a certified notice, we need one that works.

Q. This morning -- I may not have heard this right and I just wanted to ask you to restate, I think, the testimony. You were talking about what happens to an

operator if they acquire properties. What does that operator do to ensure that when he buys properties he's not also buying bad standing with the agency? And I just -- I didn't hear. I thought I heard you say that you were -- you could enter a noncompliance -- and that you might have to get a one-well bond, and I just wanted to be sure I understood what you said. Is there a requirement that you bond at that time, or will a noncompliance order be sufficient? Do you know?

- A. I'm not -- Excuse me, under the current system or the --
- Q. Under the proposed system. I was writing and I heard something that I thought indicated you might require bonds if you buy wells that have been in inactive status over two years. Did you say that?
- A. Oh, the way the financial assurance rule is written, it does not take effect until January, 2008, except in the case of wells newly requested to be drilled, plus any wells newly acquired. So yes, any newly acquired well that's gone through operator change would immediately be subject to the two-year rule.

So I showed that little example that the wells with the asterisk that were more than two years old, reporting right now, would immediately upon operator change — part of the operator change would be us certifying, yes,

we have a financial assurance on those wells. The other 1 wells would come up during -- before January, 2008. 2 And so in that scenario if, again, Burlington 3 acquired some wells and they have an active program to keep 4 on top of the inactive wells, by acquiring them they would 5 then have to get a bond, get them in line. And then the 6 7 bond would be released, or would the bond be kept forever? Or they might -- excuse me, I believe -- if I 8 could address the released in a minute. 9 Q. Okay. 10 I believe -- It's our desire to have inactive 11 wells taken over by responsible operators, so I know that 12 13 if bonding were not the approach of -- I know we would want to work with the operator on the possibility of doing an 14 ACO for these wells, because it's to the State's benefit to 15 16 have a responsible operator take wells from an 17 irresponsible operator. So I -- again, that would use the "may" approach. 18 19 As far as them being released automatically, I have to check my rules, I don't remember. I think they get 20 released once the well comes into compliance. 21 22 That's in the financial assurance -- Excuse me. May I ask --23 24 MS. MacQUESTEN: On the release?

Yes.

THE WITNESS:

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MS. MacQUESTEN: It's in -- Let's see. 1 THE WITNESS: Okay, I don't have a page number 2 3 but it's in the financial assurance one, which is number 101 --4 5 MR. CARR: Uh-huh. 6 THE WITNESS: -- that used to be called plugging 7 Item G, release of financial assurance, the Division 8 may release it --9 MS. MacQUESTEN: Actually, Jane, if I could help --10 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 11 MS. MacQUESTEN: Check in paragraph B, which is 12 the paragraph that talks about the bonding being required 13 for wells more than two years inactive, and it's a may 14 release. 15 (By Mr. Carr) A may release. So even if you had 16 Q. acquired a well, got the bond, brought it quickly into 17 compliance, you still might have that bond -- that bond 18 might have to stay in place? There's no automatic release 19 in that situation; is that right? 20 Apparently so. 21 A. 22 Okay. Suppose there's a company who we won't Q. name that happened to operate about 6000 wells in New 23 24 Mexico. Suppose they had six wells out of compliance. They would have 1/10 of one percent of their wells out of 25

compliance.

- A. Which is close to what they have out of compliance.
- Q. But if they had six wells -- with 1/10 of one percent out of compliance, they would be labeled not in good standing, or they would not be in good standing based on the inactive well list; isn't that right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, if a company operated a hundred wells and had five wells on the inactive list, they'd have five percent of their operations not in compliance. They'd be in good standing because they only have five wells, and yet they have 50 times more of their properties out of compliance.

My question is, isn't the Division with these rules applying a much higher standard to certain operators than to others?

- A. Well, we're applying the same standards. It's the operator's choice how many wells they operate.

 Obviously the number of inactive wells allowed is different.
- Q. And you don't think that listing someone as not being in good standing with 1/10 of one percent out of compliance, while you let another operator with five percent of its properties out of compliance -- you don't

1	think that's arbitrary or discriminatory against the party
2	that only has 1/10 of one percent out of compliance?
3	A. I guess I wouldn't use those words. I think all
4	of our motivation jointly is to get the number down, and
5	whatever works would be very good.
6	MR. CARR: Thank you, Ms. Prouty.
7	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Is there any other cross-
9	examination from the participants?
10	Commissioner Bailey?
11	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I do have a few questions.
12	EXAMINATION
13	BY COMMISSIONER BAILEY:
14	Q. I'd like to start with the OGRID numbers. Which
15	rule is that?
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Registration?
17	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yes.
18	MS. MacQUESTEN: Probably Rule 100.
19	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yes.
20	Q. (By Commissioner Bailey) You said that OCD has
21	the ability to assign role codes, and that is a unique
22	ability of OCD for a role code for a well operator. That
23	ability is not shared by the other two agencies involved in
24	assigning identification numbers.
25	Do you have an objection, because of the

1 confusion of the agencies that can assign OGRID numbers, 2 and because this rule is not going to be binding on Tax and Rev or the Land Office, if in 19.15.3.100.B the title says, 3 The Division may deny registration as a well operator if --4 and then those certain criteria? 5 As it reads now, it simply says the Division may 6 deny registration if -- and lists the criteria. There's a 7 problem there, because the Land Office and the Tax and Rev 8 9 Department would still be able to assign OGRID numbers. Right. The top -- that's implied in the top 10 Α. sentence, shall register with the Division as an operator. 11 So registration in this whole area is meaning as a well 12 operator. But no, I'd have no objection if it were 13 restated. 14 It could possibly clarify for everyone involved 15 Q. that this would deny registration as a well operator. 16 Okay, that's the easy part. 17 18 (Laughter) 19 0. (By Commissioner Bailey) Within that same 20 subsection B, you use the percentages of five percent for investigating whether officers, directors, et cetera, have 21 22 an interest in companies. Where did you get that five-

A. I'm not aware.

percent number?

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24

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Q. Is it just --

I wasn't -- I wasn't -- the rule was this way 1 Α. 2 when I saw it, so I'm not familiar. COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay. Ms. MacQuesten, is 3 4 there --MS. MacQUESTEN: Yes, it comes from Illinois's 5 rules, and the exact rule is supported in the brief in 6 7 support of the application. The language in B(2) and B(3) 8 comes from the Illinois rule. COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Do we know how that is 9 working in Illinois? Is there any report that indicates 10 that five percent is reasonable, as opposed to 25 percent? 11 MS. MacQUESTEN: No, I don't. I tried to do a 12 very quick search for case law, and I'm not sure that I was 13 completely thorough, but in my limited search I couldn't 14 15 find anything. COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Because we have had some 16 17 comments that tracking down five percent of -- for names 18 within the past five years is a rather difficult task for any company to do. I was just wondering if an arbitrary 25 19 20 percent made more sense. 21 MS. MacQUESTEN: I think -- Do you want to want 22 to address the rules now? I'm just -- We're still in the 23 middle of the cross-examination. I'd be happy to talk 24 about this. 25 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Let's put that off to that

point. I have other questions for Ms. Prouty.

Q. (By Commissioner Bailey) Proposed Rule 37 on good standing lists four criteria, and in -- a company must meet all four criteria to be considered in good standing. And compliance with the financial assurance requirements, the Division shall post on its website and update weekly a list of operators who are not in compliance with the financial assurance requirements. That's listed as paragraph B.

Does the Division currently post on its website anything connected with financial assurance requirements and lists of operators who do not meet them?

A. No, because to my understanding there aren't any who are not in compliance. We don't allow an operator change to go through unless the bonding has been satisfied or settled, and we don't add wells -- we don't -- we don't click currently the OGRID role code as an operator unless there is a blanket bond in place, unless there also -- or there is a single well bond in place, if they're choosing to go that route.

So in today's environment there is not such a thing as being out of compliance with the rules -- excuse me, with the financial assurance, except if a bond is canceled by a surety, at which point they turn into an orphan, and we wouldn't --

But there's no published list for that? 1 Q. 2 Α. No. In subsection C, compliance with orders requiring 3 Q. corrective action, the Division shall post on its website a 4 5 list of operators who are not in compliance with a division or commission order. Is there such a list published on the 6 7 website now? Not to my knowledge, no. 8 Α. Compliance with penalty assessments. 9 Q. Division shall post on its website a list of operators who 10 have a penalty assessment unpaid, et cetera. Is there such 11 12 a list posted now? No, I don't believe right now we even -- we have 13 Α. databases that record these, yeah. If we did, they'd be 14 public information. 15 So the only one that is currently posted is the 16 Q. inactive well list? 17 A. Yes. 18 At first reading, these new lists that would 19 Q. 20 define bad actors seems to be vindictive. I'm sorry, 21 that's the word I have to use. It appears to be vindictive 22 to me that operators would then go on these new lists and 23 could -- would be not even given notice that they were on 24 those -- would be on those lists.

If I -- the way I envision them, not as the way

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Α.

they were written, but as the person responsible -- as I read the rules, as the person responsible for supplying that information, we've talked for a long time about releasing RBDMS on line, which contains some of this information, all types of violations and listing everything, because everyone wants to know about it, good activities and bad activities.

So my vision of how these would be released is, listing all orders and then having a -- you know, an indicator, date compliance due, date compliance met, so there wouldn't -- I didn't envision a -- to meet this requirement, I had a vision of releasing all information about penalties, all information about orders, not necessarily -- from which you'd be able to determine who met them and who didn't. But that's what the public -- that is public information, and that's what people want to know about.

Such as, if they're about to acquire wells, they're always asking me to manually go look, are any of these actions about to happen? I was just asked for ChevronTexaco to check that out.

So I saw it more as making all the information we have public than specifically creating a small list of those in violation. Do it the other way around, of a list of all activities from which you can discern who's in

1 | violation and who isn't.

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I think that's all I have right now.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Given that conditional statement, Commissioner Olson, do you have any questions?

EXAMINATION

BY COMMISSIONER OLSON:

- Q. I guess I had a question on something Mr. Carr brought up. He asked you a question about the goodstanding requirement in Rule 100, and I think you had said that you looked at the -- for those parties and persons that would be exceeding five-percent interest owners, that it would be based upon the -- or denying the registration would be based upon those people being in good standing at the time of the application. That doesn't seem to be what the rule says. Could you clarify that for me?
- A. Okay. If you were to come to us today with the Olson Company and you had financial assurance, we would have every reason to, you know, approve registration of you as an operator, unless some review of the records might have shown the William Olson Company to be currently out of compliance, and golly, your name was the same. And that might lead us to ask if you had anything, any relation, with the William Olson Company who was currently out of good standing. And if within the past five years you had

not had any relation with the William Olson Company, I believe your registration would be accepted.

So my understanding of this rule is, it's based on the William Olson Company's current standing. If they were in bad standing -- not in good standing yesterday, and you applied today and they were in good standing today, I don't believe the question would come up, the way I read this.

Do you see what I mean?

So the first decision point would be, is the company that you may have an affiliation with in good standing today? The second question would be, have you had a relationship with a company that is not in good standing in the past five years.

And I read it that way, but...

- Q. Okay, so you're reading it that it is a current good standing, if they're actually in current good standing, right?
 - A. Yes.

Q. Okay, thank you.

And I guess maybe you've partially answered my next question, and it's also going to 19.15.3.100.B, when you're talking about this five-percent interest for persons with a five-percent interest in a particular company, I think you just said that the Division would contact them

and ask them about it. Is that the only mechanism that the Division has for determining whether someone has that type of an interest?

A. That was my understanding, yes. I don't know these things. It may be that from -- I don't know if parties are listed on the PRC website or anything like that.

COMMISSIONER OLSON: I think that's all the questions I have, Mr. Chairman.

EXAMINATION

BY CHAIRMAN FESMIRE:

- Q. Ms. Prouty, if all 158 operators were to look on the website, pick up the phone and call you, and say all 158 had a problem, how long would it take you to straighten those problems out?
- A. Not very long. We've worked with very few operators so far. EOG came to visit -- was it EOG? -- yes, EOG came to visit and had a list of maybe 20 wells. The list they had printed that week already differed quite a bit from our list, because they had recently turned in sundries that had been processed in the normal course of time.

So we actually -- On their list of 20 wells there were no discrepancies, they left us with the task of, on two wells where they were just turning in to the BLM the

subsequent plugging notice, they asked me to keep an eye out, that they got recorded as plugged not released. And when I did check that a week later, they were plugged not released already. So each one doesn't take long.

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We have a convention where I don't do the processing, the districts do, because they're the experts on what to accept. All I would -- So we had said the method of how to get these resolved generally started with the district, and then if Daniel or I could help we would be happy to, to follow up, let's say, for an operator who had many -- had wells in multiple districts or anything.

But it's -- to enter one piece of item such as a TA date, entering plugged not released, plugging a well where we have the proper paper, it takes a second.

- Q. Okay. If you, your staff and the districts were to get these calls from the operators, do you think you could handle all of those calls within, say, a 60-day period?
 - A. Oh, yes.

Q. I need to address one of the things that
Commissioner Bailey addressed, the phrase "vindictive",
that some of the conditions in here seemed vindictive.
Have you seen anything in your experience in working in
these rules and preparing for this hearing that would
indicate that -- that would make you use that word? Have

1 you seen anything like that? Α. No. 2 3 Q. Okay. Have you seen anything that would indicate that the decisions made here have been arbitrary or 4 5 inconsistent? Α. 6 No. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ms. MacQuesten, would you have 7 8 any redirect? 9 MS. MacQUESTEN: Yes, please. REDIRECT EXAMINATION 10 BY MS. MacQUESTEN: 11 Ms. Prouty, at the beginning of Mr. Carr's cross-12 Q. examination of you he expressed concern that if this rule 13 were passed the OCD might publish a list of bad actors or 14 operators out of good standing. And I believe you 15 testified that you weren't aware of any requests to do 16 that, and then he asked, well, what if the Governor 17 requested or Mr. Fesmire requested, would it get posted? 18 And what was your response? 19 To me, I serve the State, not the Governor or my 20 A. Director, and I'm hired for my conscience. And I've never 21 22 been asked -- as is everyone else -- I don't -- I've never 23 been asked to do anything inappropriate, and probably 24 wouldn't do it. 25 Q. Okay. It's possible, though, that if we were

told to publish a list we would publish a list? 1 It's possible. 2 Α. But it's possible now we could be asked to 3 Q. publish a list of all operators with more than 10 wells out 4 5 of compliance with the rule, right? 6 A. Yes. 7 Or the top-10 list of operators with the most Q. wells out of compliance, or a list of every operator we are 8 seeking a compliance case against. There's nothing special 9 about this rule -- If we don't have this rule, it doesn't 10 11 protect operators from the possibility of lists, correct? Α. Correct. 12 The effect of lack of good standing. Lack of 13 Q. good standing only affects an operator if the operator is 14 15 seeking certain things from the Division; is that right? Α. Yes. 16 An APD, a transfer of wells, an allowable. 17 Q. 18 they're not seeking any of those things, whether they're in good standing or not doesn't affect --19 20 Α. Yes. They can't do those activities, yes. 21 But if you have an operator who isn't active, Q. whether he's in good standing or not doesn't really impact 22 23 him; is that right? 24 Α. They can continue operations. 25 Q. And if you have an operator who isn't operating

at all, this isn't going to be a very effective enforcement tool, is it?

- A. No, it's not.
- Q. This is designed to go -- to be used to encourage active operators to get into compliance and stay in compliance?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Mr. Carr used the example of Heartland, and you said that they were on the potential orphan list?
- A. You know, I -- thank you for asking me that, and -- because I may be wrong. I think I was thinking of Harvest. There are three company names close, so I don't know the answer to that, I'm sorry.
- Q. Okay. Well, maybe this would help. If we went to your inactive well list and looked up Heartland, it in fact does show two wells on that list, and it shows the last recorded reporting from that company for those two wells, they both show 6 of '96, so that's the last time we've heard from Heartland?
- A. It would be the last time that they reported a volume. They may be sending C-115s in regularly but with zero volumes. So yeah, thank you for that opportunity, as -- Harvest, excuse me -- Harvest -- yeah, there are three that have H's there, and I'm not sure.

But yes, the last -- it's possible that we're not

getting C-115s, but what that tells us is that we're not 1 2 getting C-115s with volumes. Okay. And this is a company that only has two 3 wells, and these two wells haven't produced since sometime 4 in 1997? 5 6 Α. (Nods) For that sort of company, we have to use other 7 Q. methods; is that right? 8 9 Α. Yes. 10 And you're familiar with the orphan well program Q. where we don't believe there's an operator out there who's 11 going to respond to anything we do? 12 13 Α. (Nods) 14 And those orphan wells are generally taken to Q. hearing, to get the authority to plug the well, and then we 15 16 plug using the reclamation fund, and those are in fact the wells that Mr. Brooks -- many of the wells on Mr. Brooks' 17 list are those sort of wells, right? 18 Yes, they are. 19 A. 20 Q. Now, Mr. Carr also brought up the issue of 21 notice, and the Rule 100 asks for an operator to provide a 22 current address of record to be used for notice --23 A. Yes. 24 Q. -- and to keep us updated on that address?

Now he said, What if you need different

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addresses, more than one, for notice? But would it be 1 possible for you to keep track of multiple addresses --2 multiple notice addresses for each district or whatever 3 designation the operator asked for? 4 Yes, it's possible, it's just -- When the wells 5 affect all districts, which address would we use, or would 6 we use all of them or -- yes, of course it's possible --7 Right, we move back to the same question of which 8 address do we use in order to reach this company? 9 A. Yes. 10 Do you use the Midland address or the Houston 11 Q. 12 address, et cetera? 13 A. (Nods) So what the current rule is asking for is, just 14 Q. give us one address, we'll send it there, you figure out 15 what to do with it after that? 16 And as I said, we'll still continue to 17 Α. Yes. 18 record multiple addresses for other purposes, but for this 19 purpose we want one. 20 We've had some different proposals of the number Q. 21 of wells that we would tolerate being out of compliance 22 before an operator lost good standing. The goal as an 23 operator should be in compliance on all wells; is that 24 right?

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Α.

Yes.

1	Q. Any number we pick We could say zero
2	tolerance, no wells out of compliance. That would be one
3	way to approach this, wouldn't it?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. But instead we pick some way of allowing
6	operators a little breathing space before we deal with good
7	standing. Wouldn't any method we pick affect some
8	operators more favorably than others?
9	A. It would be
10	Q. Can you come up with anything we could do that
11	would be a standard that would apply equally to large
12	operators and small operators?
13	A. No, I can't, if you're also working with the goal
14	of reducing the overall number.
15	MS. MacQUESTEN: Thank you, that's all I had.
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Carr, do you have anything
17	else?
18	MR. CARR: Yeah.
19	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. CARR:
21	Q. You responded to Ms. MacQuesten's question about,
22	you know, what happens if you're on the bad actor list.
23	You can't get a permit but you can continue to operate.
24	Have you considered the indirect consequences on a company
25	being labeled as not being in good standing in this state

when it comes to things like entering into contracts with 1 third parties or borrowing money or anything else? 2 3 Α. Personally, no. We talked about this Harvard or Haviland or Q. 4 some -- Heartland Oil Company, and no matter what it is, 5 they still have 100 percent of their properties out of 6 7 compliance; isn't that right? Yes. 8 Α. And they still could get an APD. If they filed 9 Q. one, it wouldn't be kicked out of your system? 10 Depending on whether they were filing a C-115, Α. 11 I'm not sure they could produce anything. 12 But I understand you could get an APD approved if Q. 13 you filed it and you're not in bad standing? 14 If it met all the other criteria. 15 Α. And concern about multiple addresses, we don't 16 Q. want to confuse you about them, but you would be able to 17 tell if the well you're talking about is in the Permian 18 19 Basin or the San Juan; your system could do that, couldn't 20 it? We wouldn't be talking about a well. We'd be 21 Α. 22 talking about all of the wells that the operator operates. 23 Could you then send it to both? Q.

other will say they didn't get it, and they likely didn't

You could, and my experience is that one or the

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25

A.

get it, because it possibly did change. So then -- But if you ask someone to keep one record current, the likelihood of someone being responsible for everything that comes to that address is great.

- Q. Now, I believe you responded to a question from Ms. MacQuesten saying that you actually could go to a notolerance situation if you have inactive wells and it was on that list, you're not in good standing, and I believe you said you could. If you did that, then -- and strictly enforced the rules as drafted, you might just shut down the industry; isn't that right?
- A. Again, as Mrs. MacQuesten pointed out, further activity, not -- the current operation would stay as it is, but the ability to go to new drilling when old drills haven't been taken care of would be reduced.
- Q. And that would include most operators, wouldn't it?
 - A. Well, we have about 700, and --
- Q. We could count this list if we wanted to, but I don't want to.
 - A. I think I did, and it was -- didn't I say a hundred -- no, no, no, I'm sorry.
- Q. That was 158 with five wells. But if you went to no tolerance we'd jump that number way up, wouldn't we?
 - A. Yeah, we have 607 operators who've reported

C-115s this year with some production on it, so we're always in that 600-to-700 range.

- Q. Ms. MacQuesten asked you if there was a system that would be fair to all operators, and you said you really didn't think you'd come up with one. Don't you think going to a percentage basis with a floor under it for the very small operator would be more fair than a system that will treat an operator as in bad standing when he is 50 times more in compliance than one who is not branded as being in bad standing? The example we had with Burlington versus a small operator. Do you think that's fair?
- A. I'm struck here with whether it's my place to determine this, so -- but I believe the intention was to make things clear for everyone. If they had an APD yesterday for 12 new wells and that increases their percentage, the intention, I think, was to make it very clear rather than people worrying about were they out of good standing yesterday because some APDs were at the BLM and that would have increased their percentage.

So if you take the full specter of "fair", I think there was -- I know there was an effort made to what is the clearest to everyone.

- Q. Were you involved in the discussions trying to determine how to handle that internally in this agency?
 - A. How to determine the number or how to --

How to handle this --1 Q. -- support it? 2 Α. -- five wells or ten wells, I mean, we've had 3 Q. both proposals. Were you involved in any of those 4 discussions on how many wells you ought to use? 5 Some of the meetings I was. I don't believe I 6 Α. 7 participated in that number. As the rule is drafted, if I have the right copy, 8 you've got two distinctions, less than 100 and more than 9 100. Was any consideration to having a more -- more 10 categories, less than 200, or 200 or less, or more -- 500 11 or more? I mean, in other words, having more categories to 12 address the very large and the very small operator, instead 13 of using just a -- one break point, 100 wells. Were there 14 15 discussions along those lines? I think -- I can recall attending meetings where 16 Α. the number of wells out of compliance was discussed but not 17 18 the break points. There were a lot of -- I only went to 19 one meeting --20 Q. Okay. -- that I -- I had a private meeting with Mrs. 21 Α. MacQuesten on the C-115 rule and how the system impacted 22 23 the rules. But I only attended one meeting of the other, 24 and that particular item was not discussed. 25 MR. CARR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Are there any other questions of this witness?

Yolanda?

MS. PEREZ: May I ask --

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Why don't you identify yourself for the record, since this is for --

MS. PEREZ: Yolanda Perez with ConocoPhillips, and if I could ask questions or make suggestions, you know, I'm a -- well, you've heard before I'm a big advocate of the electronic system that the OCD has in place.

I see opportunity to clarify and work more with the inactive well list, to help the operators see if there is a problem -- Let's see if I can explain this correctly. Include more criteria on your initial page, like, you know, the suggestions of what P means, what T means. But also include criteria for wells that, like, are not included in the well count. Like a pressure-observation well is not included in the well count, miscellaneous well is not included in the well count.

So that if there is a well listed there with the wrong status -- not status, but the wrong type, an operator can see that they -- that we need to correct that type that's listed, because this well is now a pressure-observation well, but the OCD's records show it's an injection well or whatever the case may be.

We need a little bit more clarification on the query. Just yesterday as -- Ms. Prouty was querying a well, and she queried a well with a month. That wasn't a true indication of what an inactive meant at that point, or production. I think that we need to clarify that -- okay, if you query it for five months, it really means that you have -- equals three months of no production, type definition or clarification.

Because my concern is that -- and I think that it will help industry and it will help the OCD that at the time these rules go into effect -- because it seems like there is ongoing work with the system to clarify, to take wells off the list.

And at the point that these wells [sic] go into effect, we have to have a system that is as accurate as that can be so that we know and can use our resources to clarify, to make the changes, to correct anything that's out there.

So I feel that we need more clarification on the website to that effect, because that is going to be the tool that operators will use to proactively manage their standing. So I would like to see that type of information. I think that -- you know, by bringing it up at this point when we're -- because it -- you know, because of the inactive well and the good standing and all that, we really

need to have a system that works with the information that is needed to query -- I mean, we want to compare apples to apples.

We have -- as ConocoPhillips, have processes in place, and we're -- you know, we're having it in San Juan. Going to implement it in the southeast, that's a different discussion. But I have a process that I -- I have a query that was sent to me by our production accounting system to tell me, to give me wells that show zero production for three months. I want to be able to compare that to the same three-month production period in the OCD website, so we are comparing apples to apples. So I have that suggestion about clarifying, making sure we have the right information, the status, the type of wells, to help clean it up.

I think that, if I may, on the notice piece, you know, we talk about addresses, but we talk about having a lot of electronic-type of notification. One of the things the OCD also has is an operator/administrator for their OCD online applications, that maybe that would even be another way to notify operators not in good standing through the already-existing OCD online system. I mean, maybe as an option or just another way. Because you know, that is an electronic-type notification, versus mail also. I mean, certified mail would be the -- probably one of -- what we

would we prefer.

But you know, not to have -- it would be a lot better than snail mail, having some type of electronic notification, maybe through the operator/administrator, that is on file with the system.

And since the OCD is looking at even all operators reporting those C-115s electronically, and making that the rule and not the exception to the rule. But -- So you would have an operator/administrator for every company that's out there.

The other question I have is, we talked about the nonfatal warning for state-approved -- state APDs, because that's the only current way that we have of filing APDs, is -- for state or fee lands on the OCD electronic system.

But as has been noted and everybody is aware, we have a lot of federal lands, BLM APDs. And so what is going to be the system in place to notify on federal wells that you're not going to get an APD approved, because we won't get an electronic notification, you won't get a nonfatal warning until maybe -- but something to consider too, because I know that there are some things working with the OCD and BLM, whenever the BLM system ever gets back up, but you need to have a mechanism in place also for federal wells, because we do operate -- probably in the Basin 90 percent are federal wells. And so we need to think about

how that notification is going to be made on those types of 1 2 APDs. 3 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. MS. PEREZ: I think that's all I have of this --4 5 at this time. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Any other questions of 6 7 this witness? THE WITNESS: May I respond to the -- they 8 weren't questions, but there were a couple of things that 9 -- Is that all right? 10 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ms. MacQuesten, would you --11 MS. MacQUESTEN: I have no objection. 12 THE WITNESS: Okay. Just real quick, I think --13 Yolanda is a continual source of good suggestions, and 14 15 those are good. Thank you. 16 As far as the month, I worked really hard on the The report clearly tells you -- like if you don't 17 know what four months ago is, it prints four months ago so 18 that you're not constantly saying, Do they mean four C-115 19 20 months or four months from today? So the report very 21 clearly shows wells that have been inactive since -- and it 22 translates the three months into July -- this is October, 23 three months ago was July. 24 If an operator -- the reason that we didn't 25 automatically that three months in is, operators can submit a C-115, and do, for September. So they won't show up as wells not reported. So what I worked really hard to do was say, these are the wells we haven't received any reporting on since three months ago. It doesn't say they're in violation for that, but it clearly states what month we're talking about.

So I took a consistent role on that and I think I would vote for it to stay the same way, although I'm sure there's some text enhancement I can make.

But as far as it being accurate, it is accurate.

If the operator submitted their September C-115, you won't see that list that you saw yesterday. Marbob hasn't submitted their August one, so that's why it was there.

The operator/administrator, when I send blanket e-mails I get a lot of those back that they're incorrect e-mail addresses, that people have changed systems and they don't notify us, even though they should. So if we use that method, which was certainly our intention, to find one responsible operator who blesses all other users, you know, we have to work on the language, but right now that would not be an effective way to get ahold of someone because they're not notifying us when wells go inactive.

And the last one, the federal APDs, what we would do to notify people is, today on the federal APDs we put in a condition of approval that the C-104 will not be approved

1	if there's anything related to our responsibility that
2	isn't done. So that would be the vehicle to notify on any
3	federal APD if we had any issue. And yes, we are working
4	to get our data shared electronically, and that will solve
5	the whole problem, but that's probably quite a bit of time
6	off.
7	Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ms. MacQuesten, are you
9	finished with this witness?
10	MS. MacQUESTEN: I am.
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, do you have another
12	witness?
13	MS. MacQUESTEN: No, I don't. This concludes the
14	OCD's presentation.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Mr. Carr, would you
16	like to get started on your case before lunch?
17	MR. CARR: Whatever you the pleasure of the
18	Commission.
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That would seem reasonable to
20	me. Thank you.
21	MR. CARR: May it please the Commission, at this
22	time on behalf of NMOGA and the Independent Petroleum
23	Association, we call Bruce Gantner.
24	Mr. Gantner has one exhibit, definitions, and
25	these definitions were included in our comments and

1 attached to the prehearing statement that we filed last 2 week. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Gantner, you've previously 3 been sworn, have you not? 4 5 MR. GANTNER: Yes. BRUCE A. GANTNER, 6 the witness herein, after having been first duly sworn upon 7 8 his oath, was examined and testified as follows: 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. CARR: 10 Q. Would you state your name for the record, please? 11 My name is Bruce Gantner. 12 Α. Mr. Gantner, where do you reside? 13 Q. 14 Α. I reside in Farmington, New Mexico. By whom are you employed? 15 Q. I'm employed by Burlington Resources. 16 A. 17 And what is your position with Burlington Q. Resources? 18 19 I'm a manager of environmental health and safety. 20 Q. Your responsibilities include keeping your company in compliance with the rules of the OCD, do they 21 not? 22 23 A. Yes, sir. 24 And your work product has been the subject of Q. 25 some significant discussion during the course of this

hearing? 1 Α. Yes, sir. 2 Have you participated in the meetings of NMOGA 3 0. and IPA New Mexico to review the rules, the proposed 4 enforcement rules, that are the subject of today's hearing? 5 Yes, sir, I have. Α. 6 7 And are you prepared to share with the Oil Q. Conservation Commission the industry comments that have 8 9 come out of those meetings? 10 A. Yes, I am. By training, are you an engineer? 11 0. Yes, I am. 12 Α. You're not here today to provide technical 13 Q. engineering testimony, however? 14 That's correct. 15 Α. You're just going to be reviewing the concerns Q. 16 that are expressed by these industry groups? 17 Yes, that's correct. 18 A. I'd like to direct your attention first to the 19 Q. good-standing provisions in the proposed enforcement rules, 20 21 Rule 37. And if you would, could you summarize the 22 industry concern with this provision in the rule? 23 Α. Well, there's several concerns. First and 24 foremost, we understand that there's some mays and some

shalls there, but potentially they impair the ability of

the operator to develop —— to fully develop its oil and gas property rights in the State.

Second, we feel, contrary to what we heard earlier, that it -- we feel it authorizes some arbitrary decisions with respect to when you would be in good standing and when you would not. We're concerned about who makes that determination and the information that's going to be used to make that information -- that determination.

