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:

APPLICATION OF THE NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION FOR REPEAL OF EXISTING RULE 50 CONCERNING PITS AND BELOW GRADE TANKS AND ADOPTION OF A NEW RULE GOVERNING PITS, BELOW GRADE TANKS, CLOSED LOOP SYSTEMS AND OTHER ALTERNATIVE METHODS TO THE FOREGOING, AND AMENDING OTHER RULES TO MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES; STATEWIDE

CASE NO. 14,015

ORIGINAL

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSION HEARING

BEFORE: MARK E. FESMIRE, CHAIRMAN JAMI BAILEY, COMMISSIONER

RECEIVED

Volume I - October 22nd, 2007

Santa Fe, New Mexico

This matter came on for hearing before the Oil Conservation Commission, MARK E. FESMIRE, Chairman, on Thursday, October 22nd, 2007, 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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APPEARANCES

FOR THE COMMISSION:

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FOR THE DIVISION:

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Assistant General Counsel
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
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FOR NEW MEXICO OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION; CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY; DUGAN PRODUCTION CORPORATION; and ENERGEN RESOURCES CORPORATION; and an INDUSTRY COMMITTEE comprised of BP America Production Company, Inc.; Benson-Montin-Greer Drilling Corporation; Bowling Enterprises, Ltd.; Burlington Resources Oil and Gas Company; Chesapeake Energy Corporation; Chevron USA, Inc.; ConocoPhillips Company; Devon Production Company; Dugan Production Corporation; Energen Resources Corporation; Marathon Oil Company; Marbob Energy Corporation; Merrion Oil & Gas Corporation; Occidental Permian, which includes OXY USA, Inc., and OXY USA WTP Limited Partnership; Samson Resources Company; J.D. Simmons, Inc.; Williams Production Company, LLC; XTO Energy, Inc.; and Yates Petroleum Corporation:

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Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2208
By: WILLIAM F. CARR

(Continued...)

APPEARANCES (Continued)

FOR CONTROLLED RECOVERY, INC.:

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FOR NEW MEXICO OIL AND GAS ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT:

New Mexico Environmental Law Center 1405 Luisa Street, Suite 5 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505 BY: ERIC D. JANTZ

FOR NEW MEXICO CITIZENS FOR CLEAN AIR AND WATER:

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* * *

ALSO PRESENT:

MARVIN BURROWS
John H. Hendrix Corporation

CAREN COWAN

New Mexico Cattle Growers Association

DAN DOLAN
Allstate Environmental Services, LLC

(Continued...)

ALSO PRESENT (Continued):

JACK DUFFEY AKOMA Pit Lining Co.

KARIN FOSTER IPANM

REESE FULLERTON
Deputy Secretary
NM Department of Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources

RICK GASSER WT Plastics

TIM W. GUM
District Supervisor
Artesia District Office (District 2), NMOCD

DAVE HENARD City of Carlsbad

RACHEL JANKOWITZ

New Mexico Game and Fish Department

BRAD JONES
Environmental Bureau, NMOCD

GWEN LACHELT
Oil and Gas Accountability Project

MARK J. LARSON Larson & Associates

LEONARD LOWE NMOCD

KENNETH R. MARSH Controlled Recovery, Inc.

EDWIN E. MARTIN
Environmental Bureau, NMOCD

LUKE OTERO
AKOMA Pit Lining Co.

(Continued...)

ALSO PRESENT (Continued):

WAYNE PRICE Environmental Bureau Chief, NMOCD

STEPHANIE REID New Mexico Oil and Gas Association

LARRY ROYBAL State Land Office

JOSÉ DANIEL SANCHEZ Compliance and Enforcement Manager, NMOCD

SONNY SWAZO Assistant General Counsel, NMOCD

GLEN VON GONTEN Senior Hydrologist, OCD

* * *

WHEREUPON, the following proceedings were had at 9:00 a.m.:

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Let's go ahead and start. At this time we'll call this special meeting of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission to order. Let the record reflect that it is nine o'clock a.m. in Porter Hall on Monday, October 22nd.

