

SB0191S02 compared with SB0191S01

~~deleted text~~ shows text that was in SB0191S01 but was deleted in SB0191S02.

Inserted text shows text that was not in SB0191S01 but was inserted into SB0191S02.

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Senator Ralph Okerlund proposes the following substitute bill:

OIL AND GAS AMENDMENTS

2017 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Ralph Okerlund

House Sponsor: ~~_____~~ Stephen G. Handy

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies the duties of the Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ modifies definitions;
- ▶ states that the Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining may make an order establishing a drilling unit or a pooling order retroactive under certain circumstances;~~†~~
→ ~~modifies the potential range of the share of the production of a well in a pooling order;~~ and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

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Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

40-6-2, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 342

40-6-6, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 44

40-6-6.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 404

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **40-6-2** is amended to read:

40-6-2. Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter:

- (1) "Board" means the Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining.
- (2) "Correlative rights" means the opportunity of each owner in a pool to produce his just and equitable share of the oil and gas in the pool without waste.
- (3) "Condensate" means hydrocarbons, regardless of gravity, that:
 - (a) occur naturally in the gaseous phase in the reservoir; and
 - (b) are separated from the natural gas as liquids through the process of condensation either in the reservoir, in the wellbore, or at the surface in field separators.
- (4) "Consenting owner" means an owner who, in the manner and within the time frame established by the board in rule, consents [~~in advance~~] to the drilling and operation of a well and agrees to bear [~~his~~] the owner's proportionate share of the costs of the drilling and operation of the well.
- (5) "Crude oil" means hydrocarbons, regardless of gravity, that:
 - (a) occur naturally in the liquid phase in the reservoir; and
 - (b) are produced and recovered at the wellhead in liquid form.
- (6) (a) "Gas" means natural gas, as defined in Subsection (9), natural gas liquids, as defined in Subsection (10), other gas, as defined in Subsection (16), or any mixture of them.
 - (b) "Gas" does not include any gaseous or liquid substance processed from coal, oil shale, or tar sands.
- (7) "Illegal oil" or "illegal gas" means oil or gas that has been produced from any well

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within the state in violation of this chapter or any rule or order of the board.

(8) "Illegal product" means any product derived in whole or in part from illegal oil or illegal gas.

(9) (a) "Natural gas" means hydrocarbons that occur naturally in the gaseous phase in the reservoir and are produced and recovered at the wellhead in gaseous form, except natural gas liquids as defined in Subsection (10) and condensate as defined in Subsection (3).

(b) "Natural gas" includes coalbed methane gas.

(10) "Natural gas liquids" means hydrocarbons, regardless of gravity, that are separated from natural gas as liquids in gas processing plants through the process of condensation, absorption, adsorption, or other methods.

(11) "Nonconsenting owner" means an owner who ~~[after written notice does not consent in advance] does not~~, after written notice ~~{, does not consent [in advance],}~~ and in the manner and within the time frame established by the board in rule, consent to the drilling and operation of a well or agree to bear ~~[his]~~ the owner's proportionate share of the costs.

(12) (a) "Oil" means crude oil, as defined in Subsection (5), condensate, as defined in Subsection (3), or any mixture of them.

(b) "Oil" does not include any gaseous or liquid substance processed from coal, oil shale, or tar sands.

(13) "Oil and gas operations" means to explore for, develop, or produce oil and gas.

(14) (a) "Oil and gas proceeds" means any payment that:

(i) derives from oil and gas production from any well located in the state;

(ii) is expressed as a right to a specified interest in the:

(A) cash proceeds received from the sale of the oil and gas; or

(B) the cash value of the oil and gas; and

(iii) is subject to any tax withheld from the payment pursuant to law.

(b) "Oil and gas proceeds" includes a royalty interest, overriding royalty interest, production payment interest, or working interest.

(c) "Oil and gas proceeds" does not include a net profits interest or other interest the extent of which cannot be determined with reference to a specified share of:

(i) the cash proceeds received from the sale of the oil and gas; or

(ii) the cash value of the oil and gas.

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(15) "Operator" means a person who has been designated by the owners or the board to operate a well or unit.

(16) (a) "Other gas" means nonhydrocarbon gases that:

(i) occur naturally in the gaseous phase in the reservoir; or

(ii) are injected into the reservoir in connection with pressure maintenance, gas cycling, or other secondary or enhanced recovery projects.

(b) "Other gas" includes hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, helium, and nitrogen.

(17) "Owner" means a person who has the right:

(a) to drill into and produce from a reservoir; and

(b) appropriate the oil and gas produced for himself or for himself and others.

(18) "Payor" means the person who undertakes to distribute oil and gas proceeds to the persons entitled to them, whether as the first purchaser of that production, as operator of the well from which the production was obtained, or as lessee under the lease on which royalty is due.

(19) "Pool" means an underground reservoir containing a common accumulation of oil or gas or both. Each zone of a general structure that is completely separated from any other zone in the structure is a separate pool. "Common source of supply" and "reservoir" are synonymous with "pool."

(20) "Pooling" means the bringing together of separately owned interests for the common development and operation of a drilling unit.

