



# Royalty Relief for U.S. Deepwater Oil and Gas Leases

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## Summary

The most common incentives for offshore oil and gas development include various forms of royalty relief. The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant royalty relief to promote increased oil and gas production (43 U.S.C. 1337). The Deep Water Royalty Relief Act of 1995 (DWRRA) expanded the Secretary's royalty relief authority in the Gulf of Mexico outer continental shelf (OCS).

As oil and gas prices hit record levels during 2006, allegations arose about missteps at the Minerals Management Service (MMS) regarding the collection of royalties for oil and gas production on the outer continental shelf (OCS). Of particular concern to Congress was that price thresholds for royalty relief in deepwater leases were omitted from deepwater lease sales held in 1998 and 1999. Such thresholds establish a maximum price per barrel of oil or million Btu of natural gas where producers may receive royalty relief; above the threshold price, royalties must be paid. Except for the 1998 and 1999 lease sales, the thresholds are included in all leases eligible (leases issued between 1996-2000) for automatic royalty relief under the Deepwater Royalty Relief Act of 1995 (DWRRA, P.L. 104-58). Without the price thresholds, oil and gas can be produced from a lease up to a specified volume without being subject to royalties, no matter how high the price goes. A recent U.S. District Court decision, however, which was upheld by a 3-member panel in the U.S. Court of Appeals, ruled that the Secretary of the Interior had no authority to impose price thresholds for oil and gas leases held under the DWRRA. Based on the court ruling, the lessees, therefore, should have the right to produce up to the specified volume of oil and gas in the lease, regardless of the price. This ruling could cost the federal treasury as much as \$1.8 billion in refunds according to the MMS and between \$21-\$53 billion over 25 years according to the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

The policy concern for some is not only to amend the 1998 and 1999 leases to include price thresholds but also address the Secretary's authority to impose price thresholds in any of the DWRRA leases issued from 1996-2000.

There are discussions underway in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress on how to address the royalty relief issue involving price thresholds and DWRRA leases. In the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress, the House passed H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act. Under Title I, this legislation would have, among other things, required the Secretary of the Interior to accept a lessee's request to modify those leases without price thresholds ("covered leases") to include price thresholds. The bill would not have made new oil and gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico available to lessees holding "covered leases" unless current leases included price thresholds or the lessee agreed to pay the proposed "conservation of resources fee." The bill also would have affirmed the Secretary's authority to impose a price threshold in certain leases. The royalty relief provisions were not enacted into law.

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## Introduction

As oil and gas prices hit record levels during 2006, allegations arose about missteps at the Minerals Management Service (MMS) regarding the collection of royalties for oil and gas production on the outer continental shelf (OCS). Of particular concern to Congress was that price thresholds for royalty relief in deepwater leases were omitted from deepwater lease sales held in 1998 and 1999. Such thresholds establish a maximum price per barrel of oil or million Btu of natural gas where producers may receive royalty relief; above the threshold price, royalties must be paid. Except for the 1998 and 1999 lease sales, the thresholds are included in all leases eligible (leases issued between 1996-2000) for automatic royalty relief under the Deepwater Royalty Relief Act of 1995 (DWRRA, P.L. 104-58). Without the price thresholds, oil and gas can be produced from a lease up to a specified volume without being subject to royalties, no matter how high the price goes. A recent U.S. District Court decision<sup>1</sup>, however, which was upheld by a 3-member panel in the U.S. Court of Appeals, ruled<sup>2</sup> that the Secretary of the Interior had no authority to impose price thresholds for oil and gas leases held under the DWRRA. Based on the court ruling, the lessees, therefore, should have the right to produce up to the specified volume of oil and gas in the lease, regardless of the price. This ruling could cost the federal treasury as much as \$1.8 billion in refunds according to the MMS<sup>3</sup> and between \$21-\$53 billion over 25 years according to the Government Accountability Office (GAO).<sup>4</sup>

## OCS Leasing System

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 (OCSLA), as amended, provides for the leasing of OCS lands in a manner that protects the environment and returns to the federal government revenues in the way of bonus bids, rents, and royalties. Lease sales are conducted through a competitive, sealed bonus-bidding process, and leases are awarded to the highest bidder. Successful bidders make an up-front cash payment, called a bonus bid, to secure a lease. A minimum bonus bid is determined for each tract offered.

