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NEW ME	XICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION		
 .	COMMISSION HEARING		
·	SANTA FE , NEW MEXICO		
Hearing Date	MAY 22, 1992	Time:9:00 A?M.	
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1	NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION			
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO			
3	CONSOLIDATED CASE NOS. 10446,			
4	10447, 10448, 10449			
5				
6	IN THE MATTER OF:			
7	The Application of Yates Petroleum Corporation for authorization to			
8	drill, Eddy County, New Mexico.			
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11	BEFORE:			
12	MITTIAM I I -MAY QUATRULY			
13	WILLIAM J. LEMAY, CHAIRMAN WILLIAM WEISS, COMMISSIONER			
14	GARY CARLSON, COMMISSIONER			
15	State Land Office Building			
16	Morgan Hall May 22, 1992			
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1	INDEX	
2		
3		Page Number
4		
5	Appearances	2
6		
7	ORAL ARGUMENTS/STATEMENTS:	
8		
9	By Mr. Carroll	39
10		
11	By Mr. High	5 2
12		
13	By Mr. Bruce	5 5
14		
15	By Mr. Kellahin	5 6
16		
17	Certificate of Reporter	150
18		
19		
20		
21		
2 2		
23		
2 4		
25		

1 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Good morning. This is the Oil Conservation Commission. 2 My name is Bill LeMay. On my right is Commissioner Gary Carlson 3 representing the Commissioner of Public Lands; on my left, Commissioner Bill Weiss. And we welcome 5 you here this morning. 6 We'll begin by calling Case No. 10446. MR. STOVALL: Application of Yates 8 9 Petroleum Corporation for authorization to drill, 10 Eddy County, New Mexico. 11 Mr. Chairman, I assume the parties are

Mr. Chairman, I assume the parties are going to want to consolidate the following three cases, which are styled in the same manner because they are the same issues in the same areas, just different wells.

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MR. CARROLL: That would be the desire of Yates Petroleum, Mr. LeMay.

MR. HIGH: We would likewise like to consolidate.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: We'll hear all four cases. Consolidation of Cases 10446, 10447, 10448, and 10449, all of which involve applications by Yates Petroleum to drill wells in the potash area of southeast New Mexico.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, these cases

are <u>de novo</u> cases from an order the Examiner entered -- I'm sorry, I don't know what the date of it was, but that order denied two of the permits to drill and granted two of the permits to drill basically on legal arguments at that time. The parties didn't present evidence.

The Commission, subsequent to the filing of the applications for <u>de novo</u> hearing, has entered a procedural order in this matter wherein it directs the parties to come to this hearing to discuss first whether the Commission has the authority to grant an exception to Order R-111-P in cases 10446 and 10447. Those were the cases that were denied by the Division based upon the fact that the wells were located in a buffer zone for an existing LMR, an LMR that existed prior to the filing of the applications for a permit to drill.

Second procedural and legal question is whether the southwest quarter of Section 2, which is the location of the wells for the other two applications, was within an established LMR at the time the applications to drill were submitted for approval and at the time they were approved by the Division.

At the Examiner Hearing the Examiner determined, based upon information provided by the State Land Office, that those two locations were not within an established LMR at the time and therefore could be approved.

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In addition, there have been numerous subpoenas filed in this matter which have been issued by the Division or the Commission, and I think we need to catalog those, address motions to quash, and put any limitations or restrictions. Of course, these also involve some information which is protected as confidential under Order R-111-P. There may be also other reasons to address those subpoena issues.

As a preliminary matter, I'll also state that Yates Petroleum Corporation has filed an amendment to amend Order R-111-P. The Commission has elected not to docket that case at this time. There are ongoing efforts through a committee established by the BLM to address the drilling in the potash area issues and specifically Order R-111-P.

I would advise the Commission and the parties that that is not an issue in this case, we'll discuss that because there's no case

involved here, and that all decisions in 10446 through 10449 need to be made on the basis of R-111-P as it exists today and the facts as they exist today and the information and law at this time. So any amendments are not an issue of discussion before the Commission at this time.

And that is the status of this case and the purpose of this hearing. Presumably, we'll set it for an evidentiary hearing after we resolve the procedural issues today.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I think it's probably appropriate at this time to maybe call for appearances, those who are here representing interests in oil and gas and potash that would like to say something.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. LeMay, I am Ernest Carroll of the law firm of Losee, Carson, Haas & Carroll of Artesia, New Mexico. I will be representing Yates Petroleum in all four of the applications today, two of which are our application for de novo and two of which are New Mexico Potash Company.

I would also like to note that A. J.

Losee will also be appearing with me at most of these proceedings. I got a call this morning

about 6:30. He and Randy Patterson of Yates 1 2 Petroleum are grounded in Artesia. thunderstorm runs all the way to Artesia, and 3 4 there was no way that they could get up here. And they apologized. Of course, we're not by any 5 6 means trying to delay the hearing. That's why I 7 came up by car. We didn't put all our eggs in 8 one basket. Thank you. 9 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Thank you, Mr. 10 Carroll. 11 MR. HIGH: Good morning. My name is 12 Charlie High. I represent New Mexico Potash Corporation, along with Mr. Clinton Marrs also 13 14 with our law firm from our Albuquerque office. 15 We both will be counsel to New Mexico Potash in 16 all four cases. 17 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Thank you, Mr. High. 18 MR. BRUCE: Mr. Chairman, my name is Jim Bruce from the Hinkle law firm representing 19 20 Pogo Producing Company. Pogo owns leases offsetting Yates' leases and is appearing here 21 22 today in support of Yates. 23 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Thank you, Mr. Bruce. 24 MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, my name is

Tom Kellahin. I'm with the Santa Fe law firm of

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Kellahin, Kellahin & Aubrey. I'm appearing today 1 on behalf of Bass Enterprises Production 2 Company. We are in a similar position with 3 Pogo. While we do not have an interest in these particular oil spacing units, we have acreage in 5 the immediate vicinity that may be impacted by 6 the decision of this Commission. We are here in 7 8 support of Yates. 9 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Thank you, Mr. 10 Kellahin. 11 Additional appearances? Pretty well covers it. 12 Legal proceedings, how do you want to 13 14 handle it? 15 MR. STOVALL: Well, I think perhaps the first thing we ought to do is to make a list and 16 catalog the items that are before the 17 18 Commission. In terms of specific motions, first 19 off, there is a motion by New Mexico Potash 20 for the Commission to issue a stay granted in 21 order -- Mr. High, help me with this one. Which 22 23 case is that, your motion for a stay that is 24 currently the subject of a district court 25 action?

MR. HIGH: It involves the Flora No. 1 1 well. I believe it's 10448, if I'm not 2 mistaken. 3 MR. CARROLL: I'm thinking it is -- no, 5 it is 10448. Excuse me. That is correct. MR. STOVALL: And the background of 6 7 this, as I understand it, is pursuant to the Division order, Yates Petroleum proceeded to 8 drill the well. New Mexico Potash obtained an 9 10 injunction from the district court in Eddy 11 County. 12 That order, among other things, named 13 the Commission as a -- what's the word? 14 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Special master is what 15 they call us here. 16 MR. STOVALL: Special master. To 17 determine whether the injunction should have been 18 issued and requires some action by today, or 19 presumably today. And what you're asking at this time, if I'm not mistaken, is for the Commission 20 21 now to enter a stay to prevent the continued 22 drilling of that well until the legal and factual 23 issues are resolved by the Commission. 24 Is that correct, Mr. High? 25 MR. HIGH: That's correct, Mr.

Stovall. We had filed a prior application for a stay, as you mentioned. We found out that Yates was beginning to drill the Flora No. 1 well on Good Friday afternoon, notwithstanding the fact that the OCC had not yet set a hearing.

And I talked with Mr. LeMay. I apologized to him then, and I apologize again, but I caught him at the golf course and asked him for an emergency order under Rule 1202 to stop the drilling until this Commission had an opportunity to carry out its statutory obligation to decide whether that well should or should not be allowed.

Mr. LeMay could not get in touch with you, as I understand it, therefore could not act or would not act on the request for an emergency order under Rule 1202 until at least Monday.

I told him I couldn't wait until Monday because Yates was operating 24 hours a day around the clock and by Monday they would be down to the potash horizons. So we went into district court on Easter Sunday in Carlsbad, got a temporary restraining order that stopped the drilling at 861 feet. And that temporary restraining order was returnable two days later -- I'm sorry, three

days later, whatever. I don't recall the exact date.

But three days later we had a hearing on a temporary injunction. And instead of conducting an evidentiary hearing, Judge Shuler admitted quite frankly he knew very little about potash and oil and gas and that the Commission with its expertise is where this issue ought to be. And I agree with that. This Commission is where that issue ought to be.

But, nonetheless, he went ahead and continued that injunction, appointing the Commission as a special master pursuant to the rules of New Mexico to decide the issue so he wouldn't have to get involved. He also specified in that order that the hearing should start by today.

Yates has in that proceeding insisted that they have the right to go back in to court and ask for additional relief if the hearing didn't start by today, and Judge Shuler put that in his order.

I went ahead and filed an additional application for a stay to get all the issues back before this Commission, because even after we got

the injunction, I filed an application for a stay. This Commission, as you know, Mr. Stovall, denied it, saying that the judge had issued an injunction and therefore you didn't want to get involved in it. I think that's wrong.

This Commission is the one to whom the state has granted authority to act in these matters, and that's where this issue ought to be resolved.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. High, let me interrupt you right here, and let's not argue the state motion at the moment. Let me just explain, my advice to the Commission was that because there was an injunction, we didn't need two documents to prevent the drilling.

I think the motion for stay is before the Commission today, and presumably it can act upon that as it sees fit. And then you can go back to Judge Shuler, tell him we had a hearing, and he can decide, based upon what the Commission does, what he wants to do.

But I think that the purpose there was the Commission was not advocating jurisdiction, but simply saying the Court has taken care of the matter temporarily. Let's just hold off.

Let's go to the next category of issues, if I might, before we get into substance. There are some subpoenas outstanding. What I would request that the parties do is identify the subpoenas that have been issued by the Commission at their request so that we know what we've got on the table.

Mr. Carroll, would you like to start that? I think you issued the first one.

MR. CARROLL: Certainly. Yates

Petroleum has requested and had issued two

different subpoenas. The first subpoena that we

requested and was issued was directed toward New

Mexico Potash requesting core hole data and

supporting analyses and what have you. It is

exactly the same subpoena that was requested to

be issued back prior to the Division hearing.

We have also requested a subpoena to be issued for the BLM, Bureau of Land Management, wherein we have requested a fairly large laundry list of various items, items that we feel that they may have in performing their function. They may have collected data.

Now, I would also like to advise the Commission that the exact same attachment that

was -- or Exhibit A to that subpoena for the BLM, which was basically the laundry list, as I call it, also formed the laundry list for a Freedom of Information request, which was actually submitted prior to the granting or our request of the subpoena.

And that Freedom of Information request is being processed. They have, seems like, ten to fifteen days, I've forgot now, in which they have to consider the request. Then they have to respond to it as to whether or not they have the information and whether or not they can release it.

We have as of yet not gotten that response. The subpoena was more of a fall-back position. We just didn't know which way to go. We have advised -- I personally talked with Armando Lopez and explained to him we would really rather have it under the Freedom of Information Act. We didn't know what their posture was going to be.

And frankly today I still cannot tell this Commission what the BLM's posture is because they are formulating it. And so our position is that we are still going to request that subpoena

1 to be issued. It's the same information and what
2 have you.

Those are the two basic subpoenas that we have requested to be issued on behalf of Yates Petroleum.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. High, any subpoenas outstanding from New Mexico Potash?

MR. HIGH: Yes, sir. We have two outstanding. We issued one subpoena to Yates. Mr. Carroll called me about that. As I understand it, they have no objection to the information that we are seeking. We have not asked them for any proprietary information.

We have also issued a subpoena to the BLM, again not for any proprietary information. I have talked with counsel for BLM. And as I understand it, they have no objection to the subpoena we issued to them. So I am unaware of any issue that this Commission has to resolve with respect to subpoenas we have issued.

MR. CARROLL: I would, Mr. LeMay, confirm Mr. High's characterization with respect to the subpoena served on Yates Petroleum. I have examined that subpoena. I have already counseled with representatives of Yates

Petroleum.

In fact, I have all -- part of the requests have already been given to Mr. High in the form of exhibits, which we gave at the Division hearing. I did not ask for those exhibits back, even though we didn't put on the testimony, but they form a lot of it. The rest of them I have in my possession.

They are not -- I just need to get them categorized and handed over to Mr. High. But I have reviewed it, and we have no objection to any -- some of the things requested we just don't have. But with respect to what is in our possession or control, we have no objection to turning those items over.

MR. STOVALL: So those are nonissues for today's hearing then?

MR. CARROLL: No, they are not.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. High, what is New Mexico Potash's position with respect to the Yates subpoenas?

objections, Mr. Stovall, with the Commission.

What Yates has asked for in their subpoena is all core hole data that we have in ten different

MR. HIGH: We have filed written

sections. They have asked for all complete records of core hole logs and any other information concerning the interpretation of that data or assays of it and economic analysis of that core hole data for Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, and Section 2.

MR. STOVALL: Those subpoenas are in the record, so we do have a record of what they are requesting.

MR. HIGH: Yes. And we have objected to that. We have provided Yates long ago, even before the last hearing up here, with the core hole data from core hole No. 162. And that is the last core hole drilled. That's the core hole that is within one-half mile of all these wells.

MR. STOVALL: I'm trying to catalog these things and not get arguments for the Commission. I'll let them take over that. What about the subpoena to the BLM? Have you responded or reacted at all on that? I don't believe we've gotten anything from the BLM.

MR. HIGH: I have not been served a copy of Mr. Carroll's subpoenas. The only subpoena I have seen that Yates has issued is the one he issued New Mexico Potash. He did not send

me a copy of the one that he sent to the BLM, nor 1 2 have we received an inquiry from the BLM under their FOIA request, which we will get that 3 inquiry and get an opportunity to respond to it before that information is released. I've heard 5 6 nothing from Mr. Carroll or the BLM about that. 7 MR. STOVALL: Are there any other procedural issues to be determined by the 8 9 Commission? MR. CARROLL: Mr. Stovall, I would 10 11 point out that, like Mr. High, he did not furnish 12 me a copy with his subpoena to the BLM. 13 MR. STOVALL: We don't need to get into one of these things. I want a list of issues, 14 15 and let's not have that discussion. MR. CARROLL: Mr. Stovall, what I'm 16 17 trying to tell you is that because I was not likewise furnished, I may have an issue with 18 19 respect to that subpoena, but I can't tell you. 20 I'm just ignorant. And I don't know that there 21 is one, but I can't honestly say because I've not 22 had a chance to review it. MR. STOVALL: Any other issues, 23 24 procedural issues? My inclination, Mr. Chairman,

is to suggest that the underlying legal issues

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may need to be resolved before the subpoena issues become important. They are distinct issues, as I pointed out initially, with respect to Cases 10446 and 10447. Those are within one-half mile of an LMR which has been established for quite some period of time.