(21) "Producer" means the owner or operator of a well capable of producing oil and gas.

(22) "Product" means any commodity made from oil and gas.

(23) "Surface land" means privately owned land:

(a) overlying privately owned oil and gas resources;

(b) upon which oil and gas operations are conducted; and

(c) owned by a surface land owner.

(24) (a) "Surface land owner" means a person who owns, in fee simple absolute, all or part of the surface land as shown by the records of the county where the surface land is located.

(b) "Surface land owner" does not include the surface land owner's lessee, renter, tenant, or other contractually related person.

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(25) "Surface land owner's property" means a surface land owner's:

- (a) surface land;
- (b) crops on the surface land; and
- (c) existing improvements on the surface land.

(26) "Surface use agreement" means an agreement between an owner or operator and a surface land owner addressing:

- (a) the use and reclamation of surface land owned by the surface land owner; and
- (b) compensation for damage to the surface land caused by oil and gas operations that

result in:

- (i) loss of the surface land owner's crops on the surface land;
- (ii) loss of value of existing improvements owned by the surface land owner on the surface land; and
- (iii) permanent damage to the surface land.

(27) "Waste" means:

(a) the inefficient, excessive, or improper use or the unnecessary dissipation of oil or gas or reservoir energy;

(b) the inefficient storing of oil or gas;

(c) the locating, drilling, equipping, operating, or producing of any oil or gas well in a manner that causes:

(i) a reduction in the quantity of oil or gas ultimately recoverable from a reservoir under prudent and economical operations;

(ii) unnecessary wells to be drilled; or

(iii) the loss or destruction of oil or gas either at the surface or subsurface; or

(d) the production of oil or gas in excess of:

(i) transportation or storage facilities; or

(ii) the amount reasonably required to be produced as a result of the proper drilling, completing, testing, or operating of a well or otherwise utilized on the lease from which it is produced.

Section 2. Section **40-6-6** is amended to read:

40-6-6. Drilling units -- Establishment by board -- Modifications -- Prohibitions.

(1) The board may order the establishment of drilling units for a pool.

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(2) Within each drilling unit, only one well may be drilled for production from the common source of supply, except as provided in Subsections (6) and (7).

(3) A drilling unit may not be smaller than the maximum area that can be efficiently and economically drained by one well.

(4) (a) Each drilling unit within a pool shall be of uniform size and shape, unless the board finds that it must make an exception due to geologic, geographic, or other factors.

(b) If the board finds it necessary to divide a pool into zones and establish drilling units for each zone, drilling units may differ in size and shape for each zone.

(5) An order of the board that establishes drilling units for a pool shall:

(a) be made upon terms and conditions that are just and reasonable;

(b) include all lands determined by the board to overlay the pool;

(c) specify the acreage and shape of each drilling unit as determined by the board; and

(d) specify the location of the well in terms of distance from drilling unit boundaries and other wells.

(6) The board may establish a drilling unit and concurrently authorize the drilling of more than one well in a drilling unit if the board finds that:

(a) engineering or geologic characteristics justify the drilling of more than one well in that drilling unit; and

(b) the drilling of more than one well in the drilling unit will not result in waste.

(7) The board may modify an order that establishes drilling units for a pool to provide for:

(a) an exception to the authorized location of a well;

(b) the inclusion of additional areas which the board determines overlays the pool;

(c) the increase or decrease of the size of drilling units; or

(d) the drilling of additional wells within drilling units.

(8) (a) An order of the board that establishes a drilling unit may be made effective retroactively to the date of first production of an existing well located within the drilling unit if no party to the board's proceeding objects to the retroactive application.

(b) An order made retroactive under this section is binding upon a party owning an interest in the drilling unit who receives proper notice of the board's proceeding.

~~(8)~~ (9) (a) After an order establishing drilling units has been entered by the board, the

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drilling of a well into the pool at a location other than that authorized by the order is prohibited.

(b) The operation of a well drilled in violation of an order fixing drilling units is prohibited.

Section 3. Section **40-6-6.5** is amended to read:

40-6-6.5. Pooling of interests for the development and operation of a drilling unit -- Board may order pooling of interests -- Payment of costs and royalty interests -- Monthly accounting.

(1) Two or more owners within a drilling unit may bring together their interests for the development and operation of the drilling unit.

(2) (a) In the absence of a written agreement for pooling, the board may enter an order pooling all interests in the drilling unit for the development and operation of the drilling unit.

(b) The order shall be made upon terms and conditions that are just and reasonable.

(c) The board may adopt terms appearing in an operating agreement:

(i) for the drilling unit that is in effect between the consenting owners;

(ii) submitted by any party to the proceeding; or

(iii) submitted by its own motion.

(3) (a) Operations incident to the drilling of a well upon any portion of a drilling unit covered by a pooling order shall be deemed for all purposes to be the conduct of the operations upon each separately owned tract in the drilling unit by the several owners.

(b) The portion of the production allocated or applicable to a separately owned tract included in a drilling unit covered by a pooling order shall, when produced, be deemed for all purposes to have been produced from that tract by a well drilled on it.

