1	NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
2	STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING
3	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
4	CASE NO. 10407
5	
6	IN THE MATTER OF:
7	The Application of Great Lakes Chemical Corporation for an
8	exception to Division Order No. R-333-I and the Reassignment
9	of Retroactive Gas Allowables, San Juan County, New Mexico.
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15	BEFORE:
16	
17	MICHAEL E. STOGNER
18	Hearing Examiner
19	State Land Office Building
20	November 21, 1991
21	
22	
23	REPORTED BY:
24	DEBBIE VESTAL Certified Shorthand Reporter
25	for the State of New Mexico
	ORIGINAL

1	EXAMINER STOGNER: I'll call the next
2	case, No. 10407, which is the Application of
3	Great Lakes Chemical Corporation for an exception
4	to Division Order No. R-333-I and the
5	reassignment of retroactive gas allowables in San
6	Juan County, New Mexico.
7	The applicant seeks retroactive
8	reassignment of gas allowables in the
9	following I'm sorry in six certain wells in
10	Township 27 North, Range 8 West, being the
11	Blanco-Mesaverde Pool.
12	The applicant has also requested that
13	this case be continued to the Examiner's Hearing
14	scheduled here in Santa Fe, in this room, on
15	December 19, 1991.
16	If there are no objections, this case
17	will be continued to the Examiner's Hearing
18	scheduled for December 19.
19	(And the proceedings were concluded.)
20	
21	I do here ty could the foregoing is
22	a complete matery, of the process and in the Exempter heading of their set 1040%
23	heard by me on 31 November 1991
2 4	Mahut Mogram, Examiner
25	Oil Conservation Division

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 1 2 3 STATE OF NEW MEXICO SS. COUNTY OF SANTA FE I, Debbie Vestal, Certified Shorthand 6 7 Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that 8 the foregoing transcript of proceedings before 9 the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me; 10 that I caused my notes to be transcribed under my 11 personal supervision; and that the foregoing is a 12 true and accurate record of the proceedings. 13 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a 14 relative or employee of any of the parties or 15 attorneys involved in this matter and that I have no personal interest in the final disposition of 16 17 this matter. 18 WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL NOVEMBER 27, 19 1991. 20 21 22 23 VESTAL. 24

NEW MEXICO CSR NO. 3

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1 4	BEFORE:
15	•
16	MICHAEL E. STOGNER
17	Hearing Examiner
18	State Land Office Building
19	January 23, 1992
20	
21	
22	REPORTED BY:
23	DEBBIE VESTAL Certified Shorthand Reporter
2 4	for the State of New Mexico
25	COPY

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24	
25	

INDEX	
Page	Number
Appearances	2
WITNESS FOR THE APPLICANT:	
1. RICHARD L. STAMETS	
Examination by Mr. Carr	8,53
Examination by Mr. Swan	40,58
Examination by Mr. Stovall	60,86
Examination by Examiner Stogner	81
WITNESS FOR THE PROTESTANT:	
2. H. L. "BABE" KENDRICK	
Examination by Mr. Pearce	92,136
Examination by Mr. Carr	112
Examination by Mr. Stovall	138
Certificate of Reporter	168
	Appearances WITNESS FOR THE APPLICANT: 1. RICHARD L. STAMETS Examination by Mr. Carr Examination by Mr. Swan Examination by Mr. Stovall Examination by Examiner Stogner WITNESS FOR THE PROTESTANT: 2. H. L. "BABE" KENDRICK Examination by Mr. Pearce Examination by Mr. Carr Examination by Mr. Stovall

1	EXHIBITS
2	Page Identified
3	
4	Applicant's Exhibits:
5	
6	Exhibit No. 1
7	Exhibit No. 2 20
8	Exhibit No. 3 21
9	Exhibit No. 4 22
10	Exhibit No. 5
11	Exhibit No. 6 24
12	Exhibit No. 7 28
13	Exhibit No. 8 30
14	Exhibit No. 9 31
15	Exhibit No. 10 32
16	Exhibit No. 11 33
17	
18	Protestant's Exhibits:
19	
20	Exhibit No. 1 44
21	Exhibit No. 2 93
22	Exhibit No. 3 94
23	Exhibit No. 4 97
24	Exhibit No. 5
25	

EXAMINER STOGNER: 1 This hearing will come to order for Docket No. 3-92. Note today's 2 date, January 23, 1992. I am Michael E. Stogner, 3 appointed Hearing Examiner today, and Mr. Stovall, General Counsel today, to my right. First case and only case we will consider today we'll call at this time, Case No. 7 10407. 9 MR. STOVALL: Application of Great 10 Lakes Chemical Corporation for an exception to Division Order No. R-333-I and the Reassignment 11 12 of Retroactive Gas Allowables, San Juan County, 13 New Mexico. 14 **EXAMINER STOGNER:** Call for 15 appearances. MR. CARR: May it please the Examiner, 16 17 my name is William F. Carr, with the law firm, Campbell, Carr, Berge & Sheridan, in Santa Fe. 18 Ι 19 represent Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, and I 20 have one witness. 21 EXAMINER STOGNER: Call for any other 22 appearances. 23 MR. PEARCE: Yes, Mr. Examiner, my name is W. Perry Pearce, with the Santa Fe Office of 24

the law firm of Montgomery & Andrews, appearing

in this matter on behalf of El Paso Natural Gas 1 Company. Appearing with me are Mr. Michael K. Swan, of the Houston Office of Andrews & Kurth Law Firm, and Mr. John F. Nance, who is counsel 5 6 for El Paso Natural Gas Company in El Paso. We also have one witness who needs to 7 8 be sworn. EXAMINER STOGNER: Any other 9 10 appearances? Will both witnesses today stand and be 11 12 sworn. (The witnesses were duly sworn.) 13 EXAMINER STOGNER: Please be seated. 14 MR. STOVALL: Are you planning to give 15 openings? 16 MR. CARR: No, I'm not. Are you 17 18 planning to, Perry? 19 MR. PEARCE: No, sir. We'll pass. 20 MR. STOVALL: The discussion and given the nature of this case, I sort of understand it 21 because I've had some discussions, but would 22 23 either of you object to summarizing what the request is about and the actual effect and 24 impact?

MR. CARR: As the Applicant, we will 1 present that as the first portion of our direct presentation and review those matters with you. 3 MR. PEARCE: If it would be helpful to the Examiner, let me say a few words. El Paso 5 Natural Gas Company appears today because we are 6 concerned and it appears to us that the rules and 7 regulations, which were adopted by the Division, have not been and possibly are not being 9 followed. We think that that is a threat to the 10 11 proration system. 12 We think those rules and regulations have been followed and enforced in the past, 13 14 particularly in the Mesa case, which I'm sure 15 we'll talk about today. We think continuing to enforce those rules and regulations, as they were 16 written and adopted, is appropriate. And we're 17 going to present a witness to discuss those 18 19 matters with you. MR. STOVALL: Mr. Carr, as far as your 20 opening presentation, you will talk about 21 22 volumes? MR. CARR: That's exactly right. 23

MR. STOVALL: And what has happened and

24

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what would happen?

MR. CARR: That's correct. 1 MR. STOVALL: I just kind of wanted to 2 get it into context in some manner. I think it 3 helps us to understand what we're listening to as you proceed if we understand what the objective 5 is in the first place. 6 EXAMINER STOGNER: All right, Mr. 7 Carr. You may continue. 8 MR. CARR: At this time we call Mr. 9 Stamets. 10 11 RICHARD L. STAMETS Having been duly sworn upon his oath, was 12 examined and testified as follows: 13 EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. CARR: 15 Will you state your name and place of 16 Q. 17 residence? Richard L. Stamets. I live in Santa 18 Α. 19 Fe. New Mexico. By whom are you employed and in what 20 0. 21 capacity? In this case I'm employed by Great 22 Lakes Chemical Corporation. I'm an independent 23 consultant in oil and gas regulation and 24 25 petroleum geology.

Have you previously testified before 1 Q. the Division? 2 Yes, I have. Α. Q. At the time of that prior testimony, were your credentials as a petroleum geologist 5 6 accepted and made a matter of record? 7 Α. They were. 8 Are you familiar with the application 9 filed in this particular case on behalf of Great 10 Lakes Chemical Corporation? Α. I am. 11 Are you familiar with the wells that 12 are involved in this case? 13 14 Α. Yes. 15 Are you familiar generally with how Q. prorationing works in the prorated fields in the 16 San Juan Basin of northeastern New Mexico? 17 18 Α. I am. At the time of your previous testimony, 19 Q. 20 have you also been qualified as an expert in oil and gas regulatory matters in New Mexico? 21 22 Α. Yes.

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Q.

A.

Lakes seeks in this case?

Could you briefly state what Great

In this case Great Lakes is seeking

relief from the potentially harmful to very harmful effects of zero deliverability application in the allowable formula for their wells in the Blanco Mesaverde Pool.

- Q. Would you briefly summarize what you've done to prepare for this presentation?
- A. Yes. I've gone in and I've gathered data on the F-1, F-2 factors for the period in question. I've set up some spreadsheets which show me what the impacts of various scenarios would be and try and determine what condition the wells would be in under these scenarios.

MR. CARR: Are the witness' qualifications acceptable?

EXAMINER STOGNER: Are there any objections?

MR. PEARCE: No objections.

EXAMINER STOGNER: Mr. Stamets' qualifications are accepted.

- Q. Mr. Stamets, initially I think it would be helpful to explain to the Examiner actually who is Great Lakes Corporation and what are their interests in this state?
- A. Great Lakes is obviously a chemical corporation. They're located in West Lafayette,

Indiana. They originally started out as an oil and gas company in Michigan, but they wound up with more saltwater than they did oil.

And being very inventive, they found that they had bromine in their saltwater, so they started producing out of the saltwater and eventually became a chemical company instead of an oil company. And they've essentially been out of the oil and gas business since 1960.

In New Mexico they only have six wells, the ones we're going to be talking about here today, plus they have royalty intersts in another 30. The leases that these wells are on were acquired by the cofounder back in the 1950s.

- Q. Why are we before the Division today?
- A. Great Lakes failed to file deliverability tests for 1986 and 1989 on the subject wells.
 - Q. We're talking about six wells?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. In fact, no tests were taken; is that correct?
- A. We believe that's correct.
- Q. When was this problem actually discovered?

- A. The problem was discovered in late 1990 or early 1991.
 - Q. And how did Great Lakes actually discover this?

- A. Great Lakes was advised by the Aztec District Office of the problem and their intention, Aztec's intention, to write a supplement reducing the allowable on these wells.
- Q. And when did this occur approximately; do you know?
- A. The supplement, I have those in here, seems like the supplements were issued about 1/22 of 90. And the retroactive -- it must have been -- they are dated 1/22 of 90, which is wrong. It has to be 1/22 of 91. And they are retroactive to 4/1 of 90. And it's obvious the date is wrong because you can't make something retroactive before it happens.
- Q. Now, Great Lakes was notified by the Division. What did the Division advise Great Lakes at that time?
- A. The Division informed Great Lakes that they were going to lose their allowable, their deliverability in the oil formula to zero until

new tests were taken and filed.

- Q. And that was effective as of what time?
- A. The effective date was 4/1 of 90.
- Q. In your experience is this a common practice for the Division?
- A. It's my understanding that that's standard practice that they followed, and we've got the supplement here to show that is indeed what they did.
- Q. Were subsequent deliverability tests in fact taken?
- A. Yes. Tests were taken and the results were filed in March and June of 1991.
- Q. What is the most recent word from the Division on this matter to Great Lakes?
- A. Well, recently -- and there's a letter dated August 6, 1991, to Mr. Larry Bond with Great Lakes from Frank Chavez, indicating that they plan to take further action in this case. And Great Lakes probably, if they wanted anything else done, should seek relief.

In personal conversations with Frank, what it amounted to was Frank intended to issue supplements that would go back to April 1 of 1987 for use of the zero deliverability.

- Q. Have you been able to estimate the impact on Great Lakes of the most recent OCD proposal?
 - A. Yes, I have.

- Q. And what is that generally?
- A. Well, it would have serious negative consequences for Great Lakes, and that's why we're here seeking relief.
- Q. I think it's important to initially just set out who, in Great Lakes' opinion, is responsible for filing these deliverability tests?
- A. Great Lakes recognizes that the operator is responsible for filing those tests, taking and filing them.
- Q. And in the general sense, before we get into your exhibits, what is the basis for the request being made by Great Lakes here today?
- A. In this case Great Lakes feels there are a number of mitigating circumstances which bear on this question, which we feel perhaps will convince the Division that we need some relief and deserve it.
- Q. Could you at this time just review for the Examiner the events that occurred that have

resulted in the tests not being filed with the Division?

A. Yes. As I've said earlier, the company is located in West Lafayette, Indiana. It's remote from the oil patch. It's not an oil and gas company. In fact, their paperwork is all assigned to their contract pumper, who takes care of the wells as well.

And it sounds like a soap opera, but this poor guy was divorced in 1986. His wife had been his bookkeeper. He was in a car wreck. He was burned in a well fire. And he employed a substitute for a number of weeks or months to help him take care of his wells. And all this got him off to a bad start back when the first set of tests were supposed to have been filed.

Then the Division suspended deliverability testing in 1987, and he was left with the impression that the State wasn't too concerned whether the wells were tested or not. And then he was confused by the notice that he received from El Paso relative to scheduling of testing in 1989.

And in there was a statement which says, in essence, that if your wells aren't

producing, don't turn them on. And this further confused him, and again, left him with the impression that people weren't too interested in whether or not tests were taken.

- Q. What did the allowable schedule show for these wells during the relevant period?
- A. The schedules continued to assign the wells' allowables and show the 1984 deliverability data in there just month, after month, after month.
- Q. If the allowable had not been contained in this schedule, what would that have done?
- A. Well, I think it's reasonable to assume that if in 1987 the Division had taken action to reduce the allowable back to an F-1 factor or cancel the allowable altogether, this would have come to the attention of Great Lakes and they would have taken action at that time to get deliverabilities in.

And, you know, I would think in three months, four months, five months max, that they could have had new deliverability tests filed then, all the way back in 87, and we wouldn't be faced with a situation which we have here today.

Q. Great Lakes didn't timely file

deliverability tests?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Is this situation unique to Great Lakes?

A. I don't believe that it is. In looking at this situation, I sat down with the annual statistical report and looked at that portion at the back which shows the deliverability test results. And I took the Blanco Mesaverde Pool and started through there marking the wells that did not have tests for 1989.

And I went about three-fourths of the way through that section of the book, and I found something on the order of 569 wells without current tests. And I went back and I spot-checked about 15 percent of those. And of that 15 percent, I found 27 percent that should have been tested and had not been tested, or at least there were no results in the book.

If you project that set of numbers across the entire pool, then my estimate is there's something on the order of 200 wells that don't have deliverability tests for 1989 that should have had.

Q. You were looking at just what pool?

A. Just the Blanco Mesaverde Pool.

- Q. Any reason to think some of the percentages wouldn't be found in other pools?
- A. Since there apparently is no way of determining whether people have or have not filed deliverability tests under the Division's schedule, yes, I would presume that that probably exists everywhere.
- Q. Have you evaluated whether or not this failure to file has had an impact on the prevention of waste or the correlative rights of operators in the pool?
- A. Yes. That's one of the things I asked myself, and I could not imagine any way that this failure to file could have caused waste. I just don't -- I just don't see how that would happen.

If there were any waste to occur, it perhaps could be at the end where if Great Lakes is subject to some sort of severe penalty, it may make the economics of these leases so bad that they may be abandoned somewhat earlier, but that's highly speculative.

And yes, I looked at correlative rights too. And, again, I don't see that correlative rights have been violated. And I've got some

data in some of the exhibits later that to me
show that Great Lakes has not violated
correlative rights in this period of time.

- Q. And these considerations on waste and correlative rights, is that part of the reason we are here today seeking relief?
- A. Yes, I think so. Clearly, if what Great Lakes had done had caused waste or if it had violated correlative rights, that would be two strikes against it in any application seeking relief. And since it doesn't have two strikes, I think relief has a much better chance in this case.
- Q. Have you prepared certain exhibits for presentation here today?
 - A. Yes, I have.

- Q. Will you refer to what has been marked as Great Lakes Exhibit No. 1, identify that, and review it for Mr. Stogner?
- A. Yes. Exhibit No. 1 is a listing of the wells. And we have two leases here, the Graham lease has the Well No. 1 and 1-A and No. 3. The 1 and 1-A are wells on a multi-well unit. The Well No. 3 is on a half-sized proration unit. The same thing exists in the Hammond lease with

the 55 and 55-A being a 320 multi-well unit, and 1 the 5-F being a well on 160 acres.

- All right. Let's move to Exhibit No. Q.
- Please identify that and review it.

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These are the supplements that have been issued by the Aztec District Office on the wells in question. Let's just take a look at the top one. You'll notice up in the upper right-hand corner, it is dated 1/22/90, but that date is in error. I'm sure that's 1991. And as so many of us do with our checkbooks, whoever did the supplement simply put in last year's date.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Stamets, I might ask you, does the received stamp confirm that, help you with that?

