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NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

COMMISSIO	M	HEAR	ING	
 SANTA	FE	<u>.</u>	NEW	MEXI CO

Hearing Date FEBRUARY 28, 1991 Time: 9:00 A.M.

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COMMISSIONER LEMAY: At this point we will call Case
No. 10254.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY:

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, I would request that you call the case since I am representing the Division

That's right. Case No. 10254,

hearing called by the Oil Conservation Commission on its own motion to accept nominations and other evidence, information to assist us in determining the six months' gas

9 allowable for prorated pools in New Mexico. I will now 10 call for appearances in case 10254.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, it's my pleasure, Robert

G. Stovall of Santa Fe on behalf of the Oil Conservation

Division. I have two witnesses.

14 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Stovall.
15 Additional appearances in the case?

MR. CARR: May it please the Commission, my name is William F. Carr with the law firm Campbell & Black, P.A., of Santa Fe. I represent Union Oil Company of California doing business as Unocal. I have one witness.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Carr. Additional appearances in the case?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I am Michael Zimmerman with Conoco.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Mr. Zimmerman, do you plan to be represented by counsel? You are counsel? No, you're an

25 | engineer, aren't you?

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                         No, sir, I'm not an engineer.
        MR. ZIMMERMAN:
2
         COMMISSIONER LEMAY:
                              Are you a lawyer?
3
        MR. ZIMMERMAN:
                         No.
         COMMISSIONER LEMAY:
                             Are you a geologist?
 5
        MR. ZIMMERMAN: Gas marketing.
6
         COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Gas marketing specialist.
7
    guess my point is -- I didn't mean to put you on the spot.
 8
    Do you plan on having -- are you going to be your own
9
    witness or are you going to have --
10
         MR. ZIMMERMAN: I just have two graphs, yes, sir.
11
         COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Let's go off the record just for
12
    a minute here.
13
         (Discussion off the record.)
14
         COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Mr. Kellahin.
15
         MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, my name is Tom Kellahin.
16
    I have clients who have sent individual representatives to
17
    make a statement in what I understood to be a rule-making
18
    function in setting allowables for the next six-month
19
             If it's your desire, I am happy to enter my
                                     There are a number of them
20
    appearance for those companies.
21
           If Mr. Zimmerman needs my assistance, I am happy to
              Representatives from Meridian and others are here
22
    do that.
23
    to do the similar presentation and I am happy to make the
24
    appearance if that's the procedure you would like to
25
    employ.
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COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I think it would be helpful only
to entertain questions and keep the organizational
framework. If there is only a statement to be read and not
subject to questions, this isn't an interrogation-type
thing, jut clarification questions, then I see no problem
in making those statements after the witnesses have been
sworn in and present their testimony in the case.

I guess our preference would be, though, if there was going to be testimony on the record by a sworn witness that, just for his benefit, that a lawyer pretty much introduced the witness and handled the questions.

MR. KELLAHIN: Let's proceed in that fashion, and when we go back on the record, I will enter my appearance for Mr. Zimmerman as well as the Meridian representatives in the event that they might participate in that fashion.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I think we are back on the record.

There is no problem with that. I'd like to have that, if that will be fine with Mr. Zimmerman. Thank you, Mr. Kellahin.

You will be representing Conoco and who else?

Do you have anyone else?

MR. KELLAHIN: Meridian Oil Company, Marathon Oil Company, Conoco, Inc.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Meridian, Conoco, Marathon?

1	MR. KELLAHIN: Yes, sir.
2	COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, sir. Additional
3	appearances in the case?
4	MR. EMMONS: Larry Emmons with Amoco, and I just have
5	a short statement.
6	COMMISSIONER LEMAY: We can have the statements
7	afterwards. There is no problem with that.
8	COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Additional appearances in the
9	case?
10	Will those witnesses who will be giving
11	testimony, please stand and raise their right hand.
12	(Whereupon the witnesses were duly
13	sworn.)
14	COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Mr. Stovall, you may begin.
15	MR. STOVALL: Call Ron Merrett as my first witness.
16	RONALD H. MERRETT,
17	the Witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was
18	examined and testified as follows:
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. STOVALL:
21	Q. Please state your name and place of residence?
22	A. My name is Ronald H. Merrett. I reside in
23	Albuquerque, New Mexico.
24	Q. How are you employed?
25	A. I'm employed as director of natural gas programs

for -- in the Oil Conservation Division of the Energy and Minerals Department, state of New Mexico.

- Q. What do you do in that capacity? What is the natural gas programs?
- A. Natural gas programs consists primarily of two major functions; one of them is to assist and enhance the gas marketing activities in the state, and the second is to coordinate state the department's activities in the oil and natural gas administration and revenue data base.
- Q. And in your understanding what is the relationship between your position and natural gas programs and the gas proration activity of the Oil Conservation Division?
- A. The gas proration activity concerns allocation, as I understand it, of gas produced in the state. My bureau, which I head, gas marketing bureau, is more concerned with the marketing and sales of that gas, although we don't do any direct selling. We have acquired a substantial body of knowledge of the way the gas market operates in this country and how the New Mexico gas production fits into that.
- I, therefore, think we have a very good understanding of the impact that gas proration system may have on gas marketing.
 - MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, I'm not

offering Mr. Merrett actually as a technical expert
witness. Unless you so desire, I don't intend to go into
any specific qualifications. He is testifying in his
capacity as an official of the state and about his
knowledge and understanding, which is not in a specific
area of expertise.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Certainly his qualifications to present testimony are acceptable.

- Q. (By Mr. Stovall) Mr. Merrett, would you -- do you have a familiarity with the pattern of New Mexico natural gas production, historical pattern, and are you prepared to discuss that and its implications for predicting the future, if you will?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Would you describe the pattern of New Mexico natural gas production over the past three years?
- A. Mr. Chairman, I have prepared an exhibit, a chart, which you may wish to enter as an exhibit in this case.
- Q. If I may, Mr. Merrett, just for everybody's

 clarification, the commissioners have a colored copy of the

 chart labeled "New Mexico Natural Gas production"; is that

 correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. It has been labeled for the purpose of this

hearing as OCD Exhibit No. 4 for identification. If anybody needs copies, they are on the table outside the hearing room.

Proceed, Mr. Merrett.

A. This chart is headed "New Mexico Natural Gas Production, 1988 to 1990." You will see from the chart that there is a distinct pattern of production with a high level in January and a high level in December for each of the three years. I should at this point emphasize that this chart represents total production from wells in New Mexico, and therefore in order to derive a number of -- the volume of gas sales it would probably be appropriate to deduct 7 percent from each number to represent sales versus production.

The pattern of production, as you see, is higher in the winter and lower in the summer, and although not -- although not exactly duplicated from year to year, it is quite clear there is a winter -- there is a seasonal pattern. I think that is also reflected in the periods which have been selected for gas proration; that is to say a summer period and a winter period.

Q. Mr. Merrett, just so its clear what the information contained on this graph is, if I understand, this is a -- each of those lines represents a one-year production period; is that correct?

- A. That's correct. The red line on the commissioner's charts at the bottom is 1988, and we just simply take the total production as reported by the industry for each month and plot that. And the green line is for -- the middle line is for 1989, and the blue line at the top with the diamonds is 1990. I think that's all I need to say about the chart.
 - Q. Just one other clarifying question, this represents total production from all gas sources in the state; is that correct?
- A. This is from all state, Federal, fee and Indian wells.
 - Q. Not just that from prorated pools?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. How can this production pattern be related to the future, say over the next three to five years?
- A. Well, that's a main -- one of the main topics of my testimony today, Mr. Chairman. The patterns, as you see, are different for the three years. I think it's clear that in 1988 there was a much bigger difference between January and say July than you saw in 1990. In 1990 the production pattern was much more even throughout the year.

And so relating this to the next five years is somewhat in the nature of guesswork. However, we call it demand forecasting, and that's what we will attempt to do.

I think it is possible statistically to produce some curves which will fit these three curves here and use such a projection curve for future years. That's the way we would plan to do that.

- Q. What are New Mexico's primary markets for natural gas, and are those markets likely to change in the next three to five years?
- A. Approximately 80 percent of the gas produced in New Mexico is exported to California. I should say approximately 90 percent of the gas produced in New Mexico is exported to other states. But 80 percent of that goes to California. It is likely in our view that this pattern will continue, although in 1990 -- and you may hear testimony from others on this -- in 1990 there began the fairly substantial movement of gas up to half a BCF a day from New Mexico to -- into Texas and states beyond. So that gas is starting to move to the east as well as to the west.

And we shall -- we expect that pattern to accentuate and to continue over the next several years.

But nonetheless California can still be expected to be a very substantial part of New Mexico's market, taking perhaps 70 to 80 percent of the gas produced in the state.

The domestic production is not expected to -- domestic consumption -- excuse me -- is not expected to increase

very dramatically. It's a little over 10 percent at the moment of production and it is expected to stay roughly that over the next few years.

Q. Has the gas proration system, to your knowledge, caused any shortage of supply? Let me rephrase that.

Is New Mexico as a gas source for interstate markets at all unreliable because of the gas proration system, in your opinion?

A. The short answer is no. Let me add more to that. It's often speculated and has been asserted by certain parties that a gas proration system holds back -- hold backs demand for New Mexico gas. I don't think this is true. I think this is -- the only area in which this might be true was if the potential purchaser perceived uncertainty, some uncertainty, as to the continuity of supply. That would be the only area in which I would expect there to be any way in which our system could be said to hold down demand for New Mexico's gas.

If the potential purchaser perceived that our supply was unreliable, then they might not wish to contract. They might choose to contract for somebody else's gas. However, in any instance that I am aware of and become aware of over the past four years, where a producer would maintain that our system holds him back from selling gas, from a state's perspective there is always

somebody else who has gas available and is able to sell into that market.

We have a surplus of gas in this nation, and we have a surplus of deliverability in this state, and we have substantial evidence to support that statement. So I do not believe that any case, sound case, can be made for the allegation that our gas proration system causes a shortage of supply.

- Q. Are you familiar with the changes in the gas proration system as a result of a recent commission order? I believe R-8180I. H, excuse me.
- A. I am somewhat familiar with it, but I'm not an expert in this area.
 - Q. Particularly in addressing the question of the fact that under the former system gas proration was on a monthly basis. Allowables were established one month for the following month, and under the new system it is the intent to establish allowables for a six-month period. You familiar with that?
 - A. Yes, I am.

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- Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether or not that will be beneficial to both producers and/or suppliers in terms of forecasting and making purchase and sale commitments?
 - A. I believe it's a very dramatic improvement in

example, as I pointed out when looking at the chart, OCD Exhibit No. 4, there is a distinct seasonal pattern in demand from the state. We can expect that reproduced in future years. I think that with a six-month proration period, we in gas marketing can attempt to forecast the demand under a six-month period. It is not possible to do it for one month. It is very difficult to do it for six months. But if we have sufficient information from the industry, plus what we can derive ourselves, we can build a fairly simple model, econometric model, which will attempt to forecast demand over this period for New Mexico gas.

As you well know, Mr. Chairman, the California market, which is our principal market, obtains gas from other sources besides New Mexico. Substantial volumes come from Canada. Also there is gas which comes through interstate pipelines which pass through New Mexico from the -- from other states to the east of us, and this amount is unpredictable and varies -- it can vary very dramatically from month to month, depending on price and demand for gas in the center part of the country. We have no way of forecasting that.

