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1 2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
3	STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
4	23 September 1987
5	EXAMINER HEARING
6	IN THE MATTER OF:
7	
8	Application of Mesa Grande, Ltd., CASE for an order pooling all mineral 9225 interests in the Gavilan-Mancos Oil Pool underlying a certain 640-
9	acre tract of land in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.
10	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
11	
12	BEFORE: David R. Catanach, Examiner
13	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
14	TRANSCRIT OF HEARING
15	
16	APPEARANCES
17	
18	For the Division: Jeff Taylor
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20	State Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
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22	For the Applicant:
23	
24	
25	

1 2 3	STATE OF NEW ! ENERGY, MINERALS AND NATURAL OIL CONSERVATION STATE LAND OFFICE SANTA FE, NEW	RESOURCES DEPARTMENT DIVISION DE BLDG. MEXICO
4	15 October	1987
5	COMMISSION H	EARING
6 7 8	IN THE MATTER OF:  Application of Mesa Grand an order pooling all mine ests in the Gavilan-Mance	eral inter- (9225) os Oil Pool
10	underlying a certain 640- of land in Rio Arriba Co- Mexico; and	unty, New
11	For compulsory pooling as standard oil proration us Arriba County, New Mexico	nit, Rio 9236
13 14 15	BEFORE: William J. LeMay, Chairm Erling A. Brostuen, Comm William R. Humphries, Co.	issioner
16	TRANSCRIPT OF	HEARING
17	APPEARA	N C E S
19 20 21	Atto Lega Stat	Taylor rney at Law l Counsel to the Division e Land Office Bldg. a Fe, New Mexico 87501
22 23 24	& Mesa Grande Resources Atto Inc. & Mallon Oil Com- pany: P. 0	Lopez rney at Law LE LAW FIRM . Box 2068 a Fe, New Mexico 87504
25	Atto SCOT Firs	k Douglass rney at Law T, DOUGLASS & LUTON t City Bank Bldg. in, Texas 78701

## A P P E A R A N C E S CONT'D

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REPORTER'S NOTE: The following first statements by Mr. Lopez and Mr. Lemay are included in the traanscript in the prior case.

MR. LOPEZ: While I'm on my feet I might suggest to the Commissioner that also on behalf of the two Mesa Grande clients I'm representing, that we would request Cases 9225 and 9236 be continued to the next regularly scheduled Commission hearing in November.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr.

Lopez. I think we can deal with 9225 and 9226 at this time.

9225 is the application of Mesa

Grande Limited for an order pooling all mineral interests in the Gavilan-Mancos Oil Pool underlying a certain 640-acre tract of land in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

Case Number 9236 is the application of Mesa Grande Resources, Inc. for compulsory pooling and a nonstandard oil proration unit, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.

Without objection those two cases -- did you ask for their dismissal or extension?

MR LOPEZ: No. I extended to

MR. LOPEZ: No, I extended to the next hearing of the Commission.

MR. LEMAY: Without objection

those two cases will be extended to the November date for the Oil Conservation Commission hearing.

It will be so done.

(Hearing concluded.)

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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 the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Savy W. Boyd CSR

1 2 3	STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY, MINERALS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BLDG. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
4	19 November 198¶
5	COMMISSION HEARING
6	
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8	IN THE MATTER OF:
9	Application of Mesa Grande, Ltd. for CASE an order pooling all mineral interests (9225)
10	in the Gavilan-Mancos Oil Pool under- lying a certain 640-acre tract of land
11	in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. and
12	Application of Mesa Grande Resources, CASE Inc. for compulsory pooling and a non- 9236 standard oil proration unit, Rio Arri-
13	ba County, New Mexico.
14	
15	BEFORE: William J. Lemay, Chairman Erling A. Brostuen, Commissioner William R. Humphries, Commissioner
16	william k. Aumphries, Commissioner
17	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
18	APPEARANCES
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MR. LEMAY: We'll call the following two cases, Cases 9225 and 9236.

Application of Mesa Grande for an order pooling all mineral interests in the Gavilan-Mancos Oil Pool and 9236, application of Mesa Grande Resources for compulsory pooling, nonstandard oil proration unit, Rio Arriba County.

Is there a motion to continue these cases until the December 17th hearing?

Mr. Kellahin and Mr. Lopez?

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, we have filed a motion with regards to those forced pooling cases that I am prepared to discuss and lay before the Commission for consideration as to what guidance you'll give us in advancing those cases. I don't propose to present any witnesses today, if that's acceptable.

MR. LEMAY: Mr. Kellahin, it is. I think what we discussed was off the record we would discuss some of the parameters involved in these cases and what we had brought up; however, I just wanted an extension date for these cases at this point. We could dismiss Sally and go on informally from there.

Is that acceptable?

MR. KELLAHIN: I've inquired of

1 my witnesses their availability the week before Christmas. 2 I can twist some arms and get them here. I would prefer to 3 have it in January, if possible. We're at your mercy and 4 we'll do what you ask us to do, but the December 17th hear-5 ing is most difficult for my people. 6 MR. HUMPHRIES: Can I help that 7 out? 8 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Commissioner, 9 please do. 10 MR. HUMPHRIES: That's the second day of the grazing fee hearings and although I'm sure 11 they'd both be enhanced by hearing at the same time, I'm 12 sort of going to be consumed on the 17th. I forgot to tell 13 you that. 14 MR. LEMAY: Well, with -- if I 15 could retract a little bit on the Curtis Little hearing, if 16 we can extend that to the January docket, is that acceptable 17 with you, Mr. Stovall? STOVALL: I don't think we 18 MR. have any problem with that. 19 MR. LEMAY: Okay, then we will 20 do the same with these, with Cases 9225 and 36, if that's 21 acceptable with Mr. Lopez to extend these cases to the Jan-22 uary hearing and then after we go off the record, discuss a 23 little bit the parameters of what we're going to be hearing?

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and Production Company and Dugan Production Corporation.

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1 6 2 MR. LEMAY: Are there addi-3 tional appearances in these cases? 4 Who wants to start, Mr. Lopez? 5 Mr. Kellahin? 6 MR. LOPEZ: Well, I though we weren't going to say anything until January. 7 Well, MR. LEMAY: I need 8 motion to extend this. 9 MR. LOPEZ: Oh, well, go ahead. 10 MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, I 11 would request that these two cases be continued to the 12 January hearing of the Commission and that you take under 13 consideration my motion with regards to the dismissal 14 continuance of the forced pooling cases. 15 In that regard we would request permission of the Commission to file a memorandum brief of 16 legal authority on the issues involved in the case. 17 As we see them, the major is-18 sues resolve are the language in the June, 1987 order 19 that resulted in the reduced allowables in Gavilan-Mancos. 20 It's the June '87 order. 21 Within the context of that 22 it's R-7407-E, on page 5 and on page 4, Rule 2 and its

subsections had specifically exempted certain spacing

proration units that were originally established on 320

and

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2	res.
3	We believe the Commission needs
4	to on its own motion open that rule for subsequent hearings
5	on the same docket with these pooling cases so that the Com-
	mission may decide and direct us and clarify what it was in-
6	tended to do with the exemption of those spacing units.
7	Once that issue is discussed,
8	we believe that there are also issues involved in the com-
9	pulsory pooling case and among those issues is what direc-
10	tion you must take in consolidating the two 320's into a 640
11	in a producing well and how to allocate the costs of that
12	well and that investment among the parties. That is an is-
13	sue in the forced pooling statutes that we want to address
	and we will do so my memorandum to you, and we propose that
14	all those issues be consolidated, the three hearings to be
15	heard at the same time.
16	MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Kel-
17	lahin.
18	Mr. Lopez, anything that you'd
19	like to add?
20	MR. LOPEZ: Mr. Chairman, we'll
_0	join in the continuance of the dage to the January hearing

join in the continuance of the case to the January hearing under the circumstances that we've been apprised of today.

 $\label{eq:we-have-filed-our-response} \mbox{ We have filed our response to} \\ \mbox{Mr. Kellahin's motion.}$ 

We join the postponement of the hearings on the basis that we do think that Rule 7407-D is

Mesa Grande's position is that the statutes are manifestly clear as to what the -- what the Commission must do and we will also submit a memorandum brief that we would object to opening up the compulsory pooling cases to considering irrelevant testimony when the statutes are so clear, but our memorandum will address that.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr.

Lopez.

want the brief?

ambiguous.

We shall continue Cases 9225 and 9236 to the hearing of the Commission which will be held on January 21st.

I'd also request from both of you, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Kellahin, that you expand a little on your October 26th letter, Mr. Kellahin, and your November 16th letter, Mr. Lopez, in briefs concerning the issue of the options that we had as a Commission concerning forced pooling when the spacing unit is enlarged.

MR. LOPEZ: And when do you

MR. LEMAY: By January 10th, if that's the date that you agreed to.

MR. KELLAHIN: Yes, sir.

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                                                         9
                                    MR. LEMAY: Is there anything
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     additional concerning these cases?
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                                    If not, they will be continued
 4
     to the January 21st hearing.
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                           (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 the hearing, prepared by me to the best ability. Saly to Boy 

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	COMMISSION HEARING	
	SANTA FE , NEW MEXICO	
Hearing Date	JANUARY 21, 1988	Time: 9:00 A.M.
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CTOR LYON	OCD	Santa Fe
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	NEW MEXICO	OIL CONSERVATION C		_
	C	OMMISSION HEARING		
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Hearing Date_		JANUARY	21, 1988	Time: 9:00 A.M.
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1 2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENERGY, MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION STATE LAND OFFICE BUILDING SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
3	21 January 1988
4	COMMISSION HEARING
5	
6	IN THE MATTER OF:
7	Application of Mesa Grande, Ltd., CASE
8	for an order pooling all mineral 9225 interests in the Gavilan Mancos
9	Oil Pool underlying a certain 640- acre tract of land in Rio Arriba
	County, New Mexico.
10	
11	
12	BEFORE: William J. LeMay, Chairman
13	Erling Brostuen, Commissioner William R. Humphries, Commissioner
14	
15	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
16	
17	
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14 GENERAL DISCUSSION

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MR. LEMAY: We'll go back to

Case 9225.

At the last meeting of the Com-

mission we requested briefs in this matter, which were sub-

mitted by -- by both attorneys.

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At this point what we'd like to do is hear some oral arguments as to the statute in this matter, whether this Commission has legal jurisdiction to do what it did in Order R-7407-E, which was to establish 640-acre spacing units in the Gavilan Mancos Pool, and then allow for a second well in that pool, and then I want to quote this, and then added part of Rule 2 and provided further that proration units formed prior to the date of this order are hereby exception to this rule.

Whether we can, in our jurisdiction, do this is not defined, so if that's acceptable with both counsel, we'd like to hear some -- some oral arguments as to the statute in this matter.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, for the record, I'm Tom Kellahin, Santa Fe, New Mexico, appearing in association with Mr. Allen Tubb, an attorney for Sun Exploration and Production Company. He and I both represent Sun Exploration and Production Company.

This issue was brought forward

to the Commission at a hearing scheduled in November on the 19th of November. The point that we're in the discussion now is rather an unusual way to get to the issue you've as-3 It comes about as a result of initially Mesa Grande ked. Resources and Mesa Grande, Limited, filing compulsory pool-5 ing cases as one of the methods in which to determine whether or not existing wells in the Gavilan Mancos, that 7 were drilled prior to the June, '87 order, that's Order R-7407-E, whether those wells then, and how they will be converted into 640-acre spacing. 10

Mesa Grande, in the Loddy case, which is the one left on the docket for today, is not the operator. That was a well drilled by Jerome McHugh and purchased subsequently by Sun when they took over McHugh's interest in the Gavilan.

Mesa Grande, and others, owned the interest in the east half of the section that is currently undeveloped. Sun, and others, have the developed 320.

The issue before you is to what extent Order R-7407-E has affected what happens with those spacing units. The statute you referred to is 70-2-18, is cited as an appendix to our memorandum that we submitted to you back on the 11th of January.

The Commission has specific

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authority, I think Mr. Lopez and I both concurred that the Commission has specific authority to change the spacing in these pools, and that once a spacing is increased the effective date of that spacing change will determine how the production is to be shared. For example, on June of '87, when the spacing change occurred, went from 320 to 640, the new owners, then, in the 320 that was undeveloped, would be participating in the production from that date forward. It is my position that you should not and could not make that adjustment retroactive. The statute didn't include that.

If that was as simple as it was, then we would not be here; however, Order R-7407-E, in Rule 2, in the order provision which we have emphasized in our memo to you, has what we have called some grandfathering language. In Rule 2 language was contained to change the spacing to 640's, and then we have in the order language which says, and further -- "and provided further that proration units formed prior to the date of this order are hereby granted exemptions to this rule."

That has given us no end of confusion and discomfort about what we are supposed to do now with those spacing units that were drilled prior to the June order. We have sections in which there are two Gavilan Mancos wells. We have sections in which there are but one, and there are sections where there are none.

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320's.

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exempted.

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That finding, or that order provision, is significantly different than the language used by the prior commission when this pool went from 40's to An argument is made in our memorandum that the language used by the prior commission would have left no doubt in anyone's mind that you must take those 40-acre spaced units and transform it into 320's. Had that language been

Our concern in raising this

question is not that we have any disagreement with 640-acre spacing for that pool. That's the position we have asserted The difficulty is that that language in for years now. there has caused us difficulty not only with working interest owners in the section but with mineral owners, royalty owners, and the fur will fly when we change that exisitng 320-acre unit for the Loddy, by example, cut the stream for the royalty owners in half, and they say why did you do it? We say because of the spacing change in the June order and they look at it and say, you can't do that, it's

repeated in the June, '87 order, there would have been no

dispute, disagreement, or difference of opinion among law-

yers. The language, obviously, is different.

We need some help in understanding what the Commission intended by the language in Rule 2. We know the mineral owners and the royalty owners are very

concerned about Gavilan. We had them here en masse in the March and April hearings. They came with their lawyers and their video cameras. This won't go away and it's not simply a controversy or a difference of opinion between Sun and Mesa Grande about what to do. There are a bunch of these out there.

To answer your question, within Section C of 70-2-18, in the very same sections that talk about making spacing changes it also provides in C that non-standard spacing and proration units may be established by the Division and all mineral and leasehold interest owners in any such nonstandard spacing unit shall share production from that unit from the date of the order establishing the nonstandard unit.

The argument then is the very order entered in June did what's allowed in Sub-C, exempted them.

Mr. Lopez, in his memo says you can't do it. He cites, I believe it's Rule 104. I believe it's B, Subsection B he cites, and he says there is an administrative procedure for creating nonstandard gas spacing units. He cites that for authority for the proposition that you cannot have nonstandard oil units.

I disagree with Mr. Lopez on that point. The Commission in this very pool has created

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nonstandard oil proration and spacing units; have them on the west side of Gavilan Mancos in Section 19 for the 4-0 Well. You also have a nonstandard spacing unit for the Full Sail Well in Section 30.

You may want to look at Section 26, in the north half of 26. There are two Gavilan Mancos wells in the north half of 36 that were grandfathered when the spacing change was made. We have done those kinds of things in the past, not only in other pools for nonstandard spacing units, but in this very pool.

The statute says you can do it; you've done it; I think you're within your authority. It's undisputable to me.

The difficulty I have is with the statute and your authority but with the that's made in Rule 2 as to that language. It appears to me to be obvious that if those proration units are exempted, it is certainly not how I might have drafted the order. It, perhaps, is not how you intended it to be interpreted applied, but I'm afraid it's there, and if I have to defend that order in a royalty owner suit in District Court, I must tell you I'm at a loss to believe that I can sustain a position that says that we must convert those to 640-acre spacing. I believe it's imperative that that language be modified.

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And that's not a task to be easily accomplished. We've set forth in our memorandum some very difficult hurdles in amending that language. Our research shows us and leads us to believe that you can change these permanent special rules only on the predicate that there's been a substantial change in condition and that is the case law.

We've also talked about using the device of a nunc pro tunc order to clarify, change, correct, or explain what is in error. That is normally used by the Commission to correct typographical errors, obvious mistakes that are contained within the scope of -- of the order itself, where anyone reading that order says, hey, this -- that's an obvious error, and they fix it.

is difficult and I cannot recommend to you any foolproof, sure, quick fix. I think the solution that's the least risky is to docket on the Commission's own motion, as we requested back in November, a hearing with appropriate notice, and have all parties the opportunity to discuss this issue and then subsequently have the Commission enter detailed findings and revised Rule 2.

Now Exhibit Six to our memorandum contains some proposed language for amending Rule 2.

The way it is drafted, it simply would exempt only those

Perhaps that needs further discussion, revision, but it's at least a suggestion for you and in the context of a properly called hearing. We've got to involve more parties in this issue than Mesa Grande and Sun in order to have any hope of having a record that would be defensible on that question.

Should you resolve that issue and amend that rule, and should there be no subsequent appeal by any royalty owner, mineral owner, or anyone else that had an interest in that case, it would be certainly more comfortable to me than the position I'm in today.

We believe that this is an insurmountable hurdle that must be resolved before we can address the forced pooling issues.

within the context of the forced pooling issue, that's just the procedure by which we need the Commission's attention on how it is we are to share the remaining reserves in these existing producing wells on some equitable, fair way that compensates the original owners for the investment made and yet does not penalize the new owners for participation in that remaining production;

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at the same time does not give those new owners a windfall by participating in that investment, and that's an issue, if we get that far, we're prepared to discuss because that issue is not confined only to this case. If we're moving to 640 spacing for those sections that currently have one well in them, that issue is going to be a pivotal issue in how we negotiate with the rest of our owners when Sun is the operator and the non-operator. We've got to have some direction and guidance about how to properly allocate costs between the new owners and the original owners.

Mr. Lopez argues and cites for you the prior Mallon decision which involved a well up in Seciton 12, I think it was a Johnson well. We believe that decision does not resolve this matter and at such point as you're ready for discussion on that, I'll be happy to talk to you about it.

By way of introduction, though, I believe in answer to your question, Mr. Chairman, that you're fully within your statutory authority, within your rules and regulations, to respace the pool on 640's and either concurrently in that order or separate and apart from that order, grant nonstandard oil proration units.

You've certainly done it and you can continue to do it within the scope of your authority.

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                                MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Kel-
   lahin.
2
                                Mr. Lopez.
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                                MR.
                                      LOPEZ:
                                               Thank you,
                                                            Mr.
   Chairman, Commissioner Brostuen.
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                                   frankly find the position
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   taken by Sun to be preposterous amd I believe that Mr. Kel-
7
   lahin's argument tortures and obfuscates the clear issues
8
   before the Commission.
                                  will
                                        try to be mercifully
                                Ι
10
   brief and I know that you've reviewed our briefs and read
11
   them. I'll just bring some points that I did not mention in
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   the brief to bear on my oral argument at this time.
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                                I'd begin by saying that it is
14
   axiomatic, really, that agencies are creatures of statute
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16
   and are bound by the statute that creates them.
                                Mr. Kellahin, both in his brief
17
   and in his argument, deftly ignored the clear requirements
18
   in Section 18 that are cited in the brief, that said that
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   once a proration unit is increased in size the Commission
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   shall require the working interest owners in that increased
21
   unit to participate and have the authority to force pool.
22
                                This reminds me of one of those
23
   instances as we ask, is we is or is we isn't.
                                                     We believe
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that we clearly is and that we now have 640-acre spacing

which was urged on the Commission by Sun in the first instance and now they try to seek to avoid its application.