And the denial was in the form of an administrative summary judgment, if you will, saying that they are within a potash LMR buffer zone and the permit cannot be issued by the Division.

Mr. Carroll, am I correct in saying that Yates' position is that with respect to those two cases, an exception to the provisions, the drilling restriction provisions, of R-111-P is sought? Would that be a fair summary of that?

MR. CARROLL: I think that's a broad overall view of our position, yes, sir.

MR. STOVALL: One of the purposes of your subpoena request, New Mexico Potash and BLM, is to develop evidence that's to contend that there will be no waste of commercial potash, and that's why you're seeking the information?

MR. CARROLL: That's why the subpoena

is as broad because the definition of waste contained in the statute says commercially minable -- or I may not have the exact wording. But we cannot confine ourselves just to that Section 2 in order to meet that statutory definition.

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MR. STOVALL: So if the Commission agrees with the Division and determines that there is no provision for an exception to R-111-P with respect to those two wells, then any factual determinations with respect to the commerciability of the potash are moot. There's no point in having evidentiary or discovery, evidentiary-gathering hearing, whatever, and discovery, fact-finding in those cases. It's a legal issue.

If the Commission determines that it has the authority to grant an exception to R-111-P, then that would have to be made based on the type of factual information that Yates and New Mexico Potash would present.

With respect to the other two cases,

10448 and 10449, with your permission, gentlemen,

I'll briefly summarize for the record that those

applications to drill were filed sometime in late

1991. At the time those APDs were filed, there was no LMR, and they were more than one-half mile beyond any existing LMR.

Subsequent to the filing of the APDs, and I believe in the case of one well, prior to the filing of an application for hearing by Yates Petroleum, the other case, subsequent to the filing of the application for hearing by Yates Petroleum, New Mexico Potash filed an LMR designation.

At the Examiner Hearing there was some discussion about whether the filing of the LMR designation was sufficient to establish an LMR or whether it had to be approved or somehow verified by the State Land Office. The Examiner determined that in order -- well, the order stands. You know what's in the record and the order.

The Examiner determined that the LMR was not established and designated until approved by the State Land Office and that it had not been so approved as of the time of that hearing and therefore determined that those applications were approvable, <u>prima facie</u> approvable. And the parties filed no evidence, and therefore those

APDs were issued pursuant to that order.

I believe the contention of New Mexico

Potash is that there is a designation of LMR of

record as of the time that the LMR maps were

filed with the State Land Office, and therefore

those permits would not be issuable.

Again, if that were the determination of the Commission, that the effective date of the LMR is when they were filed, then I assume that those cases would be an exception to R-111-P and based upon the same sort of evidentiary basis.

And if they are not, if the Commission determines they were not effective as of that time, I would again advise the Commission, as I did the Examiner, that those applications are approvable and they do not require an exception to the rule and the burden would be on New Mexico Potash to show that they should not be approved because they would cause a waste of potash.

Is that a reasonably fair characterization in a few words of what went on over five hours in the Examiner Hearing?

MR. HIGH: I think it's a reasonable characterization. I don't agree that it's the legal issue that's before the Commission. But I

agree it's a fair characterization.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Stovall, I think you've pretty fairly characterized about four or five hours of legal argument. And there may be some -- everybody has their own differing interpretations of those things, but I think it's fair.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Can I say this?

Because we're trying to find out what we're going to decide today, I want to even condense that even further in the statement: Does the Commission have the authority to grant an exception to the buffer zone? I assume that's kind of at the crux of the first order.

As a sidelight to that one, because I would certainly interject my opinion, I'm not sure how my fellow commissioners would, but we would not in any way, form, or we would not -- or I would not -- want to entertain any kind of an attack on R-111-P.

In the process of looking at these applications, I do not think the R-111-P order should be under attack, and I would continue to rule that way in any kind of discussion. If that particular rule is something that should be

addressed, it will be addressed at a future date,
but not at these four hearings or these four
cases.

The other, whether the LMR -- I assume that you want us to judge today on whether -- and I'm not sure we can do this -- whether an official or an effective, whatever you want to call it, an LMR was in place at a critical period of time when applications were filed.

Is that a legal argument, or is that something that would take -- that's more evidentiary, isn't it, counsel?

MR. STOVALL: Well, I think it's kind of difficult to characterize it. I think, and perhaps one of the parties might make a motion to incorporate the record from the Examiner Hearing, because I think a lot of those arguments have been made there. I think there is a fundamental underlying legal issue in that.

 $\label{eq:concerned} \mbox{I'm concerned about the} \\ \mbox{constitutionality of R-111-$P}.$

MR. CARROLL: Mr. LeMay, let me -- I will make the motion that Mr. Stovall just suggested. I will move formally for the Commission to consider in this hearing the

testimony that was received during the Division
hearing on all four of these cases, and
particularly the testimony that was taken from -and it was in camera testimony -- I'm not sure
how we're going to do this -- and incorporate the
findings that were made by the Division officer
on the basis of that testimony with respect to
this hearing.

Mr. LeMay, I would also like to make a comment. I don't mean to try to -- I understand that you are the chairman and you will decide what issues will be heard, and I respect that in all manner. I do want to raise a dilemma that I see, and it's kind of based on some of the way Mr. Stovall phrased the legal issues just a moment ago of what occurred back at the hearings.

I, prior to this hearing at the behest of the procedural order, wherein we were requested to raise any other additional legal issues, I did raise before the 18th the question of considering the issue of amendment and the attack on R-111-P.

The reason it's important, Mr. Commissioner, is, one, in the area of the

1 subpoenas. Mr. Stovall very adequately phrased, if we rule this way, we have no issue with respect to the subpoenas. We don't even get into But if we rule the other, then there are

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issues.

And Mr. High, based on his response to our subpoena, his major argument against the issuance is the fact that there is this confidentiality created in R-111-P. That is one of the named attacks in our application. becomes an issue. That's why I think we have a problem here by totally divorcing.

There is also another problem I would like the Commissioner to at least address. And I would also, and subject to Mr. High's chance to respond, but we both sat -- we were both on that hearing or committee meeting that occurred in Roswell yesterday with the BLM. And frankly there were flack jackets present; they were not Fisticuffs were not -- we all went to put on. lunch together and sat at the same table. think that's probably a step that at least has to be considered in the right direction.

But we did delineate issues, and we talked about what needs to be considered as far as evidence or things to be thought about in deciding these issues. The fact that we're having these hearings were brought up. And Miss Cone agreed with us. And in fact our next meeting will not occur until after we have had our evidentiary hearings in these four de novo cases because we have at least decided it is important to have before this committee some expert testimony.

And it was also decided that in the interest of economy that maybe we'll have the record transcribed. Of course, Mr. Stogner was present, and he agreed to make those transcripts available. And everyone was invited to actually attend these hearings in person to hear the experts testify.

That all is a long story to get down to is that a lot of the evidence that I anticipate is going to be heard in these four <u>de novo</u> cases will be heard in the same forum in the R-111 attack, and it just seems redundant and a waste of time. It's not judicial economy, even though this is not a true court. But it is a quasi-judicial body, and it has other functions to perform.

We at least ought to recognize what's going on. And there is going to be a lot of testimony, and at least we ought to give some thought to that fact in whatever procedural rulings we need to rule on, we need to realize that we're going to get the same evidence, same arguments, and why do we need to do it over and over again.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Carroll, let me address -- I don't think we need to go any further. I don't care whether there's a case pending before the Commission on an amendment to Order R-111-P or not. Any amendment that would come out would not affect the decision in these cases.

Should an amendment come before the Commission, the record in this case can be incorporated and we can avoid the concerns that you're worried about.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Stovall, legally I cannot disagree with your statement that this hearing -- these hearings were started based on law that was in effect, and I think that's what you're basically saying. I agree with that.

But there are some considerations of

our time and the amount of evidence that I at least would like to be thought about by the Commission. And there may be more than one way to handle that issue. But they are inextricably tied because a number of these issues and the confidentiality requirements and subpoenas is just one of several. And I just wanted to point that out to the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Mr. Carroll, let me address at this point, I know you've been an advocate for us looking at R-111-P. What you're saying here is that a lot of the arguments that you want to use, whatever you want to get into, has a lot to do with R-111-P.

MR. CARROLL: Yes, sir.

the last six years? I mean, the 111-P has been in place. If there's problems with the confidentiality, if there's problems when R-111-P was initiated, we had two years, I think, at least of conferences involving putting that thing together. Six, seven years later you're before us here saying we've got some major problems with R-111-P.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, first of

all, it's a fundamental rule that without a case in controversy, you can't contest a rule. I have never had a case in controversy to contest this until now.

Furthermore, with respect to the issue of the Commission making a rule, I am not aware of anywhere where it's written that rules cannot be changed. In fact, I think that's totally opposite of what the law is.

And what was thought relevant in 1986 and 87 and early 88, things have changed, Mr.

LeMay. And I think that's the reason that we now have a new controversy and we now need to rethink.

I'm not trying to indict and say what was done by these people was wrong on the basis of the facts they knew at the time. I think that quite possibly maybe they didn't look at all the evidence, and that's what we're asking for in looking at the new rules is a chance to present new and additional evidence based on changed circumstances.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, if I might interrupt. This is exactly what I'm going through this little exercise with this morning is

that we're already getting off track.

Mr. Bruce, did you have a comment before I say anything?

MR. BRUCE: One thing. Getting back to the original question, Mr. Chairman, is do we have to take evidence today? And I think regarding the existence of an LMR upon the date that Yates filed its applications, you said you wondered if it was a factual determination or legal determination as to the effective date of the LMR. And that was considered by the Hearing Examiner. I don't think it was brought out.

And even though Mr. Carroll made a motion to incorporate the testimony from the prior hearing, whether it's that hearing or even today, I don't think that hearing would be on the record because what we did is we went into a hearing off the record with the Hearing Examiner, Mr. Stovall, and all of the attorneys in the room and questioned Ernie Zaebo of the State Land Office regarding the data on the LMR, the application letters, et cetera, because under the current rule, of course, the oil and gas operators weren't entitled to look at that information.

So although I think the Hearing 1 2 Examiner made a ruling on the record or at least a verbal ruling, there was no evidence in the 3 I think Mr. Stovall would agree with record. that. 5 6 MR. STOVALL: I would concur. What I 7 would suggest we do, Mr. Chairman, to move this 8 thing forward is if you address the issue right 9 now of whether an exception to R-111-P can be 10 granted under the existing R-111-P, that will 11 determine whether or not there will be an 12 evidentiary hearing in 10448 and 10449. 13 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Were those the ones 14 that deal with the buffer zone then? 15 MR. STOVALL: Those are ones in the 16 buffer zone. 17 MR. CARROLL: No. Do I have those 18 MR. STOVALL: 19 backwards? You do, Mr. Stovall. 20 MR. CARROLL: 21 MR. STOVALL: Okay. I'm sorry. 22 and 10447 are the ones I mean. Those are the ones in the buffer zone which were denied. 23 24 you determine that the Commission does not have 25 the authority to grant an exception to the

provisions with respect to the drilling in an LMR and a buffer zone, then those cases are dispensed with. And the only question that is before the Commission is whether or not the applications in 10448 or 10449 are for wells within or outside a buffer zone.

And I agree that -- there actually was no testimony at the Examiner Hearing, and there was an off-the-record discussion with Mr. Zaebo and that becomes your only issue in those cases is are they in, on or out of an LMR as of an effective time which you have to determine.

That narrows the evidentiary issues significantly. If you determine that the Commission has the authority to grant an exception to R-111-P to allow the drilling of a well within an LMR, then that ruling is unnecessary or that ruling if you determine that those wells, 10448 and 10449, are in a buffer zone or in an LMR, then you look at it as an exception to R-111-P and you've also got 10446 and 10447 open as an exception.

So I think the preliminary determination that the Commission needs to make to focus this argument on is does it have the

authority to grant an exception to the
no-drilling provisions in an LMR under Order
R-111-P. And I think it can be focused directly
on that issue right now.

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- Then you'll know where you're going to go for the rest of this day and for the next hearing. And all the other things about bringing things in about what's wrong with R-111-P under today's world don't matter. That's my recommendation to the Commission.
- CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Now, that addresses the 10446, 10447. What about the other two where we're considering the validity of an LMR? That's separate, isn't it?
- MR. STOVALL: Let's deal with that next. That's my recommendation.
- 17 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: We're just
 18 concentrating now on 10446 --
- MR. STOVALL: We're concentrating on the exception because those could be exception cases as well. Commissioner Carlson has a question.
 - COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Mr. High a few minutes ago said that he didn't agree with your summation of the legal arguments before this

Commission. Before we decide what we're going to get into, maybe we ought to hear what Mr. High --

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Carlson, that's what I'm suggesting is that, Commission Carlson, is that we do that. What I was trying to do was summarize where we ended up, not how we got there. I would agree with Mr. High that I didn't state his position. I'd like him to do that.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: I understand positions. If there's a legal case before this Commission that maybe Mr. High sees that you don't, maybe we ought to hear that now, at least the issue, a statement of the issues, not necessarily your position.

MR. HIGH: I would be more than glad to because I do think Mr. Stovall has seriously misstated the issue before this Commission. The issue is not whether something occurred first or second. The issue is: Will the approval of these APDs result in the undue waste of commercial potash? That's the issue.

It doesn't make any difference who got there first. If this Commission approves the drilling of these wells, will it or will it not result in the waste of potash?

MR. STOVALL: Mr. High, could I ask you a question to clarify again based upon my recommendation to the Commission procedurally? Would you agree that the threshold issue is the exception issue, whether the Commission can even issue an exception? And that takes cares of two applications potentially?

MR. HIGH: I do agree that is an issue,

MR. STOVALL: And my recommendation to the Commission is that be the first issue that's discussed. I agree that yours are -- if an exception is allowed, that certainly is a factor, and then if it's not allowed, it is also a factor in the granting of the applications in the other two cases.

MR. HIGH: Okay. I wouldn't dispute those being issues. I just don't think it's accurate to try to state the issues in terms of time because if the only issue is who got there first, then we don't need this Commission. We can just have someone measure who got there first.

I just think the timing aspect is being overstated from a legal standpoint. Does that

1	respond to your question, Mr. Carlson?
2	COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Yes. Thank you.
3	MR. STOVALL: Again, I renew my
4	recommendation to consider whether you have the
5	authority to grant an exception as the
6	preliminary issue and then move forward.
7	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Is there anything else
8	that counsel would like to say in regard to that
9	issue before we make a decision on it?
10	MR. CARROLL: I would agree with Mr.
11	Stovall. I think this is an appropriate place to
1 2	get started.
13	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Mr. Kellahin?
14	MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, I concur
15	that Mr. Stovall has correctly phrased the
16	threshold issue. It is whether or not you have
17	authority to grant exceptions in the buffer
18	area. And once you decide, that issue, we can go
19	on to the next series of issues.
20	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Well, I would suggest
21	at this point we hear some testimony or legal
22	opinions on that particular issue.
23	MR. STOVALL: It's a legal issue. It's
2 4	a legal argument as to what R-111-P provides.
25	Mr. Carroll is the proponent of granting an

exception, so I think he has the burden of going forward.