However, if we have sufficient assistance from the industry, for example, from the major purchasers of New Mexico -- New Mexico gas, and from the pipelines and from

the producers, we can, I think, put together a pretty reasonable forecast of what demand will be for each of the six-month periods. I might say that we have received strong support from the two principal purchasers of New Mexico gas in California, that is Southern California Gas Company and Pacific Gas and Electric, both of whom have supplied us with some preliminary data and have said that they are very supportive of what this commission is trying to do in changing the gas proration system.

If we can get a similar degree of help from the major producers and from the interstate pipelines, I think that we can -- we can put together a fairly reasonable forecast. And I recognize that each of those, producers and pipelines and consumers, have certain proprietary interests in keeping their forecasts and their data confidential to them. But nonetheless, I think that we probably can expect a reasonable degree of cooperation from them.

Given that ability to make a six-month forecast for each of the periods, I believe that we can put a little more reality into the gas proration system.

Q. And is the Office of Natural Gas Programs prepared to participate in future allocation, proration hearings to assist the commission in setting allowables which will ensure adequate supplies of New Mexico gas

1 | available?

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- A. Yes, Mr. Chairman, we have a staff -- we have
 two gas marketers, one of whom is an economist who is well
 able to produce this kind of information and supply it to
 the gas proration people.
 - Q. Is there anything further you would like to add to your testimony?
 - A. No, that's all I have for the moment.
 - Q. And was Exhibit No. 4, the graph, prepared under your supervision and control?
- 11 A. Yes, it was.
- MR. STOVALL: I move the admission of Exhibit No. 4, and I have no further questions.
- COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Without objection Exhibit No. 4

 will be admitted into the record.
- 16 (Division Exhibit 4 was admitted in evidence.)
- COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Are there some questions in the audience there for Mr. Merrett?
- Do my fellow commissioners have any questions
 they would like to ask Mr. Merrett?
- COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Ron, how much of this production is from prorated pools?
- THE WITNESS: The next witness is probably able to answer that than me. He has it in his testimony.

1 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Fine. 2 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Merrett, you may 3 be excused. Mr. Stovall, you may call your next witness. MR. STOVALL: Call Mr. Morrow. 4 5 JIM MORROW, 6 the Witness herein, having been first duly sworn by the 7 Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 9 BY MR. STOVALL: 10 Q. Would you please state your name and place of residence? 11 12 Yes, sir. My name is Jim Morrow. Α. I live in 13 Santa Fe. 14 Q. And how are you employed, Mr. Morrow? I work for the Oil Conservation Division. 15 Α. 16 In what capacity? Q. 17 Α. My title is chief petroleum engineer. 18 Q. In that capacity as chief petroleum engineer, do 19 you have anything to do with the gas proration system? 20 Yes, sir, I've been -- since I've been on board Α. 21 I've been involved with the gas proration system. 22 0. Is perhaps that an understatement? Have you not been responsible actually for designing the new --23 implementation of the new rules; is that correct? 24 25 Α. Yes, sir, I have worked fairly extensively on

the new rule system and the new method for determining and assigning allowables.

- Q. Mr. Morrow, have you ever testified before the Oil Conservation Division or the Oil Conservation

 Commission and had your qualifications as a petroleum engineer accepted?
- A. Before the division I have testified, yes, sir; 8 not before the commission.
 - Q. Have you prepared certain exhibits for use in today's hearing with respect to establishing allowables for the prorated gas pools in the state of New Mexico?
 - A. Yes, prepared along with the help of the proration section, Exhibits 1 through 3.
- MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, at this time I offer

 Mr. Morrow as an expert petroleum engineer
 - COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Mr. Morrow is certainly qualified to give testimony as are the other witnesses. We're not necessarily qualifying witnesses to give expert testimony in any realm but to shed light on the total gas demand/gas supply situation.
 - Q. (By Mr. Stovall) Mr. Morrow, we are going into a new era of gas proration in New Mexico; is that not correct?
- A. Yes, sir. It's changing from a monthly
 allowable setting system, as I understand it has been since

inception, to a system where we assign allowables on a six-month basis.

- Q. Let me stop you there and go back and explain briefly what the gas proration really is. What is the purpose of the concept of gas proration?
- A. New Mexico law says that when demand in a particular pool is less than the productive capacity of that pool to produce; and if the pool should produce in excess of the demand, then it defines that as -- the statute defines that as waste.

OCD is charged with preventing waste, and the statutes further say that where the demand, market demand, for gas is not as much as the productive capacity, and where there is a need to protect correlative rights, that the commission will prorate the market down to the well level so that each individual well will have an opportunity to produce its fair share of that market, and also so that the market will be met.

Is that close to what you wanted?

- Q. As I understand what you're saying, it is not the intent of proration to restrict production below a level of demand as best can be estimated; is that correct?
- A. No, sir, that is not the intent to do that. In fact, some of the rules work in the opposite direction.
- 25 They provide certain provisions to ensure that the market

will be met by the wells in that pool. I might add that in

New Mexico proration is on a pool basis; it's not an

across-the-state thing, but on an individual pool basis.

- Q. Is every gas pool in New Mexico prorated?
- A. No, sir. There are many that are not. There are 18 that are prorated; four in the northwest, and 14 in the southeast part of the state.
 - Q. How long has gas been prorated in New Mexico?
 - A. Since the 1950s I'm told.

- Q. And you have stated that there are 18 pools in New Mexico that are prorated, and Mr. Merrett was asked earlier by Commissioner Carlson how much -- roughly how much of New Mexico gas production is subject to proration.
- A. The 90 plus BCF shown on Mr. Merrett's exhibit breaks down this way. The 90 plus was for December of 1990. Prorated gas pools in December 1990 produced 34.5 BCF, nonprorated gas pools produced 39.3 BCF, and there was 15.5 BCF of casing head gas production. So of the gas well gas, Commissioner Carlson, roughly 45 percent in December of 1990 came from prorated gas pools.
- Q. Mr. Morrow, we've alluded to the fact that the gas proration system in the rules under which that system operates have been changed recently. Would you discuss in more detail now those rule changes? How this hearing relates to those changes?

A. I might go back just a little and say that approximately two years ago Chairman LeMay appointed a committee of industry people and regulatory people to study the rules and come forward with a -- any recommendations they might see for changes. That committee submitted a report and discussed that report at a September 24th hearing before the commission. And the commission acted on that -- their recommendation on December 10th to establish amendments to the rules.

I guess the biggest change is the change from -that we've already discussed -- from the monthly assignment
of allowables and prorated pools to a -- to the assignment
of allowables on a six-month basis. The two six-month
allocation periods will be April through September and
October through March, as Ron testified, a summer period
and then a winter period.

- Q. Excuse me. Were those periods -- do you know the basis for selecting those particular periods as opposed to other six-month periods, say January-June, July-December.
- A. The annual proration period that we've used historically has begun each year in April. Under the prior rules we began the year in April, and I guess right now it escapes me why -- other than that, why we use April through September and October through March other than it does

represent those periods of lower demand and higher demand that are obvious on Exhibit No. 4 that Ron discussed.

- Q. Do I understand you correctly to say that by going from April to October and October through March, what that does, that gives you proration allowable over, if you will, the peak months, the greater activity months, so there is not a change in the middle of that activity period?
- A. That's right. The average amount -- the average monthly allowable during those two periods should be closer to the peak and the valley during those same periods than they would be if you shifted the periods, say, three months. So I think it represents a good way to attempt to establish an average monthly allowable. The demand should be fairly -- fairly uniform during that period.
- Q. Now, how would you propose -- under these new rules that we're talking about a six-month period, how would you propose and are you prepared to make a recommendation for a method for establishing allowables, let's say, for this -- for the upcoming April to September 1991 proration or allocation period?
- A. Yes, sir, we've -- along with the notice for the hearing and then as our Exhibit 1 through 3 today, we circulated some -- what we have chosen to call preliminary monthly average pooling allowables for 12 of the pools in

the southeast and four of the pools -- all four pools in
the northwest. I mentioned here that the Burton

Flat-Strawn and the Monument McKee-Ellenburger in the
southeast were omitted from our estimated allowables or
preliminary allowables because the wells in those pools are
essentially at marginal status at this time.

The way we decided to approach an estimate of preliminary allowables was to look back to the period from April through September 1990 as the basis for predicting what the allowables should be for April through September 1991. We averaged up the average monthly sales for each pool. And if you refer to line 1 in Exhibits 1 and 2, you can see what the amount is — what the average monthly sales was for each of the pools.

- Q. Excuse me, Mr. Morrow, just so we're clear,

 Exhibits 1 and 2 are the -- would you just describe briefly

 what those two exhibits are in general and then we will

 move into detail as to how you used them.
- A. We called Exhibit 1 the market demand and allowable determination schedule for the prorated pools in the southeast. And Exhibit 2 is the same thing for the prorated pools in the northeast or the San Juan basin.
- Q. Now, if you would -- then go through the process which I think you started of how -- what process was used to create these exhibits and come up with a preliminary

allowable?

A. Line 1 we discussed is average monthly pool sales from those pools for that period we talked about, 1990 April through September pool sales.

Line 2 is nominations, and if it's okay I would like to defer discussion of nominations until we have gone on through the remainder of the exhibits.

Line 3 is a line called adjustments, and on this line we made adjustments for increasing or decreasing pool production for 1990 compared to 1989. If the pool had been showing an increased amount of sales, we put an adjustment in there to correct for that. Also made some adjustments in some cases for the over- or underproduced status of the pool. In two cases, in the Eumont pool and the Jalmat pool, we put in a special adjustment which would bring the allowables to the minimum amounts that have been approved by recent OCD orders. So a special adjustment was needed in those two pools, because we had -- at the end of our calculation we had to wind up with a minimum allowable because the orders had said we would do that.

The fourth line is the monthly pool allowable that we're proposing to assign to the entire pool in each case, and that includes both marginal and nonmarginal allowable.

The fifth line is the amount of allowable for

each pool which we will assign to marginal wells, and this
was determined by looking back at the October through

December 1990 marginal sales for the marginal wells in each
pool. And the reason we use that period is because that
was the period that was established in our recent rules
change. It said -- they directed us to use the most recent
classification period available to us to establish marginal
allowables.

Having come up with a figure for marginal allowables, we subtracted that from the total pool allowable, and the remainder is the amount which we would then propose to assign to the nonmarginal wells. And in each of the pools then we took that nonmarginal amount and distributed it out to the nonmarginal wells using the allocation formula for the particular pool.

In the southeast part of the state, all of the allocation formulas are based on acreage. Acreage alone determines how much -- what your share of the allowable will be if you're a nonmarginal well in the southeast part of the state and in a prorated pool.

In the northwest both acreage and deliverability come into play. Both those factors are applicable in the northwest. And you can see on Exhibit 2 we come up with what we call a F1 factor, which is the acreage factor, and an F2 factor, which is the acreage times the deliverability

factor, which is used to allocate a part of the total
allowable to each individual well. In the southeast we
have only the F1 factor for use in allocating the
allowable.

That method of distributing allowable has not changed from the way we did it in the past. We would come up with a monthly amount and distribute it in the same manner that we're doing here. So that part of our rule did not change.