As I pointed out in my brief, we feel that it is to torture the language of Rule 2 to not interpret it in accordance with the clear mandate of the statute. In fact, after the order came out, I had Jim Bruce in our office contact the staff of the Division and their response with respect to specifically Rule 2, and the response was it means that you either have the option to drill a well or to pool and that's clearly what I think the intent of the statute is.

Mr. Kellahin states that it is, if there's any doubt, which I don't -- I think that there is clear case authority that says that if there's ambiguity in a rule it will have to be interpreted in accordance with the mandate of the statute.

I don't think there was any ambiguity intended by the rule but I think by Mr. Kellahin's tortuous logic he has created ambiguity, and if that's the case, that it could be easily remedied by a nunc protunc order making it clear what the language was and can go back to the original language in 7407 with no adverse effect on anyone.

The Commission hasn't had any other forced pooling cases before except the one I cited in

my brief, which involved Mesa Grande and Mallon and I'd like
to state at this point that -- some cases I failed to mention in my brief and the principle of law that applies is
that agencies must follow their own rules, orders, and regulations.

As I pointed out, Case 8900, involving the very same pool, under almost identical similarities and increasing from 40 to 320, Mesa Grande and Mallon had a forced pooling case. As the Commission may be aware, I represented both Mesa Grande and Mallon at the initial hearings in the case and when they both approached me with respect to what the order required and what the law was, having advised both of them that I couldn't represent them because of the conflict, but Mr. Mallon I see is present here in the room today and so is Mesa Grande, I said, George, I said, they have the right to do it under the law and that's the way it is, and I told Mesa Grande you can do it, and that's indeed what happened.

And that's clearly our position today and I think the Commission is bound by that decision because the case law clearly says that the agencies must follow their own rules, orders, and regulations.

With respect to Mr. Kellahin's argument on nonstandard units, sure you can form nonstandard units and often it has to be the case, especially where you

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have problems with standard section lines and what have you.

The statute again is clear, though, that you can't form a nonstandard unit if there's any objection. We're objecting. We're saying we're entitled to be pooled in the well. That's always been the case, all the nonstandard units he points out there was no objection to.

With respect to the penalty provision, I would first point out that what risk has Sun had with the well? They didn't drill it. They bought the properties from McHugh, so to say that Sun directly has any risk involved in the well is just not accurate because they had nothing to do with the drilling of it.

It is also clear in the statute that the penalty only applies to nonconsenting interest owners. We are a consenting interest owner. We are here today prepared to put on two witnessess to indicate the efforts we made to voluntarily join, just like any other compulsory pooling case, and to be entitled to share in the proceeds of the production since the date of the order, and we don't go back to the date of the drilling and we've never so alleged. That is the standard operating procedure of the Commission forever. It's what's been done in this pool. Sun is clearly aware of it, and their whole position today is preposterous and tortuous.

comment on precedent from my own personal case that will 1 tell you what went on before in an exact set of circumstances. 3 MR. LEMAY: Okay. What we plan to do with this is first to look at the legal arguments on 5 what -- what jurisdiction the Commission has in this case, and then from that point, when we get into the specific case 7 of forced pooling, whether we're going to address that or 8 not will also have to be decided by this Commission. MR. MALLON: I would like to 10 say I think Mr. Kellahin has summarized the situation ex-11 tremely well. This case is a much broader perspective than 12 this. It is creating other problems out here with land own-13 ers and royalty owners. Matter of fact, we're caught in --14 Sweet has come to force pool us on -- under this order, and 15 you know, I'm willing to let him in the well. In that par-16 ticular case I think that's an appropriate spacing in the 17 The problem is there's really no section we're drilling. 18 format to let him in the well. 19 LEMAY: We recognize that MR. 20 21 MR. MALLON: Okay. 22 in fact MR. LEMAY: -- and 23 that's the reason we want to look --24

MR. MALLON: Yeah --

MR. LEMAY: -- first, to find the jurisdiction that the Commission has, the leeway it has, and from that point to go on to -- to redefine what we meant, if that's necessary. So we'll kind of take this one step at a time. For that reason, if both Mr. Lopez and Mr. Kellahin will entertain some questions.

Mr. Lopez, you mentioned that we cannot form a nonstandard unit with objection. Is -- is there any rules or anything that match that up? I thought we could form nonstandard units even with objections.

MR. LOPEZ: Not as I read the statute and not as I understand the Commission to have applied its decision making. I cited it in my brief in point two.

The Rule 104-D on page 4, an applicant in seeking a nonstandard unit must present written consent in the form, it should be, sorry about that, of waivers from all offset operators.

MR. LEMAY: That would be for administrative approval. I think if it was taken to -- to hearing you could form a nonstandard unit even with objections.

MR. LOPEZ: I'm not aware of any cases (unclear).

MR. LEMAY: Are you aware of

some cases in that regard, Mr. Kellahin?

MR. KELLAHIN: I can't -- I'm not prepared to cite you the specific case, Mr. Chairman, but I concur that the waiver consent requirement is only necessary for the administrative approval of a nonstandard unit and if you set it for notice and hearing you could grant one over objection. I believe that's occurred in the Jalmat Gas Pool with Mr. Hartman and Conoco have done that for Mr. Burleson.

I would have to search to see if I could find a nonstandard oil proration unit done where there was a contest, but I know it's been done in the Jalmat Gas Pool.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you. I might at this point just ask Mr. Lyon, Vic Lyon, with the Commission, if he has any recollection of cases of establishment of nonstandard proration units over objections from offset operators.

MR. LYON: I was -- I was searching my mind for such an occurrence and I do recall the one that Mr. Kellahin mentioned, with Doyle Hartman that were opposed by Conoco. It wasn't purely the nonstandard proration unit. There were a number of wells with joint dedication of the unit involved there also. It was not purely a -- just a nonstandard proration unit.

LEMAY; Just a second, off

doing.

(Thereupon a discussion was had off the record.)

MR.

the record, just to clarify for the Commissioner what we're

MR. LEMAY: For clarification, I think for our purpose more than anything in trying to come to grips with this, we're back on the record, and I think what I said, the statement, and provided further that proration units formed prior to the date of this order are hereby granted exception to this rule. I was characterizing a literal interpretation of those words by the Commission, not in conjunction with the statute, not in conjunction with previous order, just what we did with that -- with that statement.

That evidently has caused the confusion; one, whether we could say that and do that, and two, whether that was only an option that existed at the time of two consenting parties agreed to drill separate wells.

There seems to be some confusion what we can do and, also, I don't think that statement bears any confusion as I read it, but in conjunction with the rest of the order it can cause confusion.

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MR. LOPEZ: Okay, I can address the first point, I guess, this way.

If you interpret that, and I don't think your staff did, but if that's your reading to-day, then I think it's clear and we're ready to go right to the courthouse and I think we'll get a summary decision on it, that it is contrary to the statute and you can't do that, because if you increase --

MR. LEMAY: That's what we want to address.

MR. LOPEZ: -- if you increase a spacing unit, you must require everybody to join in the new increased spacing unit. That's never been an issue and I think, as I pointed out, it's really ironic that Sun here, who asked for the 640's, now doesn't want to abide by the standard oil rule, the statute that's always been on the books.

MR. KELLAHIN; Mr. Lopez misstates our position here, Mr. Chairman. That's not our position.

MR. LEMAY: Well that, okay, so that's the thing we want to address now, is the fact that -- that contrary to statute you created -- your interpretation of that is that if you enlarge a proration unit, that you're obligated to allow forced pooling in the existing wells, I

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take it.
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MR. LOPEZ: Exactly, I don't think there's any question about that.

MR. LEMAY: I'd just like opposing counsel just to address that particular issue. Do you agree with that or disagree with that, Mr. Kellahin?

MR. KELLAHIN: Oh, I definitely disagree with Mr. Lopez' interpretation.

benefit, forget a moment the specifics of forced pooling. We're discussing what the Commission has done with the language of Rule 2 in the June, '87 order. That language is significantly different than was used when we changed this pool from 40's to 320's. That language in the prior order back in '84, cited in the memorandum, makes it absolutely, abundantly clear that you had to move from 40's to 320's, and that would have been the position we were in now with the June order had it not included that last phrase in Subsection A of Rule 2.

Our difficulty is not what us sophisticated lawyers and operator understand the staff to interpret that to mean. Our very real concern, one shared, I think, by Mr. Mallon, is that we've got mineral owners and royalty owners who are going to sue us and say we cannot change the Loddy Well to 640 because of that very literal

meaning of this order.

 MR. LEMAY: Well, is it fair to say then that the very literal meaning of that Subsection A under Rule 2 is in violation of what the statute says and what -- what pervious orders have directed us -- or by us for the operators to do in that field?

MR. KELLAHIN: No, sir, it does

not violate the statute.

You can do that because in Subsection C of that very same statute which Mr. Lopez refers to it says you can exempt them. You can create nonstandard units. And the literal reading of that order is that concurrently with making 640-acre spacing, you created nonstandard spacing units for certain of the wells.

MR. LEMAY: So in your interpretation, if we went right from there to the courthouse, you would defend the position that the Commission has the right to grandfather in all existing proration units and that's not contrary to statute?

MR. KELLAHIN: That's right.

MR. LEMAY: Okay.

MR. KELLAHIN: And that's what

they did, and that, unfortunately, is the problem because you may not have intended to do that.

MR. LEMAY: Okay. Well, what

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we intended and what we did not, we can discuss that but --
                                MR. KELLAHIN:
                                               All right, sir.
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                                MR.
                                       LEMAY:
                                                -- the literal
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   reading of this subsection is what I'm concerned about.
                                MR. LOPEZ:
                                            Well --
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                                 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Lopez.
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                                 MR.
                                     LOPEZ:
                                               Thank you, excuse
7
        I just think the literal meaning of the statute is con-
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   trary to Mr. Kellahin's position.
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                                MR. LEMAY: You're in disagree-
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   ment there, I see.
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                                MR. LOPEZ:
                                             (Unclear,)
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                                NR,
                                      LEMAY:
                                               Well, we're going
13
   to get -- Mr. Humphries.
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                                MR.
                                      LYON: Mr. Chairmn, Victor
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       Lyon. In regard to your prior question, I was searching
   T.
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   my mind too far back. I'm not sure of the status of the
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   order but there is an order that has been written,
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                                                        I think,
   this week where there was a proposed two nonstandard
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   proration units where there are governmental lots in there
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   which cannot conform to the standard quarter quarter section
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   size, and there was a protest and the order has been writ-
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   ten, I don't know whether you've signed it, that -- approv-
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   ing those nonstandard units over the objection.
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                                 MR.
                                                I remember
                                       LEMAY:
                                                             the
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order and I thank you.

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**HUMPHRIES:** Yeah, let me ask, maybe I don't understand why it could -- first, I believe, the initial order said 640-acre spacing including the option for two wells but that it had to be held to the 640acre proration allowable. Am I right?

MR. LOPEZ: Correct.

Mr. Lopez. Mr. Humphries?

MR. HUMPHRIES: And the question in the Loddy No. 1 in Section 20 is what's happening to the rights on the east half of Section 20 with only the Loddy No. 1.

MR. LOPEZ: Correct.

MR. HUMPHRIES: There are unanswered royalty rights and potential working interest rights that are in that question. Is not an option, then, to allow the drilling of the second well but to hold the proration and the production allowables to the same for the 640 unit? If, I mean, if that is a -- an acceptable solution to Mesa Grande, what, it appears to me, that Sun argues about is their investment, and true, they were not the first risk taker, I suppose, as it was a McHugh well, but in the second option, then, Sun does -- does not wish to allow Mesa Grande into a producing well, is the way I interpret it. Maybe I'm taking too much away from the --

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MR. LOPEZ: We couldn't agree 1 with you more and that is exactly what happened after the 2 first order and what -- the way we understood, and under-3 stood the staff to understand the meaning in Rule 2. That would be no problem and I think that is acceptable to have 5 the option to either, as I said, drill or pool. We are pre-6 pared today to put on evidence to show that it would be un-7 economical to drill a second well and it would be not only to Mesa Grande but to Sun. We think the statute is festly clear that -- that you must require the 640 to 10 pooled and I think there's never been any question in any-11 one's mind that there always exists the option to drill a 12 second well or infill if the Commission so rules, and there 13 hasn't been any objection of the parties on that rule. 14

MR. LEMAY: Mr. Lopez, yeah, in that regard let me ask one additional question.

It's been discussed that there's always an option to drill a second well. Whose option is that? Is it the option of the people in the nonproducing 320 or is it the option of the -- of all people collectively within the 640?

MR. LOPEZ: I don't think that's a point of disagreement. I think it's a good point,

I think the practice has been to allow it to be the

640-acre proration unit is formed for the Loddy area, the

though.

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way we interpret it, the operator would have an option to to propose the drilling of a second well, and once the operator made that proposal, Sun in this case, (not clearly understood) operator of that unit sent out AFE's to working interest owners, at that point in time, that the Authorization for Expenditure by the working interest owners, they would elect to pay their share of the second well to be drilled on that 640-acre prortion unit or they could go nonconsent and be subject to a penalty under the operating agreement was was executed by the working interest owners in that unit.

MR. HUMPHRIES: Is the east half of Section 1 completely leased by Mesa Grande?

MR. SWEET: The east half of section --

MR. HUMPHRIES: I mean the east half of Section 20, excuse me, the section that's in question in this.

MR. SWEET: Mesa Grande,
Limited, owns 190 acres in the east half of Section 20. I
believe 10 acres are owned by Arriba Company, Limited, who
is represented here today, and my recollection is that
Atlantic Richfield Company owns 40 acres and, if I'm
correct, I believe Sun and Dugan own the remaining balance
of the east half of Section 20, approximately 40 acres.

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That should be 80 outright to Sun.

MR. LEMAY: One question on

this. This goes back to the basics of an operating agreement. Generally you would sign an operating agreement on the proration unit that was created prior to this order, you would have operating agreements covering the east half and the west half, on the operating agreements I would see. If you combine that, which operating agreement will prevail for the 640?

MR. SWEET: The people clear) 640, a new operating agreement would have to separate Sun and all the others (unclear), and the -- that's my opin-ARCO is not in the Sun well. We are not in the Sun ion. well, and Arriba Company, Limited --

MR. LEMAY; But you see, we're to back up into the question of who has the option. trying the option lies under the 320 you're going to have conflicting operating agreements. If it lies with -- with either the -- the -- with either 320, then you could get agreement or at least you could go to an operating agreement, but basically, when we enlarge a spacing unit in an area we don't have an operating agreement covering that enlarged unit.

> We don't have MR. SWEET: an

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   operating agreement on the east half 320, either, because
   there's not a well there.
                                MR.
                                      LEMAY:
                                               That's correct:
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   that's right.
                                MR. LEMAY: Mr. Humphries.
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                                MR.
                                     HUMPHRIES:
                                                  Is that -- is
   the east half 100 percent Federal minerals?
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                                                  Is that 100
   percent Federal lease?
                                MR. SWEET: I don't believe so.
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   We have the ownership but I'm not sure who the original les-
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   sor was.
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                                MR.
                                     HUMPHRIES:
                                                  Well, Mesa --
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   Mesa Grande has the Federal lease. You're designated as the
13
   Federal Invader. I suspect that means that that part of it
14
   is a Federal lease.
15
                                But the remaining 130 acres is
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   unknown?
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                                MR.
                                     SWEET:
                                              I show it as fee
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   acreage. It would be 120 fee and 200 -- our leashold owner-
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   ship plat shows that the northeast quarter is Federal and
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   the northeast of the southeast is Federal.
                                                 The remaining
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   balance is fee.
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                                 MR.
                                     HUMPHRIES:
                                                   And the
                                                            fee
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   owners at this point are not even making an argument about
24
   this forced pooling, only Mesa Grande.
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I suspect they're

probably not even aware of it, which I think brings up an excellent point. If the statute and the application of the order are not interpreted as we urge that they be viewed, then what happens to us? Are we then forced to drill an uneconomic, imprudent well in the east half of 320 because

we can't do what we're supposed to do?

MR.

LOPEZ:

I mean, if that's where we are, then -- then you're absolutely right in raising the issue as are we going to have an attack now from fee owners because we're not drilling a well on 320 because they won't allow us into the 640 proration unit that they asked to have established.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, you minimize that potential for a royalty owner dispute by the notice and an opportunity for hearing which apparently they do not have, to be involved in this very dispute. They're not represented in this matter.

To get back to an earlier point about who has the option, we think that's an intriguing problem. Is it the operator or is it any working interest owner? It appears to me that Mesa Grande wants it both ways. In the Sun well they're the non-operator yet they want in that well. In the Federal Invader they say, hey, we're the operator so we get to choose whether we force pool

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They dismissed that forced pooling case
   you or not.
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   what do you do then with that creature out there in the Fed-
   eral Invader acreage. Is that a 640 or a 320 now?
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                                As Governor King used to tell
   us, this is a box of Pandoras.
                                     The more you talk about it
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   the deeper it gets.
                                MR.
                                     LEMAY:
                                              I certainly
7
                                                            can
   agree with you.
                                MR. LOPEZ: I -- I --
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                                MR. LEMAY: Mr. Lopez.
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                                     LOPEZ: I take issue with
                                MR.
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   that. That mischaracterizes what we've said.
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                                We have said that as far as the
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   Invader is concerned, we welcome them aboard, pay your way,
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   join, but if they don't want to do it, that's fine,
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   that's their option. There's no issue as to options here.
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                                With respect to the issue
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   fore the Commission today we've said Sun remain operator.
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   Make your decision. That's not at issue either.
                                 It's just obfuscation.
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                                 MR.
                                      HUMPHRIES:
                                                    Mr.
                                                         Lopez,
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   would you describe to me again Mesa Grande's Federal lease
22
   description?
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                                 MR. LOPEZ: Yes.
                                                   The northeast
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quarter and the northeast of the southeast.