3 MR. CARROLL: I'm prepared to lead 4 off.

Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, it is Yates Petroleum's position that the simple, plain, and unavoidable answer to that question is yes, this Commission has the authority to grant exceptions to R-111-P. That answer is derived from looking at the statutes, the rules of this Commission that are in effect, and Order R-111-P itself, and even case law of the State of New Mexico.

Let me go through those items and explain to you why I say they support the answer of yes. You have not only the right but the duty and the obligation where necessary and appropriate to make exceptions.

Turning first to the statutory law, New Mexico statutes, I would direct your attention to Section 70-2-6(A), New Mexico Statutes

Annotated: "The Division and concurrently the Commission," as you are well aware, "shall have and is hereby given jurisdiction and authority over all matters relating to the conservation of

oil and gas and the prevention of waste of potash as a result of oil and gas operations in this state. It shall have jurisdiction, authority, and control of all persons, matters, or things necessary or proper to enforce effectively the provisions of this act or any other law of the state."

I would suggest in order to carry out that mandate you have to be able to grant exceptions to any rules which you pass or orders that you make.

Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1978, "Drilling or producing operations for oil or gas within any area containing commercial deposits of potash where such operations would have the effect unduly to reduce the total quantity of such commercial deposits of potash which may reasonably be recovered in commercial quantities or where such operations would interfere unduly with the orderly commercial development of such potash deposits."

That is the definition of waste. And I apologize for not reading the first part. That's what Section 70-2-3(F) is, is a definition of

waste. And that waste is drilling or producing operations which will unduly reduce these commercial deposits which may reasonably be obtained or mined through commercial operations.

Now, when you turn to Section 70-2-3(B) 16 and 17, this is the statute that gives special, direct, and unequivocal direction to the Commission. 16 says that the Commission shall determine the limits of any area containing commercial potash deposits and from time to time redetermine the limits. This Commission cannot follow that mandate unless it does in fact have the authority to grant exceptions to R-111-P.

"The Commission is to regulate and where necessary prohibit drilling or producing operations for oil or gas within any area containing commercial deposits of potash where the operation would have the effect unduly to reduce the total quantity of commercial deposits of potash which may reasonably be recovered in commercial quantities or where the operations would interfere unduly with the orderly commercial development of potash deposits."

And lastly, Section 70-2-11(A) in more

general terms states that this Commission, "The Division," and of course the Commission, "is hereby empowered and it is its duty to prevent waste prohibited by this act and to protect correlative rights as in this act provided. To that end the Division is empowered to make and enforce rules, regulations, and orders and to do whatever may be reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose of this act whether or not indicated or specified in any section hereof."

There is no way you can get around the direct, literal meaning of that provision that this Commission must have not only the right, but the duty and the obligation, where the evidence dictates or demands that you grant exceptions to any order or rule that you have created.

Now, let's turn to Order R-111-P -no. Before we go to that, let's just look
generally at the rules and regulations of the
Commission itself. I direct your attention to
Rule 1 of the Commission rules. "The following
general rules of statewide application have been
adopted by the Oil Conservation Division of the
New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources
Department to conserve the natural resources of

the State of New Mexico, to prevent waste, to protect correlative rights of all owners of crude oil and natural gas and to protect freshwaters. Special rules, regulations, and orders have been and will be issued when required and shall prevail against general rules, regulations, and orders if in conflict therewith. However, whenever these general rules do not conflict with special rules heretofore or hereafter adopted, these general rules shall apply.

"(B) The Division may grant exceptions to these rules after notice and hearing when the granting of such exceptions will not result in waste but will protect correlative rights or prevent undue hardship."

Rule 2. "The Division, its agents, and employees are charged with the duty and obligation of enforcing all rules and statutes," statutes, mind you, "of the State of New Mexico relating to the conservation of oil and gas including the related protection of freshwaters."

Commission, this Commission has always, and the Division, recognized no matter what order it issues, no matter what rules it issues, it has not only the right, but the obligation where the

evidence dictates to grant exceptions.

Now, let's turn to rule -- order,

excuse me, R-111-P. Let's look at the language.

Findings. This Commission made a number of

findings. First of all, in Finding No. 10, the

Commission specifically reminded the participants

and whoever reads this order that it was

cognizant of the statutes I read you a moment ago.

It says, "The Oil and Gas Act,

70-2-3(F)," and that's the definition of waste

that I just read to you, "declares as waste," and

it recites the very same definition that I just

read to you and said that this Commission must in

order to enforce that, must have the power to

amend its rules.

Finding No. 11, the Commission says,

"The Oil and Gas Act in 70-2-12(B)17," again,

that's the same act and the obligation I just

read to you, in Order R-111 the Commission made

it clear that we're following the statutes.

Finding No. 12, a very key finding,

"The report of the work committee presents a

reasonable process for determining where wells

for oil and gas would cause waste of potash. And

the pertinent portions of said report should be contained in the order as a reasonable process for prohibiting oil and gas drilling in such areas," and here is the key language, "in the absence," this is a reasonable process, ladies and gentlemen, "in the absence of substantial evidence that waste of potash as described by the statute would not result."

That finding can have no meaning whatsoever unless this Commission has got the right to hear evidence and consider exceptions. This Commission has already answered the question that you've asked us. It's in R-111-P.

But that's not the only place that the Commission spoke to this question. Finding 20.

"The Commission cannot abdicate its discretion to consider applications to drill as exceptions." This Commission, when it created R-111-P, not only did it address the issue, but it used the same terminology, "exceptions." And it said, "We cannot abdicate our discretion to grant exceptions to its rules and orders, but in the interest of preventing waste of potash should deny any application to drill in commercial potash areas as recommended in the work committee

report unless," key word, "unless a clear demonstration is made that the commercial potash will not be wasted unduly as a result of the drilling of the well."

There is no way that an applicant can put on evidence to make a clear demonstration unless you consider exceptions to the rule. The only way this Commission can say we can't grant exceptions to Rule R-111-P is to ignore all of these findings that I've just recited to you.

But that's not all. Let's go further into this order. Let's look at part C of the order, C(2) in particular. And this is entitled, C is entitled, "Drilling in the Potash Area." Subparagraph 2: "No wells shall be drilled for oil or gas at a location which, in the opinion of the Division or its duly authorized representative, would result in undue waste of potash deposits or constitute a hazard to or interfere unduly with the mining of potash deposits."

And then it says, "No mining operations shall be conducted in the potash area that would in the opinion of the Division or its duly authorized representative constitute a hazard to

oil or gas production or that would unreasonably interfere with the orderly development and production of any oil or gas pool."

The only way that you can say that this Commission cannot grant exceptions is to ignore that last language. A mining operation, the designation of an LMR in this particular case is unreasonably interfering with the development of an oil and gas pool. Not something that is hypothesized, but several actual oil and gas pools, Delaware oil, out there in this potash area.

We have made applications to drill wells that are extensions of a known pool. The potash industry is saying no exceptions should be granted; therefore, Yates Petroleum does not get to drill; they're interfered with. Again, Commissioners, the rule itself says you've got an obligation and a right to consider exceptions or you can't carry out the language of the rule.

(C) subparagraph 3. "Upon discovery of oil or gas in the potash area, the Oil Conservation Division may promulgate pool rules for the affected area after due notice and hearing in order to address conditions not fully

covered by these rules in the general rules."

Again the Commission, when it was writing this rule, realized that there may be situations that could not be covered by R-111-P, and the Commission reserved the power, if there was any doubt before that it had it, to make new rules or amend its rules.

And I must say, it's a given, it's common sense that tells us if the Commission has a right to make rules, it's got the corollary right to change the rules it's already made.

The last point that I would like to point out, and this is an argument with respect to -- that we will also be making in our challenge against R-111-P. It is that if the Commission takes the position that it cannot amend or grant exceptions to Order R-111-P, then it is saying it cannot determine when and where waste will occur.

It is saying that, as part 16 of the statute said, that you will determine where the commercial areas or redetermine when necessary, if you can't grant exception, it's saying that you've delegated or given up the right to redetermine where commercial potash is.

And what that in effect does is that you have unlawfully delegated the power to determine what waste is to someone else, whether you call it the industry in our agreement or the potash industry or what.

And, Commissioners, the courts of the state of New Mexico have been addressed with a very similar situation, and they have held that this is an unlawful delegation when you do this and abdicate these powers.

In the case of <u>Kerr-McGee Corp v. New Mexico Equipment</u> -- excuse me, <u>New Mexico Environment Improvement Board</u>, Court of Appeals case, found at 97 New Mexico 88, 637 Pacific Reporter 38, the facts here, briefly, was that by statute the Environmental Improvement Board was given the mandate, like you are, to go out and regulate the handling of waste products from mining of uranium and so forth.

The statute said you shall make regulations, govern this area, but you shall do it upon the advice and consent of a specialized council, which council was made up of scientific personnel, experts. The board were laypeople with respect to mining and the problems of

uranium and the waste and what have you.

What happened, as the EIB and this council got together, they entered into an agreement which interpreted the legislative mandate. And then the EIB with counsel from the EID promulgated rules. Kerr-McGee objected to this and took it to the courts.

Let me quote just a few provisions of the statute because the language is very apropos, excuse me, from the case. The Court recited that the council did not give its advice and consent to the EIB. And the EID seeks to avoid advice and consent by way of a memorandum agreement between the EIB and the council.

"All that we find in this agreement is that the council cannot veto EID's adoption of radiation protection regulations and that this council will advise and make suggestions to EID staff to drafting regulations. And after a public hearing, EIB shall take actions the EIB feel is appropriate within the scope of the law." This agreement and the interpretation of Section 74-3-5(A), which is the section that gave the mandate, when exercised is a violation of law.

"EID had no duty or authority by law to

prepare the regulations for EIB. We can only assume that EIB impermissibly delegated its authority to the director of EID to perform its work in preparation of the public hearing. It would have been just as objectionable if EIB had delegated its work to the companies to prepare the regulations and then come before the board at a public hearing to defend themselves."

By delegating the authority without the right to contest, look at, and determine the validity of this LMR, this Commission has done just what the court was talking about. This would be just as bad if this board had delegated to the companies, which is exactly what's going on here.

Lastly, it said, "Administrative bodies and officers cannot delegate power, authority, and functions under which the law may be exercised only by them which are quasi-judicial in character or which requires the exercise of judgment."

Commissioners, that's hornbook law, and that's the dilemma. If you give any other answer to the question posed by this that we're addressing right now, if you give any other

answer that this Commission other than it does have the authority and the obligation to grant exceptions, it's a violation of law. It's an unlawful delegation of power. You're not exercising the mandates of the statutes which I read to you. And we already know how the courts are going to rule on this.

Basically, then, that's our position:
One, the statutes say you have the right to grant exceptions. And this Commission has always recognized that. It's found in its general rules and time after time after time, in references in the very order we're talking about, this Commission reminded everybody, the applicants and the world, that it had a right and a duty and it would not abdicate its obligation to grant exceptions and to take evidence. Thank you.

MR. HIGH: I'll be much more brief.

This issue apparently is a carryover from the same arguments that were made before the Hearing Examiner in this case. I argued in that case that the Hearing Examiner did not have the authority to create an exception to R-111-P, and I still maintain that position. That Hearing Examiner is to apply the orders issued by this

Commission.

I don't dispute for one minute that this Commission has the authority, the legal authority to grant exceptions, to reverse, to change, to readopt, to reissue, or do anything it wants to to orders it has previously issued. I think by law you have right. And I don't question that for one moment, and I never have.

So if we're addressing the purely legal point of whether or not this Commission has the legal authority to grant an exception to a prior order, I don't doubt for one minute that it does have that legal authority. I don't question that. But I do question whether or not that's what the issue is before the OCC in this case.

The applications that were filed in this case did not even seek an exception to R-111-P. If you look at the applications filed in 10446 and 10447, they both state in paragraph 4, "Said location is in compliance with Order No. R-111-P, paragraph G-3(d) and upon information and belief is not located within any life of mine reserve or buffer zone as presently designated with the State Land Office. The permitting of such well will not result in undue waste of

potash deposits or constitute a hazard to or interfere unduly with mining of potash deposits."

These applications were filed claiming that the well locations were not within a buffer zone or an LMR. They were not filed seeking an exception to R-111-P. So I don't think that is even the issue before the OCC.

Now, whether or not it should be an issue, I suppose we leave for another day. But if we're not going to change R-111-P in the process of addressing these four cases, then the exception should not be granted in this case because the Commission has already decided in R-111-P in paragraph G-E(3) that an APD will not be approved, and this is on page 11 of the R-111-P under subparagraph E(3).

It says very clearly, "Any application to drill in the LMR area including buffer zones may be approved only by mutual agreement of lessor and lessees of both potash and oil and gas interests." That's what the OCC has already held. These APDs don't have the consent of the potash lessees.

And there not being an application on file in any of these cases for an exception to

R-111-P, then these two wells should be summarily dismissed just like they were before the Hearing Examiner. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Have we got some more testimony or legal argument?

MR. CARROLL: I would like to make just a short response.

MR. STOVALL: Perhaps Mr. Bruce or Mr. Kellahin might want to go.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Sure.

MR. BRUCE: Mr. Chairman, Mr. High's statement of the issue is whether waste of potash will occur. Unfortunately looking at it from his standpoint, his statement of the issue, number one, presumes that waste will occur, and I don't think there should be any such presumption.

And, number two, it really gives absolutely no mechanism to determine whether undue waste of potash will occur, because under his position, the potash company is the sole determiner of LMRs, et cetera. And that is, from my perspective, the sticking point.

I was here five or six years ago taking place in the hearings on Rule R-111-P. I was representing Exxon. And, as a matter of fact,

1 Mr. Kellahin and I were on opposite sides of this 2 issue.

But Exxon was opposed to what has become R-111-P specifically because there would be no chance for an oil and gas operator to determine the designation of an LMR. And at that time we thought it would lead to what is occurring here today.

I really don't have anything other than that. We would second -- Pogo Producing Company's behalf, second Yates' argument. And we believe that it's inherent in the authority of the Commission under its statutes and its regulations to grant exceptions where necessary and to make a determination of whether waste will occur. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Mr. Kellahin.

MR. KELLAHIN: I'll speak from here,
Mr. Chairman. Small footnote, Mr. Chairman.
When we worked with Mr. Lyon and others on behalf
of the industry in cooperation with Mr. High on
the R-111-P, it's my recollection that we were
intending to create a mechanism that would be
successful for both industries. I think it
largely has been. This is the first one of

material dispute I'm aware of.

The Commission does have the authority. We intended to preserve the authority for the Commission to grant exceptions. You need to deal with the issue that these counsel have framed as to whether or not these applications are in fact applications for exemptions. If they are so characterized, then you have the authority to hear them.

