

# Oil and Gas Development: Land Use Considerations

Planning Commission
January 14, 2014

# Activity within Greeley city limits

- Working numbers
  - 431 active wells
    - All require Use by Special Review
    - Equals about 800 ac (1.3 sq miles) surface (2.7%)
  - 1,221 within city + LREGA
  - 259 inactive wells
    - Includes 161 abandoned & 55 plugged/abandoned
- Generally clustered multiple wells at each site

# **Economic Impacts**

New jobs create demand for

housing

Higher salary helps increase per capita and median household income

- New Noble Energy Schneider Energy offices creating 300-400 new jobs
- Weld County over 20,000 wells40+% Weld operating revenue

Greeley FY	Tax revenue
2005	505,712
2006	441,280
2007	314,537
2008	599,446
2009	1,611,013
2010	450,831

# **Economic Impacts**

# 2012 Realized Revenues to City of Greeley due to oil/gas:

Mineral royalty payments (city property)	\$230,000
Leasehold Payments	4,000
Sales & use tax receipts	180,000
Property tax	690,000
Severance tax	1,400,000
Federal mineral lease distribution	687,000
TOTAL – 2012 direct revenue to City	3,191,000

# Economic Impacts (Projecting 10x increase in current City O&G activity)

**Assumptions:** 250 Horizontal Wells over 10 years in Greeley Area

- Well Cost: \$5M per well
- Total Capital Expense: \$1.25 Billion

#### Royalties from Production (Lifetime – approximately 20-25 years)

	University	of	Northern	Colorado
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Greeley Evans School District #6

Aims Community College\*

City of Greeley

Private Owners (Res & Business)

Total Projected Royalties

#### Taxes (Lifetime – approximately 20-25 years)

Sales Tax (Greeley)

Sales Tax (State of Colorado)

Ad valorem Tax (on minerals)

Severance Tax (State collected/distributed)

Conservation Tax (COGCC collected)

