## STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

20 November 1986

COMMISSION HEARING

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IN THE MATTER OF:

For the Division:

The hearing called by the Oil Conservation Division on its own motion
for the adoption of new Rules 315,
413, and 903 to establish a new gas
priority production schedule.

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BEFORE: Richard L. Stamets, Chairman Ed Kelley, Commissioner

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TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

APPEARANCES

Jeff Taylor

Legal Counsel for the Division Oil Conservation Division State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

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# VICTOR T. LYON

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MR. STAMETS: The hearing will

please come to order.

Next we will resume case 9015.

Mr. Taylor, you have some addi-

tional testimony in this case?

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TAYLOR: MR. Yes, Mr. Commis-

sioner. We have Mr. Vic Lyon, who testified, I beieve, in

the first application.

MR. STAMETS: Whenever you're

ready, Mr. Taylor.

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VICTOR T. LYON,

14 being previously sworn upon his oath and remaining under 15 oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. TAYLOR:

> 0 Mr. Lyon, did you previously testify in

20 Case 9015?

> A Yes, I did.

22 Q And since that time have, in response to 23 comments and recommendations at the last hearing, have the 24 provisions of the rules involved in this case, which I believe are 315, 903, and is it 902B?

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I don't --Q

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-- 903 --

-- 903, 315, and 413, have those revisions to those rules been redrafted or changed?

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A Yes, they have.

statute and that preamble reads:

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Would you please explain the changes that Q have been made in these since the last time?

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Well, we reworded the language ahead of

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the actual listing of the priorities.

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There was a great deal of discussion at the last hearing about the inclusion of the paragraph -- I think it varied from (b) and (c), and so forth, in the various rules, but the paragraph wherein we quoted the lanquage from the ratable take statute, and there didn't seem to be anybody in the middle, either. Everybody was opposed to it being in there or they were insisting that it should be there, and so we tried to accommodate both sides and changed this language so that we refer to the section of the

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"When market conditions or other conditions exists whereby a gas purchaser and/or pipeline system is unable to take all gas legally produced or available from wells connected to its system, to prevent waste and to the extent permitted by Section 70-2-19 F, New Mexico Statutes

Annotated, 1978, such purchaser or pipeline system operator shall observe the following priority production schedule:

"For purposes of this rule, a system consists of a series of interconnected gathering and trunk lines under the control of a pipeline company which purchases and transports gas to a market. Gas purchased by the pipeline for resale shall be considered in a separate system from gas transported in the same pipeline network for another purchaser for resale to the same or any other market."

Q Okay, and on the parts (a) through (e) there, for instance, (a) it says, "overproduced wells in prorated gas pools and high capacity wells in unprorated gas pools, shall be first restricted . . "

A Yes.

Q In what manner is the word "restricted" there used, or how is this restriction to work?

A Well --

Q Would you just briefly explain that?

A -- let me preface my answer to that by explaining that we have expanded this list -- this priority system.

We have five classifications now as opposed to four previously, and we have differentiated in there to some extent the group of wells represented in priority A in the last draft; we've divided into A and B.

The new A is overproduced wells in prorated gas pools and high capacity wells in unprorated gas pools and then priority B is underproduced and marginal wells in prorated gas pools and lower capacity wells in unprorated gas pools.

In looking at these priorities, we felt that there was a plausible interpretation that by restricted a pipeline could say, well, I restricted priority A to 90 percent of the capacity, so I can move to priority B and restrict that up to 90 percent and so on up the line, and this is not our interpretation.

Our interpretation is that all wells in priority A producing into a system must be shut-in before any curtailment on priority B, and furthermore, this goes on up the line, that all wells in both A and B will be shut-in before there's any restriction on priority C.

Q Okay, and it's my understanding that the reference in -- in the first part of this rule to Section 70-2-19 F, is that the language in 70-2-19 F is the same language that was in part (e) of this rule as it was originally drafted and presented at the last hearing.

A Yes.

Q And that language -- I don't have it specifically, but it's the language that nothing in this rule shall be -- shall require someone to take gas for any reason

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that it's not economic or that language --

A Right, and there -- there are reasons for our insisting on that reference.

Q And that, I'm sure, is what everybody wants to hear.

We feel that under the decisions which have been entered both in the Transco case and in the more recent case in Oklahoma, where the priority system of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission was struck down by the court, places limitation on — on what we can order people to do, and we feel that those, those limitations must be included in that statutory language, that if we do not have this reference in there, and if we do not recognize and operate under the mandate of the statute, that we have a very seriously legally flawed rule, and in order to make it enforceable, we think we need this language.

Q Were you around at the time that that language was added in the statute and can you shed any light on your understanding of any of that language when it was placed in the statute and the reason why it was place there?

A No, I'm sorry, I was not there and I cannot speak to the intent.

Q Okay. Since we've already presented testimony in this case at the earlier hearing, I'm sure there's a lot of comments, I think, unless you have anything else --

10 1 No. I think that's all I have. A 2 That's all we have MR. TAYLOR: 3 of this witness. 5 CROSS EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. STAMETS: 7 Mr. Lyon, the changes in Rule 315 and 413 8 would simply be the same one you talked about earlier, the preamble relating to market conditions and legally produced 10 gas, and then the addition of the higher capacity wells ver-11 sus the lower capacity gas wells as A and B. 12 Is that correct? 13 Yes, that's true. Α 14 Would it be appropriate, in your view, to 15 add a sentence somwhere to these rules which would say all 16 wells in -- in higher categories shall be shut in before re-17 striction in the next lower category shall be made, or some-18 thing to that effect? 19 think it would certainly clarify Α 20 situation and our interpretation of -- of the priority sche-21 dule that we have proposed here. 22 0 Okay. 23 MR. Are there ques-STAMETS: 24 tions of Mr. Lyon? 25 MR. KENDRICK: May Ι ask question or do I need to go through counsel?

1 I could ask it on my behalf as a royalty 2 owner and a --3 Good, please do MR. STAMETS: that. 5 6 QUESTIONS BY MR. KENDRICK: 7 In the San Juan Basin sometimes marginal 8 wells in prorated pools are the most prolific producing wells within those pools, and if marginal wells are classed 10 down in Item B behind, quote, high capacity wells un unpro-11 rated gas pools, can high capacity marginal wells be so 12 classified? 13 How classified? 14 As high capacity --Q 15 Α As marginal? 16 -- wells in a nonprorated pool. 17 Well, if they're in a prorated pool I Α 18 don't think that would apply. 19 What you're desribing is -- seems to 20 an anomalous situation. Can you explain why a high capacity 21 well is marginal? 22 Q Again --23 MR. STAMETS: Excuse me, 24 gentlemen. I'm not sure that that's germane to the issue at 25 hand.

1 That's -- I'm sorry. Α 2 MR. STAMETS: And I would sug-3 gest we just move on from that unless there are additional questions. 5 MR. KENDRICK: No further ques-6 tions. 7 MR. STAMETS: Mr. Hall. CROSS EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. HALL: 11 I did have one question in that regard. 0 12 I was uas just wondering if Mr. Lyon had any sort of defin-13 ition in mind for pipe testing at the well. 14 A Well, I'm not sure how you would define 15 that but there are some, I think, it would be obvious. 16 There are others that might take some interpretation. 17 Would it be possible to establish some 18 sort of cue number or test number in the rules to give to 19 this as some sort of quideline? 20 Well, if you wanted to, I suppose we A 21 could say the upper 50 percent and the lower 50 percent. 22 May I be allowed to inquire in further 23 matters? 24 A You certainly are allowed. 25 I'll ask you a question about the Q

1 amble to the rule that says unable to take all gas legally produced. What's meant by the term "gas legally 4 produced"? 5 Α I think that probably means the gas which 6 is authorized by the allowable. 7 0 Would that be the only definition of 8 illegal gas, gas produced without an allowable? That -- that's the way the statute reads. Α 10 All right. Again with respect to Section 11 70-2-19 F. a lot of the producers are concerned that this 12 statute might be construed broader than its original intent 13 so as to allow a de facto (not clear) the OCD regulations. 14 In your view is that statute really 15 directed towards anything other than engineering 16 impracticability? 17 MR. STAMETS: Mr. Hall, because 18 of the way you phrased that question I feel compelled to ask 19 you a question. 20 How do we know what the 21 original intent of the statute was?

How do we know what the original intent of the statute was? There's no legislative history and it seems as though the statute speaks for itself in its -- in its language, and it would seem to be it would have to be interpreted in light of the testing conditions today?

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Well, I would dis-

1 2 I think the statute does make reference to agree somewhat. 3 certain engineering comparisons. It references gas under a quality or gas under a pressure, which may prohibit unecono-5 mic use. 6

MR. STAMETS: But what else does it say? Would you read on from that point?

MR.

HALL:

HALL: Well, it says, "... MR. such gas cannot be economically and satisfactorily... --MR. STAMETS: It seems to me

that you --

MR. HALL: -- I'm sorry.

MR. STAMETS: -- let out a few there. Would you please just read the whole section words for us?

MR. HALL: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied to require, directly or indirectly, any person to purchase gas of a quality or under a pressure or under any other conditions by reason of which such gas cannot be economically and satisfactorily used by such purchaser by means of his gas transportation facilities then in service."

The question is, I guess, we considering that to, in the broad sense, to include gas marketing facilities in any circumstance?

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1 MR. STAMETS: Well, what does 2 "any other condition" mean? 3 MR. HALL: Do you want my in-4 terpretation? 5 MR. STAMETS: Well, I think 6 it's unfair to ask a witness to, after he's already said he wasn't at the hearings where this all was adopted, he doesn't know what they may have said at that time, it seems 9 improper to ask him questions which make him speculate, 10 first off, what the original intent was. 11 MR. HALL: Well, I don't be-12 lieve that was my question at all. 13 That question came up through 14 OCD's own (unclear). I'm simply trying to determine what 15 the present understanding of the OCD staff is with respect 16 to that. 17 MR. Well, let's try STAMETS: 18 the question again, Mr. Hall. 19 Well, the question is, do you understand 20 the section I've read to take into consideration any matters 21 other than engineering impracticability? 22 I don't think it's limited to that A 23 you're asking me to speculate on what a court might decide 24 on it, and I don't think I'm qualified to do that. 25 Q Well, I think an administrative agency

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certainly has the powers to determine the extent of its own authority and jurisdiction under these statutes. That's why I believe it's important to know.

A All right, I will answer that in view of the court decisions we have seen on questions of this type,

I think that it would involve other things than engineering considerations.

Q What other things?

A Well, it can involve a lot of things, including price.

Q Can you point out any other reference in the statute other than this particular subsection which might enable the Oil Conservation Commission to consider commercial impracticability? Do you know of any other?

A Do we need another one?

Q Do you know of any other?

A Not offhand, no.

I'd like to go to the last paragraph in the first page of that rule, and that's the definition for system. I'm wondering why it's necessary to define pipeline system at all unless you're trying to exclude certain activities.

A Well, there have been a number of interpretations of system and I just thought that it might be well to -- to define what we consider a system to be.

Q Well, let me ask you your opinion of inserting in the second line after the word "purchases and" to insert word "or", so it reads " control of that pipeline company which purchases and/or transports gas to a market."

Would that be acceptable to the Division?

MR. STAMETS: Presumably, what
you're thinking about, Mr. Hall, is the apparent tendency of
the old line pipelines to get away from the purchasing activities and more into the transportation service.

MR. HALL: That's right. The question is whether this rule would be applicable to pure carriers and likewise, I guess, to pure marketers, when those activities are separate.

A Well, I think the second sentence there, the last sentence, covers that situation, does it not?

Q I don't agree with you. I wonder if you could elaborate on that?

A Well, I think that a -- where a pipeline is the purchaser and he also carries gas under open access, that he has one system over which he has control and the other system he does not have control, all he is is the transporter.

Q Wouldn't that still allow an exception for a facility that is simply a pure transporter or carrier that --

Well, I --A

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-- does not market the gas? 0

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to carry gas for which there's no market, and to that extent

-- don't think that a pipeline is going

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I don't think that a pipeline can take gas into its line and

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put it in a hole in the ground; it's got to go somewhere.

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If he doesn't have a market, well, a transporter can't --

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can't take it into his line.

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0 Let me ask you, what -- what elements

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would the Division consider when evaluating market condi-

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tions?

market.

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sider? We've got to consider everything that impacts on the

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Α Well, how many things are there to con-

So you don't have anything in mind at 0 this point for purposes of this rule?

Α No, we're just trying to set up a rule that we feel that we can administer, and that will not be subject to immediate successful challenge in the court.

Well, in that respect, if we are going to be -- excuse me, if we're going to be considering marketplace economics, I assume that will be an on-going consideration and in that regard will the definitions for, say, high capacity and low capacity wells also be subject to change?