And the sense, I think the general sense is, we feel it penalizes, you know, good operators, because we consider ourselves and others -- you know, we strive to comply with, you know, all the rules of the agency. And to all of a sudden have a label of not being in good standing is, frankly, not very appealing to us.

- Q. Mr. Gantner, we've heard testimony about the consequences of being labeled a bad actor or not being in good standing, and I think at this point we can probably not readdress those.
 - A. Okay.

- Q. And I'd like you to follow up on your statement that you're concerned about who is going to be making this determination. What's your concern there?
- A. Well, it's certainly -- it's going to be made by the Oil Conservation Division. Sounds like some of it might be at the District Office, some may be in Santa Fe.

But the decision is going to be made, as well, based on records that they have, which I think we've heard from the discussions that you've heard from the OCD, that that data -- their own records may not be accurate, may not be up to date.

And from our experience personally, there's errors in those records. And it's not a fault, I think, of the system. I mean, I compliment Ms. Prouty on the system. It's pretty well done. But the fact is that there are inherent delays and pieces there, and to label that list as a noncompliance list is not appropriate.

- Q. When you look at the rule and you see that if you are not in good standing the Division may do some things and it shall do others, can you find any standards in the rules that give you any guidance as to when or how the rule may be enforced against you as an operator?
- A. No, that's what concerns us, is that it could be -- it's not very clear as to when it would and when it wouldn't, other than the things that are stated as shalls. Those are absolutes.
- Q. Let's talk for a minute about the inactive well list. Can you summarize the concerns that industry has with this list and the way it's to be used?
- A. I think inherent in it is, we understand that it's a pretty mechanical list. It's basically a computer-

generated list that reflects from the Division's records of whatever wells have not been producing for 12 months plus three months. And that concerns us because there's a lot of effort, I can tell you, at my company and others, that we're working with those wells constantly.

And so it's dynamic and changing, and so one day a company of my size, like you said, we could have three -- when I came here to the hearing we had three on the list, two of which on the list did not reflect the current status, I mean the accurate status. And yet tomorrow that list could be five, and we could be out of good standing.

The arbitrary nature of the standard concerns us as well. I don't feel, you know, representing Burlington, that it's a fair standard to say that somebody could have two wells in there and they only operate two, and they're 100 percent out of compliance. Yet we would have five wells out, which is less than a tenth of a percent of our operated wells, and to be labeled as not in good standing.

So this concerns us about the list and making sure it's accurate. And again, I commend the Division in their efforts and -- to keep that up. But we don't feel that on a day-to-day basis that that should be, you know, a reasonable decision as far as good standing or not.

Q. There seems to be in this hearing the -- we're treating this label "good standing" as if it is the only

remedy and that if we go to a percentage, you, Burlington, or another company is going to have, you know, all of a sudden a large number of wells that are not in compliance. Is industry's concern with -- is it that simple in focus, or is there concern about the label, and then aside from that label other compliance provisions that can be brought to bear?

A. Right. Well, in terms of our day-to-day business, we aren't going to -- you know, we're operating to be 100 percent in compliance every day. I mean, that's our objective. We'd like to keep every well producing. I mean, that would be objective. Goodness, the nation needs the energy, and so we'd certainly like to be -- to see that happen.

But I think the nature of producing in the oil and gas industry is that you are going to have wells that today it's producing, you could log off tomorrow, and granted, you're going to take -- within time you're going to get to that well and work on it. And granted, we strive to work on it sooner than 12 months, but -- and three months, but -- So from a numbers standpoint we object to that.

A percentage seems more fair to us. Again, NMOGA proposed five percent. For Burlington that would be 300-some wells. We're not going to operate in a way that's

going to allow 300 wells to go up there. It's not in our incentive to do that.

- Q. If you had 300 wells out of compliance, I believe the testimony was that -- yesterday -- you could be subject to \$300,000 in fines?
 - A. Per day, right.

- Q. There are other enforcement tools, if you decided to change your position and start accumulating a large list of inactive wells; isn't that true?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And your concern is really with -- having only 1/10 of one percent, being at risk of being labeled a bad actor.
- A. Plus the consequences that can come from that, which means no future APDs, possibly having an injection well shut in because it's not being allowed to inject.

 Obviously, that's a very key thing in our Basin, that —
 the ability to inject water. If you don't inject water, you're going to be shutting in wells as well.
- Q. What was NMOGA's recommendation on the number of inactive wells that an operator should be allowed to have without being in bad standing?
- A. We recommended a two-tiered approach. For the smaller operator we recommend five -- no more than five wells. And for the balance, anyone that was not a small

one, would be a large one, would be five percent.

- Q. And was a recommended amendment to the rule proposed by NMOGA?
 - A. Yes, it was.

- Q. And that is set out on page 2 of our Exhibit 1?
- A. Yes, sir, it is.
- Q. What is industry's concern about the accuracy of the data that's being used to determine whether or not someone is in bad standing?
- A. Well, it's -- the wells out there are dynamic, they're changing, you know, all the time. And so, just as a case in point, I mean, if you looked at a well that was on Burlington's list, it shows one well. I think when we had the public meeting back on September 21st, that same well is on there today. That well is producing today, but the records, I guess, just haven't caught up to the effect of where that's going to drop off the list.

And so it doesn't accurately reflect that that well is inactive. It isn't inactive, it's active. But their records obviously show it's that. So you could say that's an error, or just a matter of the time frame that it takes information to catch up.

But that's just one example. There are examples

I think others have. I believe OXY will talk later about

some wells that they have P-and-A'd that still show on that

list.

- Q. Are you concerned that just problems with the system -- If you're only to have, in your size operation, five wells on that list at any one time, are you concerned that just these problems with the system, not failure to comply with the rules but system problems, could cause you to be labeled as not being in good standing to do business in this state?
 - A. Yes, sir, that does cause us concern.
- Q. And what did NMOGA and IPA recommend as a way to deal with that situation?
- A. Well, I believe that we felt, just because of the nature of the list -- and it is dynamic -- that before anybody would be placed, you know, on -- or even if there is no list of not good standing, but basically the inactive well list -- before they would be subject to a not-good-standing-type criteria, meaning denied permits, denied injection, that we would be given due notice by certified mail that you're about to be entered into this kind of status, and that just seems appropriate to us that we would have a chance to reconcile information.

If we need to come to a compliance order, that's fine. I would think we'd be working on that ahead. But before we be put into that status, that we would be given due notice.

1 Q. You know, the Division in the hearings in the 2 last two days has expressed reservations about that. How would you respond to that? 3 4 I guess it confounds me. I mean, the list is I mean, if that list is available, it seems 5 published. 6 very -- easy enough, like I think Ms. Prouty said, that you 7 could generate a letter -- maybe not the certified green piece, but the letter to say, Hey, you're entering into 8 this status, and we want to give you that. 9 Now, I will say that as operators, we're keeping 10 track of that information ourselves. So I have an idea 11 12 pretty much on a day-to-day basis, as our folks do, of where our wells stand. But obviously because we have 13 information that they may not have, they may not reconcile. 14 So we want to make sure that the two, you know, 15 really correspond before they would place us into that 16 status. 17 18 Q. Thirty days' notice would give you reasonable opportunity to come in and correct that data and deal with 19 20 the situation, wouldn't it? 21 Yes, sir. Α. Does this provide Burlington as a good operator a 22 Q. degree of protection that simply isn't there as the rule is 23

Yes, sir, it would.

now written?

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If you acquire wells from another operator, and 1 Q. some of those are qualified to be on the inactive list, 2 would 30 days also give you an opportunity to enter an 3 appropriate order or deal with that situation? 4 Yes, sir, it should. 5 Α. NMOGA and IPA also proposed an amendment that 6 Q. 7 would provide a 30-day notice period. Is that also included on page 2 of our Exhibit Number 1? 8 9 Α. Yes, it is. What is your recommendation concerning the 10 0. publication of lists of operators showing how many wells 11 they have not in compliance? 12 Well, I was pleased to hear Ms. Prouty say she 13 Α. hasn't been asked, and we would certainly endorse that no 14 such list be published of companies who are not in good 15 standing. 16 The new rules contain a definition of the term 0. 17 "approved temporary abandonment". When we look at the 18 19 rules that we're considering here in this hearing, we're 20 really talking about three types of wells, temporarily abandoned, approved temporarily abandoned, and inactive 21 22 wells. Could you respond to the Division's proposal to now 23 have a new term, "approved temporary abandonment"? 24 Α. Well, I certainly understand where this came

about, because of the Statute and that. It certainly in

1 our opinion adds confusion, and it results in the inconsistent use of terms throughout. And certainly in the 2 3 industry, if you talk to petroleum engineers, they have an understanding of what temporarily abandoned is. 4 certainly we understand that all TA'd wells are approved. 5 I mean, they aren't accepted as TA'd until they're 6 approved. But we feel that the separation between these 7 terms should be maintained. 8

- Q. And so what is the recommendation of NMOGA and IPA New Mexico?
- A. Well, we oppose the change to create the fix that they're trying to achieve. We feel that the real issue is inactive wells, and so that we feel that the current definition, in fact, that's currently in the rules should remain.
- Q. We proposed a definition of "inactive well", "we" being NMOGA and IPA New Mexico, did we not?
 - A. Yes, we did.

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- Q. It was not well received by the Oil Conservation Division; is that true?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Gantner, if we had had more time to work with the Division, do you believe there's a chance we might have come up with a definition for this term that is better than the existing definition?

A. Yes, I believe we could.

- Q. And with the inactive well list being as much a part of these rule changes, don't you think a better definition is warranted?
 - A. Yes, sir, I do.
- Q. We also have raised concerns about another definition, the definition of knowingly and willfully, and it -- What are industry's concerns about this definition?
- A. Certainly we understand that enforcement and compliance with the rules is important. What concerns us with the definition -- We understand where it came from, but it lacks some specificity that it could be overused. And so we feel that it needs to be more carefully crafted of when a violation of a rule, an existing rule or that, "knowing and willfully" should be used. That's our basic concern.
- Q. Objections have been raised by a number of operators to the last sentence in the proposed rule which says, conduct that is otherwise regarded as being knowing and willful is rendered neither accidental nor mitigated in character by the belief that the conduct is reasonable and legal.
 - A. Right.
 - Q. Do you share your --
- A. -- concern?

1 Q. Yes.

- A. Yes. Yes, I do.
 - Q. Is it possible that you and Mr. Perrin might think that something is reasonable and legal and have Mr. Williams not think so in Hobbs?
 - A. That's quite possible.
 - Q. You have proposed a new definition for that term.
 What is the source of that definition?
 - A. That source -- we dug this from federal law -- really comes from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, that they use for -- which has a knowing and willful in their Occupational Safety and Health Act, but gave some further definition and clarification of when it should be used.
 - Q. Mr. Gantner, why do you think this is a better definition than what the OCD is proposing?
 - A. I believe, as we stated with the concerns, that it satisfies -- it gives more clarification and specification -- I was trying to say specificity, but that would really be hard, as I just showed -- but it would give more clarification of when it's appropriate to use that term, because we really feel it shouldn't be overused.

 Most -- the operators I -- certainly my company and the operators I deal with on the NMOGA Environmental Committee, they're trying to be compliant.

So it shouldn't be a term -- it shouldn't be an 1 issue that's used quite often. It should be the 2 circumstance where somebody just doesn't want to comply, 3 and we heard examples earlier of maybe some companies that 4 aren't doing that. 5 Did you participate in the effort that resulted 6 Q. in the drafting of the proposed amendments that are 7 contained in NMOGA and IPA New Mexico Exhibit Number 1? 8 Yes, sir, I did. 9 Α. If those changes are adopted, do you believe it 0. 10 would impair the ability of the Oil Conservation Division 11 to effectively enforce the new rules that they're proposing 12 13 here today? No, I don't believe it would. In fact, I think 14 Α. 15 it would enhance. Would it provide operators with a degree of 16 protection against an arbitrary action, a protection that 17 18 doesn't exist in the existing rule? Yes, sir, I believe that's the case. 19 Α. 20 Are the proposals set our in Exhibit Number 1 Q. accurate representations of the amendments that NMOGA and 21 22 IPA are proposing to the Commission? 23 Yes, sir, they are. Α. 24 MR. CARR: May it please the Commission, at this

time I'd move the admission into evidence of NMOGA and IPA

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1	New Mexico Exhibit Number 1.
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Is there any objection?
3	MS. MacQUESTEN: No objection.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Any objection from the
5	Commission?
6	It will so
7	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Mr. Gantner
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Oh, I'm sorry.
9	COMMISSIONER OLSON: just one thing, I was
10	noticing on I think Mr. Carr was referencing a page 2.
11	Is that part at the top there where it has the requirement
12	for good standing, is that citation correct? That should
13	not be 19.15.1.37, not
14	MR. CARR: I think you're right.
15	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 201.A?
16	MR. CARR: Yes. Yes, I think that's correct.
17	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Can we blame that on Ocean?
18	(Laughter)
19	MR. CARR: No, Ocean refuses to type.
20	That concludes my direct examination of Mr.
21	Gantner.
22	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ms. MacQuesten?
23	CROSS-EXAMINATION
24	BY MS. MacQUESTEN:
25	Q. Mr. Gantner, if you drove 45 miles an hour in a

school zone and the police pulled you over, would it be an 1 excuse to say that you thought the limit was 45? 2 I'd say there would be no excuse. 3 You're supposed to know that it's 25? 0. 4 Yes, ma'am, that's correct. 5 Α. And if the officer let you off with a warning, it 6 0. would be out of the goodness of his heart, and not because 7 there's a legal defense that you don't know what the speed 8 limit is in a school zone? 9 Probably so. 10 Α. You're presumed to be aware of the driving laws 11 0. in order to be a licensed driver; isn't that right? 12 Uh-huh. A. 13 Shouldn't it be the same with a regulated Q. 14 15 industry? Ms. MacQuesten, I'd say that we're -- again, 16 Α. 17 speaking for my company, and you can ask others -- we're 18 committed to knowing the rules, complying with those rules, 19 and that's just our nature. I mean, I deal with that every 20 day. 21 However, we also need to understand that there's an interpretation of the rules. And so -- You drew the 22 23 example of traffic. It's my understanding, your understanding, that that stop sign means that we stop. 24

Well, what does "stop" mean? Does that mean that I let the

wheels slow down to where they're barely turning before I make the right turn, or is it that the wheels completely stop, or that I look both ways -- We can have a different interpretation sometimes of what rules -- and I deal a lot with Charlie there in the District, and generally we agree, but sometimes we have a different interpretation about what rules require.

So -- and that's, I think, just part of our nature, to work together and have a common understanding.

Q. Well, I'm a little concerned about that, because when I look at the definition you're proposing for knowing and willful -- I understand your concern about interpretation, but right now I'd like to stick to the idea of knowledge of what the rules require, because your definition talks about whether somebody was aware of an applicable law or not, and that appears in several parts of this.

Aren't they -- Shouldn't we expect, and isn't it reasonable to require industry to know what the rules are?

- A. Absolutely, and OSHA's statute does the same.

 But this is the clarification. It comes right out of their guidance.
- Q. Well, I'm questioning why we should apply that to our situation here. You want to make it a defense that I didn't know what the rule was.

A. Well, if I understand, and -- I don't know, let's just take a rule that exists, and it says that you shall not waste, and so oil should not go into a pit. Right?

That's a current rule that the agency has. Now -- So I understand that.

Now, to what extent are we talking about oil going over? If there is a 1/100 of a percent amount of oil in that pit -- because I -- believe me, you can show absolutely no oil in that pit, but you can go test that water and you will find parts per million of oil in that water.

Now, we have a common understanding -- and I think there is -- what, Charlie? Is it one percent or -- that's allowed in the pit? I think there's an amount.

MR. PERRIN: There is an amount.

THE WITNESS: Right, but the rule says that there shall not be waste. So there obviously has to be a common understanding of what that means. It's not just a sheen, but it's got to be a measurable amount, something that we both could agree that a lease operator going out there should know better about when it's being wasted and when it's not.

Q. (By Ms. MacQuesten) But I think we're talking about different things. You're talking about interpretation, and I'd like to, if I can, get back to

knowledge.

Under your proposed definition it would be a defense to say, I didn't know that there was a rule saying that I can't have oil on the surface of the pit.

A. Well, there's two parts of that, is that I know the rule, and then as well that I know that there's a condition out there that's violating the rule. And so I know that there's the rule that says that I shouldn't waste oil and have oil in that pit. And so as responsible operator, my obligation is to make sure my employees all understand that, and then -- communicated that, and then hopefully they live by that each day.

And so it's a combination of knowing the rules and making sure that we train our people to do the right job. But then as well, the conditions out there -- I can't know for sixty- -- I think it was 6000 wells they said earlier we had? I've got 6200 in my mind. I can't know on a day-to-day basis what those 6200 wells -- personally. But I know that I've done the education of the folks out there, and I know that I've trained those people, so I have a pretty high confidence that they understand what they need to do on a day-to-day basis.

Q. You said that you have concerns about what -- about interpretation and that people may have different ideas about what is reasonable. Getting back to driving 45

miles an hour in a school zone, would it be a defense to 1 argue that you felt under the circumstances that it was 2 reasonable to go 45? 3 In the circumstances you've given where it's --4 it has an established limit, it's not reasonable to go 5 above that limit --6 Right, because the Legislature has made the 7 ο. determination --8 -- for safety of children. 9 10 0. -- that the rule is going to be 25 miles an hour. That's -- well, it's -- I think it's, according 11 to the local zones I go through, it's about 15. 12 Okay, okay. But somebody that has the 13 Q. responsibility for making that decision has made that 14 decision? 15 That's correct. 16 And it's not a defense to you to just argue that 17 Q. it's not reasonable? 18 19 In that circumstance, you're correct, there's not much argument. 20 21 Q. Well, if the Commission enacts a rule that says thou shalt do something, do you want to make it a defense 22 23 to say, Well, I don't think it was reasonable in this case? 24 Α. No, I think we -- Again, I'll go back to what I

said in the beginning. We're committed to complying with

all the rules that the OCD has on our books. I strive with our folks to understand those and explain that to people every day.

But as -- in the true world, as you go driving down the highway, it says 70 miles an hour right out here, and you see people that go more than 70 and you see some that are staying below the limit. Somebody set that as a rule. And I won't ask you, you know, if you've ever sped above the limit, but I think I can say I have in my past. I didn't this morning when I drove here, though.

Q. I hope you don't think I'm picking on you, Mr.

Gantner, because I have a great deal of respect for

Burlington, and I -- I'm not worried about Burlington doing the best it possibly can to comply with our rules.

But I am worried about what will happen if we adopt the definition you're proposing when we're dealing with some operators who may not be as fastidious as Burlington.

A. Well, I would share with you -- and again, this came out of the OSHA statute, and I just brought it if you want to make this part of the record, or I could just read it. But OSHA has been enforcing this kind of definition for years. For fiscal year 2004, they brought 86,708 violations of their statutes, their laws that you stated there. Of those, only 462 did they cite and get conviction

on willful -- knowing and willful violations.

And so I think it's just a means that -- it has stood, obviously, a test of time, and we're simply proposing this as a reasonable means of further defining what is knowing and willful and what is really more of the most typical situations, total violations of 86,708, with only about a half a percent of those being knowing and willful. Because I feel that companies like ourselves, you said, and others that are here -- we're striving to comply. So when we violate in general, I don't think it's knowing and willful.

- Q. Is it your position that the penalty provision should be used only in extremely rare circumstances, then?
- A. Well, I'm supporting this from a knowing and willful standpoint, that this is an appropriate classification and definition around what that is. As far as the penalties, I'm not really here to talk about that.
- Q. Well, knowing and willful only has relevance to penalties.
 - A. In -- for OCD.

Sure.

Α.

- Q. Right.

 Let's go through the definition itself
- Let's go through the definition itself.
- Q. In looking at paragraph 1)a., it's -- a violation
- 25 is knowing and willful if an authorized representative of

423 the operator was aware of the law, rule, order, or permit 1 condition and knew of a condition or practice in violation 2 but did nothing about it. 3 Uh-huh. A. So he has to know the rule --5 Q. Uh-huh. 6 A. -- and he has to know the factual circumstances. 7 Q. Right. 8 Α. If he doesn't know the factual circumstances --9 Q.

- Right, in other words --10 Α.
 - -- it's not knowing and willful? Q.
 - In other words, the example I gave of the Α. Right. pit, you know, I know that that's a rule that I can't have oil in that. But I don't know for the 6200 wells out there, because I don't go out and visit those, that those are there. So you couldn't bring cause against me as part of Burlington that I knowingly and willfully violated that.
 - I guess I'm concerned about the situation where Q. you know that you're not supposed to have oil on the surface of the pit, but the field person at a particular pit knows that there's oil on the surface of the pit, but you don't know.
 - Right. Α.

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24 And if you insulate yourself from that knowledge, Q. 25 then your company hasn't committed a knowing and willful

violation? 1 Well, again, you raise a hypothetical that he 2 knows, and I quess you'd have some means of evidence that 3 he did know. 4 Well, let's say he --5 0. Right. 6 A. -- goes past the pit every day and he sees oil on 7 the surface of the pit --8 9 A. Right. -- but he doesn't tell his supervisor --10 Q. 11 Right. Α. 12 -- and his supervisor knows that you're not Q. 13 supposed to have oil on the pit. 14 A. Right. Well, isn't this encouraging ignorance as a 15 Q. I mean, you're better off not to know what's going 16 policy? 17 on? I don't think it encourages that. I think it's 18 Α. 19 just trying to establish a difference between, as I characterized earlier from the OSHA side, that there are 20 21 violations that person knew -- you know, didn't achieve what they were meant to, but they didn't really cross the 22

threshold of being knowing and willful. There could have

been ice out there, and so the compounding circumstances

that they weren't really able to see, maybe they didn't

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crawl out there. And I know getting out of their truck sometimes when it's two degrees zero, or above zero out there, they may not get out of their truck like you'd like them to, to go observe what that pit condition is.

So all we're dealing is -- We're not condoning the violation, we're just saying putting some structure around when it's knowing and willful and when it's not.

- Q. But you understand the burden that it would impose on the OCD. In order to assess any penalties, we would have to get into your skull and prove that you knew what the rule was and that you knew what the conditions were. And if you said, I just didn't know what the conditions were, then we can't do anything about it?
- A. Again, we aren't striving for not being compliant, and all we're characterizing --
 - Q. And I'm not worried about you, Mr. Gantner --
 - A. And I understand that.

- Q. -- but, you know, I'm worried about how this applies across the board.
- A. Correct, and -- as are we. And we just feel there should be a distinction between what is -- and I'm not saying any violation is acceptable, but there are gravities of violations. There's the things that are inadvertent oversight, somebody just didn't maybe pay attention, versus some -- where they frankly knew about it

and just frankly chose out of indifference to do nothing.

There's a difference between those two, and that's what

we're trying to characterize here.

- Q. In paragraph 1)b., you talk about the plain indifference. It constitutes -- if I understand this correctly, it constitutes plain indifference if you know the applicable law but you don't communicate it to lower level employees?
- A. Right, that would be the case for the pit, if I knew those pit rules but frankly I didn't train our people, I didn't have sessions with them to understand that. And so as a result, Charlie or his group went out to 50 of our wells that day, all 50 were -- had oil in the pits. Then I'd say there's probably grounds -- and he won't find that in ours, but I would say there would be grounds out of knowing and willful for plain indifference that frankly we knowingly and willfully didn't do things to make sure we comply.
- Q. So to avoid coming under the knowing and willful standard by plain indifference, you should be informing your employees --
 - A. Absolutely.
 - Q. -- as to the rules?
- A. Absolutely.

Q. But again, you could inform them as to the rule,

there should not be oil on the surface of the pit, but as long as you don't know there's oil on the surface of the pit, you personally as a higher-up, there's no knowing and willful violation?

A. Well, I'm not going to characterize that there can't be, but the way I conduct our business, we should never have one of these. But I'm not going to pretend that at some point somebody doesn't take my message seriously and chose to just frankly -- and I would be confident that Charlie would bring the right course of action to see that we didn't do that again.

And again, we are not striving for a way out. We are just striving to distinguish between what is an oversight situation of just somebody just maybe not doing as good a job as they could have, versus somebody that frankly knew better and just chose not to comply. There is a distinction in our mind.

- Q. In your proposed definition of knowing and willful you use the phrase "authorized representative"?
 - A. Right.

- Q. What does that mean?
- A. Our intention there is certainly authorized are people who are employees of our company, they're contractors, they're authorized, that do work.

And so if -- as an example, we understand that

we're not supposed to spill -- have spills out there. And so our employees shouldn't go and open up a valve of a tank and empty the tank contents out on the ground. That would be a violation.

But now, if somebody unauthorized -- say we have some kids out there playing, they're pranksters, and they get out there and open the valve, well, they aren't unauthorized: That's vandalism. So they aren't authorized to conduct business for us, so that couldn't be brought against us as knowing and willfully spilling material out on the ground.

- Q. Well, do you think that the OCD's proposed definition would allow a finding of knowing and willful based on conduct by some unknown third party, a vandal?
- A. No, but again we just felt that that clarification was appropriate for our protection.
- Q. What does -- You said that Burlington does its best to be aware of the rules and you train your employees about the rules, did you not?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Do you have a formal training program for that?
- A. We have formal, and then obviously we need to -because we're hiring people all the time, so -- we're
 bringing people in. So we have an orientation when we
 bring new people in, but we try to do this in one setting

message, and so -- and not only your rules but the BLM as well to make sure they do, yes.

- Q. And although I've been raising the specter of you may not know what's going on out in the field, my guess is that Burlington does monitor activities in the field?
- A. Yes, we do. I have people on my staff, plus occasionally we'll receive word from somebody that's a third party, Hey, we think this is happening out there.

Sometimes I'll even -- although I hate to get it,
I get a call from Charlie, he says, I've got this
complaint, I want you to go look at it. And we'll go look
at it.

So yes, we have a fairly good feel.

- Q. Do you have some sort of reporting program from field officers to tell you what's going on at the sites?
- A. No. Again, I have a staff of folks, and so we audit periodically, so we go out and audit. But then, we're often out there, often enough, for other reasons, whether that be an inadvertent spill or -- we have other duties, noise, safety, that we're out. And so while we're out there we get a general idea, as well, of how things are going.
- Q. Now, to have a training program such as you describe and an auditing program such as you describe, that

takes a certain amount of time and money --1 Α. Uh-huh. 2 -- to run that sort of program? 3 Q. Α. Yes, it does. 4 And Burlington is able to do that? 5 Q. Well, we're able and we're committed to doing 6 Α. 7 that. Don't you think your competitors ought to play by 8 the same rules? 9 A lot of the ones that I deal with and that I see 10 Again, I can't speak for everyone, but the ones I'm 11 aware in this room that I see around do that. 12 13 0. Well, wouldn't you be at a competitive disadvantage putting all that time and money into 14 compliance if other competitors were able to say, I just 15 didn't know what was going on? 16 We certainly encourage and want to see a level 17 Α. playing field with respect to compliance. We'd like to see 18 19 everybody comply. And in fact, as we've heard, you've made heroic 20 efforts to bring your inactive wells into compliance? 21 I don't know if I'd call it heroic. We've 22 Α. certainly made a big effort, and we have a process in place 23 24 that again, I believe we will be able to maintain that list with the least possible.

1	Q. Well, you must be doing something right, because
2	you would be under good standing under any of the
3	designations.
4	A. As I checked before I came here on Monday, yes.
5	But I don't know about today. I didn't today.
6	Q. Mr. Fesmire asked a question of Mr. Perrin, and I
7	just wanted to double-check with you. He asked Mr. Perrin
8	if Burlington actually increased its revenues when it
9	evaluated its inactive wells and brought them into
10	compliance?
11	A. I don't know about revenues, because they don't
12	give me a tally on what their revenues are, although I see
13	periodic reports. They're doing okay with present-day
14	prices.
15	In terms of volume, some of the wells that we
16	were able to take off the inactive list were put onto
17	production. So again, you would presume that that
18	generates additional volumes and revenues for the company.
19	Q. And you mentioned the good prices right now. Do
20	you know what the going prices are?
21	A. In San Juan I think they're around seven dollars
22	per thousand.
23	Q. How about for oil? That's not really
24	Burlington's area, is it?
25	A. It's not, but it's something in the \$40 or \$50

1	range.
2	Q. Forty or fifty?
3	A. Right.
4	Q. Hm. Is that right?
5	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yup.
6	MS. MacQUESTEN: Okay.
7	Q. (By Ms. MacQuesten) Those are good prices, I
8	take it?
9	A. I don't see anybody's complaining about it
10	(Laughter)
11	THE WITNESS: other than the people all of
12	us that fuel up and pay for fuel, certainly.
13	Q. (By Ms. MacQuesten) I mean, if it's possible to
14	return a well to production, now is a pretty good time to
15	do it?
16	A. Certainly. Well, anytime's good, but certainly
17	now is a good time.
18	Q. You testified that you have a well right now that
19	has started producing, but it's still appearing on the
20	inactive list?
21	A. Yes, ma'am, I pulled the list before I came to
22	the meeting on Monday. I assume it's still on the list.
23	The Mangum 4 E, which has been producing since August of
24	2005, August 9th. So I'm not sure when the system catches
25	those volumes or not.

1	Q. Has a C-115 been filed?
2	A. I don't know. My folks said that it's been
3	producing, so I assume they're generally pretty good
4	about producing those C-115s, so I would assume that.
5	Q. Well, let's see, production is reported the 15th
6	day of the month following
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: the end of the month.
8	Q. (By Ms. MacQuesten) the end of the month of
9	production; is that
LO	A. That's my understanding, right. So that would
11	have been reported in September, and it's still on the
L2	list, so I don't know
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: It would have been recorded
14	this month, I believe, in October.
15	THE WITNESS: Next
16	MS. PROUTY: Well, the deadline is next Monday.
17	You could report it
18	THE WITNESS: Okay, okay.
19	Q. (By Ms. MacQuesten) But if they were just
20	following normal deadlines, it wouldn't be reported yet?
21	A. Okay, well then that's what I'm saying. It's on
22	the list, it was on there September 21st, and yet it's been
23	producing since August 9th.
24	Q. You understand there's a way, if you wish to file
25	the C-115

I understand. Α. 1 -- ahead of time, it could have been done? 2 Q. The accounting folks don't report to me, so... 3 Α. You testified that in your opinion -- you were 4 Q. concerned about arbitrary decisions made in applying the 5 good-standing requirement, and you mentioned that there are 6 a lot of mays --7 8 Α. Right. -- as opposed to shalls in the application. 9 Q. Division may deny certain things. 10 You understand that in putting may in, we're 11 allowing the Division to cut an operator some slack? 12 We support that. I don't have any problem with 13 Α. mays. But again, you're -- with the new rule you're 14 15 establishing a system now that -- as written, with five wells, that Burlington could have 99.9 percent of our wells 16 17 in compliance, could have six that are on the list, which again we need to reconcile the list, but you could deny us 18 the ability to go drill a well, an APD, when 99 percent by 19 20 -- again, how the rule is crafted. 21 And yet somebody else that has a hundred percent 22 of their wells out, you could -- and you would grant the 23 I -- You know, we have a problem with that. And we

feel a percentage is more appropriate. Not that we

wouldn't allow ourselves to float up to that, because

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that's still a compliance issue. That's not our character. 1 And if we adopt your proposals of five wells --2 0. or five percent, that operator with the two wells and 100 3 percent, what happens to them? 4 Well, they'd still have the same rights they do 5 A. 6 under as you proposed. 7 Q. It doesn't really solve that problem? It does not, I understand. 8 Α. But before, again, you would place a company as 9 ourselves in not good standing, there'd have to be 10 something more substantial than five wells, at least as 11 we've proposed. 12 Now, you said you understand that allowing --13 Q. putting "may" in some of those provisions allows us to cut 14 operators some slack. These are operators who are out of 15 compliance, that's right? 16 17 Α. Possibly. Again, if the reconciled list shows 18 that they -- even after reconciliation, that they have more than five, yes. 19 20 Q. Well, and they could certainly ask us to check and --21 22 Right. Α. 23 -- make corrections? Q. 24 But you can see this well that we had here, the

fact that that is on there, I'm not out of compliance with

that well; it's just inactive. So if I had five more wells 1 like that, those wouldn't be out of compliance too, 2 provided that I've filed my reports within the time --3 Well, if you filed your reports we wouldn't be 4 talking about that well. 5 Well, we did, I assume, file. I don't know. 6 Α. But I mean --7 Q. It's on the list, just because the timing 8 Α. hasn't --9 Right, right --Q. 10 But you can file --MS. PROUTY: 11 THE WITNESS: I understand, but -- I mean, they 12 all have jobs too, and I don't know when their job is to 13 file that report. I mean, they probably try to do it all 14 at one time so that they do it -- They don't want to do 15 that 6200 times for 6200 wells. 16 (By Ms. MacQuesten) I understand your concern 17 Q. 18 about possible arbitrariness in giving operators breaks. 19 Do you have a suggestion for how we could limit that? 20 Well, again, if the definition of good standing 21 allows more tolerance, I'm comfortable with that because we 22 can surely live with it. Five is pretty tough to live 23 I mean, we're going to conduct our business to be 24 100 percent compliant. And 99.9 percent today -- it's

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99.95, I think.