One more thing I'd add is that after we came up with these F1 and F2 factors, we looked back at what the history of the F1 and F2 factor assignment had been and what April through September '89 and '90 and '91 -- '91, of course, is a prediction. But '89 and '90 we compared pool allowable for each pool and pool sales and the F1 and F2 factors, and that's shown on Exhibit No. 3. That lets you go back and see how our 1991 preliminary allowable compares to what happened in the previous two years.

That's a lot of talking about a lot of numbers but hopefully it's clear to you. If it's not, I will be glad to answer any questions you'd have.

- Q. Now, Mr. Morrow, you had talked about the nominations line and indicated that you wanted to skip that. Are you ready now to discuss nominations?
 - A. Yes, sir.

Q. Describe just briefly, for the record, what nominations are and what their purpose is in the gas proration system?

A. The purpose of nominations is to hear from people who know what their requirements will be in a particular pool as to what they expect in that pool in a certain period. I guess nominations at one time were the primary determining factor for what the allowable would be in a particular pool. That was during the time when the pipelines were also the purchasers of gas, and they knew probably better than they do now what they would purchase and move from a particular pool.

But the nominations that we've been getting over the months and the ones that we received this time come primarily -- I guess altogether from transporters of gas from the particular pools. We also sometimes get nominations from those who are involved in the spot market, and we include those when we get them. And in talking to Donna McDonough, who has been adding these up over the months, she indicated to me that she feels assured that there is no duplication between that spot market and the transportation nominations. But these nominations that are shown on line 2 are from the transporters of gas from the various pools.

Q. Mr. Morrow, in recent years the nominations have

really not been very significant in establishing allowables; isn't that correct?

- meant to cover -- take a minute to cover how we did it if you would like for to me to. Prior to this change we looked at last month's sales in each pool to determine next month's allowable. That was the way we were doing it before we made this change. It's the way we did it for March. We looked at what -- in February we looked at what had been produced in January and used that as a basis for the March allowable. Made some adjustments to it but that was primarily the basis for it. So the nominations were accepted but they really didn't come into play.
- Q. Is it your intention and the intention of the Oil Conservation Division to attempt to make nominations a more meaningful part of the proration system under the new rules; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir. As was discussed in the two memos that went out from Mr. LeMay concerning this hearing, it's our hope that we can publish these preliminary allowables and that nominators and producers -- nominators from the pipelines and also from the buyers and the purchasers -- buyers and purchasers same thing I guess. The buyers and the producers, I meant to say, would come in and tell us what they think about the preliminary allowables, and

forecast their estimates of what they think they will produce or what they think they will buy; and we also would hope that the pipelines would continue to come and nominate.

- Q. Have you received some nominations for the six-month allocation period beginning in April?
 - A. Yes, sir, we have.

- Q. How will they fit into this process that you've described?
- A. When we asked for nominations, we asked that they submit nominations for each of the six months, April, May, June, July, August, September. We received some of the nominations in that manner, and others came in just for April. In coming up with a way to add those up, we took —where we had six months, we took the average nomination. And where we did not have where we only had April, we used April to represent the average.

So we added all that together, and came up with total monthly nominations for the southeast pools of 5.6 BCF, and the amount for each pool is listed there on line 2. 5.6 BCF is 30 percent less than the March nominations and 34 percent less than what we proposed here as the preliminary pool allowable for the southeast if you total it all up.

The nominations -- in looking at who usually

nominates in the southeast, we can see that the nominations are not complete at this point from the southeast.

northwest were more complete. They totaled 19.6 BCF, and this is considerably more than was nominated for March, about three times as much, because our nominations were not good for March. And it's 17 percent less than the total preliminary allowable that we proposed to assign in the San Juan Basin pools. The nominations here are much more complete than in the southeast. Those who usually nominate have submitted their nominations for the northwest pools.

- Q. Mr. Morrow, let's turn to your Exhibit 3 at this time and just discuss what that is.
- A. Could I say just one more thing about nominations before leaving nominations?
- Q. Absolutely. What would you like to say about nominations before we leave nominations, Mr. Morrow?
- A. Nominations, if you look across the lines and compare line 2 to line 4, you can see that in all but three pools nominations are less than the preliminary allowable that we propose to assign to the pool. In three of the pools, in the Atoka-Penn which is the first column on Exhibit 1, and in the Indian Basin pools, both the Morrow and the Upper Penn, you note there that the total of the nominations we received are higher than the preliminary

allowable that we proposed to assign.

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After we got those nominations we looked back at December '90 and January '91 production for those three pools, and it does appear that we will need to make an adjustment, at least we need to consider making an adjustment to these preliminary allowables in those three pools, because not only are the nominations, which are higher than our preliminary allowable, but because production apparently has increased more than we were aware 10 of at the time that we made the preliminary allowable 11 schedule. That's what I wanted to say.

- Again, let's turn briefly to Exhibit No. 3 and just explain what is displayed on that exhibit and how it is useful for purpose of this hearing?
- Α. All right. Might just look at the bottom column, which is the comparison for the pools in the northwest, and you can see that for each pool we show pool allowable MCF per month, pool sales MCF per month, F1 and F2 factor for the years '89 and '90; and we show all of that from '91 with the exception of pool sales, which of course we won't know until after the period is over.

But you can look at Blanco Mesaverde and see that the F1 factor in '89 was 1596; it was 3085 in '90; and 2787 is proposed for '91. So that's the way this could be useful to one who wanted to compare what we're proposing

here with historical data.

- Q. Now, Mr. Morrow, if anybody here present at this hearing believes that the F1 and/or F2 factors do not properly represent what they believe should be the -- in effect the allowable to be assigned based on those factors, do you have any -- how can they affect -- that information can be affected? Can they make recommendations for adjustment?
 - A. Sure can. That's one of the primary purposes of the hearing, as I understand it, is that those involved would review these preliminary figures and come to us with any information they have which would assist us in better determining what the allowables should be for those pools. Anything that would be presented I assume would be considered by the commissioners in coming up with a final amount to be assigned to each pool.
 - Q. Do you believe -- is it your opinion that the method you described is a reasonable and sound method for calculating allowables, and it will allow you to take into consideration information which you receive in today's hearing to recommend to the commission an allowable schedule for the prorated pools for the April to September 1991 proration period or allocation period?
- A. Yes, sir. I think it's a good start. When we get the -- you know, Ron's group does some work on

predicting what the markets are going to be in the future, that will be helpful to us when it's available. We looked this time at maybe some series of formulas that we can use that would apply -- which when applied to past production amounts would produce an allowable which would be reasonable. But those -- those really -- we didn't find the right formula, so this is the method that we came up I think it will be. with.

Another thing I might add, is that the rules allow flexibility for producers in what they produce. If we get the allowable too low, there is some flexibility that lets a well overproduce it's allowable and make that up at a later time. In the event that we did miss on what the allowable should be, we could make some corrections in October which could compensate for that.

- Q. If in that situation, if for example, that you found most nonmarginal wells in a pool were overproduced for an allocation period, then in fact the pool would probably require some adjustment; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir, that's correct.

- Q. But in the case if an individually well in a pool were significantly overproduced, that would indicate that the proration system was working, and that the production should be allocated; is that correct?
 - A. Right. And if it was a just a single well and

the entire pool was not overproduced, that would mean that probably that individual overproduced well would need to cut back or to shut in to make up some of that overproduction, to get the wells in balance. Which is the purpose of the proration system to start with.

- Q. Mr. Morrow, with respect to some specific exceptions that exist in other orders, I believe that you've already testified that the Jalmat and the Eumont are subject to a minimum allowable pursuant to division order. Did I understand you correctly that the adjustment factor that you plugged into this was used to ensure that the wells were assigned at minimum allowable based on the acreage factor?
- A. Yes, sir, that's right. In those pools we were able to start with the answer and work backwards.
- Q. But if in fact you had an indication in the future that in those specific pools that demand was greater than the minimum allowable would reflect, in fact that allowable could be increased above that?
- A. Yes, sir, it would be. It could be and that would -- the way I understand the order is written that these are minimums and not maximums.
- Q. One final question, specific question,

 Mr. Morrow, on -- the Burton Flat-Morrow pool has not been

 subject to proration restrictions for approximately the

last year pursuant to a division order. How does -- does that division order and the deproration of that pool for a limited period, how does -- is that affected by this -- your recommendations and by this system?

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- A. Well, in that pool the wells and the gas proration units have not been subject to the allowables which have been set. We've continued to calculate the allowables based on sales from the pool just to see what proration would if applied to that pool or we have applied to that pool as just an exercise to track the production there and see what happens to the allowable.
- Q. Is it correct that that order deprorating that pool for a period -- actually that period ends during this allocation period?
 - A. I believe it ends in June. That's my memory.
- Q. And are you prepared to make a recommendation at this time, or is that a matter that should be addressed at a future hearing as to how to deal with that pool as a result of that transition from deproration back into the system or --
- A. Yes, sir, that's right. I believe that comes back up for hearing this summer.
- Q. Is there anything further you wish to add to your testimony regarding the system and your preliminary allowables as proposed, as you described it?

- A. I don't believe so. I was going to point out
 that we do review the pools subject to proration on a

 periodic basis to see if proration is still applicable.

 But what we have said about Eumont and Jalmat and Burton

 Flat already has told you that we do that. So that's all I

 have.

 Q. Exhibits 1 through 3 were prepared by you or

 under your supervision; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir. I had some help on them but they were.
- MR. STOVALL: I move the admission of Exhibits 1
 through 3. And I have no nothing further of this witness.
- COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Without objection Exhibits 1, 2, 3 will be admitted in the record.
- 15 (Division Exhibits 1 through 3 were admitted in evidence.)
- COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Some questions of, Mr. Morrow?

 18 Yes, Mr. Kellahin.
- 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 20 BY MR. KELLAHIN:

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Q. Mr. Morrow, I would like to direct some
questions to you concerning the application of the method
in establishing the monthly allowable which is column 3,
for example, on Exhibit No. 1, and how that relates to the
judgments you applied to in the method in selecting the

1 level of adjustment, which is column 3, in a particular
2 pool.

Let me begin by asking, sir, that the preliminary estimates of allowable levels were circulated to the industry, attached to a memo from the division dated February 4?

A. Yes, sir, that's correct.

- Q. That attachment to the February 4 memo, is that an attachment that you prepared, sir?
 - A. Yes, sir. I did work on it.
 - Q. By quick comparison of Exhibits 1 and 2 to the attachment from February 4 causes me to believe that the documents are identical, the numbers are the same, are they not?
 - A. With the exception of the nominations which have been added in column -- line 2 -- they are identical. We wanted them to be identical except for that.
 - Q. When I look at the February 4 memo and I look at the monthly pool allowable for the Atoka-Penn, in the memo it was to be an allowable for the pool on a monthly basis of 79,417 MCF?
 - A. Yes, sir, that's what it says.
- Q. And that, in fact, is the same number used on Exhibit No. 1?
 - A. Right.

- Q. Were there any proposed nominations received by the division after the February memo for that pool?
- A. Yes, sir. They were -- all the nominations we got were received after that. They totaled 151,849,000, as we've indicated on Exhibit No. 1.
- Q. How have you responded then to the nominations received by you after February 4 in setting the final allowable for any of the particular pools?

MR. STOVALL: Object.

- A. I have not responded at all.
- MR. STOVALL: Mr. Morrow, excuse me, just a moment. I

 want to clarify the question and make sure that I -- I

 don't think Mr. Morrow testified that these are final

 allowables. They're recommendations, I believe, subject to

 the information received at this hearing.