Yes, it does. Now, conceivably it Α. could have been in Santa Fe long enough, a year and a month, but I really doubt it. So this supplement originates in Aztec, goes to Santa Santa Fe puts the numbers in. It goes back to Aztec.

Here it shows on the deliverability line, the revised deliverability of zero with a difference of minus 471. So that's the supplement that reduces the allowable to zero

effective 4/1/90.

The second page is the later supplement sent in by the District Office that shows the revised deliverability and the effective date of 6/25 of 91. So that's when the new deliverability test was taken.

And I checked with the Aztec Office yesterday. These supplements have not yet come back from Santa Fe. Apparently they've not yet been recalculated. So the relief that we're seeking here today can be given to us without having to go back and redo something that's already been done apparently.

And the rest of the supplement simply deals with the other wells, and I don't see any need to go through those.

- Q. Mr. Stamets, Exhibit No. 3 is a memo from El Paso Natural Gas Company. Could you explain why this is included in your exhibit package?
- A. Yes. I alluded to this earlier as part of the reason for the confusion on the part of the pumper. This is from Ed Marcum with El Paso, dated January 23, 1989, having to do with 1989

 New Mexico State test schedules.

Down in the middle of this letter is a line starting with No. 2 that says, "If your wells are not producing, do not turn them on. We will try to schedule them at a later date." And the pumper simply interpreted that to mean that he wasn't supposed to turn them on. And if they got around to it, fine, and if they didn't get around to it, fine.

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- Q. Let's go now to Exhibit No. 4. Would you identify that?
- A. Yes. Exhibit No. 4 is a three-page exhibit to illustrate the process that I used when I went through and made that estimate of 200 wells without deliverability tests that should have had.

The first page of this is a page from the annual statistical report, and I simply sat down and went through and every time I saw a well that didn't have a 1989 test, I marked it. And when I went back for the later examination, -- well, I'll refer to that in a minute.

But you'll see the wells with asterisks. Those are wells which should have tests for 1989 but did not. A well with an "E" is a well which is exempt from testing based upon

its production. And on this page there is one well that's shut-in. And since it's shut-in, there's no need for testing.

On the next two pages of the exhibit, you see what I looked at in determining whether or not the wells should have been exempt. And down toward the bottom of the page on the left, we see the Bolack B LS Well No. 3.

The way the Division determines which wells should be tested is they take the last six months, in this case of 1987, the first six months of 1989, and determine whether or not the well falls above or below the 2,000 Mcf cutoff line for exempt wells.

In this case it's clear that this well is way above the cutoff line and should have been tested, and yet it was not.

- Q. And this is a procedure you used to determine if there were other wells that were also delinquent?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. Exhibit No. 5 is identified as a summary of well data?
- A. Yes.

Q. Would you review that information for

the Examiner?

A. Here, again, all of the wells are listed that we had on Exhibit No. 1, along with their deliverability tests to date and deliverability, both in 1984 and 1991.

And one of the things that I would like to point out is that the deliverabilities on some of these wells had not declined all that much. If you take the 1 and 1-A combined, those declined only from 471 in 1984 to 425 in 1991.

The No. 3 Well is down considerably, as is the Hammond No. 5-F. But the Hammond 55 and 55-A have only declined from 281 to 214.

- Q. Mr. Stamets, let's go to Exhibit No.

 6. And first I'd ask you to explain what this exhibit is designed to show.
- A. Well, I have tried to do a number of things here. One is to think about relief. The other is to see what sort of damage can be -- might be done to these wells and leases to Great Lakes. So I made a series of calculations.

One, I went back to April 1 of 1987 and made the calculations of allowable using a zero deliverability up until the time that the new deliverability tests were calculated. And then I

determined what the status of all of these units would be as of September 30 of 1991.

I did the same thing then under what I called the OCD District Method, which is the zero deliverability beginning 4/1 of 90, until the new deliverability tests were taken.

And in the final column, then, I did the same set of calculations, but taking these 1991 deliverabilities and projecting those all the way back to 4/1/87.

- Q. Now, that's what you're calling your retroactive deliverability category?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And how is this category significant as it relates to the issue of correlative rights?
- A. Well, on the reasonable assumption that deliverabilities declined part-time, I believe it's fair to state that if the wells had been tested in 1986, their deliverabilities would have been higher than their 1991 deliverabilities.

If the wells had been tested in 89, they probably would have been a little bit higher than what we have here, which means to me that if the allowables had been assigned back in 1987 and 1989 and all the intervening months on

deliverabilities that had been taken at that time, that they would have been higher than what was produced.

And, therefore, Great Lakes has not produced more than its share from the Blanco Mesaverde Pool. And I believe in not producing more than their share, they've not violated anybody else's correlative rights.

- Q. Second column is headed with -- the caption is "OCD District Method"?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. What does that term mean?
- A. Well, I'm not sure that that's a term that they use, but it's a term that I applied to what the District did in this case of simply going back to the first day in the proration period, which was 4/1 of 90, and making the zero deliverability retroactive to that date.
- Q. Are you now ready to go to your Exhibit
 No. 7?
- A. Yes. I think perhaps we ought to go ahead here with this, the first, Mr. Carr, and run through some of these numbers. Let's take the zero deliverability to see what the impact would be on Great Lakes. If we take the Graham 1

and 1-A wells, and the first line is where they stand right now at the end of September, those wells would be 117,000 overproduced.

If you look right below that, you can see that they began the year 116,000 over with a total new allowable of only 76,000. Therefore, there's no way those wells could have made up that overproduction in this year. They'd be shut in well into the next year.

The same thing is true with the Graham No. 3. Again, it did not have enough allowable at the beginning of the year, so it would have been shut-in into the next year. The Hammond 55 and 55-A are not in as bad a shape. They're okay. The Hammond 5 has enough overproduction that it would have to remain shut-in the rest of this year after September in order to make up overproduction.

If we look at the OCD District Method, we can see that only the Graham 1 and 1-A are overproduced. And they're basically one month over, so they're in good shape. Everything else is underproduced. You go back to the retroactive, to the 4/1/87 column, and you can see that they're all way, way underproduced.

- Q. All right. Now, if we go to your Exhibit No. 7, would you explain first what Exhibit No. 7 is?
- A. Okay. Exhibit No. 7 and, I believe, 8 and 9 also are exhibits which tell you how I got to the numbers that we've just gone through on Exhibit No. 6.
- Q. So Exhibit No. 7 explains how you used, developed the numbers that you've put under the category, "Zero Deliverability to 4/1/87"?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. Let's go and review that exhibit now.
- A. All right. The first page of that and,
 I believe, the fourth page are sort of written-up
 versions of what we find on the spreadsheets.
 But I like to look at the spreadsheets as long as
 I can.

So let's just take a -- look at the first page of the spreadsheets, which would be the Graham 1 and 1-A wells. Those are on the left-hand side of the page. You can see I've gone back into 1987, and I have the allowables for the unit as a whole. I've recorded the production, the total production, and then calculated the monthly over- or underproduction.

So if we start in column "H" there, we'll see that these two wells began this period something in excess of 32,000 underproduced. So if we come down then to March of 1988, all of that underproduction was made up. And we wind up with 41,000 overproduction.

The wells continue to be overproduced then every year, and so I've just simply rolled that overproduction forward to March of 1990.

And the reason March of 1990 is important is that's the date from which we begin to make up any overproduction.

That's the proration year that we're operating in based on what's happened to us. So from that point on is when we make up overproduction. So we can see at that point these wells were something on the order of 95,000 over.

We get down to -- let's look in column "G," about line 75 and 76. What I've done there is I've divided up the production for the year into overproduction and underproduction. And it's the underproduction which applies against this 95,000, so we wind up with something on the order of 85,000 overage.

But to that 85,000 overage then we've got to add the 30,000 over from the year 1990-91 because that's got to be made up in the next year, and so that's what yields this 116,000 overage.

And I've done the same thing for the rest of the wells, for the Graham 3 and for the Hammond lease. And I really don't see any value in going through all those numbers, but that's the process I used and that's where the numbers came from.

- Q. And the spreadsheets for those other wells are also included?
 - A. They're all in the exhibit, yes.
- Q. All right. Let's go to Exhibit No. 8.

 Identify and review that.
- A. All right. Exhibit No. 8 is the same sort of process I used then to determine status under what I've labeled the OCD District Method. Again, we can take a look at the Graham 1 and 1-A. They were marginal in March of 1990. They had 28,685 overage in 1990-91. That's shown on there. And the underage through September was 12,892.
 - So, again, all of the data is there.

That just simply shows how we arrived at the numbers.

Q. Okay. And Exhibit No. 9?

A. Exhibit No. 9 is a little more complicated than the others because of the way the whole process works. But give me half a second here, and I will start on it. Let's flip over to the second page of that and again look at the Graham wells, Graham 1 and 1-A.

Again, we have the 32,000 underproduction in March of 1987. Using the 1991 deliverabilities, I calculated the new allowables, determined what the over and under status was for every month. So what we find is that there were 30,000 underproduction for -- no. No. No. Let's go back. Let me do this right.

We start out with 32,000 underproduction. Apply against that 26,000 overproduction, we have canceled underage on the order of 6,000. We wind up with underproduction of 30,000. We go forward into the next year with 25,000 overproduction. Underage cancel would be 5,000.

We go to the next page. We have

applied against that -- we start out with carried underage 12,000, apply against that 2600 underage -- overage, I'm sorry about that -- and we wind up with underage, not made up and canceled, of 9800. The carried underage is 56,000. The amount made up is 595. So we wind up that we have underage canceled at 55,000. We have carried underage at 54,000.

So, again, I followed the same process all the way through for all of these wells to come up with how much, how much was produced, and what the well status would be.

- Q. All right. Let's move to Exhibit No.
- A. In Exhibit No. 10, this is the spreadsheet I used to determine what the allowables would be. There I've gone back to April of 1987 and from Division records recorded the F-1 factor and the F-2 factor. I've written down the deliverabilities, the 1991 deliverabilities on these wells, and had the spreadsheet calculate what the allowable would be on the wells.

I then transferred this data to the spreadsheets in the previous three exhibits. And

that's what I used then to determine what the allowables would have been, what the well status would be.

One thing I would point out is I rounded off the F-2 factors to four places to the right of the decimal instead of six, but I don't really believe it makes any significant difference in the calculations. Probably cancels out over time.

- Q. Mr. Stamets, what does Exhibit No. 11 show?
- A. Exhibit No. 11, I was asked to see if I could quantify what sort of damage might have occurred to Great Lakes under what I call the OCD scenario, OCD method. And so what I did is I went back and determined what the allowables on those wells would have been if the deliverabilities, the 1991 deliverabilities, had applied from April 1, what their allowables would have been, contrasted that with what their allowables were.

And you can see under the OCD method for the Graham 1 and 1-A, the restricted allowable was something on the order of 50,000. If the allowable had been retroactive to 4/1 of

90, using the 91 deliverabilities, they would have gotten 140,000. So they're 90,000 behind.

If you take all of the wells you see on allowable, they're 151,000 behind.

I also looked at production. That's shown to the right on this page. Took the first nine months of 1990 versus the first nine months of 1991 for each of the sets of wells and determined whether they had a gain or loss. And you can see they were all producing below what they produced in 1990.

And in the last column, then, I recorded the status, whether the units were overproduced or underproduced. And what that amounts to is that of this production loss, they would only be able to make up 5,000 of that. So they're nearly 25,000 Mcf behind on production for the first nine months of this year.

- Q. And what does that mean? Does that mean that is production they will not be able to achieve?
- A. Yes, because basically the wells are in that sort of a balanced status.
- Q. Are you prepared to make a recommendation to the Examiner as to what should

be done in this situation?

- A. Yes, I am, and I have some options. We have our preferred option, but I also have some other options to make for the Division.
- Q. Okay. Let's start with the preferred option, and then we'll work through the others.
- A. Okay. The preferred option is that we don't think any bad thing has happened here. We don't think waste has occurred. We are convinced that nobody's correlative rights have been violated.

What we would like is that our allowables up to 4/1 of 90, that those allowables be affirmed, and that beginning 4/1 of 90, that our new allowables would be based on these 1991 deliverables.

- Q. That's the preferred course of action?
- A. That's the preferred course of action.
- Q. If the Division determines that some sort of penalty must be imposed, what would you recommend in that circumstance?
- A. Well, there are a couple of options there. As I have testified earlier, if Great Lakes had known this back in 1987, if their allowable had been reduced in 1987, then they

would have gotten new deliverability tests in in a short period of time.

So an option would be to simply penalize Great Lakes for the loss of, say, four to six months of allowable, four to six months of deliverability allowable, and then assign new allowables based upon these 1991 deliverabilities.

And then, and the final option would be, to allow what's been labeled the OCD District Method to continue to assign Great Lakes a zero deliverability from 4/1 of 90 until the new deliverability tests had come in and allowed the allowables which existed up to 4/1/90 to stand, that those allowables would be affirmed.

- Q. In your opinion, would it be reasonable or equitable for the Oil Conservation Division to grant Great Lakes' recommendation?
- A. Yes, I certainly think that it would be.
 - Q. And why is that?
- A. Well, Great Lakes knows they should have filed the tests, but there are mitigating circumstances in this case. They are not a sophisticated oil and gas operator. They're not

located close to New Mexico.

There are other mitigating circumstances. The fact that this error was not discovered, that Great Lakes continued to receive allowables, that they relied on the proration schedules to believe that they were in good shape. There was confusion on the part of their field personnel that came from a variety of sources.

The bottom line is that there was never any intention on the part of Great Lakes not to comply with the Division rules and regulations.

And I don't believe that any damage of any kind has been done by this failure, nor would any damage be done by granting the relief sought by Great Lakes in this case.

- Q. In your opinion, is there anything the Division could do to deal with this situation and assure that this doesn't occur again and delinquent tests are timely filed?
- A. Yes. When I became aware of this problem, I was shocked. And I've heard Mr. Nutter say that. And I've always chuckled when Dan would tell me he was shocked about something that had happened that he should have known

about. But I always assumed that there was a system in the gas proration side, as there is in the oil proration side, to deal with operators who don't timely file tests.

When I put out the oil proration schedule in District 2 for many, many years, if an operator did not file his new gas-oil ratio test, that went out in the proration schedule, and he got zero allowable that month and he knew it. But there is no comparable thing on the gas proration side.

That's something that the Division could do, is to work over its computer program so that they would know and operators would know when a required test that was supposed to have been filed was not filed and take reasonable action at that time and not four or five years later to impact the allowable.

Also, there apparently are a lot of other wells and a lot of other operators in this situation right now. And perhaps the Division could consider some sort of amnesty for all wells in this condition until the work is done to determine who's delinquent and give everybody an opportunity to get those tests in.

1	Q. In your opinion, if your preferred
2	recommendation is granted, would that be in the
3	best interests of conservation, the prevention of
4	waste, and the protection of correlative rights?
5	A. Yes, I believe that it would.
6	Q. Would it be fair to the operators in
7	the field?
8	A. There would be no negative impact that
9	I'm aware of against the correlative rights of
10	any of the other operators in the Blanco
11	Mesaverde Pool. And it would give Great Lakes an
12	opportunity to produce some more from their
13	leases and protect their correlative rights.
14	Q. And is it your opinion that some
15	changes in the regulatory process are necessary
16	to assure that data is timely filed and the
17	system works efficiently?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Were Exhibits 1 through 11 prepared by
20	you?
21	A. Yes.
22	MR. CARR: At this time I move the
23	admission of Great Lakes Chemical Corporation

EXAMINER STOGNER: Are there any

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Exhibits 1 through 11.

1	objections?
2	MR. PEARCE: No objections.
3	EXAMINER STOGNER: Exhibits 1 through
4	11 will be admitted into evidence at this time.
5	MR. CARR: That conclude my direct
6	examination of Mr. Stamets.
7	EXAMINER STOGNER: Thank you, Mr.
8	Carr.
9	Mr. Pearce, I'll turn the witness over
10	to you or your cocounsel.
11	MR. PEARCE: Thank you. I believe Mr.
12	Swan is going to question him. Thank you, Mr.
13	Examiner.
14	MR. SWAN: May it please the Examiner,
15	Mike Swan.
16	EXAMINATION
17	BY MR. SWAN:
18	Q. Mr. Stamets, I want to ask you some
19	questions, sir, first about Great Lakes
20	Chemical. You're aware, are you not, that it's a
2 1	New York Stock Exchange Company?
2 2	A. Yes, I am, as a matter of fact.
23	Q. And it has offices in places other than
2 4	Lafayette, Indiana?