We intended to keep that process in R-111-P, and I think it's there. What we intended to do, however, is to acknowledge that within the declared LMRs that there was a presumption that those potash resources within an LMR did represent known commercial potash that was at risk.

To acknowledge that factual information, we accepted and increased the burden of proof on the oil and gas operators so that when they sought exemptions in an LMR or a buffer area, the standard of proof was increased to clear demonstrations that the activity of oil and gas within an LMR or a buffer area would not unduly waste potash.

We thought about the due process

problems, and we recognized it within the context of the order. I think you have the process to address exemptions within that context. We don't think that there has been an improper delegation of authority by this Commission to anyone else, either industries, with regards to the mechanisms in place under that order.

So I will concur with both counsel that there is an exemption process intended in this order. You have the authority to act on it if you decide these applications are in fact exemption applications.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Someone else have something to say? Mr. High?

MR. HIGH: I would like to respond, if I may, Mr. Chairman, very briefly to Mr. Bruce's comments about my presumption of waste, and I won't repeat everything Mr. Kellahin said.

But in issuing R-111-P, this Commission has already decided that drilling of oil and gas wells in those areas designated as LMRs and buffer zones will constitute undue waste under state law. That decision has already been made.

Now, and I agree, an exception can be made, but the applications filed in this case are

not part of those exceptions. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Mr. Carroll.

MR. CARROLL: With respect to that issue, I think Mr. High is not being fair. The application that was filed in these two cases where the denial was given stated that upon information and belief these wells are not within an LMR and buffer zone.

Mr. High is using the rule unfairly here. They don't tell us where an LMR is and where a buffer zone is. We don't have that information when we filed an application. We filed it on the basis of what we knew. And the only thing we knew is that there wasn't one and that this should be properly considered as it was written.

At the hearing, the Division hearing, we made a motion to amend because we were then informed for the first time officially that New Mexico Potash had just prior or about the same time, within a day or two before these applications were filed, but considerable time after we had made application to drill and gave them notice, had filed a change in the LMR.

And again, that information is

privileged under R-111-P, and we had no notice.

We asked to amend our application to cover that situation at the time. So this is an issue. Not as Mr. High -- Mr. High wants to say, "Well, Mr. Carroll is right, but we've got you because of a procedural question. You don't have an application here to fight that." That's not correct.

We filed that application on the basis of the only information we had. We learned differently at the Division. We brought that to the attention, and it was made quite clear that if in fact that's the case, then this has to be an exception case. But until we got that information, we couldn't ask for an exception.

So, please, I never considered that as a problem because it shouldn't be because we've already discussed it. And the way the system is set up, we're caught behind the eight ball, and that should not be used against us to throw us out of this hearing, as Mr. High is suggesting.

We have an application, as best we could raise it and in the proper sequence based on the information available to us, we have contested this on the basis of granting an

exception. And that's what I understand that we're here for.

And I thought the Commission understood it by the phrasing because they understood that we were here asking an exception and the Commission wanted to know from us: Do we have a right based on that request for an exception?

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman, if I might address that before Mr. High gets up again. Just to clarify so the Commission is fully aware of it, my understanding is that there are two LMRs which are in question.

One is an LMR which has been in existence for some time to the north of Section 2 where the wells are drilled. I believe it ends right about Section 2. And the wells in 10446 and 7 would be in the buffer zone for that LMR. The other one, the one Mr. Carroll referred to, is the LMR that was filed about the time these cases were docketed for hearing.

But Mr. Carroll is right that the oil and gas operators do not have access to the LMR maps. They can't see them when they ask for them. They simply have to call up and find out if there is an LMR and have to rely on that

1 information.

My recommendation to you is that whether or not they have characterized it as an exception to an LMR rule or in their initial filings said we don't think we're in one is not determinative of your decision.

I think that they have provided sufficient notice and stated their objective clearly enough that you can -- you don't dispense with the case by simply saying they didn't ask for an exception so we're not going to give them one.

MR. HIGH: Excuse me, Mr. Stovall.

Before you reach a decision, may I respond?

MR. STOVALL: I'm making a recommendation, and now I'd like you to respond based on that, Mr. High.

MR. HIGH: I'd like to respond before you reach a conclusion to what Mr. Carroll said because I can assure you it's not accurate.

Yates Petroleum has known since day one that these two wells that we're talking about in 10446 and 10447 were within a buffer zone.

The LMR that they are within the buffer zone of has been in existence since this order

was issued in 1988. It's been there since day one. They could have found out from the BLM or the State Land Office that these two wells were in a long existing LMR.

It's the other two wells, Mr. Stovall, that are in dispute with respect to the extension of the LMR, not these two. These two wells are in the buffer zone of the very first LMR map ever filed by New Mexico Potash.

So Mr. Carroll's client has known since day one, and that's why we initially objected to these, that they're within the buffer zone of an existing LMR. They've known that since day one.

So if they had wanted to file an application for an exception, they could have done so because the information on whether they were or were not in a buffer zone was clearly available.

The reason they didn't file for an exception is exactly what Mr. Carroll has been arguing all along including this morning. He wants to argue that the ore in the LMR of which these wells are in the buffer zone of shouldn't be within our LMR.

That's why he wants the core hole

data. That's why he wants to attack it. He wants to show that what we think is commercial grade ore is not commercial grade ore. That's why he filed the application the way he did, not because he didn't know about the buffer zone, not with respect to these two wells. Thank you.

MR. STOVALL: That doesn't change my recommendation to the Commission that the exact wording of the application is not sufficient to get this case before the Commission.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Additional arguments concerning this legal issue of whether the Commission has the authority to grant an exception to a well in the buffer zone?

Is it appropriate that we ask questions of the various lawyers or not? We take this thing under consideration without asking questions?

MR. STOVALL: Absolutely. You have every right to ask them questions if you have some concerns.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I'll start with Commissioner Carlson. Do you have some questions you would like to ask?

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Yes, I'm sure I

do. 1 2 First of all, do we have a factual issue here on whether Yates knew or should have 3 known the existence of the LMR at the time the locations were filed? 5 MR. HIGH: I don't think we do, 6 7 Commissioner. The LMR in this particular section has been on file since R-111 was adopted. 8 It was 9 included in the first LMR map filed after the 10 adoption of R-111-P. That is the buffer zone. The buffer zone to that initial LMR has been in 11 12 place since that time. 13 There's no reason why Yates couldn't have found out from the State Land Office or the 14 15 BLM: Where is the buffer zone here? 16 MR. CARLSON: Was that public 17 information? 18 MR. HIGH: Yes, sir, that is public information. 19 All they have to do is call up and 20 say I want to drill at this particular spot. 21 I do that? Is it in an LMR or a buffer zone? 22 They will say yes, it is in a buffer zone, or no, 23 it's not.

Right.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON:

that's different. Calling and giving your

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1 location is different than giving a map of the
2 LMR; isn't that correct?

MR. HIGH: That's correct. They cannot get a map of the LMR. That is proprietary and confidential information. They can't get a map of the LMR. But they can be told whether or not a particular location is within an LMR or a buffer zone.

The conclusion is public information. The underlying data is not.

MR. CARROLL: If I may respond to that same question, I agree limitedly with Mr. High. It is not a factual determination for this Commission in order to reach the question that they've posed: Does the Commission have the authority to grant exception? The timing and the knowledge just does not because -- and the reason for that is the very statement that Mr. Stovall gave.

Mr. High is trying to say,

Commissioners, you can't hear Yates' applications
because of a procedural glitch. They didn't give
us notice and put the proper word in there, in
the language of their application.

Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Stovall has

suggested to you that notice is the only 1 2 requirement. The Division Examiner knew very well what was going on at the Division hearing. 3 We moved to amend, and this issue was discussed. 5 This is not a procedural question, as Mr. High would like to bounce us out of here on. No facts 6 7 are needed to determine that. 8 The only issue is notice. Was this 9 issue adequately addressed to the Commission? 10 How it got adequately addressed is really 11 immaterial. But just was it finally given? And 12 that question was addressed at the Division 13 hearing. We amended orally, and we then proceeded on that basis. 14 And that's all that really needs to be 15 16 considered by the Commission today. 17 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Do you have any

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Yes.

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others?

Mr. Carroll, aren't you really arguing two different things: One, you're saying that this Commission can grant an exception under existing statutes and R-111; and second, that R-111 is an unconstitutional delegation of authority anyway and, therefore, it's an attack

on R-111? Is that fair to say?

MR. CARROLL: It is fair to say, and that was the reason that I addressed myself and have been asking for consolidation of these cases, because they are inextricably entwined.

But I can and do, in deference to the recommendations given by Mr. Stovall, here's the dilemma I pose for the Commission. If the Commission answers this question in the affirmative, they have in effect skirted my argument about the constitutionality, at least for the time being.

If they say, no, we don't have the power, then I think you have fallen into the trap of what I speak and the problem with Order R-111-P, among others.

That's how I see the problem. And that's why I say it's inextricably intertwined. But at least for the limited issues that I see Mr. Stovall delineating for the Commission, you can -- I can see appropriate legal argument to avoid that decision about constitutionality, at least for the time being, if you say yes, the Commission has the right to grant exception.

And so I can, you know, while I would

like to see both issues addressed because I'm
somewhere we're going to cross that threshold, I
cannot honestly, in all honesty, disagree with
the very narrow analysis that Mr. Stovall has
been -- I know he's not speaking for the
Commission, but he's been recommending, as he

sees it.

And so that's -- I hope I'm explaining -- I think you understand quite frankly the dilemma that I see forming up here.

And I don't want to say -- there is a narrow line here, and we have to be very careful. And I think Mr. Stovall has described a very narrow walkway here for us. But I warn that if we ever get off that walkway, then you fall into the areas of my concern.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: But wouldn't you agree that this Commission has to follow its own regulations? I mean, when it doesn't like a particular regulation, it just can't amend it without notice and hearing that it's going to amend R-111-P.

MR. CARROLL: That's very correct. But in this particular case, one of the rules of the Commission is we grant exceptions. And Rule 111

says if you can come in and show that there won't be an undue waste of commercial potash, then you get it. You get to drill. And that's all I'm saying, is that we're entitled to raise this evidence.

What Mr. High's interpretation of this act is doing is saying you forever and never get to challenge it. Once we in our dark, back rooms designate an LMR, nobody gets to look at it.

MR. HIGH: May I say, Commissioners, that's exactly what I said a minute ago. That's what Mr. Carroll really wants to do, is to argue that we should not have designated this area as an LMR; therefore, the buffer zone shouldn't be where it is. That's exactly his argument.

He's not arguing for an exception to drilling a buffer zone. Instead he's arguing that we improperly designated an area as LMR and created a buffer zone which shouldn't be. That's the thrust of his argument. That's the point I wanted to make a minute ago. And I'm glad to see that he finally conceded that.

MR. CARROLL: Well, I disagree with Mr. High. I did not concede it, and he's totally misconstruing what I said.

Finding 20 of the order says that there will be no application to be granted unless, unless a clear demonstration is made that commercial potash will not be wasted unduly as a result of drilling a well.

That, Commissioners, is all I'm asking to do, is put on evidence that there will be no undue waste of commercial potash by the drilling of these two wells.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: How do you reconcile that Finding 20 with the language on, I guess it's G-E(3) on page 11, which says that "Application to drill in the LMR area including buffer zones may be approved only by mutual agreement of lessor and lessees of both potash and oil and gas interests?"

MR. CARROLL: 20 reconciles it, Mr. Commissioner. It says, "The Commission cannot abdicate its discretion to consider applications to drill as exceptions." It cannot give up that right. These subsequent writings are bound by that point of rule.

And then it says and orders, "but in the interest of preventing waste of potash, should deny any application to drill in

commercial areas is recommended." That's what that rule says. It should be denied.

And the rule says yes, R-111-P says, yes, it should be denied unless we come in and show that there's not going to be an undue waste of commercial potash.

The Commission reconciled that, Mr.

Carlson. You know, that's my best argument. The

Commission thought about it. That's why it's in

the findings, I think, and because it crops up so

many times throughout this order, as I recited to

you, this Commission.

And here's the problem. Mr. High has got up here in our Division hearing and said this is the interpretation of R-111-P. His interpretation is correct, is unconstitutional, andd is all the things I say is wrong.

See, I don't know which side to get on. If we accept the rule as I say it is, then maybe we don't have the constitutional problems. But if we accept the rule as he says it is, we really do have a delegation of unlegislative power and unconstitutional problems.

That's the dilemma: Whose interpretation of R-111-P are we going to take?

1	You haven't told me yet. That's what this
2	question is. When I find out the answer, then
3	I'm going to know what track I'm going to be on.
4	But I pose for you the dilemma, and
5	that's what I was talking about. If you answer
6	it yes, you've skirted the problems, as Mr.
7	Stovall says. If you answer it no, then you've
8	fallen into the trap I feel is posed for us.
9	That's my point.
10	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Commissioner Weiss?
11	COMMISSIONER WEISS: I've got a simple
1 2	question. Is there a potash mine there?
13	MR. HIGH: Yes, sir, there is.
14	COMMISSIONER WEISS: Is it where these
15	wells are going to be drilled?
16	MR. HIGH: They are part of a potash
17	mine, yes, sir.
18	COMMISSIONER WEISS: A potash mine, as
19	I recollect, has got elevators and such and
20	miners and all that?
2 1	MR. HIGH: These wells will be within
22	the deposits owned by an operating potash mine.
23	The wells will not be literally down through the
24	tunnels or underground workings of the mine. I'm
25	not sure what you're asking.

1 COMMISSIONER WEISS: That's what I'm 2 talking about.

MR. HIGH: No. These proposed wells will not pierce, so to speak, the underground workings of the mine, at least not now. But they will be in the life of mine reserves -- I'm sorry, the buffer zones to the life of mine reserves of an operating potash mine. That they will.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Weiss, I would direct your attention, to truly satisfy that question, the potash mines are required to file with the OCD. And I know within the bowels up here is an actual map of the open mine workings. And you'll see that they're several miles from Section 2.

And I can only tell you in deference to this, that the potash representatives -- and we've been having meetings -- and back in January the potash representatives of New Mexico Potash told our people that they had no immediate plans to ever mine down there in Section 2.

Now, I know Mr. High is going to say that that can change. But there are no plans. The mine workings are several miles from there. And that's one of our contentions. And that's

what we're asking to prove, the opportunity to prove, is those are not, one, commercial deposits and, two, that they are not even reasonably foreseeably minable, and we won't waste them if we do drill.

I'm sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt.

MR. HIGH: Again, Commissioner, Mr. Carroll has again identified the issue. He wants to prove that our LMR does not contain commercial grade potash, nothing to do with the buffer zones.

COMMISSIONER WEISS: How come you haven't dug it out after four years?

MR. HIGH: You can't mine all your reserves in four years, Commissioner. A potash mine owns a lot of reserves, and it mines those reserves as the market demands in different areas. It's a continuous operation. But you own a lot more reserves than you can mine in four years.