MR. SWEET: The Federal Intrud-

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                                 MR.
                                      HUMPHRIES:
                                                   The northeast
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   quarter and the northeast of the southeast.
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                                 MR. LOPEZ: Right.
                                 MR.
                                      HUMPHRIES:
                                                   And the
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   that was supplied to us by Mr. Kellahin, have you looked at
   that?
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                                 MR.
                                      LOPEZ:
                                              I have.
                                                       I have it
8
   right here.
                                 MR. HUMPHRIES:
                                                 That would then
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   leave -- the -- oh, I'm okay, never mind. I see. I had my
11
   description wrong.
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                                 So the Federal Intruder Well
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   that was initially proposed would have been in the northeast
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   quarter of the southeast quarter of 20.
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                                 MR.
                                      SWEET:
                                               I have the exact
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                I believe the location is in the southeast quar-
    location.
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    ter of Section 20 and I don't recall the exact location.
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                                 MR.
                                      HUMPHRIES: And at that
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   point there was no operating agreements with the royalty
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   owners on the other 120 acres?
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                                 MR. LOPEZ:
                                              At the time you
22
   proposed the well.
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                                 MR. HUMPHRIES: At the time you
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   proposed the Federal Intruder.
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er was proposed in July of 1986, I believe. Operating agreements were circulated at that time for the drilling of the well.

Mesa Grande, Limited, signed the AFE to participate in a well in the east half of Section 20 in July of 1986. At that time, or around that time, McHugh proposed the drilling of a well on the Section 19, which is 187-acre proration unit along the western boundary of the Gavilan.

Mr. Kellahin pointed out correctly that that is a nonstandard proration unit. Mesa Grande, Limited, approved the AFE in the middle of 1986 for the drilling of that well, which was called the 4-0 Well. The history of the Gavilan is full of peaks and troughs. Shortly after our approval had been made for the development of Section 19 and to spend money for this development of the east half of Section 20, there were a series of hearings at the Commission in August, I believe, and September of 1986. There were five days of testimony that was basically spread through a couple of months timetable.

At that time the Commission issued an order curtailing production rates in Gavilan. We elected also at that time to try to put things in perspective. We were participating, as a lot of other people, and Mallon included, were participating, in an

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engineering committee and geological committee, trying to determine what was best for the reservoir.

McHugh well was formally abandoned, I don't recall the date, it was formally abandoned at a later date. That's the Section 19 well. I don't know if Mesa Grande (not clearly understood) location, but we elected due to regulatory uncertainty in the allowables and the continuing saga of what's going to happen to us in Gavilan and what's best for Mesa Grande, Limited, and what's best for the field, we (not clearly understood) the drilling of that well.

When the orders -- we had five days of testimony here on March 30, 31st, through April 3rd of 1987. The order came out on June 8th. We did study the reservoir between the time that we elected not to drill the Intruder up to the Gavilan hearings, and in fact, not only Mesa Grande, but Mallon and Mobil, Amoco, Kodiak Petroleum, Koch Oil, participated in a comprehensive study by somebody that was independent of the group to tell us what was best. Mr. Hueni made that presentation and the Commission then heard his presentation as well as Sun's, Mr. Greer's, (inaudible).

So the order came out and you heard the evidence presented to you during that Commission hearing in March and April and the order was issued on June

8th, effective June 8th. At that time we consulted counsel as to what Rule 2 means. We have a limited, and other people, I'm sure Sun has undeveloped acreage in the Gavilan Pool that is on 320's and where there's an adjacent 320 well that's producing.

So our counsel advised us that Rule 2, according to our counsel's interpretation according to the law means that the undeveloped acreage owner has the right to drill a well in his undeveloped 320 or participate on a 640 tract. We elected in this case to offer to participate, paying our share of the well costs for the Loddy and we understand Sun has an investment in the Loddy. We understand also they didn't drill the well, but we tried to do that.

I understand Sun's concern that the order is confusing. We're in a situation where we have 300 -- we have acreage scattered over the field on 320-acre plots, that we have either at one time or another, for the Intruder, for instance, and the (unclear) well, were going to drill. They elected not to because of the reduced allowable situation. That's not the only reason, oil prices were down in mid-1986. The regulatory (not clearly understood.)

So when the recent order was issued, Rule 7407-E, I contacted Mr. Lopez and asked him what it means. And after checking with people I guess they

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checked to determine what the order means literally, by abiding by the statutes, means that we have the right to participate or drill. In the Loddy Well, or in that area, the 640, we desire to participate and offered to do so and pay our way and we have not come to any agreement, obviously, and that's where we are today. That in capsule gives you the history of kind of where we were, Mesa Grande, Limited, and where we are today.

We do have undeveloped acreage and as Mr. Mallon knows, we have some acreage offsetting the well that we also have an interest in close to their well and we talked to Mr. Mallon and we said this is the way we understand it. We then -- we were adversaries when we first met because of forced pooling on the Johnson Federal, and according to our interpretation, and I'm not a lawyer, I want to make sure of that on the record, that's what we're -- that's all we're trying to do.

MR. HUMPHRIES: Your remaining acreage is approximately 200 acres.

MR. SWEET: Yes, 190 acres we own in Section, the east half of 20.

MR. HUMPHRIES: So that the 10

23 acres is out of the south --

MR. SWEET: That's Arriba

25 Company. That's a 200 acre tract and we own 95 percent of

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that 200 acres and Arriba Company, I believe, owns 5 percent
   of that.
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                                 MR.
                                      HUMPHRIES: Okay, then the
   remaining south half of the southeast quarter of
   Sun's?
                                 MR.
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                                        SWEET:
                                                   Our
                                                         records
   indicate Sun and Dugan.
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                                 MR. TUBB: Sun and Dugan.
                                 MR.
                                      HUMPHRIES: Sun and Dugan,
   80 acres.
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                                 MR. TUBB: 80 acres.
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                                 MR.
                                     HUMPHRIES: And ARCO's got
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         So -- and no one at this point has talked to Arriba,
   40.
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   ARCO, and Sun and Dugan. Well, Sun and Dugan are obviously
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   already taking this into consideration.
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                                 So we have 200 acres, 240 acres
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   left that has to be dealt with regardless of what happens
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   here, unless we're just assuming that these people are taken
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   along with whatever happens.
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                                 MR. LOPEZ: The royalty owners,
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   is that correct?
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                                 MR.
                                    HUMPHRIES:
                                                   The remaining
   owners of the east half of Section 20.
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                                 MR. LOPEZ: Oh, yeah, they'd be
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   taken along with (inaudible).
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MR. HUMPHRIES: Is Sun's propo-
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   sal that Mesa Grande drill a well in the east half?
                                MR.
                                     KELLAHIN:
                                                 No, sir,
                                                            our
   proposal is that the Commission must change the language in
   Rule 2 as it exists now or they cannot continue with the
   forced pooling case because the interpretation Mr. Lopez as-
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   serts for you leads me straight to the courthouse to try to
   defend your order against the mineral owner that now has his
   income stream cut in half, and it's a position I don't think
   I can defend for you. Unless there is further findings and
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   clarification and explanations on the record, the staff
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   opinion about the interpretation of that order does me
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   good before a District Court. There's got to be action by
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   this Commission, and without something further, the literal
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   meaning of those words to some royalty owner that's had his
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   income cut in half, is that that proration unit is exempt
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   and I'm stuck.
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                                MR. HUMPHRIES: And you're pre-
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   sently paying these other (unclear)?
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                                MR.
                                     KELLAHIN: We're currently
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   paying on a 320. We have not reformed and paid on 640 thus
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    far, pending a decision by the Commission what to do.
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                                                  You're paying
                                MR.
                                     HUMPHRIES:
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    on the entire east half of Section 20?
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                                MR.
                                       KELLAHIN:
                                                  No,
                                                       sir,
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would be on the west half of 20 for the Loddy Well. 1

MR. **HUMPHRIES:** Okay, so no-2 thing at this point is being done as far as Mesa Grande's 3 interests, ARCO's interests. What about your remaining interests in it, are they paid?

MR. KELLAHIN: It's not being paid, either. It will have to go back and be adjusted as of June of '87, if we can clarify and correct Rule 2. Now that's an accounting thing; you can do that. It's done all the time, but it's not taking place.

MR. LOPEZ: I might respond to that.

My feeling is that I could suggest that one of the reasons they wouldn't want to do anything about the 80 acres in the east half is because they've succeeded in establishing a 640, which by the Commission's own order is capable of draining the whole thing and therefor the only one squeezed out would be the balance of east half.

The other aspect of the case that I requested you to (unclear) is that so be it, if there is that much confusion with respect to the literal meaning of the rule, there shouldn't have been, and therefor, and really isn't or wasn't until we got into this very hassle, and therefor the obvious solution is to adopt the --

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because I -- I don't think the Commission knew what it was doing when it did it, but without -- with all due respect, and therefor, -- because I really feel like it violates the statute -- and therefor do a nunc pro tunc and adopt the original language of 7407.

But at least because we spent a lot of money and we have a lot of evidence, and if we get an adverse ruling, let us put on our evidence so at least we'll have a record to go up to the District Court with.

MR. LEMAY: Mr. Roybal has some questions here.

MR. ROYBAL: Thank you, Mr. I've think part of what Mr. Lopez was addressing Chairman. and part of what counsel really are arguing about, there are many complex issues in the disagreement over some of the procedural options that are available to the Commission, and I'd like to ask counsel to perhaps focus in on each other's preferred option and that would be asking Mr. Kellahin to address a nunc pro tunc and Mr. Lopez to address the Commission's authority to reset or to reopen the rule for hearing at this date. I think the last thing Mr. Lopez said perhaps suggested that possibility, making a record on the rule that we're discussing, and that -- that seems to lead into Mr. Kellahin's suggestion of reopening that, that rule for hearing, noticing it, and just approaching it that way.

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MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Roybal states our position. It's the one we stated for you in November.

A quick nunc pro tunc fix is no fix. It doesn't give me the substance of due process notice to the other working interest owners' complaint, to the royalty owners, to the rest of the operators in the pool, which are going to be governed and dictated by the precedent established in this case.

Broader notice to those people minimized the potential that we'll have adverse parties left on the sidelines who after the fact, after the money is reallocated and spent and sent will complain that for lack of notice we must then, Sun, as operator, continue to pay them if their interest had not been diluted. We have to pay That's the exact problem the Commission got twice. into with the Edwards case, Edwards and McHugh. Edwards sued McHugh when it went from 40's to 320's. They said lack of notice to Edwards in a District Court decision here in Santa Fe County, Edwards was entitled to payment because he didn't participate in that hearing.

That's the trap we're trying to stay out of here. So I'm' suggesting that the procedure to make it at least comfortable to make the change is one where we have the Commission on its own motion docket a hearing,

send out notice as broadly as possible, and we let the other lawyers, Mr. Pearce and some of the others, come in here and discuss how to resolve it. Build a record with factual findings and modify Rule 2.

My point is, until that's done, we can't proceed to the forced pooling issue.

MR. LOPEZ: Well, it seems to me, if there's that much concern, sure, let's go ahead and advertise an amendment to the Rule 2, because I don't think I heard Mr. Kellahin saying that it was read the way he literally reads it in violation of the statute, and give notice to all the other people.

this case, because everybody's here, and we certainly have notice and we know what we're arguing about, and we've gone to a lot of expense to bring a lot of people here, they've done a lot of preparation and are ready to testify, and we, I think, are at least entitled to build a record.

Go ahead and advertise, it's done all the time when we hear the evidence ahead of the advertisement, see who shows up at your next hearing, I'd venture to say no one will, and if there's no evidence, then go ahead and adopt the record of these proceedings and to support your amendment of the rules to be in conformity with the statute.

MR. HUMPHRIES: When you say no one will, well, wouldn't that lead me to believe that you've already talked to Arriba Oil Company and ARCO and basically

MR. LOPEZ: No, I'm not saying that. I'm saying that our position is so manifestly clear and correct that there's not going to be any argument. What I'm saying is that --

they're saying we'll go along with whatever happens?

MR. KELLAHIN: Because I'm right we don't give notice to the rest of the world.

MR. LOPEZ: -- (interrrupted) and I think everybody would have understood it to happen that way regardless. I think a lot of people haven't even read the rule.

MR. HUMPHRIES: Can I ask you specifically, then, have you talked to the remaining royalty interest?

MS. TALLMADGE: Mr. Humphries, I'm here on behalf of Arriba Company and we do support Mesa Grande's position. We understand that we'll be bound to go along with whatever the Commission decides in this case but we support Mesa Grande's interpretation of the rule and agree that really the statute must prevail, the rule must be interpreted to (unclear) to the statute as interpreted by Mr. Lopez' argument.

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MR. HUMPHRIES: So the only unrepresented lessee or royalty owner here at this point is the Federal government and ARCO.

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MR. LEMAY: It appears to be.

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MR. HUMPHRIES: Neither of

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which are capable of taking care of themselves, I presume.

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MR. LEMAY: Mr. Kellahin, quick

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question. Would you be prepared to cross examine or hear

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the testimony and put on your own witnesses in the case as

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it is advertised, setting the record? What's your viewpoint

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on that?

MR. KELLAHIN; On proceeding

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with the case as it is now?

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MR. LEMAY: Yes.

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MR. KELLAHIN: I'm prepared to

One thought, is while we dis-

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go forward at the direction of the Commission, Mr. Chairman,

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if you want to get into the compulsory pooling aspects.

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cussed Rule 2, it's going to be of great help for other sim-

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ilar situated wells apart from this forced pooling case, to

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establish what is to be the reasonable basis for investment

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and participation in a well, and that certainly could take

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evidence and have discussion on that issue and you could

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take it under advisement and not act on it until we have

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some directions in Rule 2.

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I certainly would like to take this opportunity, it's a unique one, to have only this case on the docket. I think if we were to continue it, who knows where it will end up.

So I'll be happy to go ahead.

LEMAY: Is there any other MR. questions or comments or general statements pertaining to the -- the initial issue, which was as stated, whether we had the authority to do what we did, the statutory ity.

MR. HUMPHRIES: If we knew what

we were doing.

were doing.

MR. LEMAY: If we knew what we And otherwise the underlying sly question of whether we knew what we were doing.

> MR. BROSTUEN: I'd like to ask

Mr. Lopez a question.

Regarding the -- the portion of Rule 2 in Part A, that proration units formed prior to this order are hereby granted exception to this rule, you saying then that that does not meet the requirements of Subsection C under 70-2-18 regarding nonstandard spacing or proration units; that we are not following the provision of the statute in incorporating these words into the order. that what you're saying?

1 MR. LOPEZ: I'm saying that you're not following 71-2-18-A, which says any Division or-2 3 der that increases the size of a standard spacing or proration unit for a pool, or extends the boundaries of such a pool, shall require dedication of acreage to existing wells in the pool in accordance with the acreage dedication re-6 7 quirements of said pool, all -- and all interests in the spacing or proration units that are dedicated to a second well shall share in production from the effective date of the said order. 10 And that's our position. 11 BROSTUEN: You do not feel MR. 12 that --13 14 MR. LOPEZ: And -- go ahead. MR. BROSTUEN: -- Subsection C 15 or Section C provides an exception to that? 16 MR. 17 LOPEZ: Only with the waivers of all offset operators and it doesn't address that; 18 under Rule 104-E-2 of the Commission rules. 19 20 MR. BROSTUEN: Thank you. MR. At this time we'd 21 LEMAY: 22 like to adjourn for 45 minutes. We want to discuss this thing back and forth so we'll reconvene at 11:15 and at that 23 time what we'll do is -- is have some direction for you all. 24 25 It's my understanding -- off

50 the record, Sally. ١ 2 (Thereupon a discussion was had off the record 3 and the hearing was in recess.) 5 (Thereafter at the hour of 11:50 a.m. the hearing 6 was continued as follows, to-wit:) 7 8 MR. LEMAY: The meeting will 9 come back to order. 10 What we've decided to do is 11 1:30 we'll hear the case as advertised, Case Number 9225. 12 At some later date we may 13 readvertise that case as maybe an exception to rule 14 doesn't come out or as a more appropriate language in there 15 that would pertain to some rule or some clarification 16 will come out with a Rule 2-A, a Gavilan hearing. 17 In terms of did we a 18 Commission mean what we say, or said --19 MR. LOPEZ: Well, I ought to --20 I apologize. 21 MR. LEMAY: -- or in terms of --22 MR. LOPEZ: I'm not sure you 23 thought you'd create all this hassle with what you did. 24 -- or in terms of MR. LEMAY: 25

what -- what the staff had interpreted that to be, we thought that none of it was for clarification purposes but also for -- for some testimony as to procedures. We want to keep this very narrow now, as far as reopening the Gavilan hearing. We don't want five days on Rule 2, 2-A, of hearing testimony, but we feel it's appropriate to reopen that, to address that, that specific point.

We'll do that for the February docket. Hopefully we can confine testimony and statements to very specific issues as to what we meant by that.

MR. LOPEZ: Could we ask Mr. Lyon to state into the record what his intention was with the language at some point today, because I think that --

MR. LEMAY: It really is not the intent. We asked the Commissioners in this sort of discussion we had what they meant by that and three of the Commissioners intent that would govern that rule and not the statute in drafting it up, whatever Vic decided was appropriate language, he may have meant one thing but we as commissioners signed that document meaning maybe something entirely different.

So it's really a commission finding that is important in this and not the staff interpretation.

With that in mind so that, you

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know, we can prepare for this, how long do you think -- off
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    the record a minute, Sally.
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            (There followed a discussion off the record.)
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             (Thereupon the noon recess was taken and the
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             hearing was resumed at 1:30 p. m.)
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                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY:
                                                The meeting shall
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    resume with Case 9225, application of Mesa Grande, Limited,
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    for an order pooling all mineral interests in the Gavilan
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    Mancos Pool underlying a 640-acre tract.
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                                 Mr. Lopez.
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                                 MR.
                                      LOPEZ: Yes, Mr. Chairman,
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    we're ready to proceed.
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                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY: Appearances in the
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    case, you for Mesa Grande and Mr. Kellahin?
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                                 MR.
                                       KELLAHIN: Yes, Mr. Chair-
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    man, I'm appearing on behalf of Sun Exploration and Produc-
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    tion Company.
                                  MR.
                                       LEMAY:
                                                Are
                                                    there addi-
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    tional appearances? Yes, ma'am.
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                                       TALLMADGE:
                                                   Anne Tallmadge
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                                  MS.
    for Arriba Company.
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                                                   noted,
                                                            thank
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                                  MR.
                                       LEMAY:
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you. Additional appearances in the case?

If not, we shall begin, Mr.

3 Lopez.

MR. LOPEZ: Mr. Chairman, it may be helpful before I bring up the first witness to indicate to the Commission that Mr. Kellahin and I and Sun and Mesa Grande, have at least reached agreement on a certain aspect of the issues that you've been addressing; namely, I think, and Tom's here, of course, it appears today we both support the proposition stated by Mr. Lyon this morning, that the rule should read to be that there's an effective 640 as of the date of the order, June 8th, but that the operator of any well on the tract remain operator and that the only exemptions be those 640's on which there are two producing wells dedicated to two separate 320's --

MR. LEMAY: Or four 160's.

MR. LOPEZ: Yes. All right.

Where we disagree is in the aspect of whether there should be a penalty imposed on consenting working interests that have not participated in a well prior to the date of the order.

He has his arguments and we have our arguments. If you wish, I could tell you what our argument is now but -- and it might be groundwork to show you where we're coming from with our evidence.

MR. LEMAY: Why don't we do that, just a summary of your positions before witnesses are called; that will give the Commission a better idea where you're going.