But maybe from vacations or something, somebody lets something slip, and I might end up getting to maybe 10 or 15 wells. I don't think that that should change an operator's status in good standing when they're making a -- reasonable efforts to deal with these issues, like you said. I mean, our criteria and what we're suggesting is to not penalize good operators that are making good faith efforts, and we feel that as it's presently proposed does.

- Q. You testified that you would want the Division to provide notice before an operator is relieved of his good standing. You understand that you could look at the inactive well list and track a well for a full 15 months before it --
 - A. Yes.

- Q. -- is out of compliance and affects good standing?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. If you require us to provide a formal notice, by means of a letter, say, before an operator can lose good standing, to me that implies that then -- when you lose good standing you do go on a list of, we have shown that they are out of compliance in this certain way and now we are removing their good standing, so now they are on the list of those without good standing.
 - A. Okay, but as well as if there errors of which a

decision is being based on, they could be corrected.

Q. I understand that, and that's a good function of the notice provision and so forth, but assuming that we give the notice and we aren't in error, then that person loses good standing.

If we have to go through that process before we can say that someone loses good standing, then those lists aren't going to tell you anything. It's only after we've gone through that process and made a declaration that this operator has lost good standing?

- A. Right, but we feel that that's appropriate, given especially the potential for errors, that proper notice and the chance to reconcile issues --
 - Q. Okay.

A. That's not to delay things another 30 days, we just feel that if there's -- because -- I don't know how often our folks look at your list. They probably look at it periodically.

But we have internal systems. I think Yolanda spoke to theirs. So we have our own production accounting system that really keeps track of this. So we have our own that we monitor. And so they're watching that, you know, fairly frequently to keep track of these wells on our own.

But it's -- when you have two different lists it's a potential, always, for the two lists to not be the

same. So we complement you on the systems and we're certainly going to use them. But before you would invoke, you know, a potential good-standing status and the lack of it with the penalties that could come with it, we just feel -- appropriate notice.

- William Commence

- Q. The way I read your proposed notice language, we would give the notice after we felt the operator had fallen out of good standing?
- A. I think that's how we proposed. Now, I heard you earlier talking about something in advance and that, and I think -- you know, we're certainly willing to consider that. But in the absence of that dialogue, you know, this is what we proposed.
- Q. I also have heard today a great deal of concern about the establishment of a list of people out of good standing --
 - A. Right.

- Q. -- and the label of being out of good standing.

 And I'm trying to reconcile that with your request that we formally declare somebody out of good standing and put them on a list. I mean, we were trying to avoid that, but which would you prefer? I mean, do you -- is it --
- A. I prefer not being on the list, and so we're going to strive to comply. And I believe we should, as I believe the other operators in this room. But if we ever

do get to that point to where we didn't meet what is specified in that, and after notice we still don't, then I would think that we would deserve to be categorized that. Then shame on us, we need to fix the issue.

Now, I don't see us getting -- we're not going to allow ourselves to be in that position. And you could understand, I think, that with just five wells, it would be pretty difficult for me on a day-to-day basis to do that. Even though I have processes and I think we're doing everything we can, I watch the list fluctuate, and maybe tomorrow it goes up to five, I don't know.

And our folks -- and I appreciate what was raised, that we shouldn't just be waiting till they get to 15 months. We don't. I mean, I think we learned a lot from working with Charlie and them as we found our initial lists, that we weren't managing it, we were just waiting to hear from the agency when it became an issue. But now we have an upfront process that we manage this on a daily basis. So...

Q. So just so I understand, you feel that if we do go through a notice process similar to the one you proposed and it is determined that the operator is out of compliance and meets whatever standard is established for good standing -- for lack of good standing -- that we then could call that person out of good standing?

Calling them -- Yes, I don't advocate having a A. 1 list of folks. I just don't think that serves a purpose. 2 I mean, publishing such a list is a separate 3 Q. issue from --4 Right, right --5 Α. -- having --6 -- but if after all those courses of action and 7 you're not getting that attention and they aren't managing 8 their wells and they fall above the threshold that we -- at 9 least what we proposed, but again the Commission has to 10 decide what the right threshold is, and then even after 30 11 days' notice they still don't either enter a compliance 12 13 order or make the corrections necessary, then I think we're 14 prepared to deal with that. 15 MS. MacQUESTEN: Thank you, I don't have any other questions. 16 17 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Carr, Ms. MacQuesten, before we throw this out to other folks and the Commission 18 for questions, what do you say we take an hour break for 19 20 lunch and return back here at 1:30, and we'll start with 21 the remaining cross-examination of Mr. Gantner. 22 (Thereupon, noon recess was taken at 12:30 p.m.) 23 (The following proceedings had at 1:35 p.m.) 24 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, we'll go back on the 25 record. I believe Mr. Gantner was ready to stand for

cross-examination from anybody other than the Oil 1 Conservation Division. Is there anybody of the 2 participants who would like to ask questions of Mr. 3 Gantner? 4 Okay, Commissioner Bailey, do you have any 5 questions? You said you had one or two? 6 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: 7 **EXAMINATION** 8

BY COMMISSIONER BAILEY:

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- Q. Mr. Gantner, in general would you say that industry does not object to the concept of getting bad actors out of the business in New Mexico, but does object to the way this proposed Rule 37 takes short-term, daily, fluctuating, possibly incorrect information and uses it to label a company with the epithet "bad actor" that can be of long-term impact on public perception and opinion and stockholders' investments?
- As you stated, in general, yes, as you stated. We don't have a problem going -- as the examples were earlier yesterday, of companies that aren't living up to their responsibilities to plug wells, take care of wells, and act in a manner to protect public health and the environment.

But this particular rule, what it does with good standing, again, our comments stand and what we feel, that

if it is going to have a good standing, at least what --1 our recommendations are where we would take it. 2 Would you be willing to work with the OCD to 3 0. develop workable, fair plans with standards to accomplish 4 the goal that they've set out and to provide OCD with 5 effective tools for enforcement? 6 Yes, ma'am, we certainly would. 7 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Thank you. 8 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Commissioner Olson? 9 COMMISSIONER OLSON: I just had a couple of 10 11 questions. 12 EXAMINATION 13 BY COMMISSIONER OLSON: Mr. Gantner, you expressed some concern about the 0. 14 15 number of wells that would be used for the -- determining whether or not you're in good standing. And then I guess, 16 17 as I understand it, you're proposing a level instead of five percent of an operator's wells. What is the basis for 18 selecting five percent? 19 20 Well, I think as we sat down as a committee, we had all the ranges and just like what was picked from the 21 22 OCD side, we picked a number. 23 Q. Okay. 24 So -- And as I stated earlier, as a company we're 25

going to operate to be in 100-percent compliance. But with

respect to good standing we feel it should be some percentage. And so if five percent is too much, some reasonable percentage is a fair basis to apply to all companies, and maybe some allowance for the small ones.

- Q. So it's a number that was selected by the committee?
 - A. Right, that's correct.

- Q. Okay. And I guess there was a lot of discussion from Ms. MacQuesten on whether somebody's aware of the rules. In the definition that you have proposed there's a lot of -- the word "aware" occurs throughout this. And then I guess I'll use the same thing: Are you aware that there is a rule of -- in the Division rules, that requires an operator to be knowledgeable about the rules?
- A. You know, I have to admit I'm not. But implicit to me in my career and that is, that's implicit with what a good environmental professional and that would do, is be aware of the rules, that they live in the state and they operate under.
- Q. Well, let me just clarify it then. OCD Rule 19.15.1.12 requires an operator to be knowledgeable about the rules, it's their responsibility to do that.
 - A. Okay, I'll take your point as that.
- Q. And then I guess under your proposal for Section F under 19.15.1.37, the proposed rule, you're using the

language about revoking the standing of an operator. 1 don't -- maybe you can point out to me, I guess, where in 2 the rule it is actually -- the Division actually revokes 3 I don't recall seeing that in the proposed rule. 4 Well, it was my understanding with respect to an 5 Α. 6 existing injection permit -- let's see here -- may have a 7 current permit to inject fluids revoked. So you could have your injection permit revoked. 8 Right, that's revocation of a permit --9 0. That's -- right. 10 A. -- but it's not revocation out of your standing. 11 Q. No. 12 Α. Because that was, I think, one problem I was 13 Q. seeing just in what you proposed. I didn't see anywhere in 14 15 the proposed rule where it talks about revoking someone's 16 standing, and then you're listing in your proposal that 17 this is prior to revoking the standing. It seems to be a little inconsistent with what's proposed. 18 19 Α. Okay. 20 COMMISSIONER OLSON: And that was the only thing I had. 21 22 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. 23 **EXAMINATION** 24 BY CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 25 Q. Bruce, does NMOGA support the general concept of

enforcement and compliance rules? I'm being a little more general than --

A. Right, absolutely.

- Q. But you think we're moving too fast?
- A. Well, again, we've been consistent, I think, in this regard, Commissioner, that -- Mr. Chairman, that when there's a need to change rules there's a reason for it, and I guess we've heard a lot -- I was at that workshop with Ms. MacQuesten. And so we understood that we weren't making enough progress on the inactive wells. And so where there's a need -- I guess in the past we've certainly sat down with the agency and worked through a number of rules, H₂S rule, pit rule, vacuum rule. And I know some of those took time, but I don't think time is a bad thing --
 - Q. Okay --
- A. -- in some regards.
- Q. -- and one of your concerns is, the data may not be accurate; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Why wouldn't it be accurate?
- A. Why wouldn't it be accurate? Well, I think part of it is, it says it's an active well. I just pointed out, there's a well of ours that's on there that isn't inactive; it is active. It's just shown on there because the natural time frame is -- it hasn't caught up. So that's

It's not an inactive well. 1 inaccurate. 2 Q. Okay. But this is the same data that you pay taxes on, this is the same data that you pay royalty to the 3 State on, it's the same data collection process and the 4 same data, isn't it? 5 Sure, with different time frames, obviously, to 6 Α. it. 7 8 Okay. Q. 9 Obviously you pay royalties, and I'm not sure Α. what frequency royalties are paid, but --10 11 Okay. Q. -- that's correct. 12 A. 13 Q. Now, you said that the inaccuracies are not the 14 fault of the system. Whose fault are they? 15 Well, I don't know that there's necessarily a Α. fault to apply. It could be in an instance, if we haven't 16 17 filed a report, that it maybe lies with us. It could be 18 that -- the process or system itself, in creating a list 19 and then saying that that's an absolute list of 20 noncompliance. I mean, it's not. It's an inactive well 21 list that has some inherent time delays and that, that 22 doesn't necessarily reflect noncompliance. 23 So I don't know that there's fault. There could 24 be, for a given time and that. We may be at fault for not

getting information. It could be, although I think it's

pretty rare -- we always like to hear computer error. I think it's pretty rare that the computer is in error.

in a case of the

Q. Okay.

- A. It's usually the people that put information into it.
- Q. Why would Burlington have a well out of compliance? I'm asking you to switch hats here, from NMOGA to Burlington.
- A. Okay, why would Burlington have a well out of compliance? It's not our intention to have any well out of compliance. It's quite possible -- and I mentioned this at the public hearing, that increasingly we see these wells that -- maybe they've gone into nonproduction as assets. Increasingly, we're being asked to twin locations, to use locations as well as wellbores for purposes to where we don't disturb more. So increasingly we're seeing these wellbores as assets, not a liability.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And so obviously it would be premature to go plug a well that you might want to re-enter and recomplete. But certainly we have the obligation that if we're going to do that, that we ought to bring it into a TA status.
 - Q. In fact, there's a procedure for doing that --
- 24 | A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. -- both currently and in the proposed rules --

1	A. Yes, sir.
2	Q is that correct?
3	A. That's correct.
4	Q. So again let's go back to the question. Why
5	would a well be out of compliance for Burlington?
6	A. In managing 6000 wells it's possible that somehow
7	one of these made it through and slipped through to where
8	we didn't catch it and we didn't get a rig. It's possible
9	that, like the weather delays we had, that we couldn't get
10	a rig out there to go plug it. It's possible that we
11	couldn't get a with the crews and equipment, to get out
12	there and test it, set the bridge plug and pressure test
13	it.
14	So those are all reasons that again, not
15	some maybe with just due to the nature of trying to get
16	equipment and that out there.
17	Q. And how long would it take you to find that out,
18	do you think?
19	A. Again, there's obviously there's somebody that
20	probably knows it. That lease operator is out there. He
21	probably knows his wells, he or she.
22	Q. Within the first two or three months?
23	A. They probably know it maybe on a weekly basis.
24	But where that transcends the people. It's not
25	trying to make an excuse here, I think that managing 6200

wells out there and trying to drill 200 and some wells a year, that's a pretty mind-boggling task. I tip my hat to the folks that do it. But sometimes maybe one slips through.

- Q. So, I notice that you said one, not a percentage.

 One slips through.
- A. Well, again, the percentage we're asking for -I'm not going to say that if we got -- Let's just say you
 didn't agree to five percent, let's just say you'd agree to
 two percent. That's 120 wells. That's not the threshold
 we're going to work towards, we're going to work towards
 zero.

But when it comes to good standing, to where you would potentially deny permits, not give us the right to acquire or that, we feel it should be a more reasonable threshold.

- Q. Bruce, I kind of see you in a pretty tough position here. Here you are, a representative of a company that's succeeded in doing this and succeeded very well, yet you're arguing that we not impose the very rules that you all have essentially complied with for the last four months; is that right?
- A. I don't know that we've been below five for the past four months. I don't know that. I know at least as I checked before I came here, yeah, we are below the five.

And we're always going to strive to be there.

But I think -- I mean, the companies that are on this committee, that have worked through this -- to my knowledge, they're good people. The names I heard with problems aren't here at the table.

Q. Right.

- A. They aren't the ones here, and so with those good efforts, why should we all of a sudden on one day be okay, but then tomorrow they're in not good standing just because maybe an oversight or something slipped? I don't think we should set that narrow a tolerance.
- Q. And how long would it take you to correct that, if something slipped?
- A. Depending on the awareness and that, it might take a week or so. I don't know for sure. I'd have to have more specifics. I know we've got a process now, Mr. Chairman, that I feel pretty comfortable no matter whether you set five or one percent or three percent, that we'd sure try to live within it.

But certainly you would have to admit, it would be a much tougher task to stay below five, even for a company of our size, to stay below that five, 365 days a year.

Q. Are you aware of some of the compliance histories of other companies in NMOGA?

1	A. Just from some of our discussions in the
2	committee, some of them.
3	Q. Okay. Let's talk about Marbob. How many wells
4	do you think they operate?
5	A. I have no idea?
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: They operate 976 wells; isn't
7	that right, Ray?
8	MR. MILLER: No, actually the count includes
9	wells that have been applied for drilling.
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
11	MR. MILLER: I think our count is actually
12	somewhere in the 800-something range
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
14	MR. MILLER: because we have several federal
15	permits that are approved but are undrilled.
16	Q. (By Chairman Fesmire) Here we have another a
17	smaller operator, yet a good operator you can quote me
18	on that a real good operator. How many wells do they
19	have out of compliance; do you remember?
20	A. Without looking at the list I wouldn't be able to
21	tell you.
22	Q. Zero.
23	A. That's great.
24	Q. So it's not unusual
25	A. Does that include the wells that she just

transferred over to them from ours? 1 2 (Laughter) MR. MILLER: I want the other 6000. 3 (Laughter) 4 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, we shouldn't have let 5 that out of the bag, huh? 6 (By Chairman Fesmire) But the point is, not only 7 Q. can Burlington do it, but smaller companies can do it. And 8 yet all I hear from industry is, No, stop, wait, don't, 9 10 slow down. Yet people are complying now, people who really 11 want to are complying now, good companies. 12 Α. Yes. There are other companies. 13 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: ConocoPhillips in the northwest division, they're down to 14 one. We're not going to talk about the Permian Basin, 15 16 right? MS. PEREZ: We'll talk later. 17 18 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. 19 (Laughter) 20 (By Chairman Fesmire) But it can be done --Q. 21 Yes, sir. Α. -- under the proposed rules? 22 Q. 23 A. Right. 24 Now, permissive language such as "may" instead of Q. 25 "shall" within regulatory constructs are not always a bad

1	idea, are they?
2	A. No, and we applaud that and we welcome that,
3	where there's some discretion.
4	Q. Like Let's just run through a hypothetical
5	situation. How many wells does Burlington have out of
6	compliance now? Did we decide?
7	A. Actually out of compliance? According to my
8	records, none.
9	Q. None, okay. The list contains four?
10	A. The list, as I printed it out before I came to
11	the meeting, was three.
12	Q. Three?
13	A. Right.
14	Q. And all of those were some other problem?
15	A. Right. I mentioned one was in production, one is
16	in dewatering. So you know, my logical question comes, are
17	we reporting the water on that one? I don't know.
18	And then the other is waiting on a rig to put a
19	pump downhole to where we can return that well to
20	production.
21	Q. Okay. So essentially nothing that you couldn't
22	correct in a phone call, right?
23	A. Right, uh-huh.
24	Q. Okay. Now you said something during your
25	testimony about a level playing field. Why couldn't all

operators be held to the same standard that Burlington has held for itself, has basically established for itself?

A. I'm not aware of how other companies are staffed and that. I mean, I think everybody's got the same objectives. But let's face it, we're in the state, we're the largest gas producer, and I guess that stands for a reason. We had a good leasehold position here, so we've staffed it appropriately for the number of wells that we manage.

I hesitate to think that a company that maybe only has five employees can achieve that same level. I don't know that. I mean, I think the goal ought to be the same. And for purposes of good standing, which I understood, you know, from the very start was to achieve a greater deal of reduction in these inactive wells.

And so I think within your existing rules you had means of doing that. This is certainly another proposal which, again, we aren't against the premise of good standing. But let's just make it reasonable on the threshold we set.

Our companies, and I think larger companies, we're affected by the status of what one state would say. We operate around the world. And all of a sudden, have to say -- they pick off the press or that, well, gee, we hear you're not in good standing in New Mexico, that would be a

problem to our company. You might not see me here if we 1 came into that role and I wasn't in good standing. 2 might find somebody else who can do a better job than I 3 can. So --4 But you've done a pretty fine job, haven't you? 0. 5 Well, I'd say so far this year -- I'd say so far A. 6 this year, we'll take that. But we work hard at it. 7 0. Okay. And shouldn't your competition work hard 8 at it too? 9 Absolutely. 10 Α. Okay. You know John Zent came to talk to me Q. 11 about -- during that weather problem --12 Uh-huh. 13 Α. -- and in order to get into this situation, you 14 0. 15 all had entered into an agreed compliance order with us --16 A. Yes, sir. 17 Q. -- and then you promised to bring -- I think it was 68 wells, into compliance --18 As I recall. 19 Α. -- and you did, with a minor delay. 20 Q. And in fact, when we found out that the weather 21 was going to be a problem -- and I think there was a little 22 23 bit of a problem getting equipment --24 Α. Uh-huh. 25 Q. -- what was the OCD's reaction?

- A. I believe your reaction was to work with us and give us additional time, and you understood. So -- That was our understanding, and we appreciate that.
- Q. He brought an engineer with him, and we talked about the results of that program. And if I remember correctly, one of the things that stood out to me was, they told me that if this whole project, including the plugging cost and the cost to put the wells back on production, if it had been an economic option at one time, it would have met your investment thresholds, and the company would have done it to make money; is that correct?
- A. As I recall. I don't recall exactly what was presented. In general, you know, with the current environment, it's pretty profitable if you can get production out of it. But not all wells, unfortunately, can you get back to that.
- Q. Well, that's true. But that included the cost to plug the wells that you had to plug --
 - A. Sure.

- Q. -- return to production the wells that you returned to production?
 - A. Right.
- Q. So I guess the point I'm trying to make -- and I hope it's obvious by now -- is that this was a profitable venture for Burlington, right?

- At this point in time, it certainly was. Α. 1 2 Different pricing environment, you'd have a different position. But certainly we understand that it's the right 3 thing to do, and our intentions are to comply. And I would 4 say from this point forward, given what we learned, I'd be 5 surprised to see us go back into a mode to where we had 68 6 wells on the list. 7 Let's talk about the wells that you put on 8 production, that you brought back onto production on August 9
 - A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. -- that still shows up on the list.
- A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. You don't know that they filed a C-115 on that?
- 15 A. I do not.
 - Q. In fact, they could have filed the C-115 the last -- the day that the pumper reported the last production for the month of August, couldn't they?
 - A. Yeah, I don't know. I asked for them to give me a status, and they gave me that and -- when it was returned to production. I didn't follow through with accounting to see when they filed the C-115.
 - Q. Okay. Well, the point I'm trying to make is, if they had filed that C-115 on the last day of August, that would have been off the list by now, and that was the first

day that they would have been able to do that; is that not correct?

A. I believe that's correct.

- Q. Okay. So if it's not off the list by now, that may be partially a structural delay and partially due to the fact that if your operators were more aware of the need to do that, they could have gotten it off the list immediately?
- A. Well, from a -- you mentioned operator. As far as that lease operator is concerned, that's not his concern. His concern, obviously, is to keep his wells producing, his or hers, keep them compliant and -- daily basis, that's what they do.

Each one of our lease operators has about 90 wells. And I think you and I would agree that if you had 90 wells, just like you had maybe 90 fruit trees, and 80 of those were real good producers, and then you had one or two over here that wasn't, and they said maximize your production, where would you spend your time? They're going to spend more of their time on those ones that produce more.

- Q. Absolutely. But if we make it important enough for them to report production on a well off of this list immediately --
 - A. Uh-huh.

-- such as I think these rules would do, don't 1 Q. you think that would happen? 2 Not the lease operator. I think his -- his day-Α. 3 to-day is, you know, thinking about getting out there and 4 getting his stuff done. 5 Certainly as a company, you know, we're all 6 striving to be compliant. From an accounting standpoint, 7 yeah, they like to report in a timely fashion. But I don't 8 know how often -- I mean, from their standpoint, yeah, they 9 could have reported at the end of August, but I guess they 10 could have also reported by the 15th of September. They've 11 got 6200 wells to account for, and they may tell me and 12 13 you, well, once is enough for them. Well -- But with the emphasis that Burlington has Q. 14 put on complying with this stuff, it doesn't seem like much 15 of a major change, now that they've made most of the 16 changes to --17 We can certainly look at that. 18 Α. Okay. Yo keep talking about a reasonable 19 Q. 20 What kind of a proposal would you have for the percentage. 21 Commission that -- What do you think would be reasonable? 22 Α. Again, we support what NMOGA has submitted. Burlington submitted separate comments, and I believe we 23 24 gave you a range, and I think it was like two to five

So there's, you know, some range tolerance there

you can --

- Q. Okay. And if you weren't part of that decision you may not be able to answer this question, but what went into deciding two to five percent?
 - A. From Burlington standpoint?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Well, we looked -- again -- Again, I'd just point out that that's not the compliance threshold that we're going to bring it up to. Our compliance threshold is 100 percent.

But with respect to good standing we believe that it would be something from Burlington that would say if we didn't do a manageable job -- which you said we're doing now, and I agree, we're managing it now. But if we let things slip -- Let's say people changed and the new guy, that wasn't his focus. Or I -- Let's say they moved me to Canada and somebody else came in there and they didn't have that. Let's say they let things slip a bit, but it is still reasonable. Let's say it only got to 30 well or maybe 40 wells, but they're still managing the process. That shouldn't upset our good standing.

So we came up, and I think the lower -- the most extreme end that we felt was two percent, which for us would be 120-some wells.

Q. And when you were giving me example of reasonable

you said 40 wells. That's about 1.5 percent of the wells that you all have.

- A. Again, that's -- if you look at a process, you set ranges around it, and maybe that's in the middle of the range. But you want to set that upper end to where you can live with it in case something happens.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. I might acquire -- tomorrow I might get some of those wells of Marbob's, you know, over there and -- of course you said zero for his --
- Q. Right.
- A. -- so that would be good. But I might buy somebody else that maybe has a hundred wells, and I really like to not be in noncompliance.
 - Q. And you understand that these rules and these procedures include the ability for an operator to come to us --
- 18 | A. Yes, yes --
- 19 Q. -- before they take possession of those wells --
- 20 A. -- that's correct.
- 21 | Q. Okay.
- 22 A. Which I'm sure we would.
- Q. Okay. So again, I'm -- You know, I'm obviously
 listening to you on the number of wells. But again, the
 higher end of what you described as reasonable was 1.5

percent. 1 No, what Burlington proposed was two percent --Α. 2 excuse me, 2.5 3 But when you gave me an example, you gave me 40 4 wells out of 6000. 5 Well, I'm saying that that would be -- if we let A. 6 things slip a little bit, but not to the threshold that we 7 would think that we should lose good standing. What I'm 8 9 talking about is a normal tolerance of things maybe getting a little bit out of where we'd like to see it, but yet not 10 approaching a threshold that we would be held in not good 11 standing. 12 Okay, I've got to stand corrected. 40 out of 13 Q. 6000 is more like two-thirds of a percent, isn't it? 14 COMMISSIONER OLSON: I was going to say something 15 about that. 16 17 (Laughter) 18 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Carr, I'm --MR. CARR: Math is obviously not your forté. 19 20 (Laughter) 21 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: When I started this job it 22 was. 23 (Laughter) CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Carr, do you have any 24 25 redirect?

1	MR. CARR: We have no further examination of Mr.
2	Gantner, and at this time we would call Elizabeth Bush.
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, Ms. Bush, would you
4	You've been previously sworn, have you not?
5	MS. BUSH-IVIE: Yes.
6	ELIZABETH BUSH-IVIE,
7	the witness herein, after having been first duly sworn upon
8	her oath, was examined and testified as follows:
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. CARR:
11	Q. Would you state your name for the record, please?
12	A. Elizabeth Bush-Ivie.
13	Q. Where do you reside?
14	A. Houston, Texas.
15	Q. By whom are you employed?
16	A. OXY Permian.
17	Q. And what is your position with OXY Permian?
18	A. I'm the regulatory team leader.
19	Q. You replaced Mr. Foppiano
20	A. Yes.
21	Q did you not?
22	In this role, what are your responsibilities?
23	A. They are to supervise the regulatory analysts who
24	are responsible for filing operations-related permits.
25	This is not the accounting permits or the accounting

reports or the environmental permits; this is the APDs, the 1 sundry notices, applications for permit to drill -- well, I 2 said APDs -- TAs, follow-up, and also to try to ensure that 3 the operations personnel are aware of the regulations and 4 are in compliance with regulations. 5 How long have you been with OXY? Q. 6 7 Α. Two months. And prior to that time, have you had other 8 Q. regulatory experience? 9 Yes, I have. 10 Α. And for whom have you worked? 11 Q. I worked about 18 years for ARCO in the Permian 12 Α. Basin as a production and drilling engineer, and then in 13 the regulatory and public affairs. I managed a well-14 15 plugging company in Texas for a couple of years, and then I was the compliance engineer at Houston Pipeline. 16 17 Q. Ms. Bush-Ivie, you attended the NMOGA and IPA joint meetings to review the proposed rules, did you not? 18 19 Yes, I did. Α. 20 And you were present today for Mr. Gantner's Q. 21 comments on good standing? 22 Α. Yes. 23 Q. Do you concur in those statements?

The second second

We -- Also you were here when Mr. Gantner

Yes, I do.

Α.

Q.

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discussed the inactive well list? 1 Α. Right. 2 Would you explain what your understanding is of 3 0. the concerns with this inactive well list? 4 My concern is, one, with the accuracy of the 5 A. data. I've reviewed OXY's records, and on my initial 6 review and talking with my analysts I believe that over 50 7 percent of the wells on the list are -- should not be on 8 They've been PA'd several years ago. They're 9 the list. under current approved temporary abandonment procedures 10 with removal deadline sometime in the future. 11 And I'm also concerned with the use of the data 12 to take someone out of good standing. 13 Do you concur that as written, this rule would 14 Q. 15 discriminate against the larger operator? I believe it would. Α. 16 17 OXY is going to have more than five wells on the Q. noncompliant list, even after you sort out this data; isn't 18 that right? 19 20 A. Yes. 21 Q. And you are implementing programs in your company to bring this company back into compliance? 22 23 Yes, I am. Α. 24 Q. Is a five-well target a difficult target to 25 assure you stay under?

I think based on the nature of the operating unit 1 Α. 2 that five wells could be difficult on any given day. The target is to be in compliance; but as Mr. Gantner 3 explained, there are other jobs that people have and 4 priorities that are put in front of them, and it's possible 5 that the shut-in well, the inactive well, gets pushed to 6 7 the bottom of the pile. In terms of a five-well limit, what percent of 8 Q. the OXY operations in New Mexico would that represent? 9 That would represent .25 --10 A. Of one percent? Q. 11 -- five wells. 12 Α. .25 of one percent? 13 Q. 14 Α. Yes. And so you could be 99.75 percent in compliance 15 16 and still be in bad standing? 17 A. Yes. 18 Mr. Gantner testified about the accuracy of the 19 data that was, and is, used. 20 Α. Uh-huh. 21 And we're talking here in particular about the 22 inactive well list. Have you determined the accuracy of 23 the data for the OXY wells? 24 I'm currently working on that. Α.

Now the list that you've looked at, does it

25

Q.

1	include pl	lugged and abandoned wells?
2	Α.	Yes.
3	Q.	And have some of these wells, all data been
4	filed?	
5	Α.	To the best of my knowledge. The analysts are
6	pulling co	opies of the records for me to try to prepare to
7	bring to t	the OCD.
8	Q.	Are these just recent filings?
9	Α.	No, one of them dates back as far as 2002.
10	Q.	Temporarily abandoned wells were also included?
11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	Were injection wells also in the list?
13	А.	Yes.
14	Q.	And wells that have been returned to service?
15	Α.	That's correct.
16	Q.	How old are some of those how long have some
17	of those	wells been back in service?
18	А.	Several years.
19	Q.	And you're bringing those to the OCD?
20	А.	Yes, I will be when I get all the data together.
21	Q.	Do you agree that a 30-day notice period is
22	appropria	te?
23	А.	Yes, I do.
24	Q.	And why is that?
25	Α.	Because I believe that the 30 days the loss of

good standing is a significant impact on an operator. It goes far beyond just the relationship with the OCD, and the 30-day notice would provide the operator the opportunity to work with OCD to ensure that the data is correct, both on the OCD side as well as on OXY's side.