THE WITNESS: We may get some more information today that would help us even more than those nominations have helped us.

- Q. (By Mr. Kellahin) That's the purpose of my question, Mr. Morrow, is to have you tell us on Exhibit No. 1, for example in the Atoka-Penn pool, when we look at the fourth column and see the 79,417 MCF --
 - A. Right.
- Q. -- at what point does that number reflect your judgment of the level at which to set allowables in that

pool?

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- That was -- that was judgment made during January -- probably during January, I'd say.
- Q. And so we have not yet integrated into your recommendation any nominations received after what point in January of 1991 in setting the allowables for the pool?
- All of the nominations we got we got them --Α. most of them came in yesterday close to 5 o'clock, so we 8 hadn't done too much with them, Tom, since then; but that's when the nominations -- they're all recent, very recent 10 nominations. Anyway we point out in one of the memos, or 11 Bill did, that the nominations could also be presented here 12 13 today if someone desired to do that.
 - When I look at column 2 then on Exhibit No. 1, 0. and see the total nominations of 151,849 MCF --
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- 17 -- that reflects nominations received by you as of what date? 18
- 19 As of yesterday, February 27. Α.
- 20 The prior line, that's the sales from that pool 0. during April -- April to September 1990 on Exhibit No. 1 --21
 - A. Okay.
- 23 -- the 69,000, that's a monthly average based Q. 24 upon --
- 25 Α. Right.

So

- Q. -- April to September 1990?
- 2 A. Right.

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- Q. You take the total and divide by six or --
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. So that's actual sales from that pool?
- A. That was sales added up from the proration

 7 schedules. You know, it didn't include any supplemental

 8 data that might have come in, but it should be essentially

 9 correct.
- Q. The next column is the nomination from purchasers, pipelines and producers?
- 12 A. Right.
- Q. Then column 4 is the recommended level of allowable on a monthly basis for the pool of the 79,000 plus MCF?
- 16 A. That's correct.
- 17 Q. There is an adjustment of 10,000 MCF?
- 18 A. Yes, sir, that's right.
- 19 Q. Why 10,000?
- A. Let me see. I've got that written down the reason for each of those adjustments. Let me refer to that. That was based on 1990 sales compared to 1989 sales.

 It showed an increase of -- let's see, '89 -- I've indicated in my notes '90 compared to '89 sales, but that

doesn't agree with what I have shown on Exhibit 3 here.

let me look further. (Pause.) The 10,000 -- I'm going to say, Tom, had to a comparison of F1 factors and recent sales from that pool. That's as good an answer I can give you at this time.

- Q. Did you consistently apply that methodology to the adjustments in each of the pools?
- A. No, sir, I did not. As I stated in my earlier testimony, I made an adjustment based on a couple of things, which compared '90 and '89 production, and if it was increasing, I put in an adjustment. And I looked at over- and underproduction of the pool in some pools, and then after I finished the calculation, I looked at the F1 and F2 which resulted, and then went back and made another adjustment if that appeared to be needed to bring those F1 and F2 factors in line with recent in April through September 1990 F1 factor.

So this was not an exact science. It was an attempt to get at a starting place for an allowable determination.

- Q. Is the methodology applied to come up with the adjustment component one that does not integrate the nominations for that pool?
- A. It didn't integrate the nominations in the preliminary data which we're looking at here, because we didn't have the nominations available at that time. The

intent is to provide these preliminary allowables to the commissioners, along with the nominations that we've received, which we've done to some extent here, and any other information which may be forthcoming after I get through, which would help them decide what the proper level of allowables should be. This was meant to come up with a starting place for an allowable for the April through September 1991 period.

- Q. That's what I am trying to understand. That column 4 on Exhibits 1 and 2 does not indicate your final recommendation of the actual allowable for the pool shown in that column on a monthly basis?
- A. That's correct. I think if you listened to my earlier testimony, I had said that in the Atoka-Penn and in the Indian Basin Morrow and the Indian Basin Upper Penn additional adjustments would probably be necessary, not only based on those nominations but based on a look at December and January production which also was not available when this was compiled.
- Q. Do you at this point have a recommended minimum level of allowable for any of the pools that would show us a refinement of the column 4 entries?
- A. No, sir. I don't have. I would withhold any recommendation until I've heard what else is said or submitted here today for that final recommendation.

Q. Do you have any time frame or schedule by which to share with us what the final allowable will be on a monthly basis for any of the pools?

- A. We would certainly -- I sure hope to get it out by April 1st.
- Q. An April 1st decision then falls within the time frame to get the information out to the industry so that the wells can be produced in the month of April which would be the first month of the six-month prorationing period?
- A. Yes, sir. We would like to have a proration schedule out April 1st. Refinement of that answer.
- MR. KELLAHIN: Thank you, sir. Thank you.
- COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Kellahin.

 14 Additional questions from the audience of this witness?
 - MR. CAMP: Mr. Chairman, if I may appear, my name is Ward Camp. I'm with the Keleher & McLeod law firm. I'm not licensed to practice in the state of New Mexico, but this is not an adversarial proceeding. The Gas Company of New Mexico has a couple of questions just for clarification.
 - MR. STOVALL: Mr. Camp, let me just, for the record, clarify that I am aware that he is qualified I believe in the state of Oklahoma at least and has taken the New Mexico bar completing it yesterday. Is that true, Mr. Camp? He's not listening.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: We understand you are trying to be a lawyer in New Mexico.

MR. CAMP: I gave it a valiant effort yesterday.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. CAMP:

- Q. Just so I know, I have some confusion about the adjustment factors, but turning to Exhibit No. 3, at the bottom of the page, the difference between April-September 1990 and April-September 1991, you have the Basin Dakota and the Blanco Mesaverde trending down, and then you have the Blanco South and the Tapacito -- well, Blanco South stays exactly the same. Tapacito goes up. Just so that I understand, why do two go down, one stays the same and one goes up?
- A. Why don't we talk about them one at a time, sir? Which one do you want to talk about first?
 - Q. Let's just go right across from left to right.
- A. If you look at the Basin Dakota, for 1989 the pool allowable was 7.3 BCF.
 - Q. Right.
- A. Pool sales were 7.2 BCF, almost the same. In

 1990 pool allowable was 9.4 BCF. Pool sales were again 7.2

 BCF, which is -- that's what it averaged for that period.

 So there was a lot of unused allowable assigned during that period.

Now, the pool allowable which we propose to assign for '91 is nearly 8 BCF, and it's more than was produced in any of the -- or sold in -- in either of the two prior years. So that's some of the logic that went into this selection of that amount.

- Q. And that same logic just carries through all the way through?
- A. Yes, sir. On the Blanco Mesaverde, if you look at those comparisons, you can see that we're proposing to assign 14.3 BCF compared to sales in '90 of 12.37 and in '89 of 10.68.
- Q. I also have a question, turning to Exhibit 2, did you previously say that these pool allowables will be a minimum allowable and not the maximum? Is that --
- A. These are their top allowables. You may have heard that in talking about the Jalmat and Eumont, that minimum comes in there. But these are the allowables which will be compared to the sales from each individual.
- Q. So they are the ceiling? They're the maximum allowable?
 - A. They're ceiling subject to some --
 - Q. Adjustments?

A. -- ability to overproduce. They don't have to stay within any individual month. They have periods where they can overproduce and then make that up with

underproduction in the future.

- Q. But as to the Jalmat and Eumont, those are minimum production allowables?
- A. Well, those -- well, they still operate as maximums once assigned, but they are the minimum/maximum that we will assign in those pools.
- Q. The minimum -- I guess that's where my confusion is coming from.
- A. We make our calculations to see what the allowables should be for that pool, whether we did it under the old system or this one we're trying to develop here today or now. If we come up with an allowable less than 600 a day in those pools, then the orders that were signed say that we must assign at least 600 per day for each well in those pools that has 160 acres assigned to it.
- Q. I remember your earlier testimony that -- if you have production in excess of demand, it's waste. And if you're setting a minimum that's higher than actual production, it seems to follow that you'd have waste.

 Isn't that right?
 - A. I don't -- repeat your statement again.
- Q. Well, if you set a production minimum that's in excess of the actual demand, that's the statutory waste that you were talking about as you initially opened your comments with.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Camp, if I may, for purposes of clarification, I think I can help — I think I understand what you're saying. In order to understand how those minimums were set, I'd have to look actually at the record for those specific cases that set the orders. Now, I've not asked those records be incorporated because I don't believe they are necessary. But I think those records will reflect that, in fact, those pools, the production in those pools, has been artificially limited by the allowable system and therefore allowables were raised to ensure that, in fact, did not happen in those pools.

So that's -- hopefully that explains the answer to your question.

MR. CAMP: Yes. The concern is if you are setting a minimum, and we can't send production in excess of demand, we have to be very careful about that because that would be the waste you started out this whole conversation with.

THE WITNESS: These cases both came to hearing, and they were — the proposal was discussed there, and the law was considered when the order was signed. And, you know, if someone found that they weren't operating according to the statutes, they could come forward and request changes in those. It was the expectation that those orders would not — would not violate the waste statute.

MR. CAMP: Thank you. I have no further questions

Additional COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Camp. 1 questions of the witness? 2 Commissioner Weiss. 3 4 EXAMINATION 5 BY COMMISSIONER WEISS: 6 Q. Is a nomination a contract? 7 No, sir. I don't believe it's a contract. Α. believe it's a forecast. 8 9 It might not have a lot of validity then; is 10 that what you're telling me? 11 I didn't mean to say that, sir. Α. 12 COMMISSIONER WEISS: That was my question, thank you. 13 EXAMINATION 14 BY COMMISSIONER LEMAY: 15 Mr. Morrow, there again, on nominations, just 16 because they were just recently submitted, is there any 17 backup information that they supply to you with the nominations, or is it strictly the pipelines -- I won't 18 19 call it a guess but maybe a calculation or estimate as to 20 what gas would be needed from those fields to supply the 21 demand that I guess they're estimating at the other end? 22 Α. I would expect that it would be or that it is. 23 In coming in with just as raw numbers without any --24 without a lot of backup or justification as to why they 25 might have increased or decreased. They're just furnished as nominations or forecasts.

- Q. I see. Without any backup justification is what you're saying?
 - A. Yes, sir, that's right.
- Q. Is it only the pipelines that have chosen to nominate to date or do you get any nominations from purchasers at all?
- A. I don't believe there are any purchaser nominations included in here. There are some cases where the purchaser is also the transporter -- I mean the -- did you ask purchasers or transporters?
- Q. I was thinking of purchasers that were not transporters. Do they ever nominate?
- A. Some spot market nominations do come in and have come in in the past, but there's none included in those nominations that are shown on line 2 here today.
- Q. I see. Then is it your understanding or do the pipelines indicate that the gas they're nominating is both traditional system sales gas as well as transportation gas that they are transporting on behalf of purchasers and markets?
- A. Yes, sir, that's my understanding of the nomination.
- COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you. Are there any other questions of Mr. Morrow?