MR. LOPEZ: But to further my thought, we are also in agreement with respect to nonconsenting interest owners, that they should be subject to a penalty by virtue of the pooling order and I think we agree that it can be 200 percent, which is the maximum allowed by the Commission.

So the really narrow issue on which there seems to remain disagreement is with respect of the penalty assessment against consenting working interest owners and our position is that the -- I guess they are several-fold.

First, that's the way it has to be because that's what the statute provides. The statute only permits the Commission to assess penalties against non-consenting interest owners and it is silent on whether that is before or after the well is drilled, so it must be interpreted to be all inclusive and by the fact that the statute is so specific that as a logical result it means that there is no penalty to be assessed against consenting interest owners in the proration unit.

That's our first point.

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Our second point is that the practice of the Commission has historically been not to assess penalties against such working interest owners. We cited the very case in point in this pool, Mallon-Mesa Grande case, that's historically, it has been my understanding, been what the Commission has always done when it has increased the size anywhere in the state.

good reason for that being the way it is because -- and -- and that being the way it is that any consenting owner can come in on the date of the order and pay his pro rata share of the original well cost, and that there should be no other penalty whatsoever applied because, first, the operator of the well benefitted alone for his 320 from all the production prior to the June 8th order.

In most cases, if not -- in only rare cases it's not the case -- but clearly in the vast
majority of the cases, the well has drained an area of larger than 320 acres; therefor, the offetting 320 that wants
to join in the well has been drained, and we know that
that's the case because I don't think there's any disagreement by the parties that there's pervasive pressure communication throughout the reservoirs.

And that we also believe that it makes administrative sense beyond just the reason that

the operator has already been compensated, but it makes administrative sense because if that's the way it is, we can settle every 640 in the pool without coming before the Commission because everybody will be either -- will be in the deal but they'll either go consent or nonconsent and they could just size it up as of that date and it's a fact of life that every operator in the pool is sitting on both sides of this fence, there are wells they want in and there are wells that they have that they don't want others into.

So it's going to cut both ways so the ultimate damage is going to be -- is all going to balance out in the end, and if you assess a penalty, you're going to effectively have a hearing on every 640 because each 640 that has a well on it has a different story to tell and the Commission doesn't need to hear that.

So essentially for those reasons we believe that -- that our position on this is the correct one and I think we are prepared to put on evidence today which shows you that even by joining in their well or force pooling our way into their well, which we don't have disagreement about now, they ought to be paying us a penalty for what they've drained. This is where we stand, vis-a-vis, this whole story, so --

MR. LEMAY; Is that going to be part of your recommendation that Sun pay Mesa Grande a pen-

alty for allowing you to join?

MR. LOPEZ: Well, I just thought
you ought to get a little bit of pleasure.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr.

Lopez.

Mr. Kellahin.

MR. KELLAHIN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

We're looking for a solution, Mr. Chairman, that is broader and can be applied beyond the facts of this particular case.

As I said earlier this morning, this particular forum and the way the case has come to you simply is a convenient way to examine and to give us guidance on what to do when we move from 320's to 640 spacing.

Mr. Lopez is correct that Sun continues to now, and always has, supported 640-acre spacing for this pool. We would urge you to adopt changes in Rule 2 that allow for those sections which only had one well down prior to the June order to move to 640 spacing. We have no problem with taking those sections that had two wells at that time and exempting those. We believe that the established equities for those instances where there are two spacing units in a single section is so fixed that to try to rededicate that entire section, then, on 640 spacing with

two wells is really too difficult to accomplish.

Those two-well sections would be sharing a common 640 allowable. I think there is enough governing mechanisms for those to be legitimate exemptions.

When we get to the question of how to balance the equity for the original owners of the 320 for their developed acreage, and what is fair compensation to them, to allow the new owners now to participate in the remaining production, I find it difficult to accept the notion that those new owners can come in and participate in the remaining production by simply paying their share of the original cost of that well that may have been drilled several years ago. It gives those parties a windfall, in my opinion, so that they have an opportunity to realize the kind of investment they're making in a producing property. They have a greater advantage over the original investors, who took their investment, risked their money, when there was no well in the section.

I don't think the Mallon cases gives us an entire solution. The Mallon case order is attached in our exhibit book. The discussion in that case centered around the presentation that Mr. Mallon's witnesses presented in which he also wrestled with the concent of allowing the new owners to participate in proven production. They presented that case in the format of considering a

turnkey contract on the well.

In that situation under the turnkey contract if they assume that the contract for price had assumed the drilling risks that the working interest owners and operator would normally have assumed, and they came up with a value. They said that a fair way to -- to adjust the equities was to take the turnkey contract and take 100 percent of the intangibles in that analysis and assign that as an additional bonus to be paid by the new owners for participation.

In the order entered by the prior commission in this case, they went through and analyzed the compulsory pooling statute and they examined the last section, which we have identified in our brief, where the -- where the statue, Subsction C on Page 9 of the rule book, it's the end of the first full paragraph on that page, and what it does, it describes what the Commission may do in those instances where they have a nonconsenting working interest owner. That applies where there's a pooling order, notices are sent out, and those working interest owners fail to make their payment to participate in the well. They are deemed to have elected to go nonconsent.

Under the statute the Division has the authority to allow the operator then to recover out of production not only that nonconsenting party's share of

the cost of the well, but an additional factor up to two more times, the 200 percent factor.

In entering the order, the -Mr. Stamets, on behalf of the prior commission, said that he
would not -- felt he could not use that risk factor penalty
as an additional bonus to apply to the consenting owners
that want to come into the well after it's completed and
producing.

If you'll note Finding 20 of that order said that Mallon did not present any other alternative and it says, in the absence of other proposals for a reasonable charge against Mesa Grande for the investment made on its behalf by the applicant, no such charge should be authorized.

It's within the context of that finding that we're asking you to consider additional compensation to the original owners that provide that a fair and equitable return on the investment they made on behalf of parties in Mesa Grande's position.

Our witness proposes to outline to you half a dozen different alternatives, each one of which is free of risk. None of those will give you a risk factor penalty that concerns Mr. Lopez. We've omitted that from the analysis. We're not saying take the risk factor penalty out of the air and apply it to Mesa Grande. We are

saying, though, that among those options are such things as escalating the original costs of that well based upon an interest factor; compensating the original owners, then, for the value of the investment made. Well, that's an easy calculation. We could pick a conservative annual interest rate and whatever you want to do.

Another way to analyze it, and our witness will discuss it, is to simply see what it would cost to drill this well in today's dollars; again helping to compensate the original owners in the developed tract for having made the investment and to mitigate or reduce the windfall that the new owners now get in order to make their contribution in a producing well. We believe it is unfair to let those people participate in a producing well by making the same dollar amount investment as the original owners made. We think that equity could be balanced separate and apart from the risk factor penalty.

If you analyze it in terms of the current cost of a well of this type, perhaps that is a fair way to make the assessment of costs and require the contribution to be made based upon their percentage share of the actual well costs of a well that could be drilled in June of '87. That certainly is a reasonable analysis of it.

Another choice is to analyze the property based upon the remaining recoverable reserves;

the true, standard engineering calculation that Mr. Hueni and Mr. Sweet and Mr. Mueller commonly do. Our witness will talk about that for you and he'll tell you why he's rejected that because it does not serve as a generic model that gives us the kind of administrative ease that Mr. Lopez is seeking. But we're going to discuss that for you because it will show you the kinds of things that can happen if you try and put a value on the remaining reserves, just so that you have some idea that that concept really doesn't work very well in this reservoir.

The last choice for a solution is to average what it would cost to recently one of these wells. We think the advantage to that procedure is in averaging current well costs we tend to minimize a well cost that's unreasonably low and one that's unreasonably high so that parties in Mesa Grande's position, as Sun is in other wells in this field, has the advantage of receiving their share of that production based upon what the average of actual well costs is. That removes the speculation about AFE's and it puts the original well cost in current dollars, which I think is necessary.

And I think the witness will eventually tell you what his personal recommendation is on a choice of formulas, but I think it bears re-thinking by this Commission in light of the Mallon decision, to determine

whether or not you want to again approve the concept for this pool, that all you have to do is pay 50 percent of the original cost. We contend that that that somehow doesn't feel right, it's not comfortable, it represents a windfall that really ought to be adjusted (unclear). It's on that issue that Mr. Lopez and I have a disagreement. We'll attempt to confine our proof as to that notion. I believe he's correctly stated what he and I have discussed earlier, that apart from this election period for the consenting owner to pay what is an equitable share of the well costs, that after that expires that anyone in that position is deemed a nonconsenting owner, is subject to the 200 percent risk factor penalty. I'm not talking about changing operators, adjusting operating costs or overhad rates, it's simply the narrow issue of what the Commission thinks is and reasonable in this situation where you're not dealing on the same level. You've got new owners coming into a producing well atmosphere.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Kel-

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Ms. Tallmadge, do you care for

22 | any opening statements?

MS. TALLMADGE: Thank you, Mr.

24 | Chairman, but I don't have any opening.

MR. LEMAY: Are you going to

have any witnesses, Ms. Tallmadge?

MS. TALLMADGE: No.

MR. LEMAY: You may proceed, 3

Mr. Lopez.

MR. LOPEZ: Okay. Mr. Chair-5

before I start, I guess the witness hasn't been sworn, 6

either. 7

> MR. LEMAY: you want to Do swear in all witnesses at this time? Do you want to stand and raise your right hands?

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(Witnesses sworn.)

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MR. LEMAY: You may continue.

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MR. LOPEZ: Mr. Chairman, it

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solve some of the administrative problems that you all face

came to my attention over the lunch hour that perhaps to

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we should request that we be given an exception in the for-

19 20 ced pooling case to Rule 2-A of the order and I have no objection to doing that; however, I want it understood that,

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of course, we believe that the order ought to read in con-

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formity with the meaning of the statute and in light of the

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fact that we no longer have any disagreement on -- as to

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what it ought to be, which is apparently different than what

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the Commission intended, if that's correct, at any rate I

don't think there should be any disagreement unless the Com mission has seen it a different way, that however we advertise the rule to be amended, that the result that at least we see at this time, and unless the Commission sees it differently, we don't expect others to see it differently, either.

MR. LEMAY: I might say, just to address those issues briefly, because we discussed them, and it probably is not accurate to assume that, there again, that we said something that we didn't intend to say, because that particular 2, Rule 2-A will be addressed at a future hearing like we agreed; however, I would -- we do appreciate your -- your statement that in the event that we said what we intended to say, and that we do grant the early proration units -- or that we exempt all existing proration units, then this case can be readvertised as an exception to that rule.

MR. LOPEZ: Right, but of course, that's not the result either of us are urging this morning.

MR. LEMAY: I understand.

MR. LOPEZ: Okay. Thank you.

MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, we

would not want you to intentionally or unintentianally make this an unusual instance in the reservoir where we'd come to

a solution on the Loddy Well that's separate and apart from 1 solutions for other spacing units, and by whatever we've 2 done just now, I don't want this to be an unusual example 3 which we're committed to once you tell us what it is you're doing with Rule 2. 5 MR. LEMAY: I understand, Mr. 6 Kellahin, thank you. 7 We -- we could adopt the policy 8 that any 640-acre tract with one well on it, that we would entertain a case for an exception to our rule; otherwise 10 that would be a separate proration unit of 320 acres. 11 think that's an option that the Commission could have, 12 you understand what I'm saying there. We intended to exempt 13 or grandfather in all existing proration units and that any 14 operators who desired to participate in the one well could 15 bring their case before this Commission or even at the Divi-16 sion level, and request an exception to the rule. 17 MR. LOPEZ: You -- you could do 18 That's not what at least we would recommend but --19 20 MR. LEMAY: Neither one of you at this point would recommend that approach? 21

MR.

(Not clearly understood).

Ι

understand.

LOPEZ:

24 Okay.

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## LARRY SWEET,

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

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## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. LOPEZ: 7

Q Would you please state your name 8 and where you reside? 9

Α My name is Larry Sweet and I reside 10 Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. 11

Q By whom are you employed and in what 12 capacity?

I'm employed by Mesa Grande, Limited, and 14 I am General Manager of that entity. 15

Have you previously testified before the Commission and had your qualifications accepted as a matter of record?

I have.

Would you explain to the Commission which exhibits you're going to testify --

T --Α

-- to. We have just one exhibit and it's 24 an entire book and it has different tabs.

Yes, sir, I will present testimony

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20 21

22

23

25

```
regard to the information listed behind Tabs B and C.
                       And was that information compiled under
2
3
   your direction?
            Α
                      Yes, it was.
                                      LOPEZ: I tender Mr. Sweet
5
                                 MR.
   as an expert.
6
7
                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY: His qualifications
   are acceptable.
8
                       I would ask you to turn to the first doc-
   ument under Tab A and explain what it is.
10
                      Well, the document under Tab A is just a
            Α
11
12
                       I mean B.
            Q
13
                       -- is just an index and --
            Α
14
            Q
                       I mean I meant Tab B, sorry about that.
15
                       All right, and I will turn to
16
   which is the geology of the area.
17
                       The first correspondence here if from Mr.
18
   Allen Emmendorfer, a geologist with Mesa Grande Resources,
19
20
   Inc., in Tulsa.
                       The -- I instructed Mr. Emmendorfer
21
    prepare for me a geological analysis of the east half of
22
    Section 20, which is the area that we are going to be dis-
23
   cussing today.
24
25
                       I don't intend to read this letter.
```

just want to highlight a couple of points.

One, that the Gavilan Mancos Oil Pool produces from a fracture sequence of interbedded sandstons, siltstones, and shales, commonly known as the Niobrara or Gallup interval. Natural fracturing can occur anywhere within a 600+ foot section in the Niobrara interval, which is present on the eastern side of the San Juan Basin.

In the Gavilan Mancos Oil Pool, much of the analysis in the field has shown that the majority of field-wide production comes from the Niobrara A and B intervals and to a much lesser extent from the Niobrara C zone.

We would show that the stratigraphic continuity of the Niobrara A, B, and C zones within the Gavilan Mancos Oil Pool has never been really at issue, and that all the acreage under the east half of Section 20 lies within the geological boundaries of the Gavilan Mancos Oil Pool.

Q Okay, would you explain what the next document under the tab is?

The next map under Tab B is a structure map in the general Gavilan area that includes severa different pools. This structure map was presented to the Commission on October 15th, 1987, as Exhibit C-1 in regard to Mesa Grande's geologic testimony for Cases No. 9226 and 9227. Those cases pertained to a buffer zone testimony in regards

to the expanded West Lindrith Pool and the Gavilan Mancos
Pool.

There's only a couple of key things I would like to point out on this map. It is contoured on the top of the Gallup or Niobrara A Zone. Tops were picked for the most part form the Gavilan geologic subcommittee work. It's contoured on 50-foot interval.

Starting from the east, the steeply dipping monocline, which represents for the most part the West Puerto Chiquito Pool, the Gavilan area feature is centered in the area of Township 25 North, Range 2 West, and the westernmost boundary of the Gavilan Mancos would be -- is -- dividing it from the West Lindrith Pool is the township line dividing Range 2 West from Range 3 West.

The area that we are considering today is Section 20, which is shown in yellow, which is inside the Gavilan Mancos (unclear.)

Q Would you turn to the next map and explain what it shows?

A The next map is a structure map again with Section 20 primarily in the center of this. We're trying to focus on Section 20 and the surrounding vicinity.

As noted on the map, there are two cross sectional traces, A-A' and B-B'. Those traces -- A-A' is a northwest/southeast trace and B-B' is a southwest/northeast

trace across this area.

Also shown on this map are the Loddy No.

3 | Well location as well as surrounding wells in the 9
4 | section area.

Q Okay, would you turn to the next plat or cross section?

This cross section is a stratigraphic cross section along the A-A' trace as shown on the preceding map. The -- we've highlighted here in -- in a darker shade of green the Niobrara A and B Zone intervals and an area above the Niobrara A which previous testimony has indicated fracturing extends into. The lighter color green is the Niobrara C Zone interval. We note that the vertical limits of the Gavilan Mancos Pool are shown for the Sun ET No. 1 Well. Those limits would be approximately 7430 feet to -- excuse me, 6430 feet to 7430 feet.

These wells are located approximately a mile and a quarter from each other. We would suggest that there is stratigraphic continuity between these -- these wells.

Q All right, will you turn to the next document and review that?

A The next map is a stratigraphic cross section B-B' as shown to you in the earlier map. Again the darker shade of green is primarily the Niobrara A, B, Zones.

The lighter shade of green is the Niobrara C Zone. This tracer runs from the Full Sail No. 3 Well, Janet No. 3 Well, both wells operated by Sun. It is a southwest/northeast trace across Section 20. We will note on this cross section as -- as the other cross section that the log, electric log characteristics are very similar and that there's stratigraphic continuity between these wells.

Q Now would you turn to the first plat under Tab C.

The first tab under -- or the first map under Tab C is a map showing the existling proration units in the area. There are at least four in the area around the Loddy No. 1 Well location. The Full Sail No. 1 -- should be Full Sail No. 4 Well, operated by Sun, is a well on 187-acre proration unit, which is denoted in the color blue.

The yellow color denotes existing 320-acre proration units of which the Sun Full Sail No. 3, Sun Full Sail No. 1, Sun ET 1, the Sun Full Sail No. 2, Sun Janet No. 2, Sun Janet No. 3, and Sun Beeks Babbit No. 1 Wells are located.

We have colored the Loddy Well partially yellow and partially red. The red denotes 640-acre proration units, which is Section 16. A well has been drilled there by Reading & Bates named the Ingram Federal No. 4316,

which is shown on the map.

There's another color here, which is a light green. That's a 505-acre proration unit. Mesa Grande Resources is the operator of that proration unit, which is developed by the Brown No. 1 Well.

There are -- Section 20 is yellow, white, and Section 19 has white. White denotes that there are no wells drilled. Section 19 is approximately 100 -- 187-acre tract. The east half of Section 20 is a 320-acre tract. The cross hatched red, yellow, and white in Setion 20 is the reason we're here today.

Q Will you explain the next plat?

A The next plat is a leasehold ownership plat of Section 20. Our records indicate that Sun Exploration and Production Company own 89.7 percent working interest in the Loddy Well and Dugan Production has 10.3 percent interest in that well. That is currently a 320-acre proration unit.

The ownership of the east half in Section 20 is shown. The blue represents acreage owned by Mesa Grande, Limited, and Arriba Company, Limited. The 40-acre tract located in the northwest of the southeast of Section 20 is owned by ARCO and we believe that Sun and Dugan own the remaining 80 acres located in the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 20.

In the event that a 640-acre proration unit is formed, the interest breakdown is shown in this exhibit. In approximate numbers Mesa Grande, Limited, would own 29.7 percent of the proration unit. Arriba Company, Limited, 1.6 percent; Dugan, 6.7 percent; ARCO, 6.25 percent; and Sun, 55.8 percent.

Q Would you now describe the next document, which is the July 8th letter to Ms. Lisa Shea?