A. West Lafayette.

West Lafayette. 1 Q. Yes. I don't know where they all are, 2 Α. 3 but they do have other offices. They have international divisions? Q. Α. Yes. 5 Have staffs of lawyers? 6 Q. I've met at least one of them. 7 Α. 8 Q. Have gross revenues exceeding a billion 9 dollars a year? If you tell me that, you know, that 10 Α. 11 might be right, it might not be. It's just not a small operation, is it, 12 Q. 13 sir? My understanding is that it's a pretty 14 good-sized company. 15 16 Q. You've told us about the soap opera of the switcher, his difficulties. Your comments 17 about those difficulties are based on something 18 19 that someone else told you; is that correct? 20 Α. Absolutely. 21 And who would have told you that? 0. I visited with the pumper, Mr. Tom 22 23 Smith, personally.

have you, Mr. Stamets, as to the amount of time

And you have done no investigation,

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Q.

that Great Lakes in its home office may have devoted to ensuring that it was complying with the rules and regulations of the State of New Mexico insofar as production of these wells?

- A. Tell me -- give me the question again.
- Q. Sure. Have you done any type of investigation as to the amount of time and effort that Great Lakes has expended to ensure that it complies with the rules and regulations insofar as the operation of these six wells?
- A. No. I've not done a great deal of effort in determining how they're set up in West Lafayette to deal with all of these little things that they may have scattered around. I have talked with a number of their staff, and it seems clear in talking to them this is a very minor thing and it's something that's easy to get away from them.
- Q. And it's clear, is it not, that because it's such a minor thing to them, it's fair to conclude that they have given minor or no attention to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the production of these wells?
 - A. I'm not sure that that's altogether

true. You know, in this case they continued to receive gas proration schedules, which I'm sure led them to believe they were in good shape.

As I said, if they had gotten their allowable canceled or reduced back in 1987, I feel certain that they would have taken action then, as they have done. As soon as the Division notified them in 1990 or 1991 that they had a problem, they took their action. They got the tests in.

- Q. Are you aware whether or not in 1979
 Great Lakes was sent a letter by the Commission
 informing them about the consequences of failing
 to file a deliverability test?
- A. 1979? No. You know, I'm not sure how far back we've got to go back in seeing who's been delinquent when. That's kind of a long time.
- Q. Well, you think they ran a test, and that last test was in 84?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You're not aware of whether or not they were warned about the failure to run tests prior to 1984?
- 25 A. No.

Mr. Stamets, I've handed you a document 1 Q. 2 from the State of New Mexico Energy & Minerals Department, dated September 24, 79. Have you 3 seen this letter before, sir? 5 Α. No. You recognize the gentleman that signed 6 7 it at the bottom, do you not? 8 Α. Certainly. 9 MR. SWAN: And could we mark that 10 as Exhibit No. 1? 11 MR. STOVALL: There's a stamp right there. 12 Now, the well that's referenced there, 13 the Hammond No. 5, is one of the wells that's 14 involved in this case, isn't it? 15 A. Yes. 16 And in your discussion with Great 17 Q. Lakes, they didn't bring the fact that they had 18 been warned before to your attention? 19 20 Α. No. And we would offer Exhibit 21 MR. SWAN: 22 No. 1, Your Honor. 23 We have no objection. MR. CARR: EXAMINER STOGNER: Exhibit No. 1 will 24 be admitted into evidence. Exhibit 1 of El Paso 25

- Natural being a letter dated September 24, 1979, signed by Frank Chavez. Please note the governor is Mr. Bruce King.
- A. Mr. Swan, in looking at this letter, I only see one well listed.
- 6 Q. That's all I see.
- 7 A. Do you suppose they tested the other 8 five wells?
- 9 Q. Mr. Stamets, I don't know whether they 10 did.
- A. Do you suppose this was an oversight?
- Q. That may have been. But do you suppose they could have followed their rules and regulations after being notified in 1979 and 1984?
- A. For all I know, this was filed and lost in the Aztec District Office. That's going pretty far afield, as near as I can tell.
 - Q. Have you talked to Mr. Iber, who used to be Mr. Bond's predecessor --
- 21 A. No.

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- Q. -- about this document or about the failure to file these tests?
- 24 A. No.
- Q. You are not aware, are you, Mr.

Stamets, that in 1988 Great Lakes had some discussions with Mr. Smith about the need to file the test and decided not to file it?

A. No.

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- Q. You mentioned a while ago some confusion resulting from a memo written by Mr. Marcum in 1989. That 89 memo had no impact on their failure to file the test in 86, couldn't have, could it?
 - A. No.
- Q. And I want to direct your attention to your Great Lakes Exhibit No. 6, please, sir.
 - A. I have that.
- Q. Where did you get the numbers for the status of the wells beginning in March of 87, the over and under status?
- A. That's from the gas proration schedule for that period.
 - Q. That period being?
- A. The period that would end March of 1987.
- Q. Looking at Exhibit No. 6, the first column is zero deliverability to 4/1/87?
- 24 A. Correct.
- 25 Q. And all three columns are calculated

with production information through September? Correct. Α. Of 91? Ο. 3 Α. Correct. The first column, zero deliverability 5 Q. to 4/1/87, that is a column that applies the Division rule as written, so to speak? 7 No. What it does is it applies the zero deliverable back to 4/1/87. How does that differ from the Division 10 Q. rule as you understand it? 11 I believe that the Division rule would 12 allow for a zero allowable all the way back. 13 14 Q. And this does not have a zero? Α. No. 15 It says zero deliverability to 4/1/87? 16 Q. 17 Α. That's correct, but not a zero allowable. 18 19 Q. Oh. This is my understanding of what was 20 going to happen, and so that's what I based my 21 22 calculations on. Okay. So the written rule would say 23 zero allowable, and the first column is zero 24 deliverability? 25

That's correct. 1 Α. Now, the second column is what you 2 Q. labeled the OCD method? 3 Α. Correct. And that's the Aztec Office? 5 0. 6 Α. That's correct. District Method. Now, it differs from 7 Q. the written rule? 8 9 Α. It depends on how you read the rule, but yes, it could very well be interpreted to be 10 different from the rule. 11 12 And then you make your calculation Q. 13 based on your understanding of Aztec's method? That's correct. 14 15 And the last column you just used the most recent deliverability test and retroactively 16 17 calculate allowables? That's correct. 18 Α. And in each instance, each of those 19 Q. 20 three examples, you used the over and under status as of March of 87? 21 Well, I didn't use that in the District 22 23 Method because they had a different status 24 beginning March -- or ending March of 1989 than

they had back in 87.

Q. Now, you've given the Examiner your recommendation. And that is to -- it's different than the rule that would say that from 4/1/87 these six wells have zero allowables. You have not mentioned that as having been one of the alternatives. Let me back up.

- A. Well, certainly we have no preference for that whatsoever. That would be devastating to Great Lakes.
- Q. If the rule was applied as written, that would be one additional option, would it not?
- A. I presume if the Division chose to do that, they could do that.
- Q. You are familiar, are you not, Mr. Stamets, with an order the Division issued some time back involving a similar instance, involving Mesa Petroleum?
- A. I'm not sure it was a similar instance. I've had a chance to take a look at that, and there's some differences.
- Q. Now, just for the record, you were the Examiner in that case, were you not?
 - A. I believe that's right.
- Q. And you ultimately signed the order as

1 | Acting Director?

- A. How about that. Good. I hadn't read the last page.
- Q. And in that case the applicant, Mesa, had applied for retroactive allowable just as Great Lakes has in this case?
 - A. Yes -- no. No. I'm not sure that that's exactly what we've applied for. We've applied for relief. They applied for relief, and they got some relief, as I recall.
 - Q. The Mesa case is Case No. 8298, Order No. R-7669, is that not correct, sir, for the record?
 - A. Looks about right. Now, in the Mesa order, Mesa didn't receive any relief for retroactive allowables?
 - A. Well, you made two different statements there. They did receive relief. They were not -- they were not written retroactive allowables, but the impact of the order was to give them allowable prior to the date of the hearing.
 - Q. I'd like to hand you a copy of the Mesa order just ask you to share with me mine. The order, on the last page, paragraph No. 1, says

that, "The application for assignment of retroactive allowable is denied."

A. Yes.

- Q. So the relief for retroactive allowable would have been denied?
- A. I'm not certain of that. Let's read the next paragraph.
- Q. No. 2 says, "The overproduction status for the unit is adjusted to zero as of September 1, 1984."
- A: Okay. And so the overproduction that existed before, was wiped out, isn't the impact of that to grant the operator some allowable? It made production which was above the allowable allowed production.
- Q. Okay. In the Mesa instance, in the Mesa case, Mesa had not filed a deliverability test for the well in question in that proceeding either, had it?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. And what the order did in Mesa is it left the Commission's rule about loss of allowable for failure to file a deliverability test intact?
- 25 A. Bent perhaps.

- Q. And then the order allows the overproduction to be given and prospectively, so to speak?
- A. I don't see how you can say prospectively. It wiped it out. It wiped out overproduction as of a certain date. That had to be retroactive.
- Q. There was no changing of the allowables, however, retroactively?

- A. Well, there's no number that showed up anywhere assigning the allowable. But the impact was to assign them retroactive allowable.
- Q. Does your recommendation accomplish a doing away with the deliverability tests for all operators?
- A. Obviously not. You weren't listening, Mr. Swan.
- Q. Well, what I don't understand -- I understand your math. You say there are 569, and you did your arithmetic. But in part of your recommendation you said that by taking the action you recommended, it would benefit these other operators as well?
- A. Well, now, we're talking about two different things. I made recommendation specific

1	to Great Lakes. And then Mr. Carr asked me do I
2	have general recommendations, and I did. And
3	those related to what the Division could do to
4	help this situation: Establish a procedure for
5	being able to detect operators or wells which did
6	not have deliverability tests timely filed; take
7	some immediate action on that; and do something
8	to grant some sort of general amnesty for the
9	other people who may be in the same position as
10	Great Lakes because of what's happened in the
11	past.
12	MR. SWAN: I have no further
13	questions.
14	EXAMINER STOGNER: Thank you, Mr. Swan.
15	Mr. Pearce, do you have any other
16	questions?
17	MR. PEARCE: No, I don't. Thank you.
18	Mr. Carr.
19	MR. CARR: I have a little redirect.
20	FURTHER EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. CARR:
22	Q. Mr. Stamets, if we look at exhibit No.
23	1, El Paso Exhibit No. 1
2 4	A. Yes.
25	Q there's a note written in

1 handwriting on that in the upper corner. It seems to read, "Please straighten this out with 2 NMOCC and let me know what went amiss," signed 3 "Bill." Do you know who "Bill" would be? 4 No, I don't know who "Bill" would be. 5 Α. Do you know who would have written 6 Ο. 7 that? No. 8 Α. 9 Ο. Do you know whether or not action was taken to pull this back into line with New Mexico 10 11 OCD regulation? 12 Α. It must have. They had 1984 13 deliverability tests. And I presume if there 14 were a letter written every two years to Great Lakes, that El Paso would have them. 15 Now, let's take a look at the Mesa 16 Q. 17 order. Yes. Α. 18 Was this order offered as an exhibit in 19 20 this case? No, I did not. 21 MR. SWAN: MR. CARR: I'd like to request that the 22 23 Division take administrative notice of the record in Case 8298 and also Order R-7669.

Now, Mr. Stamets, if you would look at

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Q.

this order, and we are apparently dealing in this
case with the Mesa State Com. AK Well No. 35-E;
is that correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. If you go to the second page of this order and look at Finding No. 8, does the overproduced status of that well appear in that finding?
- A. Let's see. Says, "Well first appeared in December 1982, gas proration schedule, wherein the GPU was classified as a non-marginal and production during said 18-month period was shown as overproduction of approximately 367,637 Mcf."

 And what was the question?
- Q. From this can you make a determination as to what the overproduced status of that well was at the time?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. What was that?
- 20 A. This 367,000.
 - Q. Now, if we go down to Finding No. 17, what relief did you recommend and ultimately grant this case?
 - A. Let's see, "The retroactive allowable for period when the well is not in compliance

should not be made; however, the well's 1 overproduced status should be adjusted to zero." 2 3 Q. If you adjust to zero, what does that do to overproduction? It wipes it out. It offsets it. 5 A. essence, it assigns allowable to make that up. 6 If we go to Finding 18, would you read 7 Q. 8 that, please? 9 Α. "The entry of an order with the above status adjustments will not result in waste or 10 violation of correlative rights." 11 A "status adjustment", what would that 12 Q. 13 be? Taking the well back to zero? 14 A. Yes. And why would you find or couch this 15 Q. relief in terms of waste and correlative rights? 16 17

A. Mr. Swan tried to say that this was a similar case, and I guess it is similar from that standpoint, that I don't see -- I obviously didn't see there was a waste or correlative rights problem there. And I sure don't see that there is one here.

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- Q. Did El Paso appear in opposition to this case at that time?
- 25 A. I don't see any evidence that anybody

1 appeared in opposition to this.

- Q. That would be reflected in the record?
- A. It normally would be somewhere in the findings.
- Q. If I hand you the transcript of this case, and I want to direct your attention to page 22 of the transcript and ask you to look there and determine whether or not El Paso appeared in opposition to this case.
- A. Okay. Let me see if I can find that.

 Okay. Well, let's see, Mr. Kendrick is making a closing statement for El Paso. "El Paso, as a producer, opposes the approval of this application."
- Q. Now, Mr. Stamets, when the application is granted and you find that waste in correlative rights -- will not result in waste, why is waste a consideration for this Division?
- A. Well, that's one of the -- or perhaps the prime directive of the agency is to prevent the physical waste of oil and gas.
- Q. What's the second-most significant directive for the agency?
- A. That's for the protection of correlative rights, giving every operator the

opportunity to produce his share from the reservoir.

- Q. When an application comes before you seeking allowable relief, what should this agency, as an expert administrative process, weigh that request against?
- A. I think, again, you've got to weigh all of these applications against the prime directives: the prevention of waste, the protection of correlative rights.

MR. CARR: Thank you. That's all.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. SWAN:

- Q. Mr. Stamets, looking at Finding No. 17 that Mr. Carr referred to just a few minutes ago, and there's two in there, there's a retroactive allowable for the period when the well was not in compliance with the Division rules, should not be made --
 - A. Uh-huh. Yes.
- Q. -- and then is followed by what I'll characterize as a forgiveness of the overproduction.
- A. Well, however you would like to
 characterize it. That overproduction was somehow

offset by allowable.

- Q. But there was no allowable for the period in which the well produced without a deliverability test?
- A. There was no supplement written that assigned set allowables for any particular month. I'd like to point out, too, we're dealing here with Mesa Petroleum. They're a big company, or they were. They surely knew what they were doing.

They had people in the field. They had lots of engineers, geologists who should have been able to take care of company business.

That's their prime business, not a number of other things scattered across the world.

- Q. You're not suggesting to the Examiner because Great Lakes makes its millions or billions from a chemical operation that it doesn't have to apply with the Commission's rules and regulations, are you?
- A. There was never any intention on the part of Great Lakes not to comply. This small part of their company just simply had a problem that got away from them, and they weren't helped when they continued to receive proration

schedules that assigned them allowables month 1 after month, after month. 2 No question it got away from them? 3 Q. Oh, that's right. They admit that. 4 Α. 5 They wholeheartedly --MR. SWAN: I have no further 6 7 questions. EXAMINER STOGNER: Thank you, Mr. 8 9 Swan. 10 Any more redirect? MR. CARR: No redirect. 11 EXAMINER STOGNER: Mr. Stovall, I 12 believe you have some questions at this time 13 14 EXAMINATION BY MR. STOVALL: 15 16 Mr. Stamets, let's just deal with Order Q. R-7669 real quickly. 17 18 Α. Okay. I guess I can ask you this. Would you 19 20 say that perhaps, in effect, Paragraph 17, 21 Finding 17, and the combination of paragraphs 1 22 and 2 were inartfully worded in retrospect? 23 Well, gee, when you write as many orders as I did over the years, the ability to be 24

inartful was probably there more often than I'd

like, so they may be. And, of course, if I'd been thinking about this case back in 1984, I might have written it differently.

Another factor of this is that what

Mesa had was a new well as an infill well on a

multi-well unit. And the system was set up, the

gas proration system was set up at that time to

allow those wells to just produce forever without

getting in a deliverability test.

And when they finally did get in, there were many of them winding up with these huge, huge amounts of overproduction. Subsequent to that, under my specific guidance, the rules were changed so that wells could not continue as new wells to receive -- to be allowed to produce and produce and produce without an allowable, but they would receive the acreage factor allowable.

So when I was director, I took action to prevent the kind of thing we had in Mesa from happening. And had I known that the situation existed where deliverability tests were required and were not coming in, I would have taken action then to stop that as well.

Q. If I understand, let's go back to the Mesa thing, because I want to ask you about the

procedures. Is it your interpretation of this order, as you read it today, that what it, in effect, really did was grant a retroactive allowable which was equivalent to production during the period in question?