The sole purpose of this meeting is to consider

Case Number 14,015, the Application of the New Mexico Oil

Conservation Division for repeal of existing Rule 50

concerning pits and below grade tanks and adoption of a new rule governing pits, below grade tanks, closed loop systems and other alternative methods to the foregoing, and amending other rules to make conforming changes; statewide.

At this time the record should reflect that

Commissioners Bailey and Fesmire are present. Commissioner

Olson is not present, however two Commissioners do make up

a quorum under the law. We will therefore continue with

the meeting.

And at this time we will ask for the appearance of counsel:

MR. BROOKS: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Bailey,
I'm David Brooks, of the Energy, Minerals and Natural
Resources Department, appearing for the Oil Conservation
Division.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Carr?

MR. CARR: May it please the Commission, my name is William F. Carr with the Santa Fe office of Holland and Hart, L.L.P. We represent the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association. And in case you have not met their new Director of Governmental Affairs, she's with me here today, Stephanie Reed. She started the first of the month and is now the person to whom I report.

I also am entering our appearance for the Industry Committee, and I'm appearing with Eric L. Hiser who you know, who is with the firm Jorden, Bischoff and Hiser in Scottsdale.

As the Commission is aware, the Industry

Committee is comprised of a number of companies who are
impacted by the proposal, and with your permission I'd like
to identify them. They are: BP America Production Company,
Inc.; Benson-Montin-Greer Drilling Corporation; Bowling
Enterprises, Ltd.; Burlington Resources Oil and Gas

Company; Chesapeake Energy Corporation; Chevron USA, Inc.;
ConocoPhillips Company; Devon Production Company; Dugan

Production Corporation; Energen Resources Corporation;
Marathon Oil Company; Marbob Energy Corporation; Merrion
Oil & Gas Corporation; Occidental Permian, which includes

OXY USA, Inc., and OXY USA WTP Limited Partnership; Samson

Resources Company; J.D. Simmons, Inc.; Williams Production

Company, LLC; XTO Energy, Inc.; and Yates Petroleum 1 2 Corporation. That's the Industry Committee. 3 I also would like to separately enter appearances 4 for ConocoPhillips Company, Dugan Production Corporation 5 and Energen Resources Corporation, because these companies 6 have expressed an interest in providing testimony in 7 8 addition to that being provided by the Industry Committee. 9 This afternoon we'll file written proposed 10 both experts and industry representatives. 11 12

modifications. We'll be calling people to support those, modifications have been adopted by the Oil and Gas Association.

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And with your permission, I would request that I be allowed to defer an opening statement until the hearing actually commences in November. I know you'd like to hear from me today, but I would prefer to defer that until November if it meets with your approval.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Brooks, would you have any objection to that?

MR. BROOKS: No objection, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Would any of the other attorneys who haven't yet entered an appearance have an objection to that?

> MS. BELIN: No objection.

1	MR. JANTZ: No objection.
2	MR. MOFFETT: No objection.
3	MS. FOSTER: No objection.
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: There appearing to be no
5	objection, Mr. Carr, we'll allow you to defer your opening
6	statement till the beginning of your case.
7	MR. CARR: Thank you, sir.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ms. Foster?
9	MS. FOSTER: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman, Madame
10	Commissioner. My name is Karin Foster and I'm here today
11	representing the Independent Petroleum Association of New
12	Mexico.
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Who is next?
14	MR. MOFFETT: Mike Moffett with Huffaker and
15	Moffett on behalf of CRI. We'd also like to defer opening
16	statement.
17	MR. JANTZ: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Bailey, my
18	name is Eric Jantz. I'm with the New Mexico Environmental
19	Law Center in Santa Fe, and I'm here on behalf of the Oil
20	and Gas Accountability Project.
21	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Lettie?
22	MS. BELIN: Lettie Belin with Belin and Sugarman.
23	I'm here on behalf of New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air and
24	Water.
25	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Are there any other attorneys

who wish to enter an appearance at this time? 1 Okay, the first order of business probably is a 2 3 housekeeping matter. Mr. Brooks, how many witnesses do you intend to 4 present and how long do you think it will take? 5 MR. BROOKS: Mr. Chairman, I really wasn't 6 prepared to answer that question today. Let's see, we have 7 Mr. Price, Mr. Hansen, Brad Jones, Mr. Chavez -- We know 8 we'll have four witnesses. We may have one more. 9 10 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, and I want --MR. BROOKS: Oh, I forgot Mr. von Gonten. 11 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Five witnesses? 12 MR. BROOKS: We have five witnesses. We may have 13 one more. 14 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: This is just for planning 15 purposes, so I --16 17 MR. BROOKS: I really have --18 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- won't hold you to that. 19 MR. BROOKS: At this point I really have very 20 little idea how long it will take, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to furnish the Commission with that information by 21 next week, by the time when we file our opening statements, 22 and we will include that in that information, but we have 23 not timed anything with that degree of precision at this 24 point. 25