I mean, our existence is not going to cease in four years. We're not like an oil well where you go in and pump it out and leave. We have a lot of reserves, and we will mine those reserves over the course of our life, which will

be anywhere from five years to one hundred years, 1 depending on which mine you're talking about. 2 We can't mine out all of our reserves 3 in four years. Thank you. 5 COMMISSIONER WEISS: MR. CARROLL: Mr. Weiss, I would also 6 like to offer this. The particular lease on this 7 Section 2 is some 20 years old. It's a held-by 8 9 production lease and was a group of a lot of leases that were scattered. There were a number 10 11 of sections held. 12 And until just shortly the lease just 13 to the north wasn't even owned by New Mexico 14 Potash, though I understand that they have now 15 bought the lease to the north of it. So, you know, I think that verifies 16 17 what their representative said. There were no 18 immediate plans. COMMISSIONER WEISS: No more. 19 Thank 20 you. 21 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Mr. Carroll, I would 22 just like you to address two questions, but in 23 this order.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: First, are you

MR. CARROLL: All right.

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granting that there is an LMR in place,

legitimate LMR in place, that you respect in

terms of being north of these two locations? Do

you accept that LMR?

MR. CARROLL: I think for the purposes of this argument and the way we've been structuring it legally, yes, I have to.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Okay. Then the second question is: The argument that Mr. High made that the OCC has already made the determination that drilling in an LMR or buffer zone will create waste by virtue of taking testimony at the initial hearing and arguing these points, what constitutes waste, that we already made that determination.

So by defining a buffer zone as an area that if you drill in it, you'll create waste, that we've in essence answered your argument.

MR. CARROLL: I think that the answer to that is that no, the Commission has stated that there is a reasonable process for determining whether or not there should drilling in an area. That's all this says.

It says, Finding 12, it says, "The report of the work committee presents a

reasonable process for determining where wells for oil and gas would cause waste of potash. And pertinent portions of said report should be contained in the order as a reasonable process for prohibiting the drilling of oil and gas in the absence of substantial evidence that waste of potash described in the statute would not result."

Now, that's what the Commission is saying. This is a reasonable process. But it's only a process. It's not a final determination. And that's why they say we're going to go along with that process unless, unless there is a clear demonstration, a clear demonstration that waste, as defined in our state statutes, will not occur.

The Commission said this is a process, but we recognize the right of an operator, oil and gas operator, to come in and make an exception to that process. And that's what we're here for.

We have a right because this is not a true finding. And remember, Mr. LeMay, I would also address this question, I mean, this dilemma to you: That if you say that this was a

determination of waste, then you have made an unlawful abdication of your legislative function as contained in the statutes that I read to you.

Only this Commission can determine when there is waste. And by designation of an LMR, that's defining where waste is going to occur. It's a process, Mr. LeMay, not a determination. And it's a process that will stand unless someone comes forward with substantial evidence to disprove it. That's how it works.

answered my question. By definition if you're saying waste occurrs if you drill in the buffer zone because evidence has been taken, this Commission, could they have the same authority to go back and say okay, we'll make a determination that the previous Commission was correct in its definition of buffer zone?

MR. CARROLL: Mr. LeMay, in its findings the Commission said no. That's not the interpretation. What you just asked me, "Isn't this true?" no, it's not true. The Commission did not make a finding that waste will occur.

The Commission made a finding that there is a process out here by which we will

determine whether oil and gas drilling will create waste, not that waste is automatically and forever foreclosed.

And the Commission said the reason we make this determination as to a process and not waste is because we cannot abdicate our duty to grant exceptions. The Commission answered the question for it.

The interpretation you're asking me,
"Isn't this true?" the Commission says we can't
ever make that determination because that would
be abdicating our legislative delegation or
mandate and that we're going to say that in the
absence of proof, in the absence of a dispute,
this is the process that will control.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Well, I need to get, because I'm not a lawyer, I need to get a little further. I hope I'm not getting outside the legal realm here. As a practical matter, if what you say is correct, you would ask this Commission to make a determination on every location that's available in the potash area, whether waste would occur, and take great amount of legal arguments and evidence on that because that's our responsibility.

And for every location, orthodox or unorthodox, which to my way of thinking is an unworkable, maybe legally correct, but really unworkable type process, I'm asking you whether the Commission in their defining of an LMR put that argument to rest by defining an LMR in a buffer zone and therefore defining waste in terms of those two definitions?

MR. CARROLL: My answer is twofold:

One, you do not put it to rest because you said
you didn't in the findings and in the order. The
second, if it is a contention that you put it to
rest, then you are running right into the trap
that I was posing with Mr. Carlson that you have
unlawfully delegated authority and you have set
up some constitutional attacks on the whole
process. That's the problem I pose for you.

If you accepted the interpretation of R-111-P, that I and the other companies here support, then you may have skirted those arguments.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: You're saying it's unlawful for us to define, as a Commission, define waste as drilling in a buffer zone after taking testimony as to what a buffer zone

constitutes and what an LMR constitutes, which is in the record?

MR. CARROLL: That's right. That's because in section -- the Statute 70-2-12(B)16, it says that the Commission has the following duties: "to determine the limits of any area containing commercial potash deposit," to determine the areas. What you've turned this over to is to the potash company to determine anywhere they want to.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Back up on that. I would argue with that, only to the sense that there is the BLM, the State Land Office, and other people involved in the LMR determination. So I don't think what you said is true.

MR. CARROLL: Well, Mr. LeMay, I am basing that on what Mr. High has argued. When he argued here before the Division, he frankly told us, I can give you the quotation, that the State Land Office, the BLM has no authority to dispute that.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Have you checked with the BLM and State Land Office to verify whether they have authority or not?

MR. CARROLL: Again, Mr. LeMay, that's

an issue up. If we accept the definitions -- and that's the problem I have here. If we accept the definition of Mr. High and the interpretations given, one thing happens: You accept what I say, you accept what the State Land Office says.

Yeah, they disagree. I know at least -- now, I'm not sure that the BLM disagrees because I quite frankly determine at this point where they're coming down.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I'm not what sure Mr. High said. This is a <u>de novo</u> hearing, so I'm going to bring up that point again.

If Mr. High made that statement, you're going to stand by that statement at this hearing, Mr. High?

MR. HIGH: Mr. Chairman, I did not make that statement. If you will look at the industry agreement, we even wrote into the industry agreement that any dispute between the potash lessee and the BLM is subject to a resolution procedure set forth in the code of federal regulations.

We set up a dispute mechanism in case the BLM tells us your LMR is not -- no, I didn't make the statement.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Whether you did or 1 not, I think, is maybe even irrelevant to what 2 3 we're considering today because this is de novo. And I think the Commissioners need to know the 5 process of an LMR determination. That's all. MR. HIGH: I do question whether or not 6 the State Land Office has the right to approve or 7 8 disapprove, but not BLM --9 MR. STOVALL: Mr. Chairman. 10 MR. HIGH: -- under R-111-P. 11 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Maybe we're getting 12 beyond our scope. Is that what you're 13 recommending? 14 MR. STOVALL: No. I think this is 15 perhaps an appropriate time for me to jump in and 16 tell you what I recommended to the Examiner because it goes directly on this point. 17 18 With respect to the granting of an 19 exception under Order R-111-P, I advised the 20 Examiner that he, as an Examiner at the Director 21 level, did not have the authority to grant an 22 exception. If there was any authority, it 23 resided with the Commission. 24 With respect to Order R-111-P, I think

my point initially, and I think Mr. Carroll is

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agreeing with it, is that in this proceeding, I think Commissioner Carlson raised that, we can't change the rule in this proceeding.

The advice I gave the Examiner at the Examiner Hearing was that we need to interpret and apply R-111-P in a manner in which it is constitutionally sound and defensive.

My concern, and I think Mr. Carroll has raised a very good point, and it's the point I raised at the Examiner Hearing, is that the way R-111-P works -- I'm going to state it practical, and, Mr. High, we'll give you a chance to jump in -- but the way R-111-P works is the potash company files a map with the appropriate mineral-owning authority, the BLM or State Land Office, and essentially they do nothing. In the most recent case, the Land Office raised some questions and requested some data from the mining company.

The impact of that is, from a constitutional standpoint and the issue that I'm concerned with in terms of making the current R-111-P a valid constitutional question, is that the impact of filing an R-111-P -- I mean, excuse me, an LMR under R-111-P is that the oil and gas

mineral interest owner is effectively denied their property without any opportunity to challenge that R-111-P because, as Mr. High describes the process and as I perceive it, the only person in the legal sense of being an entity that can even review or ask for a review of an LMR is the state or federal agency.

Therefore, the owner of an interest, which is affected and which is denied, is denied any opportunity whatsoever to challenge the basis upon which their property is taken.

Now, I would contend that there are two ways that that could be done. In a real world thing would be, one, is that there could be an adversarial process at the time an LMR is created at which those challenges could be made. And perhaps a second way is to deal with it on a individualized basis.

But my concern from the standpoint of making R-111-P as it exists as a constitutional rule is that the owner of a property interest has to have some opportunity to be heard on deprivation of that property interest.

Now, Mr. Carroll has couched it in terms of a delegation of authority, and I've

couched it kind of in terms of the taking of property.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Wasn't your purpose in trying to frame this is to get away from this argument you're just presenting right now; that we're getting into a larger argument here than we should in trying to find what this Commission is to decide today?

I grant you, that's got to be a big problem, and we're all cognizant of that problem. But in making our legal determination of the issue here, by just tackling that question, I think we're really getting into a --

MR. STOVALL: I make it in the context of a request for an exception to R-111-P, prohibition against drilling, in that I think that because the current rule does not allow any method for effective property interest owner to challenge an LMR, that possibly the only mechanism for that property owner to have at least a forum to present their interest in property rights is through an exception process.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: By granting that exception process, you're opening up the argument on whether R-111-P is a valid, defensible --

MR. STOVALL: No. What I'm suggesting 1 2 is that if you interpret it to allow an 3 exception, and it doesn't go to the issue of whether waste occurs, but it gives them then the 5 opportunity under the existing R-111-P to --CHAIRMAN LeMAY: 6 Try to make that 7 argument? 8 MR. STOVALL: -- try to make that 9 argument and discuss it. 10 Now, procedurally, Mr. Chairman, let me 11 suggest what I think you can do. I think you're 12 going to have to -- you're going to rule today, I assume? 13 14 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Well, I think we have to because in order for this thing to go on, I 15 16 think everyone here has to know where we're 17 going. 18 MR. STOVALL: Obviously you cannot go and meet in closed session. 19 20 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Can't we? 21 MR. STOVALL: I'm going to have to 22 advise you no. 23 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Can we speak in very 24 quiet terms up here, or does everyone have to hear it? 25

1 MR. STOVALL: What we can do, you may 2 or may not -- you can go off the record and have a discussion amongst the Commissioners with 3 instructions to the folks sitting out there to sit down and shut up, that you're not going to --6 it's now your deliberation session and you don't 7 have to hear their input anymore. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Let's get off the 9 record only to get away from the legal stuff. 10 Can we do that? 11 MR. STOVALL: Absolutely. 12 MR. CARROLL: Mr. LeMay, just before 13 you do --CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Sure. 14 Please, Mr. 15 Carroll, address the issue. 16 MR. CARROLL: I'm sorry. I made a 17 statement that Mr. High has made comments earlier 18 that he did not think the State Land Office had 19 the authority to approve or disapprove, and he 20 got up here and contradicted that statement. 21 All I want to do is that the 22 Commissioners have the transcript. There is a 23 dialogue that starts about on page 65 by Mr. 24 High, and on page 66 he flatly states, "The

function of the State Land Office is not to

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1	approve or disapprove. It is to receive the
2	information that we use in our judgment to
3	designate something an LMR and to see whether it
4	is consistent with the data it has."
5	And that's what I was referring to, and
6	I just wanted to clarify that.
7	MR. HIGH: I agree I said that. I
8	agree I said that.
9	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Good. Now, can we go
10	off the record for a minute and discuss this?
11	[A discussion was held off the record.]
12	[A recess was taken.]
13	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Let the record show
14	that we're back on the record and that we
15	conducted our deliberations in public and have
16	come to the following conclusions.
17	First of all, we will take a vote on
18	whether the Commission has the authority to grant
19	exceptions under their R-111-P rules.
20	Commissioner Weiss?
2 1	COMMISSIONER WEISS: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Commissioner Carlson?
23	COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Yes.
2 4	CHAIRMAN LEMAY: No.
25	Two to one, the Commission has the

1 authority to grant exceptions in the buffer zone. 2 MR. STOVALL: Within an LMR. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Within an LMR, yes. 3 The buffer zone --MR. STOVALL: -- is a part of it. 5 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Well, the buffer zones 6 are defined by LMRs. 7 8 MR. STOVALL: Right. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Next in our 9 10 deliberations it was suggested that these issues 11 will take place before the Examiner, exceptions 12 to the rule, like exceptions on unorthodox 13 locations, would be cases brought before the 14 Examiner. Do you agree with that? COMMISSIONER WEISS: 15 Yes. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Commissioner Carlson? 16 17 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Yes. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: And I do too. 18 So let 19 the record show that all three of us vote in the 20 affirmative that there will be exceptions. 21 Granted, however, the issue to exceptions will be, like exceptions to the unorthodox locations, 22 23 will be brought before Examiner Hearings. 24 Is there anything else concerning the 25 legal issues?

MR. STOVALL: Having opened that up, of course, that raises all the questions that are procedurally involved here.

I think, Mr. High, perhaps you can help me with this one. With respect to the southern two wells, the wells in the southwest quarter, I made the statement that timing might be an issue on that as to whether there was in fact an LMR in effect at the time those applications were filed, when the cases were docketed, and when the cases were heard and orders issued.

Your contention is that that's not critical; that that is a question of whether they are -- whether waste of potash would occur; is that correct?

MR. HIGH: Yes. There's nothing in the statutes in New Mexico that says you can waste potash just because someone gets there before the other one. It says you can't waste potash. So timing to me is not an issue. It's obviously one in which evidence will be offered. I don't think it is a critical issue that would resolve the matter.

MR. STOVALL: That would become as much a factual determination as a legal one that would

have to be made today. Is that what you're
suggesting?

MR. HIGH: That's correct.

MR. STOVALL: Mr. Carroll? That's the next threshold question, I think, the Commission would address if it's a legal question.

MR. HIGH: Could I comment on the Examiner part of this? If this is going back to the Examiner, I think that raises some other legal issues.

I don't think this is the type of a matter that's appropriate for the Examiner. The Examiner is bound by OCC orders. If this goes back to an Examiner now for a hearing on exceptions -- and I don't have any problem with the ruling on exceptions, as I said earlier.

But whatever the Hearing Examiner decides, we are entitled, either side, either Mr. Carroll or myself, is entitled to by statute to a hearing de novo back before this Commission to say that the hearing on exceptions to R-111-P will now be heard by a Hearing Examiner with the right of de novo back to this Comission, that's deciding nothing other than we are going to go through a whole lot of stuff for nothing.

