

REVISITING SECURITY RIGHTS UNDER OFFSHORE OPERATING AGREEMENTS

PLANO March 31, 2021 Kathleen Doody

OPERATOR & NON-OPERATOR CONCERNS

- Impacts of early 2020 global price war, COVID-19 and new Presidential Administration actions
- Many operators and non-operators sought bankruptcy protection in 2020, which will likely continue in 2021
- Increased concern about risk of counterparty default of payment and performance obligations under Offshore Operating Agreement due to financial difficulties

OOA PROTECTIONS & REMEDIES

- Non-paying participants not a new issue
- Offshore Operating Agreements (OOAs) provide the parties with certain protections and remedies to reduce the risk and impact of a non-paying participant on other OOA parties/participants and ongoing and future operations
 - Advance Payments; Cash Calls; Suspension of Rights; Non-Consent Penalties

OOA PROTECTIONS & REMEDIES

- Most OOAs provide for reciprocal grants of security rights by the Operator and the Non-Operator in favor of their respective counterparty
- Secures the parties proportionate share of their respective obligations under the OOA
 - Including the payment of JIB/expenses
- Secured by the parties' respective interests in the joint property

OOA PROTECTIONS & REMEDIES

Purpose of security rights provisions:

- To create non-possessory rights over specific property of another party
- Includes the right to seize and sell that property and be paid by preference from the proceeds of that sale

NAVIGATING THE OOA SECURITY RIGHTS PROVISIONS

CREATION OF SECURITY RIGHTS

- Mortgage (real/immovable property)
- Security Interest (personal/movable property)

PERFECTION OF SECURITY RIGHTS

- Memorandum of OOA
- UCC-1 Financing Statement

Confirm existence, validity and reciprocity of the security rights provisions

Two distinct and reciprocal grants of security rights should be included:

- (1) a mortgage upon real/immovable property
- (2) a security interest in personal/movable property, including fixtures.

- Each Non-Operator grants to the Operator:
 - (i) a mortgage over its real (immovable) property interests located within the "Contract Area," and
 - (ii) a security interest over its personal (movable) property interests (includes fixtures and as-extracted collateral)
- The Operator grants a like mortgage and security interest to the Non-Operator

Determine what property is covered by the mortgage and security interests involved

WHERE CAN YOU FIND THE PROVISIONS?

- 1. Body of the OOA
- 2. Exhibit(s) to the OOA
- 3. Combination of both
- 4. No provisions

Nonpossessory right created over immovable (real) property, including a mineral lease, to secure the performance of an obligation

Upon the mortgagor's default of an obligation secured by the mortgage:

- The mortgagee has the right to seize and sell the property
- Have the proceeds applied toward the satisfaction of the obligation in preference to claims of others

- Must be in writing
- Must have a grant of mortgage
- Must be signed by the mortgagor
- Must state the amount (or maximum amount) secured by the mortgage
- Must describe the mortgaged property

- The security rights provisions contained in many "base forms" of OOAs are usually not sufficient to establish a valid Louisiana mortgage
- Must be amended

SECURITY INTERESTS

- Created pursuant to Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)
- Article 9 has been adopted by Louisiana, with modifications
- Article 9 in Louisiana is referred to as Chapter 9

LOUISIANA SECURITY INTERESTS

- A security interest is an interest in movable (personal) property or fixtures
- Created by contract
- Secures the payment of performance of an obligation

LOUISIANA SECURITY INTERESTS

Security interests "attach" to collateral and are enforceable against a debtor only when the last of 3 requirements has been met:

- 1. The debtor authenticates (or signs) a security agreement containing a description of the collateral
- 2. That value be given
- 3. That the debtor has rights in the collateral

PERFECTION

PROTECT AND PRESERVE SECURITY RIGHTS

PERFECTION

- Perfecting security rights requires affirmative steps to be taken by the secured party
- Perfection must be done in accordance with applicable state law
- An unperfected security right is subordinate to the interests of perfected creditors
- Timing matters "First in Time, First in Right"

LOUISIANA PUBLIC RECORDS DOCTRINE

- In Louisiana, actual or constructive of rights affecting real (immovable) property does NOT bind third persons
- Certain rights must be properly recorded in the applicable parish records to be effective against third persons (*i.e.*, real rights, mortgages, mineral rights, mineral leases, and leases of immovable property)

LOUISIANA PUBLIC RECORDS DOCTRINE

- Louisiana Clerks of Court maintain separate conveyance, mortgage and UCC records
- Documents must be recorded in the proper records to be effective
 - Example: A filing required to be in the mortgage records that is improperly filed in the conveyance records is ineffective against third persons

PERFECTION OF MORTGAGES

- Original of mortgage must be recorded in the mortgage records in parish where the property in located
- Or, for OCS leases, the coastal parish(es) adjacent to the offshore lease(s)

PERFECTION OF MORTGAGES

- Perfection of the mortgage granted in OOA requires the mortgage instrument be recorded in the appropriate parish mortgage records
- Not practical to record entire OOA
- Custom is to record a legally sufficient recording supplement instead, containing the statutory mortgage requirements
- Typically attached as an exhibit to an OOA

PERFECTION OF MORTGAGES

- As a mortgage, the recording supplement must contain an actual, complete grant of mortgage
 - Cannot simply refer to a grant of security made in the OOA
- It must be signed by each mortgagor
 - The Operator cannot sign on behalf of all parties