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, Mr. Carr, same question. 1 2 And again, I won't hold you to it. This is just for 3 planning. MR. CARR: Mr. Chairman, at this time the 4 Industry Committee intends to call Dr. Daniel B. Stevens, 5 Dr. Ben Thomas and Dr. Bruce Buchanan. Those will be, I 6 7 believe the experts. We have at this point in time indications that 8 9 four members of the industry representing individual 10 companies may also want to appear and present testimony. Again, I'm not able to tell you how long, and there may be 11 12 additions to that group when we meet today and tomorrow in Albuquerque with our experts. But we will be able to, I 13 14 think, clearly define that when we file the prehearing 15 statement next Monday. 16 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Ms. Foster? MS. FOSTER: Mr. Chairman, yes, I intend to call 17 18 Mr. Sam Small as the witness, plus four members of 19 industry. 20 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Mr. Moffett? MR. MOFFETT: We have not identified witnesses 21 yet, Mr. Chairman. 22 23 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Do you think you will be presenting witnesses? 24 25 MR. MOFFETT: I'm not sure at this time.

1 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Mr. Jantz?

MR. JANTZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. OGAP will be presenting two witnesses. We estimate the time probably wouldn't be more than three to four hours, inclusive of cross-examination.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ms. Belin?

MS. BELIN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, we will be presenting the testimony of Dr. Neeper, and I know he has about 50 exhibits but I don't know at this time how long it will take.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Boy, that was informative.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Brooks, do you wish to give your opening statement at this time?

MR. BROOKS: Mr. Chairman, yes, I would like that opportunity.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Proceed.

MR. BROOKS: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Bailey, ladies and gentlemen, we are here to follow up on a long history. The New Mexico Oil Conservation Division first began regulating pits in, I believe it was 1958. So we're right -- getting right close to 50 years of gradually tightening the Rules, which in the first 50 years of the oil industry in New Mexico did not exist, and then existed

in a very small area and have gradually increased to a large part of the State. And we're going to ask your Honors to increase them to the entire state, which require, among other things, that all pits used for wastes and process fluids in the oil and gas industry be lined. That's just one of our objectives.

What we're basically trying to do in this proceeding is bring pits within the intention and spirit of the provision of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, better known as RCRA, which says that any solid waste management practice or disposal of solid waste or hazardous waste which constitutes open dumping is prohibited.

A pit is simply, ladies and gentlemen, an open dump. An open dump is defined in RCRA as any facility or site where solid waste is disposed of, which is not a sanitary landfill, which meets the criteria promulgated in this Act, or which is not a facility for disposal of hazardous waste.

Now we recognize that oil and gas process waste is exempt from certain provisions of RCRA. But it's only exempt from hazardous waste provisions of RCRA, it is not exempt from those provisions of RCRA which require management of that waste, and that includes the prohibition against an open dump.

Not it is not the responsibility, of course, of this Commission to enforce federal law. As a matter of law it's not, and this Commission is not under any contract or agreement with EPA to do that.

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But the United States Congress, in enacting this provision, has enacted a law which applies to all kinds of waste that it must be managed and that it must be properly managed. And in directing EPA how to distinguish those facilities that are proper for disposal of solid waste -- and we're talking about solid waste, and I'm steering clear of hazardous waste because the wastes in the oil and gas industry are exempt from the hazardous waste rules. We're talking about disposal of solid waste.

Congress has directed EPA that at a minimum such criteria, the criteria that it adopts for disposal facilities for solid waste, shall provide that a facility may be classified as not an open dump only if there is -- and this is what is important -- no reasonable probability of adverse effects on health or the environment from disposal of solid waste at such facility.

