AGENDA

Meeting
July 19, 1967

9:30 a.m. Call to order

1. Approval of minutes of meeting of June 21, 1967.
2. Executive Secretary's Report
3. Geologist's Report
4. Old Business
5. New Business
   Resolved: Budget
6. Adjourn

10:00 a.m. Hearing, Case 21, Cottonwood Oil Co., Yavapai Oil Corp., and Richard P. Harless

1:30 p.m. Hearing, Case 26, to establish pool and special field rules for Dineh bi Keyah.
Arizona Highway Department Auditorium, 206 S. 17th Avenue, Phoenix.
OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION
1624 West Adams - Suite 202
Phoenix, Arizona

Minutes of Meeting
June 21, 1967

Present:
Mr. Lynn Lockhart, Chairman
Mr. Lucien B. Owens, Vice Chairman
Mr. George T. Siler, Member
Mr. Kenneth G. Bentson, Member
Mr. John Bannister, Executive Secretary
Mr. James R. Scurlock, Geologist
Mr. Alfred Morgan, Yuma, Arizona
Mr. Harold Ferrin, Mesa, Arizona
Mr. O.B. Lassen, State Land Commissioner
Mr. F.C. Ryan, State Land Department
Mr. Bob Hubbard, State Tax Commission
Mr. James R. Pickett, Phoenix, Arizona
Mr. Francis J. Rykey, Phoenix, Arizona

Absent:
Mr. Miram S. Corbett, Member

Meeting called to order at 9:30 a.m. Minutes of meeting of May 17, 1967 were approved.

The executive secretary was instructed to re-schedule the hearing for Case 21 (Harless-Cottonwood Oil Co., Inc.-Yavapai Oil Corp.) for July 19, 1967 at 10:00 a.m., and to comply with the Attorney General's letter of June 7, 1967 in notifying the principals.

The executive secretary was instructed to set up a hearing for 1:30 p.m. on July 19, 1967 to consider establishing a pool and special field rules for Dineh bi Kayah and to arrange for the services of Mr. E.N. Walsh, consulting petroleum engineer, in connection with this hearing. The executive secretary further was directed to request an opinion from the Attorney General as to the applications of the statute and rules and regulations concerning confidential information developed in a proven area.

In reply to Mr. Harold Ferrin's verbal request to the Commission, Mr. Bentson moved that an extension of time to January 1, 1968 be granted to Mr. Ferrin in which to resume his operations under Permit 344, the Ferrin #1 NHA well, and Permit 350, Ferrin #1 Aja Cuttie Co.-Babbit Bros. well, providing that logs and all information that is over six months old be made available to the public. Motion carried.

It was further decided that this action would not set a precedent
Minutes of Meeting
June 21, 1967
Page 2

for all requests for extensions of time, that is, requests for temporary abandonment in accordance with Rule 202.8, but that each extension would be judged on its own merits.

Mr. Owens moved that from hereon the Commission's policy would be that when a well is declared temporarily abandoned by the Commission that the confidential period will continue for six months from the date of temporary abandonment and that all logs, samples, and other required information would be submitted from that date rather than from the completion date. All wells classified as temporarily abandoned prior to this day will be held in a confidential status for six months from July 1, 1967, and all logs, samples and other required information will be submitted from that date. Motion carried.

The executive secretary was instructed to issue a directive embodying this policy and to mail it to all operators.

The executive secretary was also directed to issue plugging orders to operators of the C & J Drilling 61 State well, the Potter 1 State well, the Southwest Oil C. 61 Davis-Clark well, and the Arin-Hass 61 State well.
July 11, 1967

Memo to: Commissioners
From: John Bannister, Executive Secretary
Re: Report of Activity

I contacted Mr. Walsh, Farmington, New Mexico, pursuant to the upcoming hearing on the Dineh bi Keyah field.