- A. That's the impact. It was a retroactive allowable that offset previous overproduction.
- Q. And the part that was denied was a retroactive allowable based upon a nonexistent deliverability test from the time; is that correct?
- A. That's right. And it also saves the Division a hell of a lot of work having to go back and write a bunch of supplements and make all the calculations.
- Q. Based upon your recollection, and I realize we're going back a little bit in history, but had the application been granted as requested, would it have been similar to this one in that it would have created an underproduced status for the Mesa wells?
- A. I'm sorry, I don't remember. And I haven't looked at the case to know whether that would be the situation or not. And apropos to

that, you know, Great Lakes has known now for many, many months what its situation was relative to the OCD District Method. And so they've not -- they've wanted to be in balance. They didn't want to overproduce.

And so any underproduction that might come out of this, they would try and make it up. But that's perhaps not as big a consideration as it might have been to Mesa.

- Q. Did the orders back in that time when you were Acting Director and signed this, did they go through the review process similar to what happens today where other engineers and legal counsel and all those folks look at them too?
- A. As far as I know, that's what has been done with orders ever since I went to work for the agency.
- Q. Okay. Let me go back and again ask you, from your perspective, looking back at the time you were Director, you do have familiarity with the mechanisms for dealing with this and enforcement of the Division's regulations; is that correct?
 - A. Yes. Except, obviously, I thought the

system worked one way to catch situations like we have here with Great Lakes, and it didn't. And so yes, I was here. Did I know absolutely everything that ever happened? Huh-uh.

- Q. No, I didn't say that, Mr. Stamets.
- A. I'm afraid my computer is not big enough to know that.
- Q. Let me back up. And I'm going to ask you to kind of just listen to the question because I want to take you through this process to make sure. It appears to me that the Division perhaps may share some responsibility in the situation that has occurred; isn't that what you've said? I'm saying blame; I'm saying responsibility.
- A. Okay. I'm not trying to blame the Division on that, but yes, they're part of the mitigating circumstances. That's correct.
- Q. Now, you compared the gas proration enforcement mechanism to the oil proration enforcement mechanism?
 - A. Yes.

Q. Can you describe how that oil proration system worked in such a way as to allow -- as to create that, the ability to generate timely

1 | notices?

- A. I'm not exactly certain how they're doing it now that there are fewer oil proration schedules.
 - Q. Let's talk about then.
- A. Back in the Dark Ages, when I was doing oil proration schedules, they were coming out every month. And at the beginning of each year, there was a gas proration test schedule that went out, and that was mailed out with the schedules so that all operators had the chance to get this test schedule.

And it would say, well, you'll test wells in the Empire Abo Pool during the month of March, and those tests are due in by April 10.

And then they would become effective in the schedule that went out in May.

So what we would physically do then is write in the new gas-oil ratio data in the proration schedule that we used as a master. And any operator who did not get one in then, it would show no C116 in the schedule and they would receive a zero allowable. And that way they were notified that they had a problem.

Q. Now, you were talking about the oil

proration schedule then; is that correct? 1 2 Yes. Α. 3 I think you said gas at the beginning of the statement. 4 5 Α. I'm sorry. 6 0. I wanted to make sure. Under the oil proration system, the 7 allowable is not adjusted monthly based upon 8 9 quote, "market demand," "nominations," whatever; is that correct? 10 Well, when I started, it was. And then 11 eventually it went on 100 percent market demand. 12 I'm trying to think. 13 When did the depth bracket allowable 14 Q. 15 concept come into --It seems to me that that may have come 16 Α. 17 in about the time I came up here in the early 18 1970s, but I wouldn't swear. I think it was after I came up here. 19 I think when I worked in Artesia and 20 21 was doing the schedules, it was still the old 22 Topian (phonetic) allowable system and that the

Q. Now, the gas system, the gas proration

Commission still continued to set allowables

either on a monthly or bimonthly basis.

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system, explain to me the scheduling. The deliverability tests are only applicable in the Blanco, Mesaverde, and the Basin Dakota; is that correct?

A. No. All three -- or all four of the prorated pools, including the Tapicito and South Blanco Pictured Cliffs. If you have a well which is exempt from testing, basically a marginal well, and the schedules will continue to show the old test data in the schedule, but they'll just simply receive the marginal allowable.

Wells which are not exempt from testing must take the test in this calendar year. Then that's got to be submitted to the OCD by, I think, no later than March 10 -- could be wrong about that.

But, you know, as soon as you can get those in after the tests, then those become effective in the new proration period, which begins April of the following year. So you would test in 1989 for the proration year that begins April of 1990.

And that's what happened to Great Lakes in the case of their 1989 test. If they had

taken those tests during 1989, submitted them
timely, they would have been effective April 1 of
1990.

- Q. What's your recollection about what was going on in the gas world back in the, let's say, 86-87 time frame?
- A. That was a very difficult time period. You had a lot of problems between pipelines and the producers and the pipelines not wanting to take gas that they had contracted for at higher prices. And, you know, they weren't really interested in moving any of that high-priced gas. But they sure took a lot of spot-market gas.

You had the advent of the spot-marketers. And what was it, El Paso Marketing Company, taking the place of a purchaser in a lot of cases from El Paso Natural Gas Company and similar things on other pipelines.

Q. Now, let me stop you right there.

Prior to that period where this market was opening up, how was -- just in the real world how was the testing schedule being conducted? Who was --

A. I'm not sure about 1984, but I know that for a long time El Paso essentially did everything for the operators that they were connected to.

And in the 80s, and I can't tell you exactly when, they began to unbundle themselves from all of the extras that they had done for their producers. And by 1984 I'm not certain what El Paso was doing.

- Q. You made some reference, I think early in your testimony, to something about waiving the requirement for tests in 87; is that correct?
- A. Yes. In 1987 testing was suspended for the entire year and the test scheduling was then set back one year. In other words, if -- let's see, the Blanco Mesaverde was to be tested in 89, so it would have been Basin Dakota -- I'm sorry, in 86. The Basin Dakota would have been tested in 87. So in 87 testing was suspended.

Basin Dakota then was tested in 1988 -I'm sorry, 1990. And then Blanco Mesaverde will
be tested again in 91.

- Q. Prior to 91 when was the next previous Blanco Mesaverde test required; do you remember?
 - A. Let me think. 89, it would have been

86. So 86, you skipped 87 altogether. Should have been tested in 88, but because of the lag, it was tested in 89.

- Q. Okay. So the Great Lakes missed the 86 test, which was actually scheduled?
- A. The 86 test would have been effective April of 87, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And then, again, it was required to be tested in 89, the Great Lakes received the letter, whatever your exhibit is, the letter that says, "The wells have to be turned on for a test"; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. And also it's of some interest Great Lakes was not on the spot market after January of that year, so they had no spot sales the rest of the year.
- Q. Where was Great Lakes selling the gas from 86 to 89; do you know?
- A. I'm not sure how much spot-market participation they had in that period, if any. I've not had that discussion. The only thing I do know is that they told me they did not participate in the spot market after January of 1990 -- I'm sorry. January of 1989, which was the test year.

- Q. Now, let me back up. I'm sorry for skipping around like this. But go back to the Division processes for enforcement of the regulations. Is it your understanding that -- let's see, you were director until January of 87; is that correct?
 - A. December of 86 -- December of 86.
 - Q. Right in that time?
 - A. Yeah.

- Q. The election year transition?
- A. Yes. Right.
- Q. Prior to -- at least during the time that you were director, is it your understanding that the responsibility for ensuring compliance was with the Aztec District Office?
- A. Well, if you had asked me, I would have said that the computer back here was what was responsible for seeing that deliverability tests were in.
- Q. Would it be the computer or the people, Mr. Stamets?
- A. Well, the system, the computer and the people that -- I labored under the false assumption the computer worked with the gas proration schedule the same way I did with the

oil proration schedule, that if it said you test and you didn't test, that you got a zero in that deliverability column on the proration schedule and your allowable was impacted. I was not aware that that's not what really happened.

- Q. When did that computer to which you are attributing the responsibility, when did that system begin to come into operation and function within the Division; do you know? Was that during your period? Were you the director when that started?
- A. No. The computer gas proration system has been around for a long, long time. It may well have been there when I went to work in 1957. If it wasn't, it was shortly thereafter.
 - Q. In 1986 they're using the same system?
- A. Well, it's -- you know, it's, I suppose so, yeah. It's been modified over the years and different computers. And it's been asked to do different things over different periods of time. But I think it's the same basic system, yes.
- Q. Now, again, going back to your understanding during that time period, and I just want to draw on your experience here. Am I correct in interpreting what you say is that the

gas proration data management system should somehow kick out something that says there's no test; therefore, no deliverability is assigned to this well?

- A. Absolutely. You know, I would feel over here on the Division's side that that's part of my work, is not to put out garbage, and that's what happened when these tests didn't come in.

 The information that went out was inappropriate.
- Q. And the responsibility for getting data in and operating that system, I mean the human responsibility was with the gas proration section here in the Santa Fe Office; is that correct?
- A. Well, gee, the office here in Santa Fe put together the computer listings to the operators of wells that were to be tested. And I'm not sure if those all went to the District and were mailed out from there or if the District just got a copy and they were mailed directly to the operators. But the District Office also has copies or had copies of the letters that went to the operators.

All the deliverability tests would come through the Aztec Office where they were checked for accuracy. They were then sent here to Santa

1 | Fe where they were entered into the computer.

I think in recent years, probably before some of these problems or after some of these problems, in recent years Frank may have had his computer systems such that they can either be transferred over the phone lines or by data disk.

- Q. Okay. So, again, I'm going back because in reality you were the director during the time when these tests weren't taken.
 - A. Correct.

- Q. I just want to make sure I understand the process.
 - A. The first one?
 - Q. Right. Correct. So it's your understanding, vaguely recollected, that the computer would kick out some sort of notification either in form of zero deliverability and/or a letter to the operator that says you have not done the deliverability test as required?
 - A. No. No, I didn't say that. What I said was that I assumed that the gas proration system was like the oil proration system; that if they were to file and they did not file, that that would be reflected in the schedule with a

zero deliverability and the allowable would be impacted.

And that is not what happened. I was in error when I thought that. But I was so certain of that, and, as I said, I was shocked when I found out that it did not work that way.

It seems like such an obvious sort of thing. You send out the list of wells that you expect to be tested. Your computer knows that. There's no reason it can't tell you which ones you didn't get data back on.

- Q. Given the fact that the computer did not assign a zero deliverability factor to these wells, did it spit out, to your knowledge, any listing or information about wells which were delinquent in their tests; do you remember?
- A. In talking with the people who are there now, I can't find anyone who says yes, that was standard procedure or -- the only thing I've heard is that, "Oh, yeah, we've got a lot of them like that."
 - Q. A lot of wells without tests?
- A. Yeah. Right. And no one seemed terribly excited about it.
- 25 Q. What would be the rule of the Aztec

District Office then in enforcement? I mean, it sounds to me like you're saying they didn't have any tools to go out to the operators and say you haven't done this?

A. It would seem to me that, as I've said, the simplest thing to do is just take this computer list that comes out of Santa Fe that's in the machine. There's no -- I'm not a computer expert, but I've asked the people back there to do similar things for me, to just say, okay, go through there and tell me how many of those on that original list didn't file tests. Do they have an excuse?

It's a pretty simple operation, as near as I can tell, to do that. And if there's no excuse, then they get a zero deliverability in the next proration schedule.

- Q. But the way you've discovered the system actually worked is that that didn't happen automatically?
- A. Apparently the notices went out, and there was essentially no follow-up, no organized follow-up after that point. I hope I'm not mischaracterizing anything. But if I can find evidence of a couple hundred wells in the Blanco

Mesaverde Pool that should have been tested that weren't, there certainly wasn't a lot of detailed follow-up.

- Q. But you believe notices did go out to the operators but the deliverability was not adjusted; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. I've seen copies of the letters that have gone out. I think I've seen a copy of the letter in the Great Lakes case even notifying them that tests were required.
- Q. And then unless some human being either programmed a computer to do some follow-up or did manual follow-up, then that kind of was the extent of what the Division did in terms of that enforcement effort?
- A. That's right. And it seems clear that if Amoco didn't file all of their tests, you know, Frank would get on the phone and tell them. But if Amoco filed 98 percent of their tests, the other 2 percent probably wouldn't have been called. And that's just simply by accident.
- Q. Do you know if there's anybody in the District Office at that time who was specifically assigned primarily or exclusively to enforce this particular rule and requirement?

A. I don't think I'd like to comment for Frank on that.

- Q. What I'm asking you is not to lay blame on anybody, but rather in the structure of the Division, where did this fit into the enforcement mechanism? Was it part of the thing that the District Office handled along with lots of other things, or was it specifically identified as an area?
- A. I think the District Office did it if it was obvious to them, as I said, if a big company or even a company of any size that they were familiar with day-to-day didn't get them in, they would notice it and they contact them.

Something must have happened back here in 1979 on this one well to have brought that to the District's attention because there was a letter that went out.

But, gee, from 1979 on up, there were so many wells drilled and there was so much activity, and, you know, it's just difficult for the limited staff that the Division has here in the Santa Fe and in the districts to handle every conceivable thing. And the situation may have just begun to slip after 79.

- Q. Some of these wells were exempt from testing; is that correct?
 - A. Of the wells --
 - Q. Not these wells.
- 5 A. Not these?

- 6 Q. Some of the wells in the basin.
 - A. But of the wells -- yeah, a lot of wells are exempt from testing and they fall below the minimum standards.
 - Q. In a listing that would go out, depending on how it went out, it might show every well that didn't have a test, and then you'd have to research to find out which ones are exempt; is that correct?
 - A. Well, no. My understanding is that the way the system works for test notification is that only wells which qualify for testing based on their production for a 12-month period receive notices to test. And so you would have a master list of wells that you said these wells are to test against which you could then check off to see if they had been tested.
 - Q. Was that done automatically within the system, or was that a manual effort that was required?

A. I believe that's an automatic system here in Santa Fe off the computer. And the letters are obviously computer-generated letters. After doing this for those some percentage of wells, I can guarantee you're not going to do it by hand.

- Q. But apparently from what you can detect in your research into this is that somehow that system did not effectively cause enforcement.
- A. Apparently it did not, it has not, and it continues not as we sit here.
- Q. And, again, in an effort to attempt to explain at least the Division's failure to do so, would you agree that that was probably in part due to the fact that there are many activities, some of which have a far greater impact on areas of responsibility of the Division and that the priority in this case may not always be at the top of the list?
- A. That's true. And as I said, if someone had told me about this back in the 1980s, I think it could have been resolved then because it doesn't sound like that complicated of an effort to determine which wells have been notified to test and which ones haven't. I think we could

1	have fixed it.
2	But there are just so many things out
3	there that you're not aware of. And this is one
4	that never came up. I was totally unaware that
5	it happened.
6	MR. STOVALL: Let the record reflect
7	we're still trying to fix the proration computer
8	system.
9	I don't think I have any more questions
10	for Mr. Stamets at the moment.
11	EXAMINER STOGNER: Is there any
12	redirect, Mr. Carr?
13	MR. CARR: I have nothing further.
14	EXAMINER STOGNER: Mr. Pearce?
15	MR. SWAN: None.
16	EXAMINATION
17	BY EXAMINER STOGNER:
18	Q. I'd like to put something on the
19	record, get something separate here. Your client
20	is asking for an exception to Order R-333-I.
2 1	Let's look at that particular rule and see which
22	exception that we're talking about.
23	A. Let me have the test manual. It gets a
24	little complicated because the penalty the
25	Division has imposed and has threatened to impose

is somewhat different from what's in the test schedule.

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Do you have a copy of the test schedule there, Mike, Mr. Stogner?

- Q. I do not see anything, no, sir.
- A. Okay. In Section 2, let's see, Section 2, paragraph B talks about "Annual and biannual deliverability and shut-in pressure tests required by these rules must be filed with the Aztec Office and with the gas transporter within 90 days following the test. Test due no later than January 31."

The very last paragraph of that says,

"Failure to file any test within the above

prescribed times will subject the well to the

loss of one day's allowable for each day the test

is late. A well classified as marginal shall be

shut-in one day for each day the test is late."

So you can see here we're going back to -- if we're going back to January 1987, Great Lakes is going to have some wells out there shut-in for a long, long time.

- Q. Do you know what the effective date of these rules are, Mr. Stamets?
 - A. This is the latest set. And these came

out somewhat, oh, probably early 87, and I
haven't gone back to look at those previous to
this time. I presume that that's pretty much
standard practice. We could go take a look now
or after the hearing, whatever would suit you, to
see exactly what this paragraph did say before it
was revised.

- Q. I believe it was effective September 1, 1987. I read that on page 4 of that Order R-333-I.
- A. So obviously that would have applied to the 89 testing even if -- even if it might not have applied to the 86 testing.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Carr, I think we need to, during the break, find perhaps 333-H probably or prior.

THE WITNESS: You might be right.

MR. STOVALL: We might take a look and see. Obviously, this rule was entered during a transition, or this event occurred during a transition in the rule, and we don't know if that language was modified or not.

Q. (BY EXAMINER STOGNER) Mr. Stamets, do you know anywhere in Rule 333-I or any amendment prior of any requirement or what the requirements

of the OCD or the Division staff or District
staff in notification of parties for new
completions, recompletions, or testing periods?