In other words, the spirit and intent of RCRA is not to manage these solid waste disposal facilities so that they don't just obviously cause a problem, it's to manage them so that there is no reasonable probability of adverse effects on human health or the environment.

Now as I say, there's no legal obligation for this Commission to enforce RCRA. But let us see where the ball is with regard to oil and gas waste.

When Congress enacted RCRA, Congress exempted oil and gas waste from the hazardous waste provisions of RCRA. And they directed EPA to study that matter, and EPA subsequently confirmed that exception. But Congress did not say that oil and gas industry waste did not need to be regulated. Congress determined instead that state and federal regulation, apart from the hazardous waste provisions, were adequate to deal with oil and gas industry waste.

Well, under RCRA, oil and gas industry waste is solid waste, so that the provisions of RCRA that deal with solid waste apply to oil and gas industry waste. But there's no enforcement procedure, specifically, because in the State of New Mexico, in our Solid Waste Act, oil and gas industry waste is not included. And the reason it's not included, ladies and gentlemen, is simply that the State of New Mexico has decided to delegate not to the Department of the Environment under the Solid Waste Act, but to this Commission under the Oil and Gas Act the responsibility for regulating oil and gas waste disposal.

That authority is found in three provisions of Section 11 of the Oil and Gas Act -- I'm sorry, Section --

Section 11.B, yes of the Oil and Gas Act, the laundry list provisions of powers of the Oil Conservation Commission where this Commission has the power to control the disposal of produced water, to control the disposal of nondomestic wastes from oil and gas production, and to control the disposal of nondomestic wastes from oil and gas processing.

And so the responsibility, we argue, to assure that the facilities in which oil and gas waste is disposed of present no reasonable probability of adverse effects on the health -- on human health or the environment, and therefore do not constitute simply open dumps, is a responsibility that falls directly on this Commission under New Mexico law.

Now in 2003, which is only a short time ago, this Commission adopted a comprehensive rule regulating pits. Although that was only four years ago, that four years of experience has shown that that rule was not adequate. And indeed, it became very obvious that that rule was not adequate within the first year after its adoption when several successive efforts to adopt guidelines to implement that rule ran into objections from industry that the guidelines did not -- or imposed things that were not required by the rule, and objections from the environmental community that the guidelines were not adequate to implement the performance standards that were set forth in

that rule.

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And we -- pursuant to the Commission's direction, we in the Division implemented a process to try to come up with a better rule, a rule that would obviate the problems that we had encountered with the previous rule.

That was an extensive process. We began with public meetings in every producing sector of this state, and we heard what the public thought ought to be included in rules on this subject.

And then under the auspices of the Department and the Governor's Office, a task force was established, including highly respected members of industry, of -- representatives of the environmental community, representatives of political subdivisions, and others having an interest in this subject. And we spent several months trying to hammer out a rule.

We began with the assumption that most things could be determined by agreement, agreement being defined as unanimous agreement of the members of the task force. But we also began with the assumption that not everything was going to be decided by agreement, and in fact that proved to be the case.

And Mr. Jones, Mr. Brad Jones, in his testimony will outline for you in detail everything that was agreed upon and everything that was not agreed upon. And that in

itself will probably take a day, but that's going to be the longest, but not perhaps the most important part of our testimony.

Anyway, somebody -- if there's not agreement, somebody has to make a decision. And it was contemplated from the beginning that we the Division would make recommendations to this Commission which would make a decision on those matters that were not agreed upon. So we have come before you with a rule that incorporates those things that the task force agreed upon and incorporates also the recommendations of the Division on the issues that the task force did not agree on.

Now we're going to go into this Rule in great detail at the hearings in November, but I just want to hit the high spots, and then I will sit down and let everybody get back to their business. But there are a few very important things. There's a lot of detail. Most of the detail is not, I think, going to be really controversial. I think most of the issues in this hearing are going to hit on a few high spots. Let me tell you what those high spots, in my opinion and the opinion of the Division, are.

First of all, unlined pits. As I said, we have been through a 50-year process of going from all pits being unlined 50 years ago, to increasingly extensive requirements that pits be lined.