Q. Would a delay in the effective date of these

- Q. Would a delay in the effective date of these rules be of assistance to operators in bringing wells into compliance?
 - A. I believe it would be.
- Q. Would it provide an opportunity to avoid being branded as having lost good standing?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. You were here for Ms. Prouty's presentation and how the data is going to be presented on the web page for each operator?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is that a benefit to your in trying to manage your properties?
- A. I think having the information there is a benefit, definitely having a legend to identify what the classifications are will be helpful.
- Q. Does this, in your opinion -- would this relieve the Division of the duty to provide notice before they list someone as a -- losing good standing?
 - A. I don't believe so.

1	Q. Let's talk about financial assurances.
2	A. Okay.
3	Q. What is industry concern about the financial
4	assurances in the rules as written?
5	A. One of the main concerns is having to provide a
6	double bond on the federal wells.
7	And also we are concerned about the situation
8	that the OCD, if they plug wells for on federal land,
9	that they should have access to the federal bonds that are
10	out there.
11	We did propose OXY did in their comments, that
12	some type of an agreement be negotiated between BLM and OCD
13	to try to ensure that those funds were there.
14	Q. And you'd support a single joint bond for the
15	plugging of wells between the two agencies?
16	A. We would support that, yes.
17	Q. When a bond is obtained, do you have an opinion
18	on how long that bond has to stay in place before it can be
19	released?
20	A. Well, on the individual well bonds that they have
21	for temporary abandonment, we believe that when you put the
22	well back into service, that that individual well bond
23	should be released and it should go back under the blanket
24	bond.
25	Other bonds should be released when the well is

properly plugged and abandoned.

Q. In the NMOGA and IPA meetings there was discussion concerning uniformity of enforcement?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that issue?

A. That issue related to some -- the different OCD districts administering -- or their interpretation of the rules in their district and how they manage some of the programs. There's positives and negatives of that.

But there was concern that with too much leeway that there could be a situation where perhaps an operator had gotten crossways with someone at the OCD and that they could use the rules in a manner that might not be fair and equitable.

- Q. There were also concerns expressed about operator registration?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What is the concern there?
- A. The biggest concern was with the five-percent issue. When you have a major company, that's quite a task to do that; that's an SEC filing. We wonder how the Commission would actually keep up with that.

My thought was -- this is sort of off the well, but the New Mexico Teachers Retirement Fund could have a five-percent interest in a company that was not in good

compliance, and they -- five percent on another company that comes in, that -- you know, like I said, it was sort of off the wall, but it's one of those bad-actor triggers, so...

But trying to track it is going to be very difficult, I think, not only for the companies but for the OCD. And the operator is the person that is responsible for the compliance with the regulations, and that's designated by the leasehold and operator agreements.

- Q. Do you believe that the appropriate place to look is the operator, and use existing authority to control that entity?
 - A. Yes, we do.

- Q. If the rules are adopted with the amendments proposed by NMOGA and IPA New Mexico, do you believe this will impair the ability of the OCD to vigorously enforce its rules?
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q. Do you believe with the amendments proposed by NMOGA and IPA New Mexico that there will be protections for operators that do not exist in the rules as drafted?
 - A. Yes.
- MR. CARR: That concludes my examination of Ms. Bush.
 - CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ms. MacQuesten?

1	CROSS-EXAMINATION
2	BY MS. MacQUESTEN:
3	Q. Ms. Bush, you're here on behalf of OXY Permian?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Is that Occidental Permian, Limited?
6	A Limited, and it also represents OXY USA and
7	OXY USA WTP, LTD.
8	Q. So all
9	A. All three of those entities.
LO	Q all three of those are OXY entities?
L1	A. They're operated under the name of OXY Permian.
L2	Q. Okay. When you said that you thought that over
L3	50 percent of the wells on the list were there improperly,
L4	were you talking about the lists for those three companies,
L5	or the whole lists?
L6	A. Those three lists.
L7	Q. So you look for those
18	A. Just the OXY-related lists.
19	Q. Okay. Well now, OXY USA, I looked I think it
20	was yesterday and they have 506 wells?
21	A. I believe that's what you have on the list.
22	Q. And they had no wells out of compliance?
23	A. That's right. They had five on it earlier. They
24	plugged those wells, and those wells have been accounted
25	for.

1 Q. So --Those are the Bravo Dome --2 A. 3 Q. Okay. -- CO2 wells. 4 A. So they're in perfect compliance at this time? 5 Q. At this time. 6 A. And if we adopted the percentage -- and I did 7 Q. this ahead of time because I'm not going to do math here, 8 9 so I hope I'm right. But if we took the percentage, it would be -- it could have 25 wells out of compliance? 10 Out of the -- what did you say they had, five 11 hundred and some? 12 13 Q. 506. 14 A. Yeah, roughly. Okay. And OXY USA WTP Limited Partnership, I 15 Q. show 589 wells total. 16 17 Okay. A. And 19 out of compliance -- or on the list. 18 Q. On the list. 19 Α. On the list, right. And before the hearing, a 20 Q. 21 few days ago, we spoke on the phone, didn't we --A. Right. 22 23 -- about some of your concerns? Q. 24 Well, we actually traded voice mails. Α. 25 We traded voice mails, which is -- to me that's Q.

almost like talking on the phone.

But you raised some serious concerns. You had some wells that were active but not actively producing or injecting, they were observation wells.

- A. Observation wells.
- Q. And we went and checked and realized that we had a category of wells under M for miscellaneous that included wells like that, that were obviously of beneficial use --
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. -- and that shouldn't be on this list. So those wells were removed if they had that designation of M?
- A. Only one of the wells was removed. The other one doesn't have a designation on it, I don't think, at all.
- Q. Okay. And when I returned the voice mail, I indicated that we removed the ones with that designation, but if you had others that you felt fit in that category but weren't showing up with that designation, that you should call us and we could deal with that.
- A. And I plan to do that. I'm trying to get all my records together so that I do this at one time.
- Q. And I believe Ms. Prouty testified that when we removed those M wells, we did so across the board, not just for OXY, but they -- they'll show up on the paper version of Exhibit 26 because that was done before we had our conversation, but if you go to the website now, those

1 wells --2 Α. Right. 3 -- have dropped off. And in the course of that Q. 4 we also discovered some -- what we're calling water wells --5 Uh-huh. 6 Α. 7 -- designated with a W, and I believe one of OXY Q. entities had some of those as well, right? 8 Not that I recall. 9 Α. But the W wells dropped off --10 Q. 11 Α. Right. -- the main list also? 12 Q. 13 I'm looking at an inactive well list printout from yesterday for OXY USA WTP Limited Partnership. Can 14 you tell us today which wells you have concerns about on 15 this list that you think shouldn't be there? 16 Not without my list, and I don't have it with me 17 Α. I do know that the -- OXY USA WTP is managed 18 in the room. by a different group than the Occidental Permian, so I have 19 20 to look at those lists separately. I do know that there's 21 been a significant amount of turnover in that group, and so 22 there are wells in noncompliance on that list, and we're going to be addressing that in a very timely manner. 23 24 I also pulled the OXY Permian Limited list, and Q.

there I show 637 wells total --

A. Okay.

- Q. -- and 23 out of compliance?
- A. That's what you show. On that list, actually, when I break that out, there should -- are only three out of compliance at this time, according to my records.
- Q. And what is the discrepancy? Why are we showing 20 more than you are showing?
- A. Well, I'm pulling the paperwork, but the majority of them have been plugged and abandoned, and we have the paperwork to follow up with. And there's -- I don't know, half a dozen or so that are approved temporary abandonment, but they're not shown in there as that.
- Q. Approved temporary abandonment that still is in effect?
- A. In effect. They have until somewhere -- Some of them are in 2006, they need to be retested, some as late as 2008. We have one or two that have been converted to injection and are active injections, and a couple that have been returned to production. And according to my accounting people, they've been reported. Now, we're going to verify to see if there's some discrepancy, as well as have they reported it under the right zone or the right code, so that if it's an error on our part we can correct that as well.
 - Q. So you're saying that these were reports that

were filed, and it's OCD's fault that these wells are still appearing on the list?

- A. Well, they've been filed, and we have the copies back that show that they were received. And so in some fashion the documentation hasn't been processed.
- Q. I'm curious why this is happening on Occidental Permian, Limited, and yet apparently everything was processed exactly correctly for OXY USA, and I don't hear you saying the same things for OXY USA WTP Limited Partnership.
- A. Well, part of it is, again, I know that the OXY USA WTP -- that there are some noncompliants on that, more than I would like to admit. And all I can say is, perhaps it has something to do with the processing in the District Office. I don't know, I've been out of the New Mexico regulatory arena for about eight years. As I mentioned, I've just been back in it two months, and I'm not quite up to speed on exactly how everything is processed in which office at this time.
- Q. Looking again at the Occidental Permian Limited, the one that's giving us so much problem --
 - A. Okay.

Q. -- I'm looking at the last production date column, and there are some very, very old wells on this list. There's -- well, 1999, 1994, 1993, 1993, 1993, 1993,

1 1993, 1995, 1984, 1997, 1993, 1993, 1994, 1992. We've been 2 showing these wells as inactive for a very long time. Was 3 anything done to --Α. Well, as I --4 -- correct the --5 Q. 6 -- indicated on that particular list, there are, A. 7 I believe, three that would be determined to be out of 8 compliance with the inactive well rule. The rest of them, 9 I believe I will have documentation to show that they've been returned to production, injectors, plugged and 10 11 abandoned or properly temporarily abandoned. Okay. When you have provided us information, for 12 0. example, when you called us about the monitor wells or 13 the --14 Uh-huh. 15 Α. -- observation wells, was that handled in a 16 Q. 17 timely manner? 18 Α. Yes, I think I got a call back. I don't remember 19 if it was the same day or the next day. And I actually had 20 called to ask how you were handling them, because I wanted 21 some clarification. 22 What is OXY doing now to monitor inactive wells, 0. 23 to make sure they don't fall out of compliance by being 24 inactive for 15 months or more?

Well, I'm setting up a process for my regulatory

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A.

analyst to go in and use the system as has been described, with a shorter time period than the 15 months, and to work with the operations personnel to make sure they're addressed in a timely manner.

Q. You didn't have such a program before?

- A. I can't really speak to that. It's my understanding there was some type of a program in place, but I do not know what it was, and I haven't been able to get some answers on that.
- Q. Do you feel if you set up a program that looks at inactive wells before they get to the 15-month period and give yourself enough lead time to deal with deciding what you want to do with the wells and taking care of them, do you think you can bring your companies into compliance with our inactive well rule?
- A. I believe that we can. Again, though, when you're doing a reservoir analysis and you're working with wells of what you're going to do with them, it's not a one-or two-day process and review to see if it fits in with your waterflood or your CO₂ flood, and so you have to make some other decisions.

And so while the goal is to be in compliance and not have any out of compliance, there's always the possibility that you will have that window there where you do have some that fall into that arena, and hopefully they

will be addressed quickly. We hope they don't get there,
but...

- Q. But you mentioned that you had set up program so that you looked at them sometime before the 15-month period?
 - A. Right.

- Q. And do you think you can set a time that will give you whatever time you need, and it's within your control to set that time?
- A. Well, I can set the time, but I don't do the review, and I don't specify the priority to the operations and the engineering staff. So part of it is an education of them, of what they need to know and to do, and to get their attention on it. There has been a management change in that group, and I think there's the education there that will have to...
- Q. Is that what you meant when you said that sometimes inactive wells get pushed to the bottom of the pile?
- A. Well, when you have an aggressive drilling program and you're acquiring properties, that may be considered a lower priority at that time. And when you've got a rig scheduled and rigs are in tight demand, you can't let a rig go and not be able to get it on location. So that will have a higher priority than addressing a well

1 that is shut in. Do you think if the OCD adopted rules so that 2 0. there were some consequences that took effect if a well was 3 out of compliance with the inactive well rule, that that 4 5 would cause your company to put more of a priority on the inactive well program? 6 I think that the consequences are already there, 7 8 in place. Have we taken any enforcement action on OXY on 9 Q. 10 inactive wells? Not to my knowledge. 11 And yet there are 23 out of compliance on OXY 12 Q. Permian and 19 on OXY USA, as far as we're concerned, and 13 we're --14 15 Α. Right. -- looking at the records, we see those numbers. Q. 16 17 Has there ever been a case against OXY for plugging of inactive wells? 18 I can't answer that, I don't know. I haven't 19 been there long enough, I don't know the history. 20 21 Q. If we find after you do your review and we get 22 together and clean up these lists as best we can -- if we

compliance, would you be willing to enter into an agreed

find that there some wells that are truly out of

compliance order to take them off this list?

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A. I believe we would consider that.

- Q. And you understand that if they were under an agreed compliance order, they wouldn't affect your good standing?
- A. Right. One of the things we've become concerned with is some of the language in the agreed compliance order right now.
 - Q. What are you concerned about?
- A. Well, basically admitting knowing and willful, and there's some other language in there. I'm not an attorney, but I can just say that there are some concerns with the language in there. So we would have to look at it, of course, and I think that they would be. But I can't speak for saying absolutely that we would do that. So I'd just have to say we'd have to work with our legal counsel and go forward.
- Q. Well, I'm trying to remember the language in the agreed compliance where we were -- we use now, and we don't seek penalties for past transgressions, so we would not be having to have the operator acknowledge a knowing and willful violation of the past. But we do include penalties if the operator doesn't comply with the negotiated schedule.
 - A. Right.
 - Q. And in order to impose penalties, the violation

484 1 has to be knowing and willful? If you're -- Yes, in that case that would be 2 Α. 3 knowing and willful. So I guess my concern is, you would not be Q. 4 willing to sign an agreed compliance order that involved 5 penalties at all, because you would not feel that you could 6 agree that any -- not following the schedule would be 7 8 knowing and willful? No, it's my understanding that the issue with the 9 Α. knowing and willful is admitting that the wells were not in 10 compliance knowingly and willfully, not so much that if you 11 had an agreed compliance order and you didn't comply with 12 it, that that would be knowing and willful. I think it 13 goes back to some of the other language. 14 Okay. Again, I'm just going from my memory here. 15 Q. If we have such language about the past, I think we can 16 17 accommodate you on that. 18 Α. Probably. I'm concerned if the language is to support the 19 Q. 20 imposition of penalties, we may have a problem. You mean if you didn't comply with the order? 21 Α. Right, if you're saying you can't sign an order 22 Q.

that imposes penalties, if you fail to comply with the

No, I'm not saying that.

23

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rules --

Α.

- Q. Okay, okay. Would you agree with me that an operator who has wells out of compliance and refuses to agree to enter into an agreed compliance order would be an operator we shouldn't consider in good standing?
- A. I think it would depend on what you're discussing with that particular operator, and the circumstances. I don't think I can really say straight across.
- Q. Okay. You understand that while a well is on the list, if it is in fact out of compliance, that it could be subject to other enforcement mechanisms?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that includes a potential \$1000 a day for --
 - A. Yes.

Q. -- each well?

Let's give you the benefit of the doubt. You said you think 50 percent of the wells on this list shouldn't be there. So let's eliminate 50 percent and say that 11 wells are out of compliance. That would theoretically be \$11,000 a day penalty?

- A. Right.
- Q. Would you prefer that we use that enforcement mechanism against OXY instead of good standing, where we contact you when you request some benefit and invite you to sign an agreed compliance order to come into compliance, with no penalties for past misconduct?

- A. Well, I think OXY would enter into an agreed compliance order versus a penalty. But again, the language is an issue that would have to be negotiated with the legal counsel. I can't say that -- what they would do --
 - Q. Sure.

- A. -- as far as the language goes.
- Q. Sure.
- A. I think the agreed compliance order would be considered, but I'm not the one that will make that decision.
- Q. But if this rule doesn't go through and we don't have good standing as an enforcement tool, we go back to our traditional methods, and I only have a few methods available to me. One is to seek an order requiring you to plug all of the -- at least the wells that are out of compliance. Theoretically, I think I could ask you to plug productive wells too, but let's say I just asked you to plug the wells that are out of compliance, and if you don't, we would plug them. You wouldn't have a choice to say, Wait a minute, I think that well could be productive, I'd like to have some more time to work on it. We could say, Sorry, we have an order to plug this and we're going to plug it.
 - A. You could do that.
 - Q. And we could pursue penalties, \$11,000 a day?

A. True. I don't envision OXY continuing to carry those 11 wells in noncompliance. It's being brought to the management's attention, and something is going to be done with them.

OXY's position is similar to Burlington's. Their position is, at a corporate level, to operate in compliance, and you just have to get to that point down in the ranks.

- Q. I'm just trying to understand industry's position of why they feel that this particular enforcement tool that we're proposing is so offensive, compared to the other options that we have.
- A. I think the issue is the good standing and then being labeled a bad actor -- whether you want to call it the bad actor or not; it's been used enough in the discussions that -- and that the loss of good standing based on the inactive well list and not making an effort to come into -- or if you were making an effort to come into compliance, is that it goes so far beyond just your dealing with getting an APD. I mean, that's part of the issue, but it goes into your ability to work deals with other companies, you know, and things like that.

so once you get labeled -- once you get labeled as not in good standing, it's not something that just goes in and out at the OCD. The perception out in the public

has a tendency to stick with that, whether you are a bad actor or you're not a bad actor, and I think that's really our concern.

Q. I understand that. And bear with me, because I'm trying to get to something here. The way the rule is currently proposed, though, there is no bad actor list, there's nothing anywhere that says somebody's out of good standing, and the only time it affects you is when you apply for some privilege and the OCD says, We have a problem here, you have X number of wells on the inactive list, you have an unpaid penalty, or whatever the basis is for lack of good standing; how do you want to handle this before we deal with giving you this privilege? There isn't a label attached to anyone.

But what I'm also hearing at the same time is industry saying, let's set up a system where you give us a label, where you give us notice and we create a list of you are not in good standing.

Now, I could see this rule going either way, and I could live with it either way. But I'm trying to understand which is industry's concern. Do you want us to say, Yes, you are out of good standing and you are now on this list? Or do you want the less formal method that we have now, which doesn't give you a label and you deal with it on a case-by-case basis?

I mean again, I can go either way, so I'm not trying to -- I'm just trying to understand where industry is most concerned?

A. Well, I think that the perception from your perception and the industry's perception is that using the inactive well list and the other list that the rules say you'll post these lists is, in fact, listing as not in good standing, versus just, as you said, publishing the list that these aren't in good standing.

So I think there's a perception there from where we're looking at it.

- Q. Would you prefer that we not have these lists posted? Is that what is offensive? We could simply say, give notice to an individual company: Company X, you have an outstanding penalty. Be aware that the next time you apply for these particular benefits, you may not get them.
- A. I think that's what we would prefer as an industry.
- Q. Okay. For the inactive well list, though, is it useful to have that on the Web?
- A. Well, it actually is useful for us to try to -- to help monitor it.
- Q. One concern was raised that perhaps it would better if the list -- well, there was a concern that you can look at your wells, but you can also look at everybody

1	else's wells.		
2	A. That's true.		
3	Q. Now, should we do a list so that you can't see		
4	anybody's wells except your own?		
5	A. Well, I can't really answer that. When I go in		
6	and look at it, I'm looking just at OXY's list.		
7	If I'm looking to acquire a company, I may go in		
8	and look because that could be part of my due diligence.		
9	Q. Sure, so it may be helpful in that situation at		
10	least.		
11	A. But I can't speak for the rest of the NMOGA and		
12	IPANM.		
13	MS. MacQUESTEN: Okay, thank you. No more		
14	questions.		
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Is there any other cross-		
16	examination of this witness from the participants?		
17	Commissioner Bailey?		
18	EXAMINATION		
19	BY COMMISSIONER BAILEY:		
20	Q. Do you think that there might be a better		
21	strategy than what's presented in Rule 37 that would		
22	accomplish the goals of the OCD for their enforcement?		
23	A. Refresh my mind. Rule 37 is the		
24	Q. Is the		
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Good standing.		

1 THE WITNESS: The good standing? 2 Q. (By Commissioner Bailey) Yes. Somewhere in 3 between these two extremes of only having the \$1000 per day and the good standing, do you think there might be a better 4 strategy somewhere in between? 5 Α. I think it's worth discussing. 6 That a work group consisting of interested 7 Q. parties, industry, OCD, might be able to come up with all 8 9 those fine lines, with a strategy that would accomplish the 10 qoals? I believe that's very possible. 11 Α. 12 Q. Is OXY a publicly traded company? 13 Yes. Α. Would labels like "bad actor" and "not in good 14 Q. standing" be damaging to the stockholders, even if those 15 labels are very short-term? 16 Potentially they could be. 17 Α. And based on suspect data? 18 Q. 19 Yes. Α. 20 Do you also believe that the fluctuating short-Q. term daily changes that are -- form the basis for bad actor 21 22 would have long-term impacts, potentially? 23 I think potentially they could, because you could be floating in and out of that list all the time. 24 25 Q. Right. And you would be willing to work with OCD

1 and work with the stakeholders? 2 A. Yes. 3 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Thank you. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Commissioner Olson? 4 5 **EXAMINATION** BY COMMISSIONER OLSON: 6 I guess just as a follow-up to that, can you 7 Q. point out to me where in the proposed rules you're actually 8 called a bad actor? 9 Well, in the rules when we go back, it's not --10 Α. you're not called a bad actor. It has been used in various 11 communications and open dialogue, and the lack of good 12 standing -- not in good standing is an implication that 13 you're a bad actor. 14 I have one other question. Do you have any 15 Q. operations in Illinois? 16 17 Α. No. No? 18 Q. Well, let me qualify that. Not to my knowledge, 19 Α. at least oil and gas operations. 20 21 Q. But you --22 Occidental could have some chemical operations, but I do not know for a fact. 23 But OXY is active on a national basis? 24 Q. 25 Yes. Α.

1 Q. Have you ever heard of any problems with the requirement -- five-percent interest requirement in the 2 3 Illinois rules? 4 Α. I haven't, no. And I guess -- This list would be out and 5 0. available on the inactive well list. Wouldn't this 6 7 proposed rule give you an incentive to make sure that those lists stay -- are listed correctly, the data listed on 8 9 there is listed correctly? Yes, and that is the intent, now that I'm aware 10 Α. of what the situation is and that the list is out there. 11 As I mentioned briefly, I've just been in this position two 12 months, and the intent is to manage that and make sure that 13 it's correct. 14 Well, wouldn't it also give companies an 15 incentive not to have wells on the list? 16 Well, from the 15-month aspect, yes, it is an 17 Α. incentive. You're always going to have some wells that are 18 shut in or inactive. So when we think of the inactive well 19 list and we're talking about it in this context, it's the 20 15 months that it's gone beyond. 21 22 So yes, there is an incentive not to keep them on 23 the list. 24 COMMISSIONER OLSON: That's all the questions I 25 had.

1		EXAMINATION
2	BY CHAIRM	AN FESMIRE:
3	Q.	Ms. Bush-Ivie, OXY has been very interested in
4	NMOGA sin	ce at least 2000, haven't they? Very active in
5	NMOGA?	
6	А.	Yes.
7	Q.	Okay. And to say that they're an active player
8	in New Mexico is a pretty accurate statement, wouldn't you	
9	think?	
10	Α.	Yes.
11	Q.	And they've got one entity with about 500 wells
12	that has	one well on the list, correct?
13	Α.	Well, we have one entity that has none on the
14	list now,	as of today.
15	Q.	Okay, no wells on the list?
16	Α.	Yes.
17	Q.	And you've got one entity with 23 wells on the
18	list?	
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	All of a sudden, the entity that wasn't in
21	compliance got interested in this list, in bringing their	
22	wells into compliance, right?	
23	Α.	Actually, they were always in compliance.
24	Q.	The one with 23?
25	A.	Oh, no, I was the Bravo Dome has been in

The one with the 23? 1 compliance. 2 0. The one with the 23. And I get them mixed up, so I'm just going to call them the one with the 23 and the one 3 4 with zero, okay? 5 A. Okay. But they had 23 wells on that list, and they've 6 Q. 7 been there for a significant amount of time, correct? Α. Yes. 8 So all of a sudden they are interested in Q. 9 bringing those wells into compliance; is that true? 10 I think that they're interested because it's been 11 brought to their attention. 12 It's been brought to their attention. What got 13 Q. their attention? 14 Well, the discussion on these rules, in part, I 15 believe, did that. 16 17 Q. And since -- We've been working on this project since 2000 --18 Right. 19 Α. -- but we just now got their attention, and the 20 Q. reason that we just now got their attention is, we have the 21 22 ability to affect their good standing; is that correct? 23 No, they got -- OXY -- It's my understanding that 24 in 2000 OXY worked very closely with the OCD to address the 25 inactive wells. The wells that are currently on the list,

1 I can't say that those were the same wells or if they're 2 different wells that were on the list in 2000. 3 have that information. 4 Q. And granted, you're saying a significant percentage of them are -- may be mistakes --5 A. Yes. 6 7 Q. -- but you're looking into it? Yes. 8 Α. But they have been on there -- many of them have 9 Q. 10 been on there for a long time now. There may be -- Some of them may be the ones that are mistakes, some of them may be 11 12 new. 13 But if I remember Ms. MacQuesten right, there are wells on there from 1992, 1994, 1995, 1997? 14 Well, I don't know as they were on the list then, 15 16 but what's being reported, I think, is the last day they 17 But some of those wells are also injection produced. 18 wells, so that is an accurate statement --19 Q. Okay. A. -- that that is the last time they produced --20 The last time they reported? 21 Q. 22 Α. Right, production, reported production. 23 Well, no, no, these lists --Q. No, this is --24 Α. 25 -- also include injection wells. Q.

But it's -- that date on there, it's -- my 1 Α. understanding is, that's the date they last reported 2 production. 3 I think Ms. Prouty's testimony was, that was the Q. 4 5 last date they reported. Is that -- But we'll take it --Α. Okay. 6 7 -- either way, either way. There are a lot of Q. 8 wells on there for a medium-size company, right? Or for a 9 medium-size New Mexico company? There's quite a few wells on there. 10 Α. And the point I'm trying to make is that we just 11 0. now got their attention. 12 Now, you say back in 2000 they may have worked on 13 14 But sometime between 2000 and now somebody quit paying attention to it. 15 16 It appears that may be the case. 17 0. Okay. So now we come in with these new proposed 18 rules, and that gets folks moving, right? 19 A. That is partly due to it, yes. 20 To accomplish an objective that we've been really Q. 21 trying to do for several years? 22 Α. Okay. 23 So don't you think that our rules -- we've 0. 24 gotten as far as we could go with our rules, and we need to

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do something different?

Not necessarily. 1 Α. Just the threat of doing something different got 2 Q. OXY moving, didn't it? 3 I don't know as it was the threat of doing Α. 4 something. I think that in the course of reviewing the 5 operations and the inactive wells, that would have been 6 7 brought to --Q. Okay, so ---- their attention, so --9 Α. -- so we're talking about the difference between 10 0. inadvertent neglect and conscious neglect? 11 I'm talking about not -- well, not necessarily. A. 12 I think it's --13 The fact is --14 Q. -- I think it's --15 Α. 16 Q. -- that these proposed rules have gotten OXY 17 moving, right? For whatever reason? 18 Α. Well, yes. So haven't they accomplished some of their 19 0. 20 objective already? Α. Yes, but I think a letter would have accomplished 21 the same thing, a 30-day-notice letter. 22 23 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. I have no further questions, Mr. Carr. 24 25 MR. CARR: And I have no further questions.

1 Don't want to disappoint you, but I have no further 2 questions. 3 (Laughter) CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you, Ms. Bush-Ivie. 4 At this time there are several other parties that 5 indicated that -- Oh, Mr. Carr, do you essentially rest? 6 7 MR. CARR: I essentially rest. 8 (Laughter) 9 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: At this time there are several 10 other parties who indicated that they might want to make a 11 statement. Mr. Bruce, did you have anything to say on 12 behalf of Devon? 13 MR. BRUCE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I have some additional copies of the letter I'm submitting to you, Mr. 14 Chairman, up here for other people. I'm submitting a 15 letter on behalf of Devon Energy Corporation and its 16 affiliates. 17 Devon is a very active producer and operator of 18 exploratory and development wells in the State of New 19 20 Mexico. I don't have an exact number, but they have 21 hundreds and hundreds of wells in this state. 22 Devon has reviewed the proposed enforcement rules 23 which are the subject of the case, and Devon fully supports the expressed intention of the Commission to ensure 24 25 industry compliance with Division Rules and Regulations.

However, Devon shares many of the concerns expressed by other operators in this state through NMOGA.

One of Devon's major concerns is what it conceives as the lack of due process afforded to an operator who could lose his good-standing status solely by the number of inactive wells it operates, as itemized on a list of inactive wells appearing on the Division's website. Since loss of good-standing status can have repercussions to an operator under the proposed rules, we believe that an operator has a minimal right to due process by being notified at least 30 days in advance of losing its good-standing status.

Also related to the issue of good standing, Devon believes that the proposed rules regarding the number of inactive wells appearing on the Division's list which triggers the loss of good standing is unreasonable, particularly as applied to the larger operators in this state. We believe a reasonable approach would be to limit the number of inactive wells to an operator, to a reasonable percentage of total wells operated in this state.

From a procedural standpoint, Devon is also concerned with the abbreviated notice and comment period associated with this case and recommends a return to a collaborative, joint work-group process used by the

1	Division in the past. Devon has participated in and fully
2	supports the written comments and testimony of the New
3	Mexico Oil and Gas Association in this case in appreciates
4	the opportunity to make this statement, and I would ask
5	that this letter be made a part of this statement, Mr.
6	Chairman of the case.
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Any objection?
8	Ms. MacQuesten?
9	MS. MacQUESTEN: No objection.
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Carr?
11	MR. CARR: No objection.
12	DR. NEEPER: Mr. Chairman, is this being accepted
13	as an exhibit?
14	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: No, it's being accepted as a
15	comment to the case unless there's an objection.
16	Ms. Bush-Ivie, did you have anything to say?
17	MS. BUSH-IVIE: Nothing additional, thank you.
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Dr. Neeper?
19	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Could I maybe ask Mr.
20	Bruce
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Sure.
22	COMMISSIONER OLSON: a question.
23	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Sure. Hang on, Doctor,
24	there's a question from the Commission for Mr. Bruce.
25	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Mr. Bruce, you're expressing

a concern over the due-process rights. If the Division does not approve a permit, isn't there a due process for the approval -- for not approving that permit?

MR. BRUCE: Well, Mr. Commissioner, my problem with it is that what the Division puts in its computer, which has never had -- which Devon has not had a chance to review, is presumed conclusively correct, and it has not had a chance to provide an input with respect to a well that may be an injection well or whatever, which it believes it has filed and which the Division -- and it might be a mistake put in by the Division -- is viewed as an out-of-compliance wellbore. And it might be in compliance, but Devon has had absolutely no input with respect to that wellbore.

