Sixty-second Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

HOUSE BILL NO. 1241

Introduced by

1

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Representatives Kempenich, Drovdal, Steiner

Senators Andrist, Wardner

A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 38-11.1-04 of the North Dakota Century Code, 2 relating to minimum damage and disruption payments for oil and gas surface damages.for an 3 Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 38-11.1 and section 38-11.1-04.1 of the North 4 Dakota Century Code, relating to notice of oil and gas drilling operations and compensation for 5 loss of agricultural production and income caused by oil and gas production; and to amend and 6 reenact sections 38-11.1-04 and 47-16-39.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to 7 damage and disruption payments for damages caused by oil and gas production and the 8 obligation to pay oil and gas royalties.

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 38-11.1-04 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

38-11.1-04. Damage and disruption payments.

TheSubject to minimum damage and disruption payments, the mineral developer shall paythe surface owner a sum of money equal to the amount of damages sustained by the surface owner and the surface owner's tenant, if any, for loss of agricultural production and income, lostland value, lost use of and access to the surface owner's land, and lost value of improvementscaused by drilling operations. The amount of damages may be determined by any formulamutually agreeable between the surface owner and the mineral developer, but the minimum amount of damages payable to the surface owner is twenty-five times the appraised value peracre of the property as determined by the most recent appraisal. When determining damages, consideration must be given to the period of time during which the loss occurs and the surfaceowner may elect to be paid damages in annual installments over a period of time; except that the surface owner must be compensated for harm caused by exploration only by a single sumpayment. The payments contemplated by this section only cover land directly affected by drilling2

1

3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17 18

19

20 21

22 23

24

25

26 27

28 29

30 31

operations. Payments under this section are intended to compensate the surface owner fordamage and disruption; any reservation or assignment of such compensation apart from the surface estate except to a tenant of the surface estate is prohibited. In the absence of anagreement between the surface owner and a tenant as to the division of compensation payableunder this section, the tenant is entitled to recover from the surface owner that portion of the compensation attributable to the tenant's share of the damages sustained.

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 38-11.1-04 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

38-11.1-04. Damage and disruption payments.

The mineral developer shall pay the surface owner a sum of money equal to the amount of damages sustained by the surface owner and the surface owner's tenant, if any, for loss of agricultural production and income, lost land value, lost use of and access to the surface owner's land, and lost value of improvements caused by drilling operations. The amount of damages may be determined by any formula mutually agreeable between the surface owner and the mineral developer. When determining damages damage and disruption payments, consideration must be given to the period of time during which the loss occurs and the surface owner may elect to be paid damages in annual installments over a period of time; except that the surface owner must be compensated for harm caused by exploration only by a single sum payment. The payments contemplated by this section only cover land directly affected by drilling operations. Payments under this section are intended to compensate the surface owner for damage and disruption; any reservation or assignment of such compensation apart from the surface estate except to a tenant of the surface estate is prohibited. In the absence of an agreement between the surface owner and a tenant as to the division of compensation payable under this section, the tenant is entitled to recover from the surface owner that portion of the compensation attributable to the tenant's share of the damages sustained.

SECTION 2. Section 38-11.1-04.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

38-11.1-04.1. Notice of operations.

Before the initial entry upon the land for activities that do not disturb the surface. including inspections, staking, surveys, measurements, and general evaluation of proposed routes and sites for oil and gas drilling operations, the mineral developer

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14 15

16 17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27 28

29

30 31

If a mineral developer fails to give notice as provided in this section, the surface owner may seek appropriate relief in the court of proper jurisdiction and may receive punitive as well as actual damages.

SECTION 3. A new section to chapter 38-11.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

Loss of production payments.

The mineral developer shall pay the surface owner a sum of money equal to the amount of damages sustained by the surface owner and the surface owner's tenant, if any, for loss of agricultural production and income caused by oil and gas production and completion operations. The amount of damages may be determined by any formula mutually agreeable between the surface owner and the mineral developer. When determining damages for loss of production, consideration must be given to the period of time during which the loss occurs and the damages for loss of production must be paid annually unless the surface owner elects to receive a single lump sum payment. Payments under this section are intended to compensate the surface owner for loss of production. Any reservation or assignment of such compensation apart from the surface estate, except to a tenant of the surface estate, is prohibited. In the absence of an agreement between the surface owner and a tenant as to the division of compensation payable under this section, the tenant is entitled to recover from the surface owner that portion of the compensation attributable to the tenant's share of the damages sustained.

SECTION 4. AMENDMENT. Section 47-16-39.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

47-16-39.1. Obligation to pay royalties - Breach.

The obligation arising under an oil and gas lease to pay oil or gas royalties to the mineral owner or the mineral owner's assignee, or to deliver oil or gas to a purchaser to the credit of the mineral owner or the mineral owner's assignee, or to pay the market value thereof is of the essence in the lease contract, and breach of the obligation may constitute grounds for the cancellation of the lease in cases where it is determined by the court that the equities of the case require cancellation. If the operator under an oil and gas lease fails to pay oil or gas royalties to the mineral owner or the mineral owner's assignee within one hundred fifty days after oil or gas produced under the lease is marketed and cancellation of the lease is not sought 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

or if the operator fails to pay oil or gas royalties to an unleased mineral interest owner within one hundred fifty days from initial oil or gas production from the unleased mineral interest owner's mineral interest, the operator shall pay interest on the unpaid royalties, without the requirement that the mineral owner or the mineral owner's assignee request the payment of interest, at the rate of eighteen percent per annum until paid, except that the commissioner of university and school lands may negotiate a rate to be no less than the prime rate as established by the Bank of North Dakota plus four percent per annum with a maximum of eighteen percent per annum, for unpaid royalties on minerals owned or managed by the board of university and school lands. Provided, that the operator may remit semiannually to a person entitled to royalties the aggregate of six months' monthly royalties where the aggregate amount is less than fifty dollars. The district court for the county in which the oil or gas well is located has jurisdiction over all proceedings brought pursuant to this section. The prevailing party in any proceeding brought pursuant to this section is entitled to recover any court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. This section does not apply when mineral owners or their assignees elect to take their proportionate share of production in kind, in the event of a dispute of title existing that would affect distribution of royalty payments, or when a mineral owner cannot be located after reasonable inquiry by the operator; however, the operator shall make royalty payments to those mineral owners whose title and ownership interest is not in dispute.