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What is "COMMENCEMENT" of a well?

- Most contested point: what are "operations"? What is "commencement"?
- General Rule: Any activity on the land directly related or preparatory to drilling constitutes "commencement" of a well or "operations for the drilling of a well"
 - "Spudding" not required by majority view
 - Beware the term "drilling operations" as it could be construed more narrowly to require actual drilling
- Actual drilling with a rig and turning bit is not required in Texas.¹ Thus, activities like road building, pad siting and construction, and other pre-drilling necessities typically count as "operations" unless the lease specifies otherwise.

¹ Whelan v. R. Lacy, Inc., 251 S.W.2d 175 (Tex.Civ.App.-Texarkana 1952, writ ref'd n.r.e.)

The Shut-in Gas Royalty Clause

- Sometimes it may not make sense to produce from a completed well.
 - **OK** and **WV**: a shut-in well is still considered "producing" within the meaning of the habendum clause if it is **capable** of production in paying quantities.
 - **TX**: defines "production" as actual production, a well that is shut in for reasons such as waiting for a pipeline connection to make actual production possible will not maintain the lease.
- The shut-in clause: provides a substitute for actual production where there is a well capable of production on the leased premises.
- The shut-in clause effectively conforms the practice in states, like TX, to those in states, like OK, where capability of production is sufficient.

3

The Shut-in Gas Royalty Clause

- Shut-in clause applies only where a lease is capable of actually producing in paying quantities.
 - That means that the well must have been drilled to total depth, completed, and made ready to produce with the flip of a switch
- The precise facts of performance & language of the shut-in clause are critical. If \$\$\$ isn't paid, is paid to the wrong party, is late, or deficient, the result turns on language of the shut-in clause itself.
 - If proper shut-in payment is a **condition** for, or a **special limitation** on, the continuance of the lease, then the lease terminates automatically.
 - On the other hand, if the language creates a **covenant**, then the lease generally does not terminate if payment is not made (or not perfectly made). The lessor can recover the payments and associated costs like legal fees.

The Force Majeure Clause

- Commonly seen in general business contracts. Replaces Doctrine of Force Majeure with the express language of the clause.
- In an ogl, the force-majeure clause often relates back to the habendum clause to provide a substitute for actual production. Generally, an ogl force-majeure clause will provide constructive production to maintain an ogl only if:
 - the event cited is defined as a force-majeure event by the clause,
 - lack of production is excused by the event defined as force majeure,
 - there is a causal relationship between the event defined as force majeure and the failure of production, and
 - the lessee gives timely notice, if the clause requires it.
 - Also, if the lessee *caused* the event, that's a bad look.

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