> Now, say that again. Α

Well, if we are going to be considering market conditions in establishing priority takes, I assume that the market is always going to be in a state of flux or a state of change; likewise, that would require revision to any definitions of capacities of such wells, i. e. high capacity wells and low capacity wells.

A Hopefully, when the -- when the market gets straightened out we can -- we can forget about all this and everybody will be producing all the gas that he can -- he can sell all the gas he can produce.

But we -- I certainly am not saying that we won't have to revise our rules again as the situation changes. We're in a new world just about every day. We're trying to be flexible enough that people can operate under the rules and we can still do the job that the statute says we must do.

Q Well, in that regard, are we going to allow marketplace consideration to outweigh considerations of preventing waste?

A Well, our primary responsibility is to prevent waste and in doing so, to protect correlative rights.

In doing this we've got to recognize the situations that exist in the industry and to accomplish our ends as best we can under those circumstances.

1 One final question. I'd like to get your 2 opinion on this proposed change to the preamble to the rule. we were simply to delete the words "when market conditions or other conditions exist whereby" and then 5 insert in lieu thereof "wherever", so the preamble starts with the word "wherever". 7 Α You -- you would say -- you would 8 start and say wherever or whenever --Yes, -- I'm sorry. 10 -- a gas purchaser and/or pipeline system 11 is unable to take ... ". I think it could be workable that 12 way, yes. 13 0 One final, final question. Are marketers 14 going to be subject to this rule? 15 A Who do you include in marketers? 16 Just speaking of a pure marketer, a 17 marketer without its own pipeline system facility. 18 A I don't think it applies to the marketer. 19 I think it applies to the transporter and the producer. 20 Q Thank you, Mr. Lyon. 21 MR. STAMETS: Are there other 22 questions of the witness? Mr. Kellahin.

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#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. KELLAHIN:

Q Mr. Lyon, for purposes of my question, let's assume the proposed rule is adopted with the following changes that do utilize Mr. Hall's suggestion of deleting the market condition language.

Let's further assume that the reference to Subsection F of that statutory citation is also deleted, and that is the Rule F.

In discharging its obligations under the statutes the Commission is obligated to prevent waste of hydrocarbons. In what specific ways does that rule, then, help to prevent waste within categories and among wells in relation to those categories?

A Well, in the first place, the priorities give high priority, the highest priority, to hardship gas wells which, if they do not continue to produce, are subject to loss or damage to the wells and reduction of recoverable reserves, which certainly is waste.

The next highest priority goes to casinghead gas and casinghead gas is produced with oil. If you
restrict casinghead gas, you restrict oil production, and if
there isn't physical waste, there certainly is an economic
hardship on the operators in the State of New Mexico and also it would require that we import more crude oil in order

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to -- to replace the oil that otherwise would have been produced.

So I think that it is obvious that casinghead gas should have a high priority.

MR. STAMETS: While you're at that point, Mr. Lyon, wouldn't another alternative for casinghead gas be to allow the gas to be flared in the field in order to keep the well production up?

A That is another option but the flaring of gas is declared in the statute to be waste.

You've answered each of the categories with regards to justifying it solely on the waste concept. Can you make that justification as you continue on up through the rest of the categories?

A I think that there is a question of waste in the downhole commingled wells, where a gas zone and an oil zone, or more of each, are commingled such that there could be a drowning of one reservoir, commingling of fluids where required under the statute to see that the fluids in each formation are -- are produced separately or not commingled in ground.

So the waste consideration goes to that point.

The next category, the underproduced wells, the marginal wells, are handicapped as it is by their

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lack of ability to compete with their neighbors. If they are unduly restricted there's a possibility that those could be unecoomical and plugged and those reserves lost. So I think that the waste goes to that category, too.

Q So the rule, as I suggested it to you, can stand alone as a representation of the exercise by the Commission of its mandate to prevent waste, totally irrespective of correlative rights concepts.

A Yes, I think so.

Q Now if we add in the phrase in the subsection under the statute, the Subsection F, when does that add or subtract from the rule?

A It merely calls to the -- the operators and purchasers, transporters, the fact that that statute exists.

MR. KELLAHIN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

MR. STAMETS: Are there other

questions of Mr. Lyon?

Mr. Padilla.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PADILLA:

Q Mr. Lyon, as I understand the question posed by Mr. Hall, you don't have a problem with deleting

that language (not clearly understood) that language if you insert the word "whenever" in front of "a gas purchaser"?

A I don't think it's essential. I think it is consistent with our times and may give some -- some indication of the need to change the rule at all.

Well, this is being added. This is being placed in the rule as opposed to being on the authority of a memorandum.

Q Certainly I don't know whether you would agree with me or not, but it seems to me that by deleting that language you would be more consistent with the advertisement of this case.

The advertisement contains no language with regard to market conditions and other conditions.

Do you agree with me on the advertisement of the case?

A I'm sorry, I really -- I'd have to compare it with the advertisement, but I don't think that -that language is essential to the -- the rule being effective.

Q During the last hearing our objection was to what we believed was an expansion to the ratable take statute. We did not have an objection to the insertion of the statute there but we did have an objection to what we call expansion of the statutory language.

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1 Let me ask you also, sir, with regard to 2 last paragraph of -- or the second paragraph of where you define pipeline system. By that language you're not trying to prioritize what system a pipeline should 5 priority -- what gas has priority under any system. No. 7 You're simply trying to define a pipeline Q 8 system. A Well. the language up above says 10 purchaser or pipeline system operator shall observe the fol-11 lowing priority production schedule. 12 But what I'm asking you is that you're 13 not trying to say that gas for resale or gas 14 transported has any priority under this ruling 15 understood.) 16 Is that in the rule --17 A As opposed to what? 18 0 You said in the rule that you have one 19 system which is gas for resale and gas that the pipeline 20 controlling as two separate systems. 21 This rule does not attempt to prioritize 22 gas under either of those two systems, does it? 23 A No, I don't think there's anything

> 0 Just wanted to make sure.

there that says that it does.

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MR. STAMETS: You will recall, when we had this hearing last month I advised everybody that anyone representing other than himself, as Mr. Kendrick did today as a royalty interest owner, or individuals who have their own business, would have to go through an attorney. That's in accordance with an Attorney General's opinion that goes back many, many years, but if there are any of those of you out there who are royalty interest owners who have some

qustions, certainly we'll allow you to ask those.

Mr. Blackwood.

we've had a partial answer for this question Mr. Hall asked on my behalf, but I'm still concerned with how this high capacity wells and low capacity wells would be workable. I would -- you've given us the higher 50 percent and the lower 50 percent, but I think for me to understand on a monthly basis what these priorities really are, the Commission would need to say every month high capacity wells in unprorated fields are those wells with a Q or a D of X, you know, 1000 Mcf per day or 800 or 200, whatever the number is.

A You mean for each reservoir?

Q I don't know. That's what I'm -- I don't know if it's statewide, I don't know what it is.

What I'm saying is for me to understand your system, I'm going to need the help of the State in each

month defining what a high capacity well in an unprorated pool is or what a low capacity well in an unprorated pool is, and we need that additional help in order to understand what you're doing here.

A Well, Mr. Blackwood.

Q Yes.

A Why do you need this each month?

Q Well, aren't these -- aren't these rules going to be put on -- maybe I only need them annually, but I need to know what they are all the time.

A Well, you may or may not recognize that this is the first time that we have included in our priority schedule any mention of unprorated wells.

Q Well, I do. I think I -- I greatly appreciate and think you have a much better rule here this month than you had last month.

A Thank you.

Q But there is still an area that I don't understand and that if I want to -- if I want to know, if my purchaser tells me, we're going to buy gas from these wells and not these wells, in order for me to check up on the correctness of his advice to me, I have to have a definition of these categories, if you see what I mean, for me to have any check, and that's what I'm asking for. I think -- I think that -- and I don't know if you make that definition on

an annual basis, a quarterly basis, but there has to be a definition of what that means for me to have any understanding of whether or not I'm being -- my wells are being allowed to be turned on that are supposed to be turned on or not supposed to be turned on.

A I understand your concern, Mr. Blackwood, and I appreciate your -- your comment. I think it's a valid comment.

The problem is that we don't have all the information on unprorated wells that we do on prorated wells, and it -- it might give us a little problem as to -- for instance, if we said the upper 50 percent and the lower 50 percent, I'm not sure that we have the deliverability data on those wells to draw that line.

Q But, Mr. Lyon, say, boy, if you don't have it, how in the world I would get it.

A Well, don't you operate in the field?

Q Yes.

A Don't you know when --

Q Am I allowed to write my definition? Am I allowed to -- if I am, I'll write one, but --

A I appreciate your suggestion.

Q Okay. I think the rule is unworkable without an explanation of what those are.

A I think we could probably do some im-

provement.

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MR. STAMETS: Are there other

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questions of Mr. Lyon?

Would you identify yourself for

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the record, please?

MR. BRATTON: My name is Don

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Bratton and I own a working interest owner of producing oil

and gas wells in southeastern New Mexico.

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QUESTIONS BY MR. BRATTON:

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I have a question with regard to the in-0 tent for separating the systems with regard to the statement of the last sentence of the last paragraph. As it's indicated it's (unclear.)

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Can you clarify why there's a need for separate systems? My view of this, it appears to me that there's an opportunity here for, by subdividing into different systems, for one producer to say, well, I'm in compliance, I don't have any casinghead gas wells, therefore I can produce all the dry gas that's available to my system, while in another system a marketer may have casinghead gas wells and he's not allowed to produce that or he's not allowed to produce dry gas because he has casinghead gas that this precludes him from producing it.

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I guess I'm confused as to why we have to subdivide and separate into various sytems. It appears to me that it's the intent of the State and this regulatory agency is to insure that there's not waste within the State, thereby applying these rules consistently across the state, and I think the only way you can look at that is on a total system basis rather than subdividing into different systems.

Can you clarify that?

A Well, these systems are pipeline systems.

Q I understand that but you're saying here gas purchased by the pipeline for resale shall be considered in a separate system from gas transferred in the same pipeline network for another purchaser for resale.

Now is that other purchaser that's reselling that gas and it's being transporter through that system, he's going to be required to follow this priority schedule apart from the pipeline company that purchases and resells for their own benefit and they're a separate system and they follow the priority schedule.

Is that my understanding?

A I think that's right, if I heard you correctly.

MR. STAMETS: Let me -- let me see if I can clarify this for everybody.

Let's go to a very simple case

where we've got a pipeline A and they -- and they have allowed gas purchaser B to transport gas over their line and B signs up nothing but high capacity gas wells. They have no downhole commingled wells. They have no casinghead gas. So they could, purchaser B could then take all of their contracted gas from these high capacity gas wells, while other wells on that pipeline system not selling to purchaser B could be shut in.

MR. BRATTON: That's my understanding when I read it the way it's written now.

A That isn't the way we intended it to state. I don't think it states that. I think it says that pipeline A can consider those wells that he purchases from and resells as a system but all other wells producing into his system, into his pipeline system, is another one system, not defined by purchaser but by pipeline for -- pipeline gas for resale, pipeline gas transported.

Q Well, for purposes of the rule, why is it necessary to separate the two systems, I guess is my question?

A Well, because they felt that there were different circumstances involved.

Q Can you give me an example of the circumstances that would require the separation?

A Well, as you know, most of our gas goes

out to California and they have out there what they call core gas and non-core gas, and the core gas is the gas which is transported under a contract where the pipeline company purchases the gas and sells it to the utility -- well, to the utilities out there at the California border.

And this is gas that they don't just merely transport, and they have a separate call on that gas out there for that market. The rest of the gas is kind of in limbo. It's stock market or whatever, and a lot of -- more and more it's becoming the gas which is merely transported by virtue of a contract directly between the producer and the consumer.

I feel that there is a difference in the amount of control a pipeline has over his purchases in those two situations.

Well, I find it very difficult to see in my mind how the State is going to be able to regulate and insure the prevention or the protection of correlative rights in insuring that everyone has equal access to the market by subdividing and classifying gas in the various systems.

It appears to me that the opportunity, like Mr. Stamets pointed out, would be there for one purchaser who only contracts high capacity dry gas, and as a result be able to produce all of that gas into the market

observation here.

while in another system casinghead gas or hardship wells may be shut in or curtailed because of their -- their requirement to comply with -- with this priority production schedule.

MR. STAMETS: Let me make an

I'm -- that the gas business

today is sort of like standing at the end of a railway tunnel looking where you can't see any light. Now you can certainly imagine how things are down in this dark, dark tunnel, but you don't really know.

We're in the midst of tremendous transitions in the gas business and we've getting away from the old standard where the pipe line was the purchaser of the gas, the transporter of the gas, and delivered at the other end to the local distributing company, to a situation where free competition is being encouraged and it's not unreasonable to expect that there'll be a multiplicity of purchasers in the future; where maybe El Paso is the only purchaser now, maybe on El Paso's pipeline there will a dozen purchasers out of any particular pool.