And if it is given a chance to look at that and within 30 days respond, it might be out of compliance, but on the other hand, if somebody with the Division -- and I've been working over here for 25 years and I know the good faith of the people in the Division, but mistakes are made. And that could severely affect future operations for Devon, because it has had no input with respect to a particular wellbore which is put on the bad-faith list.

COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, I guess -- can't Devon be reviewing the list as something pops up and then bring it to the attention of the Division that this is something

that's in error, and not wait until you go past five wells, but as soon as one pops up on the list, you -- gets your attention and you say, This shouldn't be on there?

MR. BRUCE: And -- But if it's a mistake, why should it be Devon's obligation to correct the Division's mistake?

COMMISSIONER OLSON: I just seem to recall from the testimony we've had, a lot of mistakes appear to be coming from industry, in either not providing the information or -- I mean, I'm sure it happens on both sides, but --

MR. BRUCE: Well, and I guess my point,

Commissioner, is, a 30-day notice and opportunity-to-cure

period seems pretty minimal with respect to something like

this, which may affect -- Devon drills dozens and dozens of

wells, and there are other operators in this state -
Burlington and BP have drilled hundreds of wells in the

state every year, and one little mistake might cause a

rainfall effect which will severely affect the number of

wells that they get permitted to drill in the state over a

period of several months, when one little notice might have

cured the whole deal.

COMMISSIONER OLSON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Bruce, that brings up a question on my part, then. Is there a due-process

requirement or some sort of protectible interest in a regulator's listing of noncompliant parties?

MR. BRUCE: I don't know if it's -- My view of it is this, Mr. Chairman, which is, Devon and the other operators own oil and gas leases, which are real property rights, and they have the right to develop those leases.

And one little mistake might severely interfere with their right, especially if they have an expiring lease, state, federal or fee.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And I could see where that might trigger a -- some sort of due-process requirement in a permit to drill that has been denied. But in the list itself, in simply maintaining a list of noncompliant operators, is that a --

MR. BRUCE: Well, maybe not the list itself, but it certainly has an effect on their real property rights. If, for instance, there's a well on there that triggers this bad-actor status, and all of a sudden they can't get an APD approved to commence a well within the terms of whether it's an expiring oil and gas lease or an expiring farmout or an expiring term assignment.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And then there are provisions for notice and due process in that step, but the prior step -- this is something we may have to, you know, talk about later, but --

1	MR. BRUCE: Sure.
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I guess I'm missing the
3	link that gets you to
4	MR. BRUCE: Maybe not in the list itself, but it
5	certainly has effects on the real property rights of these
6	operators within the state.
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Dr. Neeper?
8	DR. NEEPER: Would it be acceptable to have a 10-
9	minute break?
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Before Commissioner Bailey
11	hits me, I think that's probably a good idea.
12	(Laughter)
13	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I'll just ask you
14	questions.
15	(Laughter)
16	(Thereupon, a recess was taken at 2:56 p.m.)
17	(The following proceedings had at 3:07 p.m.)
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, let's go back on the
19	record.
20	Dr. Neeper, I believe you were going to make a
21	statement?
22	DR. NEEPER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
23	I missed out on the group swearing yesterday
24	morning, so I should be sworn.
25	(Thereupon, the witness was sworn.)

3.5

DONALD A. NEEPER,

2 the witness herein, after having been first duly sworn upon
3 his oath, testified as follows:

DIRECT TESTIMONY

BY DR. NEEPER:

My name is Donald Neeper, I live in Los Alamos,
New Mexico. I will be testifying as a designated
spokesperson for the New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air and
Water. I am appearing pro se, and therefore I will qualify
myself if that is acceptable to the Commission.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: It's acceptable.

THE WITNESS: Although I will not be addressing things of engineering concern today, I will mention that I do have a PhD in thermal physics, I have 30 years of experience in thermal engineering. Since an official retirement, I've been continuing my research on subsurface transport of volatile hydrocarbons, and that's what would occupy my time if I weren't being torn away by things such as this.

I have experience -- regulatory experience as an operational and unit project leader under RCRA with the RCRA facility investigation of closed and operating landfills.

I have approximately 30 years' experience in onagain, off-again environmental advocacy. My interest in oil and gas matters began with the adoption of Rule 116 some number of years ago.

I had prepared testimony. I would rather use some crib notes I have made as this hearing has progressed to deal with issues where I think there may be things missing, the things we haven't discussed. At the risk of that, I'll be a little less disorganized, but I save the Commission some time.

I will bring up some things that will be much like rebuttal. You can take them as direct testimony, but in doing this I think it's much more efficient than my examining or cross-examining a witness and trying to bring out a point by questioning the witness if I can simply state it in direct testimony, and you can deal with the information as you wish, or I can be examined -- cross-examined, on that information.

I want to deal with a few topics that came up in direct testimony.

One was Mr. Gantner's proposed definition of knowing and willful, which would require that a person subject to a violation and a penalty both know the rule and be aware of the situation. I tried to picture myself in that circumstance, perhaps, as an operator, and I felt I would be, with that definition, quite well defended if I simply professed and maintained ignorance of the rule --

and there are many rules -- and if I never went out to visit my wells so that I could stay pretty much ignorant of the situation. Therefore, I would not favor that definition.

I would question Mr. Gantner's suggested definition of inactive well that included the situation of an approved injection well, or not producing because of delays in obtaining surface access to the well, or as a dewatering coal gas well. It's not that I object to these as concepts or that I think an operator ought to be penalized if he can't get surface access to his well. It's simply that if, by definition, any approved injection well is automatically not inactive, every injection well can eventually become an orphan well, because it can never make its way to your list. That's at least the way I see this.

There have been comments concerned with the speed of rulemaking, particularly as addressed to this rule, and suggestions that we should all use the stakeholder and discussion process, for example, as was used in the pit rule.

Our organization is almost always willing to discuss things. In fact, we operate much more in the discussion arena than in the regulatory arena.

The problem with the development through a participatory group -- the problem with a -- shall I say

undirected and unscheduled development of rulemaking, is, as we have heard -- it takes -- it can take a long time.

If, as with the pit rule it takes two years, what you do is wear out anybody who isn't paid to be there. And as people raise the issue of fairness I will say that's unfair.

I would suggest instead, if you really wanted a different process and you had time for it, you could propose a rule. I find it very acceptable to have OCD propose a rule. Thereafter have a stakeholders' meeting, let all stakeholders comment. You could then again propose a rule. That's the only thing we'd be missing here, would be a second stage of proposal which would be subject to comment before we went to hearing. It would give one more iteration. We would support that kind of process.

Normally in the past, we would have supported the stakeholder long-term process, but I've been through a couple of those and I've been worn out by those.

There's the question of may versus shall. We think there has to be some discretion in the rules, and we prefer the may in giving OCD some regulatory authority, although I think very often the citizens out there who do not deal with regulatory matters don't understand that. When they get a traffic ticket, they think there is no choice. Either they appear before the judge and establish their innocence or they pay the ticket. They don't

understand why each and every violation here doesn't get a \$1000 fine. They think that really happens, and it doesn't, because that's not the way we work.

And so trying to tighten things up
administratively -- because that doesn't really happen, and
it really would wreak havoc, probably, with the industry if
for every little infraction you could establish a fine;
that's not what we're trying to do -- I think it's suitable
to have some flexibility in the rule and to have
administrative techniques that you can use without having
to go after a \$1000 fine for every day that somebody
neglects his well. There ought to be a different way to
handle it.

There is much concern with this thing called the list. In one sense I see that as public information that is being made public. You're giving the public access to this information. Why would I bring that up, or what is my experience and expertise that qualifies me to say that?

I served for -- I served on the review panel when New Mexico was reviewed by STRONGER. STRONGER is a non-profit corporation funded by the EPA and by the American Petroleum Institute to review the adequacy of the environmental regulations of the various producing states. After I had served on that committee that reviewed New Mexico, I was subsequently appointed to the board of

directors, and I served on the national board of directors for three years. That gives me some experience with hearing about public participation and very much concerns about things that we heard here today. These concerns are not unique to New Mexico.

One of the things that STRONGER urged here and increasingly urged as it reviewed other states was to use the Web to get more information actually available. Often they were thinking of that to producers, but I was thinking of it in relation to the public and public participants.

I think OCD has done a very commendable job of that. Where you are now, compared to where you were four or five years ago, is a tremendous difference in terms of public access, and I see it increasing, and I think that's all to the good.

Now, we don't want to use those kinds of things to put a brand on a particular member of industry, and I heard a lot of words today about branding. Sometimes the way we view things depends on how somebody arranges the words by which we see them. Now "weapons of mass destruction" comes to mind. Nobody has said that any industry here is a bad actor, but that term has been used as though it's going to be a smoking brand on the side of each operator out there.

I can see that perhaps the literal words "good

standing" could be prejudicial. I understand the sensitivity of an industry to its appearance, because once I sought to get a particular operator to comply with what I thought was better cleanup, and that operator finally agreed to move and do the better cleanup, rather than to have me call for a hearing on it, because I thought I was technically right. He didn't disagree that I was right, but the main thing was, he didn't to be branded as having even to go to a hearing on cleanup, he'd rather do the cleanup. So we agreed, and that was that. That made the job easy for OCD because both of us came in and said we both want the same thing.

So bad actor is a label. We don't seek to put a label on anybody. I can see using different words for the same concept if it helps. We use the word often "administratively complete" in terms of applications. If there is a word like being administratively complete with OCD, we would have no objection to that.

So it would appear, at least to stockholders, that maybe an entity has an administrative discussion going on with OCD, but the word "administrative" doesn't necessarily carry either good or bad tied to it.

I didn't -- I may have missed it, but I didn't hear any testimony that really established that an operator could not easily correct an inactive well status within the

15 months allowed. That is, as far as I can tell, this isn't a status that happens overnight. One might get to being out of compliance with what is now called the good standing rule overnight, but one doesn't get there overnight. Nonetheless, if there were administratively a way to do it without being terribly burdensome, we would have no objection to the 30-day notice.

are over or under the threshold of standing at the present, can fluctuate. And you can't afford to be sending out a notice every time there's a fluctuation. Within the period of this day and a half I have not been able to think up some other way to handle that, but I want to establish we certainly wouldn't object to the idea of somebody being told you -- your being told that you're pushing a threshold. One should know it from looking at the website, but if there's a way to tell a person without having to issue a notice every time it fluctuates, we have no objection.

I want to discuss this question, the validity of the good-standing concept, and I'll call it a concept because I don't care for it as a label. It is being applied, or it's been proposed to be applied, as I understand it now, because the Division really does not have the power, often, to assess penalties. You have to go

through a court procedure if it's a significant penalty or if you're really going to collect. And you need some administrative techniques short of a big court action.

This is what I hear, and I understand that.

of the comments prior to this hearing, the written comments, suggested that the procedures in Texas are better. But one of the things we heard during the Texas review was that the authorities don't pursue anything, they don't even look at it at less than the \$50,000 level, because it costs them that much to seek the penalty itself.

so I think we have a similar situation here, maybe at a smaller threshold, but this kind of limitation occurs other places. And therefore I think the idea of the standing concept is a worthwhile concept, and it's worthwhile to have it in a rule.

People feel that's a heavy hammer here to be used. I'll point out that the hammer in Indiana is a lot heavier. They similarly have a good-standing rule, but if you lose good standing there, don't come back in your lifetime, you may never drill again, you may never transfer another well into your ownership again, period. So here you can go into and out of good standing, but in Indiana once you lose it, it's gone.

They claimed that was their biggest enforcement

many problems, but when I look back at that review I think they have one-third as many wells as this state, and they have eight inspectors compared to your nine. So their workload is somewhat different. Still, they felt they needed that particular rule as their major enforcement tool, and they seem to like it.

* . * . : . .

Since I testify as an environmental spokesman, I think it's appropriate to ask the question, would the proposed rule increase environmental protection?

Particularly these -- what's been discussed has been focused on inactive wells.

There are basically three reasons for paying attention to inactive wells, as I understand it. One is correlative rights, secondly is reservoir protection, and the third one is protection of the environment, particularly including fresh water. So it is very relevant whether or not the rule would do any good.

I see as some evidence that the rule is doing good, the dialogue taking place here today of -- although it may not really belong in a rulemaking, it's whether or not my wells are out of compliance. That's the kind of dialogue that needs to take place, and there's got to be a stimulus to make that happen. Mr. Fesmire just started it with some questions of the previous witness, Isn't this

what's happening? Aren't we now getting some action due to proposing the rule?

I therefore see that the rule has a great potential for environmental protection, particularly as it comes to inactive wells. Four or five years ago when STRONGER reviewed this state, we didn't even know within the state how many orphan wells we had. We were just then beginning to -- OCD was just beginning to send out the letters.

I would point out that every orphan well is a failure of enforcement, it stems from the inability to do enforcement, because it's not supposed to be there, and somehow, at whatever time, the State was unable to enforce somebody else to plug and properly abandon that well. And so we have lots of examples out there of failure of enforcement.

The citizens are sensitive to that, because they think enforcement is like a traffic ticket. You get a ticket, you pay the fine, you whatever the policeman says. I recognize it isn't that simple, but we would like to make it as simple and as direct and as strong as we can. Not punitive, but just strong.

So we come to the question, then, of under what circumstances should and operator lose good standing or whatever you call this concept? Or under what

circumstances should the operator run into the situation where he or she cannot get another permit to drill until the situation is corrected?

We have heard a lot of arguments dealing with fairness, that the way it's established at two wells for a small operator, five wells for a big operator, is not fair.

Here's why I think there's a hole. I want to suggest that we are misdirecting the argument. This is not about fairness, this is about risk.

Every inactive well, if it's neglected, is a risk, either to the reservoir, to somebody's rights, or to the environment. And what we are trying to do with this rule, I suggest, is to minimize those risks.

Therefore, this analogy of traffic violations comes up, because there we are trying to minimize the risk to other people on the road. And I submit, I don't think I should be allowed to have twice as many tickets before my license is lifted because I drive twice as far as somebody else. But that's what I hear argued here today.

I can't tell you exactly where to set that limit, but I think it should be at some number of wells. I cannot see any reason why, because somebody is large, they should be allowed to supply more risk to the public and to fellow operators and to the reservoir than anybody else. A certain well is a risk, and that's that. You shouldn't

have any of them out there, and I think our major industries have agreed to that; they prefer not to have any risks out there.

Sometimes, they say, something slips through.

Okay, there should be a limit to the amount -- to the number of things that can slip through.

I happen to think, as the discussion progressed with the previous witness, that there were apparently two divisions of OXY that were very much in compliance and one that apparently, or arguably, was not in compliance with the rule as proposed.

And I wondered, if we set a limit at something like five percent, how many bifurcations some operator could make into different organizations, each of which could have one-twentieth -- one well out of twenty out of compliance, and you could never act on those wells. What we need is action on the wells, action on the risks.

And so I think a numerical standard is the thing to have. I don't particularly care whether it's two or six, but I don't think a very small operator who has 10 wells should be allowed to have all 10 out of compliance. I think it's fair to set some size. But I don't think setting it as a percent is the reasonable thing to do.

Finally, we come down to something I did not hear addressed much, and that is the question of fractional

ownership. How much do you own -- how much of a noncompliant operator might you have owned in order to put yourself in a position where you might be denied a drilling permit.

The present suggested rule says five percent. I would feel very uncomfortable with any limit as large as 30 percent, because that would invite abuse, that would invite manipulation and people forming different companies and bifurcating and whatnot, simply to avoid compliance.

Because it's always cheaper to put your wastes onto the environment and let it be a social cost than it is to absorb those costs, as we hear Burlington does, and I guess OXY does and Marbob does, and then compete in the marketplace after you've absorbed those costs.

So I would suggest that the ownership rule be set at something like 10 percent instead of five percent. I think five percent is too small. It's almost a harassment level to operators, and it's almost a harassment level to OCD to have to chase down ownership at that level. Ten percent you might be able to find, and it certainly could be almost significant in terms of directing or influencing the behavior of a company.

Well, I will conclude that allowing noncompliant wells does enter fairness in a certain area; it provides an unfair economic advantage to those who are careless or who

are deliberate in leaving their wells noncompliant. And therefore I am pleased that this question is being considered and that better enforcement is being considered.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I conclude my testimony and I am subject to cross-examination.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Is there any questions of this witness?

Commissioner?

EXAMINATION

BY COMMISSIONER BAILEY:

- Q. You've listened for two days. Given the demonstrated lack of data validity, for whatever reason, the fluctuations that occur on a daily basis, do you think there's a middle road between what's presented as Rule 37, the good-standing rule, and the \$1000 fine per day? Would you like to work on a middle ground?
- A. I thought about that because you asked the question.
 - Q. Yes.
- A. I didn't know it would be asked of me, but you forced me to think about it. I couldn't come up with a middle ground. I could come up with a 30-day notice. I could sit there and think about it and say, it has taken 15 months for a well to reach the trigger point that triggers this thing, and if it's there temporarily it probably

hasn't interfered with obtaining a drilling permit, it's on for a month and it's off for a month.

Contract Contract

There is an option for the operator to apply for a compliance order if the operator feels that well is going to be of beneficial use sometime, they want to put it in the bank, they just can't get equipment to it, all their equipment is tied up -- Whatever may be their reason, there's a pretty clear route where they can not fall out of what is now called good standing and I would call administrative compliance or some such term.

So I couldn't see a middle ground, and I'm sorry to disappoint you in that because we like to discuss things and work with operators.

Q. I expect honest answers from you, not what I want to hear.

(Laughter)

THE WITNESS: Well, that's what you've got. I think the 30 days is about as much as we could see to give on that.

- Q. (By Commissioner Bailey) But I think you hit the nail on the head. We have identified the term as being prejudicial and suggested that maybe a different term could be found that would not be as prejudicial.
- A. I don't care what you call it. I think the concept is valid. If you take the words "good" and "bad"

1	out of there, then maybe we aren't prejudicial. The
2	objective is not to interfere with Marbob's ability to
3	borrow money
4	Q. Uh-huh.
5	A the objective is to get wells cleaned up.
6	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Commissioner Olson?
8	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I have no questions.
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Nor I, Doctor, thank you very
10	much.
11	Is there anyone Yolanda, you're listed on the
12	list. You spoke yesterday, do you want to say anything
13	else today?
14	MS. PEREZ: Yes, sir, I spoke this morning.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Oh, I'm sorry. It's been one
16	big day, I apologize.
17	MS. PEREZ: Do I need to go up there, or am I
18	okay here?
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Would you be more comfortable
20	there?
21	MS. PEREZ: Yes, sir.
22	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
23	MS. PEREZ: That's a hot seat over there.
24	(Laughter)
25	MS. PEREZ: This one might turn into one too, I

don't know.

Yolanda Perez with ConocoPhillips Company. I want to start by mentioning that ConocoPhillips is also committed -- the goal always has been zero incidents of noncompliance, whether it's health, safety, environmental or regulatory regulations.

One of the things that -- or -- I don't know how many operators you have in New Mexico that operate in both parts of the State of New Mexico. ConocoPhillips operates in the northwestern part of the state and the southeastern part of the state.

We have experienced some inconsistencies on how

-- just this -- you know, the inactive rule, even from the
year 2002, where we are today, on how those have been
enforced, you know, because as mentioned before, we have
the one well in the northwest. Because, you know, we were
working with Charlie on agreed compliance orders, we knew
that, you know, this was -- I had communicated that because
-- I guess that started maybe about a year and a half ago
or so, I started communicating and working with our
southeast New Mexico group saying, you know, we need to
work this also. And so we started working those.

Charlie in the Aztec District Office was providing, you know, a list of what they showed of wells being out of compliance, before we got the agreed

compliance order, so we were kind of -- been working and, you know, kind of had a heads-up on this is what's coming out. We did not have that in southeast New Mexico. So we started a list.

But I will tell you that in conjunction with the OCD to get into compliance, there was also another agency, the Bureau of Land Management, that approached ConocoPhillips about reducing the number of TA'd wells in the southeastern part of the state.

What we did at that time, we just took both of them and started working a plan and presented a three-year plan to the BLM and OCD, and have agreement on that plan to bring -- I'm sorry, I can't quote you a number, like a hundred-and-something wells into -- not that a TA'd was not in compliance, but at the time that they reached the five-year MIT, that we'd do something with the well, bring it back onto production and plug it. And you've had time to evaluate it because they've been TA'd for 15 years.

So we have, you know, working BLM wells and inactive wells that we did at that time, a year and a half -- well, I say a year and a half ago, maybe a year and three-quarters ago.

We -- Because we have that agreement, but nothing in writing, that we find ourselves with 48 wells on the noncompliant well list, I feel that it'll probably be in

ConocoPhillips' best interest, you know, with legal support, that we enter into an agreed compliance order with that existing plan that we already have in place. But -- and we'll work on that.

But one of the things that I've heard is the short time frame. I mean, there might be a grace period that is going to be put in place, but it's going to be a short grace period. I think that the concern with that is — and as people have mentioned here today, there's 158 current operators on the noncompliant list that are going to all want to be competing for the same equipment to work on these wells, even the — you know, regardless of these — we've been working it since 2000, we are where we are today. So you know, that's just the nature of it now. So we — so of course everybody's going to be working that to be in good standing and not jeopardize our good standing.

So when we start talking about short time frame, we really need to take that into consideration. At the point that these rules go into effect, it's going to be the winter months and all of this, so we need to be real careful about that.

One of the things that I've heard is that these rules would -- are going to help even with the OCD getting consistency on how the districts will enforce the rules.

What I haven't heard is, how is that going -- what are the

plans to formulate consistency in the districts from these 1 rules? What is the OCD's plan to address that? Do we 2 know? 3 (Laughter) 4 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Turnabout is fair play. 5 going to -- Raye is sitting here pointing at Daniel, and in 6 fact that is true. Why don't you and -- before you leave 7 this trip, sit down with Daniel, and he can line you out on 8 9 exactly where we're going or what we're doing with it. MS. PEREZ: Okay. So that's not something that 1.0 11 can be brought up for others to hear on? Well, I think in -- because, well, you know, wanting to know what the plan 12 13 is, I want to not only know how that's going to be communicated within your districts and how that's going to 14 be formalized, but how is that also at that point going to 15 be communicated to industry on the direction the districts 16 17 were given, so that we know how to understand how the enforcement is going to be imposed or --18 19 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. 20 MS. PEREZ: -- you know, how you're going to deal with that. 21 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, without stepping on 22 23 Daniel's toes, I can tell you that we're going to model it 24 off of what -- Obviously, Aztec has been our most

successful office, so we're going to try to model the

25

programs in the other districts off of what has worked in 1 2 Aztec. If -- Any more specific than that and I'll have to 3 punt to Daniel. Okay? 4 MS. PEREZ: Okay. And I think that if there is going to be some type of written policy that the agency --5 that the OCD may, you know, provide to the districts to 6 help them be consistent on the enforcement of the rules, 7 that maybe that would be also something that can be --8 9 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay --10 MS. PEREZ: -- provided to industry or --CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- one of the things we're 11 trying to get away from is our reliance on the guidelines 12 that haven't been through the rulemaking process. 13 rules are going to be the basis for most of what we do, and 14 that's the way we're trying to structure. You'll see that 15 a little more in the rulemakings that are coming down the 16 line. But the idea is to make the rules specific enough 17 that they induce standardization between the offices. 18 19 So in terms of a written procedure, as far as what we have, look to the rules --20 21 MS. PEREZ: -- for that procedure. 22 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- significantly. 23 MS. PEREZ: And I -- one of the suggestions that 24 -- if I may, is that at the time that it gets to that point 25 where you're formalizing your consistency of enforcement

for your district offices, that somehow that -- you have workshops with industry to -- so that we're all on the same page, so that we know if we are being -- if it's -- we're getting different interpretations from the districts on how they were -- it was being communicated to them that this is how it's going to be done.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, this is -- like I said, the rules -- and this is a significant part of Daniel's job, is making sure that consistency exists. And we think we're making progress, some people may not. But we are working on it.

MS. PEREZ: Okay. Another suggestion that I have with the -- where there has been some communication or some questions Ms. MacQuesten asked of Ms. Ivie-Bush -- Bush-Ivie --

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: It's counter-intuitive. One would think of an ivy bush, so it's Bush-Ivie.

MS. PEREZ: Okay. -- that I kind of found interesting is that because of the label issue of that, you know, there is a way -- I mean, we can move the inactive well list to be only as you sign on as an operator to view, that then that will be your own. Because you always have -- I mean, the well list has been out there for the public all the time.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, do you mean restrict it to just the operator, rather than public --

MS. PEREZ: That's what I'm getting at. Okay, if you could place the inactive well list as an operator to view when they sign on, just for their information, then they're not going to see the others. If they wanted to see others, you also have the capability to do that under the well-list option that's public.

And then by querying that well-list option,
downloading it, you can go in there and see which well -what type -- which well last produced and when, without
having it listed as a noncompliant list or an inactive well
list. So you can make your own determinations for that.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, just about everything we do is public information, and so I'm not sure that we could do what you're asking for without violating some of that.

Probably not as part of this procedure, but we will look into it.

But like I said, I don't think that we could in essence just make your list available to you or people under -- you're operating under, without violating some things that I'll have to talk to the lawyers about, the other lawyers about.

MS. PEREZ: Okay. I think that we are -- Oh, you know, I can tell you that we have recurring compliance

meetings internal to ConocoPhillips every two weeks to make sure, because we are -- you know, as I mentioned before that we had the three-month zero query, we would make sure that we stay on track to make sure that these wells do not reach a 12-month status.

But I just wanted to -- as we speak about administrative burden not only to you as an agency but to agency, but to be proactive, and that's what we -- those are the things that we commit to do, to stay proactive. We -- I am working with our southeast New Mexico team to adopt the processes we have in place in San Juan, and so we are going to work very diligently on this. Not that we shouldn't have already, it's just that it was a different interpretation of the urgency of this between districts, and that's --

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Inconsistency among districts? Shame on you.

MS. PEREZ: (Laughs) But I want you to know that, you know, as a company there's, as you can see, inconsistencies as well, because you have different managers, you don't have the same manager that's operating in San Juan operate in southeast New Mexico. So as you have different managers in your districts, we have different managers in ours, and with different managerial style. And so we deal with that on a daily basis.

1	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
2	MS. PEREZ: And I think that's that's about
3	all I have.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Gwen Lachelt spoke
5	yesterday, and the last person on the list is Mr. Owens
6	with Chevron.
7	MR. OWENS: No, thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: No, thank you, okay.
9	Mr. Miller?
10	MR. MILLER: May I speak?
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Sure.
12	MR. MILLER: Am I last?
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, unless somebody raises
14	there hand when you sit down.
15	MR. MILLER: I actually like to sit at the hot
16	chair.
17	(Laughter)
18	MR. MILLER: I never bothered had the heat
19	bother me.
20	My name is Raye Miller, I'm with Marbob Energy
21	Corporation.
22	I actually have pared my comments quite a bit,
23	but since I ramble and we don't want to be here till seven
24	o'clock tonight, I'll actually read what I wrote so that
25	maybe it will brief what I have up.

Company of the Special

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.

MR. MILLER: The suggestion that OCD notice by regular mail and not certified mail should not be adopted. If -- and I have a strong "if" here -- if you adopt these rules, you should notify the operator by certified mail on all instances.

If you adopt some prior notice, if there is some good-standing provision, it should come 90 days before, not 30 days. And the rationale is that if you actually have a small operator who has several wells that are actually noncompliant, his ability to actually get those wells compliant may not be able to be done in today's environment within 30 days, just equipment and all those problems.

You require us to notify others, such as in our injection-well applications, by certified mail to know with certainty that the other parties received it. Why shouldn't you be held to the same standard?

We receive a pile of mail each day, this high, our company. The certifieds are placed on top with the envelopes attached so that they are closely reviewed and handled. That makes sure that when the BLM, the OCD or other operators notice us, that we're aware of what types of issues we have in front of us. Please continue to certify/receipt-return all notices.

Now let's focus on the proposed rules and the

presentation so far before the Commission. What have we learned, and what would these proposed rules do to solve the problems or issues faced by OCD?

I guess the first thing that I learned is, never submit your comments before the day of the hearing, because the OCD lawyer will build a case against your comments to present to the Commission. Her case is then presented, and you must attempt to respond on the fly without preparation.

Secondly, the overreaching question that should have been asked to each OCD witness is, will the proposed changes to the rules solve the problems you have just described? In other words, had these rules been in place, would the same problem not have existed? Since we don't have time to call each witness back here, I'll answer for them.

In all but one instance the answer would have been no, these rules would not have changed the outcome or problem.

Let's look first at the brine-well problem described by Mr. Price.

Who approved the brine well 600 feet away from the 1939 producing well? Was it OCD? Would these rules have changed that approval? No.

Would these rules have caused Chevron to plug that well before the event? No.

The problem in Cedar Lake with the TA well waterflow, would these rules have changed the status of that well at the time? No.

Would OCD have taken a different action if these rules had been in place? No.

So what did these presentations do for us? The Commission and industry both know the role of OCD as a regulator and watchdog. Were those presentations made for the record and the public attending to hype that OCD is really doing something? It would appear so.

Let's focus even deeper into what we did learn yesterday. Our predecessors set up a tax on industry to fund the plugging and cleanup of orphan wells. We should grateful for their foresight in this, because it truly does work. Every federal, state and private well pays into the fund to take care of the legacy problems the ageing industry faces. The taxpayers of New Mexico are not footing the bill.

I'll digress for just a minute. Several times yesterday in some of the testimony it appeared that us and we were paying for this. Well, yes, OCD is writing the check, but the reclamation fund is actually paid for by production taxes on industry, not out of the OCD budget, not from an appropriation from the Legislature.

And while these rules do nothing to help that

fund become larger, we should be working on an effort by industry and OCD to work with the legislators on the size and triggers of that fund, which might be far more important than the rules being considered today.

What else did we learn about yesterday? OCD
Exhibit 24, quote, the famous LeMay memo of 1996. That
memo is the basis for additional bonding which OCD has
required in certain instances since 1996. If you review
OCD Exhibit 22, you would see a series of wells operated by
Playa that have some very interesting bond requirements.
If it hadn't been so late last night or this morning when I
was preparing these comments, I would have calculated the
additional cost to the reclamation fund had your proposed
rules been in effect instead of the LeMay memo.

If I was OGAP -- and she's not here; it's a good thing -- and you adopted these rules, I'd take you to court for the changes which put the State in a worse bonding situation than what you are presently doing.

Then we heard about the Wrotenbery effort to conquer the TA/idle-well issue. There was a significant effort behind bringing industry to task to get their wells into compliance. I applaud those efforts.

Now, if our new rules had been in place, would we have had better success? No.

By allowing an amount of wells to be noncompliant

-- and that's, quote, okay -- you have failed in your job.

The goal should be to have all wells in compliance, as your rules in place now call for. Maybe if we spent the thousands of man-hours the OCD has spent on these rules, in bringing operators' focus to the idle-well issue, we would have even less idle wells today than we presently have.

To permit an amount of noncompliance as okay would have Peter Porter turn over in his grave.

The one issue that did surface in these rules was a notice issue for injection wells. There appears to be an issue, and while the proposed rules make a stab at fixing that problem, it appears we are trying to draft the solution with the OCD testimony. Certainly a small working group with OCD could propose a rule change that would address the issue and make a workable resolution be found.

Lastly, I was a little taken back by the OCD response to the question whether some of the rulemaking was simply a circumvention of the lack of the Legislature to legislate OCD's request. The response by OCD was, I don't think so, or, I don't know. I assume that answer, since given under oath, means that the person either didn't know what OCD asked the Legislature earlier this year, or they didn't know what was contained in this rulemaking. In either case, that is a poor answer as I think they could have made.