It is our thought at this time, that the Rules and Regulations in existence are more than sufficient to cover the needs of the field. However, we feel that for this pool, if established as the result of this hearing, Rule 301 should be amended to call for a gas/oil ratio test quarterly, this test to be done in January, April, July, and October, and the reports to be submitted by the 10th of the following month.

We further feel that a reservoir pressure test, Rule 302.8, should be made early in June, annually, and the results filed with the Commission by the 10th of the following month.

Other than these we see no need for any other specific changes to our rules. However, evidence will be presented by the operators on their own behalf.

It is our thought that Mr. Scurlock will take the stand and testify as to the presence of the sill and the areal extent thereof. He will be followed by Mr. Walsh who will speak for the need to amendments to Rule 301 and Rule 302. Both of course will be subject to cross-examination.

It is the thinking at this time of both Mr. Walsh and myself that the initial pool should cover 160 acres surrounding each oil well with a buffer zone extending a mile therefrom. As a new well comes in, the order should provide administrative expansion of the pool and the buffer zone, with appropriate 160-acre well dedications and rules to be applicable within the one-mile buffer zone.

I have requested an opinion from the Attorney General's office
concerning the status of confidential information once the area is declared a pool. As you recall, the statutes read that in an unproven field the operator has the right to the six months confidential period. I pointed out to the Attorney General that his answer should be in this office in time to be available for the hearing.

Registered notices, pursuant to the Attorney General's instructions, were sent to all interested parties in the Harless wells, and post office receipts on all have been returned.

The Attorney General has been requested to have a representative present at both hearings.

While in Farmington I took the opportunity of going to the Dineh bi Keyah field to view the installing of the pipeline. The line will be some 35 miles in extent, from Kerr-McGee's tank battery, going in a northeasterly direction to a point approximately eleven miles south of Shiprock, where it will cross the highway and on to the Four Corners Pipeline. The route has been so designed that should the capacity of the Four Corners Pipeline be reached, oil can be diverted into the Texas-New Mexico line which carries crude to Texas.

It is anticipated that this line will be operative sometime in July. It is an eight-inch O.D. pipe with a capacity of approximately 15,000 barrels per day under gravity flow, and of approximately 40,000 barrels per day under pressure (pump).

You will note enclosed is a copy of a directive issued pursuant to your instructions concerning wells under temporary abandonment and in a confidential status. Letters have been sent to all operators having wells in this category. The directive has been sent to every one on our mailing list.

I attended the funeral for Mr. Corbett in Tucson on July 8th. It was well attended and handled with great dignity. Governor Williams was present. The office has offered any possible assistance to Mrs. Corbett and has sent a letter of condolence and flowers from the Commission. The bill will be approximately $10.40.

A meeting of IOCC Subcommittee on Statistics will be held in Dallas on July 17 and 18. As a member of this committee I plan to attend. The purpose of this committee is to seek standardization in reporting to the federal government.

As usual, this office must submit a proposed budget for 1968-69 to the Commissioner of Finance by September 1st. Attached please find a suggested budget. This proposal is equivalent to the budget granted for 1967-68 and including the supplement we are requesting.

New Permits:

Kerr-McGee #13 Navajo, SE SW 31-36N-30E, Apache County
June 11, 1967

Memo to: Commissioners
From: J.R. Scurlock, Geologist
Re: Activities Report

June 30th:
Sedona: Harless—no activity; no change

July 5th and 6th
Pan American V-1 Navajo. Total depth 4445'. Dry and abandoned.
Horizon 1-24 Navajo-Mobil. Total depth 6452' in pre-Cambrian.
Dry and abandoned.

New Location. Kerr-McGee #13 Navajo (Dineh bi Keyah). SE SW Sec. 31-36N-30E.

