

Overcoming Transaction Costs: Experiences from Oil and Gas Leasing

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Providing Environmental Services from Agriculture in a
Budget-Constrained Environment
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- ▶ 825,000 oil and gas wells in the U.S. (2009)
- ▶ widespread ownership of mineral resources gives unique structure in U.S.

Dramatis Personae



- ▶ Resources dispersed around the countryside—owned by various **owners**
- ▶ Technically-proficient **operators** may be paired with financial capital
- ▶ “**Landmen**” are the contracting specialists who bring the two together

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Oil and gas leasing is the solution to the natural resource acquisition problem. What can we learn from the experience?

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Risk: exploration & production remains risky

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Legal institutions: allow mineral leasehold latitude to operate

- ▶ “mineral dominance”

How Does Leasing Work?

Leasing Process

1. Landman approaches landowner
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1. Plan
2. Permit
3. Construct
4. Produce
5. Reclaim

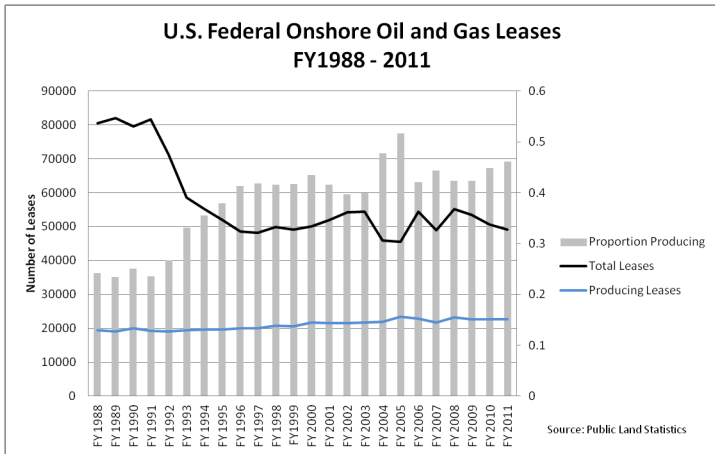
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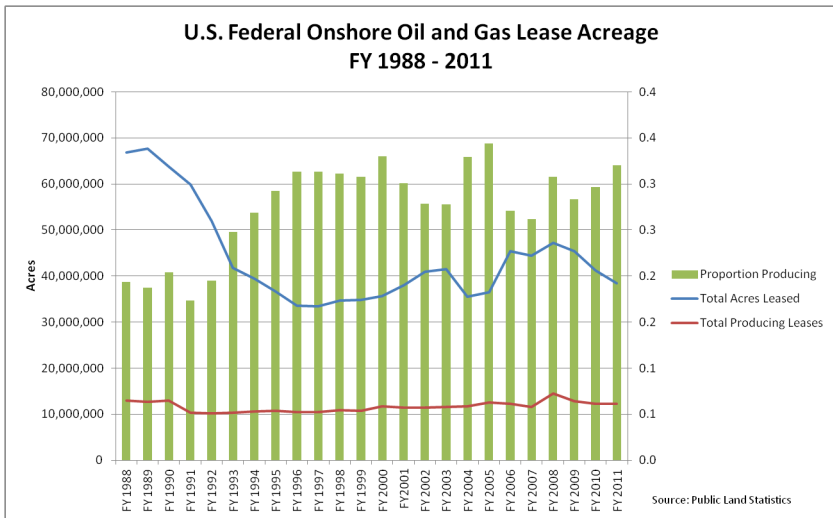
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- ▶ Do we get the “right” amount of leasing?
 - ▶ How do we get optimal lease allocation?
 - ▶ What do aggregators cost?



Development is risky, so there are unproductive leases.



Assignment and “Lease Hounds”

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Developed leases acquired by firms that never develop (aggregators): 10.4%

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2007 Landman Survey from Amer. Assoc. Prof. Landmen

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- ▶ Independent landmen are most likely aggregators, and they are handsomely rewarded.
- ▶ Company landmen are a cost of doing business.

Takeaways



- ▶ Oil & gas leasing solves natural resource acquisition problem
- ▶ Range of contracts to control resources for E & P activity
- ▶ Legal dominance and definition reduces costs
- ▶ More leases are written than needed
- ▶ Aggregators (independent brokers and landmen) play an important role in the oil and gas leasing process