Total Projected Taxes

#### Employment/Jobs

Primary Industry Jobs: 300

\$ 22 Million

\$ 21.6 Million

\$ 21.5 Million

\$ 27 Million

\$808 Million

\$900.1 Million

\$ 11.25 Million

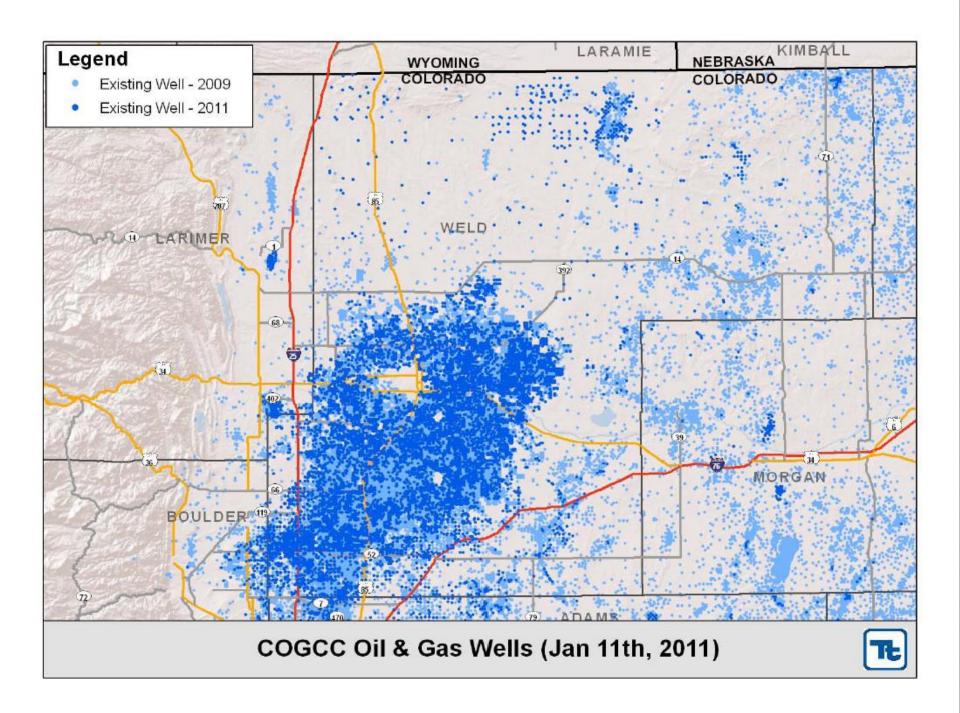
\$ 9.06 Million

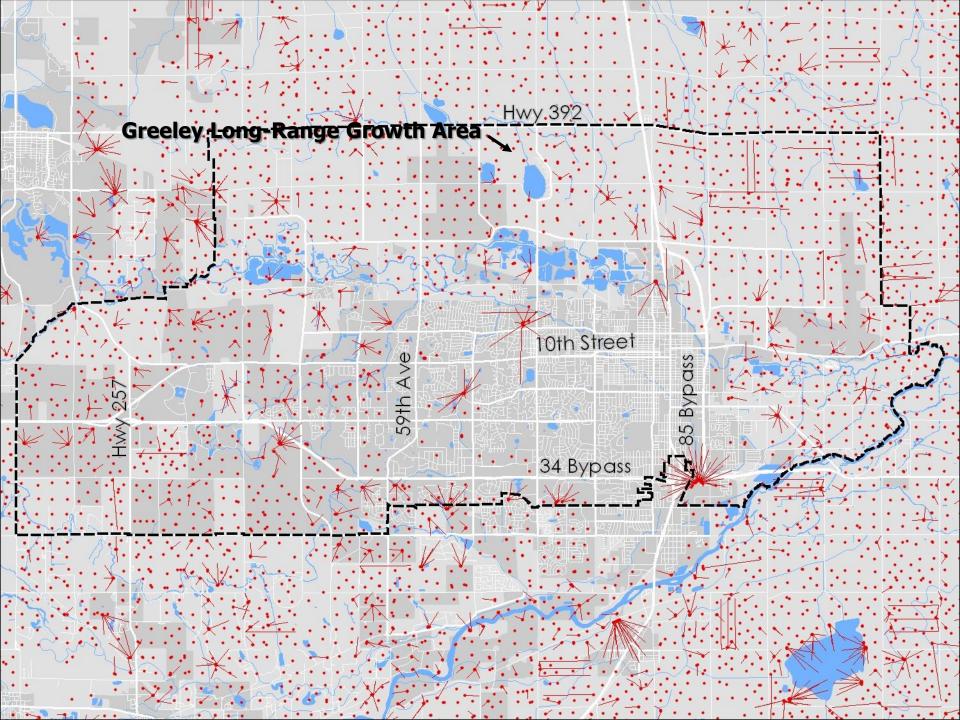
\$360 Million

\$ 45 Million

\$ 4.2 Million

\$429.5 Million



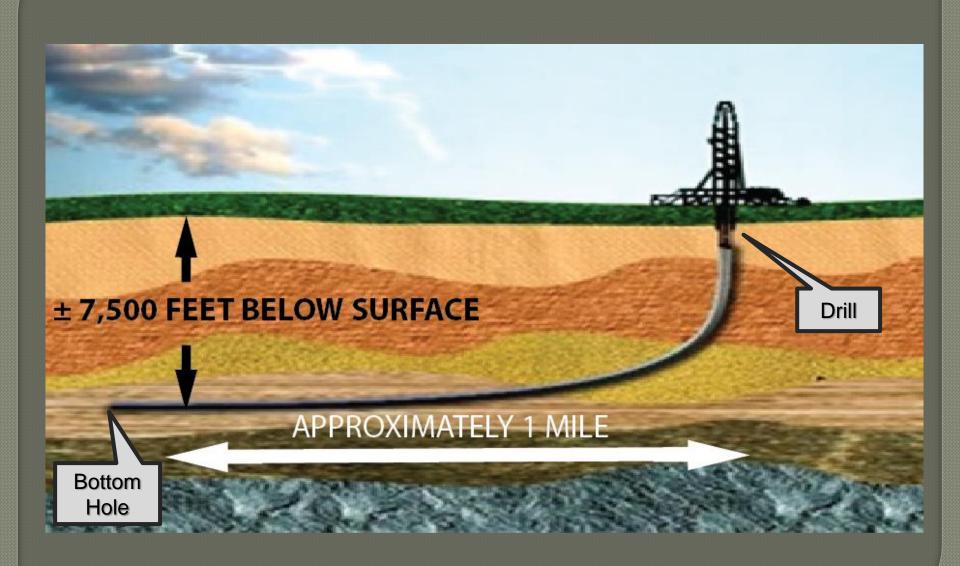


# Drilling

How does oil and gas mineral extraction take place?