Given these issues, what do I believe the Commission should do?

The first thing is, I believe you should set aside these proposed changes and ask OCD to go back and decide if these rules fix anything and, if the don't, focus on getting their job done with the limited man-hours that they have.

Two, I would ask OCD to work with other agencies to enhance regulatory efforts. Plugging federal wells and not being able to recoup the cost by federal bonds is unacceptable. Find ways to make the resources which are available go further.

Three, in future hearings, request that the OCD attorney prepare a short and concise case identifying the specific issue or problem and how the proposed rule change would truly make an improvement.

I'm sorry to be so harsh, but I am appalled at where my tax dollars are being spent by OCD in this effort.

Conversely, I was pleased to hear some of the comments made by the BLM about the review and alignment they are trying to do in their inspections. Our company, because of the value of federal royalty generated by wells we produce, receives a lot of inspections and audits. And while I don't object to being watched, I believe our company is an industry leader at trying to do things right.

many of the smaller operations to make sure that they are in compliance. They want to avoid orphan wells, legacy issues, surface and downhole problems, before they become larger issues. This is an excellent direction by that agency.

OCD has many excellent people working for it, but you need to focus the team in a way that will result in balanced enforcement and greater overall compliance. This Division is not yet building the groundwork for healthy and compliant industry with a good working relationship.

You have rules and penalties in the existing rules that would bring compliance. A \$1000-a-day penalty per well that is noncompliant will get folks moving more than the rules you are proposing.

I love the fact -- Well, and the rest of it says thank you for your time, but I'm going to make a couple more little comments on the record.

I love the fact that we have begun to generate some data and technology that provides us with some easy tools to identify some very significant issues. I also recognize the fact that there is a lot of time involved when you prepare certified letters to operators. But I assure you that when the Wrotenbery move in the year 2000 came up, that was the first time we started focusing on

what our problems were when the list appeared. When the list appeared the other day, we also focused on it.

Had you sent us a letter and kindly -- certified receipt return -- told us that we had two wells, which was what the case was originally, that were over 12 months with no reporting, out of compliance, and that if we didn't resolve these issues and, you know, made some statement that, you know, there could be an inaccuracy of the records or, you know, something may not be posted -- but you know, that if these are not resolved within some time frame, 90 days, that you would be seeking hearing and the institution of fines of \$1000 a day, I believe you would get the attention of industry.

I believe every operator here who may have an out-of-compliant well will be as well or more attuned to the fact -- if OXY or whoever it was has 13 wells out -- or 23 wells out of compliance, a \$23,000-a-day fine potential, I don't want to be the manager at OXY's Permian division for southeast New Mexico that has to explain why I just got tagged with, you know, a \$23,000-a-day fine.

I think you have rules. I think you have the ability, and some of your offices have been working on it, and if you even strengthen the push, that you could have used the time that you all worked on this -- maybe the OCD lawyers could have done all those certified receipt return

cards and gotten better compliance.

Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Are there any other comments?

MR. CARR: Mr. Chairman, I had a closing

statement, and I don't know -- If I keep it brief, can I give it?

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Sure.

MR. CARR: Gail -- I mean, do you have a closing?
Were you planning on one? I mean, I'll go whenever you
want me to.

MS. MacQUESTEN: It doesn't matter, it's fine if you'd like to go first.

MR. CARR: Okay. I debated, frankly, whether I was going to give this or not. But it seemed to me there were a couple things Dr. Neeper said and some things had been said, maybe it would be important to respond and at this point at least kind of retrack where NMOGA is and what their thinking is.

I think it's important, and I want you to understand, that no one in our -- the group that has been working on our comments at any time suggested that you shouldn't have authority to bring people into compliance with your rules. And the people who showed up at our meeting -- and we had 15 or 20 -- I had been looking at the list we got today, and I had the good players in my office

working on comments to these rules.

And when we were trying to find some people who could come testify, we had a -- you know, you have an interesting question. I mean, we knew that if Burlington stepped forward, Burlington had been doing a very good job. But they have been doing a very good and we thought we ought to bring someone from Burlington.

We knew that OXY had wells on the list and that they were engaging the issue and were going to bring things into compliance, and we thought it was important to bring them in. And they agreed to do it, and somewhat got beaten up, I think, or singled-out in the process. But it wasn't by accident. These weren't the two people who drew the short straws.

And we looked at the rules you are proposing not trying to tell you not to do things you need to do, but we looked at the rules from maybe a very different perspective. There was genuine concern about the list.

Now, good standing is a label that I'm convinced companies are truly concerned about, that to find themselves on a list -- I don't care if you're explaining to your manager a \$23,000 fine or how it is that your company is not in good standing in New Mexico, that's a serious sanction. And all we were trying to do was address that concept in a way that the day after the rule was in

effect we wouldn't have some good players hanging out.

And it seemed to us that there were three things
-- I mean, you know, we could sit here and object to almost
every line; somebody had some problem with every single
word you wrote, practically. But we tried to cull this out
and come in with something that, one, wouldn't impair your
ability to achieve your objective, and at the same time
would take the concern off of some of the people in this
room.

And you know, the first thing we went to was the percentage. And I don't know if a percentage is right.

But we came over and talked with you about it. And actually, when we arrived yesterday, we thought a percentage was probably going to be recommended. And we didn't know what, we had people wanted to go 10, 15 percent. You know, five was a compromise number.

And it wasn't keyed to letting an operator have a lot of wells; it was trying to actually address what appears in these rules, and it is a cutoff that whether it's a percentage or set number can become a major problem for a company. And five is a very small number for a company managing over 6000 wells. And perhaps our best player bobs up and down below it, but they may go over it, and then boom, they are no longer in good standing. And that is a real concern.

So whether it's -- You know, if it's five, of course we try and live with it. If it's graduated by the number of wells we operate so that you -- there is some flex in it, it isn't that we're trying to avoid the problem. We agree with Dr. Neeper, any one of these wells is a risk. But it is a practical concern on how we manage our business and stay in good standing with you and get on top of this problem and address it.

And so that -- the first thing is the number, that was our concern.

The second thing was, we're all talking about inactive wells. I mean, there are a lot of other pieces in this puzzle, but inactive wells is the issue that really grabbed our attention.

And you know, I found out today I had the wrong set of rules I'd been working from, maybe raises a notice issue, I won't raise. But the definition I could find for an inactive well says an inactive well shall be a well which is not being utilized for a beneficial purpose.

And if we had to come in here and start going through a list, trying to cull this thing down or sort it out with you, we thought a good tool would be a better definition. We proposed one. If we'd had more dialogue, I absolutely am convinced we could have worked one out, but we didn't. And so that was the second part.

And the third part goes to 30 days' notice. And I recognize the physical problems and all the issues with that.

You know, it seems to me that we don't quarrel with the notion that what we do -- there's public information here, and it should be public. But we also think it should be right, because there are real consequences that come of that, hit us.

And I -- Jane Prouty does a fabulous job
marshaling -- it's like, I'm sure, organizing an anthill.
There is so much stuff coming in and out all the time. And
it would be wonderful if we really thought we could get to
a perfect list, but you know and I know, that's not going
to happen. And with a real-world threshold, someday
somebody is going to get popped because there is a delay in
processing, a delay in filing, an honest mistake, and the
consequences, we believe, are severe. And so we propose 30
days' notice.

Thirty days is not a long period of time. It isn't a time designed to let you run out and plug wells or sell wells or do anything else, it's to look at that list and see if it's right or wrong, and then it is to get in here and get yourself either under an order or in a posture to avoid being singled out.

And you can play games, and I play games with,

you know, terms and all this stuff all the time. But nobody came in here and said give us a list. We really believe you have a list. I mean, if you all are required by rule to know and understand the rules, and we can all go look and see how many people have more than five wells on your list, we know who's not in good standing. And all we're asking is, we'd like to have notice so that we don't get put on that list in error.

And that's what we were asking. That's what NMOGA and IPA were trying to do: not get in your way but look out for our members so that some bad -- what we consider a bad consequence didn't fall out of this at the end.

Now, Dr. Neeper discussed the process. And he said that he had been -- had some bad experience with a stakeholder process. Well, I can assure you I have had some terrible experiences with the stakeholder process.

(Laughter)

MR. CARR: I have had the pleasure of serving on the compulsory pooling rule committee. We commenced in 1995, and we still don't have a final rule. And it is just like living through a water torture, I mean unbelievable.

But I will also tell you that the process we've used here, it's a hell of a way to run a railroad. It's bad on your side, it's real bad on our side, because it is

being pushed too fast. It's got to be a poor example of how to draft and adopt rules.

And I'm saying this, and had debated it, because I know how happy you are I'm doing this -- but we have these rule hearings just coming like planes. I mean one after another, we're going into this process. They're shingled one right over the other, and here we go.

And if you try and look at what we've been trying to do here and then measure that by just what happened -- I mean, measure this process by what happened here. It's not a real good picture. I think it shows that there wasn't the kind of dialogue that there needed to be between you, between us, between other affected groups.

We had one stakeholder meeting, and we had a hurricane going and everybody trying to get back to Houston. And Dr. Neeper wasn't there. And comments from Dr. Neeper are consistently valuable and useful, but the first time we were in the same room discussing the same copy was here before you.

On the stand you're correcting errors in the rules. I mean, that's just because you're just being drive too fast to draft these things. Witnesses are correcting the text. I think it pushes us towards unnecessary rules and towards rules that may not be as well thought out as they should be.

I think the process leads to what I would characterize as sort of a sandbagging letter from the BLM. I mean, if you had real time and an opportunity to do this right, the issues that are raised in that letter are matters that you would have addressed through consultation with them. But you're being driven to judgment really too fast, and I think that the process is making it very, very difficult to get a good product out the other end.

So that's my speech on the process. There may be no good way, but if this is the alternative to the stakeholders' meeting, I don't know which I prefer.

Anyway, those are our comments.

We really do believe that if you adopt the rules, that we've got to have notice before an action is taken that could be based on erroneous data, that could impair our right to develop our property interest in the state.

We do think there are due-process overtones in that that we can talk about.

We do think that as you go through this process, you have to be very, very careful that in drafting rules you don't go beyond the powers and authorities that are delegated to you and get carried away with a general grant of authority and get into an area which really goes beyond what has been expressly stated in Statute and, ergo, fall into the area of legislation.

This is not a simple process that we're in.

There are things that have to be weighed on all sides, and the process is just too fast to do it right.

That's my speech.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Ms. MacQuesten, do you have a closing argument?

MS. MacQUESTEN: Yes, thank you.

Yesterday the OCD presented testimony on the importance of dealing with inactive wells, and either plugging them or putting them on temporary abandonment status. We showed that that was part of our original duty from 1935. We showed the problems that can result from casing failures, from difficulties with wells that aren't properly TA'd or plugged.

We reviewed the TA rule, 203. The Commission did a wonderful job of finding other areas to bolster that rule. It was a good rule to begin with. We proposed some changes that I think will make it a better, and the Commission proposed some additional changes that will make it even better than that.

It's a good rule. It's a helpful rule. It's a pretty rule.

But if we don't have enforcement rules and tools to allow us to require wells to be TA'd or plugged, that's all it will be: a pretty rule. It will look like we're

doing something.

But right now, we have 2853 wells that are in violation of this rule. That's your Exhibit 26.

Dr. Neeper said that every orphan well is a failure of enforcement. And I would go further and say that every well on the inactive well list is a failure of enforcement.

We presented testimony yesterday designed to educate the Commission about the enforcement tools that we have and the resources that we have. And it's important when you look at what enforcement tools are available, you also look at the resources available to the agency to use those tools.

We tried to present evidence of some of our attempts to enforce this rule, from requesting voluntary compliance through Lori Wrotenbery's letter-writing campaign to going through our traditional enforcement tools of taking operators to hearing.

We gave a couple of specific examples that KC
Resources -- that involved three wells. I can't tell you
the number of hours it took to get a compliance order on
those three wells.

Saba with six wells, as you know, took a Division Hearing and a Commission Hearing. The Commission Hearing alone took most of an afternoon -- and that was an

unopposed hearing -- only to get an order so that we could plug the wells.

Every operator on the inactive well list represents a case I should be bringing to obtain compliance. And I can tell you right now that with two attorneys -- and we can't devote a hundred percent of our time to this issue, there are plenty of other issues that we have to deal with in the OCD -- we can't keep up. We can't do it.

Right now, the structure of enforcement is that industry knows they don't have to do anything until we tell them there's a problem. They don't even look at it. We have some exceptional operators who do recognize it's their responsibility, but we're chasing down the rest of them.

What we're trying to do with this rule is put the burden more on industry. We will be your bookkeeper, we will create the list, we will put it on the Web, we will create it so that you can look and see for 15 months that information creeping towards a noncompliance status.

But then, if you come to us and ask us for an APD, we will have the right, as any administrative agency does, to deny a permit based on violations. It is irresponsible of an administrative agency to be granting new wells to operators who have wells out of compliance. And yet right now, compliance is not even an issue when an

APD is requested, it's not an issue when wells are transferred, it's not an issue on allowables. And it should be.

Commissioner Bailey suggested that we were doing an end run against the Legislature, and I didn't follow up with Mr. Sanchez, because he wasn't involved in that effort and I didn't want to put him on the spot and try to drag out of him what we actually did with the Legislative session.

But I'd ask you to take administrative notice of Senate Bill 777 from the last Legislative session and House Bill 871. You can see what we asked for.

We asked for a number of things, but on the enforcement issues we asked to increase penalty amounts.

Are we trying to do that with this rule? No.

We asked to do away with knowing and willful, go to the same sort of strict liability that other agencies have. Are we making an end run around that? No. We're accepting that knowing and willful is part of our statute on penalties, but we're asking for a definition, we're asking for a definition that a sister agency applies in similar situations. That is not making an end run against the Legislature, that is dealing with what we have.

The other thing we asked for was clarification of our penalty powers. We still need clarification of our

penalty powers. The fact that the Legislature chose not to clarify it at the last session doesn't indicate that they feel we don't have administrative power to do this. It doesn't indicate that they do either. I'm not sure what it indicates. It leaves it up in the air. We have to either go back to the Legislature or resolve this through the courts.

Are we doing an end run by proposing these rules? Frankly, I would propose these rules even if the Legislature clarified that we had the power to assess penalties administratively, because penalties are not an adequate enforcement tool for us. Not with the requirement of knowing and willful. Not when we are an agency, as we are, without the authority to collect penalties ourselves. Even if we have the power to assess it administratively, it would still require a district court suit for collection.

It's easy to say, Use your existing powers, go after these companies with your existing powers, you don't need anything else. Frankly, I'm not quite sure how to go about that.

If we don't have this rule passed -- and this rule supplements our existing powers, and I wouldn't intend it to be the only thing we would use. We would still be doing compliance cases, we would still have to go after orphan wells, we would still have to look at wells where

they're small numbers that fall under the -- whatever limit is set.

Unless we have a zero-tolerance program, there will be some folks who are not covered by the proposed rule, and those folks will have to come under our traditional enforcement. We are not saying that it is acceptable to have wells that are out of compliance, it's just that we need a tool to get to the bulk of them and have industry do some of the work to come into compliance without us having to chase after them all the time.

But if my only tool is to take each operator on the inactive well list to hearing, I'm really not quite sure how to go about that.

We've heard a lot about this proposed rule giving us too much discretion, and how are we going to exercise it, and how are we going to decide whether to give an agreed compliance order or whether to deny an APD or so forth. Well, these are things that we're doing to people who are out of compliance. We're asking for discretion to be able to help them come into compliance.

How about the discretion that I have to exercise in determining which of these cases to bring to hearing? Right now the chance of getting a compliance action on an inactive well is roughly equivalent to being struck by lightning. And it's just about as arbitrary. If the

district asks me to do something, I'll take a look at it and put it on the list to do it.

There's one exception that puts people at the top of the list and that is if we have a concern about the environment. But other than that, how do I exercise my discretion? Because I can't do them all. How am I going to do that?

I have a great deal of concern with Commissioner Bailey suggesting that our proposed rule indicates that we are being vindictive. What we are trying to do is have a rule that we can apply to everyone, that will affect everyone, that will encourage everyone to come into compliance.

What I have now is the opportunity to exercise my discretion to go after the few operators I'll have the time to handle.

And I've given a lot of how to do that if we don't get this rule in place. And my current thought is, because of the concern of vindictiveness, because of the concern of exercise of discretion and so forth, I think we ought to have a lottery. And every time we have a chance, the opportunity to bring a case, we'll come up with an objective test, a roll of the dice, what page of the well list? We're going to do someone on page 47. We're going to roll the dice again. It'll be the third name from the

top. One, two, three. Oh, unlucky Kelton Operating Corporation. They're the ones we're going to do a case against now.

So I'm very concerned that anything I do -because I can't do it all, we can't have equal enforcement.

All I have are very heavy hammers, and I can only do it
against a few people.

The alternative we're proposing is this goodstanding rule.

I agree with Dr. Neeper that perhaps some of the concern that we've heard today could be avoided by using different language. And in fact, when we discussed this at the stakeholders' meeting and we heard a lot of concerns about labels, about being a bad actor, being -- losing good standing -- it was just an offensive term.

And I said, you know, I'm sorry I used that term. I didn't know how to describe this scenario. I said and --with some seriousness, I wish I had said, If you meet these qualifications you are in Group B. And all operators in Group B, when they apply for APDs, the OCD will have -- may deny APDs. Maybe that would take some of the sting out of it, I'm not sure.

Other than that, we tried to design a system so there was no list out there, there were only tools that operators could use for their own management in bringing

themselves into compliance.

Industry has asked for notice. Again, I thought we were doing more than -- more than they've asked for.

They want 30-day notice. They actually have 15 if they go to the website. If they want notice, again, I would suggest 90 days before the 15 months, so that operators would have a sufficient time to do what they need to do, to either clean up the list if they think it's a problem, bring the well into compliance, enter into an ACO if that's necessary.

I say that knowing that Ms. Prouty is probably glaring at me, because she understands the administrative difficulties of issuing notice.

operators to come into compliance without the OCD having to take all of the active role in bringing them into compliance, rules like the temporary abandonment rule, rules like the pit rule you'll be considering, other rules that are coming up before the Commission, may be very nice rules, they may be very clear, they may be very helpful. They'll be very pretty. But I won't be able to enforce them.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you, Ms. MacQuesten.

Any other comments?

Dr. Neeper?

DR. NEEPER: I'll make a closing statement.

A long-term complaint of citizens has been -whether it's correct or not, but a long-term complaint has
been insufficient enforcement. And this is a concern of
this hearing, is enforcement. I have even heard industry
lawyers argue, the problem isn't the rules, the problem is
lack of enforcement, when they were arguing for some other
rules.

And so I see that what is being worked on here is an attempt at enforcement, and I therefore am very much in favor of it.

Because the topic of stakeholder development of rules came up I'd like to clarify, if I can, my discussion on that.

Obviously we're not opposed to stakeholder proceedings. Sometimes we can be there and sometimes we can't. The thing that is very hard on us is if the OCD says, you stakeholders out there develop a rule and when you get something come back. And something comes back, and then it goes back out and it comes back. And I see that as almost an abdication of responsibility.

It's much better -- the thing I was trying to express in my direct testimony is, it's much better if the OCD proposes a rule and you have something direct to

discuss and then meet in a room, and you can hammer out 1 agreements and disagreements and hand that back to the OCD, 2 who can process it, you come back and maybe you go through 3 4 one more hammer-out process. You know you can probably afford to do that when you can't afford to start at the 5 beginning with a blank page and argue; it becomes a 6 7 political process almost. And so we encourage that kind of stakeholder 8 We think you're very close to it now, and we hope 9 process. we can go ahead with stakeholder meetings. 10 I'm trying to say do not be discouraged, be 11 encouraged and consider including one more step in the 12 But I appreciate your trying to develop a rule 13 without giving us all a blank page to start with. 14 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you, Doctor. 15 Anyone else? 16 With that, I would hope at least for part of the 17 evening we would take this under advisement and begin our 18 19 deliberations. The deliberations on rulemaking are public 20 21 deliberations. 22 I propose to cover six general areas and then go 23 through the specifics of the rules. 24 Madam Commissioner, would you have any deviance 25 from that?

That we eat when it's COMMISSIONER BAILEY: 1 2 dinnertime, that's all I care about. 3 (Laughter) CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Commissioner, would you -- Is 4 that a proper way to proceed, do you think? 5 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Sounds fine to me. 6 7 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Why don't we take a fiveminute break, and we'll begin our deliberations at 4:35-8 plus? 9 10 (Thereupon, a recess was taken at 4:31 p.m.) (The following proceedings had at 4:40 p.m.) 11 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, we're going back on the 12 Let the record reflect that it's 4:40. We're in 13 record. deliberations, this is in public session. 14 The six things that I wanted to propose before we 15 started through the individual rules is, one thing that 16 17 counsel Bada brought up. The word that -- the thing that seems to be the worst for them is the wording of "good 18 19 standing" If we were to just adopt "noncompliance with Rule 37" instead of "good standing" as the status of the --20 21 or perhaps compliance with -- "in compliance with Rule 37" 22 instead of the phrase "good standing" --23 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Or could you just use 24 Neeper's suggestion, maybe, just "administrative standing"? 25 And then all you have to do is change a word, just kind of

drop the word "good" out of it, if you have "administrative 1 2 standing". I don't know --3 MS. BADA: But then you would have to define it. I think it's easier just to reference your rule, if you 4 5 just say a thing -- meet the requirement, you know, if they don't meet the requirements of 37 --6 7 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Commissioner Bailey, would 8 you --COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I think that would go a 9 long way towards some of the issues. That's not the only 10 11 issue with this rule, but I think that right off the bat eases that adversarial feeling that comes through in this 12 13 rule. 14 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. So instead of a concept 15 of good standing, we would have the idea that in compliance with Rule 37 and out of compliance with Rule 37. 16 17 MS. BADA: And instead of labeling it good 18 standing, I think you can just label it compliance. 19 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. 20 The second sort of global issue that I'd like to 21 discuss is the number of wells to be in compliance with 22 Rule 37, and I've got a proposal. 23 It seems ridiculous to me for us to have 24 operators with 100 percent of their wells out of compliance 25 and still be in good standing. So the first thing I'd like

1 to propose is anything greater -- 50 percent or greater of an operator's wells out of compliance, they are not in good 2 -- they are not in compliance with Rule 37; less than a 3 hundred wells, two wells; 100 to 500, four wells; 500 to 4 5 1000, six wells; and greater than 1000, ten wells. I think 6 that would basically keep the larger operators on parity 7 with the smaller operators. The idea of these noncompliant wells is ones 8 that, as Mr. Gantner said, just fall through the cracks. 9 10 And a small operator ought to have good enough control of 11 his wells that less than a hundred wells he ought to be able to recognize two that are out of compliance; the 12 smaller to medium-size operators, you know, 100 to 500 13 14 well, four out of compliance; and 500 to 1000, six; and a thousand -- I mean, greater than 1000 wells, 10. 15 Is that -- That basically doubles what they've 16 17 got under the current rule. 18 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: What was the figure for between 100 and 500? 19 20 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Six. 21 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: No, four --22 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Oh, four --23 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- four. 24 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- I'm sorry, between 100 and 500. 25

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I can support that.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: We're talking about -- for the benefit of the attorneys who just came in, we're talking about some of the changes. One of the things that we have decided, at least as a concept, is that -- to drop the phrase "good standing" and simply refer to it as compliant or noncompliant with Rule 37. I think that will avoid a lot of the problems some of industry has had.

And we're talking right now about the number of wells, and I have proposed -- and we are simply at the position of proposing -- if an operator has 50 percent or more of its wells out of compliance, that it not be in good standing; if they operate less than a hundred wells, two wells out of compliance -- anything greater than two wells out of compliance will -- and I've got to get over using the word "good standing" -- would not be compliant with Rule 37; 100 to 500 wells, more than four wells out of compliance would not be compliant with Rule 37; 500 to 1000 wells, more than six wells would not be compliant with rule 37; and if they've got more than 1000 wells, they would be able to have 10 wells out of compliance before they were not in compliance with Rule 37.

That's a proposal. Commissioner Bailey says that she can live with that.

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yes, I can support that.

1 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Commissioner Olson? COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, I was already thinking 2 3 myself of the over 1000, 10, so I can agree with that, and 4 less than a hundred. 5 I wonder about the four and the six, though, if you might just say between 100 and 1000 you have five wells 6 7 and you just have -- that way you'll end up with three categories? Because I think there was already some 8 9 discussion about five wells as a criteria. Make it a 10 little simpler just to be two, five and 10. Between 100 11 and 1000 you'd have five, and --12 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Commissioner Bailey? Is that too big a gap 13 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: between 100 and 1000? I mean, that seems to be an awfully 14 15 large array. COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, I was kind of thinking 16 of right now, the way the Division had proposed it, they 17 were already looking at anything over 100 would be five. 18 19 So that's even being a little more stringent than what the 20 Division had proposed, between -- if you're in that 21 category, between 100 and 500. 22 MS. BADA: Could you do five and seven? 23 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Like between 100 and 500, it seems to me that I think five would be a -- In other words, 24

that's what the Division was already proposing, was things

25

1	
1	that were over 100 being five.
2	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: And then 500 to 1000
3	COMMISSIONER OLSON: could be seven
4	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: seven?
5	COMMISSIONER OLSON: you know?
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Five hundred to 1000 would be
7	seven, and
8	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 100 to 500 would be five.
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 100 to 500 would be five;
10	500 to 700
11	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Or seven or eight, I don't
12	know if it makes much difference.
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Seven. And 700 to
14	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: over a thousand
15	COMMISSIONER OLSON: over a thousand
16	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: 500 to a thousand
17	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 500 to a thousand
18	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: would be seven wells.
19	COMMISSIONER OLSON: would be seven.
20	MS. BADA: Yeah
21	COMMISSIONER OLSON: One apiece there.
22	MS. BADA: if it helps, I added up how many
23	operators have wells in those categories. There's 15 in
24	the 500-to-1000 wells, 10 with over 1000, and 59 in the
25	100-to-500 category.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, is that, at least in 1 principle -- We'll discuss it when we get to Rule 37, but 2 at least in principle, we've got less than a hundred --3 we've got a hundred wells or less -- or less than a hundred 4 wells, two; 100 to 500, five; 500 to 1000, seven; and 5 greater than 1000, 10 wells. And anytime they've got more 6 than fifty -- fifty percent or more of the wells they 7 operate out of compliance, they will be noncompliant with 8 Rule 37? 9 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: 10 Yes. COMMISSIONER OLSON: So that will be like an 11 12 additional thing at the end, it would say, in any event no 13 operator may have over 50 percent of their wells. 14 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I'm thinking of the operator that has two wells, a hundred percent noncompliant --15 COMMISSIONER OLSON: 16 Right. 17 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- and he is still in good 18 standing. 19 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right. 20 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That just didn't -- wasn't kosher to me. 21 The other thing I'm thinking about in a general 2.2 23 issue is that actually according to the wording of the rules, they fall out of compliance after 12 months, and the 24 25 90 days is basically a grace period. If we were -- and

1	this is where we may have to ask Ms. Prouty.
2	If we were to issue a letter after 12 months, a
3	notice letter, and I'm not thinking certified yet
4	COMMISSIONER OLSON: You could e-mail.
5	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: a letter or an e-mail
6	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: could we do that, issue an
8	e-mail for anybody who's
9	MS. BADA: You can't ask for questions.
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Oh, I'm sorry.
11	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: But in the idea has been
12	brought up, e-mail.
13	MS. BADA: If you required a current e-mail
14	address, you could certainly do it.
15	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: But with the change of
16	personnel that goes on on a continual basis in the
17	industry, an e-mail address to an employee of the company
18	may be defunct
19	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
20	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: the next time you try to
21	send the notice, and there's no requirement?
22	MS. BADA: The only way you could do that is if
23	you require in your registration section that they keep it
24	up to date. That would be the only way it would work.
25	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: And if they are merged or

fired or whatever, laid off, whatever, it would just --1 So really, a certified mail to the company after 12 2 3 months. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: After 12 months, telling them 4 that they're -- you know, that they have X wells 5 noncompliant --6 7 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Noncompliant. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- and that they're in danger 8 of losing their good standing. That gives them 90 days, 9 10 the same 90 days that's in the current rule, to bring their 11 well into compliance before they go out of --12 COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- they go on the list. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- on the list. 13 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Works for me. 14 15 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Now the big one. Well, not the big one. The five-percent ownership, in the 16 17 partnership stuff, in the -- noncompliant with Rule 37 18 ownership. 19 There was some testimony that that might be 20 unusually restrictive and -- Does anybody remember which 21 rule that was? 22 COMMISSIONER OLSON: The percentage is in -- I 23 believe that's in Rule 100. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yes, that's one place it is. 24 25 It actually shows up not only later in that rule but in

1 another rule too. An officer, director or partner in the applicant or a person with an interest in the applicant 2 3 exceeding five percent is or was within the past five years an officer, director, partner or person with an interest 4 exceeding five percent, and another entity that is not in 5 good standing. 6 I think we cleared up that. You know, this is 7 the present tense. If they have been an officer with the 8 last five years of an entity that is not in good standing 9 -- Is that your interpretation, Commissioner? 10 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Are we going back to this 11 12 good-standing --13 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Not in compliance. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Not in compliance, I'm sorry. 14 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Or compliant, I don't know 15 what you're --16 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Let the record reflect that 17 from this point forward I do not mean the phrase "good 18 standing", I mean not in compliance with Rule 37. 19 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Global replacement. 20 MS. BADA: We will do that. I would suggest, 21 though, that it would not hurt to where it says -- you 22 23 could add the word "currently" not in compliance with Rule It certainly does not hurt for clarity. 24 25 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Currently, yes.

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: It would be the last line 1 2 of 2, E(2)? CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yes, and it also occurs 3 someplace else in the rules. Do you remember where it is, 4 counsel Bada? 5 MS. BADA: Look through here, I can't keep track 6 7 of it all. May not be numerical. I'm continually lost, 8 but --9 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah. 10 MS. BADA: Okay, it's in 100, definitely. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Why don't we cover it when we 11 go through the individual rules? 12 MS. BADA: 13 Okay. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right now, let's talk about 14 the five percent, whether that's a threshold we want to 15 maintain or not. 16 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Five percent, I think, 17 truly is too low a number. I would think 25 percent would 18 be a much more reasonable figure for both companies and for 19 20 OCD to try to track down. 21 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 25 percent seems a little low. 22 What do you think? To me. I mean, I was thinking 10 23 What's the reasoning for 25 percent, do you 24 think? 25 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That it would be easier to

1	find principals that own 25 percent or more.
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Commissioner, do you have any
3	thoughts?
4	COMMISSIONER OLSON: My thought is my biggest
5	problem was, is how and I think I asked this, you know,
6	some of the questioning, is how you even do this as the
7	Division. It's kind of a it is a difficult thing to do.
8	And I think that Ms. Prouty had said that pretty much you
9	ask them, and there's not a really good mechanism for
10	determining who has that interest that was I'm a little
11	concerned about that.
12	But I'd agree, the five percent does seem low in
13	terms of identification purposes with the number of
14	principals you're going to have to try to identify.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, so
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I don't know that I've got a
17	good number.
18	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: But then you can always
19	bring up the question, if it's difficult to enforce, OCD
20	doesn't have the resources. Do we need it?
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I think yes.
22	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I kind of think you need it,
23	I just
24	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: At what
25	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, I think from my

1	idea is just what the number would be to simplify that a
2	little bit.
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I could live with the 25
4	percent. If it becomes a problem, and we have specific
5	examples of problems, we can always come back and make the
6	change.
7	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah, and then we would
8	have some sort of experience and background on which to
9	base it, rather than
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
11	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: because we didn't get
12	any testimony whether or not it was actually working in
13	Illinois.
14	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah. Okay, and the last
15	issue
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I guess the key is going to
17	be, for what kind of percentage interest are you really
18	going to be controlling the operations?
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Or have a significant
20	influence?
21	COMMISSIONER OLSON: significant influence on
22	them, right.
23	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I don't think we need to have
24	controlling
25	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- as a criteria.