I have to stop at this point and tell an anecdote that -- I have to tell anecdotes every now and then in speeches. They get too dull if I don't.

I remember my dad saying -- commenting one time on the observation in the book of Revelation that at the beginning of the millennium the Lord confined the devil in the bottomless pit so that they could have a thousand years of peace. My father said, well, he thought the Lord wasn't very smart about that. The Lord should have put the devil in a pit with a bottom so the devil wouldn't leach out.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: A parable with a point, Mr. Brooks?

MR. BROOKS: Indeed. We're asking this

Commission to prohibit -- to adopt a general prohibition of all unlined pits statewide. One reason we're doing this is because we now have a rule that says that pits must be lined except in the vulnerable areas of the northwest or the exempt areas of the southeast. And when we did that -- when we made that proposal four years ago, we thought those were areas where groundwater was not an issue.

We've since discovered that you can't say that as a general proposition. There may be areas in this state where groundwater is not an issue, but the State Engineer really doesn't think so, because the State Engineer has

designated groundwater basins in every part of this state.

So we are going to ask you to adopt a general rule that says no unlined pits.

Now we recognize there's a distinction between production pits on the one hand and drilling pits on the other hand. And we know that production pits -- there are relatively few of them that present major problems. So we're saying, No more unlined production pits ever, anywhere.

With drilling pits we're going to say, No unlined drilling pits anywhere, but we're going to reserve to -- or we propose to reserve to the Division the right to grant exceptions to that rule, for specific cases, because in a specific case, in a specific place, we can assess the actual risk on particular facts.

Next, we're going to talk about liners. We have discovered in our study of the liners -- of pit liners in use in this state, that they're not doing their job in a lot of instances. Liners are tearing, liners have defective seaming, liners are slipping out from their moorings and falling into the pit so they don't do any good because the waste can seep through in the areas that aren't covered by the liners.

And we're going to show you pictures -- pictures and pictures and pictures. You're going to get tired of

looking at all these pictures of defective liners that we're going to bring before you.

In order to cure that problem we have adopted -or have proposed that you adopt detailed liner
specifications. And I won't go into what they are. We're
going to have a witness that's going to describe them in
great detail.

Another rule we're going to propose is, we're going to adopt more rigorous limits -- or we're -- I apologize, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Bailey, I say we're going to adopt. We're not going to adopt anything. We the Division are proposing. You the Commission will or will not adopt any of these things as your wisdom and discretion dictates.

We are proposing new and more extensive restrictions on where pits can exist. The present rule permits pits pretty much anyplace a person wants to, except in a watercourse or a lakebed or a playa.

Now we had a provision that has not been very successful here, because nobody seems to know exactly what it means, about wellhead protection areas that's in our present rule. And what it says basically is that within a defined wellhead protection area a certain distance from a water well the Division can put additional restrictions on pits for protection of the well if it decides that's

necessary. Our enforcement people have not been able to figure out how that's supposed to be enforced, nor has industry been able to figure out how they're supposed to comply with that, and so it hasn't worked very well.

What we are going to propose is setbacks for pits, setbacks from watercourses, setbacks from lakebeds and playas, setbacks from developed areas, houses, commercial buildings, et cetera. And perhaps most important of all, we're going to propose a distance from groundwater, which we've never had before. We're going to propose that there be no pits in any place where groundwater is at a depth of less than 50 feet from where -- from the bottom of the pit.

Now we recognize that this is going to require the use of closed loop systems in a significant part of our state. And frankly we believe that's a good thing, and we think that once industry gets accustomed to it, they will think it's a good thing too. It probably does cost some money up front, more money than use of a pit.

We're not going to present you any evidence on what costs money because that's not our area of expertise. We believe that we have heard evidence through the task force that indicates that this is not an undoable thing. There are many places in the world where closed-loop systems are used in the oil and gas industry, including all

offshore operations. You can't dig a pit in the ocean. So we don't believe we're requiring industry to do something that is undoable.

And we think that if -- to the extent that industry converts to closed loop systems, they will be saving money with waste disposal, they will be saving money with fewer remediations and abatements, and they will be saving money in the long run by not leaving legacies of improperly managed waste that will have to be addressed by -- primarily by industry, but perhaps ultimately by the State of New Mexico in the future.