(4) (a) (i) Each pooling order shall provide for the payment of just and reasonable costs incurred in the drilling and operating of the drilling unit, including:

(A) the costs of drilling, completing, equipping, producing, gathering, transporting, processing, marketing, and storage facilities;

(B) reasonable charges for the administration and supervision of operations; and

(C) other costs customarily incurred in the industry.

(ii) An owner is not liable under a pooling order for costs or losses resulting from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the operator.

(b) Each pooling order shall provide for reimbursement to the consenting owners for

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any nonconsenting owner's share of the costs out of production from the drilling unit attributable to the nonconsenting owner's tract.

(c) Each pooling order shall provide that each consenting owner shall own and be entitled to receive, subject to royalty or similar obligations:

(i) the share of the production of the well applicable to the consenting owner's interest in the drilling unit; and

(ii) unless the consenting owner has agreed otherwise, the consenting owner's proportionate part of the nonconsenting owner's share of the production until costs are recovered as provided in Subsection (4)(d).

(d) (i) Each pooling order shall provide that each nonconsenting owner shall be entitled to receive, subject to royalty or similar obligations, the share of the production of the well applicable to the nonconsenting owner's interest in the drilling unit after the consenting owners have recovered from the nonconsenting owner's share of production the following amounts less any cash contributions made by the nonconsenting owner:

(A) 100% of the nonconsenting owner's share of the cost of surface equipment beyond the wellhead connections, including stock tanks, separators, treaters, pumping equipment, and piping;

(B) 100% of the nonconsenting owner's share of the estimated cost to plug and abandon the well as determined by the board;

(C) 100% of the nonconsenting owner's share of the cost of operation of the well commencing with first production and continuing until the consenting owners have recovered all costs; and

(D) an amount to be determined by the board but not less than ~~150%~~ 100% nor greater than 400% of the nonconsenting owner's share of the costs of staking the location, wellsite preparation, rights-of-way, rigging up, drilling, reworking, recompleting, deepening or plugging back, testing, and completing, and the cost of equipment in the well to and including the wellhead connections.

(ii) The nonconsenting owner's share of the costs specified in Subsection (4)(d)(i) is that interest which would have been chargeable to the nonconsenting owner had the nonconsenting owner initially agreed to pay the nonconsenting owner's share of the costs of the well from commencement of the operation.

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(iii) A reasonable interest charge may be included if the board finds it appropriate.

(e) If there is any dispute about costs, the board shall determine the proper costs.

(5) If a nonconsenting owner's tract in the drilling unit is subject to a lease or other contract for the development of oil and gas, the pooling order shall provide that the consenting owners shall pay any royalty interest or other interest in the tract not subject to the deduction of the costs of production from the production attributable to that tract.

(6) (a) If a nonconsenting owner's tract in the drilling unit is not subject to a lease or other contract for the development of oil and gas, the pooling order shall provide that the nonconsenting owner shall receive as a royalty:

(i) the acreage weighted average landowner's royalty based on each leased fee and privately owned tract within the drilling unit, proportionately reduced by the percentage of the nonconsenting owner's interest in the drilling unit; or

(ii) if there is no leased fee or privately owned tract within the drilling unit other than the one owned by the nonconsenting owner, 16-2/3% proportionately reduced by the percentage of the nonconsenting owner's interest in the drilling unit.

(b) The royalty shall be:

(i) determined prior to the commencement of drilling; and

(ii) paid from production attributable to each tract until the consenting owners have recovered the costs specified in Subsection (4)(d).

(7) Once the consenting owners have recovered the costs, as described in Subsection (6)(b)(ii), the royalty shall be merged back into the nonconsenting owner's working interest and shall be terminated.

(8) The operator of a well under a pooling order in which there is a nonconsenting owner shall furnish the nonconsenting owner with monthly statements specifying:

(a) costs incurred;

(b) the quantity of oil or gas produced; and

(c) the amount of oil and gas proceeds realized from the sale of the production during the preceding month.

(9) Each pooling order shall provide that when the consenting owners recover from a nonconsenting owner's relinquished interest the amounts provided for in Subsection (4)(d):

(a) the relinquished interest of the nonconsenting owner shall automatically revert to

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him;

(b) the nonconsenting owner shall from that time:

(i) own the same interest in the well and the production from it; and

(ii) be liable for the further costs of the operation as if he had participated in the initial drilling and operation; and

(c) costs are payable out of production unless otherwise agreed between the nonconsenting owner and the operator.

(10) Each pooling order shall provide that in any circumstance where the nonconsenting owner has relinquished his share of production to consenting owners or at any time fails to take his share of production in-kind when he is entitled to do so, the nonconsenting owner is entitled to:

(a) an accounting of the oil and gas proceeds applicable to his relinquished share of production; and

(b) payment of the oil and gas proceeds applicable to that share of production not taken in-kind, net of costs.

(11) (a) A pooling order may be made effective retroactively to the date of first production of a well to which it applies, even if the retroactive date predates the board's order establishing the drilling unit, if no party to the board's proceeding objects to the retroactive application.

(b) A pooling order made retroactive under this section is binding upon a party owning an interest in the drilling unit who receives proper notice of the board's proceeding.