Dineh bi Keyah. (Six wells on Production)
Kerr-McGee #5
Kerr-McGee #8-1 Temporarily abandoned
Kerr-McGee #4
Kerr-McGee #16 Drilling
Kerr-McGee #6
Kerr-McGee #14 Being completed
Kerr-McGee #15

Resume Arizona Production 1967

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POLICY
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FROM
WELLS IN TEMPORARY ABANDONED STATUS
(See Rule 202.B)

The Commission in its regular meeting of June 21, 1967 has established
the following policy as to the confidential status of a well which has
been temporarily abandoned:

(A) That as of June 21, 1967 all information on a well thereafter
classified as temporarily abandoned shall become public information
six months from the date on which it is so classified. All information,
logs, samples and other reports ordered by the Commission shall be
timely submitted as if the well had been completed on the date of its
temporary abandonment.

(B) Wells classified as temporarily abandoned prior to June 21,
1967 will be given the period from July 1, 1967 until December 31,
1967 as the period during which information will be held confidential.
Time of filing reports, logs, samples, etc., will run as of that date.

If you have any questions regarding this directive please contact this
office.
INSTRUCTIONS

Show all data requested for each well separately, and determine the gas-oil ratio according to the following procedures:

(1) General:
(a) Each well shall have produced its current daily allowable, if such well is capable of producing such allowable, during the 24 hour period immediately preceding the test, and the well shall be produced at that time the actual test begins.
(b) The volume of gas used in computing the gas-oil ratio and reported as being produced during the test (except tests on gas lift or jetting wells) shall be the total volume of gas produced from the well in the test period. This total volume of gas shall include all gas withdrawn from the casing as well as that produced through the tubing.
(c) The amount of oil produced during the test shall not be less than the well's then current daily allowable (of the well is capable of producing its allowable) and shall not exceed the daily allowable by more than ten (10) per cent, except in the case of a well having an allowable already penalized due to its gas-oil ratio, the operator may select any rate he desires between the penalized allowable and ten (10) per cent above the penalized allowable.

(2) Flowing Wells That are Produced Continuously:
The oil flow shall be stabilized during the 24-hour period immediately preceding the test. Adjustments in the rate of flow should be made during the first 12 hours of the stabilization period and no adjustments shall be made during the last 12 hours or during the time in which the well is being tested.

(3) Flowing Wells That are Produced Intermittently (Stop-looked):
In computing the operating gas-oil ratio, the total volumes of gas and the total barrels of oil produced during the 24 hour test period shall be used regardless of the flowing time in the 24 hour period. On wells which are stop-looked, both the closed-in casing pressure at the beginning of the test period and the closed-in casing pressure at the conclusion of the test must be shown and properly identified on the report. The closed-in casing pressure at the end of the 24 hour test period shall not exceed the closed-in casing pressure at the beginning of the test period by more than six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch per barrel of oil produced during the test.

(4) Gas Lift or Jetting Wells:
In submitting gas-oil ratio tests for gas lift or jetting wells, the total input and total output gas volumes shall be reported separately. Those volumes shall be properly identified and determined by continuous measurement during the test. The volume of gas used in determining the operating gas-oil ratio hereunder shall be the volume remaining after the total input gas has been deducted from the total output volume.

(5) Pumping Wells:
In computing the operating gas-oil ratio, the total volume of gas and the total barrels of oil produced during the test period must be used regardless of the pumping time in the test period.

(6) Definitions:
Under Pressure, use the following symbols:
- F—Flowing
- P—Pumping
- GL—Gas Lift
- SH—Shot In
- D—Dead
- TA—Temporarily Abandoned
- GJ—Gas Injection
- WJ—Water Injection

Under Pressure, show the stabilized working pressures on the casing and tubing at the time at which the well is tested. The Gas Production Listed shall be the total volume of gas produced during the test in thousands of cubic feet (MCF) measured at a base pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch, absolute, and a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit; conversion to be made for pressure according to the rule stated in the Rate Formulas. The production of gas and water shall be determined by the balance method. All well tests and water production tests shall be made in the presence of the Commission. The data shall be those prescribed by the State of Arizona Oil & Gas Conservation Commission.