The Oil and Gas Act, the common purchaser section speaks of the purchaser as opposed to the pipeline company, and a purchaser is only required to take ratably in a pool. It would seem as though if a purchaser

comes in, as I understand from reading the paper yesterday, SoCal Gas is going to be asking new marketers, and I'm not certain if a marketer is a purchaser, they're asking new marketers to get up to 350-million a day of gas which El Paso Gas Marketing formerly supplied to them, and that's going to mean that we're going to have people jumping all over New Mexico here trying to find enough gas, and if those are purchasers, and I'm not sure who the purchaser is, if they're the purchaser or SoCal Gas is the purchaser, but if those purchasers purchase, the only place that we could require them to take ratably would be in the pools in which to purchase, and that would clearly be a case where we'd be talking about a separate system, I would think, in that if Joe Blow, gas marketer, buys gas from you in this pool, and that's a gas pool, then they don't have any casinghead gas 16 that they can take, and there's nothing in our law which 17 would require them to take gas in any other pool, other than the one that they are purchasing in, if they're a purchaser, and is that clear?

MR. BRATTON: I understand what you're saying, but I want to go on the record as saying I think the way it's written by subdividing into these different systems, I think, is creating the opportunity for a lot of things.

> Α I'd like to observe that you probably

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BY MR. CURRENS:

Mr. Currens.

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that

yes.

system

transport it for?

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Q Thank you.

and

have not heard some of the definitions of system that This is probably the most stringent definition of a system that anybody has come up with.

MR. STAMETS: Other questions?

Mr. Lyon, did I understand your response

to

Now that's -- that's my interpretation,

customers

and

### CROSS EXAMINATION

awhile ago having to do with how many parts there were to a

pipeline, that there couldn't be more than two, if I under-

stood correctly your answer awhile ago, you said that with

respect to a system, one who -- I'm going to call it an in-

terconnected series of pipes so that we don't give it a sys-

tem title, -- with respect to a system, one who owned and

operated that system, bought gas, and transported it through

then that all of the people that he simply transported for

system between them and not each individual that he would

delivered it

interconnected series of pipes -- that was a system,

through that interconnected series of pipes became

#### MR. STAMETS: Mr. Hall.

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BY MR. HALL:

You commented previously that it was your 0 opinion that this proposed rule would not apply to marketers, but I think if you'll poll the audience, the producers here, a lot of them had the same understanding that this -- that this gentleman had, that you allow what is in effect a dual designation for a single physical pipeline, the Oil Commission is in fact exceeding its jurisdiction by leaving the ratable take factor to the marketing entities.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

A Well, I don't quite agree with you. The think we could have gone a lot further that way and initially I had -- had not put that last part on there, I felt under the circumstances as we see it unfolding today, that there probably was a need to -- to have a separate system.

Q Is it your opinion that the rule couldn't be effective if that last paragraph were simply stricken entirely?

Well. then aren't you back to a system being defined by anybody who wants to define it?

0 Isn't it defined now by somebody who is supporting that purchaser (unclear)?

> A Yeah, one or the other, so you've got in

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12 BY MR. STRAND:

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-- in one pipeline you can have two systems but not than two systems.

Under what you're proposing you could have any number of systems and it depends on who -- who defines the system.

A pipeline can define it one way and the producer could define it another, and somebody else define it still another way.

MR. STAMETS: Mr. Strand.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

Mr. Lyon, would you consider a pipeline Q

and a marketing affiliate to constitute two systems -- and a marketing affiliate that a pipeline had set up, would you consider those to be separate systems under this last sentence you were talking about?

Α Is this a -- is the marketing affiliate buying the gas?

Q Yeah, let's get down to the same thing, El Paso and El Paso Gas Marketing.

Α I can -- I can -- if -- if El Paso Marketing is buying the gas from the purchaser for resale at the other end of the pipeline, then I think it's a single system.

1 and then aren't they going to do Okay, 2 exactly what Mr. Stamets pointed out in his example, manipu-3 late this system so that they can buy and sell that they want to sell at a particular price on a spot market, or 5 whatever, and then utilize the priority system on the traditional market to shut-in wells? 7 Isn't that what they're doing now? Α 8 It certainly is. I think with this definition of system 10 they're -- they would -- they would be more subject to 11 being called in to explain unratable taking. 12 MR. STAMETS: Other questions 13 of the witness? 14 Mr. Kendrick. 15 16 **QUESTIONS BY MR. KENDRICK:** 17 Q Mr. Lyon, I'm having a lot of difficulty 18 understanding just what you're saying. 19 What I understood you to say was that a 20 pipeline owner as a purchaser constitutes one system. 21 A contract carrier shipping gas along 22 pipeline system -- excuse me, all the contract carriers 23 shipping gas along that same pipeline system constitutes the 24 second system. 25

If

that is true and there are multiple

marketers shipping along that line, you're forcing some of those people to take gas from wells they do not have a contract with.

A How's that?

2 If -- if marketer B has contracted from some wells and marketer C has contracted from wells and marketer D has contracted from wells, and they all have to be grouped into one system and follow this schedule of production, if more than one class under this schedule are connected to one or more of those systems, you're going to force some marketers to take gas from wells from which they have no contracts.

A I don't see that follows.

Q If they're supplying gas to purchaser B and he's contracted only for high gas -- high gas -- high volume gas wells, but that system has to curtail high volume gas wells or overproduced wells, then he has to take gas from a well from which he has no contract.

A I don't see that's necessarily true.

Q How's he going to get his gas if the system requires all of the Schedule A wells to be shut-in and that's all he has contracts --

A Are you -- are you telling me that there is not gas that he can contract?

A No, I'm telling you that that's what he

please come to order.

has contracted and he -- and the pipeline owner has agreed to transport the gas, but under his classification in the system, separate from being the pipeline owner, Schedule A wells all have to be shut-in.

MR. STAMETS: Gentlemen, let's -- I think this is a good time to break for lunch and I -- and I would wish that all of those who are interested in pursuing this line of examination meet Vic down here and go to lunch and see if you can't get it figured out, and we'll resume the hearing in -- at 1:15.

(Thereupon the noon recess was taken.)

MR. STAMETS: The hearing will

At the break I was advised that the witness who will be representing the committee in Case 9018 had an obligation to leave this evening, and much as I hate to, I think we're going to have to break this case and hear the testimony of that witness, assuming we've got an attorney. Anybody know where Mr. Taylor is?

In any event, I think we're going to have to take Mr. Fields and let me suggest that while we are doing this anyone who's interested might meet at the back of the room with Vic Lyon and see if there is a

need for some sort of a longer continuance in Case 9015. If anyone thinks that we could benefit by any further delay in action in that case, so that we would be willing to consider formation of a little further study committee and action on that later.

With that in mind, regretfully we'll have a short continuance in Case 9015.

(Thereupon this hearing was continued until

a later time on the same docket.)

MR. STAMETS: Which leaves us

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then with Case 9015.

Is there a sense that you all would like to come back tomorrow and try and work some more on the priority schedule or there a sense that you would like to try and work on this in a committee and plan on coming back in January and hoping that we're here?

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. .

Mr. Kellahin.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, as at your suggestion we met earlier today with Mr. Lyon and tried formulating an additional study committee. If you desire to continue to work on that priority schedule, Mr. Stovall and I have agreed to participate.

Bob Strand was here earlier and he's agreed to participate, and there were some others that we are hopeful we could resolve our differences with some further committee action, and we would request now on behalf of my clients to continue that case to a January hearing and allow Mr. Lyon the opportunity to work with us to see if we could come to an agreement on that.

MR. STAMETS: Is there any party with a different opinion?

Based upon that, then, we will be continuing Case 9015 to January the 8th.

(Hearing concluded.)

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CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division (Commission) was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of this portion of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Sway W. Boyd CSR

## STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

5 March, 1987

## COMMISSION HEARING

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IN THE MATTER OF: 7

> The hearing called by the Oil Con-CASE servation Division on its own motion 9015 for the adoption of new Rules 315, 413 and 903 to establish a gas production schedule.

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BEFORE: William J. LeMay, Chairman Erling A. Brostuen, Commissioner

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TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

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APPEARANCES

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MR. LEMAY: The hearing will

3 come to order.

The Oil Conservation Commission, and I'd like to introduce our new commissioners.

On my right is Erling Brostuen, who is Director of the Mining and Minerals Division of the Energy Department, and he's also State Geologist, and he will be one of the three commissioners.

Myself, Bill Lemay, I'm Director of the Oil Conservation Division, Energy and Minerals Department, another director -- or another commissioner.

The third commissioner, Bill Humphries, expressed his apologies. He was not able to make the meeting today because of a prior commitment in Albuquerque; however, he does plan to be an active member of our Commission and we look forward to having him join us in the future hearings.

I now call case 9015.

MR. TAYLOR: May it please the Commission, I'm Jeff Taylor, Counsel for the Oil Conservation Division, and I'll enter an appearance on behalf of the Division and we'll have one witness, I believe, in this case.

MR. LEMAY: Okay, I'll read the

case for the record.

MR. TAYLOR: In the matter of the hearing called by the Oil Conservation Division on its own motion for the adoption of new rules -- I can't read this -- 3 is it --

MR. LEMAY: 315, I think.

MR. TAYLOR: -- 413 and 903, to establish a gas priority production schedule.

The Division seeks adoption of a hierarchy of classes of gas production in times of severely restricted demand for gas from New Mexico wells.

Also to be considered will be the application of such rules to purchasers with marketing affiliates.

MR. LEMAY: We call for appearances in Case 9015.

MR. NANCE: On behalf of El Paso Natural Gas Company, my name is John Nance.

MR. LEMAY: You'll have one

witness or --

MR. NANCE: We don't anticipate having a witness at this point, although we may have -- we'd like to reserve the right to call a witness if we need one.

MR. CARR: May it please the

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   Commission, my name is William F. Carr with the law firm
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   Campbell & Black, P. A., of Santa Fe.
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                                 I represent Doyle Hartman.
                                                                I
   have one witness.
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                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY:
                                               Any other appear-
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   ances?
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                                 MR.
                                      KELLAHIN:
                                                  Mr.
                                                       Chairman,
   I'm Tom Kellahin of Santa Fe, New Mexico, appearing on be-
   half of Tenneco Oil Company.
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                                 We also would like to reserve
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   the right to call a witness if we feel necessary.
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                                 MR.
                                      PEARCE: May it please the
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   Commission, I am W. Perry Pearce of the Santa Fe law firm of
14
   Montgomery and Andrews.
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                                 I appear in the this matter on
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   behalf of Amoco Production Company.
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                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY:
                                               Do you have
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   witnesses, Mr. Pearce?
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                                              I do not expect to
                                 MR. PEARCE:
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   have any witnesses, Mr. Chairman.
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                                 MR.
                                       LEMAY;
                                                 You'll have a
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   statement at the end?
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                                                I may very well
                                 MR.
                                      PEARCE:
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   have a statement.
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                                                   Chairman, I'm
                                 MR.
                                      DUKE:
                                              Mr.
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represent John Hendrix Cor-

1 Jonathan Duke of the Keleher Firm in Albuauerque, represen ting Gas Company of New Mexico. 3 We don't anticipate having a witness but we would like to reserve the right to comment. 5 MR. LEMAY: Okay. MR. STRAND: Mr. Chairman, 7 Robert H. Strand, of the firm of Atwood, Malone, Mann and Turner, in Roswell, and I will be representing Alpha Twenty-One Company, and the Independent Petroleum Association of 10 New Mexico. 11 We will not have any witnesses 12 but I would like to make a statement. 13 LEMAY: I'll call MR. for 14 statements after all the testimony. 15 Yes, in the back there. 16 MR. HALL: Mr. Commissioner, 17 Scott Hall from the Campbell & Black law firm, entering an 18 appearance on behalf of Blackwood and Nichols Operating Com-19 pany, UniCal Corporation, Union Texas Petroleum, and Yates 20 Petroleum. 21 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Padilla. 22 MR. PADILLA: Mr. Chairman, my 23 name is Ernest L. Padilla of the law firm of Padilla and 24 Snyder.

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poration and Michael Klein, and we will be making a comment.
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                                 MR. LEMAY:
                                               Do you have
                                                             any
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   witnesses?
                                 MR. PADILLA:
                                               No witnesses.
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                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY:
                                               Do you have any
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   witnesses, Mr. Hall?
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                                 MR.
                                      HALL:
                                              No.
                                                   Mr. Chairman.
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   We might offer some comments towards the end of the hearing.
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                                 MR.
                                      DRAPER: Mr. Chairman, Del
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   Draper, representing Northwest Pipeline Corporation.
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                                 We'd
                                       like to reserve the right
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   to call a witness.
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                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY:
                                               Okay.
                                                       Are there
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   any other appearances? Yes.
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                                 MR. MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, Den-
16
   nis Morgan on behalf of Southern Union Exploration Company.
17
                                 We have no witnesses but we
18
   would like to reserve the right to call a witness at a later
19
   time.
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                                 MR. LEMAY: Are there any other
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   appearances?
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                                 At this time I'd like to swear
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   in all the witnesses. Those that will give testimony please
   stand.
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                         (Witnesses sworn.)
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MR. LEMAY: Mr. Taylor.

MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, I'll

call Mr. Vic Lyon.

Just for the information of the

Commission I'd like to state that this case has been heard

previously by the Commission, Case 8015, on priority

production schedule, I believe on Octobr 23rd and November

20th there was testimony on this, although because

Commission members have changed and because, I believe, the

Committee has met and reconsidered some of the aspects of

the case, we're going to at least summarize what's gone on

to this point in time.

VICTOR T. LYON,

being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Would you please state your name, 0 position, and your residence for the record?

I'm Victor T. Lyon, Chief Petroleum En-A gineer for the Oil Conservation Division, located in Santa Fe.

Mr. Lyon, just for the record, although
most of us know you and your qualifications, would you
briefly state your educational and work experience,
especially as it relates to natural gas production and prorationing?

A I took an -- excuse me, a BS degree in general engineering, University of Oklahoma, 1945, -- it's been so long ago I almost forgot -- and an MBA from Eastern New Mexico University in 1975.

I was employed by Conoco for 39-plus years, working primarily in the field of oil and gas regulation, conservation.

I began working in New Mexico in 1953 and served on the original committee which wrote the firts gas proration rules in New Mexico, and served on committees which revised those rules from time to time.

I was responsible for gas prorationing for Conoco during most of that time and I retired from Conoco and joined the OCD approximately one year ago.

I am a registered professional engineer in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

So I think we could safely say you've had substantial experience in the area of gas prorationing and production.

MR. TAYLOR: I would tender the

witness as an expert, Mr. Chairman.

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MR. LEMAY: His qualifications are considered acceptable.

Q Mr. Lyon, you've previously testified before the Commission on this case, have you not?

A Yes, I have.

Q Could you briefly explain how -- what has been presented on this case previously to the Commission?

A Well, there has been in existence for some time a memorandum establishing priorities for the taking of gas in the state.

I previous director, Mr. Stamets, felt that it might be appropriate to -- to revise that, or promote that schedule to the status of a part of the general rules, and so we had proposed some rules for that. They were discussed at the October and the November hearings. They have been discussed by committees and following the last hearing in November there was a committee which was aggregated to study several gas issues including the priority schedules and that committee met December 16th, I believe it was, and reviewed the priority schedule, adopted a revised priority schedule, and there was discussion at that hearing to what form the priority schedule should take, whether it should be another memorandum signed by the director, or an order by the Division, since certainly there have been hearings and adequate record to support such an order, or whether they should be adopted in the form of amended general rules.

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What was the -- well, first, Mr. Lyon, you are a member of this committee, do you have a list or could you provide us with a list with the members that served us on this committee that made the recommendations?

Well, it's a pretty good sized one. One reason that this committee is so large is that the committee for long term solutions to the gas marketing problems rolled into this and the membership is James Allen with Amoco, David Boneau with Yates, William Clark with Blackwood and Nichols, Warren Curtis with Northwest Pipeline, Dave Dupre, Union Texas Petroleum, Bill Duncan of Exxon, Bill Gallagher with Chevron, Marta Henderson with ARCO, Hendrix, H. A. Ingram with Conoco, Louis Jones with Tenneco, Al Kendrick, Consultant, Babe Kendrick with El Paso, Randy Lukken with Northern Natural, myself as chairman, Buster Orbison with Gas Company of New Mexico, Don Read with Meridian, Ernie Padilla, Larry Sanders with Phillips, Strand with the Atwood firm, Jeff Taylor, Darwin Vandergraaf with the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association, and Bob Wehmeyer with Texaco.

We also have some alternates in there if you'd like me to read those, too.

Rather than have multiple members the same company, any additional people that they wished to 2 3 put on there, I've put on as alternates.

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and was the -- when that committee Okay, met, was the rule that's proposed in the -- the memorandum that went out to gas producers, purchasers, and transporters, does that reflect the recommendations of that committee, the language in that memorandum?

Now which memorandum is that? Yes, this is the memorandum that was adopted by the committee. I mean this is the priority schedule that was adopted by the committee.

Let's first focus on Part A of this that we can separate these and get the feelings on each part of it.

Would you please explain Part A of the proposed rule, the reason for each category having a priority assigned to it and how the rule is generally supposed to operate?

Α Under this memorandum it explains that it suggested that this be retained as a memorandum by Director for the time being and the following language has been proposed to be included in the memorandum and/or as findings in the order, should it come out in the form of an order.

To prevewnt the waste of gas which might result from the shutting in or curtailment of certain wells in New Mexico, the Priority Production Schedule outlined below is hereby established.

Then there is also a preamble in there that says, "In order for a seller of gas to enjoy the benefit of the priorities established herein below," -- I might point out this was not discussed by our committee, this was added after that committee had met.

Q The preamble was not discussed by the committee.

A If my memory serves me correctly.

Q So there is no recommendation by the committee on the preamble.

A Yeah. "... it may be necessary to sell gas at market-clearing levels or other terms mutually acceptable to the purchaser and the seller. This is not to be interpreted in any respect as an interference or impediment to existing contractual rights or an impairment of one party's rights to institute or maintain litigation over alleged breaches of those contractual rights.

Any value paid and volumes taken may have the effect of mitigating damages under such alleged breaches.

Refusal to sell gas under current market

1 conditions is regarded as a decision not to mitigate damages 2 and also should not not impair an injured party's rights to pursue recovery of damages in a court of law.

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Such matters are not within the authority of the Division. The Division's role is limited to prevention of waste and protection of correlative rights by allocating the gas market equitable between wells in a pool, establishing priorities of takes within each system and taking appropriate action where a purchaser or a transporter discriminating unreasonably in the taking of gas pools or between wells in a pool."

Do you need me to read the priority schedule?

Sure, why don't you read it and as you go through each one explain why that is given priority and what purpose it serves in the place it is on the priority schedule?

"To prevent waste, every person now en-A gaged or hereafter engaged in the business of producing, transporting, purchasing gas from gas wells or casinghead gas from oil wells, shall observes the following priority production schedule:

Gas from all wells designated under a hardship classification by the Division under Rules 410. 411, or after hearing, shall have first priority."

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And the reason this is given the highest priority is that in order to secure such a classification, the producer must have convinced the Commission that there is a high probability of waste occurring should that well be curtailed or shut in, or shut in or curtailed below the minimum flow rate which is established by the Commission's order.

"(2) Casinghead gas from Division proved waterflood, pressure maintenance, or certified tertiary recovery projects, shall have second priority."

And the reason this is given second priority is that there is a serious question of waste should those types of projects be curtailed.

And the alternative to preventing such waste would -- would be to permit the flaring of gas, which in itself is waste.

third priority is casinghead gas and reason for this is that if casinghead gas is not taken oil wells will have to be curtailed or we will have to permit the flaring of gas, which is wasteful.

There isn't any surplus of oil and every barrel of oil that we do not produce here is going to to be imported; therefore, we -- I think that that demonstrates the need to protect casinghead gas.

Gas from downhole commingled wells

involving one or more gas zones and one or more oil zones

shall have fourth priority.

(5) Gas from wells classified as gas wells in associated pools shall have fifth priority.

And (6) gas from wells in non-associated pools shall have sixth priority."

Q Just briefly, I understand that the reason the gas wells in non-associated pools is last is because there is little chance of waste. If that's produced last, what are the reasons for (4) and (5) being placed in the order they are?

A Well, (4) and (5) involves a mixture of dry gas and casinghead gas and therefore it is given a lower priority than casinghead gas but a higher priority than dry gas, and wells from associated pools, the allowable for those wells is set by the allowable for the oil wells in the same pool, and therefore there is a question of correlative rights being impaired if the gas wells in there are — are not given a higher priority than dry gas.

Q From your testimony, then, I take it that the purpose of the rule is primarily to prevent waste in periods of low demand for gas.

A Yes, that's true.

Q Is it your professional opinion that pursuant to the mandates given to the Oil Conservation Commis-

method by which to prevent waste and protect correlative rights in times of extremely low gas demand?

A Yes, I certainly do.

Q Do you recommend adoption of Part A of the rule?

A Yes, I do.

Q I guess I have some other general questions but let's go on to the other parts of the rule first and have you explain those.

Would you explain Section B of the rule for us?

A Section B has also been added since our committee met in December and it states, "Any gas transporter connected to a well, lease, or field facility, which transporter provides transportation to the spot market shall provide an affiliate or associate marketing service. Such marketing service shall provide the opportunity for sale of gas from wells in the above priority schedule from the highest to the lowest to the extent of available demand."

And Section C says, "The schedule shall be observed by giving all highest priority gas an opportunity to produce before giving gas with the next highest priority the opportunity to produce, and so on throughout the priority schedule until the demand for gas is met.

In the schedule listed above the lowest priority is number (6) and the highest is number (1)."

Q What is the purpose of Section B?

A Well, the purpose of Section B is to assist those producers who are at a disadvantage in marketing their gas. I don't think that this is needed by the major companies and probably most of the larger independents, but we are very concerned about the small independents who have low capacity wells, such that they cannot present for consideration by a prospective purchaser a large enough package to raise any interest by that purchasers, and if -- it's my concern that those people are so disadvantaged that certainly their correlative rights are likely to suffer and it may cause the premature abandonment of wells if they're not given this assistance.

Q Just to venture into dangerous territory here, have you read the Transco decision?

A Yes, sir.

Q And have you considered what the impact of that decision may be on the authority of the State to require a transporter, particularly an interstate transporter, to provide an affiliate marketing service?

A Well, I have given consideration to that.

I've also given consideration to the fact that in most, if
not all, these cases, there is a contract between the pur

chaser or between the transporter and the producer, and I don't think Transco changed that contract. And if I'm not mistaken, that contract says that that transporter agrees to purchase that gas.

Q Insofar as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has also recently instituted an investigation into affiliate transactions of affiliate companies of pipelines, do you know if anyone has looked into the possibility that a rule such as this at the State level may conflict with FERC rule making at the Federal level?

A I have not seen any such opinion. I have not heard such an opinion, but I'm sure that I probably will.

Although there apparently has not been a rule like this before in the Division, has there a policy or other method by which the Commission has sought to prevent the waste invisioned by this rule?

A Well, this proposed rule arises out of -out of the tremendous changes that have come about in the
gas production and marketing, transporting business.

Back in the days a year or less ago we didn't have to deal with a separate -- with a transporter and a purchaser separately because they were the same. The splintering of those functions has brought a great deal of chaos to the -- to the industry and it has got to the point

we really don't know in most cases who the purchaser is.

Q Well, since we're getting into it, then, let me ask you how this would -- how this rule would apply to gas purchasers with affiliated companies that separately purchase gas?

A Well, if -- if the -- if the purchaser is an affiliate of the transporter, then we know who we're dealing with and can act as best we can with whatever authority we have to -- to enforce the priority schedule.

Q And in that situation would the transporter and the affiliate purchaser be treated as one entity for purposes of considering whether or not they were complying with this rule?

A I would think so.

Q Let's get into another good one here, would the rule apply to the pipeline or purchaser -- let me start again.

How would this rule apply to a transporter who was purchasing no gas himself but was transporting on behalf of, say, twenty different purchases?

Would the rule apply to the pipeline or the purchasers and how would the Division police purchasers, say, in California? Could the Division require those purchasers to take casinghead gas if they had contracted only for high volume gas well production?

A I think -- I think the only control we would have over purchasers in California is the control of the wells themselves through the producers.

Q And so in a situation like that you would say that the Division would control, production would come down -- control would come down to producers.

A Right.

Q I assume in a situation like that the Division would require the shut-in of all, say, non-casing-head, non-hardship wells till they are producing and let then let the other wells come on?

A Right. I hope it never comes to that.

Q Has the committee -- well, I guess the committee didn't do it -- what is the purpose of the pre-amble before paragraph A?

A Well, the purpose of that preamble before paragraph A is our recognition of the law under Transco. I'm sure that there has been a great deal of effort put into producers to ask us to require the pipelines to take the gas and honor their contract. In dealing with regulating gas, gas production, gas purchases and transportation, the OCD must remain price neutral, and I do not think that we should, and under Transco I do not think we can, force a transporter or purchaser to take gas at a specified price, and so in order to make that perfectly clear, I think a pro-

ducing his gas, and if he produces his gas he's going to have to produce it and sell it at a price which is agreeable to the people that take the gas.