Overview at

http://www.northernoil.com/drilling-video

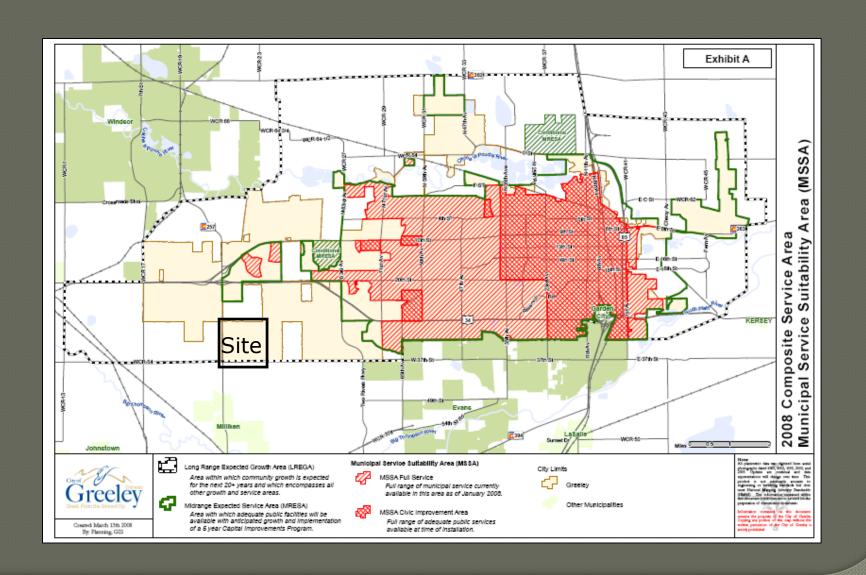


#### Context

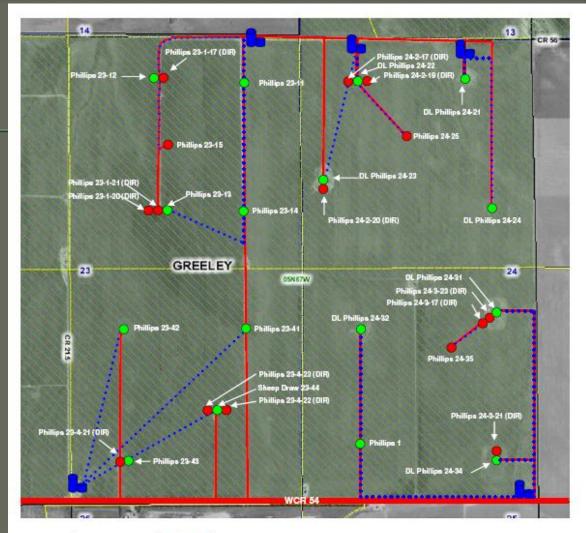
- Land use process
  - Trained for all types of land use scenarios
  - Regulations start with the general, go to specific
  - Zoning, subdivision, site planning
- Public education process
  - Oil and gas mineral extraction process
    - Resource page on website
    - www.greeleygov.com/oilandgas

### Jurisdictional Considerations

- Mineral extraction is exercising a private property right
- Mineral rights may or may not be severed from the surface property right
- Operations are regulated by the state
- Basic land & surface regulation is relegated to local government
- Handled in context of broader land use controls



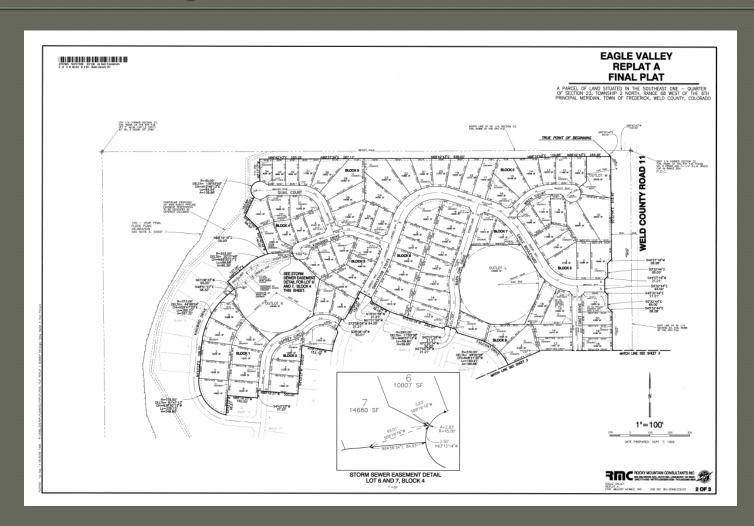
Considerations during the early site planning process