Bidding on deepwater tracts in the mid-1990s led to a surge in bonus revenue (e.g., \$1.4 billion in FY1997).<sup>5</sup> Bonus bids totaled \$9.5 billion in FY2008 up from \$902.6 million in FY2007. In addition to the cash bonus bid, a royalty rate of 12.5% or 16.66%, has been imposed on the value of production, with royalties sometimes paid “in-kind.”<sup>6</sup> More recently, the MMS imposed an 18.75% royalty rate on its offshore leases. Annual rents range from \$5 to \$9.50, with lease sizes generally ranging from 2,500 to 5,760 acres. Initial lease terms of 5-10 years are standard, and leases are continued as long as commercial quantities are being produced. The MMS, in the Department of the Interior, administers the offshore leasing program.

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<sup>1</sup> Kerr-McGee Oil and Gas Corp. v. Allred, No. 2:06-CV-0439 (W.D. La. October 30, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit, No. 08-30069, January 12, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Personal communication with MMS Office of Congressional Affairs, Lyn Herdt, February 4, 2008.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Oil and Gas Royalties: Litigation over Royalty Relief Could Cost the Federal Government Billions of Dollars*, June 8, 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Department of the Interior, FY2002 Budget Justifications, p. 63.

<sup>6</sup> A royalty-in-kind payment would be in the form of barrels of oil or cubic feet of natural gas.

## Royalty Relief

OCSLA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant royalty relief to promote increased oil and gas production. There are generally four royalty relief categories in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM): Deepwater (more than 200 meters), Shallow Water Deep Gas, End-of-Life, and Special Case. Royalty relief under the End-of-Life and Special Case categories was already in place under OCSLA before the Deep Water Royalty Relief Act of 1995 (DWRRA) and is not involved in the current controversy. DWRRA expanded the Secretary's authority to grant royalty relief to deepwater leases in the Gulf of Mexico OCS. Under DWRRA, the Secretary may reduce royalties if production would otherwise be uneconomic.<sup>7</sup>

In an unresolved matter over price thresholds, the Department of the Interior interprets the DWRRA (P.L. 104-58) to provide the Secretary of the Interior with the authority and discretion to establish thresholds, above which the relief is discontinued. Another interpretation of the law concludes that thresholds are mandatory, not discretionary.<sup>8</sup> In addition, the authority of the Secretary to impose price thresholds has come into question in a lawsuit filed by Kerr-McGee (purchased by Anadarko Petroleum Corporation in 2006).<sup>9</sup> The U.S. District Court, Western District of Louisiana issued a ruling on October 18, 2007, in favor of Kerr-McGee,<sup>10</sup> meaning that the Secretary of the Interior did not have authority to impose price threshold levels in leases issued under DWRRA (1996-2000). The Department of the Interior appealed the District Court ruling. On January 12, 2009, a three-judge panel of the 5<sup>th</sup> U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans upheld the District Court decision.<sup>11</sup> The ruling could apply to potentially \$23-\$31 billion in future OCS royalties according to the MMS, but may not affect congressional efforts to impose new fees or establish new lease eligibility criteria discussed below.<sup>12</sup> The GAO estimates the range of royalty revenue loss to the federal treasury at between \$30-\$53 billion over 25 years. The range of estimated losses are based on a number of assumptions including future prices and production rates. Threshold levels were established in 1995 for eligible deepwater leases and are adjusted annually for inflation.<sup>13</sup> On average, the market price for oil and gas throughout 2008 was above the threshold (with the exception of shallow water deep gas leases), so leases with thresholds were paying royalties on oil production.

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<sup>7</sup> A description of MMS royalty relief programs is available at <http://www.gomr.mms.gov/homepg/offshore/royrelief.html>. A more detailed analysis of the royalty relief programs is contained in a Department of the Interior, MMS, report: *Guidelines for the Application, Review, Approval, and Administration of the Deepwater Royalty Relief Program for Pre-Act Leases and Post-2000 Leases*, Appendix 1 to NTL No. 2002-No. 2, February 2002.

<sup>8</sup> Letter to House Committee on Government Reform, by Stephen Lowey of Lowey Dannenberg Bemporad & Selinger, P.C., Re: Gulf of Mexico defective deep water drilling leases, October 31, 2006.

<sup>9</sup> For more details on this case, see CRS Report RL33404, *Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Legal Framework*, by Adam Vann.

<sup>10</sup> *Kerr-McGee Oil & Gas Corp. v. Allred*.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit.