A Yes, I will. When the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission issued Order No. R-7407-E, it was our understanding that the undeveloped acreage owner had an option to drill or participate in a well. This was the first correspondence that I mailed to Sun Exploration and Production Company in regard to our position in this matter. We offered to pay our share of the drilling and completion costs for the Loddy No. 1 Well and participate in the production from the date of the order, rather than drilling a well in the east half of Section 20.

We asked for a 15-day response from them.

The next correspondence is to Mr. Frank

Syfan of Sun, dated August 18th, 1987, and basically

requesting that, again, we would like to voluntarily commit

our acreage, or our undeveloped acreage in the east half of

20, to the Loddy No. 1 Well in accordance with our

understanding of the Order No. R-7407-E.

We asked that -- to provide us with a response and notified them that we would prefer to participate in the well in accordance with the terms of July 8th, 1987, correspondence, which -- which we'd pay our share of the well cost and if Sun would accept that we would withdraw our compulsory pooling application.

Q Did you ever receive a response?

A No. I did talk to -- we subsequently filed the August 20th -- or filed our application August 20th with the Commission.

We did talk to Mr. Syfan. We exchanged phone calls several times. He was chasing me and I was chasing him. We finally talked late August, early September. We discussed the issues and we did -- we did talk in Farmington at a meeting called the Commission and I don't recall whether it was on West Lindrith questions in Farmington or whether it was a Gavilan. Anyway, we discussed several things at that time, but basically no formal response other than they were not going to allow us to participate, in a verbal, since it was never received from Sun.

The following letters that are shown here are just notification letters to the appropriate parties that the application was filed and one is addressed —they're all dated September 18th, 1987. One is addressed to Sun Exploration and Production and one to Arriba Company,

```
one to ARCO Oil & Gas, and one to Dugan Production Corp.,
   and one to Kindermac Partners, and one to GWR Operating Com-
   pany.
                           I'd like to point out to the Commis-
5
   sion that the last two here, we -- we weren't quite sure of
   the ownership in September of the Kindermac interests or GWR
   Operating Company but we subsequently learned that they had
   sold their interest, I believe, to Sun and that's the reason
   those parties were not shown on the leasehold plat that was
10
   provided to you earlier.
                      Does that conclude your testimony?
11
            Q
                      Yes, it does.
            Α
12
                                 MR. LOPEZ:
                                               I have no further
13
14
   questions.
15
                                 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Kellahin.
16
                                 MR. KELLAHIN: Yes, Mr. Chair-
17
   man, thank you.
18
19
                         CROSS EXAMINATION
   BY MR. KELLAHIN:
20
21
                      Mr. Sweet, your degree is as a petroleum
22
   engineer, is it not, sir?
23
                       It is.
             Α
24
                       And I think you described yourself as the
25
   manager of Mesa Grande, Limited?
```

I did. Α 1 What do you do in a general way, sir? Q 2 Α I manage the total affairs of the part-3 nership. In exercising your management decisions 5 will you make a decision about Mesa Grande's participation 6 in the Loddy Well? 7 I will make a decision about Mesa Grande, Α 8 Limited's participation in the Loddy Well after consulting 9 the various parties involved. 10 Are you familiar with the general format 11 used by the Commission in compulsory pooling orders? 12 Α I'm learning about that. 13 Q We're talking about the time period 14 which Mesa Grande as an anticipated voluntary participant 15 under the pooling order would have a period in which to ten-16 der some sum of money to the operator of the Loddy Well for 17 participation in the production from June of '87. 18 Do you have an opinion as to what would 19 be a reasonable period of time for you to make that decision 20 and make that payment? 21 Α In the event we were --22 0 Successful with a forced pooling order, 23 yes, sir. 24 25 Α -- successful? Yes, I have an opinion.

Q

Α

Q

And what is that?

2

made within a couple of weeks.

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A I think that's a fair statement.

Q And then after that period of time am I

I would say that our decision could

Would it be fair to say that fifteen days

correct in understanding that should you not make that payment, then Mesa Grande would be a nonconsenting owner for which then their share of the costs can be recovered out of

after notice of that election period you could make a deci-

production plus a 200 percent penalty factor?

sion on either paying or not paying your share?

A I think that's a fair representation, Mr. Kellahin. We would -- we would abide by the timing as set forth under any order issued by the Commission on making that election.

Q I was interested in what time frame that you needed to make that decision and you told us about a couple of weeks.

A We probably could make that in a couple of weeks.

Q Your proposal to Sun was that you pay your proportionate share of the original costs of drilling and completing the Loddy Well?

A Yes, it was.

Q When was that well drilled and completed, do you recall, Mr. Sweet?

A To the best of my recollection, which maybe I shouldn't rely on it that way, I believe the Loddy Well was drilled in 80 -- 1985. Most of the production, I believe, started in 1986.

Q Is it your intent and request by this

application to have a pooling order, if entered, apply not

only to allow Mesa Grande to participate in the well but all

the other owners in the west half to participate?

A We do not speak for all the owners in the west half. Our -- therefor we filed an application for Mesa

Grande, Limited.

To me it makes sense to have a 640 spacing unit and let the participants in the undeveloped elect whether they will participate or go nonconsent.

Q That's my concern, Mr. Sweet, is whether or not we're intending to accomplish simply the pooling of your 190 acres into the well and leave ARCO and Arriba and the others out there to -- to resolve it for themselves?

A I'm not asking them to resolve it for themselves. We did provide all the working interest owners notice of the case and, obviously, ARCO will make their own decision, as well as Sun and Dugan and Arriba.

My question, sir, is it would not be more

expeditious if the order entered would apply not only to giving Mesa Grande an election but all the rest of those owners the same kind of election on the same terms?

A I think it would be more expeditious.

Do you know, sir, what the original costs of the Loddy Well are?

A I do not.

Q Do you have an approximation of what those costs are?

A Would you like for me to guess?

Q I want you to give me what your understanding of those costs are.

I know we received -- excuse me -- we received an AFE from McHugh on the Full Sail Wells in 1986 and if I recall correctly, that AFE was approximately \$450,000. Since the proposed Four O's well, located in Section 19 is in essence an offset to the west of the Loddy, I would suggest that \$450,000 might be a reasonable number.

Q Well, in writing your July, '87, letter you have proposed to pay your proportionate share of the drilling and completion costs for the Loddy well. Am I correct in assuming that you had some general range for those costs and what your investment would have to be for participation?

A We don't know what the Loddy cost. We

```
have no interest at -- at this time in the well.
1
                      I do know that well costs vary and I
   see AFE's from various operators. The current AFE's
3
   have been circulated, I'd say there's a range from $450 to
   $525,000.
                       It's your desire to have an opportunity
   to participate in the Loddy Well rather than drill a new
7
   well in the east half of the section?
                      It is at this time.
9
                       Have you made any determination of
            0
10
   you might expect to pay for drilling a new well in the east
11
   half of this section?
12
                      Yes, I have.
            A
13
                      And what is that amount?
            0
14
                      The cost for a new well?
15
16
                      Yes, sir.
                       We've estimated $500,000 to drill
17
   complete.
18
                      And I believe you've told us that you're
19
   unwilling to make that type of investment in the east half
20
   of the section for a new well?
21
                       At this time our understanding is we can
22
   elect, the undeveloped acreage can elect to participate or
23
   drill. Our election would be to participate (not clearly
24
25
   understood) unit.
```

1	Q Have you made any type of analysis, Mr.
2	Sweet, to determine whether or not it will give you an
3	acceptable return to invest your percentage share of the or-
4	iginal costs of the Loddy Well as opposed to drilling a new
5	well?
6	A We have made an assessment. Mr. Hueni
7	will address that.
8	Q All right, are you familiar with the con-
9	clusions of that assessment?
10	Do you have an amount that you could
11	either expend for a new well or for participation in the
12	Loddy Well which would give you an acceptable return?
13	A No, I don't understand your question, Mr.
14	Kellahin.
15	Q My question is, I believe you've made an
16	analysis to determine amount of money you could expend in
17	order to realize a return on the remaining recoverable re-
18	serves from the section, have you not?
19	A We've made an analysis as of June 8th.
20	Q Of 1987.
21	A Right, (not clearly understood).
22	Q Based upon that analysis, then, what
23	amount of money would you have available to either contri-
24	bute into the Loddy Well or participate in a new well in or-
25	der to reach an acceptable return on your investment?

```
I don't know that exact dollar amount. I
            Α
1
   do know that it is our -- will be our testimony that expen-
   ding a half a million dollars to drill an additional well in
3
   the east half of 20 is not economical.
                       Spending $500,000 in the east half, now
   are you talking about your percentage share?
                      I'm sorry, that's 100 percent, $500,000.
            Α
7
                      All right, $500,000 is 100 percent?
            Q
8
                      Yes, that's correct.
            Α
9
                       Have you attempted to quantify that
10
   terms of your percentage in the Loddy Well as reduced to a
11
   640 spacing?
12
            Α
                       To quantify that, no, I don't believe
13
   that we have.
14
                      Do you know, Mr. Sweet, whether or not
15
   you can contribut your 29 percent of the original cost of
16
   the Loddy Well without simply throwing your money away? Are
17
   you going to get something back for it?
18
                       Are we going to get something back for
19
   our investment?
20
                      Yes, sir.
21
                      Well, I would hope so.
            Α
22
                       Have you determined what you will
            0
23
   back for your investment?
24
                       We've looked at two scenarios,
                                                        both
            Α
25
   100 percent basis.
```

All right, sir, and what do those show? 1 I'll refer that to Mr. Hueni. Α 2 They are in here, in the book. 3 In making your decisions and recommenda-4 5 tions as manager for Mesa Grande, Limited, Mr. Sweet, have you determined the price above which you could not pay in order to participate in the Loddy Well? 7 We have not made that decision. Α 8 Thank you, Mr. 9 MR. KELLAHIN: Chairman. 10 MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Kel-11 lahin. 12 Additional questions of 13 the witness? 14 15 QUESTIONS BY MR. LEMAY: 16 I've got one, Mr. Sweet. I understand 17 18 the Loddy Well's a pretty good well. Have you got an estimate of what it came in at, what it was making during that 19 period of time? 20 We have that information to show you. 21 22 0 The reason for that question was did you make a conscious decision in 1986 not to drill a well in the 23 east half of Section 20? 24 25 Well, we made a decision to drill a well Α

in the east half of 20 in 1986. There were several events, as I tried to explain earlier, several events that took place during that timeframe that deferred our decision-making to drill.

There -- one, which was a major one, was the change in the allowables situation at Gavilan. There were lots of people, highly respected people, making statements of what was going to happen to us if we didn't curtail production. We -- we took -- took it serious and at that point in time, again I'm not saying our decision to defer is totally based upon regulatory environment, but prices in mid-1986 were depressed, too, so there were several things happening at that timeframe.

We did approve the well to be drilled prior to the orders issued. At that time we decided to wait to see what was going to happen here, and we did additional studies on the reservoir, as has been testified to by -- by both Sun and our -- our side of the table which were presented in the March of '87.

Q Is it fair to say, then, you really intended to drill the well but circumstances presented themselves which mandated you delay that decision or --