Access Road	
Flow Line	*****
Tank Battery	
Existing Well	•
Proposed Well	•

- Colorado law sets rules for downhole spacing of wells
- Surface locations are different if drilling comes before vs. after surface development
- Spacing can change with a mutual Surface Use Agreement
- If drilling (or potential drilling) comes BEFORE development, then
  - Subdivision plats accommodate drilling windows (or Surface Use Agreement)
  - Or, if no objection from mineral owners, plat as desired

# Example of a subdivision plat designed around oil/gas well locations (example is not in Greeley)



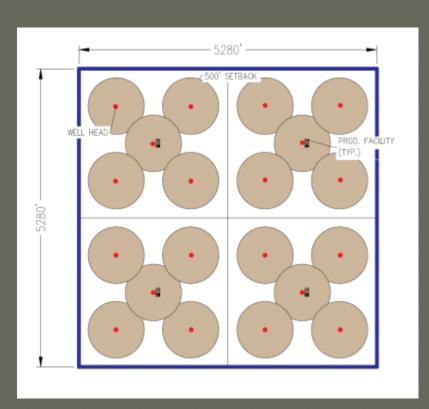
- Notice must be provided to mineral owners at least 30 days prior to platting/surface development decisions (i.e., zoning, preliminary plan, USR)
- Key addition to state law to ensure mineral owners are notified of surface plans

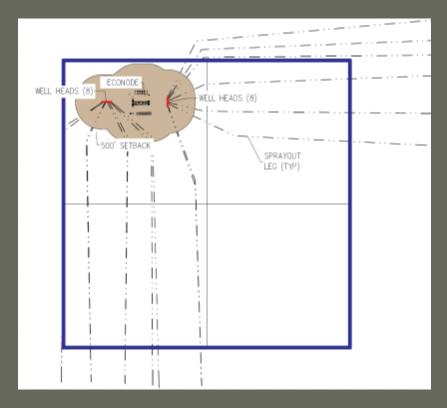
- If drilling comes AFTER surface development in the area, then
  - Drilling facility must meet 500' setback (set by the State), OR per variance criteria set by State statutes
  - Some other setback might be allowed by local regulations

- Greeley oil & gas setbacks
  - 150' from roads, trails, railroads, and "low-density areas"
  - 200' from occupied buildings ("high-density")
  - 350' from educational, hospital, etc. ("high-density")
  - Option for less (blast wall, etc.)



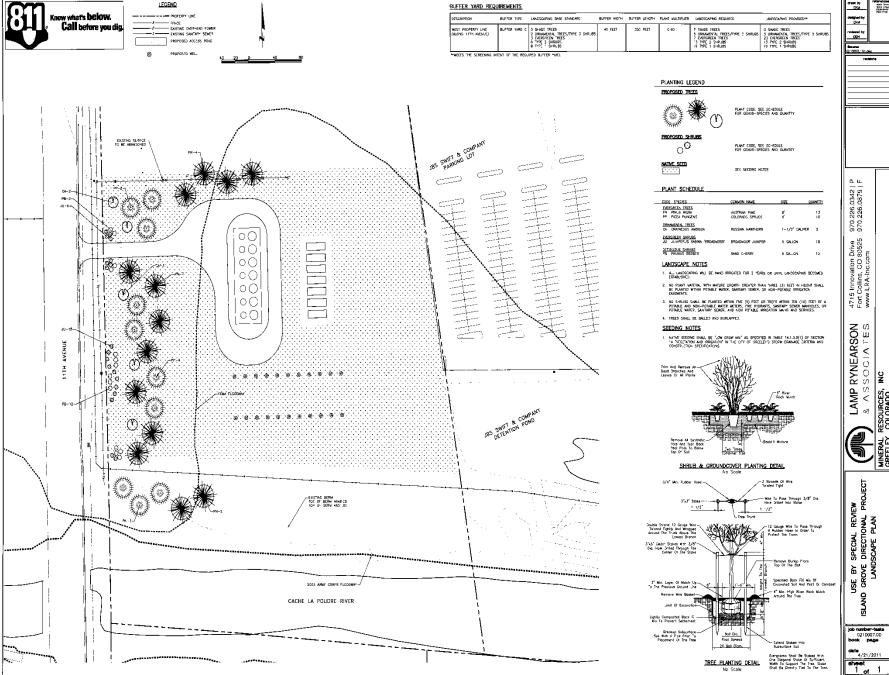
# Vertical vs. directional in a section of land