Federal bonding. Because I'm such a pacifist and want to maintain good relations with the BLM, I would be inclined to take out the requirement of federal bonding.

But what does that do to the rest of the structure of this?

MS. BADA: I think what you need to remember is, even if you require the bond, unless they invite you on, how do you use it?

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.

MS. BADA: You can't just go on a tribal land unless they want you there, and pretty much that's going to be the same with the BLM. So while you may require it -- I don't think there would be anything to keep you from requiring it -- how do you use it, even if you --

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Are you open at all to withdrawing this one from decision right now, working with BLM? Because everything is still -- it is sorted out with BLM, and bringing this back after consultation and working with BLM?

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I think we could do that simply by withdrawing the phraseology, you know, a bond running to the state on all land. And we can discuss that, I just wanted to get some sort of agreement on, you know, whether or not you all would be amenable to not putting that in, whether or not it would be workable within the

concept -- within the framework that we've established 1 2 here. 3 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I just don't want something 4 cobbled together, quickly made decision on -- that has 5 unintended consequences. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right, and that's -- that's 6 7 the thing that I would, you know, be asking. But I don't want to take it out of the -- is that the -- Do you 8 remember where the bonding requirement is? 9 It's 101. 10 MS. BADA: CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 101. 11 MS. BADA: And frankly I have to admit, when I 12 read this, because I was unaware how your bonding works, it 13 14 never raised any flags to me that all included tribal land. 15 So I think you could probably just put a phrase in there 16 that says except for. Or you could say state and private. 17 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, that's what was 18 previously in here --19 MS. BADA: Right. 20 COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- was on -- what was 21 stricken was privately owned --22 MS. BADA: -- or state owned, and I think --23 COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- or state owned. 24 MS. BADA: -- you could just leave that. 25 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER OLSON: But that was just a comment for the whole thing, because we do -- the Environment Department does bonding of mine sites, and we're doing this in conjunction with the Mining and Minerals Division.

There's been a lot of -- I don't say a lot, but there's been a little bit of concern with a couple of companies lately that if BLM has a bond, then we should have some type of a joint bonding between the State and the BLM.

However, BLM has been reluctant to say that the State -- to really have the State have its say, and especially for the water quality issues that are going on. So there's been a little -- I won't say it's a dispute at the moment. Right now it's just kind of an unresolved issue between the BLM and the State as to whether or not the State would accept a joint bond, depending on how the bond is released, and back to the State for the activities that need to occur.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.

commissioner olson: So I'm just -- kind of express some concern on that. At this point in time, I know the Environment Department has said that, Well, just because of that issue we have to require our own separate bond at that point, until -- and the problem seems to be more with the BLM than with the state at that point, so...

But at this point we're requiring separate bonds

for those things. They're pretty substantial bonds, you're 1 looking at multi-million dollar bonds on those --2 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah. I think there's too 3 much in here that we need to keep, but we can discuss that. 4 But I think the concept is that we don't want to include 5 federal lands in the -- is that -- you're in agreement? 6 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, I think -- It sounds 7 like something needs to be worked out. If they have the 8 bond and they've had a mechanism in the past to release 9 them to the State, then it sounds like that's something 10 that just needs to be worked out. 11 12 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, so you want to start working -- Do you all have some other global issues or 13 things that we'd need to talk about before we start through 14 the individuals? 15 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I don't think so, because 16 those were the two rules that I had the most --17 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Commissioner Olson, do 18 19 you have anything else? 20 COMMISSIONER OLSON: I don't think anything, We can probably just pick up as we go through them. 21 22 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Starting with Rule 1227, I had no -- nothing in there that I thought we needed 23 to address. 24 25 MS. BADA: Where are we?

COMMISSIONER OLSON: Start from the beginning?

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, it is at least organized that way.

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay, in here my notes say, needs certified mail, the Post Office is not reliable.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I thought about that. I -You know, part of this structure is that they maintain
viable addresses with us. I would be opposed to that
simply because of the cost, and I don't agree with the -generally don't agree with the idea that the Post Office is
unreliable.

association fees that I have to pay every year. The bill was mailed to me postmarked March -- I mean, December 26th last year. I didn't get it in my mailbox until two days before it was due, March 1st. Where was it for three months? There was never any good answer to that. I mean, the Post Office does lose things. The mail carriers, I think, just kind of put things to the side, possibly. But I think we all have experiences where it's taken an unreasonable length of time, if something was delivered at all.

So for something this important, that has such an impact, I think we should be very sure that it is received.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And where would you want to

1	include that?
2	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Probably
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well see, then we'd have to
4	modify Rule 1207, which is not in this package.
5	COMMISSIONER OLSON: You'd have to modify what?
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 1207.
7	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 1207?
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: The Division shall provide
9	notice of compliance proceedings as follows: The Division
10	shall publish notice in accordance with 1207.
11	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I think it's in (2)
12	MS. BADA: Yeah, I think Yeah, it's in D(2).
13	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, I think it's only in
14	(2), that's what I thought
15	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah, D(2).
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: where you provide notice
17	to the operator.
18	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: to the operator and any
19	other responsible parties. That's where it needs to be
20	certified.
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: By certified mail?
22	MS. BADA: Is there anything between certified
23	mail and first class? Is there a way to
24	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: There's registered.
25	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That's even more hassle,

1	though, isn't it?
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, certified mail is
3	registered return receipt
4	MS. BADA: The problem, I think, that they're
5	concerned about, at least from what I heard, is, people
6	won't sign for it. What you really want to make sure is,
7	it got there.
8	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Well you have the receipt
9	that it was delivered to their post office. If they choose
10	not to take it out of their mailbox, that's their problem,
11	but you have a receipt that it got to their post office.
12	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Or you have a receipt that
13	you mailed it, essentially. Because you may not get back
14	the the card may not come back to you. I've had that
15	happen before.
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, but what was 1210 say?
17	Except that when notifying an operator
18	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 1210 is the notice
19	requirements.
20	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I guess it would go on the
21	last line in D(2) where it says "by first class mail",
22	substitute there
23	MS. BADA: I think that's
24	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: "certified mail".
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, because 1210 sets out

```
1
     Okay, so it would be --
 2
               MS. BADA: Does 1210 required certified mail --
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, I'm just --
 3
 4
               MS. BADA: -- that you may --
 5
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- looking. It has notice
     requirements, but then it's for --
 6
7
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- adjudicatory or --
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- set types of
 8
     adjudications, and I was trying to figure out where it
9
             There's compulsory pooling and statutory
10
     falls.
     unitization --
11
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: There's 3, there's 2 --
12
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- unorthodox well
13
     locations, nonstandard proration, special pool orders and
14
     special orders for potash areas and downhole commingling,
15
     and I didn't see --
16
17
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Surface, surface commingling.
     Adjudication is not listed above.
18
19
                                    Okay.
               COMMISSIONER OLSON:
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: The applicant shall give
20
21
     notice as the Division requires -- as the Division
22
     requires. So basically it's up to us here.
23
               So if you all really want -- and I don't mean to
24
    prejudice you by --
25
               MS. BADA:
                          Exception to an exception.
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COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh. So I quess in terms 1 of cost, how many do you expect that you would have within 2 I don't -- I mean, because your certified mailings 3 cost you what, about three dollars apiece or something like 4 that? 5 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And any other responsible 6 parties against whom the compliance order is sought by 7 8 following the provisions except that when notifying an 9 operator required to provide the Division with a current address pursuant to -- it shall be sufficient for the 10 Division to send notice by first class mail to the most --11 it shall be sufficient for the Division to send notice by 12 first class mail -- that's in --13 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, I guess, from what I'm 14 seeing -- counsel is pointing out that the rule already 15 16 requires certified mail. 17 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Under 1210? COMMISSIONER OLSON: 18 Under 1210. This is for 19 this special exception. 20 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right, this --21 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Oh, okay. 22 COMMISSIONER OLSON: This is only for a special 23 exception. 24 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Never mind. 25 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.

1	MS. BADA: So if you chose if you want
2	certified mail to the operator, what you would do, you
3	would just end it right after 19.15.14.1210 NMAC, period.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
5	COMMISSIONER OLSON: But this has a special
6	purpose. I guess I'm trying to understand it.
7	MS. BADA: Yeah, what it was was to take away the
8	certified mail requirement for operators. Everybody else
9	would that has to be notified in 1210 would still have
10	certified mail, so that's why it says except that.
11	Basically it's excepting owners from the certified mail
12	you know, the operators from the certified mail
13	requirement.
14	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That's good enough with me.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
16	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Then I don't have any issue
17	with this as long as
18	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
19	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: 1210 does require
20	certification.
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Do you have any other issues
22	with 1227?
23	COMMISSIONER OLSON: No, I don't.
24	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, knowing and willful.
25	Guys, I have very little sympathy for them

MS. BADA: We want to make sure you're clear on 1 that. What it does is that in compliance proceedings, all 2 they're going to do when they notify the operator is send 3 it by first class mail, because it's an exception to 1210. 4 Are you okay with that? I didn't -- That's what I want to 5 make sure of. 6 Compliance needs to be COMMISSIONER BAILEY: 7 8 certified. Notification of the address changes --MS. BADA: Well, this is a compliance hearing, 9 that's -- would be making an exception to certified. So if 10 you're not comfortable with that and you want it to be 11 certified, what you really should do is, on D(2), in the 12 sentence after the site --13 14 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: NMAC. MS. BADA: -- the NMAC site --15 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: The first NMAC site. 16 MS. BADA: 17 Yeah. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 18 Is that what you want to do? I want compliance order to 19 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: be certified. Address changes, I don't care. 20 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Following the Division's --21 22 Okay, so then we need to strike the sentence, the sentence 23 fragment from "except that when notifying" all the way all 24 the way through the end of that paragraph. 25 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER OLSON: And the reference it's going 1 to there in 100 is to the new provision for operator 2 3 registration. MS. BADA: Right. 4 COMMISSIONER OLSON: So there's a notification 5 provision? 6 There's a registration provision. 7 MS. BADA: CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: We're not going to change 8 9 that, the requirement, what we're going to -- that 10 requirement requires them to bring a -- to provide a current address --11 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh. 12 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- or simply saying that that 13 doesn't matter, we're going to send it certified anyhow. 14 COMMISSIONER OLSON: I believe it should be 15 certified too. 16 17 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, Okay, and I like our definition. 18 19 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I do too. COMMISSIONER OLSON: I do too, I don't have a 20 problem. 21 22 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: There was one suggestion that 23 we add the phrase "for the purposes of assessing civil 24 penalties". And knowing and means the voluntary --25 knowing and willful, comma, for the purposes of assessing

1	civil penalties, so that we don't interfere with the
2	MS. BADA: Right.
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: established court-tested
4	criminal
5	MS. BADA: Right.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: definitions of knowing and
7	willful.
8	COMMISSIONER OLSON: So it goes right after
9	willfully?
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right, knowing and willfully,
11	comma, for the purpose of assessing penalties, comma, means
12	the voluntary or conscious performance of an act that is
13	prohibited by, et cetera.
14	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Purposes of assessing civil
15	penalties, okay.
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Is that okay?
17	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Good.
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Rule 38. Didn't we have a
19	second definition?
20	COMMISSIONER OLSON: So that's the only place
21	that knowing and willfully
22	MS. BADA: further along.
23	COMMISSIONER OLSON: is for the assessment of
24	penalties?
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER OLSON: Is that the only place it
1
     really counts, is in compliance?
2
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: No, what we're trying to do,
3
     there is a knowing and willful culpability in criminal
 4
5
     statutes --
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right.
6
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- and what we're -- you know,
7
     that has been court-tested and -- you know, what we're
8
     trying to say is, for the purposes of civil sanctions under
9
     this law, this is the definition of knowing and willful.
10
     We're not going to get in conflict --
11
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Oh yeah, I wasn't worried
12
13
     about that --
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- with the criminal
14
     definitions.
15
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- I was thinking, is that
16
17
     the only place it's really used, is with --
18
               MS. BADA: -- penalties.
19
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- with penalties?
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yes.
20
21
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Okay.
               MS. BADA: Okay, I have one thing to bring up
22
     before we get to the next two rules. David has asked that
23
    we bump those numbers out, because he's working on more
24
25
     compulsory pooling rules, and he'd like a couple sections
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1	reserved, parts reserved, so that he'll have room to keep
2	them all together.
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Any problem with notice?
4	MS. BADA: I have no problem with that as long as
5	you are comfortable with that. But I think it makes more
6	sense to have all your compulsory pooling orders together,
7	so
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yes, so this
9	MS. BADA: So if you don't mind re-numbering them
10	39 or 40 and
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Except we're going to
12	they're going to accuse us of sneaking one in. Compliance
13	with Rule 40?
14	Okay, so old Rule 38 will be
15	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Can't we just leave that to
16	our Commission counsel to figure out what the appropriate
17	numbering would be?
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
19	MS. BADA: If you'll do that, I'll
20	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: But from here on out we're
21	going to have to call it compliant with Rule X.
22	Which brings us to Rule X. We're not going to
23	call it good standing. We're going to call it compliance,
24	as the title
25	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: With OCD Rules?

1	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Compliant? Because if you
2	start reading this, it talks about an operator is in good
3	standing
4	MS. BADA: Yes, we'll have to re-do that
5	sentence. I was looking at that, and I was basically
6	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Could be a
7	MS. BADA: I would suggest you just say a well
8	operator is considered to be in compliance with this
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Except
10	MS. BADA: subsection, or this section.
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Except that they won't let us
12	do that at the State Archives. We're going to have to say,
13	is an operator is compliant
14	MS. BADA: Yeah, and I can put the numbers in
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: with Rule X
16	MS. BADA: Yeah. Basically I think it would be
17	with subsection A of 19.15.1 whatever ends up being
18	NMAC, because the others talk about posting. So the only
19	one that you're really looking at is A.
20	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. And here's where we
21	want to add our matrix greater than or equal to 50 percent
22	of operated wells
23	MS. BADA: Right, so I'll put the new matrix in
24	there.
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, and you've got a copy of

Г	
1	it?
- 2	MS. BADA: I've written it down.
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. For the record, it's
4	MS. BADA: Let me make sure I have it right, it's
5	that more than 2000, it's 10.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 2000?
7	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 1000.
8	MS. BADA: 1000.
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 1000.
10	MS. BADA: Yeah, I have it. And I don't have it
11	in the right place. Where did my notes go? Okay, here's
12	the right one. Over 1000, ten; 501 to 1000, seven; 101 to
13	500 is five; and 100 or less is two. And then the
14	qualifier is, they can't have more than 50 percent of their
15	wells in any case.
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Any other changes in
17	Rule X?
18	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: The notice
19	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Does it
20	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: The notice
21	COMMISSIONER OLSON: So
22	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Does it Oh, yes, yes,
23	the
24	MS. BADA: We should probably do that right in A,
25	talk about a notice provision.

1	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And we have decided that when
2	a well has been inactive for 12 months
3	MS. BADA: Right.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: the Division will Do we
5	have to send a certified letter here?
6	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
8	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Does that need to be a
9	separate letter then, just
10	MS. BADA: It could be it might be a B, we can
11	make a new B
12	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Like make a new B and
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
14	COMMISSIONER OLSON: shift everything. Might
15	be make more sense.
16	MS. BADA: Make it a notice of
17	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh, so it will be a
18	specific notice provision.
19	MS. BADA: Yeah.
20	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. And a certified letter
21	after 12 months of noncompliance, and the contents of that
22	letter shall be simply notice that they have had a well out
23	of compliance for 12 months and that they have three months
24	to bring that well back in compliance.
25	Is that sufficient?

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I like it. 1 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Or they have 90 days to bring 2 that well back into compliance, pursuant to -- and then 3 cite the 90-day statute. 4 COMMISSIONER OLSON: So that is then consistent 5 with the rules for coming in -- say you've got a 12-month -6 - what, 12-month and then a 90-day grace period; is that --7 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That's what the rule says. 8 9 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Okay. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Twelve months, and then 90 10 11 days to bring it into compliance. 12 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Okay. 13 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I had totally misunderstood what was going to be on these lists until Jane explained 14 what was going to be on the lists. Should we try to work 15 with her testimony and make that --16 MS. BADA: I was wondering if there was a 17 different way to word it --18 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah. 19 MS. BADA: -- and this is what I would suggest, 20 and tell me if you -- What I would suggest, where it talks 21 about financial assurance is, the Division shall make 22 available on its website and update weekly a list of the 23 24 status of operator's financial assurance --25 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.

1	MS. BADA: and that way they either are or
2	they aren't, but it's not
3	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: It's not adversarial that
4	way.
5	MS. BADA: not the ones It's not just the
6	negative.
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, but then we have to list
8	everybody.
9	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Then you have to list
10	everybody, yeah, that's what
11	MS. BADA: But you get that anyway. I mean, if
12	you have a database that should not be a problem. You
13	already know whether they do or not. So it's just one more
14	database they can search.
15	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: And some of them are
16	constantly changing bond companies or riders, we need
17	changes. I mean, this would help them
18	MS. BADA: They'll know if they have the right
19	bond company, even.
20	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
21	MS. BADA: Well look at Jane's face. Can we do
22	that?
23	(Laughter)
24	MS. BADA: I'll ask her.
25	MS. PROUTY: You can't. Oh, I can talk to you?

1	MS. BADA: You can talk to me.
2	(Laughter)
3	(Ms. Bada and Ms. Prouty left the room.)
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, you want to while
5	we're waiting for that No, I think we'd better wait for
6	Cheryl, don't you?
7	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: At least think about, are
8	we going to F and G?
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: You know, that's the first
10	the only part
11	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay. Well actually, we
12	have taken care of that.
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yup.
14	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
15	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: We already took care of
17	that.
18	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: So we did.
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And G is G is just what
20	they wanted in the letter, and we've already
21	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That's right.
22	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I guess nobody wanted to
23	stay around to listen to us.
24	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: No, we'd be up here rambling
25	like we did last time. Except for Charlie, Mr. Perrin

1	stayed.
2	(Ms. Bada and Ms. Prouty re-entered the room.)
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And the only reason that
4	Wayne's here is, he's my ride.
5	MS. BADA: It's not a problem to do all the
6	financial assurance or the orders, but what you want to do
7	on the noncompliance because certified mail basically
8	essentially means Right now you have 2800 wells. If you
9	notify by well it's do-able but extremely burdensome. If
10	you try to do it when they hit that certain number, it's
11	almost impossible.
12	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, I think initially we can
13	send it out by operator
14	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: but from that point forward
16	we're assuming that not many more than one well at a time
17	will come out of
18	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: compliance.
20	MS. BADA: Okay, I think you should do it by
21	well. From what I've heard, that's still a lot of work to
22	do that certified, but
23	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 2800 letters by well?
24	MS. BADA: Yeah, by
25	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Three dollars apiece?

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah, why can't we do it by 1 operator, just listing the wells? 2 MS. BADA: Because they're constantly coming in 3 and out if you do it by operator. 4 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: She's right. 5 MS. BADA: Now, if there was a way to have a 6 7 private section where you could put the notice on the Web and they go to it, that would be easier. I don't know if 8 9 that will solve your notice concerns, but it --10 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Can we send them a certified 11 letter that says, You have one or more wells out of 12 compliance, go to this site on the Web? 13 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Or contact --MS. BADA: You're still sending the letter, 14 you're still certifying it. That's the burden. You know, 15 and that's your choice as the Commission, but I just want 16 17 you to --18 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: At three dollars a pop. 19 don't have --20 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: No, I know you don't. 21 MS. BADA: It really is unfortunate that we have such a hard time keeping e-mail addresses, because boy, 22 that's the quickest --23 24 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh. 25 MS. BADA: -- but it's hard to keep them updated.

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: We can't have one to each 1 2 operator --MS. BADA: Well, the problem is --3 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- that says, You have --4 5 MS. BADA: -- not --COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- potential issues? 6 7 MS. BADA: -- not all your wells are going to hit at the same time --8 9 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Right. 10 MS. BADA: -- you know, because they're all on 11 different schedules. COMMISSIONER BAILEY: But maybe once a month send 12 them a letter saying you have issues. 13 14 MS. BADA: Well, some operators, though, you may 15 be doing -- I suppose if you did it every -- I don't know, 16 what would that do if you send a letter every month, 17 depending on how many wells you have? Because sometimes it may not be every month, it may be -- of course, I imagine 18 19 if they're on there for -- Not every well is going to be 20 hit at the same time. They're just not. Because if 21 they're on there for 12 months, you don't do anything until they hit the 12 months. We don't know as how many each 22 23 month are basically going to be in that -- hit that 12-24 month status. 25 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Would there just be a large

1	group at the beginning of this rule
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, 2800
3	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 2800
4	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: effectively
5	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: and then after that you
7	shouldn't
8	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: just trickle.
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
10	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: But that 2800 at three bucks a
12	pop is
13	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: is unreasonable.
14	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: \$8000.
15	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
16	MS. BADA: Now, if you sent it by regular mail
17	you could do it, and if they're required to register So
18	I suppose what you could do is do a delay, and when this
19	rule kicks in until you get your registrations in place.
20	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That's one of the things that
21	I think we had talked about, you know, putting the 60-day
22	delay, during which time they have to comply with the
23	registration rule.
24	MS. BADA: That would be one way of ensuring you
25	at least had a decent address. It won't solve problems

with any glitches in the US mail. 1 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: So you want to just do it 2 plain regular mail? 3 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, why couldn't you? 4 Because the idea is, they're going to be on the list, they 5 should be looking at the lists anyways, to see where they 6 stand on a regular -- if they're --7 MS. BADA: You could certainly write the rule to 8 9 require them to. COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, I think that's the way 10 it's set now, is that they would --11 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right. 12 13 COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- have to -- the 14 responsibility is theirs to keep an eye on the list and 15 figure out where they're at, you know? MS. BADA: But you could expressly state that 16 17 also, you could put the burden on them to go check their list. 18 19 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, I think if you did it 20 by regular mail -- and they've also got a backup, because 21 they can look at the list anytime they want on the Web, and then they're getting it by regular mail. They've got 90 22 23 days. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Who was that? Was that 24 Sandra? 25

1	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I would think just because
2	there's other mechanisms for to do it by, there's
3	regular mail, and this you'd probably be okay.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. But that contradicts
5	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: what we just did for 37.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
7	COMMISSIONER OLSON: But that's a compliance
8	proceeding, right? That's for compliance orders?
9	MS. BADA: Yeah, that's if your actually bringing
10	in an action against
11	COMMISSIONER OLSON: That's different. This is
12	more of a notification than a
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: We're on old Rule 37.
14	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay? And we had decided that
16	that required
17	MS. BADA: We're going to do 90 days notice.
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ninety days notice, and we
19	decided
20	COMMISSIONER OLSON: After 12 months.
21	MS. BADA: After 12 months.
22	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
23	MS. BADA: What you've got to decide is how you
24	want to do the mailing
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, I think we just

1	MS. BADA: or the notice.
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I think we decided that
3	first class mail.
4	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah, because it's
5	unreasonable to do it certified at three bucks a pop for
6	2800.
7	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
9	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Let's be realistic here.
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you.
11	COMMISSIONER OLSON: And it's not like you're
12	telling them they're got a compliance order against
13	them
14	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That's right.
15	COMMISSIONER OLSON: you're just notifying
16	them that they've got a problem and that they need to
17	correct.
18	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: It's a status report, is
19	what it is.
20	COMMISSIONER OLSON: essentially is what it
21	is, yeah.
22	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: So we will send out 2800
23	notices for people who are on the noncompliant list, and
24	then every list Well, it's going to be more than 2800
25	because we're going to have the ones in the 12-to-15-month

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And we send those by regular mail, and the rule will
1
    set.
    reflect that, right? You'll modify?
2
               MS. BADA: I think you want to do it by well.
3
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yes --
4
               MS. BADA: By well --
5
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- if we're doing it on first
6
     class mail, we can do it by well.
7
               MS. BADA: Uh-huh.
8
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: But see, what I'm saying is,
9
    we've got 2800 out of --
10
               MS. BADA: Right.
11
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- compliance with the 15-
12
     month rule now. We've got another X amount that are
13
     between 12 and 15 months.
14
15
               MS. BADA: Right.
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: We're going to have to send
16
17
     letters to them.
               MS. BADA: Right.
18
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Then from that point
19
     forward --
20
               MS. BADA: -- it should be by well, it should
21
     drop dramatically.
22
23
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: It should drop dramatically,
24
     but we have to send one letter out every -- for every well
     that hits the 12-month mark.
25
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1	MS. BADA: Right. So basically what it is, the
2	letter will automatically be sent at 12 months, when the
3	well's been inactive for 12 months
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, and you will
5	MS. BADA: regular mail.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: and you will modify this
7	order to reflect that, that we're sending out all that are
8	out of compliance now, all that are in the three-month
9	warning track. And then from that point forward, every
10	well that is noncompliant for 12 months will be mailed by
11	regular mail, right? Okay.
12	MS. BADA: So essentially I mean, you don't
13	have to say that because what will happen is, when this
14	rule goes into effect, anything's that at 12 months gone
15	out then.
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
17	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
18	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
20	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Which is everything on the
21	list.
22	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Which is everything in that
23	MS. BADA: Yeah.
24	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Anything after 12

months, and include the 2800 plus however many are in the 1 three-month window. 2 MS. BADA: Now, did you want -- When do you want 3 4 this to become effective? CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That was the other thing that 5 we talked about. Sixty days after publication. 6 7 MS. BADA: Okay, what we can do is, we can postdate the effective date on this particular rule if you 8 want --9 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. 10 MS. BADA: -- instead of having it effective 11 publication, we'll just have it effective at --12 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Put an actual effective 13 date. 14 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. We were figuring 15 16 publication on --17 MS. BADA: And I'll talk to Sally and figure out the best way to do that, whether we should put something in 18 19 here that says it becomes effective, or whether we can just 20 put at the -- it in the rule. 21 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. But we want to give them 60 days to bring everything into compliance. 22 23 MS. BADA: Okay. Because if we can just put a -postdate it effective at the end of the section, that's the 24 25 easiest. Then you don't have a provision in here that, you

1	know, three months from now means nothing. You just have
2	an effective date at the end of your rule, but
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, Rule 102
4	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Do we have to have a place
5	"good standing" appears? I guess in the text, is just
6	in the beginning?
7	MS. BADA: There are several places, and I'll do
8	a word search through all of the rules.
9	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Okay.
10	MS. BADA: And then once we get it drafted I'll
11	send it out so you can all can look at it.
12	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Very thoroughly. Okay, I
13	don't have any notes on 102. Does anybody else?
14	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: There were the questions on
15	standards for denial. I don't think you can put standards
16	in this kind of a rule.
17	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Not for what the comments
18	were. Did you
19	MS. BADA: Where are we at?
20	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Where are you at?
21	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Paragraph C and D for Rule
22	102, there were questions on what were the standards for
23	denial.
24	MS. BADA: You can put things in that you would
25	consider. And things you could consider is how many wells

1	they're over, how long they've been out of compliance, you
2	know, whether they have any outs you know, orders they
3	aren't complying with.
4	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Isn't that what 37 does?
5	MS. BADA: It does, but it doesn't say how long.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And remember, 37
7	MS. BADA: You know, if they only have two wells
8	over, that may not mean anything. If they have 50, you may
9	care more.
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
11	MS. BADA: And that at least gives you some basis
12	for what to consider.
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: The Division may not approve a
14	may not That sounds almost mandatory in the negative.
15	MS. BADA: Yeah
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: The Division may approve a
17	permit to drill, deepen or plug back. Why do we need "not"
18	in there.
19	COMMISSIONER OLSON: You might say "may deny"
20	MS. BADA: Yeah, "may deny"
21	COMMISSIONER OLSON: instead of
22	MS. BADA: the permit, that's really what you
23	it's not in compliance with.
24	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: A permit to drill, deepen or
25	plug back if the Applicant is not in good standing pursuant

1	to
2	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Is not compliant.
3	(Laughter)
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That was a global change.
5	MS. BADA: Uh-huh. And then you could just put
6	briefly, in deciding whether to deny or approve a permit,
7	that, you know, it was not compliant with that rule.
8	Several factors they can consider. That's really what
9	they're looking
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Factors considered may
11	include, but shall not be limited to, the number of wells
12	out of compliance or the number of wells that are not
13	compliant with Rule 37, the length of time those rules have
14	been out, operators' efforts to bring their wells into
15	compliance
16	MS. BADA: Uh-huh.
17	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: and I think that's enough
18	for the time being.
19	MS. BADA: But then that gives them something to
20	say, Okay, there's some guidance out there to look at when
21	you're making that decision, and that's really what they're
22	really saying that's lacking.
23	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: So we're okay with 102 with
24	those changes.
25	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Let me see what those were

again, because -- Well, I was not sure why you needed to 1 put the number of wells and stuff, it's already --2 This is just --CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 3 MS. BADA: It's just factors to consider, okay, 4 5 because this is permissive. COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right. 6 MS. BADA: So if you're going to choose to deny 7 it, what are you going to look at when you make that 8 9 decision? So that two wells over 50, they've been out of 10 11 compliance for a month, you know, a month over the 15, or they've been out of compliance for five years past the 15 12 13 months, you know, or what are they -- are they actually trying to do something about it, or you just haven't heard 14 Those are the type of things you can look at 15 from them? when you're making this permissive decision, because it's 16 not a shall. 17 If it was a shall deny, you wouldn't have any --18 but people won't like not having some basis for what you're 19 going to consider in making that permissive decision. 20 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I think the assurance that 21 22 it's not going to be just be capricious --23 MS. BADA: Yeah. 24 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- according to who's 25 looking in it that day.

MS. BADA: Yeah, one day there -- you know, 1 somebody has five wells above the limit and you say no, and 2 somebody has 200 and you say yes. Well, how do you --3 COMMISSIONER OLSON: See, I was looking at it 4 like if you're over, it didn't -- wouldn't really matter, 5 because that's the way it was written before, if you're 6 over, you're over, and then they may deny it, you know. 7 But that's -- You're right, it doesn't say that 8 they have to either. 9 MS. BADA: You know, the only way it would be is 10 if it said shall, and there's just no leeway, you just do 11 12 it. 13 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right. 14 MS. BADA: But if you're going to make it may, 15 you really ought to give --16 COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- some guidance. MS. BADA: Yeah. And if you want, the other 17 thing to do is, you can say who can make this decision. 18 19 COMMISSIONER OLSON: I think -- would that be the 20 Director or --21 MS. BADA: Yeah, you could make it the -- or you 22 could make it the compliance officer, or you can leave it to all your district supervisors. But if you're worried 23 24 about them applying it differently, you can make it one 25 person.

1	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Why don't we make it this
2	decision shall be made by the Division Enforcement and
3	Compliance Manager or the Director
4	MS. BADA: Okay.
5	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: or their designees.
6	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, you said the Director,
7	because you could designate that to somebody.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: The Director or his designee
9	then.
10	MS. BADA: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Does that provide them any
12	MS. BADA: We can do that.
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. 1101, I don't have any
14	notes on it either.
15	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: My only notes were, again,
16	standards denying APD.
17	MS. BADA: We could do the same thing that we did
18	in the previous rule.
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Since the C-101 is
20	referenced
21	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, I don't know if you
22	need it in here, I don't see where it's denials.
23	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
24	COMMISSIONER OLSON: It's as if they deny it
25	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: It's taken care of there.

1	COMMISSIONER OLSON: It just says what you'll do.
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, 701. I do have Do we
3	need a definition of tract in 701 or somewhere?
4	MS. BADA: That was the one that you were talking
5	about Let's see, is that the one?
6	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Will Jones talked about a
7	change in
8	MS. BADA: Yeah.
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
10	COMMISSIONER OLSON: B(2).
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And I think I've got that.
12 -	MS. BADA: And I if you will provide that
13	well, if you guys are all in agreement with what he
14	suggested and will provide it to me
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Didn't Isn't that part of
16	what was
17	MS. BADA: Did Gail give this to you? This was
18	the stuff you had requested from Wayne.
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, those
20	MS. BADA: He wasn't sure if she had provided it.
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: This is when we get to
22	203
23	MS. BADA: That's the mechanical integrity.
24	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right. But Will had provided
25	some was going to provide some wording substantially to