- Perfection of a security interest puts third parties on notice of the security interest
- Allows a party to prevail over a creditor using judicial process to obtain a lien on the collateral, including a trustee in bankruptcy

Perfection may be accomplished by:

- (i) Possession
- (ii) Control

(iii) Filing (UCC Financing Statement)

- Use UCC-1 Form whenever possible
- Louisiana has own UCC-1 form
- Non-standard form is acceptable, but must include all statutorily required information (i.e., contained in state's UCC-1 form)

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT CONTENTS

- Identify the debtor's name
- Identify the debtor's business form
- Identify the debtor's jurisdiction of organization
- Identify the secured party's name
- Identity the parties' respective addresses

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT CONTENTS

- Identify the collateral covered Usually tracks the description in the security agreement
- Typically attach the recording supplement to the UCC-1 Form

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT CONTENTS

AS-EXTRACTED COLLATERAL AND FIXTURES

- Must indicate that it covers both of these types of collateral
- Must include a description of the real/immovable property associated with these types of collateral

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT CONTENTS

AUTHORIZATION

- Debtor signatures not required
- But, UCC filings must be authorized by the debtor in an authenticated record
- In most cases, the debtor's execution of the security agreement suffices (i.e., OOA and recording supplement)

FILING UCC FINANCING STATEMENTS WHERE TO FILE

- UCC Financing Statements must be filed in all appropriate jurisdictions
- Varies depending on type of collateral and state of debtor's "location"

FILING UCC FINANCING STATEMENTS WHERE TO FILE

Fixtures and As-Extracted Collateral

- UCC Records of any 1 Louisiana Parish
- Not real/immovable property specific
- Only 1 filing is required
- Filed mortgage does not serve as financing statement in Louisiana

FILING UCC FINANCING STATEMENTS WHERE TO FILE

Most Other Collateral

- UCC Records of jurisdiction where the debtor is "located" (i.e., incorporated or formed)
- Usually with Secretary of State in most other states

FILINGS WITH BOEM

- Recording Supplements and UCC Financing Statements should also be filed in BOEM's Non-Required Lease File for each affected lease
- Nothing under applicable federal law expressly requires instruments creating or evidencing a mortgage or security interest be filed with or approved by BOEM
- But, current federal regulations do provide that "economic interests" created by the working interest owners of OCS leases must be filed in BOEM's Non-Required Lease files

FILINGS WITH BOEM

- "Economic interest" is defined as "any right to, or any right
 dependent upon, production of crude oil, natural gas, or natural gas
 liquids and includes, but is not limited to:
 - a royalty interest
 - an overriding royalty interest, whether payable in cash or in kind
 - a working interest that does not include a record title interest or an operating rights interest
 - a carried working interest
 - a net profits interest
 - a production payment

SUBSEQUENT FILINGS

ENSURE SECURITY RIGHTS CONTINUE TO RECEIVE HIGHEST PRIORITY POSSIBLE

MORTGAGE REINSCRIPTION

- General rule is that a mortgage is effective on the records for 10 years from the date of the document
- A Notice of Reinscription must be filed in the mortgage records where original mortgage was recorded
 - Within ten (10) years from the date of the instrument
 - Within each following ten (10) year period from the date of filing of the previously filed reinscription

MORTGAGE REINSCRIPTION

Reinscription is accomplished by filing a signed "notice of reinscription"

Must contain:

- Name of the mortgagor
- Recordation information of the document being reinscribed
- Declares the instrument reinscribed

UCC CONTINUATION STATEMENTS

- A UCC Financing Statement is effective for 5 years
- A UCC Continuation Statement must be filed within the six-month period before the end of the 5-year term
- Otherwise UCC filing will terminate

UCC CONTINUATION STATEMENTS

 Each Secured Party of Record must authorize a Continuation Statement

 A Continuation Statement authorized by one secured party of record, will not be effective to continue a UCC Financing Statement as to any other secured party or record

OTHER SUBSEQUENT FILINGS

- Other filings may be required to evidence changes to the original information provided in a mortgage or UCC Financing Statement
- Depends on the types of change and what state law governs the change
- Examples include:
 - Mergers and name changes
 - Adding and removing parties
 - Enlargement or contraction of the Contract Area
 - Adding or removing collateral or other changes in collateral

RECORDING SUPPLEMENT AS NOTICE OF OOA

In addition to serving as a mortgage and UCC security agreement, a recording supplement can also serve to provide notice to third persons of the existence of the OOA itself.

RECORDING SUPPLEMENT AS NOTICE OF OOA

- By special statute, the recording supplement does not have to include all OOA provisions
- But, must contain:
- 1. Description of real/immovable property subject to the OOA
- State in general terms the nature of the OOA, including any provisions which a third-party is required to have notice under Louisiana law
- 3. State where the complete agreement may be found usually the address of the operator

RECORDING SUPPLEMENT AS NOTICE OF OOA

- Must be filed in the conveyance records of any parish where real/immovable property located
- Or, adjacent parish in the case of OCS Leases

QUESTIONS?

Liskow.com



Thank you

FOR YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION

Kathleen Doody kldoody@liskow.com 504-299-6115