Mr. Stovall.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, I just want to do couple of clarification questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STOVALL:

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- Q. Again the purpose of this is -- that I think we make it very clear, is this not correct, Mr. Morrow, that the division is not advocating any specific level of allowable. It is the intent of the division and the purpose of the system to attempt to predict an appropriate level of demand for each pool, and then allocate that demand amongst the wells in the pool so that each have a fair share to produce into the market; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir. Our interest is to get it right, have a correct allowable assigned.
- Q. I think you indicated to Mr. Kellahin that you simply start -- as a starting point took last year's sales, made some adjustments in each pool, varying with the different, but with the information you have available to try to come up with a number from which the commission can start to make whatever adjustments are appropriate based on whatever information is received during this nomination hearing process?
- A. Yes, sir. I'd expect we would look at -- you know, data that is available to us. If nominations, for

instance, came in much higher than the wells had the capacity to produce, then I'm sure they'd want to know that also.

- Q. Just one other quick question. Mr. Camp was talking about the comparison table on Exhibit 3. Is it correct to say in looking at Exhibit 3 the important -- critical factor is really not the pool allowable or the pool sales, but rather the F1 or -- and/or F1 and F2 factors in distributing --
- A. F1 and F2 factors will be the bottom line. If we get those right, then everything else will fall into place.
- Q. In fact, that pool allowable includes nonmarginal wells and there may be a difference -- F1 or F2 may be different because there are different numbers of nonmarginal units in pools; is that correct?
- A. Well, it will vary because of that. But I would expect that the F1 and F2 that we addressed here today would be the ones that are on this sheet, and then any changes that were proved to be needed, added -- you know, additions or subtractions from those would be what the commissioners would probably finally come up with.
 - MR. STOVALL: I have nothing further.
- COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Stovall.
- 25 | Commissioner Weiss.

COMMISSIONER WEISS: I'm confused. 1 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 3 EXAMINATION (Resumed) BY COMMISSIONER WEISS: 5 Q. On this nomination, does it have -- I don't 6 understand, for instance, how they can nominate -- someone 7 can nominate twice what the production was last year or the 8 sales, without some supporting evidence. You say that's the way it's done? 9 10 That's the way it's done. You know, it would be Α. 11 probably something that -- if we go ahead and use that 12 nomination, if it's twice as much as it appears that it 13 should be, we probably might want to call them and ask them 14 for some supporting information before we acted on that nomination. 15 16 COMMISSIONER WEISS: Very good. That's clear. 17 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Additional questions? If not, the witness may be excused. Thank you, Mr. Morrow. 18 Do you have any additional witnesses? 19 20 MR. STOVALL: I have nothing further, Mr. Chairman. COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I think we can continue. 21 2.2 Mr. Carr, would you care to present your witness? 23 Let me ask a question here. You've 15, 20, 30 24 minutes? Do you have any idea? 25 MR. CARR: Probably 15 to 20 minutes.

1 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Why don't we take a break now then, before you come on, because we will have a few more 2 witnesses and statements. Let's take about a 15-minute 3 break and resume here at 10:45. 5 (At 10:25 a.m. a recess was taken.) 6 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: We will continue. Mr. Carr. 7 MR. CARR: May it please the examiner, Unocal has one 8 witness, Paul West. We have seven exhibits. I have about 10 copies of the exhibits. I am having additional copies 9 made that will be here in just a few minutes. 10 11 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: You may continue. 12 PAUL WEST, 13 the Witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 14 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. CARR: 17 Q. Would you state your name for the record, 18 please? 19 Paul west. Α. 20 0. Mr. West, where do you reside? 21 Α. Farmington, New Mexico. 22 0. By whom are you employed? 23 Union Oil Company of California doing business Α. 24 as Unocal. 25 Q. What position do you hold with Unocal?

- A. District production superintendent -- manager, 2 excuse me.
 - Q. As district production manager does your geographic area of responsibility include the San Juan Basin?
 - A. Yes, it does.

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- Q. Could you very briefly review for the commission your educational background and then summarize your work experience?
- A. B.S. in civil engineering from Mexico State and been with Unocal for 22 years, production operations and construction in Texas, California, Alaska and New Mexico.
- Q. Do your current duties with Unocal require that you become and stay familiar with the procedures utilized by the Oil Conservation Division to set allowables from the prorated pools in the San Juan Basin?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Does Unocal operate wells in the prorated pools
 19 in the basin?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any wells in the Tapacito pool?
- 22 A. No, we do not.
- Q. But you have wells in all others?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Have you reviewed the preliminary allowable

estimates distributed by the Oil Conservation Division early this month with its memorandum explaining the procedures utilized?

- A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And have you studied these estimates and compared these estimates with the ability of Unocal wells to produce in the prorated pools in the San Juan Basin?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. Have you prepared exhibits that demonstrate the impact of the proposed preliminary allowable should they be become final on Unocal's properties in the basin?
 - A. Yes.

- MR. CARR: Are the witness' qualifications acceptable?

 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: The witness is qualified to present testimony, that's correct.
- Q. (By Mr. Carr) Mr. West, first I'd like you to refer to what has been marked as Unocal Exhibit No. 1, and simply, before we go into the details, state the conclusions and recommendations of Unocal based on your study?
- A. Yes, this is our summary comments, after doing a review of the preliminary estimates, and the conclusions are as that with OCD's estimates for April through

 September of '91 that we will be significantly impacted on our Basin Dakota pool. We will have to reduce sales and to

a smaller extent we will also have to reduce sales in the Blanco Mesaverde pool.

- Q. What are you going to request the division do today?
- A. We would like to request that the OCD set higher allocations for April through September, higher than their estimates, in order for us to produce at approximately the same levels as we were able to in 1990.
- Q. Let's go to Unocal Exhibit No. 2, and I'd ask to first identify this and then review it for the commission.
- A. This is a detail look of how we see the preliminary estimates affecting us. And as I mentioned on its summary, that the most significant impact is in the Basin Dakota. And what this amounts to is that of our nonmarginal Basin Dakota wells that 65 percent of them, if we were to produce in '91 in this April through September time frame at the same level as we did in 1990, that we would overproduce on 65 percent of those nonmarginal wells.
- Q. Let's go to the second block of information on this exhibit.
- A. This is looking at that same 65 percent population of nonmarginal wells, which would overproduce at those limits. The actual production in 1990 in that time frame was 75 million per month. In 1990 we had an allocation for those wells of 91 million, and this would

equate -- this did equate to underproducing those wells by 16 million a month.

I need to point out here that during this April through September time frame, we do need to underproduce wells. We're doing two things there; we're balancing overproduction from the previous winter and also saving up allowable for the coming winter in that time frame.

at what would have happened to us or what will happen to us this year with the '91 OCD estimated -- preliminary estimates calculation if we produced at the same level, and it equates to 11 1/2 million a month overproduction. And here, again, this is in a period of time that we need to be underproducing in order to use our swing and sell gas in the winter months when both the price and demand are a lot better.

- Q. Is it Unocal's desire to produce during 1991 at levels comparable to what they produced in 1990?
- A. Yes, it is. At this point we would plan to produce at the same levels and would like to have allocations to allow us to do that.
- Q. If allowables are set equal to the estimates that we're now looking at, does this actually mean that production is actually going to be reduced in the Basin Dakota pool?

- A. It would be reduced. We, of course, have the 12 times over allowance on -- on when we curtail production.

 We would either by management decision curtail production in this time frame. If we did not, then we would be forced to in the next six-month period.
 - Q. Let's go now to Exhibit No. 3 and I'd ask you to review that, please.

A. This is encompassing our suggestion of the changes that we would like to see or that we would have to see in the Basin Dakota pool in order to accomplish our objectives of having the same allocation that we did the previous year. The left column of figures under OCD preliminary estimates are identical to the numbers found on the page presented in earlier testimony for that particular pool.

Starting at the top with the average sales figure for the actual time frame of April through September in '90, the administrative adjustment that the OCD is using in their estimates of 700 million, then from that the marginal production subtraction of a little over 5 billion feet, and that is actually the figure for October through December 1990. That was selected for that marginal subtraction. And then from the difference there is where the F1, F2s are computed from.

Q. When we look at this marginal production figure

for October through December 1990, in your opinion is that a representative figure of the kind of marginal production you would expect from this pool?

A. Not for the time frame that we're looking at, April through September. The nature of the production swinging from winter to summer, whether you're talking about establishing allowables in this April to September time frame or another time frame, in this particular case the marginal production for that October through December time frame was high as compared to the other quarters of the year. What it amounts to is leaving a very low number from which to compute the F1 and F2 factors. In this case it turned out in developing F1s and F2s that were far below last year.

We would contend that it would be better to use the marginal subtraction from the same time frame as the sales figure that's represented in the first line. And in this case that would be our number on the right side of the page of 4 1/2 BCF.

- Q. Would you just go through the figures on the right column and show what Unocal's recommendation is?
- A. On the right side, that it would be our suggestion of adjustments to make in the procedure. Number one being that marginal production figure of actually using the time period that the production comes from for previous

year. We would suggest that for all pools, that that -- if
you don't do that, because of the swings that might occur,
the nonmarginal allowable line as it's titled may be very
high or very low. It just kind of opens up to a game of
chance as to where the figure might go. We would assume -we would recommend that that be for the same time period
that production comes from.

F2s that we would need to provide us the allocation that we would like to have in '91 which would allow us the same productions we had in '90. And to develop the F1s and F2s that we suggest there would require an administrative adjustment of 1 billion feet of gas rather than 700 million as was in the preliminary estimates.

- Q. Anything further with Exhibit 3.
- A. No.

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- Q. Let's move now to Unocal Exhibit No. 4, the information on Blanco Mesaverde pool and I again would ask you to review this for the commission.
- A. This is the same kind of a look at the Blanco
 Mesaverde pool. As I mentioned the restrictions from 1990
 level of production are much less in this pool in
 preliminary estimates than they were in the Dakota pool.
 But going through the same figures, the column on the left
 is the OCD preliminary estimates.

Once again, we would suggest that the marginal subtraction should be from the same time period as the sales comes from. In this case, as you can see, it's relatively flat and has little impact. To get the F1s and F2s that we would need to prevent curtailment of production over what we had in '90, we would have to have an administrative adjustment of 3 BCF rather than 2 BCF that are in the preliminary estimates.

Q. Let's now go to Exhibit No. 5.

A. Exhibit 5 is to illustrate what this actually means to us on a well from the previous things here that I've discussed. Looking at the -- at the impacts of a typical well of the two pools, using the OCD preliminary estimate and the '90 actual allocation, and then our suggestion for a change. In this example we're using the average well of our nonmarginal proration units in the Basin Dakota pool and in the Mesaverde pool.

What it equates to is if we use the OCD preliminary estimates as they are, our average well would have an allowable of 154 MCF a day. We actually had in 1990 211 MCF a day, and our suggestion here would give us 209 MCF a day. Then on the Mesaverde pool, the numbers are for the OCD estimate 230 MCF a day, and our actual allocation was 262 in 1990, and our suggestion would yield us 258.

