BEFORE THE NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION MORGAN HALL, STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO Thursday, June 29, 1972 IN THE MATTER OF: Motions on the Application of El Paso Natural Gas Company for amendment of the Rules and Case No. 4682 Regulations governing the Blanco-Mesaverde Gas Pool, San Juan and Rio Arriba Counties, New Mexico. BEFORE: Governor Bruce King, Chairman A. L. Porter, Jr., Secretary-Director TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING		2	
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MR. PORTER: The meeting will come to order, please. This meeting this morning is called in connection with Case 4682, which was first advertised to be heard on March 22nd and was later continued by the Commission to July 19th. I believe in the memorandum which accompanied our announcement of the continuance of the case, we indicated that motions, some motions, had been received at that time for intervention, and that we expected others, and that these motions would be allowed to be filed by June 1st of this year, and that a date would be set for a hearing. These motions were set down for June 27th and it was later necessary to change the June 27th date to June 29th.

So the purpose of this meeting here this morning is to hear these motions and arguments on the motions which we have received.

We have a motion from the Southern Union Gas Company in which we had a written response from El Paso Natural Gas Company. We have had motions to intervene filed by the Environmental Agency, the Public Service Commission, and the Municipal League.

We are going to take the motions in this order: first, Southern Union Gas Company; second, the Municipal League; and third, the Environmental Agency; and fourth, the Public Service Commission.

Of course, after the motions have been made and

argued, there will be an opportunity for response by any party who desires to do so.

So at this time, the Commission will recognize

Governor Jack Campbell, who is representing Southern Union

Gas Company. Mr. Campbell.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I would like to introduce Mr. Claude Bell of Southern Union Gas Company, Dallas, Texas, who will appear in this case with me as co-counsel. Let the record show that we are representing Southern Union Production Company, Southern Union Gathering Company, and Southern Union Gas Company.

It is the motion of Southern Union Gas Company to the Commission to limit and define the evidence they will receive at the hearing in this case. This motion was filed as the result of El Paso Natural Gas Company's initial response to a motion for continuance. That response made it clear that the applicant intended to offer evidence relating to a whole range of questions from production through the end use of the production wherever that end use might take place, and whatever it might be.

Southern Union Gas Company and Southern Union

Production Company and Southern Union Gathering Company feel

that to do this would go beyond the statutory jurisdiction of

the Oil Conservation Commission, which confines its authority

to matters relating to the prevention of waste and the protection

of correlative rights and the limited number of cases which have been decided by the New Mexico Supreme Court thus far rather clearly define those in terms of the production and the gathering of oil or gas and not the purchasing, transportation, or ultimate distribution or end use of that gas.

As I understand the response of El Paso Natural Gas
Company to our motion, they pretty largely concede that this
is the case, and that in the traditional and historical pattern,
any order this Commission issues in this case must be
predicated upon the prevention of waste or the protection of
correlative rights. The Courts have held that correlative
rights must in some reasonable manner be linked with the
prevention of waste in order to avoid the Commission assuming
a judicial role rather than an administrative one.

Thus, it appears that El Paso Natural Gas Company, as I read their response, really stretches the proposition in the Continental Oil Company case or cases that, barring some intervention or something new, that that would be the situation and whatever order is issued is to be based upon the statutory authority of this Commission.

We would say if that is the case then that that would only serve to raise a serious question to the validity of the order whatever the findings might be, because it would be very difficult for this Commission to separate the elements over which it has clear statutory authority and those which it might

be well to hear just for the purpose of hearing them.

to our motion has injected a new ingredient into the matter, and that is that the statute which was recently passed establishing an environmental quality council and giving it certain responsibilities for the administration of what I suppose we might well recognize as the Environmental Policy Act, and this has in fact made it necessary for the Commission in this hearing to open the matter up for a complete review of all environmental considerations as this Commission and El Paso Natural Gas Company must know covers a range that is awesome and endless.

The position of Southern Union Gas Company is that it sticks by its original position that the statutory authority of this Commission is in fact limited by the statute which created and established its authority. If in fact the statute referred to in the response of El Paso Natural Gas Company is a valid statute, and if it is an operational dispute, the fact there have been no rules or regulations issued, or guidelines for direction under which this Commission can determine whether this act is applicable. If it is applicable, even though the language failed to appropriate money for its administration commencing the day after tomorrow or the next day, that is a separate matter. There is nothing in the statute that requires any hearing whatsoever, and it certainly does not say anything

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concerning a hearing having to be held, and it doesn't say
it is necessary to inject this confusing element into a hearing
before the Commission.

Therefore, we see no reason why in this proceeding we should not be granted our motion insofar as a hearing on this application is concerned.

If the Commission concludes they want to go through the process of an environmental study, I suppose even if they wanted to call a hearing on that matter, I expect they could do so if they wish to accept the jurisdiction that this statute sort of indirectly is alleged to have given them.

Thus, Mr. Chairman, it appears that, and Mr. Morris may correct me, it appears to all intents and purposes that we are in agreement up to a point on this matter, and that point is the impact of the statute, that he refers to in his response, the impact of the Environmental Policy Act upon a hearing of this nature before an administrative agency of the State of New Mexico.

We have a written brief prepared which we will be happy to give to the Commission or to circulate, if Mr. Morris is generally in concurrence with our basic proposition, that may not be necessary.

MR. PORTER: Suppose we hear Mr. Morris' response to your arguments, and we will make a determination at that time as to whether the brief will be needed.

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MR. MORRIS: Mr. Porter, members of the Commission: first I would like to introduce the other members of my firm and the attorneys for El Paso Natural Gas Company who are here today. I suppose first I should formally enter my appearance. Montgomery, Federici, Andrews, Hannahs and Morris of Santa Fe, New Mexico, appearing on behalf of El Paso Natural Gas Company, and I am Richard S. Morris. John Pound of our firm is also here with me today, John, would you stand up? From the offices of the General Council of El Paso Natural Gas, we have present David T. Burleson; Mr. William Wise; and Mr. J. C. Considine.

Frankly, we would like to be in a position to agree completely with Southern Union Gas Company on this motion, and I would imagine the Commission would like to be in a position of agreeing with it also.

The departures that are thrust upon this Commission by virtue of the Environmental Policy Act represent quite a change in the issues that have been presented to this Commission and represent matters that those of us who practice before this Commission are frankly not used to dealing with. is so often the case, we have to adopt ourselves to new laws, new policies, new requirements that are found to be necessary in the public interest.

We are not arguing with the policy statements that have been made by our New Mexico Legislature when they adopted this act where they placed great importance on environmental

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considerations in the State of New Mexico and required all state agencies to make a detailed environmental impact statement whenever major State action of significance affecting the quality of the human environment was involved.

I think that this Commission, as well as all other State agencies, are going to be required to consider their actions to determine what constitutes a major State action and if they find a major State action, they will need to comply with this law. I would like to come back and say a little bit more about that later.

The first thing I would like to address myself to, however, is the issue, the more traditional proration issue that is involved in this matter. Governor Campbell has very accurately pointed out, both in his motion and in his argument here to the Commission today, that the Continental Oil Company case specifically comments upon the type of evidence that this Commission could consider. The type of evidence that it can consider, the type of findings that it has to make, and also the permissible limits of evidence that should be considered involving proration, spacing, and allowables.

In that case, the Oil Conservation Commission made an order that included the finding that inclusion of the deliverability factor in a proration formula for the Jalmat Gas Pool will result in the production of a greater percentage of the pool allowable, and that it will more nearly enable

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the gas purchasers in the Jalmat Gas Pool to meet the market demand for gas from said pool.

Now, in connection with that finding, the Supreme Court of the State did not say that this Commission could not consider evidence relating to the purchaser market demand, what it did say was that -- well, let me read what it said: "In considering finding number six--". That is the finding I just read-- "the record of the Commission furnishes us nothing upon which to base an assumption that the finding relates to the prevention of waste or to the protection of correlative rights....". Let me digress right there, there is nothing in the record of the Commission that linked the purchasers' market demand to the prevention of waste or the protection of correlative rights. I continue: "We find no statutory authority vested in the Commission to require the production of a greater percentage of the allowable to see to it that the gas purchasers can more nearly meet the market demand unless such results stem from or are made necessary by the prevention of waste or the protection of correlative rights.