Q I find this, the preamble, just a little either confusing or ambiguous. Do you think it would be sufficient if the language either in the rule or in the order which stated something to the effect that the rule was limited to situations where the cost of the gas ordered to be taken did not exceed the pipeline's average of gas, or something in there which would mitigate the requirement to take high cost gas, which under the Transco case the Supreme Court said the state agency can't require a pipeline to take high cost gas which would increase the cost of that pipeline's gas to consumers?

A I think that if we put that in there it would impair some of the contracts that are currently being honored. I understand that -- that there are some contracts that are being honored which are above their average -- weighted average cost of gas, and if that is a mutually agreeable situation with those people, I do not intend to interfere with it.

Q Do you then think that it might be appropriate to have no language in there regarding price requirements when the rule is being enforced?

1 do you recommend the adoption of Or 2 preamble? 3 I'm satisfied with it the way it is. 0 I think that's all the questions I have. Do you have anything further to add to your testimony? 5 6 guess I should ask you, you said that Ι 7 -- the committee that met on this did not consider preamble, so I assume that your recommendation on the preamble is one by the Division rather than the committee that 10 met. 11 A That is correct. 12 0 What the committee met and recommended, I 13 as a concensus, the adoption of paragraph A. guess, Did 14 they also recommend the adoption of paragraphs B and C? 15 Well, they -- they did recommend A No. 16 paragraph C. 17 so the committee recommended the Okay. 18 adoption of paragraphs A and C and the Division is in addi-19 tion recommending the adoptions of the preamble and para-20 graph B? 21 A That's correct. 22 Do you have anything further to add 0 23 your testimony? 24 A Well, the committee did not make a deci-25 sion on the form that the priority schedule should take

we agreed to leave that open pending presentation by Amoco
who was the one who suggested that -- that we re-issue the
priority schedule under a memorandum. They mentione that
their Legal Department felt that this had virtually the same
weight under the law as -- as an order or general rule, and
I told them to show me, and so they said they would do that
and that's the reason we left that particular alternative
in.

Q But I take it that it's the Division's recommendation that this be adopted either as an order or a rule.

12 A Yes, sir.

Q Okay, thank you.

MR. LEMAY: Are there any questions of Mr. Lyon?

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## CROSS EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. LEMAY:

Q Mr. Lyon, I have a question concerning the price issue.

The Division policy has always been, as I take it, that the price has never been addressed as an issue. It's always been a contractual right between purchaser and seller, is that correct?

A Yes, that's true, although the ratable

take statute provides price as one of the things which weshould look at as far as ratable take.

We have been living with enforced differences in prices ever since 1956 because of price, prices set for gas, the vintaging of gas categories since 1956, and to a much greater extent in 1978 under NGPA.

So the price situation is so screwed up there's no way that we can find any discrimination on that because so much of it is mandated.

Q Thank you.

MR. LEMAY: Any other questions

12 of Mr Lyon?

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman.

MR. LEMAY: Mr. Kellahin.

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## CROSS EXAMINATION

17 BY MR. KELLAHIN:

Mr. Lyon, the back of the docket page that
discussed the priority schedule has a list of four questions. Do you have a copy of that schedule?

A Yes, sir.

Q Starting with the first question, looks like it calls for a legal opinion, but I've not known an engineer yet that was reluctant to give a legal opinion, so I'll ask you anyway, what is your opinion with regards to

whether or not the priority schedule ought to be in the form of a memorandum as it exists now as opposed to making it an 3 order or a rule of the Commission? Mr. Kellahin, so long as everybody A Well. complies with it, it doesn't make any difference, but if somebody doesn't comply with it and we try to enforce it, I think it does make a difference, and I think that a memorandum over the Director's signature does not bear the weight in a court of law that an order after testimony and hering, 10 or a general rule after testimony and evidence, would be. 11 Turning to the second question, what is opinion with regards to the priorities on the asso-12 13 ciated pools that produce gas? 14 Α I really haven't given any thought to 15 that, Mr. Kellahin. 16 Q Is this your question, then, in the memo-17 randum, Mr. Lyon? 18 A No, it isn't. 19 All right. Is there any particular 20 reason to give a special priority to only certain oil and 21 gas pools that produce oil and gas as opposed to all asso-22 ciated gas pools? 23 Α I'd have to do a little research on it to 24 give you an opinion on it.

Offhand, I don't know of any.

Q I'm at a loss to understand the question,
I guess. What's the purpose of this question?

A Well, there are -- there are two pools in the state which are designated oil and gas pools and I was reponsible for creating one of them, but it's been a long time since I've looked at those rules. I just don't feel like I'm qualified to give you a very intelligent answer right now.

Q Is it your understanding that under the proposed priority schedule that the Tubb and Blinbry Oil and Gas Pools would in the associated gas pool category?

A Well, they are an associated pool but they're not designated exactly as associated pools. It's just oil and gas pools.

Q So that's part of the question, to determine whether or not the Tubb and Blinebry oil and gas pools are going to fall within the priority for the associated gas -- associated pool gas rules.

A Yes, sir.

Q The third question deals with whether or not underproduced or low capacity gas wells are going to receive a priority and I assume that the answer is that they should not, because we already have a proration formula that allows the operator to determine how he would produce his underproduced and overproduced wells. Is that not correct?

although we

1 A Well, the priority schedule that the com-2 mittee adopted was modified only slightly from a schedule 3 that was presented by Phillips and the modification was that under category (6) there was a priority given to underpro-5 duced or marginal wells. 6 When we were reviewing this, 7 feel that there is probably reason to give that kind of a 8 there is not a question of waste involved there and it was therefore recommended that we drop that priority. 10 And do you share that opinion or recom-0 11 mendation that there should be no priority established 12 tween underproduced or low capacity wells versus nonmarginal 13 wells? 14 My own personal view is that there should Α 15 be a priority given to underproduced and marginal wells. 16 The fourth question is that the -- is the 0 17 priority schedule in the correct order, and I assume you've 18 already answered that question, in your opinion it is? 19 Yes. 20 Q With regards to the underproduced wells, 21 it your recollection that the concensus of the -- is 22 study committee was that they would not make a distinction 23 betweeen underproduced wells and normal gas wells? 24 That's my recollection, yes, sir. A

And part of the reasoning for doing that,

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was it not, that that would be left up to the discretion of 2 the operator, how he would produce his wells? 3 A Right. And part of that problem is addressed in Q 5 the prorationing rules now in terms of keeping wells balance and how far they're underproduced or overproduced. 7 Correct. Α 8 So those were some of the reasons why we 9 -- for which that priority was not set forth in the rule. 10 A Right. Also, it was -- I think it was 11 discussed that most of the pipeline companies do give a 12 higher priority to those wells and that it wasn't necessary 13 for us to address it the -- in the order or the priority 14 schedule itself. 15 Do you believe that to be a reasonable 16 solution? 17 A Yes. 18 Thank you. Q 19 MR. KELLAHIN: Nothing further. 20 MR. LEMAY: Any other questions 21 of Mr. Lyon? 22 23 CROSS EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. DUKE: 25 Q Mr. Lyon, SubSection C states that the

1 schedule shall be observed by giving all highest priority gas an opportunity to produce. 3 Let me ask you first of all, what does it 4 mean to give an opportunity to produce; is this an oppor-5 tunity to --6 We give it an allowable. A 7 O Okay, at a spot market price or a 8 clear) price? Α Well, we give it an allowable. We don't 10 set prices. 11 In your opinion do you think that any Q consideration should be made for system constraints, for in-12 13 stance, on casinghead gas that enters the system below pro-14 cessing plants as far as compliance with these priorities? 15 Well, I'm not sure what you're -- what 16 the constraints are. 17 Well, in --0 18 A Certainly we've got to reocgnize 19 physical facts and the intrastructure available and break-20 downs, and that sort of thing. 21

Q Well, let me give you an example. If casinghead is introduced into a gas supply system down stream from processing, and could create a (not understood), should that be taken into consideration?

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A Well, if it -- if you collect liquids to

the point you can't run gas through there, I guess we've got to recognize you can't run gas through there.

MR. DUKE: I don't have any other questions.

MR. LEMAY; Any other questions

of Mr. Lyon?

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### RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. LEMAY:

I have one, Mr. Lyon. Do you see reason why unique situations that may be unique in certain fields might be the subject of an Examiner or a Commission hearing in which these unique situations could be addressed? And I give you an example, where there -that was just mentioned, where you had a situation where a purchaser could not take gas in a certain situation and it was a high priority gas, if that could be the subject of a hearing, or if some field is unique enough that there may be a classification of casinghead gas that isn't truly casinghead gas, that could be the subject of a hearing? What I guess I'm asking is, because this is a general rule, would we have the same -- do we have the same policy that any exceptions could be handled with hearings?

A Well, I think if a purchaser or transporter has -- has problems where he's prevented from abiding by

the priority schedule, certainly he can come in and talk to us or he can ask for a hearing and exceptions, and explain the situation, and also I think if we find through complaints or through our own investigations that people are — are willfully abusing the priority rules, then certainly we should call those people to explain and in severe cases call them to — to a hearing to explain why this happening.

Q Thank you, Mr. Lyon.

MR. PEARCE: May I, Mr. Chair-

10 | man?

MR. LEMAY: Mr. Pearce.

### CROSS EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. PEARCE:

Q Mr. Lyon, I want to go back over a couple of things ot make sure I understand them. I was not part of the committee process and I do want to understand before I get into anything else.

As I understand it, after the last set of hearings, the committee held another meeting and recommended that the priority schedule shown in paragraph A of the proposed rule be adopted and be utilized as a memorandum and not adopted as a rule, is that correct? Was that the committee's recommendation?

A No. The committee did not have a recom-

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38 mendation as to what form it should take. 2 Q Okay. 3 We had those three alternatives. Α The committee established the suggested Q 5 priority schedule and subsequent to the committee's work the preamble, the long paragraph at the front, and paragraphs B 7 and C, have been added, is that correct? 8 That's correct. A Okay, I want to look for a minute at the Q 10 relationship between paragraphs A and C. Do you know what 11 the penalties for violation of Division rules or the Oil Conservation Act are, the maximum penalty? 12 13 As I recall, it's \$1000 a day. 14 And SubPart A would you're proposing 15 adopted in a rule or set forth in an order of this Division 16 prioritizing the takes of gas, is that correct? (sic) 17 A Yes, sir. 18 And SubPart C of the proposed rule 19 quires that all of the higher priority gas be taken before 20 the next lower priority gas is taken, is that correct? 21 Yes, sir. 22 Are you aware that the New Mexico Oil and Q 23 Gas Act in its definition of waste finds that the production

of natural gas in excess of reasonable market demand

waste? Are you familiar with that definition?

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1 A Yes. Yes. Therefore would it be a violation of 2 0 3 and Gas Act or the Oil Conservation Division rules regulations to produce more gas than was required to meet reasonable market demand? 6 Yes, other than for storage purposes. 7 O Therefore would production of priority gas before production of all of the higher priority gas be a violation of New Mexico Oil Conservation Division 10 and Commission rules and regulations if this rule is 11 adopted? 12 A Yes, I think that's what the rule says. 13 And the party could be subject to a fine of \$1000 a day for that violation? 15 A Could be, yes, sir. 16 And I want to clarify my understanding of 17 subparagraph B. 18 As I read paragraph B it would require 19 any transporter who transports gas to the spot market 20 provide a marketing service to all of the producers in the 21 state, is that correct? 22 A The ones that he's connected to, yes. 23 Q Whether or not they are under contract to 24 him. 25 That's what the rule says, yes. Α

1 And failure to provide such marketing Q 2 services would be a violation of New Mexico Oil Conservation Division rules and regulations if this rule is adopted, that correct? 5 A Right. 6 And that transporter could be Q 7 subject to a maximum fine of \$1000 a day for failure to provide that service? Α Right. 10 Thank you. Q 11 MR. LEMAY; Thank you, Mr. Pearcel 12 Do you have a question, 13 Nance? 14 MR. NANCE: No, sir, I think 15 Mr. Pearce covered the questions we had. 16 MR: LEMAY: Are there any other 17 questions of the witness? 18 Mr. Padilla: 19 20 CROSS EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. PADILLA: 22 Mr. Lyon, I have one question with re-Q 23 spect to part A of the proposed schedule, and this refers to 24 the category number (5). 25 I understand an associated pool As

1 have a proration unit for the oil, a proration unit for the gas, is that correct? 3 Α That's right. Now this category (5) only applies 0 5 wells that are classified as gas wells and that are -- or that have a proration unit for gas. 7 Right. Α 8 It does not intend to amend or modify the Division's rule on the definition of casinghead gas, is that 10 11 A No, the oil proration units in an asso-12 ciated pool would be covered under the casinghead gas cate-13 gory. 14 Q Okay. 15 And the gas wells would come under Α 16 next priority so that if push came to shove, you would have 17 to take the casinghead gas before you took the dry gas out 18 of the associated gas pool. 19 But assuming an associated pool calls for 20 40-acre spacing for gas and, say, 160-acre spacing for the 21 gas well, category (5) only applies to gas wells that are 22 spaced on 160 acres.

