

Agricultural Law Resource and Reference Center

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## NATURAL GAS LEASES

Understanding Your Rights
Protecting Your Interests





### The Leasing Process

- Landowner has initial contact with energy company.
- Energy company presents landowner with STANDARD lease agreement.
- Landowner negotiates additional terms to be included as addendum to lease agreement.





#### **Negotiation of Gas Lease**

 Lease agreement will govern nearly all aspects of relationship between landowner and energy company.

 There are many factors that impact the negotiation of terms in lease agreement.





# Factors That Affect Negotiation of Gas Lease:

- Amount of acreage
- Physical features of property
- Geologic features of property
- Other production / infrastructure in area
- Number of companies in area
- Natural gas market
- Negotiating skills of parties





# Considerations in Hiring an Attorney

- Landowner should inquire about attorney's experience with gas leasing.
- Landowner must be comfortable working with attorney.
- Landowner must understand the basis of all fees charged by attorney.
- Landowner should receive a written fee agreement from attorney.





### Terms of Lease Agreement

- Parties to lease agreement
- Property description
- Length of lease agreement
- Payment terms
- Rights granted by landowner to energy company & limitations on those rights





### Parties to Lease Agreement

- Lessor Owner of natural gas rights
  - Owner of surface estate need not be party to lease agreement.
  - Dunham's Rule: Reservation of mineral estate may not include reservation of right to natural gas.

#### Lessee

- Lessee could be an independent landman, an energy company, a drilling company, or other.
- Lessee will change if lease agreement is later assigned.





#### Parties (continued)

- Assignability of Lease Agreement
  - Most lease agreements are freely assignable.
  - Landowners should require notice of all assignments.





### **Property Description**

- Property will be described by one or more of the following:
  - County and township
  - Metes and bounds
  - Acreage
  - Tax assessment parcel number
  - Neighboring properties





#### Property Description (continued)

- Title search
  - Lessee generally will perform a title search before making any payments.
  - Lessor should avoid providing a general warranty of title.
- Horizontal severance
  - It is possible to limit exploration to a specific strata.





### Length of Lease Agreement

- Primary term
  - Primary term is the number of years defined in lease agreement.
  - Lease agreement ends if production activities do not begin by expiration of primary term.
  - If production activities begin, lease agreement is converted to secondary term.





#### Length of Lease Agreement (cont.)

- Extension of primary term
  - Force majeure
    - Act of God
  - Renewal at option of lessee
    - Terms of current lease agreement will continue.
  - Right of first refusal
    - Lessee has opportunity to match contract offers from other companies.





#### Length of Lease Agreement (cont.)

- Secondary term
  - Secondary term begins upon the initiation of production activities.
  - Subject to the specific provisions in lease agreement, secondary term can extend far into the future.





#### Length of Lease Agreement (cont.)

- Secondary term can extend:
  - "so long as operations are conducted"
  - "so long as gas is produced"
  - "so long as gas is produced in paying quantities"
  - "so long as a well is capable of production"





#### Payment Terms

- Bonus Payment
  - This is a one-time payment to landowner.
  - It is paid at execution of lease agreement or within a short time thereafter.
  - The amount is negotiable.





- Delay Rental Payments
  - These are payments to landowner at times specified in lease agreement.
  - The obligation to make scheduled payments terminates when a well is drilled.
  - The amount and number of payments is negotiable.





- Royalty Payments
  - These are paid to landowner when natural gas is removed from the land.
  - Pennsylvania law requires that landowner be paid royalties of at least 1/8.
  - Landowner can negotiate for a higher royalty rate.





- Shut-In Royalty Payments
  - These are payments made to landowner when a well is drilled, but gas is not yet marketed.
  - The amount and circumstances under which payments are made is negotiable.





- Free Natural Gas
  - Lease agreement may provide for landowner to receive a specified amount of extracted natural gas at no cost.
  - Landowner is generally responsible for transportation of gas from wellhead to residence.
  - Landowner can negotiate to receive a payment in lieu of free natural gas.





#### Rights Granted By Landowner

- Mineral Estate
- Surface Estate





- Mineral Estate
  - Mineral estate is severable from surface estate.
  - Lease agreement will specify what products within mineral estate are subject to grant.
  - Lease agreement conveys fee simple determinable title.





- Surface Estate
  - Energy company will seek UNLIMITED use of surface estate.
  - Landowner may want to limit energy company's use of surface estate.
  - Consider difference between the terms:
    - convenient
    - necessary





- Landowner may limit use of surface estate by:
  - Defining the permitted activities
  - Requiring that landowner approve well sites and access roads
  - Specifying the conditions under which the land will be reclaimed
  - Requiring the installation of fencing or gates





- Property Damages
  - Landowner should address potential damage to:
    - soils, crops, trees, buildings, roads, water, etc.
  - Lease agreement should provide method of valuing damages.
  - Landowner should consider inclusion of arbitration clause.





#### Water

- Landowner should require that all water be obtained off-site.
- Lease agreement should address disposal of water used in drilling process.





- No Surface Rights Lease
  - Landowner may negotiate lease agreement that does not permit use of surface estate.
  - Landowner will generally receive lower payment terms in exchange for a no surface rights lease.





- Storage Rights
  - Landowner should avoid granting storage rights in lease agreement.
  - The grant of storage rights can effectively extend the lease term.
  - The grant of storage rights should be separately negotiated for additional compensation.





- Transportation of foreign gas / Installation of pipelines
  - Landowner should avoid granting transportation rights in lease agreement.
  - The grant of transportation rights should be separately negotiated for additional compensation.





#### **Additional Considerations**

- Pooling / Unitization
  - Royalties are paid on a proportional basis within drilling unit.
  - Lease agreement may provide for a well siting fee.
  - Inclusion of a Pugh Clause can prevent one well from tying up entire acreage.





#### Additional Considerations (cont.)

- Indemnification
  - Landowner should require indemnity provision in lease agreement.
  - Indemnity provision should include all costs of litigation.
  - Indemnity provision should encompass environmental harms.





#### Additional Considerations (cont.)

- Clean and Green / CREP / Farmland Preservation Programs
  - Participation in these programs may limit drilling activities or result in imposition of penalties.
  - Landowner should seek to shift all potential financial liabilities to lessee.





#### Additional Considerations (cont.)

- Access to records
- Increased real estate taxes
- Imposition of severance tax
- Drilling clause / Development clause
- Removal or forfeiture of equipment





#### **For More Information**

- Penn State Cooperative Extension
  - www.naturalgas.psu.edu
- Pennsylvania's Gas Rush
  - www.wpsu.org
- Agricultural Law Resource and Reference Center
  - www.dsl.psu.edu/centers/aglaw.cfm
  - Natural Gas Exploration Resource Area will be posted soon.