As we stated in our response to Southern Union Gas Company's motion, that does not dictate to the Commission what issues it is limited to considering.

The defect of Southern Union Gas Company's motion is that it asks this Commission to prejudge the case, and it asks this Commission to say that the evidence that would be

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presented by El Paso Natural Gas relating to the market requirements, the demands and needs of the consumers, are not related to the prevention of waste and the protection of correlative rights. We submit this is not so. We would intend to present to this Commission evidence relating to the energy crisis; we would present to this Commission evidence that would show what the market conditions have been in the San Juan Basin and the Blanco-Mesaverde Pool in particular over the past several years. What they are now and what the present projection is for them.

I think it would be foolhardy for the Commission to consider granting the application in this case unless it knew that the market demand existed for the additional gas, and if the availability that will be generated by the granting of the application will result in physical waste or will result in economic waste. In leaving the Continental case, I simply suggest to the Commission that nothing in the Continental case precludes this Commission from considering market demand requirements and the needs of the consumers. Purchasers' market demands were the only requirements of the Continental case, and those matters must be related to the prevention of waste and the protection of correlative rights.

I think it is also significant to look at the definition of the term "waste" as is contained in the Conservation Statute that this Commission operates under. The statutory

definition of waste begins with the phrase, "In addition to its ordinary meaning, shall include:", and there are various factors listed here. When we get over to paragraph E, it says: "The production in this state of natural gas from any gas well or wells, or from any gas pool, in excess of the reasonable market demand from such source for natural gas of the type produced, or in excess of the capacity of gas transportation facilities for such type of natural gas."

The statute continues: "The words 'reasonable market demand', as used herein with respect to natural gas, shall be construed to mean the demand for natural gas for reasonable current requirements, for current consumption and for use within or outside the state...". Then the definition goes on from there.

It may be significant to this Commission that the preface to that definition of waste specifically says, "In addition to its ordinary meaning, the determination of waste will be defined by statute as follows:....". Now, the term "waste", I would suggest may have different meanings depending upon—may have different meanings in the petroleum industry and the natural gas industry in relation to the market conditions. The energy crisis that we find ourselves in, I think this was recognized very recently by the Interstate Oil Commission where it adopted a regulation which specifically recognized that waste may occur not only from the actions of the producers

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themselves, but it may result from action or inaction of state regulatory bodies or action or inaction of federal regulatory bodies which would include the Federal Power Commission.

These current definitions of waste that have been adopted, in view of our national energy crisis, should be kept in mind by this Commission when you consider the statutory definition which says, in addition to waste in its ordinary sense, waste will also include the various other factors of market demand and proration.

As part of our evidence that El Paso Natural Gas Company would present to this Commission, we had intended to present a detailed offering relating to the various curtailment plans that have been presented to the Federal Power Commission and that have been considered and that are so problematical in this State. There has never been a formal public hearing where this matter could be laid out in the State of New Mexico for full consideration by everyone concerned. this is absolutely necessary for a full and adequate understanding of this plan by everyone concerned. Since developing our plans for presenting this evidence to this Commission, we have been notified by the Governor's Energy Task Force that it desires to hold such a hearing and such a hearing has been scheduled for next week, Thursday afternoon, as I understand it, at This may alleviate the necessity for bringing these

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matters before this Commission as part of this case, however, I am sure that even if we have a full-blown hearing in another forum, we still need to present to this Commission some evidence relating to the curtailment of natural gas in the State of New Mexico and in the Western States in order to give this Commission the full picture of what the market demand situation is and is projected to be throughout the Western United States including New Mexico. We cannot look at the market situation in New Mexico without considering it in relationship to the other portions of this nation that are supplied, at least in part, by gas from New Mexico.

There are many matters relating to physical and economic waste that we will present to the Commission, all of which relate to the broad question of market demand and our national energy picture. We believe that this Commission should receive this evidence and should consider it to whatever extent it relates to the prevention and waste and the protection of correlative rights and to whatever it relates to concerning the environmental considerations that this Commission is required to make in this type of hearing.

I find myself, therefore, in disagreement with

Governor Campbell and his motion where he suggests that this

Commission should at this point limit the types of evidence

and the issues to be considered in this case. I don't see how

the Commission can enter an order saying it will not receive

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or consider evidence when, as we suggested, that evidence,
even though it is far reaching, can be related to the prevention
of waste and the protection of correlative rights, and even
to the environmental issues that are involved here.

Coming back for a moment to the New Mexico laws relating to environmental policy, it is true that there is nothing that requires that a hearing be held. However, the Council on Environmental Quality has suggested, even though it has not formally recommended guidelines, it has proposed guidelines which it has offered for discussion that would suggest that a hearing procedure should be followed. under federal practices, a hearing procedure has been required. I believe the leading case is the Calvert Cliffs Case in the Second Circuit and the affect of that case is to require a public forum and require a hearing type procedure for the presentation of this type of evidence. Whether that is true or not is somewhat beside the point, and the Commission is required to make this type of determination in a case that requires a hearing -- that otherwise requires a hearing.

I think it is only fair to the parties involved that these issues be brought out, in fact be testified to on the record and be subject to cross examination and be subject to full discussion and debate. After that occurs, it is possible that the Commission could determine this is not a major action requiring an environmental statement, or it could make the

finding that an environmental statement is required and this Commission could make one based upon the evidence presented in the case.

We would respectfully request that the Commission deny Southern Union Gas Company's motion. This, of course, does not reflect on the Commission's determination one way or the other upon the merits of this case, but simply allows all interested parties to present the evidence that relates to the issues in this case and thus make this a full and fair and complete hearing.

With that, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Morris, are you taking the position that the environmental issue should be considered in determining whether one well or two wells should be allowed on a 320-acre unit in the Blanco-Mesaverde Gas Pool or whether you should have to add deliverability over any of the other issues here raised in your application?

MR. MORRIS: Mr. Porter, we believe that the environmental issue can be grouped severally as follows: there is the issue of the physical impact of the application. If the application is granted, it would permit the drilling of approximately two thousand additional wells in the Blanco-Mesaverde Gas Pool. Obviously, this is a physical impact. Of course, it is also obvious that drilling would occur and pipe line and other related equipment would be installed in

an area that is already heavily impacted with gas wells and production equipment. We believe that the physical environmental impact of this may well be determined to be negligible, however, this is a consideration that must be made by the Commission. So the physical impact of the application is one consideration. We believe there is an environmental consideration beyond that, however, going beyond that to the matters of gas supply, gas availability, and the availability of gas as a clean fuel for this State and for our consumers also in other states.

MR. PORTER: Are you suggesting we should consider the environment in California or some other final destination point?

MR. MORRIS: Only insofar, Mr. Porter, as it relates to the total market that is being supplied by this gas. I think it is obvious, and everyone has read in the newspaper, that a great deal of this gas is going to California. However, it is also obvious that this gas from this field will be supplied to El Paso Natural Gas Company's entire system and may make gas that is coming into New Mexico from Texas more available in the State of New Mexico. These are interrelations that I don't want you to accept my word for, but we want to show by evidence because we think that this will have an environmental impact upon the State of New Mexico and should be considered by this Commission.

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MR. PORTER: Do you think any of this could be related to waste or correlative rights?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, sir. I think the concept of waste must be considered very broadly these days by State Conservation Agencies throughout the country and the concept of waste has to be viewed in view of current conditions and not conditions that existed at the time when there was an overabundant supply, because this is simply not true today.

MR. PORTER: Do you think this application could be denied or granted on the basis of the impact it might have on the environment? Does the Commission have that authority?

MR. MORRIS: Technically, no. I think the requirements, both of the National Environmental Policy Act and the State Act, which is closely patterned on the National Act, simply requires this Commission to consider these matters in making its determination. Both the National Act, and I'm assuming the State Act, of course, we have no decision on the State Act, but the National Act is a procedural act which requires the agencies to look at environmental issues and be cognizant of them, but does not require or set standards for agencies to then act on the substance of the matter before them and grant or deny on environmental grounds. I feel this is, however, an area that is still developing in the law, and frankly, it would not surprise me if we have a decision sooner or later that says that the law requires you to consider

these matters rather than merely mentioning you should be thinking of them at the time you make your decisions.