Finally, I will go to the biggest issue of all, the one that I anticipate will be the focus of the most controversy, and this is the issue of what to do with pit waste after the -- or at the time of the closure of the pit. Now we've put some detailed rules on how pits are closed, and much of that was by consensus, and I won't talk about.

The biggest issue is, can pit waste be left in place, onsite disposal, or must it be removed to a proper disposal facility?

The norm has always been onsite closure. That has caused a lot of problems. When I went through the stakeholder process for the 2003 pit rule, I heard a great deal of talk about pit waste and liner material coming up

to the surface, causing bare areas on the surface, cattle eating liner plastic, all kinds of things like that, that have caused problems in this state in the past.

We believe they'll cause problems in the future. We believe onsite disposal, even with a liner, will eventually impact the irreplaceable groundwater resources of this state. And our witnesses are going to testify that it is not a question of when pit waste will reach -- of whether pit waste will reach groundwater, it is merely a question of when. And that is true even if it's buried with a liner.

Well, so you say, well, it doesn't help to take it to a disposal facility because that's just a lined facility. Well, of course one alternative would be to make every pit closure a landfill. But that's probably not a feasible proposal because of the extensive construction requirements that a modern landfill involves.

But even if it is -- and we are going to require for any onsite closure that it be lined, subject to an exception requirement, that it be lined in a very rigorous manner that will be defined. But we believe that it is irresponsible for this Commission, even with liners, to allow disposal of waste at random in any place in the state where it is convenient to dispose of.

We believe instead that waste disposal should be

concentrated in certain areas where we can assess the effects, where we can monitor it, and it won't be just spread around everywhere like the lumps in a tapioca pudding.

And for that reason, we are going to recommend to this Commission that you only allow onsite closure -- as a general rule, subject to exceptions for case by case -- that you only allow onsite disposal in those circumstances where there is no proper disposal facility available within a reasonable distance.

And we're recommending that distance be a hundred miles. We realize there's no particular magic to this figure, and it's possible the Commission may want to substitute a different figure. But we're going to explain to you our reasons for recommending a hundred miles, and that's our recommendation.

In any event we do recommend, and strongly recommend, that onsite disposal be limited and -- somewhat like Abraham Lincoln said about slavery, that it be put in a situation where the public mind will rest in the knowledge that it's in the course of ultimate extinction.

Those are our recommendations, and I hope I haven't overstayed my time. We'll have a lot of evidence for you, and thank you very much for your attention.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you, Mr. Brooks.

1	Mr. Carr, you've decided you wanted to wave
2	your
3	MR. CARR: Yes sir
4	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: opening state
5	MR. CARR: not waive, reserve.
6	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Reserve, I'm sorry. Darn.
7	MR. CARR: I know, sorry about that.
8	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Ms. Foster, did you have an
9	opening statement?
10	MS. FOSTER: Mr. Chairman, in light of Mr.
11	Brooks' recent opening statement I would also ask to
12	reserve to open at the beginning of my case.
13	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Moffett, did you have
14	anything?
15	MR. MOFFETT: Sir, I will reserve as well.
16	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Jantz?
17	MR. JANTZ: I'm ready to go.
18	CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: You're going to make it longer
19	than a half-hour meeting this morning. I appreciate that.
20	MR. JANTZ: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Bailey, my
21	name is Eric Jantz, I'm here on behalf of OGAP.
22	Since the earliest days of oil and gas
23	development in this country, the oil and gas industry has
24	disposed of its industrial waste in earthen pits.
25	Since that time, in the intervening century-plus,

society has changed, technology has changed, the oil and gas industry has changed, but the method of waste disposal really hasn't changed very much at all. That's why OGAP is supporting the adoption of the proposed Pit Rule with one exception. OGAP submits that the provisions allowing onsite burial of waste at closure should be stricken in their entirety.

Otherwise, OGAP believes that the proposed pit waste rules are protective of human health and the environment and a step in the right direction in bringing the oil and gas industry into the 21st Century.

When this Commission reconvenes on November 5th, you're going to hear a lot from OGAP about the kinds of chemicals that end up in pits and the health effects of those chemicals. You'll hear about chemicals like toluene, ethylbenzene and naphthalene. You'll hear about the pit wastes, heavy metals that end up in pits, like lead, mercury and arsenic, and it sounds like a pretty nasty mix. And it is.