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**BUDGET ESTIMATES AND REQUESTS**

**STATE OF ARIZONA**

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**TOTAL**

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- Other Specifics: [Other Specifics]
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- Disposition of Funds:
- Other (Specify):
- General Appropriation:
- Derived Appropriation:
- Balance Expenditure from Prior Year:
- Source of Funds:

**Source and Disposition of Funds**

**SUBTOTAL**

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**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

- Major Item 1:
- Major Item 2:
- Major Item 3:
- Major Item 4:
- Other Expenditures (Specify):

**Budget Estimates and Requests**

State of Arizona
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**TOTAL COST OF ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED**

STATE OF ARIZONA

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**Peritoneum Biopsy**
To confirm all IgG samples

**PATHOLOGY**

*Eligible to a hearing and that a court reporter shall be present*

**AZS 27-47** provided that any interested person shall have the

### 1969-1999 Request for Professional Services

State of Arizona

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**Schedule**

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How unique Arizona syenite oil reservoir formed

Anticline controls accumulation in sill intruded into Pennsylvania beds in Tertiary time

Dr. Willard D. Pye, Professor of Petroleum and Geophysics, University of Arizona, Tucson

25-second summary

Northeastern Arizona's syenite oil reservoir at Diné bi keyah field has the following characteristics. It is evidently of Early Miocene or Late Oligocene age. Radioactive determinations indicate that it is about 31 million years old. The syenite body was evidently intruded into Pennsylvania strata during the time just mentioned. The intrusion is roughly parallel to bedding planes, so it is defined as a sill. Oil accumulation may not be confined to the sill—adjacent strata may contain oil also as part of the same reservoir. Accumulation is structurally controlled, so exploration for similar nearby fields should seek structural highs. Radiometric, acoustic and induction logs, when cross-correlated, have been effective for evaluation of this unique reservoir.

The Diné bi keyah ("people's field" in Navajo) field lies in eastern Apache County, Arizona, along the crest of the Tewauma anticline. The field has six wells producing oil from the same section. Current production is from an igneous intrusion in Pennsylvania strata.

Drillcutting is holding up well, though probably to capacity of pumping equipment. Either there is no drawdown, or pressure recovery is rapid.

Kerr-McGee Corp. has two rig working, and Humble Oil & Refining Co. is also drilling in this field. From core information and production experience so far, the area's potential looks good. It will be important to determine if production is confined to the igneous intrusive or whether it will be found also in adjacent porous Pennsylvania sedimentary beds.

Production will probably be scattered locally near the crest of the anticline where porosity and permeability exist. The anticline has had several dry holes drilled on it at various localities.

Unique reservoir rock. Samples and cores indicate that the producing horizons are an igneous intrusion into Pennsylvania sediments. Syenite is an igneous rock closely related to granite.

Kerr-McGee's Navajo 1 oil well was completed successfully in the rugged Chuska Mountain area of Apache County, Arizona, early in 1967.
into the overlying sandstone beds. Shales may underlie the sill.

The sill generally dips northeastward in the area now being drilled. Whether it dips exactly parallel to enclosing rocks and thus follows the folded structure or whether it cuts across structure has yet to be determined.

The oil-bearing igneous rock is the first of its type found productive in Arizona. Generally oil is not found with igneous rocks since they usually lack porosity and permeability, unless they have been fractured or weathered. If they are intrusive into sedimentary sections, they were hot and probably would have destroyed or distilled off nearby hydrocarbons at the time of intrusion. Where oil is found in igneous or metamorphic rocks it is usually associated with truncated sedimentary beds from which the igneous rock has migrated into adjacent crystalline rocks. Such new host rocks must have porosity and permeability to receive oil.