Q. Mr. West, let's now go to Exhibit No. 6, and review your calculations for the South Blanco Picture Cliff pool?

- A. In looking at the South Blanco Picture Cliffs pool, the F1s and F2s, which I think was previously discussed in other testimony, are about the same as they were the previous year, and we have really no real issue with those at this time. This sheet is simply a suggestion of once again reverting to the more appropriate period for making the marginal production subtraction, which in this case would yield a lesser required administrative adjustment.
- Q. Would you identify the information on Exhibit No. 7?
- A. Exhibit 7 we offer as just documentation of the figures that we developed on Exhibit 2. So that if anyone needed to cross-check the figures that we developed there, the proration books from those wells would indicate those figures.
- Q. In your opinion, do the estimates that have been provided by the OCD represent reasonable allowable limits for the Blanco Mesaverde and the Basin Dakota pools for the next six-month period?
 - A. No, I think we're short.
 - Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether or not

using nominations as a basis for setting allowables is a fair way to approach this problem?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. What is that?
- I have a concern that using nominations isn't 5 Α. 6 fair to the producers to be used as a basis of setting the 7 allocations. Different producers under the pricing that we're now receiving for gas can make a decision from their 8 9 own strategies to curtail production, thereby affecting the 10 allocation amount -- nomination amount. If the 11 calculations are reduced as a result of some producers 12 wanting smaller nominations, then producers who choose to 13 continue to sell gas at a full-out level or up to their level -- their allocations will allow -- would be 14 15 penalized, and even our own company might make a decision 16 at one point not sell to gas at some low price; but we don't feel like making a nomination low, thereby an 17 allocation low should impact a producer who chooses to sell 18 19 gas.
 - Q. Do you have an opinion whether or not you would be able to sell more gas with the higher allowable rates you are recommending?
- A. Yes, we will be able to sell more gas than the estimates will allow.
 - Q. In fact, without prorationing at all you would

be able to sell substantially more gas, wouldn't you?

- A. We would be able to sell more gas without proration at all from existing wells, and we'd also be free to drill wells more readily.
- Q. As the prorationing system now works only those better wells in the prorated pools are the ones that are experiencing state order curtailment; isn't that correct?
 - A. That's true.

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- Q. In your opinion if the allowable limits that are recommended by Unocal in these pools, if they were adopted, would the correlative rights of any interest owner in the pool be adversely affected?
 - A. No, they would not.
- Q. You believe that adopting the recommendations of Unocal -- would adopting the recommendations of Unocal result in the waste of hydrocarbons in any pool?
- 17 A. No, it would not.
- 18 Q. If you would just again briefly summarize your 19 recommendation to this commission.
- A. The recommendation would be to set the allocations consistent with what we had in 1990, so that we can produce at that level.
 - Q. Will Unocal be able to produce at that level if the allowables will permit?
 - A. Yes, we will.

1 Q. Were Exhibits 1 through 7 prepared by you? Yes, they were. 2 Α. 3 MR. CARR: At this time, if it please the Commission, we would offer Unocal Exhibits 1 through 7. 4 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Unocal Exhibits 1 through 7 will 5 be admitted to the record without objection. 6 7 (Unocal Exhibits 1 through 7 were admitted in evidence.) 8 9 MR. CARR: I have nothing further on direct, Mr. Chairman. 10 11 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Carr. 12 questions of Mr. West from the audience? 13 Yes, sir. 14 MR. CHAVEZ: Mr. Frank Chavez for OCD office, Aztec. 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. CHAVEZ: 16 17 Mr. West, in comparing the Basin Dakota 18 allowable -- I'm looking at the Basin Dakota allowables 19 that were assigned for that time period in April through 20 September in 1990, from Mr. Morrow's Exhibit No. 3. Do you 21 agree with his opinion that the allowables were too high 22 considering that the allowables assigned were 9.4 BCF when the actual production was 7.2. 23 24 No, I wouldn't agree that the allowables were Α.

too high and that's by the nature of the system.

were to reduce allocation to the point that sales would always equal that level, with everybody trying to produce, the good wells in the pool would be restricted to very, very low percent of their capacity. And the reason why that happens is because the poorer wells, if you set the F1s and F2s where you have a lesser restriction on good wells, you do have a abundance and an excess allowable in the poorer wells. It's just the nature of the system.

The formulas that go into both the proration rules as far as allocation and the formulas that are also in the deliverability calculation on the testing wells is such that it's not totally equitable between all wells in the pool. In other words, if it were total equitable and every well were allowed to make 85 percent of their capacity, that would be an equitable system, but the one we have may restrict good wells to 60 percent of their capacity and not restrict poorer wells at all. It's just the nature of the calculation.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Chavez.

Additional questions of the witness?

EXAMINATION

BY COMMISSIONER LEMAY:

Q. Mr. West. I'm trying to get a feel here for the difference between the allowable and the pool sales in the

Basin Dakota. At least from your company's perspective is
much of that difference a choice by operators not to

produce their wells because of price, therefore having the
capabilities of higher production and should still be
allotted that opportunity through the six-month allocation
period?

- A. As I answered Mr. Chavez' question, that is part of the issue. The other one is that in this time period, as I testified, we do need to underproduce in this particular six-month stretch in order to balance overproduction we've had from the first part -- from the previous winter and save allowable to use in the ensuing winter.
- Q. I guess that's what I am trying to get at, the strategy has been historically to not use as big a percentage of the market so to speak during the shoulder months and summer months so that you can capture as large a share of the market as possible in the winter when the price is higher?
 - A. That is correct.

Q. Is that -- what you're saying then is the allowable should be high enough to do that if you choose to reverse that strategy -- I mean if you had the choice, would you capture as much market as possible during the summer and shoulder months as you could, if you weren't

curtailed in the winter?

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A. That's kind of a dynamic question there as far as what the strategy would be. Over the last few years that we have been in the San Juan Basin, we have always used the allocation allowed us that we have to manage our production from summer to winter. In other words, we use that as our vehicle for how much we produce in the winter and how little we produce in the summer.

If we didn't have a proration system, we would still probably swing, but the vehicle then would be our projection of prices and also wells that might respond better in the months that he think production — or that the price might be better. We'd shut in a well and pressure it up and thereby be able to produce more gas. It's kind of a confusing question what we would do without proration, but with proration that's the only thing that's really controlled our level of production.

- Q. So it's a combination price and also saving allowable for the time you think you can get the best price?
- A. That's right. We try to manage the allocation process. Of course, the 12 times over production allowance is the vehicle within the proration rules that allows us to do that.
 - Q. We could still allow you to do that under our

1 | current six-month proration period?

A. That's correct.

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COMMISSIONER LEMAY: That is all I have. Thank you, very much, Mr. West.

Any additional witnesses, Mr. Carr?

MR. CARR: That's my only witness.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you. Mr. Kellahin.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to call Mr. Louis Jones. Mr. Jones is a petroleum engineer and the proration specialist for Meridian Oil Company,

Farmington, New Mexico.

LOUIS JONES,

the Witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

16 BY MR. KELLAHIN:

- Q. Mr. Jones, for the record, would you please state your name and occupation?
- A. I'm Louis Jones, regional production manager,

 Meridian Oil Company, Farmington, New Mexico.
 - Q. Mr. Jones, summarize for us, if you will, your past experience and expertise in handling the prorationing matters for your company in the San Juan Basin?
- A. I've been familiar with New Mexico proration

 25 system since 1986, and have been involved in two committees

to rewrite the rules that are in place as we see them today.

- Q. As production engineer for Meridian and formerly for Tenneco Oil Company in Denver, have you been actively involved on a regular basis in the implementation of the prorationing rules and procedures in handling your production out of the Juan San Basin?
 - A. Yes, I am.

- Q. Do you have some comments and suggestions to the commission today concerning the levels of allowables to establish for the April to September period of 1991?
 - A. First of all --
- Q. Let me ask you if you have an opinion or comments on that subject?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- MR. KELLAHIN: We tender Mr. Jones as an expert
 proration engineer.

18 | COMMISSIONER LEMAY: His qualifications are accepted.

- Q. (By Mr. Kellahin) Let me direct your attention first, Mr. Jones, to the methodology applied by the division to come up with the procedures for establishing those allowables? Do you have any comments or recommendations concerning the methods used?
 - A. Well, I have a few comments. First of all, I think we're heading in the right direction. I think this

six-month allowable is going to help us plan for our
business. My hat's off to, of course, to Vic Clines, Jim
Morrow and the entire committee that helped put this
together. I'm extremely happy again with the methodology.

I just had a few comments where I thought one of the pools may seem a little low versus historical standards, and that's really all I wanted to say.

- Q. Let's focus your attention on your expertise in determining the historical production out of the various pools. Let me ask you, first of all, to comment on the Blanco Mesaverde pool.
- A. What I have done is I've looked at the last seven-year average of our entire pool allowable. I didn't go back and look at the production, just the pool allowable, and again the entire pool, doesn't include F1 and F2 and marginal, but just trying to get a good baseline.
- Q. Did you do this for each of the prorated gas pools?
- A. For three of them in the San Juan Basin northwest portion of the state.
 - Q. Which three?

- A. The Blanco Mesaverde, Basin Dakota and the Blanco Picture Cliffs.
 - Q. What was the period of time applied by you for

the historical review of past production?

A. The last seven years for the Blanco Mesaverde pool, the Basin Dakota pool, and the last five years for Blanco Picture Cliffs simply because that's all the data I had available to me.

- Q. What did you find?
- A. I found in the last seven-year pool allocation or allowable for the Blanco Mesaverde 14,122 million cubic feet of gas average per month, or 14.1 BCF per month over that same April through September period of the last seven years.
 - Q. For which pool, this is the Mesaverde?
- A. Blanco Mesaverde pool. And the 1991 proposal for this same six months is 14,379 or put another way 14.379 BCF, or within 2 percent of the historical pool allowables. So I feel very good about the number for the Blanco Mesaverde.

I want to point out, too, that over this last seven-year period is that U.S. demand has stayed at least flat or slightly up. I think that everyone is well aware the California demand has increased during this period.

- Q. Does Meridian have both the deliverability and the market demand exceeding the allowable proposed to be assigned for the Blanco Mesaverde pool?
 - A. We have certainly the capabilities to exceed the

allowables. The point I want to make is that the proposed allowable at this time is reasonable, and I like the methodology utilized.

- Q. Let's turn your attention now to the Basin Dakota pool.
- A. Yes, sir. Over the last seven-year period the same April through September time frame, the pool allowable was 9.236 BCF per month. The 1991 proposal is 7.9623 BCF per month, which is approximately 16 percent lower than historical seven-year average.
- Q. You listened to Mr. West's presentation on behalf of Unocal where he proposes an adjustment, an increase in fact, for the allowable assigned to the Basin Dakota pool, did you not?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Do you have any comments with regards to the level that Mr. West proposes the adjustment be made for the Basin Dakota?
- A. I had a few comments. First of all, I think it's his Exhibit 3, Mr. West's, you will end up with nonmarginal allowable under his scenario of 3.735 BCF again for the nonmarginal wells. What he did is he switched around marginal production and then suggested a slightly higher administrative adjustment. You can achieve the exact same thing by keeping the exact same methodology that

you've used on all the pools and add one more BCF of
administrative adjustment. That would give you -- again,
if you back into it, that would give you 2.755 plus 1.0
would give you 3.755, which is very, very close to his
recommendation.

And if you did that and then look at the total pool allowable, that then would be 8.963 for the 1991 proposal, versus historical number over the last seven years of 9.236, so very close. So I would agree with Mr. West's suggestion, just another option on how to do it.

- Q. If we utilize your option as opposed to Mr. West's, and we go to Mr. Morrow's Exhibit No. 2, Division Exhibit No. 2, and we look at row 3 where it has the adjustment column, the adjustment line, and look over to the first column for the Basin Dakota.
- A. Yes.
- Q. We've got 700,000 as the adjustment?
- 18 A. Yes.