MR. PORTER: Is it your feeling that whatever order

is issued should discuss the environmental factors?

MR. MORRIS: I think that the order could be phrased in several ways. The order could contain a section relating to environmental matters or the order could simply refer to the environmental report that the Commission would make as a part of its determination in the case. I think one way or the other, once the Commission determines if this is a major State action significantly affecting the environment, then it has to make a detailed report considering all the factors set forth in the statute. Whether it does in the order or in a separate document is simply a matter of form.

MR. PORTER: But in the event that we did have a discussion of the findings in the order, you still do not feel that we could either deny or grant the request of the applicant here based on environmental factors?

MR. MORRIS: I think that is correct. I would have to say that it would be my opinion based upon current case development in this area.

MR.PORTER: Would you have taken this same position, Mr. Morris, as to the issues of curtailment and gas supply?

MR. MORRIS: We believe the issues relating to curtailment and gas supply relate to the environmental issue.

MR. PORTER: And you think also you could relate those issues to correlative rights and the prevention of waste?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, sir, particularly the presence of waste.

MR. PORTER: Thank you.

Governor Campbell?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, a couple of general observations. First, I don't think anyone is more painfully aware of the energy crisis than the members of this Commission or Southern Union Gas Company. Certainly insofar as those involved in the energy field are concerned, there has been an awareness of this to some degree for some time. If this Commission is to become a forum in some fashion for a discussion of the national requirements for natural gas and other energy fuels, which I assume could be brought into the picture at such a hearing, I would personally rather enjoy the experience provided I could get my client to support me for the length of time I suspect it would take. That is really the question here. Is this the proper forum? Is this hearing the place for this to be done based upon this application that is in question?

As to the question of whether an environmental impact statement is required under this new act or how the Commission wishes to go about developing an environmental

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impact statement seems to me to be a separate issue. not asking the Commission to rejudge in this matter, we want to know what the rules are and whether we are going to be confronted with massive evidence that involves the requirements of El Paso Natural Gas' entire system, which I assume is interrelated with other distribution centers. If this is going to be the case, we need to know about it if we are to be well prepared to present what we can insofar as Southern Union Gas Company's energy requirements for the future for If this in fact is the proper place, in keeping with the excellent record of this Commission in terms of appeals overruling their orders, this may be subject to serious question and the Commission may be quite vulnerable if they embark on this without careful consideration of the proposition that somewhere down the road the Courts may hold that these matters are appropriate and that the authority of this Commission has been enlarged somehow by this act.

I am very aware of the Calvert Cliffs Case, and I regret very much it wasn't appealed, frankly, but there have been other cases since that time. I don't want to style my client as one opposed to considering environmental questions, because we are not. We want to have the case decided on the grounds that the Commission has authority to decide it, and we don't believe it ought to be confused by a lot of evidence on which it could not base a finding in the final analysis.

It is true that if El Paso Natural Gas Company is able somehow to tie some of this evidence to the prevention of waste and protection of correlative rights, it will be admissible. We are not asking the Commission to say they cannot introduce such evidence in those circumstances when it becomes a question of the prevention of physical waste and the protection of correlative rights, but there is a lot of this, and at this point in time which we can not see having the remotest possibility of being tied in.

If you are trying to link the definition of physical waste to the authority of this Commission to prorate gas based upon production, you are striking at the very roots of the authority of this Commission to prorate gas in the first place. It seems to me that that is another road that this Commission should be very careful to avoid unless it is absolutely imperative.

And so it seems, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission, that we are generally in accord here. I think they want to present all this at this hearing, and if that is what the Commission wants and feels it must do, we want to be prepared, we want to know about it before we get here. El Paso Natural Gas Company has presented this same evidence to the Federal Power Commission for years and years, and I guess they are ready. We need to get ready if that is the ruling. We are prepared to do it and I am sure there are

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other people in New Mexico also prepared to do it. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, while we think the Commission would be in the safest legal position to confine itself to what is clearly authorized in the statute, if they wish to go beyond that, we respectfully request that they give us the signal and we will be prepared.

MR. PORTER: Anyone else? Would anyone else present like to respond to either the motion or to counsel for El Paso Natural Gas Company's response to any of the questions?

MR. FRASER: The Environmental Improvement Agency wishes to respond.

MR. PORTER: At this time, are you responding to Southern Union Gas Company's motion?

> MR. FRASER: Yes.

MR. FRASER: Douglas Fraser, and I am attorney for the Environmental Improvement Agency. I hand you, Mr. Chairman, three copies of a motion limiting the evidence to waste and correlative rights. I just have a few brief comments, and I would also like to introduce Mr. David McArthur, who is also

MR. PORTER: Would you state your name for the record?

Mr. Chairman, we, of course, concur with both Southern Union Gas Company's position and El Paso Natural Gas Company's position that the primary responsibility of this Commission, by statute, is to consider waste and correlative rights.

appearing on behalf of the Environmental Improvement Agency.

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is not to say however, that new factors have not entered into the picture at this time. We have now passed in 1971 the Environmental Policy Act for the State of New Mexico contained in Section 12:20-6. In particular, I am talking in terms of considering alternatives to the proposed action. We are involved in a State action that may have a major or substantial affect on the environment of New Mexico. the subject of whether this Commission has jurisdiction in considering environmental issues is not really germane. certainly do not have jurisdiction to issue regulations on the environment and I concede that that is what the act says.

However, in the spirit that it has been interpreted by the Courts and other agencies dealing with the federal act, I believe what you might come out with in this State is that you are not limiting yourselves to the issues that you normally consider, the legal term is jurisdiction.

You are to consider not only subjects that you normally considered under waste and correlative rights, but also a new consideration that would deal with the environmental impact of these proposed changes. Your consideration of these in light of what your final decision will be is not a problem of jurisdiction, it is one of expanding one's development and one's study of problems.

Clearly, if there is a conflict between the statute you are under and the new statute which applies to all State

agencies, then you would not be bound to follow it, but there is no conflict here at all. All the New Mexico Environmental Policy Act says is that you will consider these things, it says nothing about expanding your jurisdiction.

So, it is our position, as stated in our response, that you must make a determination within 12:20-6 as to whether an environmental impact statement is required that includes a determination as to whether this is a major State action which may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

So far as Southern Union Gas Company's motion which would limit the evidence presented here so you could not make such a determination, that motion should be denied.

Finally, one observation. I think I am a bit disturbed by Southern Union Gas Company's general plea here that evidence dealing with the environment will burden this Commission. So indeed it will, but it must. This is 1972, this is not 1965, the whole tenure has changed. If there is to be any significant affect on the environment, any State organization or agency has a duty now to consider environmental factors. This is the whole thrust of the national Environmental Policy Act, and there are innumerable cases from the Federal Courts concerning the Environmental Policy Act. I think it is incumbent upon this Commission at this time in the development of law and the administrative

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procedures to consider environmental issues. Thank you

MR. HATCH: Mr. Fraser, I might suggest that we are going backwards here. We have allowed you to proceed before hearing your arguments for intervention. So I suggest that perhaps you ought to go ahead and establish your right to intervene before stating the position of the Environmental Improvement Agency.

MR. FRASER: I was proceeding because the question was asked if any other person wanted to speak.

MR. MORRIS: If it will expedite the procedure, I might say that El Paso has no objection and intends to offer no objection to the motion of the Environmental Improvement Agency, the Public Service Commission, or the Municipal League.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask your leave to correct the impression that Mr. Fraser must have obtained either because I didn't make myself clear or because he didn't understand me. I don't want Southern Union Gas Company to be cast in the role of the "black hat", which seems to be the process we are engaged in now in our society today, "black hats" and "white hats". I tried to make it clear that if this statute that is being referred to as the Environmental Quality Act is applicable, it can be applicable and can be complied with by the Commission responding in a variety of ways that do not necessarily require all of this to be introduced in this particular case. As I said, I am prepared

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sure the Commission has its questions, since this is the 2 first major situation of this kind in the State. 3 suspect that we ought to all be cautious and careful of how 4 we proceed in order to avoid more than confusion, but utter 5 chaos in my judgment. б MR. FRASER: I apologize if you can infer that I 7 was casting Southern Union Gas Company in the role of "black 8 We all like our mythology, but I was not attempting 9 to do that. All I was attempting to do is to say at this time 10 in 1972, environmental issues really must be considered by 11 any State agency taking an action that might have a severe 12 affect on the environment of this State. 13 MR. HATCH: If the Commission please, I would like 14

to assume for my client our share of the burden, and I am

to ask Mr. Fraser a few questions that I think should appear in the record.