- A That's fair to say.
- Q -- put it away somewhere?
- A Yes, sir, that's fair.

```
86
                      Thank you.
            Q
1
                                MR.
                                      LOPEZ:
                                                Call next Mr.
2
   Hueni.
3
                                MR. LEMAY: You may be excused.
                                MR. SWEET: Thank you.
5
6
                        GREGORY B. HUENI,
7
   being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon his
8
   oath, testified as follows, to-wit:
10
                        DIRECT EXAMINATION
11
   BY MR. LOPEZ:
12
            0
                      Will you please state your name and where
13
   you reside?
            Α
                       Yes.
                              My name is Gregory B. Hueni. I
15
   reside at 11420 West 27th Place, Lakewood, Colorado.
16
                       By whom are you employed and in what
            0
17
   capacity?
18
                        I'm employed by Jerry R. Bergeson &
19
   Associates as a consulting petroleum engineer, and I'm Vice
20
   President of the firm.
21
                       Have you been retained by Mesa Grande,
            Q
22
   Limited, to advise and testify on their behalf in this case
23
   today?
24
                      Yes, I have.
25
            Α
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Q I believe, Mr. Hueni, you have testified 1 before the Commission previously and have discussed the Gavilan Mancos Pool at length? Yes, I have. And I think you've also had your creden-5 tials accepted as a matter of record? Yes, I have. 7 MR. I would tender Mr. LOPEZ: 8 Hueni as an expert witness in these matters. 9 LEMAY: His qualifications MR. 10 are acceptable. 11 Would you please turn to the first map or 12 plat under Tab B and explain it? 13 Α Yes. The first map under Tab D is a map 14 showing a 9-section area in Township 25 North, Range 2 West. 15 The Section 20, containing the Loddy Well, is shaded in yel-16 low. For each of these individual wells that are shown 17 9-section area we've shown the initial date of comple-18 tion, the initial test rate in terms of barrels of oil 19 day production, along with the amount of gas produced in MCF 20 per day and the amount of water produced. 21 Also in conjunction for each well we've 22 shown the cumulative production values for oil production 23

and for gas production as of October, the end of October,

25

1987.

24

This particular exhibit shows that the Loddy No. 1 Well was completed in September of 1985, tested at a rate of 420 barrels of oil per day with 160 MCF of gas.

By the end of October, 1987, it had produced a cumulative volume of approximately 15,000 barrels of oil and 96.2-million cubic feet of gas.

There are several other wells shown on this particular exhibit. Several of these wells are wells that precede the drilling of the Loddy Well, including the Janet No. 2 Well in the southeast quarter of Section 21, which was completed in July of 1983. That well has cumulative production of 107.5-thousand barrels and 173.4-million cubic feet of gas.

In the northwest quarter of Section 28 there is a Sun-operated ET Well, completed in September of 1983, which has cumulative produced 84.8-thousand barrels of oil and 150.9-million cubic feet of gas.

And then also down in the southeast corner of Section 29 we have the Full Sail No. 1, which was completed in June of '84 and has produced 136.7-thousand barrels of oil and 159-million cubic feet of gas.

Not, I guess, by coincidence, the wells that have been -- the older wells in the pool are the ones that tend to have the greatest accumulated production.

Q Okay. I'd now ask you to turn to the

next plat and explain what it shows.

A The next plat is the same 9-section area. It shows for each of the individual wells the October, 1987, monthly production rates expressed in barrels of oil per day, MCF of gas per day, and gas/oil ratios.

The oil and gas productions, the daily rates, have been obtained by the taking the monthly production volumes and dividing by the reported days on production, so these represent the capacity production rates for the individual wells.

If we focus in Section 20 on the Sun Loddy No. 1 Well, we see the well produced 77 barrels of oil per day, 330 MCF of gas per day, with a GOR of 4,300 standard cubic feet per stock tank barrel.

If we focus then, particularly on the southeast area of Section 20, southeast quarter of Section 20, which would perhaps be a potential location to be drille don 320-acre spacing, we see that that particular location is surrounded by the Loddy No. 1 Well, which we've just discussed, it's also an offset to the Sun Janet No. 3 Well in the northeast or northwest quarter of Section 21, which produces at a rate of 20 barrels of oil per day, 40 MCF of gas per day, and a 2000 GOR.

Another offset is the ET No. 1 Well in the northwest of Section 28, which is producing 3 barrels of

oil per day, 211 MCF per day, with an 80,000 GOR.

And then the final offset is in the northwest quarter of Section 29. It is the Full Sail NO. 3 Well, which had a reported production of 14 barrels of oil per day, 53 MCF per day, and a gas/oil ratio of approximately 4000 standard cubic feet per stock tank barrel.

The Full Sail No. 3 Well, there is a question in my mind regarding the GOR. The previous month the GOR had been reported at 56,000 standard cubic feet per stock tank barrel. We have no information as to whether the current GOR reflects some change in the operating policy for the well or perhaps an error in the reported gas volumes produced.

In conclusion, we see that the location that would exist in the southeast quarter of Section 20 is offset by one well that is of fair quality, the Loddy No. 1, fairly good quality, and offset by wells then of much poorer quality. So it is certainly not certain what -- what type of well would be found in the southeast quarter of Section 20.

Q Now referring to the next plat, would you explain that?

A The next plat is also a map showing the 9-section area with October, 1987, monthly production

reported by well.

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In this case we're reported the barrels of oil produced, the MCF of gas produced, and the number of days on production.

We have included this particular map it is much easier to see from this particular cause which wells are affected by allowable restrictions. the restricted allowable case where the allowables have been restricted to 400 barrels of oil per day with a 600 GOR on 320-acre spacing, the maximum monthly gas production volume that would be permitted would be approximately 7,200 MCF, so if we reviewed then the wells that would be allowable limited under the restricted allowables, we would see that the Sun Beeks Babbit No. 1 Well in the northeast of 17 would be allowable restricted, as would the Mesa Grande Resources Brown No. 1 in the southwest quarter of that same section. The Sun Loddy No. 1 is restricted by that particular allowable scenario, and also then the Full Sail No. 3, although it was not restricted, although it indicates that it would not be restricted, earlier gas production numbers indicate that that well probably would indeed be restricted.

And finally, the Full Sail No. 2 over in the southwest -- or southeast quarter of Section 28 is a restricted well.

Under the restricted allowable scenario a

640-acre proration unit would remove any allowable restriction allowing the Sun Loddy No. 1 Well to produce at a higher rate under that type of allowable scenario.

The statewide rules of -- that were -that were in effect for the last few months of allowing on a
640-acre spacing a rate of 1280 barrels of oil per day and
2.4-million cubic feet per day, none of these wells is restricted under that scenario.

Q And that's because of the 640 spacing as opposed to the 320.

A That is because of the 640 spacing but even at -- under 320 spacing under the statewide field rules, there would be no restrictions.

Q Will you now discuss the next diagram?

A Yes, we've looked at the production characteristics of wells in the vicinity of the Loddy No. 1 Well. It's been our opinion in previous testimony that we believe -- and the production and pressure information accumulated since the last hearing has done nothing to alter that opinion -- that basically the Gavilan Mancos Pool produces from a fractured reservoir that is in excellent pressure communication.

What we have shown here is a total production from this area that we believe communicates pressure-wise and I'd have to point out this includes some pro-

duction from the wells in the Canada Ojitos Unit that border along the eastern edge of the Gavilan Mancos Pool, as well as including production from Canada Ojitos Unit B-32 and B-29.

We see on a total field basis, we have plotted here on a semilogrithmic plot of rate versus time, oil production, which is shown by the triangles, and then gas/oil ratio performance is shown by the x's. And we see the build-up in production from 1983 to a peak in 1986 in Gavilan Pool production, followed then by a dropoff in production and then there is a depressed period in the early part of 1987 at about 3000 barrels a day, followed by the lifting of the allowable restrictions in July of 1987, and a return of production up to approximately 5,400 barrels of oil per day in October of 1987.

The cumulative production from this communicating area is 4.93-million stock tank barrels.

We also note that with the return to a high rate of production on a field-wide basis, we've had no increase in gas/oil ratios, with the latest month gas/oil ratio being reported as 3,300 standard cubic feet per stock tank barrel.

The performance that we attribute to this Loddy area has to be construed in light of the individual field performance and that's the reason that we have -- have

presented this field performance curve.

Q Okay, would you now turn to the next document under this tab.

A Following the plot of production and gas/oil ratio we have a tabulation of that same information for
the field as a whole. And then following that we have included the same information, production plots and production
tabulations for the wells in this 9-section area.

We don't propose to review each of these individual wells. I would, however, like to turn -- the first well behind the field total is the Reading & Bates Ingram Federal 4316. I don't propose to review that one, nor the Beeks Babbit No. 1 Well, which is the second well, not the third well, which is Mesa Grande Brown No. 1, but I would like to focus for just a second on the Mesa -- or on the Sun Exploration Loddy No. 1 Well, which is the well which is the fourth in the sequence.

Once again we have plotted daily production, barrels of oil per producing day, which is a capacity type rate, and gas/oil ratio. We're on semilogrithmic paper. We have a scale from -- on the lefthand side, the bottom axis is 1, then we go -- first horizontal line is 10 barrels a day and the second horizontal line is 100 barrels a day or 10 squared.

The barrels of oil per producing day are

shown by the diamonds or the solid diamond figures. The gas/oil ratio is shown by the x's. Once again we would note that the latter months of '87 reflect the elimination or the testing period at which rates were returned to field-wide allowable -- statewide allowable rates, and we see an increase in production rate for the Loddy No. 1 and at that same time an attendant decrease in the gas/oil ratio for that particular well.

Once again we -- we are led to conclude that if the Loddy No. 1 Well is allowed to produce at a higher rate, whether it's because it's now on 6 -- because it would potentially be on 640-acre spacing, or whether there is a return to the statewide allowables, that that does appear to be a more efficient type of operation than the restricted allowable scenario for that particular well.

Q Do you wish to discuss any of these other diagrams?

A No, we have included the production curves for the remaining wells in the 9-section area and under Tab H we have provided for the Commission's use the same information for all wells in this -- in this pool, including once again a total plot of the -- for the pool itself, but we have all the individual wells included in -- under Tab H.

Q Okay. Does that conclude your testimony

under this Tab D.

A Yes, it does.

Q And now let's turn to the first document under Tab E and have you explain that, please.

A Yes, the first document under Tab E is a plot of reported pressure measurements taken for wells in the Gavilan Mancos Pool and the offsetting Canada Ojitos Unit Area Pool, and we've attempted to identify the individual wells by a color coding and by use of different symbols.

We have plotted this pressure, which is corrected to a datum of +370 feet subsea. We've plotted it versus total field cumulative oil production, expressed in thousands of barrels.

The points that are on the far righthand side reflect points taken in November of 1987. The points that are then the next set of points inward from that are points taken in July of 1987.

We would look then to the extrapolation of those trends of pressures back to a point of zero field cumulative oil production, which would then represent the initial pressure in the field which we have estimated based on this type of graph at approximately 1800 psi, and then we would also look at, for example, the wells that are in the Loddy area and we would see the Loddy No. 1 Well, which is

shown by the red line. It has x's with a bar across the top of the x. That is the Loddy No. 1, and we would see, then, beginning at approximately 1.8-million barrels of cumulative production, we would see the pressures recorded for the Loddy Well, and we would see that the Loddy No. 1 pressure was initally drawn down from the intial field pressure and that as production has occurred in the field that the pressure decline in the Loddy has -- has followed the general trend in field pressure decline.

Other wells in this 9-section area include the Full Sail Wells. Those wells are shown in blue and once again we can see that those wells show pressures which are initially drawn down and tend to follow the field pressure decline.

The conclusion that we've drawn previously from this graph and the one that is still, we believe,
accurate, is that there is excellent pressure communication
among the various wells in the Gavilan Mancos Pool, that the
pool is functioning as a single entity with respect of pressure decline.

Q I'd ask you now to turn to the next graph and explain it.

A The next graph focuses in. It's the same type of graph. It is well pressure corrected to a +370 foot subsea datum expressed in psi plotted against cumulative oil

production and it is once again the field cumulative oil production expressed in thousands of stock tank barrels, but all we've included on this particular graph are the wells that are in this 9-section area. The reason that we have attempted to include this is that particularly at this period of time when there was approximately 2-million barrels of oil production, we see that there were several pressure tests that were taken in this 9-section area and we see that -- that at approximately that time there was no more than about a 50 psi difference between the various wells, the pressures reported for the various wells.

So we have concluded once again that this entire 9-section area is in excellent pressure communication.

Q Will you go to the next document?

The next plot is a plot of the Loddy measured well pressure corrected to the +370 foot subsea datum plotted against the Loddy No. 1 cumulative oil production. The rightmost point on this plot is the value that was recorded in November of 1987. The middle point is the July, 1987, reading, and then the remaining points are pressures that were taken basically between September of '85 when the well was initially completed and December of 1986 when the well was really first placed on production, and what we see from this is the fact that the Loddy No. 1 is

not an isolated well; that its pressure has been affected by offsetting production and once again, when we reflect on where the offsetting production was, it was basically from wells that were to the east of Section 20; therefor, if the Loddy has been affected by production from those wells to the east of Section 20, we would have to conclude that the east half of Section 20 has been affected by this same -- by offset production, as well.

Q Now would you turn to the first plot under Tab F, or the only plot under Tab F.

A Okay. In order to -- to analyze the viability of a second well in Section 20, we have gone back to work that we had performed in conjunction with the March, 1987 hearing. At that time we had -- we believed we had a method of predicting future performance under various field-wide operating scenarios. One was a case of restricted production limiting the field to approximately 3600 barrels of oil per day, and a second case at which we turned to a statewide allowable system which we call the 7200-barrel of oil per day field depletion case.

We have shown the production that has occurred since -- since the -- the hearing, and we've shown also our projections on there. We have done this simply to indicate that we believe that the projections that we had in our prior study have been confirmed, at least with the pro-

duction that's available to date, although it's -- it's a very limited amount of production, but basically we are following pretty -- pretty close to the predicted field depletion case under the high rate case and also our gas/oil ratios are -- would be very close to what we predicted, as well.

Now, if we accept the validity of that -of that particular study, then we would return to the conclusions that we had in that study, that the Gavilan Mancos
Pool that communicates contains approximately 55-million
barrels that we would expect approximately a 17 percent recovery factor, leading to a recovery of about 9.4-million
barrels.

Since we have cumulative produced 4.9-million barrels, we have, then, a remaining production of approximately 4.5-million barrels.

We stated at the last hearing, and it's still our opinion, that wells will share in that remaining reserve based on their -- their percentage of the total field production, such that we see that inasmuch as the Loddy No. 1 Well currently produces about 77 barrels of oil per day, that represents about 1.5 percent of the total field production and we would expect, therefor, for that well to recover approximately 1.5 percent of the field remaining reserves.

We have used the production numbers to then put forth a scenario about how the Loddy No. 1 Well will produce in the future and what we might expect to gain by drilling a second well in Section 20.

Q Okay. Do you now want to turn to the exhibits under Tab G?

A Yes. Tab G contains three sets of economic projections that we have made.

To explain the format that's shown here, we have three sets of rows representing, then, each with different columns representing different quantities.

The first set of rows are for the period -- cover the time period from June of 1987 out then -- the first year is -- ends in December of 1987, and then we go in yearly periods after that.

So we go down year by year. We show the number of wells on production. We show producing rate. We show the volume of oil produced, similarly with gas we show the same information.

We move on to the second set of rows and in this -- this presentation we show by year the working interest and net revenue interest for the evaluation. We assumed an 82-1/2 percent net revenue interest lease. We do not have that as factual information.

The average liquid price in dollars per

barrel of \$17.75 was the value that was used, or that was being received in June of 1987, as was the \$1.80 per MCF gas price.

From that we arrive at revenues which then comprise the remainder of those sets of -- of those rows.

Then we go down to the third set of rows and we see there, shown there, we show by year the net severance tax. We show the advalorem tax, the operating cost, allowing us to arrive at a net total income from which we would subtract off any required investment, to arrive at a net cash flow on a period by period basis, which could then be accumulated and discounted.

We show several economic yardsticks at the bottom of the -- at the bottom of the page.

This first evaluation is for the Loddy No. 1. It assumes no restrictions. Basically it would correspond to the formation of a 640-acre proration unit under restricted allowables, current restricted allowables, or it would correspond to a return to statewide allowables.

We show that -- on this particular exhibit that that we expect the Loddy to recover a remaining approximately 86,000 barrels of oil and approximately 371-million cubic feet of gas.

Under the cumulative net cash flow we ex-

pect that to generate approximately \$1.63-million.

That is the case of the Loddy No. 1 Well without a second well being drilled in that particular section.

The second set of economics is the analysis of the Loddy No. 1 Well and it assumes then a second well is drilled in Section 20. The -- the assumption that has been made here is that the second well that's drilled in Section 20 is going to affect the surrounding wells. Basically it will have the greatest impact on the performance of the Loddy No. 1, the Janet, offsetting Janet Well, the offsetting ET Well, and the offsetting Full Sail No. 3 Well.

But because the Loddy Well is the best of those four wells, it's basically going to affect the production performance of the Loddy No. 1 more than it will any of the other wells and, in fact, it represents, then, 80 percent of the second well's production is attributed to the Loddy No. 1 Well, reducing, then, how much the Loddy No. 1 Well recovers.

Once again perhaps it's clearer, but in this scenario of this field that communicates very adequately already, the drilling of the additional well does not increase any recovery from the field. It simply redistributes recovery among wells.

So this represents, then the redistribu-

tion of recovery for the Loddy No. 1 and if we were to look, then, under the gross liquid production column, we would see that the 86,000 barrels of oil that had been produced under the first scenario will be reduced to 58.8-thousand barrels and the 370-million cubic feet of remaining gas production will be reduced to 252-million.

When we go through and we analyze then the value of that production, we see that the net cash flow, the total net cash flow, is approximately \$878,000, a reduction from the 1.36-million barrels attributed to having just a single well on that lease.

The final economic case is for -- is our -- is our, let's say, median estimate for how the well, a second well drilled in Section 20 might perform.

If you will recall, that southeast quarter is surrounded by the Loddy No. 1, which was a 77-barrel a day well, but it was also surrounded by a 20-barrel a day well, a 14-barrel a day well, and the 3-barrel a day well. Through a simple averaging process we said that a median estimate of the way the second well in Section 20 might perform would be that it might start off at 30 barrels a day. As a consequence, if it starts off at 30 barrels a day and follows our projection of how the field is expected to decline, that well will recover no more than approximately 29,000 barrels of oil. It will recover approximately 163-

million cubic feet of gas.

We go through once again the revenue that that production generates. We look at the severance tax and the ad valorem tax, the operating expense attributed to that well, to arrive at a total income, but now we have an investment of \$500,000, leading us then to a cash flow that starts off in the first year negative \$383,000, and over the period that we anticipate to be the life, that investment is never recouped. It is a negative \$85,000.

So what we -- what our estimate is that based on the current state of the wells as of June, 1987, that the southeast quarter of Section is a very risky location. It very well could result in a loss of income to anybody drilling that particular location, but not only would it result in a loss of income to the people drilling that location, it will also result in a loss of income to the ownership in the west half of Section 20, because some of the production that will come to that undrilled location will come from that west half of Section 20.

So what we see in conclusion is that since we are simply redistributing income between wells, that there is no material benefit to anybody in drilling an additional well in that eastern half of Section 20.

Q Were the exhibits under Tabs D, E, F, G, and H prepared by you or under your supervision?

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Α
                       Yes, they were.
1
                                 MR. LOPEZ: I would tender Mesa
2
   Grande Exhibit One, this entire book.
                                 MR.
                                     LEMAY: Without objection,
5
   Exhibit One will be entered into the record.
            Q
                        Is it your opinion that the granting of
6
   Mesa Grande's application is in the interest of the preven-
7
   tion of waste and protection of correlative rights?
8
            Α
                       Yes, it is.
                                 MR.
                                      LOPEZ:
                                               That concludes my
10
   questions.
11
                                 MR.
                                       LEMAY:
                                                Thank you,
12
                                                              Mr.
   Lopez.
13
                                 Cross examination?
14
15
                                 MR.
                                      KELLAHIN: One moment, Mr.
   Chairman.
16
17
                                 Mr. Chairman, I have no ques-
   tions of the witness.
18
19
                                 MR. LEMAY: Are there questions
20
   from the audience?
21
22
   QUESTIONS BY MR. LEMAY:
23
                       Greg, I just have a couple of quick ones.
24
   Looking at Exhibit D, your -- your first one, why would you
25
   want to drill a well in the southeast corner of 20? I would
```

Well.

which is a better well?

A Certainly that, that would be stated. I mentioned the southeast corner simply because that maintained the spacing pattern that was -- that would put it the

think the northeast would be closer to that Brown

maximum distance from any existing well.

Certainly consideration would have to be given to moving in that same direction.

Q I just thought since there are some good wells you'd want to stay awar from the poor ones.

A I think that's -- that's true. Certainly one consideration would be if you're redistributing production and this is a Mesa Grande Resources well, if they put their well in the vicinity of the Mesa Grande Brown No. 1 Well, they may be just taking production from one well to feed the other well.

Another question I did have was you lost me somewhere where you said the -- the 1.5 percent of the total field production could be allocated to the Sun Loddy No. 1; however, it hasn't produced that. It's only produced 15,000 barrels.

Is that assuming it started off at an earlier point in time?

A That is the remaining -- their share of the remaining production based on their current rate as com-

pared to the total field rate. So in other words, they currently have 1. -- their current rate represents 1.5 percent of the field. Nothing to do with cumulative production. It has to do with --5 No, it has nothing to do with cumulative. Α 6 It's only --7 -- a percentage of rate of --Q 8 Α Right, it's going from this time onward, 9 outward, to see basically how that particular area will per-10 That's what we're trying to focus on. 11 I don't have anything further. 12 MR. LEMAY: If there are no ad-13 ditional --14 MR. LYON: May I? 15 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Lyon. 16 17 QUESTIONS BY MR. LYON 18 Mr. Hueni, looking at -- at the three 19 economic analyses under Tab G, I notice that you've allo-20 cated some production for the undrilled location in 1987. 21 We -- we ran all of our analyses assuming Α 22 that -- that -- that what we were trying to compare was the 23 situation as it existed in June of 1987. In reality, ob-24 viouly that well has not been drilled. It would not be 25

capable of being drilled for a couple months, and probably wouldn't be on line for several months beyond that, and therefor, this location might not recover the production that we've shown, shown here.

Q Okay. Adding the estimated recovery from two wells in Section 20, that totals to what, 98,000?

A The remaining production would total -- it would be the 58.8-thousand barrels plus 29,000 barrels, which would be approximately 88,000 barrels.

Q And with one well you would estimate you'd produce only 86,000 barrels, is that right?

A That is correct, without any restrictions. One of the -- yes, that's -- that's correct. That's what we have shown -- shown here.

And the difference between the 86,000 and the 88,000, do you think that's going to be recovered from Section 20 or will that come from all the wells surrounding this one?

A It's my opinion that -- that a second well drilled in Section 20 will affect all of its offset wells but the one that it will affect the most will be the one that would be the best, which is by far and away the Loddy Well, which is, but it will have some minor impact on -- some of its oil will come from -- also from the Janet Well, the ET Well, and the Full Sail No. 3 Well.

110 I think that would be my opinion. 1 Q In connection with Mr. LeMay's question, 2 would your analysis be any different if you had located the 3 well in the northeast? Yes. Yes, it very well could be 5 different. In fact, the way we arrived at our median initial rate was simply to look at the rates of 7 individual wells surrounding it. So if we went to northeast area, we would look at maybe some different wells. We incorporate the influence of the Brown No. 1 Well and --10 that well in particular. 11 Do you think if you drilled it there that 12 you'd recover your money or are you still looking at a (not 13 clearly understood)? 14 I think you might recover your money but 15 I think, once again, it will be recovered at the expense of 16 the other wells. 17 MR. LEMAY: Any additional 18 questions of Mr. Hueni? 19 Ιf not, he may be excused and 20 we'll take a recess, fifteen minutes. 21 22 (Thereupon a recess was taken.) 23 24

MR.

25

LEMAY:

We'll resume with

111 Case 9225. 1 Kellahin? Mr. I'm sorry, Mr. 2 Lopez? 3 MR. LOPEZ: With Mr. Kellahin's 4 permission and the other two commissioners, may we excuse 5 Mr. Hueni, who is driving back to Denver? MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, at 7 this time I would call Mr. Ken Mueller. He's a reservoir 8 engineer for Sun Exploration and Production Company. been previously sworn. 10 11 KENNETH MUELLER, 12 being called as a witness and being duly sworn upon 13 oath, testified as follows, to-wit: 14 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. KELLAHIN: 17 Mr. Mueller, for the record would you 18 please state your name and occupation? 19 Α Kenneth Mueller. I'm District Reservoir 20 Engineer with Sun Exploration and Production Company in Den-21 ver, Colorado. 22 Mr. Mueller, would you summarize for the 23 Commission your educational background? 24 I have a BS degree in petroleum engineer-25

1 ing from Texas A & M University. 2 In what year, sir? 3 Α 1979. Subsequent to graduation, would you sum-0 5 marize your work experience for the Commission? 6 In May of '79 I went to work for Sun in Α 7 Midland, Texas, as a reservoir engineer. I worked there until the summer of 1982, where I was transferred to Dallas into our Reservoir Simulation Department. And then in May 10 of 1986 I was transferred to Denver as District Reservoir 11 Engineer. 12 Have you previously testified as an en-13 gineer before the Oil Conservation Commission of New Mexico? 14 Yes. Α 15 You testified in Sun's presentation 0 16 the buffer gas allowable portion of the discussion of the 17 hearings on the (unclear) Gavilan Pool back in November 18 19th, I believe? 19 Α Yes. 20 Mueller, are you familiar with the Mr. 21 types of economic analysis that petroleum engineers perform 22 to analyze and evaluate investments and ventures in oil and 23 gas wells? 24 Yes. 25 Were you present in the hearing room 0

hear Mr. Hueni make his economic analysis of the profitability of the Loddy Well? Α Yes. 3 And you understood that analysis? Yes. Α 5 Is the methodology used by Mr. Hueni in Q 6 applying an analysis to this reservoir one that is typical and standard methodolgy used by engineers such as you and 8 Mr. Hueni? Yes, it is. 10 MR. KELLAHIN: At this point, 11 Mr. Chairman, we tender Mr. Mueller as an expert reservoir 12 engineer. 13 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Mueller's qual-14 ifications are acceptable. 15 Mr. Mueller, with regards to this speci-16 fic application by Mesa Grande, what were you asked to do by 17 your company? 18 I was asked to look at the Loddy produc-19 tion data, cost, expenses, determine an evaluation of the 20 property and its remaining reserves, and to determine a 21 method by which to allocate equitable costs. As you understand the factual situation, 23 was your particular task in trying to come up with a 24 method to allocate the reserves and the income among owners? 25

A It was basically the method that should
be something that would provide a fair and equitable payment
by both parties for the worth of the property.