The Concho, Edson and Ed Segundo fields, and various fields in Kaats, of course, are individually productive oil fields. Thus the crude produced in these fields enters the corporate production pool with little or no change in nature. However, they are relatively small fields compared with those in the major producing areas of the country. In the area under discussion, no major producing fields have been discovered so far, although there are several possibilities which have been tested. These possibilities lie along the fault line that trends northeast-southwest and parallels the pre-Cambrian structure. The following are the results of these tests:

- **Defiance uplift**
  - oil production is possible
  - structure is similar to other producing areas
  - oil may be of similar type

**Main search still for structures**

The main search is still for structures. Despite the fact that oil has been found in igneous rock, the primary controlling factor is the structural trap, together with a reservoir rock and source beds. So exploration methods to determine such traps should be used. Surface mapping, subsurface studies and seismic methods should all be applied.

**O'Sullivan and Belknap** indicate that the closure of the structure is several hundred feet, and that the structure plunges both to the southeast and northwest. Expected are the classic structures of the area, high dips or domes which will probably be the significant oil-bearing parts of the structure. The Defiance uplift is not a typical structure, but rather a complex of anticlines and synclines which may be of Pennsylvanian age. It is thought that the structure may be due to regional tectonic movements.

- **Arrows** indicate the probable trends of the structure.
- **Fig. 1** — Map showing wells and locations staked or drilled in Defiance uplift and the Black Mesa basin. The area outlined by the dashed line marks the approximate limits of the structure. The oil fields are shown by small black circles, and the gas fields by small white squares.
As a result, Devonian, Mississippian and Pennsylvania beds are all serious targets in northeastern Arizona, and have all produced in the Four Corners area. The Triassic and Jurassic are mainly continental deposits. The Cretaceous is (essentially) only present in the Black Mesa basin, and is relatively thin compared to the New Mexican Cretaceous section.

Well logging. Radiation logs, and electrical surveys including the induction log will probably be most useful and likely to detect hydrocarbons in reservoirs similar to Dineh bi Keyah. The sonic log may be useful after it has been interpreted together with other types. The induction log did not show the oil saturation on the discovery well, but has been effective for this purpose in later wells.

It is still the fluid content that is important, and unless there is high mineralization—much more than is normal in this kind of igneous rock unless it is in a mineralized area—any of the fluid-detecting devices should be effective.

If it is desired to find a sill or its horizontal limits, a magnetic survey might be effective.

Discovery of Dineh bi Keyah field is significant because it emphasizes Arizona's oil potential which has remained largely unexplored. Though numerous wells have been drilled in the state, many of them have not adequately tested the section. Though the discovery enhances the northeastern or Four Corners part of Arizona, the southeastern part of the state has about 10,000 feet of essentially untested marine section, and the northwestern part has a thick marine section also.

The southeastern part may have more potential based upon the adjacent Mexican geology, but prospects are largely concealed. Each quadrant of Arizona has different geological characteristics, each with advantages and disadvantages as to likely oil occurrence. Each will require specialized exploration techniques.

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**About the author**

**Dr. William D. Page** is professor of petroleum and geophysics, Department of Geology, University of Arizona, Tucson, a post he has held since 1957. He was graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, with a B.A. degree in 1925. He received his M.E. and Ph.D. degrees from California Institute of Technology in 1937 and the University of Chicago in 1942, respectively. During World War II he was in charge of a classified warfare research project in 1940-1945. His professional career includes posts as a geophysicist with Shell Oil Co. in 1939-1940, geophysicist with Carter Oil Co., 1937-1939 and geologist with The Texas Company in the Rocky Mountains, 1945-1957. He has served as consulting geologist and has been associated with numerous research and educational institutions during various periods since 1955. From 1945 to 1957 he was chairman and professor, Department of Geology and Geography, North Dakota Agricultural College, in Fargo. Dr. Page has published widely on geologic and geophysical subjects. He became a member of Phi Beta Kappa in 1935, and currently is a member of many professional groups, including SEPM, AAPG, GSA and Arizona Geophysical Society. He is a director of Arizona Oil and Gas Association of which he was president during 1965-1966.