Vertical Wells Directional Wells

- COGCC setback to 500' on August 1
- Other COGCC considerations:
  - Mitigation of impacts
  - Downhole monitoring
  - Coordination with state/fed (water/air)
  - Surface monitoring (drill setup, noise)
  - Chemical tracking/records management



# Development Code Criteria

- Chapter 18.56, Oil & Gas Operations
- USR §18.20.070
  - Comp Plan
  - Compatible with surrounding land uses
  - Site physically suitable
  - Traffic flow/parking
  - Cumulative effect of USRs in area

# Typical Equipment



Typical Tanks



Typical
Separators



Typical Wellheads



Low profile tanks, landscaping

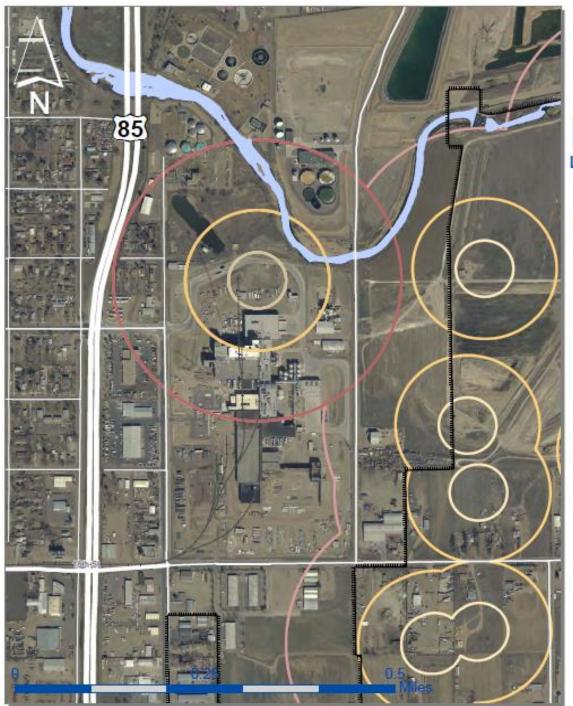




## **Land Use Considerations**

- Effects & opportunities from directional / horizontal
- "Leap-frog" concerns
  - Doubling setbacks (4.5 ac → 18 ac)
  - Conceptually, if no development within 500' of existing wells, 1/3 of future would be unbuildable







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#### **III LEPRINO IMPACT**

#### Legend



Notes: Buffer areas are shown for every active well within the Long Range Expected Growth Area adopted by the City of Greeley. Active wells are those with COGCC status codes for permitted, drilling, shut-in, injecting, and producing.