Is the Environmental Improvement Agency prepared to intervene?

MR. FRASER: Yes.

MR. HATCH: Does the Environmental Improvement
Agency own any property in the Blanco-Mesaverded Gas Pool?

MR. FRASER: No.

MR. HATCH: Are you seeking -- is the Environmental Improvement Agency seeking more gas from the pool?

MR. FRASER: No.

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MR. HATCH: Is the Environmental Improvement Agency seeking less gas from the pool?

MR. FRASER: We are not seeking any particular quantity of gas from any pools in the State.

MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that the Environmental Improvement Agency could come before this Commission in a separate case and ask the Commission to adopt any particular spacing pattern in the pool?

MR. FRASER: No. Maybe I should explain our role If the Commission decides, as I think it is duty-bound here. to, to consider environmental issues, we will present the type of evidence which we feel that is germane to that issue, the environmental impact in the State. That's why we are here, to help the Commission and to expose this type of information to the public view. We have no interest but the environment of the State of New Mexico.

I do have some other questions that I MR. HATCH: wish to ask, and you can take all the time you wish in explaining your answers. I think there are some things that should appear in the record in case some further action is taken.

Is it your contention that although the Environmental Improvement Agency does not have property rights in the pool, that the public has a vital interest in the proper spacing of the wells in the pool and should be represented in this case?

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MR. FRASER: We are representing the public insofar as this will affect the human environment, and in that regard we will present evidence.

MR. HATCH: Do you think the affect upon the human environment will go to the spacing of wells?

MR. FRASER: It might, yes.

MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that because you represent a State agency, or that you are a State agency, that you have a right to intervene?

MR. FRASER: It has a right to present the type of evidence which is needed for full public disclosure of the effects this might have on the human environment in the State of New Mexico.

MR. HATCH: Is that because it is a State agency or could any individual have the same right?

MR. FRASER: Any individual could have the same right.

I might suggest that we might have the type of expertise that would be useful in developing the issues on the human environment.

MR. HATCH: What would the Environmental Improvement Agency, or the public, gain or lose by the action of the Commission?

MR. FRASER: Well, if we are talking about whether the Commission will consider environmental issues and if they decide to do that, then we will lose nothing. If they decide

EAST ● ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87108 243-6691 • ALBUQUERQUE. 1092 . PHONE BLDG. SIMMS BLDG. P.O. BOX 1092 (not to hear the environmental issues, we would lose— they would lose the type of evidence we will be able to present.

The issue here is whether the Commission— whether it is incumbent upon the Commission to consider environmental issues. If they do that, we are here to present the type of evidence germane to that type of evidence.

MR. HATCH: We are discussing your motion to intervene, so I asked the question and I don't think you have answered it, or perhaps you have. What will the Environmental Improvement Agency, or the public, gain or lose by this decision? I think that an individual coming before the Commission wishing to take part in a hearing must show how he is going to be affected by the possible decision.

MR. FRASER: Which decision?

MR. HATCH: The decision to deny or approve the application. I am trying to find out the interest that is going to be affected.

MR. FRASER: I'm sorry, Mr. Hatch, I apologize. I'm still not clear as to whether you are talking about the motion or our intervention.

MR. PORTER: I believe Mr. Hatch is concerned about the affect it would have if the Commission granted permission to drill additional wells or denied the application to drill these additional wells.

MR. HATCH: What gain or loss would the Environmental

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Improvement Agency sustain, or what gain or loss would the public sustain by the denial or granting of this application?

MR. FRASER: What the public will gain or lose is the evidence that we would present, the exposure. The spirit of our Environmental Policy Act is for public disclosure of this type of thing so the decision makers can make analyses as to economic benefits and judgments along with environmental benefits and detriments. What is lost is the type of evidence that we would present and the consideration of these issues.

MR. HATCH: Would the Environmental Improvement Agency be bound in any way by the decision made by the Commission in allowing the application or denying the application?

MR. FRASER: We have no jurisdiction over the matter, if that is what you are talking about. We will not be bound necessarily by the decision, but I don't really know what you have reference to when you speak in terms of "bound". Of course, we will say that El Paso's producers will be bound as to the number of wells they could have or not have, according to the Commission's decision on the proration of units. We will certainly abide by the decision of the Commission.

MR. HATCH: There is no way for you to be bound by any decision.

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MR. FRASER: That is correct.

MR. HATCH: Do you foresee th
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MR. HATCH: Do you foresee that the Commission's decision in this case will in any way encroach upon the authority of the agency you are representing?

MR. FRASER: No, as long as the regulations -- our regulations are met in dealing with the environmental issues, I see no problem.

MR. HATCH: Do you foresee that any rule or regulation of your agency will be subject to interpretation at this hearing?

MR. FRASER: I don't really have any comment on that, I don't know.

MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that if the Commission should find waste occurring in the approval and correlative rights being affected with approval that it could deny the application because the approval might result in less gas being available to the people to the State of New Mexico?

MR. FRASER: Mr. Hatch, these questions are legitimate, but I feel I am being put in an unfair position. Could I respond in writing to these questions? I really don't know the legal ramifications of questions like these, and I hesitate to answer at this time. I think I have made my position fairly clear, we are here to present the type of evidence— if the Commission feels it is germane, we will

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present that evidence, and that's the only reason we are here.

I will pass the series of questions. MR. HATCH: I have one other question I would like to ask, and I am not going to force any answer here.

Does the Environmental Improvement Agency have the authority to prohibit the use of certain interior fuels if the use of such has an adverse affect upon the environment?

MR. FRASER: They have the authority right now to regulate the amount of emissions that come from the use of any fuel.

Would you have the authority, do you MR. HATCH: think, to pass such regulations prohibiting the use of interior fuel if it has an adverse affect on the environment?

MR. FRASER: I don't believe so at this time, although I am not sure. Again, I didn't expect to be put under cross examination this morning.

MR. HATCH: I thought that I did indicate there would be questions going to establish the right to intervene?

> MR. FRASER: No.

MR. HATCH: I'm sorry.

MR. PORTER: I have another question or two, if you If you don't know the answer, say you don't know. don't mind.

MR. FRASER: It is not that I do not know, I would need time to consider the very tricky legal questions.

MR. PORTER: I realize that, and I will just ask a simple question. Do you think the Commission can either grant or deny the application to drill more wells here on environmental issues? Our statute says that we must consider certain things.

MR. FRASER: I think I would agree with El Paso
Natural Gas Company's position that as of now, the Courts
have interpreted the national Environmental Policy-- the
Federal Courts have interpreted it as dealing with procedural requirements.

MR. PORTER: You do claim that you should be allowed to intervene and if you are allowed, you will put on testimony by expert witnesses?

MR. FRASER: Yes

MR. PORTER: Is your major concern with the environment in the physical area involved here, the horizontal limits of this pool, or are you concerned with the affect it might have on the whole State of New Mexico, or the State of California?

MR. FRASER: I think primarily our concern is the State of New Mexico. We are concerned about the affect that this might have in the long run, but our immediate concern is the affect it might have on the environment of the State of New Mexico and the fact that this reservoir might be used up quicker.

GOVERNOR KING: In other words, you are not primarily concerned with the California aspect of the environment?

MR. FRASER: That's right, sir.

MR. PORTER:

MR. HATCH: I think Mr. Fraser indicated that he would like to have these questions and respond to them in writing, and I certainly have no objection to that, and I think he should be allowed to do that.

Thank you.

MR. FRASER: We would appreciate that if you feel it would be in order.