A. The rule itself has provisions for new wells, and I don't know that any notice is required for brand new wells. The others do contain, under Section 3, a scheduling of tests. Section A is a notification of pools to be tested.

"By September 1 of each year the
District Supervisor of the Aztec Office shall by
memorandum notify each gas transportation
facility and each operator of the pools which are
to be scheduled for biannual testing."

So it is included, and it does put the obligation on the District Supervisor. But, in fact, it's the Division's computer here in Santa Fe that generates the list for him.

- Q. Section 3 being the --
- A. Schedule.
- Q. -- as far as you know, being the notification of the District to operators of wells to be tested?
- A. Yes.

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25 | Q. Is that correct? And --

- A. Then also part B talks about the gas transportation facilities and scheduling with their producers.
- Q. And I assume until we look at the previous Order R-333, before this "I" order came out in 87, perhaps this letter that was generated in 79 may not have been a requirement. Perhaps somebody had time to do it. I don't know.
- A. I don't know either. That's kind of a long way back in history now.
- Q. I'd also note that Mr. Chavez' title
 was Deputy Inspector at the time that letter was
 written in 79, and he is now and has been
 Director -- I mean the Supervisor of the District
 Office for quite some time, has he not?
 - A. That's correct.

MR. STOVALL: I might note, if I might, Mr. Examiner, that it appears from the content of the 79 letter that the penalty may have been similar, that the last paragraph talks about loss of one day's allowable for each day the test is late.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

MR. STOVALL: At least give us a

25 starting point to look at as far as any R-333.

THE WITNESS: Right. 1 2 MR. STOVALL: May I ask another question of Mr. Stamets? 3 EXAMINER STOGNER: Yes, Mr. Stovall. FURTHER EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. STOVALL: 6 7 Basically what Great Lakes is seeking, Q. if you will, to sort of use lawyer-ese in non --8 strictly legal fashion, is some sort of equitable 9 relief that says we goofed, but the harm that has 10 been caused is not as great as the penalty which 11 12 would be imposed under strict application of the rule; is that correct? 13 Well, yes. I feel, especially when you 14 Α. look at what -- like I say, when you take those 15 1991 deliverability tests and project them back, 16 17 they have not produced more than their share out of this pool. 18 Let me stop you there then and say, 19 Q. based just upon what's in the order of R-7669, it 20 21 appears that Mesa was in a similar, if not identical, situation where they had the threat of 22 loss of allowable under a similar rule? 23

Well, Mesa was unusual or somewhat

different from this. As I said, they had a brand

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new well which was not tested, or at least the test data hadn't been filed. There was a lot of that that went on in that period of time. And we were having a lot of trouble with operators.

And so they didn't come in here in good odor, I'm afraid, at the time they came in. So some slight differences. You know, it wasn't like they had wells out there, as Great Lakes has, that produced for many, many years. This was a little bit different case.

- Q. Are you suggesting from your comment that you felt that the Division was relatively hard on Mesa, or were they fairly generous with them in terms of granting them relief?
- A. Well, Mesa paid a penalty for their failure to file in this case. Because they had been shut-in a considerable amount of time. And yet, when I look at the order, yes, Mesa was granted a considerable amount of relief.

It seems to me that, and I could be wrong about this, but at the time they came in for the case, they had been shut-in for months, and they were more overproduced than they had been before because the allowables had declined so terribly. I'm not sure about that. There's

some screwy thing that --

- Q. You mean, they were shut-in and not gaining ground?
- A. I think they were more months overproduced at the time they came in for the hearing than they had been before because of declining allowables.
- Q. Now, that is considerably different than from the Great Lakes' situation?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But what would be your opinion -- I just throw this out as another option of the Division -- adopting a similar sort of relief of saying, you can have what you produced, which in this case it appears there's no overproduction involved unless you cancel the allowable, but you don't get any benefit for what you haven't produced, as that underproduction might be calculated under whatever scenario could be applied to it, of just saying what has happened has happened and we're going to put zeros in the O/P line and the over/under line and let you start from a point in time, whatever that point in time might be?
 - A. I'm not sure that that's appropriate

relief in this case. If you look at Exhibit No. 6, I think it is, which has the three scenarios on it --

O. Uh-huh.

A. -- and the center one being the OCD District Method, that's basically where we would be standing today on the assumption that, I guess you could just called it standstill order were issued, and there we have just a very, very minor amount of overproduction, the other wells being underproduced.

I'm not sure how you could go about applying the Mesa type relief to these wells. There you had one proration unit. You had one status, one thing that happened to it. Here you've got three proration units and differing things have happened to it and differing things would happen depending on what sort of relief you granted.

- Q. So you don't like my idea is what you're saying?
- A. Well, I'm not exactly clear on how it would work. I think it would be better to wind up with Great Lakes having some allowable that they could point to to show how they got to where

they are.

You know, how would you -- what would you do with the Graham No. 3, which is underproduced under the OCD District Method? You know, would we just say, well, that's all right? That's going to be its status, but we're not going to give it any allowable before. That gets a little --

- Q. No. What I'm suggesting is that, in effect, to use the language of your order, would be retroactive allowable is not granted, but all over and under is canceled and the well is in a balanced condition as of -- picking your day, just as an example, 9/30/91, that may not be the right date, but you would just look at it and say that well is --
- A. I'm not sure. That would wipe out the underproduction that we do have here under the OCD District Method, and I think that would be less desirable than what is out there right now.
- Q. But it would wipe out a heck of a lot of overproduction that could occur if it got what El Paso is asking for?
- A. Well, yeah.

25 MR. STOVALL: Okay. I have no further

1	questions.
2	THE WITNESS: I'm trying to visualize
3	what the order would look like and what the
4	records would look like, and I can't really say
5	whether that would be a problem or not to Great
6	Lakes.
7	EXAMINER STOGNER: Any other questions
8	of this witness? If not, Mr. Stamets may be
9	excused at this time. And let's take a 15-minute
10	recess.
11	(A recess was taken.)
12	EXAMINER STOGNER: Hearing will come to
13	order.
14	Mr. Pearce.
15	MR. PEARCE: Thank you, Mr. Examiner.
16	I would call at this time Mr. H. L. "Babe"
17	Kendrick to the witness stand, please, who has
18	been previously sworn.
19	MR. STOVALL: Are we going to go
20	carefully into his qualifications, Mr. Pearce?
21	H. L. KENDRICK
22	Having been duly sworn upon his oath, was
23	examined and testified as follows:
24	EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. PEARCE:

- Q. For the record, sir, would you, please, state your name and your place of residence.
- A. I'm Harold L. "Babe" Kendrick. I live in El Paso, Texas.
 - Q. Mr. Kendrick, by whom are you employed?
- A. I'm employed by El Paso Natural Gas
 Company.
 - Q. And in what capacity, sir?
 - A. As a conservation engineer.
 - Q. How long have you worked with similar responsibilities, if not a similar title, for El Paso Natural Gas Company?
- A. Since 1973 in a similar type work capacity.
 - Q. During that time since 1973 have you been actively involved in proration and regulatory matters in the State of New Mexico?
- 18 A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And you're aware of what's being sought by Great Lakes Chemical Company in this case and were here during Mr. Stamets' testimony; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- MR. PEARCE: Mr. Examiner, I would ask
 that Mr. Kendrick be qualified as an expert in

the field of New Mexico oil and gas regulatory 1 2 matters and natural gas proration. 3 EXAMINER STOGNER: Are there any objections? 5 MR. CARR: No objections. EXAMINER STOGNER: Mr. Kendrick is so 6 7 qualified. 8 MR. PEARCE: Thank you. 9 Mr. Kendrick, at this time I want to 10 hand you what I have marked as Exhibit No. 2 to this proceeding, and I'd ask you to just tell us 11 what that is. 12 13 This is an exerpt from order -- the Oil Conservation Division Order R-8170, as Rule 9(a), 14 telling of the deliverability tests that are 15 16 required. Q. 17 All right, sir. And what is Order R-8170? 18 19 8170 is the currently used order of the Α. Commission that establishes allowables in 20 prorated pools in New Mexico, the manner which 21 22 allowables are assigned to wells in New Mexico. And for those who do not have a copy in 23 ο. front of them, would you, please, read Rule 9(a) 24

from Order R-8170.

- A. Rule 9(a) says, "Deliverability Tests:
 In pools where acreage and deliverability are
 proration factors, deliverability tests taken in
 accordance with Division rules shall be used in
 calculating allowables for the succeeding
 proration period. Deliverability shall be
 determined in accordance with the provisions of
 the appropriate test manual (See manual of Gas
 Well Testing Rules and Procedures)."
- Q. All right, sir. Interestingly enough, I would like to now address your attention to what I've marked as Exhibit No. 3 to this proceeding, and could you describe that exhibit for us, please?
- A. Exhibit No. 3 are some pages from the Gas Well Testing Manual for Northwest New Mexico, or copies of pages, which includes a copy of Order R-333-I and the first portion of the test manual, I believe 15 pages, of the Rules of Procedure for Northwest New Mexico.
- Q. All right, sir. With reference to the Rules of Procedure, as opposed to the order --
 - A. Yes, sir.

Q. -- were you one of many people who participated in the formulation of those Rules of

Procedure?

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- Α. Yes, sir.
- And in what capacity did you Q. participate? What was your involvement?
 - I was chairman of the committee that Α. rewrote this test manual.
 - Who appointed that committee? Q.
 - My recollection tells me that Dick Α. Stamets appointed it.
 - And looking at Order R-333-I, it refers Ο. to Exhibit A. And it's your understanding that these Rules of Procedure were the Exhibit A attached to that order; is that correct?
 - Yes, sir. Α.
 - Ο. All right, sir. You mentioned that you were present this morning during Mr. Stamets' testimony. I would ask you to turn to page 5, and it has Roman Numeral III right above the page number 5. And that is Section 3-B. Do you recall that some parts of Section 3-B were discussed this morning?
- 22 Α. Yes, sir.
- Q. All right. I would ask you to read into the record, please, the next-to-the-last 25 complete paragraph of Section B. It begins with,

"It shall," could you read that for us, please?

- A. "It shall be the responsibility of each operator to determine that all of its wells are properly scheduled for testing by the gas transportation facility to which they are connected in order that all annual and biannual tests may be completed during the testing season."
- Q. All right, sir. Now, I would like you to direct your attention, please, to another section which Mr. Stamets addressed, and that is Section 2-B, as in "boy." It begins at the bottom of page 3 of that set of rules of procedure.

Could you summarize, please, what the first paragraph of that Section 2-B provides?

A. The paragraph labeled "B" at the bottom of page 3 is stating that as deliverability tests are conducted throughout the year, those tests shall be filed during the year, soon after completion of the test, with a cutoff date set as January 31 as the late or due date for all tests of the years tested.

And do you want to go to the next paragraph?

Q. Yes. Now, let's go to the next paragraph, please.

- A. The paragraph in that same section at the top of page 4 says, "Failure to file any test within the above-prescribed times will subject the well to the loss of one day's allowable for each day the test is late. A well classified as marginal shall be shut-in one day for each day the test is late."
- Q. What is your understanding of the similar provision prior to the adoption of this set of rules of procedure? Do you know if there was a similar provision?
- A. I believe that provision has been in most all of the deliverability testing orders that have been written by this Division.
- Q. All right, sir. Let's turn, please, to what I've marked as Exhibit No. 4 to this proceeding. And could you describe that for us, please?
- A. Exhibit No. 4 is a group of some six pages that are copies of form C122-A, which are the Well Deliverability Test Report forms for wells in the San Juan Basin. And this seems to be filed on wells operated by Great Lakes

Chemical Corporation for the six wells in question in this hearing.

- Q. All right, sir. For the record, would you, please, go through, and one page at a time, name the well and give the filing date of the report contained in the exhibit?
- A. The top page is for the Great Lakes
 Chemical Corporation, Graham No. 1. The test was
 received March 5, 1991, by the Oil Conservation
 Division, District 3, according to their stamp on
 the page.

The second page is for Great Lakes

Chemical Corporation, Graham No. 3, the filing
date of March 5, 1991, at the Aztec Office of the

Division. The third page, Great Lakes Chemical

Corporation, Hammond No. 5. That test was

received at the Oil Conservation Division, March
5, 1991.

Next page is Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, Hammond No. 55. That test was received by the Oil Conservation Division, June 5, 1991. The next page is Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, Hammond No. 55-A. That test was received by the Oil Conservation Division, June 5, 1991.

Did I misstate the previous one? The year should be 1991.

MR. STOVALL: You said that correctly, I think.

- A. And the last page is Great Lakes

 Chemical Corporation, Graham No. 1-A. That test
 was received by the Oil Conservation Division,

 June 5, 1991.
- Q. All right, sir. Now, I'd ask you to get again your copy of Exhibit No. 2, which is the copy of Rule 9(a).
- A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Could you read the first sentence of that rule again for us, please.
- A. "In pools where acreage and deliverability are proration factors, deliverability tests taken in accordance with Division rules shall be used in calculating allowables for the succeeding proration period."
- Q. First of all, the six wells in question are all in the Blanco Mesaverde Pool; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And does that fit the criteria of the first portion of that sentence by being a pool

where acreage and deliverability are proration factors?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And based on that, tests that were filed in March or June of 1991, for what proration period do you believe those tests should be applicable according to the rule?
- A. It would be a succeeding proration period.
- Q. Thank you. I don't have anything further on that exhibit, Mr. Kendrick.

Let's look now, please, at what I've marked as Exhibit No. 5 to this proceeding, and could you describe that for us, please?

- A. Exhibit No. 5 is a group of pages, I believe eight pages, representing deliverability, monthly production, allowables, and an over/under status for each of the proration units involved with these six wells.
- Q. And by your emphasis of "proration unit," you're referring to the fact that there are six wells but only four proration units?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. Let's go through some
 information reflected on these exhibits, if we

can, Mr. Kendrick. You described the columns. 1 2 Let's begin with the first entry on the top That is the sheet that relates to the sheet. 3 Graham 3 well. The first line of data is for March of 1987; is that correct? 5

Yes, sir.

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- Where did you get the deliverability number reflected in the deliverability column?
- Α. The deliverability of 246, as shown on this page, was copied from the gas proration schedule for March 1987.
- Ο. All right, sir. The over/underproduction column appears to reflect 8,932 Mcf of underproduction, according to the key at the top of the page; is that correct?
 - Could you describe how you arrived at
- 17 that number? 18

Yes, sir.

Α.

- Α. The figure of 8,932 is the figure that was reported in the May gas proration schedule as the over/under current status of that well.
- And why did you use the May proration schedule number and label it as the March 87 date?
- 25 The May over/under status, the numbers Α.

shown in the May gas proration schedule as the over/under status includes the production and allowable through March of 1987.

- Q. All right. And so that is the, once you account for actual production and actual March allowable assignment, that was the actual over/under status as of April 1 of 1987; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. All right. Now, let's look at the April 1987 line and describe those entries. What is the deliverability that you have shown on your display?
 - A. The deliverability I have shown is zero.
 - Q. And why is that, sir?
- A. Because there was not a current deliverability test filed on that well at that time.
- Q. All right, sir. Monthly production number, what's the source of that data?
- A. That is the actual -- let me think just a minute. That came from the proration schedule. Let me look to be sure what month that is. Whether it's produced, I believe it's the --

1	MR. PEARCE: May we pause for a moment,
2	Mr. Examiner?
3	EXAMINER STOGNER: Okay.
4	A. The figure that I have shown as 2396
5	for April 1987 was actually gas produced in April
6	1987.
7	Q. All right, sir. Thank you. And you
8	used the same procedure on each of the following
9	wells for each month involved; is that correct?
10	A. Yes, sir, I did.
11	Q. All right, sir. Now, let's look at the
1 2	fourth column, the third column of data. Why
13	have you entered a correct allowable of zero?
1 4	A. According to the rules, as I understand
15	them, that if the well does not have a current
16	deliverability on file, it gets zero allowable.
17	Q. And the rule you're referring to is the
18	rules that we addressed earlier contained in
19	Exhibit 3 to your testimony; is that correct?
20	A. Exhibit 2, the Rule 9(a)?
21	Q. 3.
22	A. 3. Yes.
23	Q. And then the fourth column of data, the
24	fifth column shown on the paper, what have you
2.5	done to get that entry?

- A. Starting with the first entry of 8,932,
 I subtracted the monthly production and added the
 correct allowable, and that is stepped right down
 through the months of the year.
 - Q. All right. And you have performed a similar calculation for each month reflected in this exhibit; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. All right. Let's go to the second page of this exhibit, which is also a page that relates to the Graham No. 3 well.
- 12 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And I want to focus your attention, please, on the month of April of 1991.
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. I notice that a deliverability number has been entered in that column; is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. What's the source of that deliverability?
 - A. The source of that deliverability of 86 would come from the deliverability test filed by Great Lakes Chemical Corporation on the Graham 3 well received by the Oil Conservation Division, March 5, 1991.