A Well, unless there's a nonstandard unit in there, I can see that that --

Q Well, subject to that kind of exception.

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42 1 Yes. Α 2 MR. PADILLA: No further ques-3 tions. MR. LEMAY: Any other --5 MR. TAYLOR: I have a clari-6 fying question. 7 8 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. TAYLOR: 10 I thought, Mr. Lyon, that you responded 11 to a question by Mr. Pearce that pargraphs B and C were not 12 recommendations of the committee but I thought you told me 13 that C was a recommendation. 14 Could you clarify that for me? 15 Oh, I may have misunderstood. Yes, the 16 paragraph C was recommended by the committee. 17 Thank you. Q 18 MR. LEMAY: Any other questions 19 of the witness? 20 If not, he'll be excused. 21 MR. HALL: One comment. Mr. 22 Pearce raised a question with respect to paragraph B and its 23 possible application on a statewide basis. 24 It might not -- I wonder if it 25 might not cure the problem if we were to add at the end of

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the first sentence of paragraph B the following language,
   simply "in any pool served."
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                                      LEMAY;
                                 MR.
                                               Are you recommen-
   ding, Mr. Hall, that that be portion of paragraph B?
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                                 MR. HALL: Yes.
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                                 MR. LEMAY: In any pool served,
   and that would limit the purchaser from, say, ratable takes
   within the pool only and not extending to the statewide?
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                                 MR.
                                      HALL:
                                              That might clarify
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   that.
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                                      LEMAY:
                                 MR.
                                               Okay.
                                                        Yeah,
                                                               We
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   could certainly look at that.
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                                 Any other questions of the wit-
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   ness?
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                                 If not, he can be excused.
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                                 Is it my understanding that you
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   were going to present a witness, Mr. Nance?
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                                 MR.
                                      NANCE:
                                               No, sir. El Paso
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   won't present a witness.
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                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY: Oh, not presented.
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                                 Are there any other witnesses?
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   I thought there was one other. Mr. Carr?
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                                 MR.
                                      CARR:
                                              Mr. Lemay, at this
   time on behalf of Doyle Hartman I'd like to call Dan Nutter.
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                                 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Carr.
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# DANIEL S. NUTTER,

being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows, to-wit:

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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

7 BY MR. CARR:

> Will you state your full name for the re-Q cord, please?

> > Α Dan Nutter.

Mr. Nutter, by whom are you employed? 0

A I'm a consulting petroleum engineer employed in this particular case by Mr. Doyle Hartman, oil operator.

Nutter, would you briefly summarize Mr. for the Commission your educational background and your work experience?

A Yes, sir. I graduated from the New Mexico School of Mines in January, 1952.

Subsequent to graduation I was employed by Phillips Petroleum Company as a staff petroleum engineer. I stayed with Phillips until August of 1954.

Came to work for the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission on September 1st, 1954 and remained with the Commission until my retirement on December

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1 1982. 2 first with the Commission I was 3 staff petroleum engineer. In I believe it was 1957 I was appointed Chief Engineer and remaining that capacity until 5 my retirement. 6 Nutter, are you familiar with the 0 Mr. 7 priority schedule set forth in Oil Conservation Commission Case 90157 9 Yes, I am. 10 MR. CARR: Mr. Lemay, at this 11 time we'd tender Mr. Nutter as an expert witness in petro-12 leum engineering and oil and gas regulatory matters. 13 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Nutter is so 14 qualified. 15 Mr. Nutter, would you briefly state the 16 purpose of your testimony here today? 17 A The purpose of my testimony is recommend 18 to the Commission that this priority production schedule not 19 be adopted as a rule in the rules and regulations of the

Mr. Nutter, have you prepared certain exhibits for introduction in this case?

Yes, I have.

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Commission.

Would you refer to what has been marked Q for identification as Hartman Exhibit Number One, identify

1 this, and review it for the Commission? 2 Hartman Exhibit Number One is a memoran-A 3 dum to all operators and all gas purchasers for Joe Ramey, Division Director, dated February 18, 1983. 5 The subject of this memorandum is priorities of gas production and purchases. 7 Would you review the priorities as set forth in this memorandum? Yes, sir. The memorandum states, "During periods of low demand for New Mexico gas, the following cur-10 11 tailment schedule should be observed. 12 1. Overproduced nonmarginal and high 13 capacity nonprorated gas wells. 14 2. Nonmarginal gas wells. 15 3. Marginal and low capacity nonprorated 16 gas wells. 17 4. Exempt marginal gas wells. 18 Casinghead gas. 5. 19 6. Gas wells which will be damaged 20 being shut-in or will require swabbing to produce after 21 being shut-in." 22 Q Nutter, in your opinion Now. Mr. 23 Item Number Six on Exhibit One address hardship wells? 24 Yes, sir, that's what a hardship well is. A 25 I think hardship wells were defined subsequent to this memorandum, so --

Q And this is the original memorandum issued by the Division Director in 1983 setting a recommended priority procedure?

A This is the first and only priority schedule for curtailment that has ever been issued to my knowledge by this Division or Commission.

Q Will you now refer to what has been marked as Hartman Exhibit Number Two, identify this, and review it for the Commission?

A Exhibit Number Two is a combination of several Notice to Sellers issued by El Paso Natural Gas Company.

The first one in the stack here is dated May 29, 1986, a Notice to Sellers.

The second one in here is a Notice to Sellers dated Pebruary 28, 1986. This directive was--was sent by El Paso to the people that produce gas and sell gas to El Paso Natural Gas Company.

Q Now what is your purpose in including these Notices to Sellers in your presentation here today?

A If you'll look at page 1 of the May 29, 1986 notice, down there in the last three lines it says, "As used in this notice" -- first of all they say that they've scheduled their takes from the lowest cost swing pools after

taking the gas from all non-swing sources.

Quote, as used throughout this notice, the terms 'non-swing gas' and 'non-swing sources' include:

- (1) Hardship or emergency gas.
- (2) Casinghead or associated gas.

Then it lists (3) being residue gas, (4) certain downhole commingled gas, (5) gas received at central points of delivery, and (6) gas taken pursuant to certain contractual minimum physical take provisions.

The memorandum of -- or the Notice to Sellers dated February 28, on page 8, the second paragraph there down in the lower portion of the page, says, "Under its new production scheduling procedures El Paso expects that it will continue to purchase without curtailment its non-swing supplies (i.e. gas produced in association with oil and gas produced from hardship or emergency wells)."

Now, Mr. Nutter, in your opinion what do these Notices to Sellers show?

A These Notices to Sellers indicate to me that despite the fact that there is no rule in the rules and regulations of the Division, El Paso Natural Gas Company, as a major purchaser of natural gas in the State of New Mexico, has observed the memorandum that's in effect since February 18th, 1983.

This further confirms in my mind the

I opinion that no rule is necessary.

2 Q Mr. Nutter, would you refer to Hartman
3 Exhibit Number Three, identify that and review it for the
4 Commission?

A Exhibit Number Three is a reproduction of page 28 of the Section I of the R. W. Byrum rule book. This page is dated April, 1986.

portion of the page. Rule 902 is named Ratable Take, and you will notice at the end of the first long paragraph there, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any wells or pools used for storage and withdrawal from storage of natural gas originally produced not in violation of the rules, regulations, or orders of the Division.

Two, to persons purchasing gas principally for use in the recovery or production of oil or gas; or
Three, to any well which has been designated a hardship well
by the Division.

Now, in 1983 this statute -- Paragraph A of Rule 902 is taken almost verbatim from the statute on ratable take. I believe it's 70-2-19, if I remember correctly.

In 1983 that rule was amended by the Legislature.

Those exceptions, which I just read, "The

provisions of this subsection shall not apply...", originally also included casinghead gas, so casinghead gas was not intended to be ratable. It was exempt from being taken ratably with gas well gas.

Then the Legislature, in 1983, struck that exemption so casinghead gas is required now to be taken ratably under the statutes.

Now, Mr. Nutter, let's go back to hardship for a minute. What is the effect, in your opinion, of the inclusion of hardship wells in Rue 902?

A Well, the effect -- okay, before I get to that, in 1984 this rule was amended to add (3) there to the -- to the exceptions. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any well which has been designated a hardship gas well by the Division.

was amended after the definition of a hardship well and after the adoption of rules for obtaining hardship classification, so by inference the omission of casinghead gas from the exemptions for the rule, the statute, and by listing hardship gas by reference in the rule itself, you have covered the two major considerations that are being attempted to be covered by this memorandum -- this proposed -- this proposed rule, hardship gas and casinghead gas.

Q In your opinion under existing rules, the

rules on hardshp wells and also the ratable take statute set 2 out in Rule 902, is there a priority afforded the hardship 3 wells? Α Yes, there is. 5 In your opinion does the current status Q of Section 70-1-19 and Rule 902 also afford a priority 7 situation for casinghead takes? 8 Α They do and I think that the evidence by the letters, by the Notice to Sellers, shows that those are 10 being observed by the pipeline companies. 11 Q Mr. Nutter, in your work as a consulting 12 have you become familiar with gas engineer purchase 13 agreements? 14 A Yes, I have. 15 Do those gas purchase -- have you become familiar with purchase agreements which affect takes 17 casinghead gas? 18 À Yes, I have. 19 0 How would they interreact with the Rule 20 9022 21 A Casinghead contracts invariably require 22 that that gas be taken under all circumstances. 23 0 And then with this rule providing for 24 ratable take of casinghead, what would the effect, in your

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opinion, be?

1 There's no requirement for any rule, Α 2 even a memorandum, as far as that goes. 3 Now, Mr. Nutter, you've addressed in your 4 comments so far casinghead and hardship. 5 A Right. 6 You haven't addressed lower priorities as Q 7 set out on the proposed rule. 8 No, I haven't. They have some lower 9 priorities here. 10 0 In your opinion are they in sufficient 11 detail that in fact a rule had to be adopted in this regard? 12 A I think it's a mistake to put all gas 13 wells in Item Number (6). Gas from wells in non-associated 14 pools shall have (6) priority. I think if you're going to 15 have a memorandum that details the priorities for shut-in or 16 curtailment, that it should be a lot more detailed as far as 17 gas wells are concerned. 18 One of the questions I heard asked ear-19 lier of Mr. Lyon was whether marginal wells and low capacity 20 wells shouldn't be addressed, and I really think they should 21 be. 22 If you're going to have a memorandum, 23 should be more detailed with regard to the size and capacity 24 of wells.

Now, Mr. Nutter, would you refer to what

1 been marked as Hartman Exhibit Number Four and identify 2 that? 3 Exhibit Number Four is Page 40 and 41 --A I think Exhibit Number Four, Mr. Nutter, Q 5 is the Page 21, the section of proration --6 Okay, okay, we'll get to that first. A 7 Exhibit Number Four is Page 21, 22. 8 23 from R. W. Byrum's rule books for the State of New Mexico, and it covers the section relating to oil proration and 10 the depth bracket allowables, and gas/oil ratio limitations. 11 What's the purpose of including this in Q 12 your presentation? 13 Just to demonstrate what the rules 14 and how wells are classified and what the normal 15 ratio is and how the gas/oil ratio is determined for casing-16 head gas. 17 Nutter, would you now go to Exhibit Q Mr. 18 That is the Page 40 and 41 are from the Number Five. 19 special pool rules for the prorated gas pools of New Mexico. 20 Page 40 has the special rules and regula-21 tions for the Eumont Gas Pool and in there it states 22 the -- a gas well in the Eumont shall be a well producing 23 from the vertical limits of the pool with a gas/liquid ratio 24 in excess of 100,000 cubic feet of gas per barrel of oil,

and the limiting ratio, gas/oil ratio for oil wells in

pool shall be 10,000 cubic feet of gas per barrel.

Any well that's not classified as a gas well is an oil well.

Page 41 is the same thing for the Jalmat. The classification is the same, and the gas/oil ratio limitation is the same.

Now, Mr. Nutter, would you go to what has been marked Hartman Exhibit Number Six, cross section D-D'?

A Cross section D-D' is a cross section. The first page shows the line of the cross section, commencing in Section 36 of Township 24 South, Range 36 East, going into Section 30 of that township, of the next township to the east, which would be 37, and ending in township -- in Section 32 of Township 24, South Range 37 East.

These are wells in the Jalmat Gas Pool. The first well on the cross section is an oil well. The next three wells are gas wells and the last two wells to the right are oil wells.

The gas well -- the oil wells presumably are producing because they're making casinghead gas.