MR. PORTER: Well, I am kind of mentally calculating the time here as to whether you think, Mr. Hatch, that those questions should be responded to in order for us to determine an answer as to whether we will rule on these motions today.

MR. MATCH: You don't have much time. I think all the people interested would like to know as soon as possible the various rulings. I think you do have a little bit more leeway than just today. Mr. Fraser more than probably could answer these by tomorrow; don't you think so?

MR. FRASER: In written form? No, I think I would need a little more time.

MR. HATCH: I think you have answered most of them, unless you want to change your answers.

MR. FRASER: Well, I think I could have them in some

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24 25 time next week.

MR. MORRIS: I don't want to muddy the waters right now, but it might be some time, and I had assumed that this hearing today would also be considering the motion that is still pending by Aztec Oil and Gas Company to continue this case because of the environmental considerations in this case, and our decision to prepare environmental testimony to present to this Commission. We are prepared to agree to Aztec Oil and Gas Company's motion that this matter be continued beyond the July 19th hearing date. We are going to suggest another date somewhat different than the Aztec motion suggested. We are going to suggest, subject to the availability of the Commission, some time during the week of August 28th, at which time our principal environmental witness would be available I make this statement insofar as it might have some to us. affect upon the determination you are making here now with respect to how much time you are going to allow Mr. Fraser to respond to some of these questions.

MR. PORTER: I haven't had a formal request for continuance beyond July 19th.

MR. MORRIS: Aztec's motion was for the matter to be continued into September.

MR. PORTER: They did have a motion that it be continued to some fixed date or some period of time after the Federal Power Commission saw fit to act on the application

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now pending before them. We have set a date of July 19th, and it would be my opinion that it would require a new motion for a continuance beyond that time. Other members of the Commission might have a different idea.

MR. MORRIS: If I am not out of line, let me say we would like to present such a motion either now or later that this case be continued to the week of August 28th. We feel we are justified and are required to make this motion in view of the additional matters upon which we feel we should and need to present evidence in this case.

MR. CAMPBELL: If you want some sort of response from us on this, I don't know about the exact date of the week of August 28th. We haven't had an opportunity to talk to our people about that and what it may mean in terms of the availability of witnesses. In short, we have no objection, as a matter of fact, we think that if the Environmental Improvement Agency requires any substantial amount of time to respond to these legal questions, and I suspect they will, that time is so short, that whatever the Commission decides, it is going to be rather cumbersome upon the parties to present the case on July 19th. We have no objection to a continuance beyond that date, and we would hope that we will have an opportunity before that date is fixed to review to some limited degree with our witnesses and participants in We would also hope that if the date of August 28th

is set that the motions be ruled upon as soon as possible.

MR. PORTER: You are talking about the motions made

here today and the arguments?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes.

MR. PORTER: You feel that all of the decisions of the Commission should be expedited in order to give everyone as much time as possible?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes. We have already stated our position, and we don't care if the Commission ever hears the case, but that obviously isn't the feeling of everybody involved here. I suppose the Commission has some responsibility to dispose of these matters, so we have no objection to a continuance.

MR. PORTER: Do you have any indication, Mr. Morris, that the Federal Power Commission will be any more ready the last week in August than they are at this time? I think the answer to that would be no.

MR. MORRIS: I think it would be speculative for any of us to indicate either way. We hope— we more than hope— let's say, anyone who is connected with the natural gas situation knows there are a lot of things that are pending, and that are waiting to go forward based upon the Federal Power Commission's actions, and there are a lot of pressures on the Federal Power Commission to act, to do something. We were told that we could reasonably expect some action by the

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Federal Power Commission in the summer. Now whether it will be August 28th or not, I don't know. I am not here saying that we have any information that the Federal Power Commission will act by that time, however, we are for a continuance, and that is not based entirely upon the Federal Power Commission.

> MR. PORTER: I understand that.

MR. MORRIS: We have an environmental report by expert witnesses outside of our company over which we do not have direct control as to time, and we need to accommodate those consultants, and we have to ask the Commission to accommodate them as to their availability to testify in this matter.

MR. PORTER: Does anyone else have any comments on the motion for continuance to some late date in August? MR. FRASER: I hesitate to make a comment because one might ask why I am here. I think we would be in favor of a continuance.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, do I gather from Mr. Morris' last statement that he takes the position that the applicant, producer, purchaser, transporter, in this case has a right to produce environmental evidence?

MR. PORTER: It appeared to me that as part of his original statement, he indicated that they would have environmental experts.

> MR. CAMPBELL: I didn't know, I was just interested

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MR. MORRIS:

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in that.
          MR. MORRIS: The answer is yes.
          MR. FRASER:
                       I inferred that you were going to
have some type of written report?
          MR. MORRIS: What we have under way at this time,
if the Commission please, is the Stern-Rogers Corporation,
consultants for El Paso Natural Gas, are preparing an
environmental report that has just been begun. We would
intend to present the witness at the hearing of this case,
of course, subject to the Commission's ruling on the
materiality of that, and present the evidence at that time
as part of the evidence to be considered by the Commission.
          MR. PORTER: As you say, this would depend on the
Commission's action on the motion that has been made here
by the Environmental Agency to allow the issue to be discussed
at this hearing?
          MR. MORRIS: Whether the Commission determines
to grant or deny the agency's motion to intervene does not
preclude or does not really answer the question, you still
have the question as to whether the Commission has the
statutory duty to make -- to consider environmental matters
and make an environmental impact statement.
          MR. PORTER:
                      I understand that.
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what the Commission might say that we still feel that we

So let's just assume without deciding

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have an obligation to put environmental evidence into the
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   record of this case as part of our case so that the
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   Commission will have something in the record from which
   it can make these environmental determinations.
             MR. PORTER:
                          I think at this time we will proceed
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   to the motion of the Municipal League to intervene.
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   will rule later on the motion for a continuance.
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             MR. HATCH: Let me interrupt. Since we are allowing
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   Mr. Fraser to submit answers to these questions, that Mr.
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   Coppler and Mr. Parmelee be allowed to submit written answers
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   to these questions rather than bringing them up here.
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   Mr. Coppler wishes to go ahead today and make some statement,
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   he can.
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             MR. COPPLER:
                           I would like to make a statement.
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             MR. PORTER: At this time?
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             MR. COPPLER:
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             MR. PORTER: And would you also like permission to
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   supply us with written answers to the other questions that
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   have been raised or may be raised?
             MR. COPPLER:
                           To expedite things, I suggest you ask
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   me the questions and I will supply written answers.
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             MR. PORTER: Go ahead.
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             MR. COPPLER: I am Frank Coppler and my mailing
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   address is P. O. Box 846, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
                                                     I am the
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attorney for the New Mexico Municipal League as well as

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being administrator of our organization. The New Mexico Municipal League encompasses cities, towns, and villages throughout the State. Our membership is in excess of seventy members out of ninety-three incorporated communities. purpose of the Municipal League is an association for the citizens of the villages of New Mexico, and one of the purposes of the Municipal League is to make requests of governing bodies in matters directly affecting municipal governments in the State of New Mexico.

I also have a copy of the minutes of our board meeting where the Board of Directors took a position in this particular proceeding and the board authorized me to make that position known. We have a couple of member cities that we have an inkling that this proceeding will affect, the City of Deming and the City of Las Cruces. Since they are supplied, as we understand, by El Paso Natural Gas Company, our concern, Mr. Chairman, is based on the assumption, I suppose, I'm not an expert, and do not pretend to know all about the oil and gas crisis, but based upon the assumption that should the application be granted and based upon a second assumption that there is a limited amount of natural gas available, that there is a possibility over an extended period of time that some of our cities in New Mexico could be facing a gas shortage if you assume that the granting of this application will in effect remove the gas from that pool

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twice as fast as it is being removed now. That is our concern, Mr. Chairman.

We represent the people in the municipalities and these people in these municipalities in the State of New Mexico make up a substantial majority of all gas users, over seventy percent of our people live in municipalities. upon that type of interest and that type of concern, the Municipal League ought to be made a party, and our concern is that we are concerned with the long range possibility of using up the natural gas faster than we are using it at the present time.