- Q. Okay. And I notice that in the correct allowable column, once again, you have stopped utilizing a zero correct allowable and have apparently performed some calculation or gotten a number from somewhere. What's the source of the 1921 number?
 - A. 1921 number shown as correct allowable would be from calculating an allowable for April of 1991 using the F-1 and F-2 factors for the Blanco Mesaverde Pool for that month.
 - Q. And you have performed similar calculations through December of 1991; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And that's the most recent data available to you in January of 92; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir. I extended the same deliverability for January, February, and March of 1992 as was used for that portion of 1991.

 And the allowable for October of 91 was changed to 2,094 Mcf, and that was continued through March of 1992.
- Q. And why was that allowable changed to 2,094 and continued through March of 1992?

- A. The October through March 1992 F-1 and F-2 factors are different to what the factors were for April through September of 1991, and those factors were used in calculating that allowable.
- Q. Thank you, sir. I notice that at the bottom of each year's production data there appears to be a total line for the year; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And if we were to add the production year totals through 1991 -- no, I'm sorry. I withdraw that. With regard -- let's look now, please, at the third page of this exhibit, which varies a little bit in method because it is a two-well proration unit.
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Could you just describe for us the different steps you've taken with regard to the Graham 1 and 1-A wells that you didn't do or that you did in addition to what you did on the Graham 3 well you've just described?
- A. All right, sir. The Graham 1 and 1-A wells are on one proration unit. They have an additive deliverability. And from March 1987 the

figure for deliverability of 471 is the total deliverability available at that time for that proration unit.

The monthly over/underproduction shows as 53,627. That is the gas proration unit underproduced volume, showing again the same manner as was picked for the Graham No. 3 in the earlier example. This continued through the years 88, 89, 90, until April of 1991, calculated in the same manner as the first example.

In April of 1991 a deliverability of 266 shows for that well. That is a result of a test filed on one of the wells, the Graham 1 or 1-A.

- Q. I would ask you to refer, please, to what we've marked as Exhibit 4, and could you find the test for us?
- A. Possibly I have found the test as the first page of Exhibit 4. It shows the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, Graham No. 1, with a deliverability showing of 265 on this page, and that may have been corrected somewhere to 266.
 - Q. Okay.

A. And that is the figure that I have as 266.

Q. All right. And then what subsequently happens to the deliverability column on this page?

- A. It continued at 266 through April, May, and June, and July the figure changes to 425, which is a total figure for the deliverability of the Graham 1 and the Graham 1-A. The Graham 1-A shows a deliverability being the last page of Exhibit 4 at 159.
- Q. All right, sir. Thinking back to the provision of Rule 9(a), is it your interpretation that a strict following of Rule 9(a) -- when would that second test on the 1-A well become applicable with a strict following of the provisions of Rule 9(a)?
- A. At some date after the test was filed, whether it is on the date that the test is received in the Oil Conservation Division Office in Aztec. And on this I took it as the first of the month following.

The allowables calculated on the exhibit for the Graham 1 and 1-A changes as the deliverability changes using the same F-1 and F-2 factors as were applicable for April through September of 1991.

Q. All right, Mr. Kendrick, I have just taken a moment and looked at the last over/under entry for each of the four proration units that we've been discussing. And each of those is under your calculation in an overproduced status; is that correct?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Do you believe that your calculations are an accurate reflection of what Oil Conservation Division rules and regulations require?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. During his testimony earlier in the day, Mr. Stamets was asked a few questions about correlative rights. You've indicated that you were in attendance during the testimony. I would ask you, first of all, have you done any study to determine whether or not tracts offsetting the Great Lakes four proration units are suffering any impairment of correlative rights as a result of this action?
- A. No, sir, I have not.
- Q. You don't have an opinion on that?
- 24 A. No, sir.
- 25 Q. Do you have an opinion, sir, on whether

or not the three solutions proposed, or at least discussed by Mr. Stamets, represent any threat to correlative rights in the Blanco Mesaverde Pool if they were universally applied?

A. I think they could.

- Q. And would you discuss that with me for a minute. How is that, sir?
- A. Should one operator be allowed to be assigned allowables for one deliverability test, using the value of one deliverability test over a period of years, while other wells are assigned allowables on periodically run deliverability tests, so that if there is a decline in deliverability on each well in the pool, that one operator using earlier tests would be given an unfair advantage of the other wells within that same pool.
- Q. For that reason do you think the three solutions discussed by Mr. Stamets are inappropriate particularly in view of the opinion he expresses that there may be other wells in a condition similar to the Great Lakes' well?
 - A. Will you repeat the question?
- Q. Yes. Would you think that, in view of Mr. Stamets' expressed opinion, that there may be

a significant number of wells in the basin in a similar condition, do you think it would be appropriate for the Division to adopt any of the three solutions suggested by Mr. Stamets?

A. No, sir.

- Q. That's because of the correlative rights problem you've discussed with us?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Mr. Kendrick, when an operator receives a proration schedule, does that bound-up book with the proration schedule reflect the well's deliverability anywhere in it?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And if an operator over a course of five or six years receives schedules which showed no change in the deliverability of his well, do you think he would have some reason to suspect that something was amiss?
 - A. I think I would suspect that.
- MR. PEARCE: Let me take just a minute, if I may, Mr. Examiner. I'll be right back with you. Mr. Examiner, I don't recall, have we admitted El Paso Exhibit No. 1?
- 24 EXAMINER STOGNER: I think we have, 25 yes.

MR. STOVALL: Exhibit No. 1, yes. 1 2 MR. PEARCE: Assuming we have, I would move the admission of El Paso Exhibits 2 through 3 5. And in case we did not, I would ask that Exhibits 1 through 5 be admitted. 5 EXAMINER STOGNER: All the exhibits of 6 El Paso, 1 through 5, will be admitted at this 7 8 time. Also, I'll take jurisdictional notice of Case 8298, Order R-7669. 9 10 MR. STOVALL: At the Examiner's request. 11 EXAMINER STOGNER: Yes. 12 MR. PEARCE: Thank you, sir. I have no 13 further questions of Mr. Kendrick at this time. 14 15 EXAMINER STOGNER: Mr. Carr, your 16 witness. EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. CARR: 18 Mr. Kendrick, the prehearing statement 19 filed in this case states, "El Paso Natural Gas 20 Company is a party interested in this 21 22 proceeding." That's how it starts. My first question to be directed to your interest in the 23 proceeding, does El Paso at this time operate any 24 wells in the Blanco Mesaverde field? 25

Not to my knowledge. 1 Α. Do you own working interests or other 2 Q. 3 interests in the field? If my understanding is correct, that A. interest has been transferred to another 5 organization. 6 Is there anything in the Great Lakes' 7 8 application that would deny El Paso an opportunity to produce its fair share of reserves 9 from the pool? I would presume now that you 10 don't have any; is that a fair statement? 11 12 Α. Let me answer your previous question a little bit differently. We may have interest as 13 a purchase interest or such in the pool so that 14 we do have an interest in the pool. We may not 15 have an interest in each individual well. 16 Are you aware of any situation in the 17 Q. pool where granting Great Lakes' application 18 would deny El Paso an opportunity to produce its 19 fair share of reserves from any of its wells? 20 21 Α. No.

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- So your correlative rights are not at Q. issue in this case, El Paso's correlative rights?
- Α. If they hold interest in purchase, would that also go into correlative rights?

Q. I'm asking the questions. Do you understand the definition of correlative rights as an expert in oil and gas regulation?

A. I believe I'd say no because it depends

- A. I believe I'd say no because it depends on who you're discussing correlative rights with as to what my understanding is compared to someone else.
- Q. If you don't know what it is, then you can't really give us an opinion on whether they're going to be impaired, can you, Mr. Kendrick?
- A. I can give you an opinion of what my thought of correlative rights is.
- Q. Well, I guess, if we go to the definition of correlative rights in the statute, which is an opportunity afforded to each interest owner in a pool to produce without waste his fair share of the reserves from the pool, my question is to you, is El Paso being denied an opportunity to produce without waste its fair share of reserves anywhere in this pool?
- A. As a producer, I do not believe we would be subjected to correlative rights as a producer.
 - Q. So when you're talking about

correlative rights, you're expressing an overall concern; it isn't just focused on El Paso's interest?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And if I understood your testimony, you haven't defined any particular situation where an individual's correlative rights may be impaired?
- A. I believe I defined that a case where correlative rights could be impaired is where one operator is using one deliverability test longer than other operators and would subject that to a violation of correlative rights by having allowables assigned on deliverability tests not current with other operators.
- Q. And you worked on a committee to develop these rules, did you not?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And one of the objectives of that committee was to assure that timely deliverability tests were filed; isn't that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. At that time no one anticipated that the ramifications of this rule might be that operators five years after the fact discovered

they hadn't filed these tests; that wasn't considered when you were looking at the rules, was it?

- A. We tried to keep in the rules a provision that would say all wells will be tested on the same intervals. So in that respect, yes, we were looking for all wells to be properly evaluated at the same time in each pool.
- Q. And when you were looking at that, that was your objective; correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And you weren't at that time thinking that, gosh, we need to put something in the rule because somebody ten years from now may be in a situation where years of allowable may be canceled; that didn't even come up, did it?
- A. We were looking at the situation where all allowables would be assigned on an equal basis, yes.
- Q. I understand that. But my question was not what you were trying to decide to do in a positive sense. My question was, this situation we have here before us today isn't a ramification of this rule that anyone really thought about at that time, is it?

- A. It was thought about that people or operators do not test their wells and what should be done with that operator's wells that are not tested.
- Q. And the result was to cancel allowables on days they didn't have a test on file; right?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Did anyone in any of those proceedings ever say, my gosh, this could result where somebody may be five years behind the goal and lose years' and years' worth of allowables? That wasn't an objective, was it, to have a punitive rule? It was to assure the data was on time?
- A. We wanted to prohibit operators from not filing tests, yes.
- Q. At that time had you, as an expert in regulation, also been involved with rules governing the testing of oil wells?
- A. I served on a committee one time with -- in southeast New Mexico on associated gas pools, and that's been so long ago I'm not sure I recall what all we did.
- Q. Are you aware today that if you don't file tests on an oil well, that the allowable is in fact canceled on a very short time frame?

1 A. I understand that's true.

- Q. That's not what we have when we look at these rules that are at issue here today. It can go on as here for years?
 - A. I don't believe that.
 - Q. Well, then, if you don't believe that, wouldn't you at least agree with me that this has gone on for years in this particular circumstance?
- 10 A. That is no fault of the rules, as I see 11 it.
 - Q. I didn't ask you that. I asked you if the situation -- you said you didn't understand that this could go on for years. My question is, I think it's obvious, obviously here this has gone on for years?
 - A. I did not say that the rules -- could not go on for years. I said it was our intent to keep it from going on for years.
 - Q. But if the intent was to keep it from going on for years, the rules didn't work in this particular situation, did they? It's gone on for years?
 - A. Apparently that is true.
- Q. Okay. Now, you stated that if you

looked at a proration schedule and you saw no
change in deliverability, you would suspect that
something was amiss if this went on for an
extended period of time; is that a fair
characterization of your testimony?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Now, you're an expert in this particular area; correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. There might be people who wouldn't know that there are wells that are exempt from testing, are there not?
- A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Someone less sophisticated than you might not glean from the proration schedule just what you might pick up; isn't that a fair statement?
 - A. In today's world there should not be those people.
 - Q. But whether there should be or not, there are people out there who you would have to agree do not have the expertise in prorationing that you have?
- A. Possibly.
 - Q. Some of them sitting at this table at

this moment; isn't that right?

A. Do I have to answer

A. Do I have to answer that question?

MR. PEARCE: I'll take the heat.

MR. STOVALL: Are you raising an

5 objection, Mr. Pearce?

MR. PEARCE: No, sir. It was a confessional movement.

- Q. (BY MR. CARR) Mr. Kendrick, let's go to your Exhibit No. 3, the rules that you read into the record, portions thereof. And my question -- I guess I should back up a little bit and ask you when did you, Mr. Kendrick, become aware of the problem with these particular wells?
- A. I do not recall a date. If I was to quess a date, I'd say maybe a year ago.
- Q. And what have you done to examine what actually transpired with these particular wells? Did you go back and try to determine when in fact tests were taken?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And if we go to, from questions that have been asked by your counsel today, there's some confusion as to what happened in 1987. My question is do you know what happened in 1989? Was a test scheduled?

- I cannot answer that. I can answer it 1 on an apparent basis, that yes, a test was 2 scheduled. 3 If we look at what you've marked as your Exhibit 3, and I read the second paragraph 5 on page 5, Roman Numeral III on 5, it says, "In 6 the event a well is not tested in accordance with the existing test schedule, the well shall be 8 rescheduled," and it says, "by the transportation 9 facility." Now, if one was scheduled, do you 10 11 have any idea what El Paso -- you are the transportation facility, aren't you? 12
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you would take the test, would you not?
- 16 A. No, sir.

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- Q. You do not?
- 18 A. No, sir.
 - Q. Are you the party under this rule that would reschedule it?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Do you know what was done to reschedule tests in 1989 that weren't taken as to this well?
- A. That is not under my jurisdiction. But El Paso Natural Gas, in cooperation with the

operator, schedules all wells requiring tests for that year, and it also becomes the responsibility of that operator who doesn't take the test to tell El Paso to reschedule the test.

So if that test is scheduled, we as El Paso would assume that the test is going to be taken and filed in accordance with the schedule unless we're notified differently.

- Q. If you are notified, it says,
 "rescheduled by the gas transportation
 facility," then that is your responsibility to
 reschedule; is that correct?
- A. It is El Paso Natural Gas Company's responsibility, yes, not my individual responsibility.
- Q. Did you happen to see our Exhibit No.

 3, I believe it was, Mr. Kendrick? It's a memo
 from El Paso. It's got some language that is
 underscored on it basically saying if your wells
 are not producing, do not turn them in. We will
 try to schedule them for a later date?
 - A. Yes, sir, I saw that.
- Q. Do you know how this directive from the transporter would relate to this obligation to reschedule tests?

1	A. No. Because this is the first time I
2	saw this exhibit.
3	Q. Are you saying that if a test is
4	scheduled, you would as El Paso have no way of
5	knowing if it is taken or not?
6	A. That is correct.
7	Q. And so how would you find out if it
8	wasn't taken?
9	A. The operator should notify that person
10	in charge of rescheduling a well for tests.
11	Q. When you retest, I mean, when wells are
12	retested, isn't it a typical result that
13	deliverabilities change in some direction, up or
14	down?
15	A. It would be a rare occasion when you've
16	got the same deliverability two times in a row,
17	yes.
18	Q. Now, El Paso also is regulated by this
19	Division as a transporter; isn't that right?
20	A. I don't know how to answer that
21	question because they're regulated by other
22	people too.
23	Q. But also by this agency. You have to
24	comply with OCD rules and schedules?

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MR. PEARCE: I object to the extent it

calls for a legal conclusion. EXAMINER STOGNER: Can you rephrase 2 3 your question? (BY MR. CARR) In your role as an 4 Q. expert on prorationing and a conservation 5 6 engineer, do you deal with proration schedules? What proration schedules? 7 Α. The proration schedules that come out 8 Q. 9 monthly from the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division or now at a varying period of time, a 10 11 gas proration schedule? 12 Α. Yes. And what is the proration schedule to 13 Q. your understanding as it relates to El Paso? 14 In the current situation? 15 A. 16 Q. Yes. 17 Α. It may be a superfluous piece of paper. Now, you're aware of the rules of the 18 Q. Division, are you not? 19 20 Α. Some of them, yes, sir. And just to tell you, and you may check 21 Q. 22 this if you like, the proration schedule is

defined in these rules as the order of the

purchase, and transportation of natural gas.

Division authorizing the production, the

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Now, do you routinely review these
schedules in your role as a conservation
engineer, even if it's a superfluous piece of
paper?

- A. I do not routinely inspect the proration schedule as published by the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division in today's role.
- Q. Does anyone in El Paso do that? Is there someone who does?
- 10 A. Today it is my understanding the answer 11 would be no.
 - Q. So no one in your organization checks the order of the Division authorizing transportation?
 - A. Would you rephrase the question or restate the question? Excuse me.
 - Q. I'm just trying to be sure I understand your testimony. I think it was that you said you don't know of anyone in your organization today who reviews the proration schedules of this Division?
- 22 A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. I mean, that's certainly not an effort to ignore the orders of the Division?
- 25 A. No, sir.