The hearing before the Hearing Examiner will be an absolute waste of time.

address that, because that's come up with other issues? The fact that the Commission is charged with writing rules and regulations. The Commission is also charged with hearing de novo cases where we've had many applicants wanting to go directly to the Commission because there are cases -- I mean, they told us, "Hey, we're going to oppose that case; therefore, hear it at the Commission level." Don't screw around with the Examiner level is what they're saying.

I've had to deny that; otherwise, every contested case would come before the Commission.

And we really -- the Commission isn't staffed to meet as often as the Examiners are.

So the reason those things, even though they could be appealed to the Commission, start at the Examiner level is because of that procedure.

MR. HIGH: We've already been there once, Mr. LeMay. And if you now send us back there, that's not fair to our clients. It's not fair to Yates Petroleum, and it's not fair to New

Mexico Potash. 1 2 MR. CARROLL: May I ask a point of clarification? 3 I'm not interrupting because I don't even understand what's going on here. 5 I interpreted what the vote just was 6 was that, with respect to these four de novo 7 applications, the Commission has decided that it will consider exceptions to Rule R-111. And then 8 9 it also took a rule that in the future exceptions 10 to R-111 will be considered by the Division 11 Examiners. 12 Were you also meaning, and this is where my confusion is, were you meaning that 13 14 these four cases were automatically going to go 15 back to the -- I didn't read that into that. 16 MR. HIGH: That's what I understood. 17 MR. CARROLL: I just don't know. Could 18 you clarify so I can --19 MR. STOVALL: That's a good question. That's a good one. 20 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: 21 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: I didn't 22 understand it that way when I discussed it. 23 was talking about future cases. 24 MR. CARROLL: That's what I thought.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: I think it

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was -- I don't know how my fellow Commissioners
felt about the vote on that, but --

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Well, why would these cases be heard by us and future cases be heard by the Examiners? What's the reason behind that?

MR. STOVALL: Let me offer you some rationale for that. One is that they're here already. I think you can say they're already de novo cases before you. I think that I understand the Commission's policy with respect to not hearing original cases every time there's a contested case.

think to present the factual evidence regarding an exception before the Commission and allow the Commission to make the rulings in the first such application, which is already before them, I think that would be of great assistance to an Examiner because I think, quite frankly, if you throw these back to the Examiner right now to hear that evidence with absolutely no guidance whatsoever, I think that would put the Examiner in a very difficult situation.

And I would recommend that you leave these at the Commission for that original

1	hearing.
2	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I have no problem with
3	that. That was your interpretation when you made
4	the suggestion?
5	COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Bill, is that
7	COMMISSIONER WEISS: [Nodded.]
8	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I would agree with
9	that too. So in terms of these four cases,
10	you'll get some guidance from this Commission.
11	But as a procedural thing, exceptions to rules
12	are generally held at the Examiner level.
13	MR. STOVALL: This is an exception to
14	that policy about exceptions to rules.
15	MR. HIGH: I apologize for
16	misunderstanding.
17	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: It's a valid point. I
18	was in doubt on that myself.
19	MR. CARROLL: Distinct group on both
20	sides.
21	CHAIRMAN LeMAY: So we're at the point
22	where the Commission is going to hear all four
23	cases factually.
24	MR. STOVALL: I think Mr. High has made
25	a good point, and I think it does simplify the

Commission's task, is if you simply look at all four applications as waste of potash versus waste of oil cases -- is what they're really going to be -- and hear the totality of evidence in that context of which the existence of an LMR can come back up at that time and get the factual evidence and information in with respect to that. I think that makes it procedurally manageable for --

MR. CARROLL: I would have to agree.

There are some considerations about the timing that will form part of the evidence. And I think as long as our hands are not constrained from at least presenting the evidence so that we get the factual framework where all these things occurred, I've got no problem with that.

Just all of them are thrown back there, and there's no limitation on the evidence to be presented, then we can make a good case and not tie our hands at this stage. I don't want to do that either.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Do you think you could really still walk that narrow line now that we've granted exceptions between waste issues and the collateral attack on R-111-P?

MR. CARROLL: I think my client would

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say no, but I think as a lawyer because, you know, my comment earlier, I am in disagreement at times with Mr. Stovall, but I honestly have to recognize his legal arguments, and he makes some good, sound arguments. And I'm not sure that I have legal precedent to dispute it. Maybe I've got common sense arguments and so forth.

And I just wanted to be honest with you, Mr. LeMay. I can see where we can. I can't make a total prediction, but I can at least see that it may be possible. And if that's the -- right now what comes to mind where we're going to have to consider this is the issue of subpoenas.

And what I'm going to tell the Commission there is that there's been a number of cases. I can give you an order and a case between potash companies and Texaco, which is going on in these discussions in 1977, where you entered into a protective order.

And, I mean, the Commission knows how to handle these things and have done it in the past with this privileged material. All I want to suggest to you, we could do that in executive sessions and what have you.

And certainly, and it appears to me,

and -- well, no, it was not Mr. Bruce that was involved in that. It was Mr. Hall. But it appeared to me that that was a workable solution. It happens all the time in the courthouse. There's no absolute privilege of this kind of documents, though there's a recognized right which we've got to give due

deference to.

And I will give Mr. High that. And we can certainly come up with a protective order.

And again, there we've skirted my constitutional problem. I think there's a mechanism.

MR. HIGH: Are we arguing the subpoenas now? Because we don't want to produce that stuff.

MR. STOVALL: I don't think we're arguing subpoenas at this point. I think the question was: Can these excepted R-111-P cases be heard without being an attack on R-111-P?

I think the answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that it is very possible that some of the evidentiary stuff and the argument that will come out may be used in the future in a discussion of R-111-P.

But I don't think that hearing these

cases in and of themselves will -- I think it is made within the context of R-111-P, and I don't think that you've --

MR. CARROLL: That's, I think, maybe a shorthand way of saying it.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Okay. That's what we want to happen.

MR. CARROLL: I understand.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: We don't want to broaden this thing. That's always been a concern, I think, of the Commission that if we're going to open it up, we'll open it up. But let's not mix apples and oranges here. We're trying to walk a fine line.

MR. HIGH: I think it can be done, Mr. LeMay. I don't know if it will be done.

17 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I don't know either.

18 MR. STOVALL: We'll manage as best we

19 | can.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Can you get together in terms of case management because you all know how many days? This is after years of committee work and how long the oil potash R-111-P took and how long these things can take. If you get too many issues involved, mine safety or all that

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    stuff, if we hear that, we may get a little bit
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    away from what we're trying to do.
               MR. HIGH: In terms of Mr. Carroll and
     I getting together and trying to come up with the
     issues and that sort of thing, I'll be more than
 5
    willing to do that.
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               We can't get together on what he
     subpoenaed. We won't produce that.
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               CHAIRMAN LeMAY: That's a separate
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     issue. First, I want a little bit of case
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     management here. You all meeting with Mr.
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     Stovall can pretty well delineate the issues,
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     boil it down to the narrowest possible framework
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     in exceptions, as we view exceptions.
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               MR. HIGH: We'll be more than glad to
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     try to do that.
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               CHAIRMAN Lemay: Okay. I think that's
18
     important especially.
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               Do you have anything to add to that?
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               COMMISSIONER CARLSON: No, I don't.
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               CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Are we ready to look
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     at the second issue?
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issues.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Subpoena issues.

MR. STOVALL: We're now at the subpoena

Should we hear arguments on those or take a break? How long are you guys going to argue subpoenas?

MR. CARROLL: Mr. LeMay, I'm really not going to argue very lengthy. I think that the Commission has recognized that we have a right and the Commission has an obligation to determine within the parameters of R-111-P whether we can make a clear demonstration that commercial potash will not be unduly wasted.

Now, that's the burden. R-111-P, and let me -- before our R-111-P was written, I think the burden was -- the oil and gas industry said I want to drill. The burden was then upon the potash company to come in and prove, hey, you're going to waste.

one of the things that R-111-P effectively did was shift the burden. It took it out of the potash company and put it squarely on the oil and gas industry. I think that was a recognition of the fact that they have something there to be protected. Whether I agree with that or not, I think that was a recognition of it and give the Commission due deference.

But in changing and shifting the

burden, it is fundamentally unfair to deny the oil and gas companies information which is solely in the possession of the individual potash companies, deny them that information which is critical to carrying the burden.

Now, what we're asking for is critical to determination of whether or not this is commercial and whether we'll be wasting commercial deposits. That's our burden. We have to have it.

Now, we recognize, and the Commission's done this over the years, that they consider it proprietary, and I do not doubt that there is extreme competition between the various potash companies for the market and the potash.

And whatever they have held is proprietary, I think we need to honor that, but give us access under very strict, protective devices, an agreement between us, which describes how the information will be received, handled, protected.

And then when we do have our Commission, we can restrict the audiences so that there's no competitors. It will go into a closed and sealed, as I understand it -- the case I was

talking about is Case 9148. This was two
applications. It was 9148 and 9158, two
applications by Texaco, and resulted in Order
R-8491.

And the record even reflects the confidentiality agreement that was entered into between the parties. The Commission found that, you know, the order. And in that case all of that information was sealed when it was proprietary.

And basically the agreement provides for the potash company to decide what's proprietary. The oil and gas company decides what's proprietary. And if they decide it, it's protected unless there's good cause for it not to be. And quite frankly we have no reason to contest that. We just want to be able to use it for the purposes of this limited hearing. We'll seal it, and we will protect it.

I think that's a constitutional right. If you're going to place a burden on us, don't deny us the tools to carry that burden because they're the only ones that got it. Throughout all our jurisprudence, that's a very simple proposition that has always been honored.

Furthermore, I direct your attention to the courts and the Rules of Evidence. The rules with respect to trade secrets and confidential material and proprietary information is not an absolute privilege. There is no absolute privilege anywhere in the courts. It is a right that must be protected. We concede that, and we will agree. And we'll work with Mr. High to protect this information.

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The rules, the statute gives this

Commission the power to subpoena documents that

are necessary to the presentation of our case.

That's all we're asking. And we recognize that
they have the same right.

Now, the information that they have requested at this point in time does not get into proprietary information. And I'm not saying they can't request other information. Now, again if they get into that, you know, it's still subject to, you know, the normal, it's a harassment or whatever.

But if it's really relevant, it's not harassment, it's confidential, all we will ask is for it to be protected and live with the same agreement. And I think the law is clearly on the

side of granting the subpoenas. You have the statutory authority to do this.

Mr. High's only complaint is that it's proprietary and they don't want to share it.

Fine. I know they don't want to share it with the public. But he wants to impose upon us the burden here. It's a very heavy burden, I grant you, so give us the information.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Mr. High.

MR. HIGH: Mr. Chairman, what Yates has asked for here is core hole data covering ten sections of land. And what they can do with that and what they do want to do with it is to create the outlines of our ore body for our entire mine, and we don't want to give that information to anyone under any protective order or anything else. That is simply too secretive for us to release to anyone under any conditions.

What we have given them and what we think is relevant to them is what does our core hole data show in Section 2 where these wells are being proposed? That is relevant, and we've given them that data of that core hole No. 162. We gave it to them. And it shows about 16 percent K₂O sylvite potash. We've given them

that. That is relevant, and I agree they're entitled to it. And they need that to develop their case and try to convince you that they won't waste potash.

But they don't need the core hole data over ten other sections of land so they can outline the contours of our ore body, not for the purpose of this proceeding. What they can do that and what they want to do with it is try to show this Commission that our LMR is not properly designated; that it includes some ore that they don't think is commercial; that they don't think we can mine.

That's what they want to do. They want to attack the whole LMR. They don't want to limit the issue just to whether or not the drilling in Section 2 will or will not waste potash.

If that's the only issue they wanted to address, we've given that to them. We've given them all the core hole data we have in Section 2. And we don't mind giving it to them. We've told them we don't want them showing it to anybody. But they can't use that as a springboard to get all of our core hole data in

ten other sections to outline the contours of our 1 ore body.

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That is simply too sensitive, and we don't want to release that under any type of a protective order because it's simply not relevant to the issues here. It might be relevant to wholesale assault on R-111-P and the LMR concept, but it's not relevant to whether or not these wells in Section 2 will waste or will not waste potash.

Mr. High, can I ask you a MR. STOVALL: question on that that comes to my mind? It would seem to me that one of the issues in commerciality might be, for example, if you get the information on Section 2 and that was exclusively -- the question would be is it commercial to mine in Section 2? And the answer to that question might be no.

But the other question might be if I've got to mine elsewhere, then reaching out and getting Section 2 then becomes commercially feasible and it's a different issue.

MR. HIGH: It's the same issue, Mr. Stovall. If you allow that kind of evidence, it is a wholesale assault on R-111-P because the LMR in this area comes right down to the top of Section 2. And since R-111-P was issued, no one has ever questioned that being LMR, defined in R-111-P as being commercial grade potash.

Are you now going to allow them to come in and now challenge the designation of that as being, quote, "commercial grade potash"? If you're going to allow that, then we're into this wholesale assault, as Mr. LeMay said, on R-111-P.

MR. CARROLL: I have to disagree with Mr. High. And I think Mr. Stovall really hit the nail on the head. What we're charged with is showing that there will not be a waste, an undue waste.

What does waste say, the definition of waste? It says, "Drilling or producing operations for oil or gas within any area containing commercial deposits of potash where such operations would have the effect unduly to reduce the total quantity of such commercial deposits of potash which may reasonably be recovered in commercial quantities or where such operations would interfere unduly with the orderly commercial development."

Mr. High wants to unreasonably restrict the definition of waste. We have a right. We're charged with this. If we can overcome all of this, we have to consider the waste is not waste unless we unreasonably reduce the total quantities of recoverable potash.

Activities are not waste unless we show that we're going to reduce the quantities that may reasonably be recovered in commercial quantities. How do you determine? You don't narrow it to Section 2. You've got to look at this particular mining operation.

This is our burden. We need to be able to look at it. We have -- the statute says we can operate in it. I don't think this Commission can narrow that definition.

And finally, these operations would have to interfere unduly with the orderly commercial development of such potash deposits. We're not talking about the potash. We're talking about in just one little area where you're drilling the well. We're talking about all the potash deposits. Are we going to interfere?

Unless we look at the total picture, we

can't define or determine whether or not we're interfering with the orderly development of these commercial deposits or if we're unduly reducing the overall amount of potash that's going to be recovered. If you don't show that, you don't have waste, and then we should be entitled to drill.

So that's our burden. You've got to let us deal with that burden. And the only way we can deal with this burden, as Mr. Stovall was suggesting in his question, is to get all the information.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Does anyone else have anything to say on the subpoena issue?

Additional questions, Commissioner Carlson?

17 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: I don't think
18 so.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Commissioner Weiss?

MR. STOVALL: Let me ask one question.