I have a resume of some case law that I have diligently looked into to find an answer as to whether we have the right to be intervenors or whether it is up to the discretion of the Commission, and the case law would probably say that it is within the discretion of this Commission.

Now, to anticipate some of your questions, you probably want to know what we intend to show in this particular proceeding and what I intend to do should you allow our intervention. I intend to go to the City of Deming and the City of Las Cruces and sit down with the governing bodies and their engineers and the people who run their utilities and ask them to develop some data and presentations and testimony on the possibly affect the granting of this application in this particular proceeding may have.

we have developed that data and those arguments, we will come to this Commission and present that evidence to you and ask you to consider it in your ruling on the application of El Paso Natural Gas Company. That is the extent of our intervention.

After the Commission has settled the scope of these proceedings and settled the arguments between Southern Union Gas Company and El Paso Natural Gas Company, then I will try to figure out how to formulate our evidence. So until you have ruled on the question, the environmental question as it is linked to the prevention of waste and the protection of correlative rights, I can't tell you what we are going to present here.

MR. PORTER: You would limit your testimony to the ruling of the Commission as to what the scope of the evidence would be limited to?

MR. COPPLER: Yes, sir, I would look at the ruling before I could tell you exactly.

GOVERNOR KING: Just one question. Do you favor the position or the motion of Southern Union Gas Company?

MR. COPPLER: Well, I would have to say that should Southern Union Gas Company prevail on its motion to in effect exclude evidence as to the impact on the environment, then the next logical step would be to exclude evidence on whether or not there will be a gas shortage in Deming and Las Cruces,

and that would sort of put us out of town in our evidence so that for that reason, we would have to oppose the motion.

MR. HATCH: These questions are aimed at helping the Commission to determine whether or not to allow intervention, and I certainly want to make these remarks now. I believe the Commission does have a great deal of latitude in making any decision on this. So Mr. Coppler, does the Municipal League or any of the cities, Deming and Las Cruces, or any citizens of those cities, own any property in the Blanco-Mesaverde Gas Pool?

MR. COPPLER: No.

MR. HATCH: Does the Municipal League or do any of these cities seek more production from the pool or less production-- and I think you have probably answered that.

MR. COPPLER: I think I have, and that is what we are worried about, the long term affect of the granting of this application.

MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that the Municipal League or the cities or any of the citizens could come before this Commission in a spacing case?

MR. COPPLER: Citizens using gas supplied by a company applying for spacing to this Commission would have a perfectly legitimate position in coming here and making their views known.

MR. HATCH: Perhaps you misunderstood my question.

1 Could the City of Las Cruces or the citizens of Las Cruces who use gas come before this Commission and ask for 80-acre 2 3 spacing or 320-acre spacing and get approval? MR. COPPLER: Without owning a gas well? 4 MR. HATCH: Yes. 5 MR. COPPLER: No, but they could come and make a 6 presentation to the effect that the granting of particular 7 spacing could have an affect on their use of the gas that 8 is supplied by the company applying for the spacing. 9 MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that a person 10 owning property, that the public having such an interest 11 should be represented? 12 MR. COPPLER: Yes. 13 MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that because you 14 represent a subdivision of the State, that you have a right 15 to intervene? 16 MR. COPPLER: No, sir. 17 MR. PORTER: Actually, you do not represent a 18 subdivision of the State. 19 MR. COPPLER: No, we represent the cities as a whole. 20 MR. HATCH: What will the Municipal League or the 21 City of Deming or the City of Las Cruces or those citizens 22 gain or lose by Commission approval or disapproval of this 23

Based on the two assumptions I made

24 25 application?

MR. COPPLER:

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prior to this time, Mr. Chairman, if you assume that the
gas will be extracted twice as fast by granting this
application, and you assume there is a limited amount of
gas under the pool, then we have come to the tentative
conclusion that the citizens of Las Cruces and the citizens
of Deming could be losing by the fact that the reserves of
natural gas will be exhausted twice as fast than they would
be under the present rules.
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MR. HATCH: I think you have answered my next question. Is the gain or loss a certainty or a speculation or is it a contingency?

MR. COPPLER: That is a question that I don't think anyone can answer at this time. That will be an issue in the case though, I'm sure.

GOVERNOR KING: But it would be reasonable to assume that if there are twice as many wells, the depletion is going to take place faster.

MR. COPPLER: Again, Governor, that is the assumption we are operating under.

MR. HATCH: Will any of those cities or citizens be bound by the decision in any way?

MR. COPPLER: I know of no decision by an administrative agency that you cannot appeal, and I could never commit myself to not appealing if allowed to be a participant.

> MR. HATCH: I don't think I meant it that way.

mean, are you limited in any way by the decision of the

Commission on the granting or denying of this application?

MR. COPPLER: As municipalities, we have absolutely

no power over the question, none whatsoever. As a governing

body or as an administrative agency, we have no power over it.

MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that if the Commission should find waste occurring in the pool and correlative rights being violated in the pool that it could deny the application because the approval may result in less gas being available to the City of Deming and to the City of Las Cruces?

MR. COPPLER: It is going to be our contention that they should deny that, and it will be up to the Courts, of course, to decide whether that is the proper decision.

MR. HATCH: Would your answer be the same concerning the City of Los Angeles?

MR. COPPLER: We are not concerned with the City of Los Angeles.

MR. PORTER: They don't belong to the League?

MR. COPPLER: They haven't paid their dues.

MR. HATCH: Is it your contention-- is it your contention then that the Commission has the authority to directly control the amount of gas to be used in the State?

MR. COPPLER: Our contention is that the Commission ought to do what is proper for the people in the State of

New Mexico and most of those people live in municipalities.

MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that the Commission has the authority to directly control the amount of gas that has to be taken out of the State for use out of the State?

MR. COPPLER: I don't think they can do that directly from reading the papers, but I should think that they should arrive at the right decision for the consumers of the State of New Mexico, and I think that is the responsibility of all of us representing the interests of the State as a whole.

MR. PORTER: Would that be up to the Legislature or this Commission taking into consideration the limits of our jurisdiction?

MR. COPPLER: I think, Mr. Commissioner, that we cannot continually speculate about who has the power, we have to make the decision and do the best we can to insure that this decision will be upheld in the Courts. Should it not be upheld in the Courts, then we will go to the legislative body and I think that would be the proper procedure to take.

GOVERNOR KING: I would say on both levels; wouldn't you? The Commission level and the State level.

MR. COPPLER: Yes, sir.

MR. PORTER: But you would say the first duty of this Commission is to carry out the mandate of the Legislature

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   in the statutes?
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             MR. COPPLER: Yes, sir, and I think included in
   the mandates are the interests of the people and the various
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   interests that are represented here today.
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             GOVERNOR KING: But within the quidelines set down
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   by statute, but that can be determined in different manners?
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             MR. COPPLER: That's right.
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             MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that the
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   Commission has the authority to indirectly control the
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   amount of gas that is to be used in the State?
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             MR. COPPLER: I think that will be our contention,
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   but please don't-- I can't give you my reasoning, my legal
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   reasoning at the present time.
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             MR. HATCH: Would that be regardless of waste and
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   correlative rights?
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             MR. COPPLER:
                            I think we have to link those questions.
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             MR. HATCH: Has the Municipal League filed any
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   cause before the Public Service Commission seeking improved
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   gas services to the City of Deming and the City of Las Cruces?
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             MR. COPPLER:
                           No.
                                 We have participated in cases
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   before the Public Service Commission, but those cases were
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   brought in the sense that they affected more of your member
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   municipalities.
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             MR. HATCH:
                         Thank you.
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Mr. Parmelee, you are representing

MR. PORTER:

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the Public Service Commission?