Q. Now, with your expertise and aware of the fact that deliverabilities change generally when wells are tested, I think you said and I think you stated you would suspect something amiss if you didn't see a deliverability change; isn't that right?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Well, if you're looking at the order that authorizes you to transport, wouldn't it be fair to say if you had looked at this order of the Division authorizing transportation, that you too might have suspected something was amiss?
- A. Had I been looking at those schedules, possibly I would have thought that, that something was remiss.
- Q. Now, does the prorationing system here have any impact on El Paso's taking of gas from a well? I mean, would you take in excess of a proration or an allowable amount in a proration schedule?
 - A. What time frame are you talking about?
- Q. This month you look at the current proration schedule and it says the allowable for the well is "X," is there anything in your system that would say this well is going over the stated

-	amount, we can transfer
2	A. It is my understanding we do not.
3	Q. Now, let's talk about waste. You know
4	how waste is defined in the Oil & Gas Act as an
5	expert on oil and gas regulation; correct?
6	A. I could not quote you the definition of
7	waste.
8	Q. Is there anything in the application of
9	Great Lakes that would cause the waste of
10	hydrocarbons if it's granted?
11	A. What is the definition of waste that
12	you're going by?
13	Q. Any definition that you care to look
14	at, Mr. Kendrick. These are the rules.
15	MR. PEARCE: Can you point him to a
16	section, Mr. Carr, to save us some time?
17	MR. CARR: Yes. I think it's on A-6
18	where waste is defined.
19	MR. STOVALL: 70-2-3 is the statutory
20	section if that's what you wish to refer to in
21	the statute.
22	MR. CARR: And also in your rules, it's
23	carried, I think, on page A-6 in the definition
24	section.
25	EXAMINER STOGNER: You're referring to

the general rules?

MR. CARR: Yes, sir, I am.

- Q. If you see there, it says, "Waste, in addition to its ordinary meaning, shall include," and it's a number of categories and it's lengthy.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I don't have anything secret in any of this. It's underground waste, surface waste. Is there anything in this, Mr. Kendrick, that at this time you can say is going to result in -- if this application of Great Lakes is granted -- in production not being recovered? Are we going to cause production not to be recovered or unavoidably lost?
 - A. If this application is not granted?
- Q. If it is granted, will oil and gas be wasted?
 - A. I do not readily recognize it as waste.
- Q. Now, if the application is denied and wells are shut-in and the costs continue and ultimately they're shut-in at an earlier date, reserves could be left in the ground at that time; isn't that right?
- 25 A. If the operator chooses to plug these

wells without going to some abandonment other than just go out today and plug them, there could be waste of minerals left in the ground.

- Q. And if the costs of operating the wells are increased because of periods of shut-in and the wells hit their economic limit sooner, they might be plugged sooner, isn't that right, somewhere down the road?
- A. The word "economics" gives me a problem in that I don't know whose economics it is.
- Q. But if the economics as a general principle get worse, you generally stop producing the well sooner, isn't that a fair thing, anybody's economics?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Now, the prehearing statement stated that El Paso opposed this application because it was contrary to the requirements of the Division orders and is not in the best interests of the regulatory process. Your real area of expertise is the regulatory process; isn't that correct?
 - A. I believe so.
- Q. And when circumstances arise and there are ramifications from orders that you may not have anticipated, isn't it customary that you can

bring a matter like Great Lakes has to the Oil
Conservation Division and seek relief?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And they have general authority to grant relief if waste and correlative rights considerations dictate that that should be done; isn't that right?
- A. I believe so.
 - Q. In fact, in your experience there have been other hearings where you've been involved where people were coming in and seeking a relief from previous Division orders that may not have been complied with to the letter; isn't that correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. The Mesa case was one?
- 17 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Recently there was a case that UNOCAL brought where El Paso hadn't commingled production in accordance with an OCD order and special relief was being sought by UNOCAL because of that; do you recall that hearing, in the Rincon unit?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And when those cases come before the

Division, it isn't inappropriate for them to try
and find an equitable solution and look at
mitigating circumstances; isn't that fair to say?

A. Yes.

- Q. And so you're not saying that, although your exhibit, I guess it's Exhibit 5, is a calculation of what would happen if the rule was strictly applied, you're not saying that it's improper for the OCD to consider other factors?
- A. Exhibit 5, as I have presented it, is my interpretation of the current rules in effect for that pool.
- Q. Now, are you recommending that the rules as they are in effect for the pool be applied to Great Lakes?
- A. In the procedures that we went through writing the test procedures, that was the general rules that we would set up for all operators to abide by.
- Q. And the question was, are you recommending that those rules be strictly applied to Great Lakes in this case?
- A. Anyone.
- Q. Any operator?
- A. Why not?

- Q. So they should apply to Great Lakes?
 That was the question.
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And the next company on the proration schedule is Great Western Drilling. They have a zero or would have a zero for not timely filing; it should apply to them too?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have you undertaken an effort to determine how many wells in the pool might be affected if the rules were strictly applied?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. If I told you there were right now 32

 Meridian wells in this position with maybe 40

 years' worth of months, would you recommend, Babe

 Kendrick, to this Commission that those wells get
 a zero allowable for every month?
 - A. The rules were made.
 - Q. And that is your recommendation then?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And is it your recommendation, if that's the position that you're taking here, that all operators in this position ought to receive notices from the OCD that they're losing those allowables?

- A. I have not made that statement.
- Q. Well -- go ahead.

- A. I have not made a statement that the OCD should notify anyone that they're losing allowables.
- Q. Well, if I understood your testimony from the prehearing statement, you were here to testify about matters that you felt were in the best interests of the the regulatory process.
 - A. All right.
- Q. And based on what I understand you to say, isn't it fair to say that if what you believe should be applied to, say, Great Lakes and Meridian and Great Western Drilling should apply to other operators, that the regulatory practice procedures here to be sure those problems don't go on would be served by notifying every operator in this position that their allowables are being canceled?
 - A. If that's the rules, follow them.
- Q. If we followed the rules -- the rules in the statutes that govern the activities of the Division do, however, provide that the Division may do whatever needs to be done, whether expressly provided in those rules or not, to

1 prevent waste and protect correlative rights.

A. That is my understanding.

- Q. When this matter came up, did you contact the Oil Conservation Division about this particular problem with the Great Lakes' wells?
- A. I have talked with the Aztec Office of the Oil Conservation Division about tests filed on these wells, yes, sir.
- Q. And how was it that you wanted to talk to the Aztec Office about just these particular wells?
- A. I had been asked to look at the deliverability of these wells and I needed to know the date that the newest test was filed with the Oil Conservation Division, and I called Aztec and got that information from them.
- Q. And do you know why you were asked to look at these particular wells?
- A. I understand there is some litigation between the parties.
- Q. And do you understand the nature of that litigation?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. And your recommendations here and the reason you've called these particular wells is --

and if this is wrong, correct me -- it's because 1 of the litigation? 2 Α. I would not have looked at these 3 particular wells had someone not directed my 5 attention to find out what tests are on file for these wells. 6 7 And so the concern in bringing this case really wasn't the regulatory process, but 8 these particular wells; isn't that right? 9 MR. PEARCE: Objection. 10 I don't 11 believe the record reflects that El Paso brought 12 this case. 13 Q. When you undertook this study, it was because of the litigation? 14 15 Α. (No audible response.) Do you not know? 16 Q. No, sir. I was asked to get the date 17 Α. of the deliverability tests on file. 18 19 And you talked to the Division about Ο. this at that time as well, did you not? 20 21 Α. I have talked with the Division fairly recently and some time ago I talked with them 22 23 about some of them. 24 MR. CARR: I have nothing further.

EXAMINER STOGNER: Mr. Pearce, any

1 redirect?

MR. PEARCE: Yes, if I may.

FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. PEARCE:

- Q. Mr. Kendrick, earlier in your questioning by Mr. Carr, I believe I understood you to say that something indicated to you that apparently notice had been sent or received about scheduling of deliverability tests for the Great Lakes' wells; do you remember that?
 - A. Vaguely, yes, sir.
- Q. What was the apparent nature, that's obviously a less-than-sure, what makes you say that apparently that was done?
- A. As I recall, Mr. Carr was talking about scheduling or rescheduling of wells that had not been tested. And had El Paso knowledge that the wells were not tested at the appropriate time, they would have worked with the operator to schedule the wells for test at that time.
- Q. Okay. Let's look, please, once again at -- I've lost track -- the deliverability test reports are exhibit number what, Mr. Kendrick?
 - A. Exhibit No. 4.
- Q. Let's look at those, please. I notice

running through these, Mr. Kendrick, that the top three test pages were received March 5 of 1991, and the subsequent three tests were received June 5 of 1991. Are you aware of whether or not those test date differences occur because the operator for Great Lakes informed El Paso that the three tests filed in June had busted during February and they had to be retested?

A. I do not know.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. Mr. Kendrick, Mr. Carr asked you some questions about why you had sought information on these wells. If you had come upon the information independently that some operators' wells had not been timely tested for deliverability, would your conduct have been any different?
- A. No, sir. Had I caught something from a gas proration schedule or looking at summaries in the New Mexico Oil & Gas Engineering Committee Report that reflected a deliverability was in error, I would have called it to the attention of the Oil Conservation Division.

MR. PEARCE: Okay. I don't think I have anything further of the witness, Mr. Examiner.

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1 EXAMINER STOGNER: Thank you, Mr.

2 Pearce.

Mr. Carr?

MR. CARR: No.

EXAMINER STOGNER: The Division has some questions of this witness. I'll turn it over to Mr. Stovall at this time.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. STOVALL:

Q. Mr. Kendrick, let me first state that I personally at least, and I think the Division, recognize you as the one of the top two or three experts in gas prorationing in the State of New Mexico, so we're calling upon your expertise in this system. And I say that because I know you have been involved in writing most of the rules and the deliverability tests and you have been working with the gas proration people, and you've been of great assistance. So your opinion is highly valued in this.

Let me ask you, let's go back to sort of the line of questioning I went through with Mr. Stamets, would you describe for me in the old world, that which existed from, say, the time which you started in 1973 through about 1984, how

the real world operated in terms of testing and obtaining tests and scheduling and the role, particularly focus on the role of El Paso.

- A. This could start earlier than that, if you please, and I do not know the cutoff date because the cutoff date was determined by what happened to the market situation: Do interstate pipelines still buy gas at the wellhead and sell it? When that ended, there has been a change in the overall business world.
- Q. I'm talking about up to that. I think the cutoff date was probably an evolutionary date rather than a specific date.
- A. Up until that time, the pipelines worked with the operators to be sure that every well that needed a deliverability test conducted on it was scheduled sometime through the year so that the gas could be produced into the pipeline and that the well could be shut-in to have the shut-in pressure measured.

It was an overall effort of each of the pipelines serving the area that they would more or less be in charge of that because they knew what day or what weeks the gas could flow into the pipeline more than the operator did. But

they would try to work in conjunction with the operator to get dates that were suitable to the operator and the pipeline company.

And the schedules were made for those tests to be conducted at those times. Notice was sent to the operator: Here are the dates for conditioning periods, the dates for flow periods, the dates for shut-in of the well.

- Q. Is it not true to characterize, again let's talk about before this transition date, which is sometime in the 80s, that in fact the operator -- or excuse me, the pipelines were (A) the major purchasers and (B) controlled virtually all of the production scheduling, turning wells on and off, et cetera, throughout the State of New Mexico, at least? Is that a fair characterization?
- A. I believe it could be a fair characterization of El Paso Natural Gas in that El Paso had a scheduling system that they operated through in trying to produce the most underproduced wells first and the most overproduced wells lastly in meeting each day's market demand.
 - Q. And in practice isn't it true that if a

well became -- reached its overproduction limit under the rules, that El Paso actually took an active part in shutting those wells in and maintaining compliance?

- A. El Paso probably took the second step maybe in conjunction with the operator, in that the first step was the Oil Conservation Division in publishing a monthly proration schedule would place an asterisk on a well that had reached an overproduced limit or had volumes of gas to be curtailed that it had not made up, then El Paso as a transporter would find those asterisked, or starred wells -- that's an easier word to say.
 - 0. Sure.

- A. -- starred wells in the schedule, and we would work with the operators that do not produce that well because it should be shut-in. And otherwise we would try to tell them which wells needed to be produced and which wells did not need to be in each day's market.
- Q. Again, is it a fair characterization to say that sometime for the period prior to the early 80s when this gas market took a trip, if you will, that the operator and El Paso worked fairly closely together? And I say El Paso, I'm

talking about all the pipelines, really had a relationship.

And the pipelines really had the methods, the mechanisms, the computer systems, the procedures established to do the bulk of regulatory compliance work and that the operators really, perhaps not by contract or statute or anything else, but by practice became somewhat dependent upon the pipelines to help them stay in compliance?

A. I would say in answer to that question that El Paso Natural Gas Company did. I do not know about other pipelines. But El Paso would even calculate the deliverability test. Once the field data were taken by the operator, if they would bring it to El Paso, we would calculate the test for them.

We would not submit it to the Commission. We would give that completed test calculation back to the operator, and it was up to him as to whether that test was filed with the Commission or not.

Q. And did that change then in this period of the early 80s that we're talking about where the gas market deteriorated, the Open Access

became a fact of life?

- A. Yes, sir. And we no longer calculate deliverability tests for other operators and our production scheduling has not been in the same manner that it was in those other days.
- Q. Now, let's try to set a time period as to when that started to occur and when that kind of change in the role in the relationship between the operator and the pipeline took place. Can you give me roughly years? I don't need months. Is 82 to 86 a good description? 83 to 87? 82 to 87? What is the time frame in which that evolution --
- A. My mind is not geared up to pull up a date for that one. I'm sorry, I cannot.
- Q. Just for the record, I think we can find the actual date. And perhaps Mr. Swan knows it; he's more familiar with the federal side of it. But would it be safe to say that if the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 436 and 451 were the starting points for triggering this activity, are you familiar with that?
- A. Whatever the date was when the interstate pipelines no longer had control to their markets, I believe.

1	Q. Those are the Open Access orders, which
2	caused that to happen. Would you agree that that
3	really was a good starting date to start working
4	with was when those orders were issued?
5	A. I would tend to agree with that, yes,
6	sir.
7	MR. STOVALL: And I think, Mr. Swan,
8	you can stipulate that that is in approximately
9	the 84-85 time frame; is that correct?
10	MR. SWAN: I think that's correct.
11	It's in that time frame certainly. You might
1 2	want to back up Order 380 as well.
13	MR. STOVALL: That's correct.
14	Q. (BY MR. STOVALL) Transition caused a
l 5	lot of disruption in the gas business, didn't it,
16	in that time?
17	A. It did ours, apparently.
18	Q. During that time period now, as far
19	as the requirements to do a deliverability test,
20	what has to happen is you have to shut the well
2 1	in, get some pressures, and then flow some gas to
2 2	find out how much will flow under the
23	requirements as set forth in the test manual; is
2 4	that correct?

A. Yes, sir. There is a certain amount of

flow time for a well and a certain amount of shut-in time for a well, yes, sir.

Q. Now, is it correct with respect to El Paso, that sometime after the orders that we've been talking about, the FERC orders that we've been talking about, that because El Paso was no longer virtually the exclusive commodity buyer to the wells connected to its system, that in fact it was transporting a lot of gas on spot-market sales, and it didn't need all the gas that was there, that it told operators in some cases they couldn't produce the gas to get these tests conducted unless they had a market for themselves?

I'm not talking about specific wells.

But did that not occur in Northern New Mexico, or

Northwest New Mexico in the San Juan Basin?

A. It is my understanding that as our system worked at that time, if the gas was being taken on the commodity market, we would schedule that for test. If you did not have your gas on the commodity market, then you do not take our schedule strictly at heart and say, "Oh, I've got to produce these certain days of this month and put the gas in El Paso's pipeline," when you have

no market.

- Q. In other words, you couldn't conduct a test if you didn't have some other market and a transportation arrangement with El Paso, isn't that correct, in say, 84, 85, 86, somewhere that time frame?
- A. Now, that part is where the operator is the responsible party to that. El Paso is subject to what the operator chose to do.
 - Q. Well, yes. And when I say "you," I say an operator would have problems actually conducting a test during that time frame if (A) El Paso was unwilling to take the gas into its commodity and (B) the operator did not have another market and a transportation arrangement with El Paso.

In other words, the gas that is flowing for a test has to go someplace; correct?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And if it can't go anyplace, then you can't run the test; correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And that was a complicated process, as evidenced by Mr. Marcum's letter, which was sent out, I believe, in 87; is that correct?

- A. Whatever the date of it, yes, sir.
- Q. I mean, the exhibit. I think it's Exhibit 3 or -- 2 or 3 of Great Lakes.

El Paso had a lot of people working on trying to figure out how to comply with all the new rules in the marketplace at that time, did it not?

A. I assume so.

- Q. What about the Division's role then in enforcing these requirements back in that transition period? I mean, you heard me say to Mr. Stamets that in fact the Division has to accept some responsibility in this area. What was the Division's role? How did the Division act to enforce these rules prior to this period that we're talking about, the change in the gas market, the Open Access period?
- A. Through the years up until that date, there were various functions that the Aztec Office of the Oil Conservation Division followed in trying to see that each operator did submit his in a timely manner. And if they didn't, then the action was to each operator that failed to submit his test.
 - Q. And at least as far as El Paso is

concerned, did El Paso participate in that in cooperation with the Division and with the operators to help get these things done?