We're actually talking about two subpoenas, I

think. One is the subpoena to the BLM, which is also, as you stated, covered by an FOI. And the other one is the subpoena directed to New Mexico Potash.

And, Mr. High, let me ask you, again because I think he's basically the objector to the subpoenas, the same arguments apply to both subpoenas; is that correct?

MR. HIGH: Again, Mr. Stovall, I have not seen the subpoena to the BLM, so I can't really comment. The only one I've really seen is the one Mr. Carroll sent me.

I will assure you the BLM will not under any circumstances, subpoena or otherwise, release proprietary information. So, I mean, I've been that route before myself, so I wish Mr. Carroll good luck.

MR. STOVALL: Will the Freedom of Information Act take care of it?

MR. HIGH: No, they will not release it under FOIA.

MR. STOVALL: Let me rephrase my question. Will the Freedom of Information Act request take care of the issue, as far as you're concerned, of Yates getting the information? They'll get what they can get under the Freedom of Information Act, and then the subpoena here doesn't change what they'll get?

MR. HIGH: No. Whatever they're

entitled to under the FOIA, that's fine with me.

I don't have any problem with that. They will

not get proprietary information under the FOIA.

- MR. STOVALL: They'll get what they can get under the subpoena, they can also get under the FOIA; is that correct? It doesn't matter which method they use to acquire the information?
 - MR. HIGH: No. They cannot get the outline of our ore body under the FOIA.
 - MR. STOVALL: And you're saying they can't get it under a subpoena from us either; is that correct?
 - MR. HIGH: I hope not. Now, I don't know what BLM will release. There's a lot of core holes out there around the WIPP site, and I suspect that that core hole data is in the public domain. That they can probably get.
 - But the private information we have with respect to the contours of our ore body and our reserves, BLM has that. But that they cannot get, at least it's my understanding, they cannot get that under FOIA. That's my understanding.
 - But again, I can't comment on the subpoena they've sent because I've seen neither

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     the FOIA request nor the subpoena to the BLM.
    All I've seen is the subpoena to me for all this
    core hole data, economic analysis, and everything
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    else we have over eleven different sections.
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               MR. STOVALL: Let me rephrase the
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    question.
                If this Commission were to decide to
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     uphold, and I understand it is kind of in
     abstract, uphold the subpoena and if BLM were to
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     determine that that was proprietary information
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     which they could not release, I'm assuming that
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     you're suggesting that they would not honor our
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     subpoena?
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               MR. HIGH:
                          The BLM?
                                     That's my
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     understanding.
               MR. STOVALL:
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                             Okay.
                                   That's all I
16
     wanted.
              That's really what I was trying to get
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     to.
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               MR. CARROLL:
                             I suspect that's
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     correct.
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               MR. KELLAHIN:
                              Mr. Chairman?
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               CHAIRMAN LeMAY:
                                Yes.
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               MR. KELLAHIN: Just a point.
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               CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Please, Mr. Kellahin.
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               MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. High seeks a level
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     of protection under the subpoena that no oil and
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gas operator before this Commission has ever been able to achieve.

Equate that to the situation of an oil and gas operator with an oil pool that has substantial data of the size, shape, and configuration of that source of supply. And he wants -- his opponent needs to construct an isopach to demonstrate the size and shape of reservoir. We give that operator the data points so that he can test that configuration.

For Mr. High's clients to give Yates one data point is intimately unfair.

MR. BRUCE: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Yes, Mr. Bruce.

MR. BRUCE: I would, having been on the receiving end of a subpoena from Mr. Kellahin and --

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I sympathize with you.

MR. BRUCE: -- I have to admit he's right in that the Commission decided this before. It was a case about a year ago concerning forced pooling.

And Mr. Kellahin's client was able to get some title data from two or three wells. And

they needed it, and they proved to the Commission they needed it in order to make a determination as to whether to join in the wells.

And I think even just looking at the map of the potash that the BLM puts out, you can see that the areas weave in and out among the whole area, what is a known potash area, et cetera. I think it would take several core holes at the very least to make a determination on the appropriateness of an LMR designation, and one is just not sufficient.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Well, I don't think we're talking about the appropriateness of an LMR designation. We're talking about a waste issue.

MR. BRUCE: What I'm saying is where is the potash? Can you determine it by one core hole?

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Mr. High?

MR. HIGH: Mr. Chairman, again Yates is challenging our LMR. That's why they want this. And if you recall, you have heard all of these debates before. I don't think there's been anything said in the last 20 minutes that you haven't heard before because it came up during the OCD study committee when we developed this

life of mine reserve concept.

The same issue came up then. The oil and gas company said well, we want to see where your ore body is, the good stuff. And we said no, that's proprietary information. We won't do that. We had been filing it for years with the BLM. We agreed to add the State Land Office as an additional place where we would file it so that the regulatory agencies could confirm and have the same data that we used to designate an LMR.

But we included in R-111-P the following language for precisely the reason that Yates is arguing this morning. Paragraph G, this is on page 10 of R-111-P, paragraph G(a) says as follows: "Information used by the potash lessee in identifying its LMR shall be filed with the BLM and SLO but will be considered privileged and confidential trade secrets and commercial information within the meaning of 43 CFR, Section 2.13 C(4) and Section 19-1-2.1 NMSA 1978, and not subject to public disclosure."

Now, we did that to prevent what Yates is trying to do now. We don't want people getting all of our reserve data so they can plot

the contours of our high grade reserve. We don't want that. And that was specifically why that was put in there. And now Yates is trying to circumvent it and get that data.

It is unnecessary for them to have all of this data to determine whether or not these four wells in Section 2 will or will not waste potash.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Anything else on the subpoena issue?

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Mr. High, is there some middle ground that you would be willing to reach? I mean, instead of ten sections, could they look at three? Or is there something where they can determine and a logical extension of your present operation would include Section 2? I think that's the issue we're looking at here.

MR. HIGH: We might take a look at that. We don't want to give them something they can plot the whole thing. We might consider giving them more than just the section of the core hole No. 162, if we thought that would resolve it.

But again, Commissioner, what they have

told us and what they want to do is challenge our whole LMR. If they want to restrict the data to something beyond core hole No. 162 to determine the existence of potash in Section 2, then we would try to work with them.

But we don't want to give them, and we don't think they need it, and quite frankly we're afraid to give it to them, to plot the outlines of our reserves. We don't have anything more secret than that. And we don't think they're entitled to it. They don't need it.

But we'll work with them in trying to give them something more. I don't think it will be successful because I know what they want and what they want to do with it. They have an expert sitting here in the room this morning that they're going to have testify, potash, a mining person, hearing what we say here today.

They want to get all this data and give it to him and have him testify that the BLM standards of commercial potash, 4 feet, 10 percent, and 4 feet of 4 percent, is not, quote, "commercial" because you can't economically mine it. That's what they're going to have him testify for.

So they want all this core hole data so they can find out what grade of potash we have in our whole ore reserves and so they can give it to him and have him testify this is not commercial potash. We don't want to do that. That's why we don't want to let them have all this data.

We don't mind giving them the data for Section 2 because that's what we're talking about. But we don't want them to come in and have all that other stuff. I hope I've responded to your question. But we will try to work with them to give them what it is they want in Section 2. We're not going to let them map out our whole ore body on the south side. We just can't do that.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Well, just a minute. If you do give them all ten sections, what is the matter with their expert coming and saying -- I assume you would have an expert that would say it is commercial.

But what is wrong with their expert evaluating that whole ore body and making a recommendation whether it's commercial or noncommercial? Isn't that by its nature what defines a commercial ore body is that kind of

information? 1 MR. HIGH: I don't know Commissioner. 2 I don't know what he considers commercial. 3 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: I don't either. I don't have a clue. Doesn't he need that kind 5 of information to make a determination as with 6 7 your expert? 8 MR. HIGH: Only if you're going to 9 allow them, as I thought Mr. LeMay said that he 10 wasn't going to, to challenge or to do a 11 broadsided attack on R-111-P. If you're going to allow Yates to come into this hearing and say 12 13 that this buffer zone is improper because the LMR 14 is improper because it's not commercial grade 15 potash, then perhaps you can argue it's 16 relevant. 17 But in the narrow issue that Mr. LeMay said a minute ago, it's not relevant. 18 19 COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Well, but if 20 this Commission would restrict them from 21 attacking R-111-P, which I think we decided 22 that's not within the context of this hearing at 23 all, all we're trying to determine is if these

To make that determination, you have to

wells would unduly waste potash.

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also determine if that potash is commercial
deposit; is that correct?

MR. HIGH: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: Then isn't it logical for their expert to have that information to determine? I mean, I think he can make that recommendation without attacking your LMR or without attacking R-111-P.

MR. HIGH: Commissioner, that information is not necessary, and it's not necessary for this reason. He can get from the BLM -- he's already been down there. He's already been to the BLM. He can get from the BLM the average grade of potash mined in the basin. He can get that. He already has that. So he's going to know the average grade of potash mine.

He knows that all four of these wells are within 2600 feet of a core hole that shows 16 percent K₂O sylvite. And he ought to know that that's going to waste potash because I will assure you that if you look at the average grade of potash mined in the basin, 16 percent is good stuff. We'd like to have as much as 16 percent as we can get because we don't always have it.

So if he has that information, if he

knows that within 2600 feet of these wells is 16 percent potash, what does he need to know what's over in Section 34 and 26 and what have you? He knows what people can mine. He knows what the technology is. He knows what we can mine and process. And he knows that we can make a living on something far less than 16 percent potash.

COMMISSIONER CARLSON: But isn't it conceivable that one core hole with 16 percent potash does not by itself show a commercial deposit?

MR. HIGH: You might argue that in the abstract. You might argue that. I don't think you can here, again, unless you're going to let them attack the LMR. Bear in mind that after R-111-P was put into place, we filed an LMR. It came down to the top of Section 2. Well, at some point that ought to become final and people ought to accept it.

And if you have another core hole that's in the section just below that that shows 16 percent potash and we extend our LMR down that far, at what point are you going to say all right, this has been a designated LMR now for five years, or four years, whatever it is, at

what point do you accept that as being a commercial grade potash, like R-111-P says it is?

If you let them get all the data now, you're going to let them go back and challenge as being improper a whole lot of area that was a designated LMR back in 1989. Well, that's just going to throw open the whole issue of LMR, the concept of LMR.

If we filed that map in 1989 and said it's LMR down to this point and no one had any problem with it, no one objected, BLM didn't, the State Land Office said nothing, at some point that ought to become final. And for these proceedings we ought to be able to accept it as a given fact that, by golly, down to that point it is an LMR.

And an LMR is defined in R-111-P as being commercial deposits of potash. We ought to forget about it and go on. And what else is in issue? Well, the only thing in issue, if you accept that, is Section 2.

What information do you have from that LMR line down to these wells? Well, you have an additional hole, No. 162, which shows 16 percent

1 potash, and we've given them that information.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Can I ask one question? Commissioner Carlson, along your line of argument, it's one thing to acknowledge the concept of an LMR. I think that's an integral part of the R-111-P order.

It's probably another issue to look at the definition of that LMR because R-111-P by its nature says these LMRs can be expanded and contracted. In fact, that was your argument; we have a fluid map here. We're not saying this is cast in concrete.

So, as I visualize the waste issue, aren't we talking about the fringes of this LMR: How far it goes down and how far it goes up and what logical projection you might take from a core hole, how to further define it?

And if you're dealing with that definition, you're not dealing with the concept of the LMR; you're just dealing with trying to define it more closely and argue its definition.

MR. HIGH: That's true with respect to the extension of the LMR from its initial boundary down to include all of Section 2.

That's the timing issue.

Two of these wells are in the buffer zone of an old LMR, and two of the wells are in the new amended LMR. The old LMR and its buffer zone have been there in place for a long time, since the first map we filed. The first designation we made after R-111-P designated that LMR and that buffer zone, and it's been in place ever since.

When people started requesting wells down in this area around Section 2, we allowed some. And then we said, wait a minute. Let's put down a core hole to see what's down there. We put down a core hole down in the southeast quarter of Section 2, and it showed 16 percent potash.

We then filed a letter amending our LMR, as allowed under R-111-P, to move the LMR line from its old initial place down to include Section 2 based upon this core hole 162. So the timing issue is: When did we amend? So that's what Mr. Stovall is referring to.

So to me the only issue is: What data is there to show commercial grade potash below the old LMR?

CHAIRMAN Lemay: You're at a critical

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point, I feel. If you can take a core hole and extend this LMR down by something you said has been established forever, why can't the opposition take the available data and try and extend the LMR up?

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We're talking about varying the limits of the LMR which affect the waste of commercial potash, not the concept of protecting LMRs, just its definition.

Because, Commissioner, if MR. HIGH: you allow the oil and gas companies, if that's the definition of commerciality you're talking about, if you're going to allow the oil and gas people to come in here and try and convince you that a certain area of potash is not commercial because it's not economical, okay, we're going to be up here a whole lot because they're going to say, "Well, for them to mine this, it may be 16 percent potash, and that certainly meets BLM's definition of commercial grade potash, but it really is not commercial because the amount of money it would take to mine it would not make it recoverable because they would have to put down a shaft; they would have to do this; they would have to do that; the rate of return is 10

percent, 12 percent." They're going to get into all our overhead factors.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Well, that was a different question than I was addressing. I wasn't addressing necessarily the commerciality. I was addressing the outline of the ore body on the southern end. If you've extended it recently, they might want to push it back based on core data that they hope to get.

I mean, I don't know what they're going to argue. But I would think a lot of it has to do with that southern boundary of that ore pocket.

MR. HIGH: But to push it back, they would have to claim that it's not commercial grade potash.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Or maybe it wasn't there. I don't know what they're going to argue. That's their business. But how can they do it without the information? I don't understand. That's the dilemma.

MR. HIGH: Again, this is the same argument we had with the R-111-P. We decided we would file the information with the regulatory agency, because it is proprietary and

confidential, and let them address these issues you're talking about.

If we file a designation of an LMR that's improper, that includes in that designation ore that is not minable using current-day technology and techniques and what have you, the regulatory agencies are there for that purpose.

Now, what Yates want to do, they want to come in and say, "We don't think that the agencies are doing what they should. We want to get the data and look at it ourselves and convince the agency you shouldn't have allowed this LMR." That's what they want to do.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: But even granting that point, they've asked us to make a determination. That doesn't give them -- I mean, if the State Land Office says you can't drill there, I don't see how they could drill -- the BLM says you can't drill. I mean, we have one designation. They might accept it; they might not.

But I feel that what we've heard, maybe the decision that this Commission is going to have to look at exceptions to the rule and now we're at that point of looking at exceptions to the rule and what's needed to look at exceptions
to the rule.

MR. HIGH: The exception, Mr. LeMay, should not swallow up the rule. And if this Commission is going to start ordering us, contrary to R-111-P, to disclose all of our proprietary information where they can sit down on a map and literally draw the outlines of our commercial grade reserves, then we're going to have to do a whole lot more work on R-111-P because we simply cannot live with that.