<sup>12</sup> See CRS Report RL33974, *Legal Issues Raised by Provision in House Energy Bill (H.R. 6) Creating Incentives for Certain OCS Leaseholders to Accept Price Thresholds*, by Robert Meltz and Adam Vann and CRS General Distribution Memorandum: *Impact of the Kerr-McGee Oil and Gas Corp. v. Allred Ruling on the Proposed Royalty Relief for America Consumers Act of 2007*, by Adam Vann.

<sup>13</sup> Price threshold levels for deepwater oil and gas can be found on the MMS website at <http://www.gomr.mms.gov/homepg/offshore/royrelief.html>.

DWRRRA provides for “fields”<sup>14</sup> with eligible leases to receive royalty suspensions for specific volumes of production at specified depths (**Table 1**). The royalty relief was contingent on the lease being part of a non-producing field before DWRRRA was enacted.<sup>15</sup> Eligible leases are those issued in the GOM between 1996 and 2000 at depths greater than 200 meters located wholly west of 87 degrees, 30 minutes West longitude. The lease is offered subject to a lease suspension volume—the amount of oil and gas that can be produced royalty-free. Eligible leases do not require an economic evaluation to be granted royalty relief. Also within the Deepwater category are “Pre-Act” leases (lease sales held before November 1995), Post-2000 leases (lease sales held after November 2000), and leases classified as Expansion Projects, all of which can qualify for royalty relief under DWRRRA with an application demonstrating economic need. In addition, “Post 2000” leases or “royalty suspension leases” may be offered with an automatic royalty suspension volume on a “lease,” rather than field, basis. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT-05, P.L. 109-58) expanded the “post-Act” royalty relief program by providing automatic minimum suspension volumes at specified depths in each lease. For five years after enactment of EPACT-05, the Secretary of the Interior is granted authority to place limits on royalty relief based on the market price of oil and natural gas.

A shallow-water, deep-gas incentive became effective March 1, 2004.<sup>16</sup> The rule suspends the royalty on gas from wells with at least 15,000 feet “true vertical depth” located in waters less than 200 meters deep in the central and western GOM. It also provides a royalty suspension supplement for drilling “certain” unsuccessful deep wells in that region. The gas price threshold for discontinuing this royalty relief was estimated by MMS at \$10.37 per million Btu in 2008 for lease sales beyond 2003.<sup>17</sup> The shallow-water, deep-gas incentive was expanded by EPACT-05 to require royalty suspension volumes of at least 35 billion cubic feet of natural gas produced in waters less than 400 meters deep from ultra-deep wells (20,000 feet true vertical depth), leases that have previously produced from wells at 15,000 feet deep, or “sidetrack wells.”

**Table 1. Minimum Royalty Suspension Volumes Per Lease**

DWRRRA 1995 (P.L. 104-58)		Energy Policy Act 2005 (P.L. 109-58)	
Depth	Barrels of Oil Equivalent (in millions)	Depth	Barrels of Oil Equivalent (in millions)
200-400 meters	17.5	—	—
400-800 meters	52.5	400-800 meters	5.0
> 800 meters	87.5	800-1,600 meters	9.0
—	—	1,600-2,000 meters	12.0
		> 2,000 meters	16.0

**Source:** P.L. 104-58 and P.L. 109-58.

<sup>14</sup> A *field* is defined as an area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs with the same geological structure or stratigraphic trapping condition and may contain more than one lease.

<sup>15</sup> The MMS rule pertaining to royalty relief for each field as opposed to each lease was challenged in district court in Louisiana in 2003. The court ruled in favor of the lessees (and was upheld by the Court of Appeals), allowing royalty relief to apply to individual leases rather than fields (reported at 385 F. 3<sup>rd</sup> 884, 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court).

<sup>16</sup> 69 *Federal Register* 3492, January 26, 2004.

<sup>17</sup> See the MMS website at <http://www.mms.gov/econ/PDFs/currentkick-outsNOV-2008.pdf>.

Proponents of these royalty relief measures contend that without incentives, little GOM deepwater or shallow-water, deep-gas drilling would have taken place, because these areas would not have been competitive with foreign offshore prospects (e.g., Brazil and West Africa). Increased GOM drilling enhances U.S. energy security, proponents contend. Critics, during the debate on royalty relief that preceded passage of EPACT-05, charged that the government would forfeit millions of dollars through the subsidy and that drilling costs were already coming down as a result of advances in technology, thus making many deepwater lease tracts economical. According to MMS, deepwater drilling in the Gulf of Mexico has benefitted from a combination of improved technology, higher prices, and royalty reductions.<sup>18</sup>