- Q. What would you put in place of that adjustment level in order to more closely match the historical production out of the Basin Dakota?
- A. Matching the historical, which would still be slightly under, along with matching Mr. West's proposal, the administrative adjustment then would be 1.7 million in that column you just described.

- Q. Would that allowable of level allow the operators, including Meridian in the Basin Dakota pool, a fair and equitable opportunity to meet their market demand or production out of that pool?

 A. Yes, sir, it would.
 - Q. In your opinion would it violate potential correlative rights of any other operators operating gas wells in that pool?
 - A. No, sir.

- MR. KELLAHIN: That concludes the examination of Mr. Jones.
- COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Kellahin. Some questions of Mr. Jones from the audience?

EXAMINATION

15 BY COMMISSIONER LEMAY:

- Q. As I understand your testimony, Mr. Jones, then you would say keep our system intact, but just use our flexibility in the administrative adjustment column to reflect more the historical averages from these pools?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have you noticed anything -- and this is part of my ignorance -- but in the Basin Dakota pool to indicate any poolwide decline in deliverability from the pool as a whole versus its maybe ability to produce at this historical average? What I am trying to do is compare

- historical average to what might had been considered a
 historical decline from the pool?
- A. I don't have the evidence with me. I feel
 somewhat comfortable that that deliverability still exists.

 You can see that the production has been flat the last
 couple of years. So I feel that the deliverability is

 still there. I don't have the evidence to prove or
- 9 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Any other questions of the

11 EXAMINATION

disprove that, Mr. LeMay.

witness? Yes, Mr. Chavez.

12 BY MR. CHAVEZ:

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- Q. Mr. Jones, looking at Mr. Morrow's Exhibit

 No. 3, the same question I asked Mr. West before you: Do

 you think that the Basin Dakota received too much allowable

 during April to September of 1990?
 - historical because it came out to be that -- over the 1990 9.7 BCF. The historical is 9.2, and the current recommendation is 7.9 -- excuse me -- the recommendation by Mr. Morrow at this time was 7.9. Of course, our recommendation would be in the 8.9 range.

It may have been -- it was slightly high versus

Q. Mr. Jones, do you believe that there should be a closer relationship between the allowable and assigned and the production from the pool?

A. Again, I think that depends, because it depends on how much gas is being withheld from the market. There are quite a few proration units, as you are well aware, that will not make their allowable. So to try to match the actual sales with allowables, the wells that can produce and will continue to produce will continue to get farther and farther overproduced.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, just one question.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. STOVALL:

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- Q. Mr. Jones, in talking about withholding gas from the market, is it correct the Dakota pool is the deepest pool for all practical purposes in the basin, San Juan Basin?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And the replacement cost therefore probably the highest; is that correct? Generally speaking.
 - A. Generally speaking.
- Q. Generally speaking. I don't want to hold you on 21 a specific case.
 - A. I don't have my analyst with me.
- Q. I'm really asking this out of curiosity, not challenging your statements or anything. Do you have a feeling that the operators who operate wells in the Basin

Dakota pool have tended to produce that gas last in these low markets, historical last five years, producing the shallower, cheaper to find gas in preference to Dakota gas?

- A. I really don't have knowledge or the information from other producers. I will say from this from Meridian's standpoint -- and we are the number one producer of natural gas not only in the northwest portion of the state but state of New Mexico -- we have not done that.
- Q. The reason I'm asking the question is you have indicated -- both you and Mr. West have indicated that the low production in the Basin Dakota pool -- the fact it's an underproduced pool but that has been the market consideration on company's parts as much as anything; is that correct?
- A. I would believe so. Because we have been producing -- we have not shutting in our Dakota over and above any other pool.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: One quick one.

EXAMINATION (Resumed)

20 BY COMMISSIONER LEMAY:

Q. You mentioned, Mr. Jones, and you gave three pools, Blanco Mesaverde, which I understand you said you thought were pretty much on target; Basin Dakota which you would like to see increased. How about Blanco Picture Cliff; can you make any comments on it?

A. Yes, I will. In the last five-year historical average was 1.183 BCF per month. The 1991 proposal is 1.238, within 6 percent, so I think it's very reasonable.

- Q. Do you have any opinion as to what percentage would put us on target, 2 percent, 6 percent? Certainly 16 percent was too high. Is there a range there that you -- put a limit on percentage variation that you consider on target?
- A. That would be a total judgment call, but I guess 5 percent would be a good number I could throw out.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Any additional questions of the witness?

MR. CAMP: Is it possible that Gas Company of New Mexico could just reserve any examination of this witness and just prepare some written comments. Unocal and now Meridian have put in this historical evidence as being important, and we believe it's very important you take into consideration the productivity capability of all this coal seam gas that came on, take away capacity that has not really dramatically changed out there. And the fact the productive capacity in the northwest has dramatically outstripped the demand. They're trying to use a historical model here to maintain their share in light of the fact that their proportion is a smaller proportion.

All we would like to do is be able to submit

some written data to show that although the Basin Dakota may have historically produced this much, as clearly shown by the nominations, they're trying to take their prorata hit as demand is now a smaller percentage from the Basin Dakota because of the increasing coal seam gas.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I think you're --

MR. CAMP: If we could just have a couple of days to prepare written comments to that.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I would be happy to collect written comments considering anything you have pertaining to the proration system. I'm not sure that the concept of coal seam gas taking away a market is something we will consider in allocating allowables, because you're assuming a static market. Then you get into arguments as to what gas is being displaced, gas east of New Mexico? Is this an incremental market that coal seam gas is satisfying? I'm not sure coal seam gas per se has -- would be a factor in our allocation system.

MR. CAMP: That was exactly the point. It's not a static market. Production is outstripping demand in an increasing level, and therefore a historical model may not be accurate by saying it's been up here at 9.2 and now it's down here. That may — it is not a static market. It's dynamic and their historical model may not be accurate. That's the only thing we want to show.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I think we would be happy to receive some comments. I will leave the record open for a week, get them in there quick. You understand the time frame we're operating under.

MR. CAMP: Yes.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Examiner, I would like you to reconsider that last statement. I move to object that it's beyond the call of this case to introduce the concept of the coal gas question into this proceeding. It's been a well-known topic before you. If they are not prepared to come forward and cross-examine these witnesses on the allowable levels that have been set in the prorated gas pools, I think they have waived that opportunity.

If you are going to take written documents on that kind of topic after the commission hearing, then it puts me at a terrible disadvantage where I cannot cross-examine the authors of that letter; and if we're going to have to reopen the case, then we will never set the allowables for these prorated pools.

So I would ask you to reconsider your ruling and determine and rule that Gas Company is out of order with the request; that this case will be taken under advisement at its conclusion today and will close the record.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Mr. Carr.

MR. CARR: Mr. LeMay, I would concur in the

statement — the objection of Mr. Kellahin. I would point out that if you do decide to accept additional testimony on the issue of the role of coal gas as it relates to production from prorated pools, we would feel that we would also need an opportunity to respond. That raises an issue that I submit is beyond the call of this case. You start weighing the impact of coal gas with its relationship to production from the prorated pools, we open a tremendous box in doing that, and it's — I would suggest that that is a matter that should be addressed at another time.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I'd like to say something. Maybe I did not make my answer to Gas Company's question very clear. I said that we would consider coal gas impact on the market in setting allowables in the San Juan basin. I suggested, as a data collection or as useful information, that if they had some information on coal seam gas or the dynamic markets in California or anything else, that this might be — would be helpful in our analysis of the markets, but certainly not in setting allowables per se. And I left it open for seven days only to say that let's get it in so we can look at it, and not as it affects allowables per se. I'm not sure that I'm making myself clear.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, may I take a stab from the division's standpoint?

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Mr. Stovall, please do.

MR. STOVALL: I would concur, and make this very clear, that under the allowable system allocations are made on a pool-by-pool basis, not as they share a total market available to the state or total interstate gas market on a national basis. What the division seeks in this case is information on a pool-by-pool basis, and although the information was presented on a single spreadsheet for all the pools, there is no intention to have a relationship between the pools. So the calculation is on a pool-by-pool basis.

Comments are just that, they are comments. They are unsworn statements. They are opinions in a proceeding of this nature. The division or the commission historically accepts those. I think the commissioners can understand the relative value of comments versus evidentiary evidence, testimony that has been presented. But I would suggest in the framework I wouldn't -- my recommendation would be to the commission that it would be fine to accept comments for a seven-day period. It does not become testimony, and I would advise that in fact if you are trying to compare nonprorated pools to market share of prorated pools is not very useful to the division; because, again, we are looking on an individual pool basis, allowables being set for each pool based on all the

information that's available for that pool.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: There, again, just to clarify, I think we can collect comments, no matter what they are, statements, from anyone; and therefore they become part of the record. They're not an item that is subject to cross-examination and we recognize that. Therefore we place much less weight on the comments as compared to the sworn testimony by witnesses. But in the framework of wanting to collect market information, I welcome your comments for that purpose. Is that clear or does that need clarification?

MR. CAMP: That's what we had planned on doing. It just seemed to us there were — the testimony by Meridian and Unocal was let's not really look at nominations right now. Let's go back and look at history. That business is a factor in this particular marketplace that we want to address; why that change may have occurred if they're going to bring it in and say it's relevant to look back at history. We can explain why that history has changed.

If they're not looking at nominations, and they're saying ignore the nominations right now and basically base it on something based on a historical basis, we just want to counter that. We will submit some other information that will help the commission.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Again I appreciate that. This is

our first hearing on a six-month basis. I solicit any
comments on it only because this is a dynamic hearing
process as well as an evaluation of a dynamic market. Any
time we can get additional information understandably on
the market for our gas, we -- the division that Mr. Merrett
heads welcomes this information and values it.

I am not going to say that it is particularly important to our decision on a pool-by-pool basis to assign the allowables. As you know, and Mr. Stovall mentioned, we don't -- our proration system does not compare pools. Some states prorate on the basis of pool-by-pool comparisons. We don't do that. We protect the correlative rights within a pool, and that looks at a pool's historical market.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to come today and I'd just make a few suggestions, a few comments. I do apologize, but I do have a prior commitment, so if anyone wants to ask any questions, I'd ask that they be asked now because I'm about to leave.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Are there additional questions of Mr. Jones? If not, he may be excused.

Mr. Kellahin, in your long list of companies here do you have any other witnesses?

MR. KELLAHIN: I would like to call Mr. Zimmerman now, Mr. Chairman.

MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN,

2 the Witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was 3 examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

5 BY MR. KELLAHIN:

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- Q. Mr. Zimmerman, for the record, would you state your name and occupation?
- 8 A. Michael Zimmerman. I'm a gas distribution 9 specialist.
 - Q. Where do you have reside, Mr. Zimmerman?
 - A. In Midland.
 - Q. Have you on prior occasions testified before the division examiner when they were discussing the topic of setting minimum gas allowables in the Eumont gas pool and the Jalmat gas pool and testified as an expert on behalf of the your company as a gas marketing specialist?
 - A. Yes, sir, I have.
 - Q. Pursuant to your employment in that particular field, have you continued to monitor not only your production but other operator's production in the Eumont and Jalmat gas pools?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. Do part of your duties include understanding and following the commission or division decisions in establishing allowables for the production out of those two

pools?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. Have you made yourself familiar with the preliminary estimates of allowable levels proposed by the division when it submitted its preliminary schedule to the industry by a memo dated February 4?
 - A. Yes, sir, I have.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, we tender Mr. Zimmerman as an expert gas marketing specialist.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: His qualifications are accepted.