I mean, that is not something that we as an industry can live with to give that kind of sensitive information. There's not a protective order in the world you can write that would satisfy us to release that information.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Well, I think that's what we're talking about.

Now, Commissioner Carlson asked if they could, as I understand, reduce it maybe five sections or three sections, or is there something that can be negotiated there that would give them the core holes to argue the southern limits of the ore body?

MR. HIGH: We'll talk with anyone and

try to resolve it if we can. But again, I don't think Yates will back off one second from what they've requested. They've requested -- this is the second time we've been served with a subpoena. In the initial hearing before the Hearing Examiner, they had the same subpoena, and it was quashed at that point. The Hearing Examiner quashed the subpoena at that point. I don't know if they're willing to back off of it and try to work with us -- I don't know.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Can I ask them?

MR. CARROLL: Commissioner LeMay, I would like to.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Do you want to back off that, or do you want to go for the full ten sections?

MR. CARROLL: Let me explain to you why we can't back off. One, because those ten sections, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there may not be core holes in all ten of them.

Secondly, this whole dispute revolves around a misconception or a confusion of two terms. The definition of waste talks about

commercial deposits which can be recovered in commercial quantities and whether or not there can be orderly commercial development.

Mr. High is trying to take the term commercial grade and say you can find out what the commercial grade in Section 2 is and you ought to be satisfied. I can tell you that that's not going to work just by a simple reference to the 1984 potash map because in Section 2 there's a barren area shown.

There may be right there in that spot some commercial grade potash, but that doesn't mean that there's a commercial deposit in Section 2, nor does it mean that the commercial grade deposit in Section 2 is anywhere near the kind of deposits that can be mined and developed with respect to an orderly commercial development.

That's why you need all of these core hole datas. You have to look at the mine once it's mining. And we're not asking them to give us their interpretation of where they're going. Let us look at these core holes, and let us make the determination.

The case that we referred to, the Texaco case, I would ask the Commission to look

at the order because in that order the Commission specifically found that the interpretation given by the potash company was not supported by the core hole data.

With that one evidence right there in the case, I don't think we can trust because we don't know the extent of this deposit. Maybe there is commercial grade in one area. But we are charged with this definition. We have to look, and it takes all of these core holes.

In the oil and gas side, the comparable thing, we look at cross-sections. It's very important to look at cross-sections so that you can determine the areal extent of something, and we use that. And that's all we're asking to do, is to be able to use that corollary reasoning process.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: But you couldn't do with just Sections 34, 5, and 6? You need 22 through 27 to give you the full picture is what you're saying?

MR. CARROLL: The reason why is because that first layer of sections is just right across the top.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Right.

MR. CARROLL: You've got to get through there before you can even get it. And that may have a relevant importance on the commercial quantities, commercial development, all that.

Now, also another key ingredient: Is it commercially developable? Is that what the mine is going to do? And the mine is not in that first layer of sections. It's even above that. So problems may develop in those sections which make this commercially undevelopable.

Now, Mr. High may dispute the expert testimony that I've got. And, you know, that's what we're here for. And he's going to have the same information. But at least put us on an equal footing. You've already said "you're right," when we don't know that. We haven't tested that.

And we've got a much broader question than commercial grade. Let's address the commercial quantities, an issue like the statute says. And that's why we have to have the subpoena.

MR. STOVALL: May I add something that might help you a little bit with this? Whatever information you restrict Yates to receiving is

also the information which New Mexico Potash is going to be restricted from presenting.

I think if you issued a subpoena that says you only get the core hole in Section 2, then New Mexico Potash has got to come in and say there's commercially recoverable reserves in Section 2 independently.

So it's a double-edge sword, as Mr.

High referred to earlier. And perhaps Mr. High
needs to be aware of that.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: No. How do you feel about that, Mr. High?

MR. HIGH: I wouldn't agree with that at all. We'll come in with whatever evidence we have available to us. If our expert testifies that Mr. Carroll knows, then he's entitled to ask him what he looked at and get into it from that standpoint.

So if I show an expert proprietary information, Mr. Carroll can get it on cross-examination. So I have to be careful with the way I present evidence to avoid the disclosure, but I'm certainly not subject to limiting my experts to what information he has. That's unknown in the legal profession.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I think on this 1 point -- excuse me for interrupting. 2 I don't 3 want to characterize, unless Mr. Stovall is asking, but I would ask if you're going to claim commercial ore -- and I'm a Commissioner 5 listening -- in the section and you say, "I'm 6 sorry, you can't look at the data. I'm claiming 7 8 commercial ore. You'll have to accept my expert's word for it," visualize the position 9 that puts us in as Commissioners. We have to 10 accept that or we have to through 11 12 cross-examination get at the source of it. 13 I think maybe that's where Mr. Stovall 14 is coming from. MR. HIGH: Listen, I don't mind sitting 15 16 down with Mr. Carroll and trying to work out the 17 core hole data upon which we use to extend our 18 LMR from its old point down to include Section 19 2. 20 Now, what I don't think I ought to have 21 to do is to go back now and give him all the core hole data of an LMR that's been in place since 22 23 R-111-P came into play. 24 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Yes. Commissioner

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Weiss?

COMMISSIONER WEISS: You know, in our business up here, we frequently ask that these parties exchange their exhibits beforehand, and then they get these things worked out. So if it's only Section 2, it's only Section 2. If it's 2 through 8, you know, whatever, 2 through 36, whatever it is.

MR. HIGH: Let me make one other comment, too, and tell you part of the problem, as you may understand, why this is such a serious issue to us. We have for years tried to protect, and we think that the OCC has a statutory responsibility to protect, as does the BLM, to protect commercial deposits of ore.

That's defined, at least by the BLM, as being the blue part on their 1984 map. We backed off of that in the negotiations going up to R-111-P.

And we gave the oil and gas people a portion of that blue and told them, "Fellows, you you can drill in a portion of the blue, where historically we would have objected to it, we will no longer object provided you don't drill in our LMRs."

Now, we are being squeezed some more on

1 those LMRs. That's not right, Commissioner. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Anything else on the 2 subpoena issue? Can we go off the record and 3 discuss this thing? I think all these things 5 need to be decided, if we can do it. [A discussion was held off the record.] 6 7 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Back on the record. 8 After due deliberation we decided 9 that -- the Commission decided that it needs to 10 do some legal research into this area of 11 subpoenas, and therefore we will take the 12 subpoena question under advisement. 13 I would also like to instruct both 14 sides that while we're doing this, that the 15 record will be open and that any accommodation 16 that you all can make concerning the records that 17 you have in your subpoena, if you do reach an 18 accommodation, please let us know. 19 Now, I will instruct you to try and 20 reach an accommodation. 21 MR. CARROLL: I understand that, Mr. 22 LeMay. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: And we understand that 23 24 too.

MR. CARROLL: And I will visit with my

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1 | client and see.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Are there any other issues we need to decide here?

MR. STOVALL: The stay of the drilling of the one well, which is -- my understanding of what you're suggesting, Mr. High, is that if the Commission issues a stay on the drilling of that well and it sort of supplants the Court's directive and now it's completely back in the hands of the Commission and the district court is out of the picture?

MR. HIGH: That's correct. We would file a motion with the district court to dissolve the injunction.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Any objection to that, Mr. Carroll?

MR. CARROLL: I don't think that's proper. I don't think -- basically I don't think the Commission has the authority to do that once the district court acted. And, furthermore, I think, as a practical matter, it doesn't -- Mr. High has got to have a problem, and the district court order certainly protects him. Nothing can be done without notice and hearing, and I think it's just a dead or moot issue.

CHAIRMAN Lemay: Where do we stand in terms of -- this is a legal question -- in terms of being this special master.

MR. CARROLL: I think, very simply, you've fulfilled -- and, quite frankly, this was my suggestion to the district court because I saw the dilemma that the district court was voicing for us, "Hey, I don't have the expertise, but I've got jurisdiction in this matter."

The order of that district court just says that "you shall commence a hearing," and that's the actual language. It says you will commence a hearing by the 21st or the 22nd -- I don't remember. We have done that.

That court order did not say you have to complete that process by then. It's up to you. We use this in trial of civil cases all the time. When you need an expert to go in and determine facts, you send him out and you allow him to do that the best way he knows how and he takes the amount of time.

And if it becomes too burdensome, then you go back to the Court and say, hey, this process is bogged down. And that's what the court's ruling. I mean, the additional language

in there is that upon notice and hearing if 1 there's a problem, bring it back up. 2 And, frankly, I think you are 3 proceeding right along the lines. And if I went 5 to the district court right now and said, judge, I need another order because the OCD is not 6 performing the functions that you gave it to do, 7 8 I'd be laughed out of there. I think you're 9 performing those functions to the letter. 10 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Can I ask you a 11 question here because I want a more specific 12 answer to this? 13 MR. CARROLL: Yes, sir. 14 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: The OCC -- this is 15 what we're talking about. "The OCC should be 16 appointed to act at said hearing as special 17 master" -- we're talking about the hearing 18 today? 19 MR. CARROLL: Yes. 20 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: -- "pursuant to Rule 21 53 of the New Mexico Rules of Civil Procedure" --22 Is that what you referred to? 23 MR. CARROLL: Yes, sir. That is the

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: -- "to make finding as

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provision.

to whether plaintiff is entitled to preliminary injunction under New Mexico law." Did we make those findings?

MR. STOVALL: I think we've not made those findings yet. Again, my advice to the Commission on not granting the stay after the injunction was issued is that you don't need two documents to do what one can do.

I think the Commission is perfectly within its right to take the matter back into its hands, say that we'll issue a stay or not issue a stay.

If you elect to issue a stay, then Mr. High, who is the proponent of the injunction, can go to the court and say, okay, you can drop it. If you elect not to issue a stay, then Mr. High can go back to the court and say the Commission didn't issue a stay, but I still want an injunction.

But my personal opinion and my recommendation is that Mr. High has set forth the basis for a stay in that there will be irreparable harm caused if the well is drilled through the potash, assuming that they are correct.

And there's no reason not to bring it 1 back into the hands of the Commission. 2 Judge 3 Shuler may get to see this thing again someday, but you've got the authority and the jurisdiction to do it. The only reason you didn't is because 5 of the circumstances that have been described. 6 And I think it's totally discretionary as to 7 whether or not to issue the stay. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Can we go off the record now? 10 Let's go off the record again. 11 [A discussion was held off the record.] 12 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: We're going to vote on 13 whether the Commission should issue the stay as 14 its appointed special master in this hearing. 15 MR. STOVALL: Actually, not as special 16 master because you're not determining on the 17 injunction. You're only issuing a stay under the 18 Commission as its own independent authority. 19 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Aren't we acting as --20 MR. STOVALL: I don't think you're 21 acting as the special master to determine whether 22 the injunction was appropriate. 23 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Okay. Off the record 24 again.

[A discussion was held off the record.]

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1 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: The Commission has decided that either agency can issue the stay 2 staying the order that Judge Shuler is currently, 3 I guess, contemplating in his court. And the Division will probably make a decision on it next 5 6 week. 7 And now the decision -- I guess we ought to take that and talk about it a little 8 bit. 9 MR. STOVALL: I think the Commission is 10 11 saying -- what the Commission is saying, if I 12 understand correctly, is that the matter of the issuance of a stay of a Division order is 13 14 properly in the hands of the Division Director 15 and he should make that decision pending bringing 16 the case before the Commission. I think that's what I heard the 17 18 Commission saying, and then we can close the record and the Division Director can make a 19 20 decision. 21 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: That's what I heard 22 the Commission saying too. 23 Did you hear the Commission say that? COMMISSIONER WEISS: 24 Yes.

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CHAIRMAN LeMAY: That's in the record

1 that way then.

Do we have any other issues to decide?

MR. CARROLL: I have none to bring
before the Commission at this time.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Mr. High, do you have any legal issues that are part of this hearing?

MR. HIGH: No, Commissioner, I don't think so. No, I don't. I understood our stay was going to be before the OCC.

MR. STOVALL: They changed their mind.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: It's going to be before the OCD, and there will be something forthcoming on that from the OCD shortly.

MR. HIGH: Okay. That controls a lot of issues for us. Both the subpoena and the application for a stay controls a lot of issues for us.

Depending on how those are ruled, we want a hearing either next week -- I mean, we want one right away, because depending on what the OCC does with respect to the information asked for on the subpoena or whether or not it grants this stay will determine how that impacts us.

If, for example, the stay is not

granted and the injunction continues in effect,
we want an expedited hearing.

3 MR. STOVALL: At the district court 4 level?

MR. HIGH: No. Before the OCC.

MR. STOVALL: Oh, I see what you're saying. Okay.

MR. HIGH: Because the Court at any time can require us to post a bond. Thus far we can do that at any time. And if this thing is going to be prolonged for any time, then it wouldn't surprise me if a request wasn't made for us to post a bond. We don't want to have to do that. That's too costly, and we shouldn't be doing it.

So if that stay is not going to be granted, we've got some problems in terms of timing. The same thing with respect to the subpoena.

CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Well, the subpoena, we agreed to take that under advisement and issue a written decision on that because of some legal research we need to do. You need both those things is what you're saying before you can address your next course of action; right?

MR. STOVALL: Let me restate. You need 1 2 a decision on the stay as quickly as possible 3 because that tells you what you do in district court, whether you have to worry about a bond or 5 anything else. I understand that. CHAIRMAN LeMAY: 6 7 MR. STOVALL: The subpoena question 8 then affects -- you don't need the subpoena this 9 afternoon in order to move forward. The stay is 10 the one that's really critical. 11 MR. HIGH: That's the one that's the 12 most critical. 13 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Okay. You've got the 14 telephone number to the country club out there, don't you? 15 16 MR. HIGH: Let the record show I did 17 not identify where you were playing golf. 18 did. 19 MR. STOVALL: I make a motion to strike that comment. 20 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: I second that one. 21 22 MR. CARROLL: No objection. 23 CHAIRMAN LeMAY: Any other legal issues 24 before us here that you want to talk about? 25 We'll take the subpoena issue under advisement,

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and you'll hear from the Division shortly.
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     That's not -- the Division will.
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               MR. STOVALL: The Division will act on
     the stay.
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               CHAIRMAN LeMAY: This case is
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     extended.
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               [And the proceedings were concluded
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                at the approximate hour of 12:45 p.m.]
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La Richard

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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3	STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
4	COUNTY OF SANTA FE)
5	
6	I, Debbie Vestal, Certified Shorthand
7	Reporter and Notary Public, HEREBY CERTIFY that
8	the foregoing transcript of proceedings before
9	the Oil Conservation Commission was reported by
10	me; that I caused my notes to be transcribed
11	under my personal supervision; and that the
12	foregoing is a true and accurate record of the
13	proceedings.
14	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a
15	relative or employee of any of the parties or
16	attorneys involved in this matter and that I have
17	no personal interest in the final disposition of
18	this matter.
19	WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL May 27, 1992.
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23	DEBBIE VESTAL, RPR
24	NEW MEXICO CSR NO. 3