The second well on the cross section at the time this cross section was made, was a Burleson gas well and it was producing.

The middle two wells on the cross section

1 are gas wellss that are shut in, and the two oil wells to the far right are presumably producing. 2 3 What are the exhibits behind the cross Q section? 5 Α These are tabulations of the production from those various wells, going back a number of years. 7 And does this data just establish that 8 the oil wells are producing at rates in excess of the gas wells? 10 A It shows that they're producing and that 11 certain gas wells are shut in, yes. 12 O Mr. Nutter, will you go now to Exhibit 13 Number Seven and review that? 14 Α Exhibit Number Seven is a similar cross 15 section. It covers four wells. The cross section starts in 16 Section -- it's in the Eumont Gas Pool. It starts in Sec-17 tion 19 of 21 South, 36 East, with an ARCO oil well. 18 It proceeds southward to a Conoco oil 19 well in Section 30. 20 Ιt then goes to two Hartman gas wells in 21 Section 30, and finishes up with a long oil well in Section 22 31 of Township 21 South, Range 36 East. 23 Here again we have gas wells that are

Q Now, Mr. Nutter, if the priority schedule

shut in and oil wells that are producing.

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as proposed were adopted, the statewide rules require that the oil wells continue to produce while gas wells offsetting them should be shut in.

A That is correct.

Q In your opinion would adopting a state-wide rule limit the flexibility the (unclear) operators would have to deal with this kind of a problem on a pool by pool basis?

A I think so. This demonstrates that there is a problem and I think that by adopting a statewide rule you're -- you might be relieving the producers of an opportunity to enforce their contracts and to stand up for their rights as far as the sale and -- production and sale of gas is concerned.

Q Now you stated that in your work as a consulting engineer, you've become familiar with gas purchase agreements.

A Yes.

Q How do these gas purchase agreements interrelate with the state convservation rules and regulations?

A Invariably they say that the gas the -for the production and sale of gas it has to be in accordance with the contract but subject to any state rules and
regulations.

1 And what in your opinion could be the ef-Q 2 fect of adopting a rule as that proposed here today? 3 It provides further defense for the pipelines to -- in their -- if there's litigation concerning the 5 abrogation of contracts by the pipelines. Do you believe the preamble as proposed 7 by the Division and the rule proposal set forth in the docket would actually address that problem? 9 No. I don't. A I don't think it would at 10 all. It pretends to say, well, your contracts are still 11 there, but it would just be another defense for the pipe-12 lines in litigation. 13 What do you recommend the Oil Conserva-14 tion Commission do in regard to this proposal? 15 Α Dismiss this case. 16 And --17 A And just stand on the existing memoran-18 dum. 19 0 Were Exhibits One through Seven prepared 20 by you or compiled under your direction and supervision? 21 Α Yes, they were. 22 MR. CARR: At this time 23 into evidence Hartman Exhibits One through would offer 24 Seven. 25 MR. LEMAY: So admitted.

MR. CARR: I have nothing fur-

2 ther on direct of Mr. Nutter.

MR. LEMAY: Are there any ques-

tions of Mr. Nutter?

### CROSS EXAMINATION

7 BY MR. LEMAY:

I've got one, Mr. Nutter. Your examples of Jalmat and Eumont, they, to my knowledge, are treated as associated pools and yet there are classifications in there of gas wells and oil wells.

With your history with the Commission can you elaborate a little bit about those two pools as to why they seem to go against the more commonly held definitions of associated pools?

A Those pools are probably mistakes as far as the Commission's regulation over the many, many years is concerned.

They were originally developed as oil pools with a few gas wells. Then in the very early fifties there was an abundance of drilling, looking for gas and these gas caps, really what they are, they're gas caps on oil pools, and there was a lot of drilling done. There were new pipelines put into the area, new connections were made, and the thing kind of got out of control a little bit, and

by the time they realized what was happening, it was probably too late because there was so much vested interest in all those gas wells, and one hearing was called way back in the early fifties at which time it was proposed that these be declared as associated reservoirs, and that a cap be put on the amount of gas, a severe cap be put on the amount of gas that could be produced from the gas cap.

But there was quite a lot of opposition because of those vested interests and the Commission sat on that case for probably ten or fifteen years before it was finally just dismissed.

But they're not associated by the definition of associated but they're associated pools by the -- in reality.

And if we were to grant a priority schedule, would it not be possible for operators to present a case that you've made there for a reclassification of certain wells in that pool for priority of takes?

A Yeah, that's how it would have to be done but those gas wells, actually the gas wells would benefit if they were put on a gas/oil ratio limit like the -- you see, there's -- there's oil wells in there that are producing a heck of a lot more gas than the gas wells are at the present time, and if it were -- if those gas allowables were removed and it was all tied to the oil allowables as an associated

pool, the gas wells would benefit. But I just don't know if the market could absorb all that gas. It would be difficult for it to these days, I'm sure.

Q One other question. You referred to a priority situation I guess versus a priority schedule, meaning another way to express that might be a memorandum versus an order.

A Oh-huh.

Q In the past we've had these memorandums that you've shown us here. What weight do you see to a memorandum versus an order? That seems to be a point of contention at this hearing.

A Yes, there's two schools of thought on these memorandums. I heard it expressed this morning that they thought that a memorandum had the full force and effect of rules and regulations, but I -- there's a school of thought among attorneys, also, that a memorandum is non-enforceable and if it's an enforceable rule it certainly does provide the pipelines with an additional defense for abrogation of contracts.

If it's a memorandum there's a question as to whether it is enforceable or not, but certainly a rule has a lot more weight than a memorandum might have.

Q I see. Thank you.

MR. TAYLOR: I have a couple of

questions, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q Mr. Nutter, you seem to base a lot of your case upon the fact that El Paso is complying with the -- more or less with the rules in this memorandum.

CROSS EXAMINATION

I've heard El Paso say a lot of times, just for an example, that they comply with ratable take, therefore would it be Doyle Hartman's argument that we should do away with ratable take and proration rules? Is that your argument?

A Well, I'm not sure they always do comply with ratable take, so I don't think we ought to --

That's just what I've heard. This memorandum from Mr. Ramey, dated February 18th, 1983, listing his priorities, do you know if this memorandum was arrived at after notice and hearing?

A No, it was not.

No, it's not, do you know if there were any findings made that this was a reasonable method in which to regulate the takes of gas?

A No. I think it was just Mr. Ramey's work product after discussion of the problems with producers and staff and probably pipelines, also.

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O Do you know that the Commission had a complaint by a producer that his casinghead gas was shut in and other gas well gas was being taken. He attempted to take action in the court against the producer of the -- if the court would differentiate between a rule that had been made after hearing and notice or a memorandum that had been sent out by the Director?

A I don't know if there had been any such incident at that particular time. I know it has occurred from time to time over the last 35 years, that oil wells, producers of oil wells had to resort to some kind of plea with the Commission to try to get their casinghead gas connected.

Q You stated that one of the reasons that Mr. Hartman didn't like a rule like this was because it would be a defense to the pipelines.

Have you -- are you aware of a case in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, A & R Pipeline and Northwest Central Pipeline Corporation versus the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma?

A No, I'm not.

Why don't you look at that, and would you -- why don't you read us the first paragraph of that case, just into the record?

MR. CARR: I think I'm going to

object to this line of questioning. It appears to me, one, Mr. Nutter is not an attorney. He's just been given something he has not had an opportunity to review and although he may like to play attorney from time to times, I think it's inappropriate to give him a court decision he hasn't seen and ask him to read selected portions of it, and I will object to this line of questioning.

MR. TAYLOR: Well, what I'll do is just say that this decision is a challenge of Oklahoma's priority schedule in which they claimed that it was unconstitutional and a violation of the interstate commerce clause to enforce the priority schedule, and the court upheld them in this particular case, and ruled that Oklahoma's priority schedule was not appropriate for probably reasons other than we're looking at one today, but I would just say that if there the pipelines are challenging the statute and rules in Oklahoma, settling a priority schedule, I don't know that it would be such a great defense to them or else they'd be in favor of it.

A Well, is -- let me ask you a question.

Is -- was that -- was that a rule or was it a memorandum?

MR. LEMAY: I think what we'll

do is include that as a statement, as a concluding statement

and inasmuch as we have a lawyer/engineer on the stand and really don't want -- he's not qualified as a lawyer so we

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won't ask for interpretations. 2 MR. CARR: And I'm certain Mr. 3 Hartman would be glad to have someone review that and give you his opinion on it. 5 MR. LEMAY: We can get an opinion on that from lots of lawyers. It can be part of a con-7 cluding statement, Mr. Taylor. 8 Are there any other questions of Mr. Nutter? 10 If not, I'm going to declare a ten minute recess and we'll adjourn -- and we will come back 11 here at 20 minutes till 11 and accept the statements at that 12 13 time. 14 Mr. Nance? 15 MR. NANCE: Mr. Chairman, I do 16 not have a question of Mr. Nutter but I did have a comment 17 that I would like to make on behalf of El Paso specifically 18 with regard to his presentation. 19 If this would be an appropriate 20 time to do it, I'd like to get it in the record. 21 MR. LEMAY: Can you include 22 that comment in your closing? Are you going to make a 23 statement on behalf of El Paso? 24 MR. NANCE: Yes, I will. 25 MR. Could you include LEMAY:

that comment in that statement?

MR. NANCE: Okay.

MR. LEMAY; We'll accept any

other ocmments as well as statements at 20 minutes to 11.

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

MR. LEMAY: We'll continue Case 9015 with the summary statements.

make your comments concerning Mr. Nutter's testimony as well as your summation, or your statement for the record, I mean?

MR. NANCE: Mr. Chairmam, I appreciate the opportunity. Once again for the record my name

is John Nance on behalf of El Paso Natural Gas Company.

The first comment that I needed to make is with respect to the inclusion of certain documents from El Paso with the group of exhibits that Mr. Nutter has submitted.

handed compliment that Mr. Nutter has -- has paid us and his vote of confidence in El Paso's position; however, we would in fact like to disassociate ourselves from Mr. Hartman's position and make it clear that those -- those Notices to Sellers which -- which are included in Mr. Hartman's exhi-

bits may have represented a position taken by El Paso at a particular point in time but should not be taken as representative of our existing support or opposition to any proposed priority of take rules, and certainly don't reflect El Paso's position that the priority of take rules would somehow afford us a defense in take-or-pay litigation that we might not otherwise have.

erally, El Paso is in support of priority of take rules -of a priority of take concept, I should say. We do not specifically support or oppose the particular listing of priorities that -- that are given here in Subparagraph A of the
proposed rule.

would have to the rules as proposed is to paragraph B, which would require any transporter of gas to provide a marketing service. El Paso as an interstate pipeline does not feel that it is appropriate for any sort of commission rules to compel this type of service to be offered, particularly by an interstate transporter. There perhaps are problems as well with requiring this of intrastate, but certainly that's -- that's not our concern here.

We do feel that although Mr. Lyon had expressed his consideration of the applicability of the Transco decision to this particular situation and did

not find a conflict with it, we feel somewhat differently, and believe that to the extent that, first of all, that El Paso, for example, might be required to have a marketing affiliate simply to fulfill its obligation under these rules, is a step too far in the direction of regulating our interstate business, and particularly to the extent that the rule might require El Paso to contract for new gas supplies that we really don't feel our market would justify. This is clearly in conflict with the -- the rule that Transco represents.

Mr. Chairman, thank you.

MR. LEMAY: Could I ask you one

quick question --

MR. NANCE: Yes, sir.

MR. LEMAY: -- Mr. Nance?

Do you support a memorandum or

17 an orders or have a preference?

MR. NANCE: I don't think El Paso has a preference. It would be difficult, I think, for El Paso to -- to represent at this point whether we feel that, regardless of the form, that we would necessarily be bound by any such set of priorities, anyway. We do not have a position on that at this point but in fairness I think it would be appropriate for us to -- to mention that as a possible issue that -- that might come up.

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MR. LEMAY: Thank you.

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Let's see, Mr. Carr, do you

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have summation, any statement you want to make besides your

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witness?

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MR. CARR: No. At this time I

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do have a very brief closing statement and I was going to

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ask to give it last but I think in view of Mr. Nance's

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statement, maybe it would be appropriate to go now.

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Mr. Hartman has appeared here

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today in opposition of reducing a priority schedule to a

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formal rule of the Oil Conservation Division and it is bas-

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ically our premise that such a rule is not needed.

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We believe that the memo of Mr.

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Ramey has by and large in the past been followed. El Paso,

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I think here today, however, has really underscored the pro-

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blem that a producer faces before you and that is that they

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don't feel they'll be bound by whatever you do and they re-

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mind you of Transco and the problem is, when you reduce this

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to a rule you're simply creating something that may be cited

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by a purchaser in disputes with producers and we see little

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or no benefit to the producers of New Mexico in taking this

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step and reducing it to a formal rule.