```
1
     say in B(2) --
2
               MS. BADA:
                          Right --
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- the third line --
 3
               MS. BADA: -- what he was going to say, to each
 4
 5
     leasehold operator or other affected person, period, and
     then define affected person in this rule so that you don't
 6
 7
     have --
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right, and Will was going to
 8
 9
     provide that language.
               MS. BADA: I don't know that he --
10
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: I don't know that did.
11
                          I think he thought he had, because
               MS. BADA:
12
13
     they were sitting there talking about it. Anyway, get that
     written down.
14
15
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE:
                                  Okay.
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, I just had here, he
16
17
     had just -- the part he added after affected person, I
18
     don't if that's where it finally ended up.
19
                          Right.
               MS. BADA:
20
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: He said after person it said
21
     in any tract wholly --
22
               MS. BADA: -- wholly --
23
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- or partially --
24
               MS. BADA: -- or partially contained --
25
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- contained --
```

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MS. BADA: -- right.
 1
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- within one half mile.
 2
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- within one half mile --
 3
               MS. BADA:
                          Yeah.
 4
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- of the well, right --
 5
 6
               MS. BADA:
                          Okay.
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- as defined in
 7
     subparagraph A.
 8
 9
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: No, because the -- that
     reference was bad, because that reference talked about --
10
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
11
12
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- adjoining spacing
     units --
13
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: I know.
14
15
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- that was the --
16
               MS. BADA: Let me try wholly or --
17
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That's what he was going to
18
     try to -- to change.
19
               MS. BADA:
                          I think we can probably do that.
20
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE:
                                  Okay.
21
               MS. BADA: Wholly or partially --
22
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I had some comments --
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: And then this right here --
23
24
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- that they could never
25
     come out on the record --
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```
COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- within half a mile, comes
 1
     up after that.
 2
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- like this --
 3
               MS. BADA:
                          Yeah.
 4
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- rule appears to allow --
 5
               MS. BADA:
                          One half mile of --
 6
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- disposal of drilling
 7
     wastes into salt caverns without --
 8
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- of the well --
 9
               MS. BADA:
                          Okay.
10
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- hearing --
11
               MS. BADA: And then he was going to say -- then
12
     we were going to define affected person right after that.
13
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- and I wanted to somehow
14
     make sure that that couldn't happen, because under C(1), if
15
     the application is for administrative approval rather than
16
17
     for a hearing, details required in Form C-108, and I could
18
     never find Form C-108 to see if that would negate this kind
19
     of an application.
               MS. BADA: Well, I think the problem is, your
20
     forms are not adopted by rule, so you should really put
21
     what you want in the rule --
22
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Uh-huh.
23
               MS. BADA: -- and say it shall be included in the
24
25
            You should not refer to something that's not a rule.
     form.
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1	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I agree with you. But I'm
2	really concerned about the provisions for drilling disposal
3	wastes in salt caverns, because that was a big issue
4	several years back.
5	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, I don't think it it
6	may, but I don't think it would because of a I mean,
7	because of a difference that we're making here. It may be
8	something we need to address here while we've got this
9	(Ms. Bada left the room.)
10	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah, because it says or
11	any other medium into any reservoir
12	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Uh-huh.
13	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: which opens the door for
14	that kind of disposal.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Air, water any other medium
16	into any reservoir. See, that's the old part of the Rule.
17	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Would you say that again,
18	Jami, what you're seeing is the problem in there? I'm not
19	sure I'm following
20	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That this rule appears to
21	allow the disposal of drilling wastes into salt caverns
22	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
23	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: by administrative
24	approval
25	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.

1	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: rather than being
2	required to go to hearing.
3	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I see.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: We've got to be careful with
5	this one, because this could affect our UIC program.
6	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Uh-huh.
7	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, the injection of gas,
9	liquefied petroleum gas a permit for the injection of
10	gas permit for injection required, the injection of gas,
11	liquefied petroleum gas, air, water or any other medium
12	into any reservoir for the purpose of maintaining reservoir
13	pressure or for the purpose of secondary or other enhanced
14	recovery or for the storage or the injection into the
15	formation for the purpose of water disposal shall be
16	permitted only by order of the Division after notice and
17	hearing unless otherwise provided herein.
18	COMMISSIONER OLSON: So it doesn't seem like
19	waste would fall into one of those categories, as
20	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: No, it's water, could be
21	water.
22	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, but it
23	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: It's going to be fluid
24	enough to go into
25	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right, but then it's it's

```
for the -- it's a certain purpose --
 1
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Uh-huh.
 2
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- isn't it? Well, but
 3
     it's, Or for the purpose --
 4
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY:
 5
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, I got you.
 6
 7
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Florene, do we have this room
     Monday, or is there --
 8
               MS. DAVIDSON: I don't know, I can go upstairs
 9
     and check.
10
11
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. I quess you can't check
12
     my calendar either, can you?
               MS. DAVIDSON: Yeah, I can check it. I can't do
13
     anything to it, but I can check it.
14
15
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, see if I've got --
16
               (Ms. Bada re-entered the room.)
17
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- for Monday.
               MS. DAVIDSON: Okay.
18
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Cheryl, do you see the
19
20
     problem?
21
               (Ms. Davidson left the room.)
22
               MS. BADA: No, but I'm not technical enough to
     know, so explain it to me.
23
24
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY:
                                     Several years ago, there
25
     was a big push by a Texas company wanting to inject
```

1	drilling wastes into salt caverns.
2	MS. BADA: Okay.
3	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: There is no prohibition of
4	administrative approval of that kind of an application.
5	MS. BADA: What I would suggest, since we haven't
6	proposed that, is that the Division do a rule specifically,
7	just one line, to actually do that, if that's a concern.
8	But there's no testimony on the
9	COMMISSIONER OLSON: There's no testimony, no.
10	MS. BADA: and it wasn't noticed
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Wasn't noticed.
12	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
13	MS. BADA: so I think it would be a good idea,
14	do a rule to do that.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, at some point in the
16	future. Okay. Does that satisfy
17	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: As long as it's taken care
18	of in the future.
19	MS. BADA: And it shouldn't take much. I mean,
20	it's a one-line prohibition, so
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: So are there any other
22	comments on that rather extensive Rule 701?
23	We're going to go ahead and address Will's
24	concerns with the addition of the phrase, in any tract
25	wholly or partially contained within one half mile for a

1	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Oh, okay, there was no
2	testimony on Section H, it's just language change?
3	MS. BADA: Yeah, there's nothing substantive
4	that's changed in that. It's just all formatting. I'll
5	make myself a note here on the rule to prohibit injection
6	of
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay
8	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Administrative objection.
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: what about Rule 1104?
10	MS. BADA: administrative.
11	COMMISSIONER OLSON: or approval of injection.
12	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I have no notes.
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I have no notes on 1104
14	either.
15	Bill?
16	MS. BADA: Let me look at that.
17	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 1104, no.
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, so we'll go to 1115. I
19	have, Jami has question.
20	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Not
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Oh, I'm sorry, not 1115, 100.
22	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay, there was going to be
23	language inserted for $A(3)$ no, A B , $B(1)$, the
24	applicant is not currently in good standing
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Currently compliant with

_	010
1	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Rule X?
3	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
4	MS. BADA: Did we do 1104 already?
5	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
6	MS. BADA: Okay.
7	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: And its title would be, the
8	Division may deny registration if as a well operator.
9	COMMISSIONER OLSON: as a well operator,
10	yes
11	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yes, okay.
12	COMMISSIONER OLSON: that was a
13	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: a rule yeah.
14	MS. BADA: Okay, and then you wanted to do the 25
15	percent?
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yes.
17	MS. BADA: Okay.
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That's the other place that I
19	was looking for.
20	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Is that and it would read
21	that if number 1 would be, the applicant is not
22	compliant with
23	MS. BADA: Yeah.
24	COMMISSIONER OLSON: rule whatever, 37 or
25	whatever it is.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Do you all -- This five 1 percent is going to come up in the solid -- in the solid 2 waste management rules too. We're going to -- it's in 3 there currently at five percent, a similar provision. 4 remember when that comes to us in that airplane analogy 5 6 that Bill was using. COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah, it hasn't been --7 8 MS. BADA: Mark, is there a way for someone to check with PRC and Secretary of State, are they actually on 9 10 record, or is it just an SEC filing for your offset ownership interest. 11 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: No. 12 13 MS. BADA: It would be really nice to know what we could actually access. 14 15 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Partners have to register at the Secretary of State, and the PRC has the record on 16 17 corporations. Or maybe vice-versa, I forget which is 18 which. But it is public information available if it's 19 public corporation. 20 MS. BADA: Okay. 21 COMMISSIONER OLSON: But not interest owners. 22 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I guess they don't -- well --23 MS. BADA: -- I was going to check --24 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- that don't look good. 25 (Ms. Davidson re-entered the room.)

1	MS. BADA: for that rule.
2	MS. DAVIDSON: Porter Hall is available, and your
3	calendar is free.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: All right, if we need it.
5	Okay, so you were saying ? I'm sorry.
6	MS. BADA: I said just when you do that rule you
7	might direct whoever's drafting the rule to go check that
8	out before it gets filed.
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
10	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, the other thing with
11	the other rule is, there might be a reason why that rule
12	needs more scrutiny than others in terms of the interest
13	owners'
14	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
15	COMMISSIONER OLSON: it's a potential to
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, Rule 1115, finally.
17	MS. BADA: Let me circle that.
18	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Oh, I think I had a typo
19	here on 100, on the it looks like under F(2).
20	MS. BADA: Okay, all right.
21	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I think it should be an
22	operator shall apply, instead of an operator applies. It's
23	consistent with all the other language that was in here.
24	MS. BADA: Okay. Shall apply.
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, now 1115?

1	MS. BADA: Yeah, okay.
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, I don't have any notes.
3	Do you have anything?
4	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: No, just something of
5	interest.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, so Rule 101. I have,
7	Bill 01, question mark, and automatic lease on B. Does
8	anybody know what I was trying to say?
9	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Well, we've figured out the
10	automatic list by saying that all financial assurances go
11	on the website.
12	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
13	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: And then we do not delete
14	language privately owned or state owned
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
16	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: up at the top.
17	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: This okay, okay.
18	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, this is where we're
20	going back to the exclusion of federal bonding. I mean
21	bonding on renting to the state on federal lands.
22	Anything else on that page?
23	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yes, looking at just in that
24	first paragraph of A, I noticed this in a series of other
25	spots too, farther back, but it talks about because I

1	think the intent of what the Division was talking about was
2	also the site remediation, and I guess at the end of that
3	paragraph A where it talks about conditioned that the well
4	be plugged and abandoned and the site restored or
5	remediated, that language is used in some other spots, but
6	it doesn't appear at all places; sometimes it just says
7	plugged and abandoned.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And the site restored or
9	remediated.
10	MS. BADA: Which word do you want to use,
11	restored or remediated?
12	COMMISSIONER OLSON: They use both, because they
13	said here restoring and remediating the well site. That's
14	what it it was
15	MS. BADA: Do you want to use both?
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I'd just use both, I guess,
17	because that to be consistent with what the Division had
18	already approved.
19	MS. BADA: Do you want me to do a word search
20	through the rules and
21	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I can yeah, you can I
22	can point out a couple spots I show
23	MS. BADA: Okay.
24	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I found them. The other
25	ones I found were on the on the next page on G

```
1
               MS. BADA:
                          Okay.
 2
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- and G(1) --
 3
               MS. BADA: Okay.
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- in the third line, after
 4
 5
     abandoned.
               MS. BADA:
 6
                          Okay.
 7
               COMMISSIONER OLSON:
                                   Oh no, other G.
               MS. BADA: Oh, through G.
 8
 9
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Through G, uh-huh, right
     there after abandoned.
10
11
               MS. BADA: Okay.
12
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: And while you're there on
     that G, that may --
13
               MS. BADA: Are you going to --
14
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- get changed to shall.
15
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Should be a shall too.
16
17
               MS. BADA: Okay.
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: I think that was OCD
18
19
     testimony.
20
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, and F has the -- F(1)
21
     has the same -- new F(1) has the same problem.
22
     Division may accept irrevocable letters -- it shall -- it
23
     says. Maybe the Division shall...
24
               MS. BADA: Uh --
25
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE:
                                  Okay.
```

```
COMMISSIONER OLSON: Wouldn't that be a may?
 1
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE:
                                 Yeah.
 2
                          That's a -- probably a may, because
 3
               MS. BADA:
 4
     you may not like the --
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: You may not like what
 5
     they --
 6
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, it looks like I caught
 7
 8
     the wrong thing on the testimony.
               Okay, anything else?
 9
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, then again there's a
10
     couple more of those on -- in -- is that H(1)?
11
               MS. BADA: Yeah, it should be plugged and
12
13
     abandoned and the site --
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, and eight -- there's a
14
     whole series of them in there.
15
               MS. BADA:
                          Okay, I'll --
16
17
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: There's like one, two,
18
     three, four -- I see like four of them, it looks like.
19
               MS. BADA: Okay, all right.
20
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: And -- maybe five, it looks
21
     like, five of them I see.
22
               MS. BADA: Okay, I'll circle that.
23
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: I saw one --
24
               MS. BADA:
                          Plugging.
25
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- right there --
```

```
MS. BADA: Do we want to say plugging and --
1
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- there's another one
 2
 3
     there.
               MS. BADA: -- abandon, or do we just want to say
 4
     plugged?
 5
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: They use plug and abandon in
 6
 7
     that --
               MS. BADA: Yeah, so -- Okay.
 8
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: There's one up here too,
 9
     right there --
10
11
               MS. BADA: Okay, all right.
12
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- after abandoned.
               MS. BADA: Okay. There's several, we'll make
13
     sure we use --
14
15
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, there's --
               MS. BADA: -- the same word throughout.
16
17
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- about five of them in
     through there.
18
19
               MS. BADA: Okay.
20
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Sometime it was restore, I
     think other ones it was --
21
22
               MS. BADA: -- plugged and abandoned --
23
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- restored, it was in past
24
     tense.
25
               MS. BADA:
                          Okay --
```

1	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Sometimes it's
2	MS. BADA: I will check.
3	COMMISSIONER OLSON: All right.
4	MS. BADA: Okay.
5	COMMISSIONER OLSON: That was all I had.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Rule 7(T), as in tango.
7	I was I think Gail's wording on the and reasoning
8	behind the differentiating between temporary abandonment
9	and approved temporary abandonment status was pretty valid
10	to me. I realize that industry did not like it.
11	MS. BADA: But the statute is what the statute
12	is.
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
14	MS. BADA: Uh-huh.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: So I don't see any problem
16	with $7(T) 7(T)(2)$. And $7(A)$ is, you know, the other
17	half of that problem.
18	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Which brings us to Rule 203,
20	which is the one that we have the problem with the
21	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: external MITs.
22	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah mechanical integrity
23	tests.
24	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right, with all annuluses
25	with annuluses, not just the

1	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
2	COMMISSIONER OLSON: internal.
3	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And I think we've got some
4	proposed language in there.
5	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Was that admitted as
6	evidence, then, or what?
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: No, but we can
8	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Okay.
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: we can examine I mean,
10	there was evidence that they would present
11	Okay, starting with B(2), the Division shall not
12	approve temporary abandonment until the operator furnishes
13	evidence demonstrating that such well's casing and
14	cementing programs are mechanically sound and in such
15	condition as to prevent (a), (b), (c) and (d).
16	And the change appears to have been casing and
17	cementing programs, casing and cementing programs, are
18	mechanically sound and in such condition as to prevent
19	So here's here is where we start talking about
20	the cement bond logs, the casing and cementing programs are
21	mechanically sound in such condition as to prevent and
22	the same (a), (b), (c) and (d). So that part is the
23	addition of the cementing program
24	MS. BADA: Okay, can I stop you and ask you why
25	you feel you can consider that. Given it's a change that

wasn't noticed in the requirement -- you know, the basic rules, it has to be a logical outgrowth of what was proposed, so I need to have you explain why you believe that to be the case.

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CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: The inspection of the casing and the integrity of the seal against external migration of fluids is a logical outgrowth of the requirement that the casing be sound and have -- and the casing system have enough integrity to prevent the migration of fluids between formations.

It is -- I mean, it is a natural part of the same system. When we're talking about the casing and cementing program, they're always spoken of together, because they're always a similar -- I mean, they are always a system designed to prevent the migration of fluids between formations.

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: And I think the testimony from both Wayne and Jack showed their concerns, and my direct questions of what can we do, what do we have for that external soundness of -- and prevention of channels?

COMMISSIONER OLSON: And not just the casing?

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Right.

COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.

MS. BADA: Okay. All right, I'll let you go on.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.

25

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: That's why I gave Wayne 1 such a hard time --2 (Laughter) 3 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- right on the record. 4 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, the next one is (3), the 5 addition of (3) right under (d). The operator shall 6 demonstrate both internal and external mechanical integrity 7 pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2), of Subsection C of 8 19.15.4.203 NMAC. 19.15.4.203 NMAC, subsection (c), 9 methods of demonstrating mechanical integrity. 10 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay. 11 12 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And for the same reasons as noted above, again, the casing and cementing program are 13 part of a system designed to prevent the flow of fluids 14 between strata and formations. 15 And C, demonstrating internal casing program 16 integrity. Do we need "program" there? Demonstrating 17 internal casing integrity. 18 COMMISSIONER OLSON: I don't think so. 19 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And then again, that was part 20 of the original -- well, when they say casing integrity, 21 we're simply differentiating between internal and external, 22 23 which is all part of the phrase casing integrity, which was --24 25 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- what was noticed. 1 And then number (2), the Division may approve the 2 following method of demonstrating external casing program 3 integrity for wells to be placed on approved temporary 4 abandonment status. The author -- The operator may use the 5 results of the temperature or noise log or cement records 6 verified by recent cement bond logs approved by the 7 Division or other methods approved by EPA specified at 40 8 9 CFR 146.8 for determination of conduits of fluid movement out of the injection zone. 10 (b), The operator may use other methods approved 11 by the EPA as specified in 40 CFR 146.8 for determination 12 of conduits of fluid movement out of the injection zone. 13 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Question. When we look at 14 15 that, aren't cement bond logs temperature based? 16 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Not all of them, no. A cement 17 bond log is a sonic log -- well, the acoustic logs --COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah. 18 19 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- and they ring the casing to 20 see if it rings --21 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay. 22 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- whereas if it's got a cement sheath it won't ring as freely --23 COMMISSIONER BAILEY: 24 25 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- whereas if the cement is

۱, ۱	not properly bonded it rings
1	not properly bonded, it rings.
2	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay, the one I was
3	familiar with was temperature-related.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, but those are those
5	cement logs are used when you first
6	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Uh-huh
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: set the casing
8	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: which means that
9	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: and
10	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: this was inappropriate
11	for
12	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
13	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: something five years.
14	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: The operator may use log or
15	bond log approved by the Division (b). 2(a). First
16	of all will be following methods demonstrating the
17	operator may use other methods Okay, it's just giving
18	you an alternative. If they've changed to 40 CFR you can
19	have the alternative.
20	And finally under (5), C(5), the Division may
21	approve or require other methods in order to demonstrate
22	that the method will satisfy the requirements of Paragraph
23	(2), Subsection B.
24	The Division may approve or require other
25	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: tests

1	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: tests and methods, in order
2	to demonstrate that the test that the method will
3	satisfy the requirements of Paragraph (2), Subsection B.
4	Paragraph (2), Subsection B.
5	MS. BADA: Let me look at and see if
6	COMMISSIONER OLSON: That's about as
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: That doesn't address the
8	question we had about the multiple annulus either.
9	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh. I think that was
10	Wayne's recommendation, that we have integrity testing of
11	all annuluses.
12	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yes.
13	MS. BADA: Because what we're trying to say here
14	in (5) is that you can approve other methods if they can
15	demonstrate that it will satisfy the requirements of
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
17	MS. BADA: paragraph (2). Is that what we're
18	intending? Okay. Why don't we say the Division may
19	approve other methods
20	COMMISSIONER OLSON: that satisfy
21	MS. BADA: proposed by the operator
22	proposes
23	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Sonic log was what I was
24	trying to
25	MS. BADA: if the operator

COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Okay MS. BADA: demonstrates COMMISSIONER BAILEY: used out in the field was the MS. BADA: that the method will satisfy the requirements of is that That works. COMMISSIONER BAILEY: But it also CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, if they were pumping into yeah. COMMISSIONER OLSON: I just want to see this, because I was having hard following that before. Let's see. Internal and external internal is here, external is here. Okay. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: But it doesn't say anything about the annulus. COMMISSIONER OLSON: It doesn't say anything about other annulus itself. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: C(1), (2) MS. BADA: How would you test those? CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: C(1) and C(2). C(1) COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, that would be an internal casing integrity, right? CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Shall not approve Okay, approve temporary abandonment. Approve temporary	1	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: just some tools to
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23 internal casing integrity, right? 24 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Shall not approve Okay,	21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: C(1) and C(2). C(1)
CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Shall not approve Okay,	22	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Well, that would be an
	23	internal casing integrity, right?
approve temporary abandonment. Approve temporary	24	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Shall not approve Okay,
	25	approve temporary abandonment. Approve temporary

abandonment status. The Division may place any well in approved temporary abandonment status for a period of up to five years. Prior to the expiration of any approved temporary abandonment -- status, the operator shall return the well to beneficial use under a plan the Division approves, permanently plug and abandon said well or apply for a new approval to temporary -- temporarily abandon the well, okay.

Requests for approval and permit. Any operator seeking approval for temporary abandonment shall submit a Form C-103, sundry notices or reports on wells, a notice of intent to --

COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- seek.

abandonment status for the well describing the proposed temporary abandonment procedure to be used, okay, for the well. A notice -- and a notice -- Jesus. And a notice of intent to seek approved temporary abandonment status for the well describing the proposed temporary abandonment procedure to be used.

The operator shall not commence any work until approved by the Division. Until what is approved by the Division? Until --

COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- a proposed procedure -- CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Seek. Any operator seeking

1	approval for temporary abandonment Is that temporary
2	abandonment status?
3	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I don't think so.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: An operator seeking approval
5 .	for
6	MS. BADA: Let's look at
7	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: temporary abandonment
8	MS. BADA: the definition. Hang on. No,
9	because temporary abandonment shall be the status of a well
10	that is inactive. So no, you wouldn't want to repeat that.
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
12	MS. BADA: You just want to say temporary
13	abandonment.
14	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: But do we need to say approved
15	temporary abandonment?
16	MS. BADA: Yeah.
17	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: temporary abandonment,
18	shall submit on Form C-103, sundry notices and reports
19	shall submit
20	MS. BADA: a notice of intent
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: shall submit
22	COMMISSIONER OLSON: There's a comma there.
23	MS. BADA: Yeah, because sundry There's a
24	comma right after 103, and then right after sundry notices
25	and reports on wells, comma, a notice of intent.

A notice of intent to CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: 1 temporarily -- to seek approved temporary abandonment 2 3 status for the well described -- for the well, describing the proposed temporary abandonment procedure to be used. 4 5 MS. BADA: Actually probably don't want status, 6 because temporary abandonment is defined to include -- to be a status. 7 COMMISSIONER OLSON: 8 Uh-huh. 9 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. So strike status there. 10 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Shall give 24 hours' 11 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. notice to the appropriate district office of the Division 12 before work actually begins. How about before beginning 13 work? 14 15 MS. BADA: Okay. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. The Division shall not 16 17 approve temporary abandonment status until the operator 18 furnishes evidence demonstrating that such well's casing 19 and cementing programs are mechanically sound and in such 20 condition as to prevent -- casing and cementing programs --21 What would you put instead of cementing programs? 22 Casing and cement? Shall demonstrate both internal and 23 external --24 MS. BADA: Could you say casing and cementing are 25 mechanically sound?

```
COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, that's what I'm -- so
1
     it would be, furnishes evidence demonstrating that the
2
     well's casing and cement is mechanically sound.
 3
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- and cement --
 4
 5
               MS. BADA: -- mechanically sound, okay.
 6
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- and cement are mechanically
 7
     sound.
 8
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Does that sound right?
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah.
 9
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Is cement mechanically
10
     sound --
11
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah, well --
12
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: -- or physically sound?
13
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Mechanically and physically
14
15
     sound?
               MS. BADA: Yeah.
16
17
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.
18
               MS. BADA: Yeah.
19
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, the operator shall
20
     demonstrate both internal and external mechanical
21
     integrity, pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) --
               MS. BADA: Where are we at now?
22
23
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, Okay, okay, now it's
     beginning to make sense. We're in (3) in the --
24
25
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Uh-huh.
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MS. BADA: Okay. 1 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- the new provision. 2 MS. BADA: All right. 3 COMMISSIONER OLSON: New (3). 4 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, the operator shall 5 demonstrate internal and external mechanical integrity, 6 pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3). Okay. 7 The operator shall submit a --8 COMMISSIONER OLSON: Do you want to just say of 9 all strings? 10 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah -- the Division may 11 approve the following -- internal casing, mechanical 12 13 integrity, wells to be placed -- the operator may set a 14 cast-iron bridge plug within 100 feet of the -- fluid --15 surface pressure, with pressure drop of not more than 10 percent -- over 30 minutes, instead of four -- and a 16 retrievable bridge plug or packer to within 100 feet of the 17 uppermost perforation or production casing shoe, test the 18 well to 500 pounds per square inch, with a pressure drop of 19 20 not greater than -- over 30 minutes again. 21 The Division may approve the following -- Okay. 22 COMMISSIONER OLSON: This doesn't address the --23 I don't know how you do that. Doesn't address the other annuluses. 24

Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE:

25

1	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Isn't there standard
2	language that the examiners use for injection approvals at
3	a hearing? I mean, it seems to me that there are very
4	standard paragraphs that they use for filling the annulus
5	with inert fluid and pressure testing, blah, blah, blah.
6	Can't that standard language be inserted, and we can direct
7	the attorney to research that and
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
9	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: put it in for us?
10	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, what we want to do is to
11	test all surface-accessible annuluses annuli?
12	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
13	MS. BADA: If you want to just meet Monday
14	morning, and you'll know what you want to say by then.
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Do you want to come back for a
16	short period of time Monday?
17	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I wouldn't I don't know
18	what the standard language is, myself, so
19	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: We'll pull it
20	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah.
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: we'll make sure.
22	There are a few more Florene, is there
23	anything else that we have to
24	MS. DAVIDSON: There's two de novo cases that
25	need to be continued.

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1	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, why don't we just
2	continue the whole hearing until Monday, and we'll do
3	that
4	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Sure, uh-huh. We're almost
5	done.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Well, this we need to get
7	this right.
8	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: We need to research that
9	one.
10	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Okay.
11	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Yeah. So what do you say
12	What do you say. We're going to
13	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Can we finish the remaining
14	two and just leave that piece?
15	MS. BADA: There's nothing
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I don't think we have
17	anything
18	MS. BADA: I'm looking to see if you have
19	anything at 201 or 1103.
20	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: So 203 [sic] is the
21	COMMISSIONER OLSON: 201 first. I don't have
22	anything on 201.
23	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I didn't have anything on 201
24	either.
25	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I don't either.

1	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: And 1103, the same story.
2	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Same story.
3	COMMISSIONER OLSON: I had one thing where the
4	same thing again about
5	MS. BADA: plugged and abandoned?
6	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Yeah, about after the no,
7	but it's here after the in
8	MS. BADA: Oh, I see.
9	COMMISSIONER OLSON: (2), A(2), it talks about
10	the number of sacks of cement and depths of plugs
11	MS. BADA: Okay, and you want
12	COMMISSIONER OLSON: and the other thing would
13	be restoration or remediation of the well site should be
14	included as part of the report.
15	MS. BADA: Okay, right.
16	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Right, restoration and
17	remediation of the
18	MS. BADA: Okay, I have one question I need to
19	before we leave. We have a question about the reference to
20	the form. Did we resolve that?
21	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Is that the C-108?
22	MS. BADA: Yeah.
23	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yeah. The more I think
24	about that, the more You can't have as Cheryl said,
25	you can't have a rule depending on what the form says. The

1	form has to be dependent on the rule.
2	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right.
3	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: I agree with that.
4	COMMISSIONER OLSON: Is that in Let's see.
5	MS. BADA: I can't remember which rule that was.
6	COMMISSIONER OLSON: It should be in 701, isn't
7	it? For injection?
8	COMMISSIONER BAILEY: Yup, paragraph C.
9	MS. BADA: Why don't we get a copy of Form C-108
10	and bring it for Monday, and then we can actually list what
11	you want in the rule?
12	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. So, madame Counsel
13	MS. BADA: We need a copy of Form C-108, and then
14	you wanted the requirements for
15	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: testing of external
16	annuluses on injection wells.
17	MS. BADA: Okay. Is there a place it's already
18	listed, like EPA rules or
19	COMMISSIONER OLSON: It would be in a
20	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: It would be in the UIC rules.
21	MS. BADA: Okay.
22	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: We'll check those. Okay.
23	MS. BADA: So those two things we
24	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: At this time we're going to
25	adjourn for the evening and continue this case until Monday

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morning at -- 8:30?
 1
               COMMISSIONER BAILEY: As early as you want.
                                                             Ι
 2
 3
     get there at 7:00.
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: What time do you start?
 4
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: Any time, I'm here. I'm
 5
     here at about that time --
 6
               MS. BADA: Why don't we say --
 7
               COMMISSIONER OLSON: -- all week long.
 8
 9
               MS. BADA: -- 8:30? That will give us time to --
10
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Right. We're going to
     continue Cause Number 13,564 until 8:30 Monday morning.
11
12
     Monday is the -- would you believe, I can't read -- the
13
     17th of October.
14
               (Off the record at 6:17 p.m.)
15
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF SANTA FE)

I, Steven T. Brenner, Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing transcript of proceedings before the Oil Conservation Commission was reported by me; that I transcribed my notes; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of this matter.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL October 27th, 2005.

STEVEN T. BRENNER

CCR No. 7

My commission expires: October 16th, 2006