## Deepwater Development

A significant amount of activity is taking place in deepwater GOM. Out of 8,221 active offshore oil and gas leases, about 54% are in deep water Gulf of Mexico. Interest surged after enactment of DWRRA, with 3,000 deepwater leases bid between 1996 and 1999.<sup>19</sup> Annual deepwater oil production rose from 108 million barrels in 1997 (26% of total GOM) to 343 million barrels in 2006 (72% of total GOM). Deepwater natural gas production increased from 382 billion cubic feet in 1997 (7% of total GOM) to 1.1 trillion cubic feet in 2006 (38% of total GOM). Deepwater development, however, is facing major challenges. Currently, about 8% of the DWRRA-eligible leases issued between 1996 and 2000 have been drilled, and only a few are in production (because of rig constraints and large lease inventories). In 2007, of more than 1,600 leases producing in the GOM, 19 were issued in 1998 and 1999 without price thresholds.

MMS maintains that the future of deepwater production looks bright. Proved oil and gas reserve and resource estimates have more than doubled since 2000 (**Table 2**), discoveries are taking place in much deeper waters since 2000, and development time decreased from 10 years in the mid-1990s to seven years in 2006. Although DWRRA spurred a surge of interest in deepwater oil and gas development, major production directly related to the act's incentives has yet to be realized. For leases containing price thresholds, relatively little royalty relief has been granted.

**Table 2. Deepwater Proved Reserves and Resources**

(in million barrels of oil equivalent)

Year	Proved Reserves	Proved and Unproved Resources and Industry Discoveries
2000	4,015	8,622
2002	4,385	12,871
2004	6,702	15,573
2006	9,435	18,531

Source: DOI, MMS, OCS Report MMS 2006-02.

<sup>18</sup> *Deepwater Gulf of Mexico 2006: America's Expanding Frontier*, OCS Report MMS 2006-022, U.S. Department of the Interior, May 2006.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, Fig. 52.

## **Congressional Concerns**

Controversy over royalty relief had focused on the lack of price thresholds in OCS lease sales held in 1998 and 1999, but because of a recent U.S. District Court ruling, upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals (discussed above), the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to impose price thresholds may be at issue in all of the DWRRA leases issued from 1996-2000. All lease sales held under the DWRRA (1996-2000) included price thresholds except those held in 1998 and 1999. Without the price thresholds, deepwater producers continue to benefit from royalty relief regardless of the price. The DOI continues to argue that the Secretary of the Interior has the authority and discretion to impose price thresholds in the DWRRA leases and may appeal the ruling further. The MMS and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) estimate that the error in the 1998-99 leases alone could cost the federal government as much as \$14.7 billion. The MMS estimated that about \$1.2 billion in royalty revenue was foregone through April 2007. In FY2008 the MMS collected about \$18 billion in revenues from oil and gas leases on federal lands.

The policy concern for some is not only to amend the 1998 and 1999 leases to include price thresholds but also address the Secretary's authority to impose price thresholds in any of the DWRRA leases issued from 1996-2000.

Some argue that modifications to the leases should be retroactive to capture past as well as future revenues from deepwater oil and gas production. Others in Congress argue that any mandatory modification of the leases might be a breach of contract or unconstitutional, and would be contested in court. MMS has initiated efforts to have lessees voluntarily modify their leases to include price thresholds going forward from October 2006. In December 2006, five companies holding about 25% of the leases have agreed to the MMS initiative.<sup>20</sup> Of the 1,032 deepwater leases issued in 1998 and 1999, 526 are active (under exploration or development) and 19 are currently producing.

## **Legislative Actions**

There are discussions underway in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress on how to address the royalty relief issue involving price thresholds and DWRRA leases. In the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress, the House passed H.R. 6899, the Comprehensive American Energy Security and Consumer Protection Act. Under Title I, this legislation would have, among other things, required the Secretary of the Interior to accept a lessee's request to modify those leases without price thresholds ("covered leases") to include price thresholds. The bill would not have made new oil and gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico available to lessees holding "covered leases" unless current leases included price thresholds or the lessee agreed to pay the proposed "conservation of resources fee."<sup>21</sup> The bill also would have affirmed the Secretary's authority to impose a price threshold in certain leases. The royalty relief provisions were not enacted into law.

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<sup>20</sup>Companies include BP Plc, ConocoPhillips, Marathon Oil, Royal Dutch Shell, and Walter Oil and Gas Corp.

<sup>21</sup>The fee would be \$9/barrel oil and \$1.25/million Btu natural gas on covered producing leases and \$3.75/acre annually on non-producing leases.



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