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We therefore think that it's

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ll advised, and we ask you not to reduce the priority

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schedule to a formal rule.

In that re-

1 MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Carr. 2 Mr. Kellahin, would you care to 3 make a statement? MR. KELLAHIN: Thank you for 5 the opportunity, Mr. Chairman. We have no statement to express to you either for or against the adoption of the 7 priority schedule as a rule or memorandum. 8 We have participated in the 9 study groups. We think the priority schedule before you in 10 the suggested order is one that's reasonable. We can't tell 11 you whether to make it a rule or a memorandum. 12 The other questions that are 13 asked for comment in the notice, I think I answered by 14 Lyon and we have nothing further to tell you. 15 MR. LEMAY: Okay, thank you. 16 Mr. Pearce, for Amoco? 17 MR. PEARCE: Thank you, Mr. 18 Chairman, if I may do this in two parts. As I mentioned, 19 I'm appearing in this matter on behalf of Amoco Production 20 I was asked to appear on their behalf this mor-Company. 21 ning. The attorney, Mr. Dan Currens, in-house attorney for 22 Amoco was unable to get to Santa Pe because of travel com-23 plications. 24 He had planned to come and ad-

dress the memorandum versus order legal point.

gard I would request that we be given something like a twoweek comment period so that Mr. Curren will have an opportunity to formalize those comments, and I do not know what
they were or the substance of those, but to contribute to
that record.

In addition, attending the hearing today is Mr. Alan Wood, an engineer with Amoco in Denver and with your permission I'd like for him to make a closing comment on the substance of this matter.

MR. LEMAY: Fine.

MR. WOODS: Thank you, Mr.

12 Pearce.

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Mr. Chairman, my name is Alan Wood. I'm with Amoco Production Company of Denver, Colorado.

It's our recommendation that proposed rules, specifically Rules 315, 413, and 903, not be adopted and instead the prioritization curtailment, if required, be addressed through a memorandum from the Director.

It's our opinion that the current guidelines properly address the prioritization of -- for the prevention of waste.

The proposed provisions and rules go far beyond that and for that reason we would

1 request and recommend that they not be adopted as rules. 2 Thank you. 3 MR. LEMAY: Thank you. Any other comments, Mr. Pearce? 5 MR. PEARCE: No, Mr. Chairman. 6 Thank you. 7 MR. LEMAY: Yeah, thank you. 8 Mr. Duke, the Gas Company of New Mexico? 10 We don't have MR. DUKE: any comments. 11 12 MR. LEMAY: No comments. Mr. Strand, for Alpha Twenty-One and IPA of New Mexico? 13 14 MR. STRAND: Mr. Chairman, on 15 behalf of Alpha Twenty-One Production Company and IPA of New 16 Mexico, we would simply concur in the opinions and recommen-17 dations expressed by Mr. Nutter and in the statements of Mr. 18 Carr in his closing statement. 19 We would be very much in support of keeping the system the way it is right now with the 21 1983 memorandum remaining in effect. It appears that 22 has worked well. There was no testimony presented that 23 there had been a large number of complaints over the 24 year or two relating to priority of take problems and it ap-25 pears the system is working and we see no reason to change

1 it at this point in time.

One other additional comment, if the priority system is adopted as a rule or an order, we think it imperative that there be some type of exception procedure incorporated in that rule, as you alluded to in yoru questions of Mr. Lyon. Mr. Lyon gave the example of transporters coming in and having the right to ask for exceptions. I take it it goes without saying that that would also apply to producers.

I took a quick glance at the Oklahoma priority system case that Mr. Taylor had over the break and it appears to me that if a priority system is unconstitutional in Oklahoma, I suspect it probably is in New Mexico, as well.

I'm also of the opinion that it would run afoul of Transco. I think it's just exactly the type of thing that Transco prohibits.

We would simply ask that it remain as it is and this particular proceeding be dismissed and (not clearly understood) remain in effect.

Thank you.

MR. LEMAY: Is it fair to say that Alpha Twenty-One and IPA of New Mexico support Mr. Hartman pretty much on the testimony of Mr. Nutter and your recommendations as you stated here?

1 Yes, that's cor-MR. STRAND: 2 rect. 3 MR. LEMAY: Okay, thank you. 4 Mr. Hall, for Blackwood and 5 Nichols, UniCal, Union Texas Petroleum, Yates Petroleum? 6 MR. HALL: Mr. Chairman, I have 7 no summary statement either for or against the proposal 8 offer today. 9 do have one further comment on paragraph B of the proposal and I'm sorry I didn't bring 10 11 this up before the break. 12 Concern was expressed during 13 the break that perhaps further clarification is appropriate 14 in paragraph B. It may be appropriate to further define gas 15 transporter for someone who provides transportation to the 16 spot market. 17 fear was expressed that as 18 written the paragraph could be construed to require someone 19 who offers mere gathering services, say a short two-mile 20 gathering line, to also provide marketing services. 21 We don't believe that what the 22 intent of the rule but perhaps because of the way it is 23 written, further clarification is in order. 24 MR. LEMAY: And if I take it 25 correct, you also made the suggestion as a comment

rather than statewide you would suggest any pool in terms of a connection for a transporter.

MR. HALL: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you.

Mr. Padilla for Mr. Hendrix.

MR. PADILLA: Mr. Chairman, the comments that I have in this regard are that the concerns of my clients would be addressed in the priority schedule proposed by the Committee or by the 1983 memorandum.

With respect to the priority schedule and the preamble that was included in the Committee's report, or Mr. Lyon's report, we have some problems with some of the language in the preamble and I would, rather than argue about the specific language, I would ask that it be stricken in your consideration.

Insofar as whether or not the form of the regulations for the -- what action the Commission takes should be in the form of a memorandum or a pool rule, we're not going to take a position on that; however, I think that if you should adopt a memorandum of Mr. Ramey in 1983, I think that your action should reflect the incorporation of a 1983 memorandum and you're doing so as a result of a hearing in this case.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Pad-

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1 Mr. Draper? 2 Northwest Pipeline MR. DRAPER: 3 has no closing statement. 4 MR. LEMAY: Thank you, sir. 5 Mr. Morgan, Southern Union? 6 MR. MORGAN: Southern Union has 7 no comments, Mr. Chairman. 8 MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Mor-9 gan. 10 Mr. Taylor, did you have any 11 summation for --12 MR. Mr. Chairman, I'd TAYLOR: 13 just like to recommend on behalf of the Committee that the 14 recommendation in paragraph be adopted as a priority sche-15 dule. 16 And on behalf of also the Divi-17 sion. the Division recommends the adoption of the whole 18 and I would just like to say that also on behalf of 19 the Division I think I would agree with Mr. Padilla, that if 20 they're going to return to the -- to a memorandum form, that 21 at least they declare in the form that there was notice and 22 hearing opportunity to address it before it was adopted. 23 MR. LEMAY: Do you have any 24 comment on the Oklahoma issue? Did you feel that it was un-25 constitutional, therefore might be a factor in our consideration?

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MR. TAYLOR: Certainly from a legal point of view, I think if you'll look at the Oklahoma case, I think the judge in that case didn't consider a lot of issues. He just read Transco and threw it out, but I think the real issue is are you addressing production, which states clearly have more authority to control or are you addressing transportation and taking, and I think in our case our rule is just called a priority production schedule. 10 Oklahoma they were looking more at takes and the judge in that case said that the state could not control takes, al-12 though I don't know if these are important distinctions at 13 this point or I think it will take more cases to figure that 14 out and see exactly what the emphasis in Transco was.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Tay-

lor.

Are there any other statements or appearances in this case? Yes, sir.

MR. HOCKER: My name is R. L. Hocker and I work for Cities Service Oil and Gas Corportion, Tulsa, Oklahoma. I'm a petroleum engineer.

With regard to some of the proposals made today, I'd like to try to make a comment on several of them.

First with regard to paragraph

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A. Cities Service supports adoption of paragraph A, that is the six priority schedule, either as a memo or as an order, whichever you feel is proper. I think an order would probably be stronger.

As to paragraph C, we would support paragraph C.

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As to paragraph B, I'm a little -- I'm not sure how that would be operated but I certainly think that Mr. Hall's suggestion of making it apply to a pool being served is certainly -- if you're going to adopt it, that certainly ought to be in it. I'm not really in support of B in the condition it's in right now.

with regard to the questions, I think I've alread answered number (1). I think an order would probably be better.

With regard to number (2), I don't know how to answer that and I don't think Mr. Lyon (not understood.) I would say this, that I think that since I like the first six priorities, I think if you want to change that, perhaps those fields need to be a change associated somewhere, perhaps that's the answer.

With regard to number (3), I

think yes, a well that is underproduced should have some additional consideration. I think the purchaser, where possible, should leave it on line longer. There should be an

1 attempt to try to get that well insofar as it's able, produce its underproduction.

Now, whether that needs to be as a sub-priority, I don't know, but -- but I think that should be done.

Of course, number (4) is yes.

You asked a question of Mr. Taylor that I'd like to comment on. I happen to be from Ok-

MR. LEMAY: Please do.

MR. HOCKER: I happen to have been the witness in the priority case. I think that -- that that hearing took took place and those rules were adopted by the Commission prior to the final answer in Transco, and the orders where the rules were adopted by Oklahoma Corporation Commission addressed purchasers almost exclusively.

would contrast that with the new statewide Rule 30 and 34 in Texas, which puts an equal burden upon both the producer and the purchaser. We'll see how that comes out, whether that's constitutional or but Oklahoma unfortunately was early and addressed only the purchasers.

That's all I have. If you have any questions, I'd try to answer those.

> MR. LEMAY: I have none. We

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1 appreciate your comments in the case. 2 MR. HOCKER: Thank you. 3 MR. LEMAY: Any other comments 4 or statements in Case 9015? 5 Yes, sir. 6 MR. AYCOCK: Mr. Chairman, Wil-7 Texas, representing myself as a Aycock, Midland, very small practical working interest owner in some non very few nonoperated working interests. 10 1 support the position of IPA 11 of New Mexico, Alpha Twenty-One and Doyle Hartman. 12 MR. LEMAY: Thank you, sir. 13 Yes, sir, Mr. Merrion. 14 MR. MERRION: Mr. Chairman, I'm 15 Greq Merrion, President of Merrion Oil and Gas Corporation. 16 We support the position of Vic 17 Lyon and feel that this memorandum should be made an order 18 or dropped as a memorandum because it is not being followed 19 in our opinion. It was at one time followed very strictly 20 by El Paso Natural Gas Company. I don't think it's being 21 followed any more. 22 In our experience Northwest 23 Pipeline has never regarded this memorandum at all and we 24 think that the best efforts of the State would be served 25 the effective order as in the memorandum were adopted as an

order. 1 MR. LEMAY: Thank you. Any 2 other comments, statements, in Case 9015? 3 Mr. Taylor. MR. TAYLOR: I don't have 5 statement but I just wanted to thank on behalf of the Com-6 mission all the companies and individuals who participated 7 in the gas meetings and especially Bob Manning for putting himself under fire here at the last hearing. MR. HALL: Mr. Chairman, I need 10 to enter an appearance on the record on behalf of Exxon Com-11 pany, USA. 12 MR. LEMAY: Yes. Your comments 13 apply to Exxon, what you had to say here? 14 MR. HALL: Yes. 15 MR. MANNING: Mr. Chairman. 16 MR. LEMAY: Yes, Mr. Manning. 17 MR. MANNING: I'd like to re-18 spond to Mr. Taylor. I too thank him for not putting me on 19 the stand here today. 20 MR. Well, your -- Mr. LEMAY: 21 Nance had that opportunity and declined to do so. 22 Any other statements? Yes, 23 sir. 24 MR. DUKE: Mr. Chairman, 25 I

1 apologize, do I understand there's going to be two weeks for 2 written comments? 3 MR. LEMAY: That was my -- I 4 was going to say, we are going to leave the record open two 5 weeks for written comments and -- and then it will closed, so --7 MR. DUKE: Okay. I would also ask you to take official notice of Gas Company's comments of November 10th, 1986. 10 MR. LEMAY: We shall so do. 11 MR. DUKE: Thank you. 12 MR. LEMAY: Any other comments? 13 Mr. Taylor. 14 MR. I guess we would TAYLOR: 15 ask for the Commission's benefit that the records 16 last two meetings be incorporated into this one because 17 there was testimony developed in those hearings. 18 MR. Those records will LEMAY: be part of this case, yes. 20 Any other comments? 21 If not, we'll take the case 22 under advisement. 23 24 (Hearing concluded.) 25

CERTIFICATE

I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Transcript of Hearing before the Oil Conservation Division (Commission) was reported by me; that the said transcript is a full, true, and correct record of this portion of the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Saly W. Boyd CSTZ