That's why when OGAP presents testimony, we'll be presenting testimony about the chemical data from pits, both regionally and here in New Mexico, the kinds of chemicals that end up in pits and their concentrations.

We'll also talk about the health effects of chemicals, both acute and chronic.

We'll also be reviewing epidemiological literature about long-term and chronic exposure to pit chemicals, and particularly we'll be focusing on a 2007 study, published in 2007, a study that draws an association between exposure to pit-waste chemicals and the disease lupus in Hobbs, New Mexico.

Finally, we'll be talking about data that shows that pit waste -- and this based on OCD data, Oil Conservation Division data -- showing that pit waste has leaked into soil and groundwater in New Mexico, presenting a potential human exposure pathway.

Finally, we'll talk about the economics of pits.

We'll talk about -- we'll have an expert reviewing the

literature on the costs associated with traditional earthen

pits, as well as the costs associated with closed loop

systems and the comparison of the two. And we'll find that

ultimately, pits -- closed loop waste systems are

economically competitive with pits and under certain

circumstances can be more economically viable than pits.

Chairman Fesmire, Commissioner Bailey, it's time to move the oil and gas industry into the 21st Century.

OGAP thinks that the proposed Pit Rule is a way to do this.

Based on the inherent dangers of chemicals that end up in pits and the changing technologies of the oil and gas industry, along with the availability of a cost-effective

waste alternative to pits -- that is, closed loop system -the oil and gas industry's practice of using pits is an
anachronistic. Therefore, with the exception that I
mentioned before, OGAP supports the proposed Rule 50 on pit
waste.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you, Mr. Jantz.

Ms. Belin, did you have an opening statement?

MS. BELIN: I do, I have just a brief comments on behalf of New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air and Water.

As with OGAP, NMCCAW is also generally supportive of this proposed Rule with a few exceptions or proposed revisions.

I think as Mr. Brooks made clear, the proposed Rule would effectively prohibit onsite disposal of drilling wastes in the major oil and gas producing parts of the state, and we are strongly in favor of that. I think the problem is not one area of disposal, the problem is sprinkling these at 40-acre intervals throughout the state, like lumps in tapioca, and that is the problem.

Plastic liners just are fallible. They don't -they don't make for a safe permanent repository. And even
if they did, we wouldn't want those repositories, and we
don't want these repositories, sprinkled throughout the
state.

Dr. Don Neeper is a soil physicist who has
throughout his career studied the transmission of
contaminants through soil. He's done a significant amount
of field research in connection with this Rule, this
proposed Rule, and he will present testimony on that,
particularly on the -- how soluble wastes move through the
ground, and particularly how chlorides move both toward
groundwater and toward the biota near the ground surface.

I think it's important to bear in mind, as others

I think it's important to bear in mind, as others have said, this Rule would just bring the oil and gas industry to a level of control of wastes that other industries have long been doing.

There are some positive effects of this Rule.

One would be to encourage the industry to minimize its waste, and also to encourage the industry to examine options for treating a portion of the wastes to eliminate the wastes' offensive properties, and those would also be good effects of the Rule.

The only two areas where we will be suggesting revisions would be in the areas of public notice and for the granting of exceptions, and Dr. Neeper will get into that with his testimony.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you, Ms. Belin.

Are there any other opening statements from

attorneys representing parties in the case?

Okay, at this time we'll go ahead and open the floor for public comment. Our rules allow us to accept public comment. We intend to do that at any time that's convenient throughout the hearing.

Is there anybody present who would like to make a public comment on the record?

(No response)

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, is there any --

MS. FOSTER: Commissioner Fesmire, before you actually close the hearing I actually have a statement that I would like to make at this time.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay, it's not an opening statement, but it is a public --

MS. FOSTER: It's not an opening statement, it's actually a motion.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay.

MS. FOSTER: At this time, your Honor, I would ask that the Commission, subsequent to statutory authority under 14 section -- Section 14 -- Chapter 14, Section .45 of the NMSA 1978, the Small Business Regulatory Relief Act, that you compel the Division -- based on their opening statement it is clear that they have not done any economic analysis, and the Small Business Regulatory Relief Act mandates that the Division prior to the promulgation of a

new rule do some economic analysis to ensure that the new rule does not affect or impact small businesses.