- Q. (By Mr. Kellahin) Mr. Zimmerman, let me direct your attention to Exhibit No. 1. Would identify that exhibit for us?
- A. Exhibit No. 1 is simply a monthly summary of the Conoco operated Eumont production. You will see the production was down to the 200,000 MCF range in the early summer of 1990. This was due in most part to the low allowable. We had shut in the vast majority of the nonmarginal wells to build up our allowables in the late part of the summer, in June, July, August and September. A low-pressure gathering system was built, and when the nonmarginal wells were connected, they were brought back on line; and as you can see production increased significantly in the total pool there. And I simply just increased it by 10 percent assuming all wells would remain at all times.

Q. Turning to page 2 of Exhibit No. 1, would you identify and describe the information contained on that page?

- A. Yes, that's just a brief summary of -- really a graph. As I mentioned, the nonmarginal wells were shut in at the time the lower gathering system was installed. We have seen substantial production increase from both our marginal and our nonmarginal wells.
- Q. All right. Let's turn to the next display. It's your graph of the nonmarginal wells.
- A. This simply shows the allowable versus the production in the Eumont nonmarginal market of the Eumont wells. Once all the wells were brought back on line, they have the capacity to significantly exceed the allowable that was assigned to them.
- Q. Let me have you summarize and try to put this in perspective for the commission. The recent activity in the Eumont wells, the Jalmat Pool, in which each of those pools the -- after taking the evidence, the division entered orders establishing a minimum allowable for those pools. First of all, what was the minimum allowable established?
- A. It was a minimum allowable of 600 MCF per day an acreage factor of 1 for both the Eumont and Jalmat pools.
- Q. What was the basic reason for making a minimum allowable for those two pools?

A. The basic underlying reason was that the allowables that were being allocated to these pools were too low, and they were artificially withholding gas from the market that the producers desired to produce.

- Q. What has been accomplished with establishing a minimum allowable for a proration unit as opposed to simply adding an adjustment factor to the pool and assigning a higher allowable to all the proration units?
- A. The minimum allowable, especially for a six-month period, will allow us as producers to more effectively manage our production. Many of the spot contracts are going away from month to month to a six-month-type arrangement, and it's much easier to negotiate those contracts and plan what you plan to produce knowing that you have a minimum allowable in place.
- Q. What, if any, benefits do the marginal proration units have by way of receiving a minimum allowable?
- A. A marginal proration unit now has the incentive to have the production increased to make it a nonmarginal proration unit knowing they can have 600 MCF per day to help pay out that investment.
- Q. Has the division in preparing Exhibit No. 1, what was introduced earlier, to the best of your understanding, appropriately incorporated the minimum allowable in the Eumont and the Jalmat pools so that the

line or row represented as number 4 are the monthly pool allowables; correctly incorporated the minimum gas allowable concept?

- A. Yes, sir, it does. It's actually -- if you will follow on the top, line 8, 18,300 or 600 per month.
 - Q. The last row 8, the 18,300 represents what?
 - A. That's 600 MCF a day.

- Q. That's after 35 point -- that's after a factor number for the spacing proration unit for those pools?
 - A. Yes, I believe that it is.
- Q. Let's go down to the final page of Exhibit No. 1 that you have before you today. Following the display is a written summary of the concept of the graph and finally you have a summary page.
- A. Yes. We would also like to commend all of parties involved in setting the six-month allowable and also the minimum allowables. In summary, we are here to show you that we plan to use the 600 MCF allowable to the best of our benefit. I think we have shown the nonmarginal wells clearly can produce more than the 600, and the allowable books probably do not reflect this production as of yet because of the months of lag between the actual production and when the numbers come in and the allowables. When the May books come out, I think you will see a substantial increase in the production from this pool.

1 MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, that concludes my questions, and I move for the introduction of Conoco's 2 Exhibit 1. 3 4 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Without objection Conoco Exhibit 1 shall be admitted. 5 6 (Conoco Exhibit 1 was admitted 7 in evidence.) 8 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Are there any questions from the 9 audience for Mr. Zimmerman? 10 EXAMINATION 11 BY COMMISSIONER CARLSON: 12 Q. What percentage of the Eumont does Conoco 13 produce? 14 We're roughly 20 to 25 percent. We also have Α. 15 approximately that same amount in nonmarginal proration 16 factors, 20 to 25 to 30 total nonmarginal proration 17 factors. 18 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Commissioner Weiss 19 EXAMINATION BY COMMISSIONER WEISS: 20 21 Looking at Exhibit No. 1, where you have the forecast for month number 11 in '90, is that history? 22 23 This was actual production through 12 of 90. Α. Through 12? 24 Q. 25 Α. Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER WEISS: That's all.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Zimmerman.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Mr. Kellahin, do you have any other witnesses?

MR. KELLAHIN: I have no other witnesses,

Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Is there anyone else that wishes to provide testimony here today? If not, we will wind it up with some statements.

MR. STOVALL: Before we take statements, I would like to point out one thing which was covered — that the testimony of Mr. Zimmerman addressed and Mr. Morrow to a certain extent. The two orders for the Eumont and Jalmat pools were entered in the past few months based on hearings. I would like to point out that the rule that Mr. Morrow referred to was actually put in as a criteria for the pool. Recognizing what we learned from those hearings, that may become a significant factor in the future. That if you refer to the rule they have the authority referred to at this time.

COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you very much. We will accept statements from Amoco.

MR. EMMONS: Mr. Chairman, I am Larry Emmons for Amoco Production Company. I would thank you for the opportunity

to present this statement. I would like to compliment the division on its ability after the rules have been put in place to actually get them to work. I'd like to compliment Mr. Morrow, as well as the division, for all the additional effort they put in to try to get this in place first.

expanded a little bit as I have listened to the testimony today. But I would like to -- as it became aware to me and it's obvious to the division, is that the California market I think is expected to continue to grow over the next several years. But the problem is that New Mexico gas is in direct competition with other sources. Even within the mainline that goes to the California market, you have to look at five different categories of gas; that being your prorated gas, your nonprorated casing head gas; the coal gas, then you have also gas that is coming in from outside of New Mexico into a mainline, which I am sure you're all aware of.

These factors are putting limits on how much prorated gas actually will leave the San Juan Basin or the state of New Mexico. Therefore, we're concerned that if we look strictly at what we think the market will bear, may overestimate the amount of gas that can actually be produced from that -- from New Mexico.

With that knowledge Amoco recommends that since

we're implementing a new set of rules to try to act on the allowable problems and production problems we had in the past, let's let those work. We're also entering a summer period that is very similar to the summer period of the previous year. It may be even poorer production due to the seasonal demands. Therefore, it's best that we can go ahead and make the allowables based on the last year's summer production and crank in any upward administrative adjustment. So essentially the April through September allowable should be equivalent to the April through September production from the previous year.

This allowable seems realistic since it will represent a seasonal light period production, and it will reflect that it may not be the true market demand that we see in California, but it may represent the imposed market demand based on the capacity constraints that we've had --we have had before us. Should the production increase the first part of this market -- in this summer period, you have by the new rules the ability to bump up the allowables later on in the period. We think it's better to start out with a little lower number than what may actually be and then bump it up, than to start with a higher number and adjust it down. Then you have a tendency to impact your markets.

I think that's also reflected by some of the

testimony we have seen today. That Mr. Merrett represented -- showed that over the past three years in the summer period that has continually grown in production. However, if you look at Mr. Morrow's exhibit, -- Exhibit 3 I believe it is -- you can see that's not coming from the prorated pools, and the prorated pool production has not increased as near in the summer periods as the total production from New Mexico. That's also reflected by some of Mr. Morrow's statement.

He said approximately 45 percent of the prorated pools -- the prorated pools represent 45 percent of the production coming out of the state of New Mexico in December of 1990. I think if you look at the 11 months earlier in January, it will be closer to 60, 64 percent of the prorated production represented the market share of New Mexico. So you have seen a 10 to 15 percent drop in the share of the production that the prorated pools have.

Therefore, I feel it may be unrealistic or we may have unrealistically high allowables if you crank in the administrative adjustments. Also you have new rules that rely on a January allowable kickoff if you are overproduced or underproduced.

It's just one of the things that -- that's something that is new and we recommend that you specifically look at this summer market period since you

are going to be assigning that allowable at this time.

By taking those and making those implementations, I think you allow for a smooth transition into the new rules by going for the six-month allowable by giving the parties the ability of looking at production and acting on their needs for the six-month period. Give the producers the ability to produce the wells the way they see to best produce those wells. Likewise, it's going to give you the opportunity to see the impact.

I think you already started to do that when nonmarginal wells were reclassified as marginal. So you are seeing some of the benefits of changes that you have made so far.

As to some of the concerns as to overproduced wells getting more overproduced and therefore not being able to maintain the same production level, I think Exhibit 7 of Unocal's exhibits only represents 20 percent of the Basin Dakota pool. That seems to me in a proration you're supposed to prorate production among your wells, among all the operators, not necessarily to make sure every well is able to produce out without having additional production.

Meridian looked at allowables and I would suggest the OCD also looked at what the average production was over that time. Because if you look at Exhibit 3 of Mr. Morrow's exhibits, it shows that your production has

1 not really ever come very close to your allowable. 2 Thank you. 3 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Emmons. Additional comments, statements for the record? 4 Thank you. 5 Yes, sir. 6 MR. KENDRICK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a 7 statement in regards to the nomination El Paso Natural Gas 8 Company that was submitted yesterday. Those include only 9 commodity gas and no where in that is any transportation 10 gas. 11 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: Thank you. That is most helpful. 12 Are there any others that want to clarify their nominations 13 as El Paso has done? 14 We may have to make telephone calls to decide. 15 Yes, sir. MR. KUSEK: James Kusek for Northern Natural Gas. 16 17 was in the process of doing that, trying to clarify that. 18 I did not get -- the nominations were faxed today and I can 19 give them but I don't have the supporting detail like I 20 would like to have. I would like to give that --21 COMMISSIONER LEMAY: I will be happy to incorporate 22 them into the record. Thank you. We can use those. 2.3 Additional comments or clarification statements? 24 If not, we will keep the record open for seven 25 days just to collect information; and as mentioned

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previously, we weigh that information at a different value
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   than when they've been just comments or when the witness is
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    subject to cross-examination. Thank you. The case will be
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    taken under advisement.
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         (Whereupon, the hearing was concluded at the
    approximate hour of 11:50 a.m.)
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1	STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
2) ss. COUNTY OF SANTA FE)
3	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
4	
5	I, Susan G. Ptacek, a Certified Court Reporter and
6	Notary Public, do HEREBY CERTIFY that I stenographically
7	reported the proceedings before the Oil Conservation
8	Division, and that the foregoing is a true, complete and
9	accurate transcript of the proceedings of said hearing as
10	appears from my stenographic notes so taken and transcribed
11	under my personal supervision.
12	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not related to nor
13	employed by any of the parties hereto, and have no interest
1 4	in the outcome thereof.
15	DATED at Santa Fe, New Mexico, this 15th day of April,
16	1991.
17	Quores A Plant
18	SUSAN G. PTACEK My Commission Expires: Certified Court Reporter
19	December 10, 1993 Notary Public
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2 4	
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