MR. PARMELEE: Yes. Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission: for the record, my name is James Parmelee, and I am staff counsel for the New Mexico Public Service Commission. The New Mexico Public Service Commission was created in 1941 by the New Mexico Public Utility Act to regulate rates and services of water, gas, and electric utilities and intrastate wholesale utilities. The New Mexico Public Service Commission seeks to intervene in this case mainly for the purpose of obtaining during the course of the hearing information to see whether it should take a position in the interest of the distributing utilities in New Mexico. The applicant in this case sells to Southern Union Gas Company, which is the largest distributing gas utility under the Public Service Commission's jurisdiction. concerned over short and long range conditions that either the granting or the denying of the application in this case would have on the ability of Southern Union Gas Company to serve its customers. The applicant also serves the E. M. W. Natural Gas Association, the Rio Grande Natural Gas Association, and indirectly, the Ruidoso Natural Gas Company. All four of these gas utilities are under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

The applicant also serves the El Paso Electric Company and it serves gas to the City of Lordsburg, which

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furnishes -- which distributes natural gas and is the largest customer in the Community Public Service Company and the Electrical Distributing Utility of New Mexico, who has a gas-fired generator in Lordsburg with little or no oil standby.

It is for these reasons we would ask the Commission to allow the Public Service Commission to intervene and find out, as I said before, both the short and the long range consequences of the granting or denial of this application.

MR. PORTER: At this point, you do not know whether you oppose the application or support it?

MR. PARMELEE: No, we don't have enough facts before us.

MR. HATCH: Maybe I misunderstood you. I thought you expressed the opinion you were not opposing or favoring the application, that you were only intervening for information purposes to be used by your agency in the future.

MR. PORTER: That's right, that's the way I understood you.

MR. PARMELEE: We have an obligation to Southern Union Gas Company and also these other utilities, and we would like to see what the short and the long range consequences would be to these utilities. We would not like to be in solely for the purpose of gathering information, we would like to have such time until we could figure out whether

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the Commission should take a position.
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                         I would like to suggest, Mr. Parmelee,
             MR. HATCH:
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   that you either submit answers to these questions in writing
   or maybe you can answer them at the present time.
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             MR. PARMELEE: I think I can field most of the
   questions now, but I would like a written response on a
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   couple.
             MR. PORTER: Mr. Hatch, will you ask him the
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   questions?
             MR. HATCH: Does the Public Service Commission own
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   any property in the Blanco-Mesaverde Gas Pool?
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             MR. PARMELEE: No.
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             MR. HATCH: You have already answered this question.
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   Are you seeking more gas production from the pool or less
   gas production from the pool?
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             MR. PARMELEE: Neither.
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             MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that the Public
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   Service Commission could come before this Commission and
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   ask for certain spacing patterns in a separate case?
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             MR. PARMELEE: Not unless it was on behalf of
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   somebody who had an interest.
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             MR. HATCH: And it would be a property interest
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   which you are talking about?
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             MR. PARMELEE:
                            Yes.
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MR. HATCH: Is it your contention though that

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case? MR. PARMELEE: 5 to that question. 6 MR. HATCH: 7 8 right to intervene? 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 MR. HATCH: 23

although the Public Service Commission does not have a property interest, that the public has such an interest and that it would have the right to be represented in this I would like to respond in writing Is it your contention that because you do represent a State agency that a State agency has the MR. PARMELEE: Not a right, I don't think we have a right. I think that it would be up to the discretion of the Commission, and I think we have enough interests that we ought to be allowed to intervene. That is our argument. MR. HATCH: What will the Public Service Commission gain or lose by the decision of the Commission? MR. PARMELEE: Well, it could gain guite a bit. it turned out that the application is granted, it could mean that this would affect the long range ability of the utilities mentioned to serve the public in New Mexico. It is for this reason that we would like to find out just what the consequences might be before we take a position, because the Public Service Commission has not studied it that much. Would the decision have an effect upon the Public Service Commission or the utilities or the public?

MR. PARMELEE: Well, our Commission has the

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responsibility to insure the ability of the utilities to serve the public with adequate rates -- reasonable rates and adequate services, and certainly the ability to obtain production is paramount in their ability to serve.

MR. HATCH: Is that gain or loss a certainty, or is it contingent?

MR. PARMELEE: Well, I would say it is probably contingent, but that is one of the reasons we would like to intervene so that we might find out.

MR. HATCH: Will the Public Service Commission be bound in any way by the decision of the Commission in approving or disapproving this application?

MR. PARMELEE: Well, the Public Service Commission has no jurisdiction over the subject matter in this case, so I guess like Mr. Fraser, I would have to say that I don't know what "bound" means.

MR. HATCH: Will the Public Service Commission have to obey -- will they have to do something or refrain from doing something perhaps because of the Commission's decision?

MR. PARMELEE: Well, yes, we would be bound by the decision.

MR. HATCH: What would you be prohibited from doing by the decision of the Commission?

> MR. PARMELEE: The decision would not have

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direct effect on the Public Service Commission. We would have to get together with our utilities and see what they could do by reason of the decision.

MR. HATCH: Do you see the decision of the Commission as encroaching upon the authority of the public -do you see the approval or disapproval of this application as an encroachment upon the authority of the Public Service Commission in any way?

MR. PARMELEE: No, we are specifically excluded by statute from regulating gas production.

MR. HATCH: Do you foresee the Commission in this hearing encroaching upon any rules or regulations of the Public Service Commission?

MR. PARMELEE: Let me say at this time that I doubt it.

MR. HATCH: Is it your contention that if the Commission should find waste occurring or correlative rights being violated in the approval of this application that it could deny this application because there will be less gas in New Mexico in the future?

MR. PARMELEE: I would rather respond to that in writing.

MR. HATCH: The next question is very similar --

MR. PORTER: I don't think I would want to respond to that last question at all.

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             MR. HATCH:
                         Is it your contention that the
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   Commission has the authority to directly control the amount
   of gas to be used in the State of New Mexico?
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             MR. PARMELEE: Directly control?
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             MR. HATCH: What I am saying is, is it your
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   contention that this Commission has the authority to directly
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   control whether the gas stays in the State or goes out of
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   the State?
                            I doubt if this Commission has any
             MR. PARMELEE:
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   jurisdiction.
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             MR. HATCH: Does the Commission have authority
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   to indirectly control whether the gas stays in the State or
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   goes out of the State?
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             MR. PARMELEE:
                            I would rather not answer that one
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   now.
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                         Does the Public Service Commission have
             MR. HATCH:
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   any control over the amount of gas supplied to any state in
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   the United States?
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             MR. PARMELEE: Control, no. We hope that our
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   arguments will be listened to by the various agencies.
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             MR. HATCH:
                         That's all the questions.
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             MR. PORTER: Does anyone have any response or any
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   questions of Mr. Parmelee?
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             (No response)
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MR. PORTER: Thank you, Mr. Parmelee.

Now, I believe that's all the motions we have received to intervene or to limit testimony.

MR. CAMPBELL: The motion of Aztec is still pending.

MR. PORTER: The motion of Aztec and the motion of El Paso. Aztec made the motion for a continuance, and I can't remember what they asked for in the way of a date for the continuance, but we did set the hearing for July.

MR. CAMPBELL: Do you wish to know?

MR. PORTER: Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: They respectfully moved for a continuance until a date which would be at least fifteen days after the date the Federal Power Commission entered its order in Docket Number R-4205, or September 17th, 1972, whichever occurred first.

MR. PORTER: They asked for September 17th or fifteen days after the Federal Power Commission entered its order in Docket Number R-4205, whichever happened first.

MR. MORRIS: I believe, of course I can't speak for Aztec, but I believe September 17th is the date that their particular filing would be effective subject to the Federal Power Commission.

MR. CAMPBELL: And all of those have now been suspended, so the September 17th date no longer means anything.

MR. PORTER: I wonder if any date in August would mean anything as far as action by the Federal Power Commission.

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I went to Midland and testified before the examiner on this some two years ago on July 31st and at that time, the feeling was that we would have a decision in September of that year, which of course, we didn't.

MR. MORRIS: I would like to say further that while I am not in a position to speak for any of the other companies that may have an interest in the field, we have been contacted by a number of companies that have expressed an interest to us that they would be very reluctant to come forward and see this case go forward until after the Federal Power Commission had acted.

They were hoping the Commission would not set the matter down for a hearing until after the Federal Power Commission had acted. That prompted us to renew our motion-our request for a continuance.

That, coupled with the new dimension this case has taken involving the environmental field, would again make us suggest this date in the latter part of August, but we will try to accommodate to any date the Commission would set.