The Independent Petroleum Association of New Mexico does represent 250 small businesses within the State of New Mexico. We are primarily upstream oil and gas producers, and we will be significantly impacted by this Rule.

The Small Business Regulatory Relief Act mandates that the agency go through this economic analysis prior to the promulgation of a rule. And I would ask that if they have done so, or if they have filed a letter with the Commission as is required by statute, that we get a copy of that letter and we also get a copy of that economic analysis at this time.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Ms. Foster, at what point in time does that have to be done? Prior to the promulgation of the Rule or prior to the hearing?

MS. FOSTER: It has to be done prior to the hearing, is my understanding, because prior to the -- because if it is not done properly, then we do have the right to go to the commission, the Small Business Regulatory Relief Commission, to ask them to intervene in this action.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. At this time -- Mr.

25 Brooks?

MR. BROOKS: Mr. Chairman, I was not prepared to 1 respond to this -- I'm not prepared to respond to this 2 motion at this time and would ask the opportunity to 3 respond to it at the hearing beginning on November the 5th. 4 We have given the notice to the Small Business Regulatory 5 Commission as required by the statute, but I will give a 6 detailed response on November the 5th. 7 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. Mr. Brooks, I am going 8 to order you to comply with that provision of the law and 9 that that response will be done by the time we open the 10 hearing. 11 MR. BROOKS: We will have a response available as 12 to the state of our compliance at that time. 13 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you, Mr. Brooks. 14 Ms. Foster --15 16 MS. FOSTER: Thank you. CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: -- is that sufficient? 17 MS. FOSTER: And I will file this motion for the 18 court, so this is a formal request on the record. 19 20 CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Okay. MS. FOSTER: Okay? I also at this time have an 21 22 additional request, and that would be -- since Mr. Brooks indicated that they have only sent a letter to the 23 24 Commission and that there has not been any analysis done, pursuant to his opening statement, at this time the 25

Independent Petroleum Association would formally make a request of this Commission for alternate dispute resolution. We under the Alternate Dispute Resolution Act have the possibility of asking prior to a rulemaking proceeding to have facilitated mediation with the regulators on the rulemaking.

And since again the small business aspects of this rule were not discussed, there was not a member specifically assigned to the small business issues on the task force or discuss before the Commission or with the Commission prior to promulgation of this Rule we would formally ask at this time for a facilitated rulema- -- a facilitated adjudication in this matter.

CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Brooks?

MR. BROOKS: Mr. Chairman, Ms. -- I'm sorry --

MS. FOSTER: Ms. Foster.

MR. BROOKS: Ms. Foster, I'm sorry, I apologize.

Ms. Foster has misstated what I said. I did not say there

was not any -- that anything was not done, I merely said

that the notices were given and that I was not prepared to

respond to a motion otherwise.

I do object to this request that she has made this morning. We had no prior notice that any such request would be made, and once again I'm not prepared to respond to her request today, I had no notice it was going to be

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     made at this time.
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Mr. Brooks, at this time we'll
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     ask you to respond by the 29th of October, a week from
 3
     today, with a formal response, and the Commission will take
 4
     it under advisement.
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               MR. BROOKS: Yes, sir, I'm assuming you mean a
 6
     written response in this instance?
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               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: I do, yes.
 8
               MR. BROOKS: We will do that.
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               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Thank you.
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               MS. FOSTER: Thank you, sir.
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Is there any other business
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13
     before the Commission.
               Okay. At this time we will -- Mr. Carr?
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               MR. CARR: No, sir.
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               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: Just getting ready to leave,
16
     huh?
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18
               (Laughter)
               MR. CARR: Can't wait.
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20
               CHAIRMAN FESMIRE: At this time we'll adjourn.
     We will reconvene on November 5th in this room at nine
21
22
     o'clock in the morning. Thank you all very much.
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               (Thereupon, recess was taken at 9:40 a.m.)
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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 22nd, 2007.

STEVEN T. BRENNER

CCR No. 7

My commission expires: October 16th, 2006