- A. We did many times. As I recall, if we had had a bad season of moving gas from the San Juan Basin and were unable to produce the wells, we have come to the Division asking for extensions to the testing rules so that the time limit might be extended to get the tests submitted. El Paso did that openly as a pipeline company for any wells connected to our system.
- Q. But in 1986 that was certainly less so, if not totally untrue, anymore, is that correct, that the pipeline was playing a much, much smaller role in compliance, particularly with the deliverability testing rules?
- A. If that is after the cutoff date of the good old days, I'd say yes.
- Q. I think we can agree that that is after the Open Access rules and the cutoff date of the good old days. I think that's the good times, as Mr. Dugan would call them.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Just again, I asked Mr. Stamets earlier and what Great Lakes seems to be seeking with

this is some sort of, if you will, equitable i.e., fair relief, something to not put them in a condition where it looks like close to half-a-million cubic feet of gas feet or is it half-a-billion, I guess -- whatever the number --overproduction which would require them to be shut-in for a substantial time in the future, do you think that the relief that El Paso is requesting in opposing the application is fair and equitable to this operator in this circumstance?

- A. It's fair to the other operators of the basin; why would it not be fair to them?
- Q. Now, have you had an opportunity to review Mr. Stamets' information with respect to the number of wells in this pool alone that may not have a current deliverability test or may not have had in any point in time to determine whether his estimate, I guess, of roughly 200 wells is accurate?
 - A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. If that were the case and each of these wells were to be denied their allowable back to the date that the test was required strictly in accordance with the rule, what would that do to

the gas market today; do you have an opinion?

A. I have no idea.

- Q. If the Division were to strictly enforce the rule in this situation, as El Paso is suggesting it could, it should, I understand you to say, then, it should go and enforce the rule with respect to every operator who doesn't have a current deliverability test or did not have a current deliverability test at any time in the past; is that correct?
- A. That is why I thought we made these rules.
- Q. What would it take, in terms of resources of the Division, do you think, based upon your knowledge and the fact that you've been working with us for 20 years, what would it take to (A) determine and (B) enforce that kind of effort? Do you have any sense? Is it realistic? I guess that's the question.
- A. In my opinion, it is very realistic and it is an overlooked obligation of the Oil Conservation Division.
- Q. Given what we know today and, again, I'm asking for your opinion, is that penalty provision that is in the rule, given 20-20

hindsight on how it could impact at least six wells and who knows how many more gas proration units throughout Northwest New Mexico, would you recommend the adoption of that provision today, or would you recommend some other form of penalty for failure to comply with submission of a deliverability test?

- A. Today I would stand with the rules as we have them. There might be other committees formed that could work on new rules if they -- if it is felt that new rules are needed. Today this is the best we have.
- Q. I'm not asking you in terms of what we have. In terms of looking at a real-world situation and things that have happened, would you -- and I'm talking specifically about, and I've forgotten, I'm sorry, which particular rule it is, the one that says the allowable will be canceled or will be granted no allowable for each day for which the test is late -- can you think of an alternative to that that perhaps would be less onerous and still create an incentive?

And I'm thinking prospectively, should this rule be amended? Should that penalty provision be in some way revised to be a little

less harsh?

- A. No. I cannot think of any way to change it.
- Q. What would we do with somebody, say, like El Paso who used to operate wells who might have been in that situation? We might find some tests back there when El Paso operated wells. Do we now go to Meridian, or whoever purchased those wells, and shut them in?
 - A. That's the rule.
- Q. Let me ask another question, Mr.

 Kendrick. Recognizing that El Paso -- and I'll

 try to do this as inoffensively as possible

 because I know you don't want to answer it -
 recognizing that El Paso, particularly in this

 area, has cooperated greatly with the Division

 and made substantial contributions to the

 Division, is it really El Paso's purpose in being

 here today and opposing this application to seek

 just application, strict application, of the

 rules of the Division in this particular area, or

 is there some other reason that El Paso is here

 in this particular case?
 - A. This is the only reason I know.
- O. You mentioned the fact that El Paso is

- involved in litigation. Does that have anything to do with this particular case?
 - A. I believe my statements were that I understand they're in litigation. Beyond that I know nothing about it.
 - Q. Now, isn't it true in most matters in which El Paso appears before the Division that Mr. Pearce, who is a partner in Montgomery & Andrews, is counsel for El Paso?
 - A. (No audible response.)

- Q. To your knowledge. To your knowledge.
- A. Mr. Pearce has appeared as counsel for El Paso Natural Gas in a lot of hearings in Santa Fe before the OCD.
 - Q. And Andrews & Kurth has not appeared before, is that right, as far as your knowledge in, say, the last five or ten years before the Division?
- A. I do not recall them being here before.
- MR. STOVALL: I guess what I'm saying is I suspect, and in a minute I'm going to ask to go off the record, I suspect that there is an underlying transactional reason why El Paso is opposing this application and seeking this

1 relief.

Mr. Examiner, what I would like to do,
I'm taking my leave, if you will, from Chief
Justice Ransom of the Supreme Court, who says,
"Why are we here," I think he asked. I believe
Mr. Carr was in the Supreme Courtroom when he
asked that question in a separate matter. And
the other matter he asked is, "Is there anyway to
do something about solving the underlying problem
through the Oil Conservation Division?"

Mr. Examiner, I'd like to request a recess, and I'd like to meet with counsel and, if they wish their company representatives be here, to discuss some underlying things off the record and see if we can get this case resolved in a practical manner.

Do you have any problem with that, either counsel? I've got some things I'd like to make you aware of. I don't want to do that on the record.

MR. PEARCE: I certainly am not opposed to having a discussion among counsel. Counsel and I have lots of discussions about fishing, about families. We have lots of discussions.

If you are suggesting that this hearing

be recessed in order to get at the nut of some underlying litigation, we can stay in the room.

We are not going to accomplish anything. I am not counsel in that proceeding; Mr. Carr is not counsel in that proceeding; Great Lakes is not in the room, except through an independent expert.

MR. CARR: I can tell you that I know exactly as much about the litigation as Mr. Kendrick.

MR. STOVALL: I just want to make you aware of something. I want to do it off the record because there's some concerns here that bother me in this thing from the Division's standpoint that I want to make counsel aware of and, as I say, I want to do it off the record.

MR. CARR: I'm certainly not opposed to getting information on what the Division is thinking.

MR. STOVALL: We can either take a lunch break -- it will take me five minutes to tell you what I'm concerned with, and we can make it into a lunch break and come back, or are you through as far as testimony?

MR. CARR: It might be appropriate to conclude this witness, and then we can talk about

it. I think, in fairness to Mr. Kendrick and all 1 of us, if we're going to have a round-robin on this matter that --MR. STOVALL: I have no more questions 4 5 for Mr. Kendrick. I'm sorry. I should have said that before. 6 EXAMINER STOGNER: Are there any other 7 questions of this witness? 8 9 Mr. Kendrick, you may be excused at this time. 10 MR. PEARCE: If I could, Mr. Examiner, 11 I'd like to suggest let's take a brief recess and 12 13 come back and close this proceeding. There are 14 people who have travel obligations. Let's see if, rather than taking a lunch break first, we 15 16 can get them out of town. MR. STOVALL: That's fine. I don't 17 18 have any problem with that. 19 EXAMINER STOGNER: At this time I'm going to call a ten-minute recess, and I will 20 leave the room if you all want to stay in here. 21 22 (A recess was taken.) EXAMINER STOGNER: Hearing will come to 23 order. I believe we're ready for closing 24 statements at this time. Mr. Pearce, I will let 25

you and your associate go first and followed by
Mr. Carr.

Mr. Pearce.

MR. PEARCE: Thank you, Mr. Examiner.

El Paso Natural Gas Company appears in the proceeding today because it is an interested party. It is interested because it is a purchaser/transporter of gas out of prorated gas pools in this state. We appear because we're interested because we have a long history of trying to cooperate with the Division in making a workable regulatory framework.

The regulatory framework has been written; it has been tested; and it has been supported. It's been written over many years, most recently restated in 1987 in Order R-333-I, which we've talked about this morning. It's been tested and supported in the Mesa case.

That case considered an application for the granting of retroactive allowable, which was necessary because the operator had not performed timely deliverability tests. That is what Great Lakes failed to do in this case.

The transcript of the Mesa case shows that there was a failure of what I'll refer to as

1 administrative oversight. That's what Great Lakes claims with what has been referred to as a soap opera and other confusion in the system.

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The Mesa hearing resulted in an order which denied retroactive allowable. followed the rule that El Paso Natural Gas Company believes should be followed and El Paso Natural Gas Company believes that the correct allowable is zero for each day a deliverability test is late.

We believe it's necessary for you to follow that rule in order to give a proper signal to all operators in the San Juan Basin in prorated pools. If an operator is made aware that retroactive allowable is available equal to whatever quantity of gas he produces, the operator is not confronted with a regulatory He is confronted with some other kind of system. system, but it's not regulatory.

The Mesa order talks about some shut-in that was suffered by the Mesa well. Based on that and some other factors, some adjustment was Mr. Stamets indicated that he didn't made. believe the Division was unfair to Mesa in that In fact, the Division may have been case.

generous to Mesa in that case.

El Paso Natural Gas Company takes no position on the handling of the overproduction. Whether future production is restricted or whether the period for making up that overproduction is extended or whether part or all of that overproduction is canceled, but El Paso does believe that the signal needs to be sent, particularly if there are, as has been suggested, a number of wells that are in a similar position.

Mr. Stamets indicated that it seemed to him that nobody cared whether or not the rules were being enforced. We suggest that if that is the case, an appropriate signal needs to be sent so that rules will be complied with. If a rule is not being complied with, you don't get future compliance by ignoring the problem.

El Paso suggests that if the regulatory system needs adjustment, it should be adjusted in the future through rule-making and possibly committee work. But it's not appropriate to adjust the system by sending a wrong signal that says we're going to ignore the rules.

Each of Mr. Stamets' proposals has the

effect of wells carrying underproduction as a result of four years of operation when the wells should not have gotten any allowable at all, his system grants underproduction. We think that's inappropriate.

We have a draft order which we ask you to consider. I can tell you that the effect of this draft order is to establish the correct zero allowables for each of these wells during the period when the deliverability tests were delinquent. We think that's what the rule requires, and we believe that's appropriate.

However we have reviewed the Mesa case with some care. We're aware that after that solution was arrived at in the Mesa case by denying the application for retroactive allowable, some adjustment, which I guess we can call an equity adjustment, was made. We don't have a position on whether an equity adjustment should be made in this case or what that adjustment should be.

And you'll notice in the ordering paragraphs of this draft order, I just have blank spaces. I've just left one ordering paragraph entirely blank. I don't know what you'll want to

1 do.

If you believe some adjustment should be made, we think it is appropriate after you assign the zero allowables to make that adjustment as they did in the Mesa case. We do not believe it is appropriate to go back and assign retroactive allowables which, as I've said, we believe sends the wrong signal. Thank you.

EXAMINER STOGNER: Thank you, Mr.

Pearce. Do you have that draft?

MR. PEARCE: I do.

EXAMINER STOGNER: And you're providing

Mr. Carr a copy of that; is that correct?

MR. PEARCE: I am, sir.

EXAMINER STOGNER: Mr. Carr.

MR. CARR: May it please the Examiner, Great Lakes Chemical Corporation is before you today seeking allowable relief for six wells in the San Juan Basin. We do not stand before you even suggesting that we should not have filed deliverability tests, but we do believe when you review this application, there are mitigating circumstances which you should consider, circumstances which are real and which caused

legitimate confusion as to what this operator should do.

throughout its years operating wells in New
Mexico to comply with the rules of this agency.
We're not saying this trying to blame anyone.
What we're saying is there is an explanation for what happened. And what happened was testing was suspended for a time.

There were notices from El Paso that caused confusion on the part of the field people we had employed to deal with this matter. And month, after month, after month, allowables were assigned by this Division. And when we looked at the allowables schedule, it says basically, "Here's your allowable schedule," and we assumed from that that things were okay, and obviously they were not.

We have a situation here that is unlike the system in New Mexico for oil allowables where there is a swift cancelation of allowable if test data isn't filed. Years and years have passed.

And I think, from the testimony here today, it is clear that when these rules were adopted, the ramifications of this rule, as we see them today

in this case, were never anticipated.

The result, if you follow El Paso's recommendation and apply the rule literally without taking any other circumstance, is severe. It's so severe it simply doesn't match the facts. It doesn't match the facts as they apply to Great Lakes or to Meridian or to Great Western Drilling. It's an absurd result.

I think it's important to note, while El Paso stands before you and they talk about the procedure, the process, "We don't think they should have overproduction," what no one has really testified to, except Great Lakes, is really waste and correlative rights.

El Paso doesn't have their correlative rights at issue -- well, maybe. They in a general way say, "Well, maybe somebody somewhere." They can't find waste, and those are the jurisdictional bases to which you must return as you try to resolve this particular question.

A few years ago I was in a case between Hickson Development Corporation and Mobil.

Hickson had drilled a well too close to the boundary line of a proration unit and was accordingly encroaching on Mobil. The OCD did

not catch this, and they approved the drilling permit and the well was drilled.

Frank Chavez testified on behalf of Hickson in that case, and I think in that case he made a very significant statement about what he perceived the policy of this agency to be, in circumstances where there was an honest mistake or a mix-up.

As you may recall in that case, they were saying, "Well, you're too close. Why don't we treat it as if you're on 40 and use that as the basis for your allowabe." On cross-examination Mr. Chavez said, "What we're proposing here has never been done."

He went on to say, "Some of our rules are not always perhaps as good as they can be, even when they're issued, many times we don't see the ramifications later on, and that's why we come to hearings." And then when asked what you did when you got to hearing, he said, "We look for an equity situation."

I think that's a pretty good way to look at this case. No one anticipated that we would have this kind of a problem facing an operator. Mr. Kendrick said the objective was

timely filing of information. And I'm asking you to go back to waste considerations to the protection of correlative rights and find an equity situation.

I do have one concern, the heavy reliance being placed on the Mesa case. And the reason I call this to your attention is because I'm concerned that, as we all know, there are other things going on between these parties and perhaps the road to the result following Mesa is more important to El Paso than the bottomline itself evidenced by the blank space in the order that's just been tendered to you.

I believe what we propose is reasonable. It's reasonable for us obviously. It's reasonable for other companies, not just us. I think it's reasonable and fair to the Division. El Paso obviously does not. They're concerned about the regulatory process. And yet they come in here looking at one operator, flagging the Mesa decision, and not talking about waste, not talking about correlative rights. And I would wonder what their real objective is.

Now, I can suggest to you that, as we see it, this case really is a situation where

there has been no harm, no foul. You know, I wouldn't suggest for a minute that a prehearing statement stands on the same footing with a, say, deliverability test. But I can say to you that there's no harm to the system -- there has been no more harm to the considerations of waste and correlative rights by what Great Lakes did than by the very fact that in this case El Paso didn't file its prehearing statement in a timely fashion. There was no harm. There was no foul.

Beyond just suggesting that, I can recommend to you that perhaps you should look at what Mr. Chavez said in the Hickson case. I think it's an exceptionally fine statement of how this agency has operated over the years, how they have dealt with problems when mistakes are involved.

And finally, I will say to you that if you are to meet your statutory duty to prevent waste, if you are to act to protect correlative rights, if you base your decision on the record made in this case, you must grant the application of Great Lakes. And I tender an order to you for your consideration which will do just that.

EXAMINER STOGNER: Do you have it, Mr.

1	Carr?
2	MR. CARR: Yes, if I can find it here,
3	I do, Mr. Stogner. And that concludes my
4	presentation.
5	MR. STOVALL: In terms of any external
6	considerations, what is the urgency of getting an
7	order? Are we talking an expedited situation, or
8	is 30 days going to make a difference? I'm not
9	suggesting for any reason it would be delayed,
10	but just wild thoughts running through my head.
11	MR. PEARCE: Thirty days is not a
12	problem.
13	EXAMINER STOGNER: You're granting me
14	30 days to get an order out?
15	MR. CARR: If you use it expeditiously,
16	yes, sir.
17	EXAMINER STOGNER: Thank you.
18	Is there anything else further to be
19	brought out in Case No. 10407?
20	Thank you, gentlemen, for preparing
21	rough drafts. This case will be taken under
22	advisement. Hearing adjourned.
23	(The proceedings were concluded.)
24	I do hereby certify that the foresting is a conscisuo of the foresting as the
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	Oil Conservation Division

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	STATE OF NEW MEXICO)) ss.
4	COUNTY OF SANTA FE)
5	
6	I, Debbie Vestal, Certified Shorthand
7	Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that
8	the foregoing transcript of proceedings before
9	the Oil Conservation Division was reported by me;
10	that I caused my notes to be transcribed under my
11	personal supervision; and that the foregoing is a
12	true and accurate record of the proceedings.
13	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a
14	relative or employee of any of the parties or
15	attorneys involved in this matter and that I have
16	no personal interest in the final disposition of
17	this matter.
18	WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL February 5,
19	1992.
20	
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22	11-1/4
23	DEBBIE VESTAL, RPR
24	NEW MEXICO CSR NO. 3
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