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**Fig. 2**—Portion of field copy of induction electrical log of Kerr-McGee Corp., Navajo I well, run Jan. 20, 1965, before well was plugged and subsequently recompleted for oil discovery. Trip of Pennsylvanian (not shown) was encountered at 1,240 feet. Perforated interval is 2,160-2,580 feet. Total depth is 3,000 feet. Fluid type is fresh. Resistivity values at bottom hole temperature 95°F are R, 2.30; Rc, 0.60; and Rm, 1.50. Kelly bushing elevation is 1,673.

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**LITERATURE CITED**


**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Commissioners**

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**Staff**

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<td>John Sannister, Executive</td>
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<td>James R. Scurlock, Geologist</td>
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<td>Ralph W. Dilby</td>
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<td>Valley National Bank Bldg.</td>
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<td>Telephone: 623-8661</td>
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<td>444 N. Camino Del Canto</td>
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<td>Telephone: 325-6253</td>
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June 27, 1967

The Attorney General
159 The Capitol
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Attention: Mr. John McGowan
Mr. Jordan Green

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your letter of June 7, 1967, the Commission has re-scheduled the Harless hearing for July 19, 1967 at 10:00 in the morning in the Commission hearing room, Room 204, 1624 W. Adams.

This letter is to request that you be present during this hearing.

Respectfully,

John Bannister
Executive Secretary
June 27, 1967

Attorney General
159 The Capitol
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Sir:

The Oil and Gas Conservation Commission respectfully requests your opinion concerning AKS 27-5228 wherein it states the well records of a well drilled in unproven territory shall not be subject to inspection until six months after completion of the well.

As you are aware, a new field has been discovered on the Navajo Reservation. The operators of record have invoked the privilege of maintaining their information confidential under the quoted statute.

The Commission will hold a hearing on July 19, 1967 to consider the establishment of a proven pool in the area of the discoveries. Should the Commission establish this pool it would of course become proven territory.

The question the Commission desires is: Once a territory has been declared by the Commission to be "proven" may the operator request that his information remain confidential?

Should your answer to the above questions have the effect of making the drilling records of a well completed in a proven territory public, what then would be the status of a well drilled prior to the declaration of a proven territory. In other words, does a well drilling or completed prior to the declaration cease to be confidential as of the date of the declaration, or will the confidential period still run in its entirety.

As we have indicated, this problem will come before the Commission on July 19, 1967 and we respectfully request your
answer to these questions in sufficient time to allow us to study your reply prior to that date. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John Banister
Executive Secretary
July 13, 1967

Mr. Ralph W. Dilby
444 N. Camino Del Cenlo
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Dilby:

The staff joins me in extending our congratulations on your appointment as commissioner to the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. We are looking forward to meeting you. Please be assured that if we may be of service, you have but to request it.

Your service starts at a critical time for the Commission in that due to the large discovery of oil on the Navajo Indian Reservation the work burden of both the staff and the Commission has greatly increased.

The Commission meets regularly on the third Wednesday of each month. The next meeting of the Commission is Wednesday, July 19, at 9:30 a.m. This meeting will be followed by two hearings, one at 10:00 a.m. and another at 1:30 p.m. It is unfortunate that your service will begin with such a burden.

We are enclosing the regular monthly reports of the executive secretary and the geologist, which are designed to keep you current abreast of the affairs of the Commission. Inasmuch as much of the information is of confidential nature by law, and it is furnished to you as a commissioner, it is requested that you not reveal the information contained in these reports.

The Commission's offices are located in the center of the three Capitol office buildings on West Adams. I am sure you will have many questions which we will be glad to go into at your first opportunity.

Again, we are looking forward to meeting you, and be assured
we are willing to help you in any way in fulfilling your new position.

Most sincerely,

John Bannister
Executive Secretary
mr