

46th ANNUAL ERNEST E. SMITH  
**OIL, GAS AND MINERAL LAW**  
FUNDAMENTALS AND INSTITUTE  
HOUSTON  
March 26 & 27, 2020  
Royal Sonesta Hotel • Houston, Texas

\*\*\*\*\*

## DIVISION ORDERS

The uses and abuses of the Division Order.  
Neither a contract nor a conveyance,  
a shield but not a sword.

Michael D. Jones  
Jones Gill Porter Crawford  
& Crawford LLP  
6363 Woodway, Suite 1100  
Houston, TX 77057-1796  
713-652-4068  
[mjones@jonesgill.com](mailto:mjones@jonesgill.com)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction .....	1
II.	Illustrations of the Uses and Abuses of Division Orders .....	2
A.	Uses of the Division Order .....	2
B.	Abuses of the Division Order .....	4
III.	Division Order Case Law .....	6
A.	<i>Chicago Corporation v. Wall</i> .....	7
B.	<i>Exxon Corp. v. Middleton</i> .....	8
C.	<i>Gavenda v. Strata Energy</i> .....	9
D.	<i>Cabot Corp. v. Brown</i> .....	13
E.	Case law characterization of division orders .....	14
IV.	Statutory enactments relating to Division Orders .....	15
A.	Definitions .....	15
B.	Time limits on payment of proceeds .....	19
C.	Consequences of late payment .....	20
D.	Interest on late payment does not accrue in the following situations ....	21
E.	Requirement of a signed Division Order .....	24
F.	Statutory form of Division Order .....	26
G.	Consequences of Payee's refusal to sign .....	29
H.	The problem of minuscule royalty payments .....	31
I.	Effect and termination of Division Orders .....	31
J.	Effect of Division Order on the oil and gas lease or other document ....	32
K.	Clarification of terms used in an oil and gas lease .....	34
L.	Consequences of non-payment and remedies for non-payment .....	34
M.	Exemptions .....	35
N.	Attorneys fees and minimum award .....	36
O.	Change of Payor .....	36
P.	Information reports for certain gas wells .....	37
Q.	Criminal liability .....	38
V.	Conclusion .....	39

## I. Introduction

An oil and gas well has been drilled on a lease or unit. The well has been completed and sales have begun. As will be discussed in this paper, as soon as sales begin, a legislatively mandated “clock” begins ticking. This “clock” concerns the time limits within which payment of royalty, overriding royalty and working interest payments must be made.

These payments are the contractually required payments imposed on the operator by the oil and gas lease, joint operating agreement, farm-out agreement, joint development agreement or other agreement incident to the drilling of the producing oil and/or gas well. The operator is receiving the proceeds of production, i.e. the money for the sale of the oil and/or gas. It is undoubtedly tempting to keep all of the proceeds, but the contractual obligation to make payment must be satisfied.

In some situations, the payment obligation is simple. The Lessor under the oil and gas lease is the only owner of the mineral estate. The oil and gas lease is solely owned by the Lessee/operator. The division of the proceeds in this situation is generally a simple task. But these facts are rarely the case in the modern era.

The oil and gas lessee or operator should have a drilling title opinion on the drill site tract, at the least, in its possession. The drilling title opinion has given the lessee/operator the confidence and assurance that the lessee/operator has the right to drill the well on the drill site tract. All of the interest owners have been accounted for and permission has been obtained to drill the well. Any title issues should have been cured before the well was drilled. The drilling title opinion can be supplemented as a Division Order Title Opinion in the simple situation postulated above.

As you might expect, matters can become much more complicated. The lessee/operator may have intended to form a pooled unit all along or this decision may be an afterthought. The lessee/operator may not have title opinions on the remaining tracts to be included in the pooled unit.

Further, the title to the drill site tract and the title to the proceeds of production from the drill site tract may have changed between the time the drilling title opinion was prepared and the well has been turned to sales. The original lessors/royalty owners may have conveyed all or a part of the royalty. The original lessors/royalty owners may have died between the granting of the lease and first sales. The lessee operator may have conveyed overriding royalties to various industry participants that must be considered.

The lessee/operator is receiving revenue from the well and the lessee/operator recognizes its obligations to make payment of a portion of those proceeds to various interest

owners. In order to fulfill these obligations, the lessee/operator generally requests a Division Order Title Opinion (“DOTO”) from an attorney to identify those interest owners and to specify the portion of the proceeds payable to those interest owners, i.e. royalty, non-participating royalty, overriding royalty, non-operating working interest revenue, production payments, net profits interests, etc.

Based upon the DOTO, a written “form” is produced and sent to the various interest owners. This written form is the Division Order. Although prepared by the lessee/operator, the Division Order is a communication from the various interest owners to the lessee/operator. This communication in its simplest form specifies the property, the decimal interest in the proceeds, and the identity of the payee. However, the Division Order, in its more complex forms, has been used to communicate much more information to the lessee/operator and to bind the payee of the proceeds of production to the representations in the Division Order. This paper will illustrate two general fact situations to demonstrate the uses and abuses of division orders and will discuss the case law concerning division orders as well as the 1991 division order statute as amended.

## II. Illustration of uses and abuses of the Division Order

### A. Uses of the Division Order.

Larry Landman acquires an oil and gas lease (“OGL”) on property in LaSalle County, Texas for Reed Oil Company (“ROC”). Landman takes the lease in his name as the Lessee. The property is a 583 acre tract. Landman has checked the Official Public Records of LaSalle County, Texas and determined that John and Mary Wilson own the 583 acre tract. The OGL provides for a 1/5th royalty. Landman assigns the OGL to ROC and reserves a ½ of 1% ORRI as previously agreed with ROC. The OGL is recorded.

ROC requests Alex Attorney (“Attorney”) to prepare a Drilling Title Opinion so that ROC can drill a well. Attorney concludes that John and Mary Wilson own title to the surface and one half of the mineral estate. Attorney identifies the other owners of the mineral estate as George, Louis and Omar Garcia. ROC employs Landman to perform the curative requirement of getting OGLs from George, Louis and Omar Garcia. ROC also demands Landman to re-assign one half of his ORRI for causing ROC to incur additional bonus costs. Landman contacts George, Louis and Omar Garcia and takes OGLs from each of them, but does not secure signatures from George’s wife, Louis’ wife or Omar’s wife because George, Louis and Omar claim this mineral interest to be their separate property. In addition, George, Louis and Omar know that the Wilsons signed an OGL and they demand a 1/4th royalty. Landman agrees. Landman assigns the OGLs to ROC and assigns one half of his ½ of 1% ORRI back to ROC. ROC records the OGLs but neglects to file the Assignment from Landman.

Find the full text of this and thousands of other resources from leading experts in dozens of legal practice areas in the [UT Law CLE eLibrary \(utcle.org/elibrary\)](https://utcle.org/elibrary)

Title search: The Uses and Abuses of the Division Order

Also available as part of the eCourse

[2020 Fundamentals of Oil, Gas, and Mineral Law eConference](#)

First appeared as part of the conference materials for the  
2020 Fundamentals of Oil, Gas and Mineral Law session

"The Uses and Abuses of the Division Order"