When you're talking about the equitable allocation between the parties, are you referring to those block of owners that participated in the original well in the west half of the section versus the new owners contribution that they will make in the east half of that section?

A Yes.

Q What information or data did you gather in order to form a basis for your study?

A I've looked at the production data of the well, the pressure data that's been recently gathered on the well; expenses from our financial information statements; and an average or typical cost to drill a well.

Description of the well between the interest owners in the east half and the west half?

A Yes. In all, I've looked into or considered six total such evaluations to -- in order to determine a fair and equitable cost.

Q Mr. Mueller, were you able to determine what in your opinion are the reasonable, actual costs orig-

inally expended for the drilling, completion, and equipment
-- equipping of the Loddy No. 1 Well?

A Yes.

Q How did you go about obtaining that information?

A Sun's records on the actual drilling and completion costs of the Loddy Well came from McHugh, and they were very sketchy.

John Roe with Dugan provided me some of his information on the billings that they had received off that well and from those billings we were able to use Dugan's original working interest in that well and determine an actual drilling and completion cost for the well of \$440,000.

Q Based upon your reconstruction of the information available to you, the total actual cost of the well was what, sir?

A \$440,000.

19 Q And the well was completed in -- at what 20 time?

A September, 1985.

Q That \$440,000 of expenditure repesented the cost for what?

A That was drilling, completing, and all the way up to getting the well on production.

It included surface equipment and what-

Δ

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A Yes.

into tanks or into a pipeline?

Among the alternatives that you've examined as possible ways to allocate the costs equitable among the east half and the west half have you considered Mesa Grande's proposal to simply take the original costs of the well and divide them on a 50/50 basis among the owners in the east and the west halves of the property?

ever installation was necessary in order to produce the well

A Yes, I've looked into that.

Q Do you have a recommendation or opinion as to whether or not the Commission should adopt that analysis as the basis upon which to allow the east half owners to acquire an interest in and participate in the production of the Loddy Well?

A One-half of the 440, or \$220,000 payment is inequitable and an unfair payment for a well such as the Loddy.

Q What is the reasons for having that opinion, Mr. Mueller?

A It does not adequately compensate the original owners of the well. It provides a windfall to the east half of the section. It doesn't account for the difference in a current day well cost as opposed to a well two

years old. It just doesn't account for a time value of 1 money in there or a return on the original investment to the owners who took the risk. As another alternative for allocating the costs and the income between the two sets of owners, have you made a reservoir evaluation analysis and an economic calculation with regards to the Loddy Well? Yes, I have. Α 8 Let me turn, sir, to your exhibit book 9 and we will simply identify some of this information before 10 we talk about your analysis. 11 The first page of the exhibit book is 12 simply a cover sheet. 13 next page is a surface area plat 14 15

showing the properties involved. We've already talked about the area.

You've enclosed a copy of a portion of the Order R-7407-E, have you not, Mr. Mueller?

> Yes. Α

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19

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21

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All right, let's go beyond that and the first display, then, says Lease-Loddy?

Yes. Α

All right. What is the purpose of 23 Q tha display? 24

This is a graph of monthly production for 25 Α

the Loddy Well. The oil is the upper dark line and the gas production monthly is the dashed line.

It basically shows back in '85 you can see that there was some production in October but substantially most of the production has been in 1987.

Q Describe for the Commission the type of reservoir evaluation and economic analysis that you performed on the Loddy No. 1 Well.

A It's basically the way a typical analysis for determining the worth of a property is done, where you have a reserve evaluation and then an economic analysis of those reserves.

Q Is that information indicated on the ex-hibit after the display of the production information on the Loddy Well?

A Yes, it is.

Q All right. Before you discuss the specific information that you observed from making this analysis, describe for us the method used.

A Well, there's two ways I've evaluated the remaining reserves. One was by a decline curve analysis and then also the other was by plotting reservoir pressure versus cumulative production.

Taking that -- those -- those two reserve estimates, I singled out the one I felt comfortable with and

then you develop basically a schedule of remaining production. You apply your operating expenses against your total oil income and it comes up with a value for the property at company, or at our 100 percent interest in the west half, our net cash flow is \$459,000 and if you discount that net cash flow by an interest factor of 15 percent, you come up with a 15 percent net present value of \$342,000.

Q At what point in this calculation, if aat all, do you take into consideration the actual cost of the well?

A It's not taken into consideration in a continued operations case like I have run here.

Q What happens if you have to share 50 percent of that current interest with the owners in the east half of the section?

A That's the second set of economic parameters shown there, and you can see that the west half loses 50 percent of the oil and 50 percent of the gas to the east half. These -- it reduces the net cash flow to #363,000 and the 15 percent net present value to \$304,000.

Q I notice there's an asterisk next to the Pooled Interest and then the asterisk says "includes payment of \$220,000. . . "?

A Yes. In that analysis, it was basically an analysis of -- for the west half and it -- and I included

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a payment of $220,000 up front net to the west half in -- in
1
   this analysis.
                        All right. If we assume the original
3
   well cost of $440,000, approximately --
4
                       Yes.
            Α
5
                       -- 50 percent of that is $220,000.
            Q
6
                       Yes.
            Α
7
                        If we subtract that out of the net cash
            0
8
   worth for that interest, am I correct in reading this to say
   that those interest owners will still receive an additional
10
   $363,000?
11
                       No, that $220,000 is included in that new
12
   cash flow.
13
                       Okay, so what additional sums will they
14
   receive on this analysis over and above the investment of
15
   $220,000?
16
            Α
                       It would be $140,000.
17
            0
                       And what rate of return would that give
18
   them?
19
                       For the west half?
            A
20
                       Yes, sir.
            Q
21
                         It actually ends up in a loss of
            Α
22
   $100,000, or close to $100,000.
23
24
                       Now let's take a moment and have you take
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Hueni's exhibit book, if you will, sir, and go to Tab G in which Mr. Hueni has made his three forecasts under three various scenarios.

How does, in a simplistic, generalized way, now, Mr. Mueller, how does Mr. Hueni's forecast differ from the forecast that you've made?

A There's two major differences here is in his reserve estimates. He's estimated that the Loddy Well will recover 86,000 barrels remaining. My estimate was -- is more along the range of 56,000 barrels. I have a total of over 200,000 MMCF remaining and he's got 370-million cubic feet of gas remaining.

Q If we assume Mr. Hueni is correct in his calculation and methodology, and if look down, then, at the bottom of the first of the forecasts, and that's the one on the Loddy No. 1 with no restrictions, if we look at the bottom righthand corner and look at the information displayed just below the words "present worth date firt of 6-87". Do you see the entires below that?

A Yes.

Q The first entry shows \$1.36-million?

A Yes.

23 Q And what does that number represent?

A That number represents the total monies on a continued operation case that the Loddy Well will --

| | will make over its lifetime.

plus or minus.

Q That number has not yet had subtracted from it the actual costs of the well, has it?

A No.

Of the well, as well as 50 percent of that value that he's attributed under this analysis, what will be the additional sum of money that the west half, the east half owners will realize above and beyond the initial investment of \$220,000?

A They will see -- over \$220,000 they will see in investment, a return on their investment of \$460,000,

Q Approximately how many times will they get that initial investment back?

A That would be -- they're going to receive a net cash flow of \$680,000 according to this evaluation, and that would be a threefold, or over threefold, of their \$220,000 payment.

Let's further examine Mr. Hueni's analysis in terms of the discounted percentages he's used. Would you go through each one of those and explain to us in your opinion what happens to the ownership interest and the profitability of this project insofar as their concerned?

A Okay. What they're proposing is to pool basically the east half and the west half; therefor the east

half at like a 15 percent net present value, which would be the interest rate applied to the net -- net cash flow, which total net cash flow, that net present value is a million and what they would be receiving in a pooled case is one half of that or \$500,000.

Q What additional contribution above the \$220,000 amount, the initial investment for that interest, what additional amount of money could be contributed by those interest owners and still have a 15 percent rate?

A They could contribute almost 300 or up to \$300,000 and still maintain above a 15 percent rate of return.

Q From Sun's position and economic analysis is a 15 percent rate of return a reasonable and fair rate of return on an investment such as this?

A Coming into proven production, yes, I be-

Having reviewed Mr. Hueni's analysis, what is your opinion about Mesa Grande's position that they ought to only be required to contribute 50 percent or their proportionate share of the original costs of this well in order to return an investment such as this?

A They're getting a windfall.

Q Have you examined, Mr. Mueller, any other possible methods by which we might determine an allocation

124 of costs and revenue between the interest owners in the 1 west and east half of the section? 2 Yes. Another method that I used was to 3 determine what a typical current well cost is. Have you had prepared an exhibit 5 displays that information, Mr. Mueller? Yes. Α 7 Tell us the exhibit page? 8 Α The next exhibit. Up at the top lefthand 9 corner it says Authority for Expenditure - Drilling. 10 I asked our drilling engineer to prepare 11 an AFE estimate for a typical 8000-foot well in the Gavilan 12 Pool. 13 And what would be the total cost of that Q 14 well if drilled now? 15 If drilled, completed, and equipped, it A 16 would be \$698,000. 17 How would you propose, if the Commission 18 chooses to utilize this analysis as a method for allocation, 19 how would you propose that it be implemented? 20 Α That this would be the current well cost 21 used in determining the share or allocation of costs into 22 pooling into these wells. 23 What are the advantages, if Mr. 24

Mueller, to utilizing this method as a way to allocate

25

costs?

A Well, the first advantage is it takes into account the time value of money. This is a 1987 estimate and it is not 1985 dollars. It's a -- it basically represents a fair cost for a current day investment.

There -- in a drilling AFE there is no consideration of risk given and it also offers a standard cost for future pooling cases.

Q Do you recognize any disadvantages with utilization of this as the method to allocate the costs and the income?

A Yes. There's a disadvantage in it in that it is only an estimate and does not reflect actual cost of any well now.

Ways by which we might allocate on a fair and equitable basis the cost of this investment made by the original owners on behalf of the new owners and then the sharing of future production?

A Yes, the third method that I -- that I considered would be an interest rate adjusted well cost.

Q And have you made those calculations and displayed them as a form of exhibit?

A Yes. On the following exhibit after the AFE, entitled Interest Adjusted to Original Well Costs.

Q All right, describe for us how you made 1 the calculations? 2 Okay. The well was completed November of 3 and June of '87 is 21 months since completion. the estimated well cost of \$440,000 I assumed a 9 percent 5 interest rate factor, which is .75 percent monthly, and if you take the \$440,000 and escalate the .75 percent for months gives you a value of \$514,000. 8 Next, to get a range, I assumed a 12 per-9 cent interest rate. That rate would be 1 percent monthly 10 and doing the same calculation yields a value of \$542,000. 11 Had we applied a 15 percent interest 12 rate, can you approximate for us what the total costs esca-13 lated of the original well would be? 14 Α Probably that 15 percent would be another 15 \$30,000 on top of the -- on top of that \$542,000. 16 If this method is adopted by the Commis-17 sion, how would it be implemented? 18 You'd take the original well cost of 19 well, set some standard interest rate, and then bring that 20 original well cost up to present value dollars by doing this 21 same sort of calculation. 22 0 Then at that point you could take their 23

proportionate share of those escalated costs using the

interest rate applied and require, then, the payment of that

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sum for participation in future production.

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A Yes.

Q Do you see any advantage to using this system in order to have and apply as a reasonably easy calculated basis for participation in this well, as well was other wells in this pool?

A It's more equitable than just one-half of the \$440,000. It offers a method of determining present day dollars as opposed to two, three year old dollars, and it helps to reach a more equitable means of determining a cost of allocation.

Q Are there any disadvantages to this method that you can recognize Mr. Mueller?

A In the case of the Loddy it still does not adequately compensate the original owners of the well and therefor is not equitable in all cases.

Q Well, does this method of calculation include any type of risk factor?

A No, there is no risk calculated.

Q All right, sir, let's turn now to another method of analysis that you have considered, and I believe you've captioned that as Average Well Cost Analysis?

A Yes.

Q Describe for us what you're trying to convey with this type of analysis.

A What I tried to do rather than using just an estimate of what a well would cost in current day dollars, these are costs, AFE costs and the cost from final report of the latest three Canada Ojitos Wells that were drilled in the area.

Q All right, sir, and what back-up information do you have that supports the summary sheet?

A The three AFE's that we had received from Benson-Montin-Greer are attached showing the total drilling, completion and equipment cost that he had AFE'd us for, and the last page is the summary of each final report that we had received from Al Greer, showing the total cost of each well at final report.

Q Does this method of analysis include any type of risk factor?

A No, these are actual costs.

Q If we applied the actual costs of the well and averaged them out, what are the advantages and disadvantges of utilization of this analysis for allocation of the interests in this well?

A Using an average, you get a more representative sample of what a typical well is. Also these are actual verifiable costs. There -- it would be a fair and equitable means of cost allocation in that it represents current day well cost. It provides a fair payment to the

original owners of the Loddy Well.

vantage that the new owners might gain by simply paying only their share of the original well costs is compensated already by the original owners in the 320 because they get to keep production prior to the change in the spacing order and therefor that is compensation enough.

A No, the Loddy Well had not paid out prior to June of '87 and in fact most of its remaining recovery, especially if we go by this book rather than mine, is yet to be recovered. The cumulative production as of June 1st, '87 was just under 7000 barrels of oil and just over 44-million cubic feet of gas.

Q Among all these choices, Mr. Mueller, which one do you in your opinion believe is the most fair and equitable?

A I like averaging the current day well cost. It's an actual cost. It's current day dollars. That represents the monies somebody would have to expend or have at risk and what a current day well might recover.

Q Were the exhibits represented in Sun Exhibit Book Number One prepared or compiled under your direction and supervision?

A Yes.

Q And the information you obtained from the

unit operator as to costs in your opinion are accurate and 1 correct to the best of your knowledge? 2 Α Yes. 3 MR. KELLAHIN: Mr. Chairman, we move the introduction of Sun Exploration and Production Com-5 pany's exhibit book, identified as Exhibit Number One. MR. LEMAY: Without objection 7 Exhibit One will be admitted into evidence. 8 MR. KELLAHIN: That concludes 9 my examination of Mr. Mueller. 10 MR. LEMAY; Thank you, Mr. Kel-11 lahin. 12 MR. LOPEZ: Could I have just a 13 second? 14 15 CROSS EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. LOPEZ: 17 Okay, Mr. Mueller, I'm ready now. 18 Ι think Mr. Kellahin asked you the question as to whether 19 not it is true that Sun would get to keep the proceeds 20 production up until the date of the order on June 8th, 1987. 21 That's correct, isn't it? 22 Α Yes. 23 And you said it produced about --24 7000. Α 25

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                       -- barrels of oil and --
             0
1
                       44-million cubic feet.
             Α
2
                       --44-million cubic feet.
             Q
3
                       44-million.
                        So let's assume 7000 barrels at,
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                                                             say,
   $15.00 a barrel. How much is that? That's about --
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             Α
                       105.
7
                       105,000 even, and 44-million cubic feet,
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   let's say $1.50, mas o menos, --
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                       Okay, 66,000.
             Α
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                       66,000, so --
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                       171,000 total.
             Α
12
                        171,000 total. And you're not going to
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             \circ
   give back half of that if Mesa Grande is allowed to force
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   pool their way into your well, are you? I mean that's not
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   contemplated under scenario --
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             Α
                       No.
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             Q
                        -- we've discussed in this hearing,
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                                                               is
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   it?
                       The order is not retroactive.
             Α
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                       All right, and we haven't requested that.
21
   Do you -- it is your opinion that the Loddy No. 1 Well is in
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23
   pressure communication with the other surrounding wells
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    thke pool?
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             Α
                       Yes.
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Sun would

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Q And therefore is it your opinion that in fact is draining an area larger than 320 acres?

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A Yes.

4 5 And so to the extent that it has drained the east half of Section 20 up to the date of the order, Mesa Grande would not be compensated for that drainage either, would it?

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A No, not from the Loddy.

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Q Okay, I'd like for you to refer to Mr. Hueni's first economic exhibit number the Tab G which he discussed, and just walk through a suggestion that I have

of argument, that the present discounted value of 50 percent

of the future production from the well is million dollars.

(Not clearly understood). So if Mesa Grande is al-

Let's agree that, just for the purposes

-- half a million. Okay. Now, we add to

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here.

Okay,

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A Yes.

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that half the actual well cost, or 220,000, so now we're up to 720,000, and then in addition to that, Sun gets to retain

lowed to participate in the well under the order,

get to realize half of that, correct, for --

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the 171,000 that you said might be a reasonable figure for

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production (not clearly understood). So that gets us up to

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almost 900,000, right? (unclear)

Α Assuming this economics -- assuming these 1 economics are correct. 2 All right. Q 3 That's the assumption we're working on. (Interrupting) Just for discussion pur-5 poses. 6 Tf Mesa Grande were allowed to drill 7 8

well or decided to drill a well or were allowed to in the east half of Section 20, then the present discounted value to Sun would be 677,000 referring to the second exhibit, assuming that this analysis is correct. Is that correct?

> Α Yes.

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So isn't it true that if Mesa Grande were allowed to force pool their way into the well and did not drill a second well, isn't Sun approximately \$200,000 plus ahead, not to mention the benefit of having enjoyed the drainage from the east half?

> Α No.

Well, that would include the benefit of the drainage but you would receive under my first scenario approximately \$900,000 and under the second scenario with a second well only \$677,000.

Α Yeah, if you assume these econmics are correct.

Okay. 25 Q

My economics say differently. Α

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0 Okay. Now let's talk about the generic problem of the pool as a whole.

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good the well is --

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Isn't each 640 that has one well existing on it going to have a different kind of story? mean the production history, the capability of the well, how

The actual cost to drill.

0 -- each interest is going to be differyou think if we got all the operators in the ent, and do together we could reach a consensus on which one your proposals would be the best or the right way to go?

I think so.

You don't think it would be difficult. decide whether we're going to do it on certain -- well, let I notice that you used Canada Ojitos Unit ask this. Didn't you have any information with respet to the recent completions in the Gavilan Mancos Pool?

No. We're not a party in any recent Gavilan well other than the Amoco Syfert (sic) Well and when I looking into the cost we had received, or invoices was had recently received on that well, that's a recent completion, it's ridiculously low.

Well, let's just talk about trying to develop a consensus on whether operators could arrive on what

thought would be a fair representation of the average well costs.

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You heard Mr. Sweet testify that they would circulate an AFE at a well cost of \$500,000. That's considerably different than well costs of \$632,000. Do you think it would be difficult to reach a consensus by the operators depending on their own operating practices as to what a fair representation of the well costs ought to be?

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Α Well, my spread in that calculation from 550 to over 700. You can determine an average well cost.