MR. FRASER: I have a motion that is probably germane to the issue of continuance. I understand that this may be premature because I don't know whether our agency will be a part of this proceeding, but I hand you three copies of a motion that the hearing be rescheduled for some time later than July 19th at which time the Environmental

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Improvement Agency could be prepared. I believe El Paso
Natural Gas has indicated that some report might be
forthcoming, and if that is true, we would appreciate having
that report before any hearing date so that we might ask
questions—interrogatories dealing with the environmental
impact.
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MR. PORTER: Does anyone have any response to the motion of Mr. Fraser?

MR. HATCH: I would like to respond in one way.

I would object to the statement at the end of that that the hearing be rescheduled until such time as an environmental impact statement be made by El Paso. El Paso is not required to file an environmental impact statement in conjunction with its application.

MR. MORRIS: The impact statement that we are talking about is a statement that would ultimately be made by the agency and not by El Paso Natural Gas Company.

What El Paso Natural Gas Company intends to present to the Commission is evidence from which the Commission would make its own environmental impact statement. So I think the motion is somewhat ambiguous where it says that our proposal or our application has to be accompanied by a statement.

We would intend to present as evidence in this case a witness who would present this report and who would be subject to cross examination and so forth, but I don't see anything

in the statute that requires us to submit a portion of our evidence in advance of the hearing. Of course, the Commission is not even required to make a statement unless it finds from the evidence that is presented that this is the type of major State action that requires a statement. So for those reasons, we oppose the motion.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think this is a good example of the confusion that is going to run rampant at this hearing if we mix these two questions. If El Paso Natural Gas Company wishes to submit a statement informally without having a witness or having cross examination, there is nothing in the laws of New Mexico that would prohibit that. But we agree with El Paso Natural Gas Company that there is nothing compelling the applicant before this Commission under the present law which requires the applicant to file such a document prior to the hearing of his application.

GOVERNOR KING: Mr. Chairman, before we get totally confused, there are two motions, and I would like to look a little bit at the first one. We will be having to make the decisions, and there are two of us to attempt to make those decisions. Mr. Morris or Mr. Campbell, do either of you feel that if we adopted the motion presented by Southern Union Gas Company that that would preclude the environmental impact question at a later time, perhaps being considered or asked for by the Commission?

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MR. CAMPBELL: I don't, Governor, not at all. I think the Commission if it acts and accepts the jurisdiction that it will permit them, or it will require the Commission to find under some set of criteria that haven't yet been identified, that this is a major State action substantially affecting the environment. The Commission will then have to start the process of making a study that we can use from either El Paso Natural Gas Company's information, or if the Commission sees fit to do it, from the Environmental Improvement Agency, or any person out there that wants to be involved. It doesn't say anywhere that an order shall be based on the environmental picture or that a hearing must be held, it merely says that the question must be exposed to the public.

It would still fall back to GOVERNOR KING: correlative rights and waste in the final analysis.

MR. CAMPBELL: As far as this Commission's jurisdiction is concerned. There has been the argument of the Calvert Cliffs Case, and the fact that these statutes could enlarge the jurisdiction of every state agency and federal agency. It is our judgment that it does not extend that jurisdiction. I want to repeat this because it keeps coming up here. We are not objecting to an environmental examination of this.

MR. PORTER: We understand that.

MR. CAMPBELL: We are simply trying to say that it could make this case vulnerable to all kinds of legal attacks in the future.

MR. PORTER: You think it should be a separate matter aside from how many wells will be drilled in the pool.

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, and I am doubtful that you can keep it separate at a single hearing.

MR. MORRIS: If the Commission please, Governor Campbell has expressed his view that this Commission should not render itself vulnerable and my suggestion is that this Commission should not enter itself vulnerable to either appeal or to collateral attack by outsiders for failing to comply with the environmental statute to the fullest extent possible. Our suggestion is that the fullest extent possible is an informed hearing for the consideration of these issues rather than to say we are not going to consider them at this hearing. You should rather say submit whatever information you want to, and we will look at it.

GOVERNOR KING: That answers my question on the motion submitted by Southern Union Gas, and we have sufficient evidence in my mind at least to view the evidence as presented, and probably make a determination within a limited amount of time. Now, if you would like to discuss the motion submitted by the Environmental Improvement Agency, that would be fine.

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their application.

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             MR. PORTER:
                           I think they have already responded
   to that, and it would be, in my mind, Governor, that this
   motion be denied. We will deny the motion that would
   require an environmental impact statement to accompany the
   application, and that the hearing be rescheduled on that
           Do you concur in that?
   basis.
             GOVERNOR KING:
                             I don't know, I would have to
   study it for just a minute.
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             MR. FRASER:
                           I am a bit disturbed that you denied
   my motion, since I am not a party yet. Perhaps I should be
   a party before you deny my motion.
             MR. HATCH:
                         I think his motion, if I understood
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   it correctly, is a motion just for a continuance; isn't
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   it just for a continuance?
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             MR. FRASER: Well, it's more than that.
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   true that you don't have to have an environmental impact
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   statement prior to action--
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             MR. PORTER: You are talking about prior to a
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   hearing?
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             MR. FRASER:
                           Yes.
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                          As I understood it, you requested that
             MR. PORTER:
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   an environmental impact statement be made part of their
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   application.
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             MR. FRASER:
                           They don't have to file one with
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1 MR. PORTER: I understand that, but you say the proposal may be accompanied by an environmental impact 2 3 statement. MR. FRASER: I have merely requested that they prepare some draft or statement and that it be presented 5 at the time of the hearing so a full disclosure can be made of the issues involved. That's the nature of my motion. 7 MR. PORTER: Since it has not been determined that 8 you will be a party to this hearing, we can't act on the 9 motion. 10 Mr. Fraser, Mr. Coppler, Mr. Parmelee, how long 11 would you think would be sufficient time to allow you to 12 respond to Mr. Hatch's questions, the ones that you were not 13 able to answer? MR. FRASER: The middle of next week would be fine. 15 MR. PARMELEE: I can respond by then. 16 MR. COPPLER: I am under the impression that I 17 don't have to respond because I did. 18 MR. HATCH: Mr. Fraser, was your motion that an 19 impact statement be prepared prior to the hearing? 20 MR. FRASER: I'm not asking for an impact statement, 21 but for some sort of discussion on the environmental issues 22

by this Commission, and that a statement be prepared by E1

Paso and be presented prior to the hearing so the issues can

be fully discussed. I might indicate this was the procedure

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followed at the Tuscon Gas and Electric Company application.

MR. PORTER: I wonder if counsel for El Paso could

give us the docket number of the Federal Power Commission case?

MR. MORRIS: We are talking about Docket Number R-425, before the Federal Power Commission.

MR. PORTER: I believe the Commission will allow until July 7th for Mr. Fraser and Mr. Parmelee to respond to the questions that Mr. Hatch asked. That will be next Friday, a week from tomorrow. Does that give you sufficient time?

MR. FRASER: Yes.

MR. PARMELEE: Yes.

MR. PORTER: Now, on the matter of the continuance. I believe the Commission will continue the case, and at this time, it appears that it would not be possible to specify a date for a continuance of the case. Governor Campbell, you in particular have indicated that you are not familiar with the availability of witnesses for that particular week that he mentioned in the latter part of August. The Commission will continue this case to a date in August which will be determined and the parties will be notified.

MR. HATCH: I believe you can take it under consideration and when you reach a decision as to the date of continuance, you can inform the parties of that date.

MR. PORTER: The principals involved will be

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notified. We will take the motion under advisement, and in all probability will continue the case until late in August to a date that will be determined and all parties will be notified.

If there is nothing else to come before the Commission, the Commission will take these motions under advisement and will render decisions as early as possible in all motions that have been considered here today.

This matter is adjourned.

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   STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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   COUNTY OF BERNALILLO )
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        I, RICHARD E. McCORMICK, a Certified Shorthand Reporter,
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   in and for the County of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico, do
5
   hereby certify that the foregoing and attached Transcript
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7
   was reported by me; and that the same is a true and correct
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   record of the said proceedings to the best of my knowledge,
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   skill and ability.
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