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> Who would you have determine average well costs should be, the Commission?

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The Commission would be fine.

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Based on what information?

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Submitting some recent well costs.

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think you said with respect to alternative that it would not be equitable in all cases, the interest rate adjustment. Isn't it true that no formula would be equitable in all cases because in each in-

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stance there's a different situation involved? Yes, but the interest rate formula that's Α 22

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-- unless there's a way of determining a good, sound inter-

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est rate to use, having backing for it some how, is

equitable than using verifiable costs. 25

136 further ques-MR. LOPEZ: No 1 tions. 2 MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. 3 Lopez. 4 Are there additional questions? 5 Chavez, of our Aztec Of-Mr. 6 fice. 7 8 **OUESTIONS BY MR. CHAVEZ:** 9 Mr. Mueller, I'm Frank Chavez in the Oil 10 Conservation Division Aztec Office. 11 Do you think it is important for the pro-12 tection of correlative rights that the east half -- for the 13 owners in the east half to participate in the production 14 from the Loddy Well? 15 The east half is being drained. 16 Is that a yes, that they should partici-Q 17 pate somehow? 18 Either that or develop the acreage. The 19 acreage needs to be developed whether it's pooling or 20 drilled. We're not -- we're not objecting to pooling. 21 we're saying is that based upon old costs the west half is 22 not adequately compensated. 23 Okay, so you're -- for purposes of cor-24 relative rights, then, if I understand you're proceeding 25

from what you say, then, the biggest problem is actually how
the financial situation will be worked out as to what would
be the correct well costs to pay, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q I didn't fully understand your testimony on drilling a well in the east half. Would there be -- could there be an economical well drilled in the east half?

A According to Hueni's calculation, no. To use an average well in that area, Reading & Bates has recently brought in a 45-to-50 barrel a day well northeast of there and west of there. There's -- there's a possibility of drilling an economical well in the east half.

Now you said there would be a loss to the people in the west half were the application approved as it was submitted and you gave a figure for that. What was -- do you recall what that figure was?

A I don't understand the question.

Q There'd be an economic loss to the working interest in the east half -- I'm sorry, in the west half if the application was approved.

A \$100,000.

Q You said there would be an economic benefit to those in the east half and what was that number?

A Based on Hueni's calculation it would be over \$300,000. Based on mine it was about \$100,000.

You said that averages out, is that what 1 you're looking at? 2 3 Α Yes. MR. CHAVEZ: Okay, that's all I have. Thank you. 5 6 MR. LEMAY: I've got a couple quick ones. 8 OUESTIONS BY MR. LEMAY: Was it my understanding that you said 10 that there was no risk factor taken into account in the AFE? 11 Α That's correct. 12 I show both the Benson-Montin-Greer AFE's 13 along with your AFE as having a contingency factor of 10 14 percent on your AFE and I think it's a contingency factor on 15 the BMG is 25,000. Isn't that generally mechanical risk 16 17 factor? I don't know if that would be considered 18 Α Contingencies are basically saying that's about as 19 risk. best as we can estimate it, plus or minus so many dollars. 20 We have a contingency on almost every AFE 21 22 we send out. But it's my understanding that contin-23 24 gency, it's always a plus contingency; there's no negative 25 contingency involved. It's -- it's for some risk factors involved. I don't know. That's just my interpretation of it.

MR. KELLAHIN; Mr. Chairman.

MR. LEMAY: Yes.

MR. KELLAHIN: The reservoir -the drilling engineer that prepared that actual AFE is
sitting right here and perhaps he could answer that question
for you about what contingency is applied.

I realize that he hasn't been sworn. It's Mr. Steve Stearns and if you'll allow him, I'm certain he can respond to that question.

MR. LEMAY: Is there -- if you would, I'd appreciate it.

MR. STEARNS: The contingency we use in our AFE is at the bottom. I usually use 5 or 10 percent based upon the amount of work that's done in the area.

Mostly what -- when we get our run back after the end of a well, our computer run that tells exactly what cost went into each category, the majority of the contingency is usually taxes, which I have a hard time getting ahold of in different states. I work in nine different states and each state has a different city, county, and state tax, and the majority of that dollar amount is always, the big majority of it is taxes, but that

140 contingency is just in there for things that I didn't have a 1 blank to put it in. 2 MR. LEMAY: So according to Sun's AFE they do not -- it's not a mechanical risk factor. 4 MR. STEARNS: No, we --5 MR. LEMAY: Some independents 6 consider that a mechanical risk factor. Our MR. STEARNS: AFE's just 8 strictly in our district are within plus or minus 10 per-9 cent. Our actual well costs will be within 10 percent, plus 10 or minus, the last couple years. 11 MR. LEMAY: Thank you. I ap-12 preciate that clarification. 13 I've heard no testimony as far 14 as an operating agreement and costs, recurring costs, such 15 as fixed overhead fees. Has an operating agreement been 16 submitted to other parties in the east half of Section 20? 17 Mr. MR. KELLAHIN: Chairman. 18 that's -- the operating costs are shown on one of the 19 I apologize for not drawing your attention to exhibits. 20 that. 21 It's shown after the tabulation 22

or the plot of production from the Loddy Well, where Mueller has identified the spud and completion date and then he shows the operating expenses on a monthly basis.

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MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr.

Kellahin. I was referring less to the actual operating expenses as to the administrative overhead charge. General in forced pooling orders we -- we tend to put in what is a justifiable charge for operating expenses, and that's usually an item where the pooled party, as well as the pooling party, will give some kind of testimony concerning that. What's acceptable, in other words.

MR. KELLAHIN: Perhaps Mr. Lopez and I can stipulate on an amount for that. It really wasn't the focus of the proof today and perhaps we could submit that at a latar time.

MR. LEMAY: I understand but if we're going to issue an order I think naming Sun, who I assume wants to be operator in here, there should be some sort of agreement concerning operating expenses.

MR. BROSTUEN: Are you through?
MR. LEMAY: Yeah, go ahead.

QUESTIONS BY MR. BROSTUEN:

Q Mr. Mueller, just a point of clarification, one thing you said early in your testimony, you said the 50/50 split or cost share between the west half and the east half would not conpensate the original owners of the well.

1 Are you talking about Sun or are talking about McHugh? Are you talking about compensating 2 them out of this -- I'm not assuming that was the intent. 3 Α Sun. 5 That is Sun, so you're -- you're --0 6 Α Yes. 7 -- as far as you're concerned, Sun and McHugh are the same. I've tried to say west half and half. Yes, Sun, as the west half. 10 11 Q Okay, thank you. MR. LEMAY: Thank you. 12 13 14 QUESTIONS BY MR. LEMAY: 15 Additional question, Mr. Mueller. Q 16 You mentioned we're looking in terms of 17 -- of taking this type of a case and extending it maybe be-18 yond the current confines of Section 20. Would Sun, as an 19 operator in the field, if they were on the other side of the 20 issue, if they were trying to force pool their way into, 21 we'll say a well that Mesa Grande, Limited, was operator of, 22 would they accept any one of the three scenarios that were 23 presented here? 24 In other words, cost plus 9 percent; 25 averaging of current well costs; or -- or some approach

along the lines that you've been suggesting to the Commission? Α Yes, we would be receptive to that 3 cause basically it gives us a basis for evaluating whether we want to consent to come into that well or nonconsent 5 not come into it; just as Mesa has had problems pinning down, as we have, on this well, our records on this well 7 were pretty bad from McHugh, pinning down what kind of costs 8 are they pooling. They've had to assume half a million dollars we're paying for our well out there. That's -- if you 10 set a cost that everybody can decide on as to whether they 11 want to consent or nonconsent. 12 Is it fair to say an independent general-Q 13 ly can drill and operate wells cheaper than majors can? Yes, most of their AFE's are lower Α 15 than ours. 16 I have no further LEMAY: MR. 17 18 questions. Is there any other questions? 19 20 Mr. Lyon. 21 OUESTIONS BY MR. LYON: 22 23 I forgot what I was going to ask. Mr.

Mueller, on your estimate that the owners in the west half

would receive \$100,000 less, that's the net revenue on

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proposed settlement cost and dividing the revenue after pooling is -- is accomplished, is that correct?

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Α Yes, we'd have \$100,000 loss.

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Q Have you given any consideration to the impact on your revenue and profit if a second well was drilled on the section in the east half?

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Α No.

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I'm sorry, I can't think of anything else right now.

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MR. LEMAY: Mr. Chavez?

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QUESTIONS BY MR. CHAVEZ:

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0 One more clarification, Mr. Mueller, and Mr. Lyon expressed it and I still don't understand.

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Are we talking about an actual \$100,000 loss or \$100,000 less revenue that would occur if the application were approved?

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It would be \$100,000, it was \$95,000 some odd, about \$100,000 less net cash flow. It's not total revenue because out of total revenue we have operating expenses and everything like that, taxes. It's net cash flow, so I

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don't know if that answers your question or not.

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0 In a sense it does. What I'm trying get at is would you still have a rate of return that was,

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say, satisfactory or at least not -- wouldn't suffer a

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financial loss if the application were approved.
1
                      We would still have a positive cash flow.
2
   It would not be as great as what we have now or with the
3
   additional $100,000.
            Q
                       Thank you.
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                                 MR. LEMAY: Mr. Lopez.
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                        RECROSS EXAMINATION
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   BY MR. LOPEZ:
                       It was Sun that did request the 640-acre
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   spacing (unclear) for that well. Is that right?
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             Α
                       Yes.
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                       And isn't it also true, Mr. Mueller, that
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   -- that in terms of determining whether a offset working
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   interest owner that wants to participate in the existing
15
   well, the decision to go consent or nonconsent is always be-
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   fore when the Commission adopts a penalty mechanism whether
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   for participation along any of the alternatives you suggest
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   or whether it's done on the basis of pro rate well cost.
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                        I'm not understanding your statement or
             Α
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21
                       Well, isn't --
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             Q
             Α
                       -- question.
23
                       -- isn't it the same situation whether
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   nonparticipating, working interest owner elects to partici-
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pate, isn't the decision to go consent or nonconsent always
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   before whether or not the Commission adopts a rule that has
2
   a penalty factor as you suggested or whether they allow that
3
   person to participate by paying just the actual share of the
   well cost?
                        Well, you -- when you make the election
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   all you've seen is somebody's AFE so far and know that
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   there's a 200 percent nonconsent penalty.
                       What I'm suggesting is it's just a matter
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   of where we draw the line.
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             Α
                       Okay. Yeah.
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                                 MR.
                                      LEMAY:
                                               Additional
                                                            ques-
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   tions?
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                                 Mr. Commissioner.
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   QUESTIONS BY MR. HUMPHRIES:
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                       On the page where you outlined costs, you
   put operating expenses less taxes, $2,740 a month.
             Α
                       Yes.
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                             that have G & A and overhead in it
             0
                       Does
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   for Sun?
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22
             Α
                       Yes, there is overhead in that.
                       Is there a built-in profit figure for Sun
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   in that?
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             Α
                       No, that's basically our District expense
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divided by the number of wells we operate, I believe, is how it's allocated out.

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Q When Sun evaluated these properties, I suspect they did it in order to purchase them I suspect they did it on a well-by-well basis, is that right?

A I don't know. I was not involved with that acquisition evaluation.

Would it be useful to you or -- it would Q be useful to this Commission to know, I suspect, what Sun evaluated the Loddy No. 1's present net value at at that time and then to see if those numbers are consistent with Hueni's or some of the numbers that are set forth maybe Mr. here, because basically what we're talking about is predictions of future value, future production, net value. Αt sometime I suspect Sun made a prediction or an estimate what the present value of that well on future reserves present reserves, so the future income in several different price scenarios would have probably been one of the evaluation mechanisms that Sun used, that I believe would have probably been a little bit elaborate than this, is that correct?

A It's a different -- it's a financial run rather an economic analysis run.

MR. HUMPHRIES: I have no further questions.

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MR. LEMAY: Okay, the witness

may be excused if there are no further questions.

Do you want a short statement

or do you want to just --

MR. KELLAHIN:

Well, I'd like

MR. LEMAY: Sure. Any closing

statements. Mr. Kellahin.

KELLAHIN: MR. In response to

Commissioner Humphries inquiry about the acquisition value

placed upon the property, it was rather a complex transaction involving Mr. McHugh's interest in lots of wells and we

apologize for not being able to reconstruct that in a mean-

ingful fashion.

to make a statement.

The reason we chose not to purthat presentation is to try to come up with a system that was simple and workable and avoided the kinds of things that were presented today, Mr. Hueni's book, Mr. Mueller's work, an entire economic analysis on every well based upon the individual interest owners investment. I think that's really a complicated thing and it doesn't give me any comfort to have to come before you and try to argue that everytime we want to pool acreage into an existing well.

It's really not the solution we are hoping for. it can be done but you can see that gentlemen of Mr. Mueller and Mr. Hueni's competence can approach

it from a different point of view and come up hundreds of

thousands of dollars apart.

It doesn't help a lot. What we're suggesting to you is that the method used whereby the new owners simply contribute their share of the original cost of the well is a windfall to those owners. They get to participate on the same basis and for the same amount of money as the original owners that drilled the well.

None of the solutions we have posed for you have a risk factor built into it. We've purposely not done that because of the finding of the prior Commission of the Mallon case. The way the statute is written to avoid argument on that question.

We invite your attention, though, to that Mallon order to Finding No. 20 in which the Commission told those parties that they didn't give them any other choices and the Commission very much wanted to make a reasonable assessment of costs to give the original owners compensation for the investment they'd made on behalf of the new owners. It's right there, and those parties did not do that. The only thing they gave the prior Commission was the turnkey proposition which we've discussed which has built into it inherently the mechanical risk.

We've forgotten that, gotten

away from the risk factor. What we're simply asking you to do is to give us a solution that is generic and that applies in all instances. The fact that there's been some prior production in this well certainly does not compensate the original owners for that investment.

We think it's reasonable to look at escalating the original costs. You can apply any standard you want, I think, out of the public information. It's within your discretion to apply a percentage if you choose that as a method.

Mr. Mueller says that he likes the comfort of actual well costs that are current as of June of '87. It gives him a lot of comfort. Those are actual numbers, they're not estimates, they are actual numbers, and what he does is he takes the step farther and he averages actual costs. Again gets you off the rollercoaster, flattens out, and it makes it reasonable. We are putting, then, the investment that the new owners make in terms of '87 dollars and not on '85 dollars.

Perhaps you can think of another way that works; we certainly invite some solution. We would like you to consider this not only for solution in this case but, as Mr. Mueller said in response to a question, Sun is on both side of this. We're going to have to do this one way or another for a whole bunch of these

wells and we really do need some guidance from the Commission, which we hope you'll give us.

MR. LEMAY: Thank you.

Mr. Lopez.

MR. LOPEZ: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I'll try to be brief. I think I made my points in my opening statement.

But preliminarily, I hope that I'm -- I'm again going to reiterate -- I hope we are all in agreement that we believe (not clearly understood) as of June 8th all 640-acre spacing units in the Gavilan Mancos are that, indeed, and that the nonparticipating working interest owners will get to share in production as of that date, and that there is an established 200 percent nonconsent penalty for nonconsenting participants.

The issue then becomes, as we said earlier, only one of whether there is a mechanism for determining any extra payment beyond the pro rata share of the well cost for a working interest owner seeking to join in the well.

Mesa Grande has said that there are four reasons why the way it has been done should remain in effect, and that is pro rate payment of the actual cost.

The first reason is because the

25 | law requires it.

The second reason is because precedent has established it.

The third reason is because it's logical and equitable.

And the fourth reason is because it will -- it will enhance administrative administrative ease.

On the first part, the statute clearly says that a penalty shall be assessed against a non-consenting working interest owner in this kind of unit.

It does not address whether a penalty can be assessed against a consenting owner, as I mentioned earlier, and it doesn't address whether the well was drilled before or after the order increasing spacing units went into effect.

By logical result, if the penalty is applied against a nonconsenting, then a penalty cannot be applied against a consenting working interest owner.

The second point is, as I pointed early this morning, the Commission is bound to follow its own rules and regulations and orders. There is an order already entered in this case, the Mallon-Mesa Grande order, which is identical in almost every respect except that it issued after 7407 rather than 7407-E, and it was the language in the Rule 2-A that has caused the confusion, but

as Mr. Lyon said, that when he drafted it, it may not have been the Commission's intention, but as he drafted the language, that's what he thought they intended.

So based on precedent I think the Commission would have to have good cause and good reason to vary from that and I haven't heard it.

The third reason we said is because it's logical and equitable. As we've said, the operator of the well has already got to enjoy all the production proceeds up to the date of the order. The operator of the well has also got to enjoy (unclear) in the drainage of the well from the other half of the 640. That should be enough to compensate for the risk involved.

It is also true that in this pool we have many 640's that have only one well drilled on them and in each instance the equities are going to vary and there are going to be instances in the pool where Sun is in the exact shoes of Mesa Grande. If there's any windfall to be gained, they will gain the windfall, so in the ultimate balance it seems both logical and equitable that the pooling order issue and that there be no penalty applied because in the long run it will all come out in the (unclear.)

The final reason, we feel that the law, precedent, and logic and equities should be followed is because if you do it that way, you're not going to

have any problems with deciding which formula it should be, 1 whether it should be the income formula, wether it should be 2 the interest formula, at what interest, and if it's going to 3 be average well cost, how many wells, how recent the wells, and a difference between \$500,000 and \$700,000 to complete a 5 well, you'll avoid all those arguments, all those disagree-If the order issues as I suggest, everybody's going 7 to either participate or not participate in each 640. can go consent or nonconsent and it's my prediction you won't hear another word out of anybody. 10

For those reasons I would suggest that you (not clearly heard.)

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MR. LEMAY: Thank you, Mr. Lopez, and your concern to make our job easier.

Ms. Tallmadge.

MS. TALLMADGE: Mr. Chairman, I have a very brief comment to offer on behalf of Arriba Company, Limited.

Arriba as a working interest owner in the east half of Section 20 concurs with and fully supports the position offered by Mesa Grande, Limited, in this case.

With regard to the assessment of additional charges tantamount to a penalty against any working interest owners, Arriba is also willling to abide by

155 any order issued by the Commission and set for the timeframe 1 in which to give consent or nonconsent to participation in 2 the well; however, I strongly feel that there is no legal or 3 equitable justification for charging the additional cost or penalty to consenting working interest owners. I think the 5 (not clearly understood) of the statement and precedent adopted by the Commission in the Mallon case establishes 7 this and I would urge that the position of Mesa Grande, Limited, be adopted and that the Commission enter its order. MR. LEMAY: Thank you very 10 much. 11 Are there additional statements 12 in the case? 13 Ιf not, the Commission will 14 take the case under advisement and the hearing is adjourned. 15 16 (Hearing concluded.) 17 18 19 20

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I, SALLY W. BOYD, C.S.R., DO HEREBY CERTIFY that 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 the hearing, prepared by me to the best of my ability.

Snew W. Boyd Cor