#### inter:

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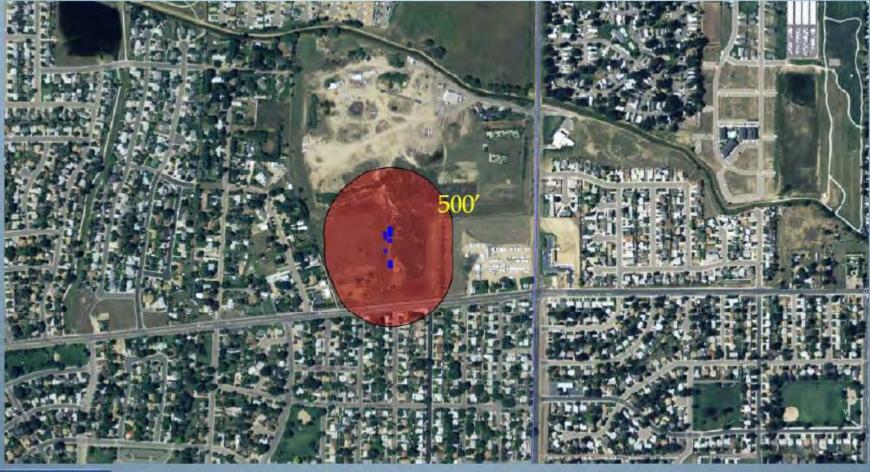
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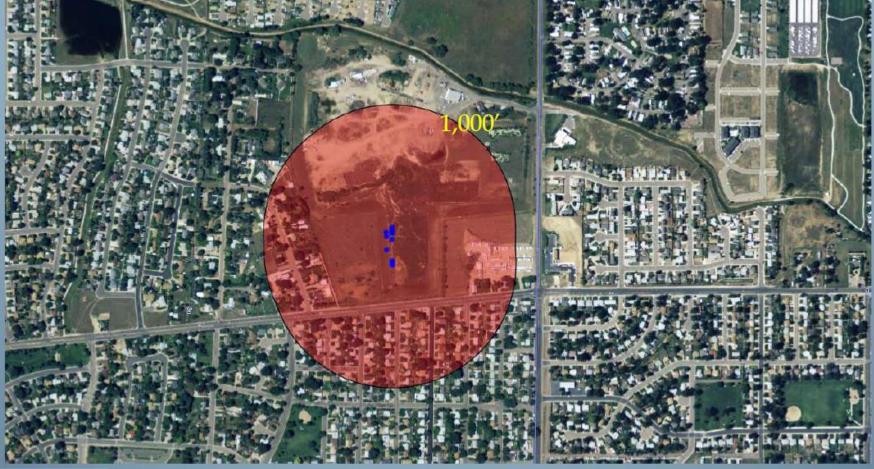
## 500' Zone





OIL & GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

1,000' Zone





OIL & GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

# Theoretical land use impacts

#### DATA SPECIFICS

Buffer Impact Area for active\*\* well locations within the Greeley City limits

Buffer Distance	Acres	Sq. Mi.	% of City (47.25 sq. mi.)
Existing City (200')	828	1.3	2.7%
Proposed COGCC (500')	4,738	7.4	15.7%
Proposed COGCC (1000')	11,668	18.2	38.6%

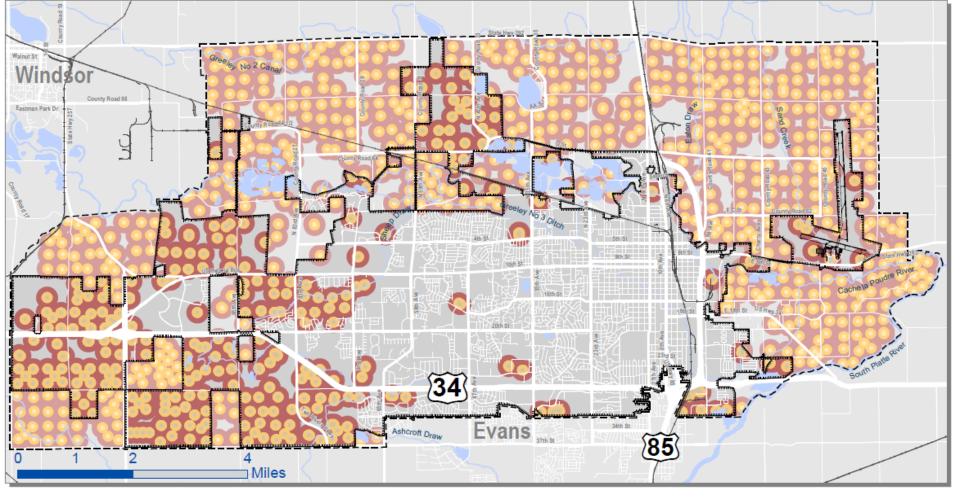
<sup>\*</sup> Active wells are those with status codes for permitted, drilling, shut-in, and producing

 Buffer Impact Area for active\*\* well locations within the Greeley Future Growth Area – i.e., the Long Range Expected Growth Area (includes existing built City limits)

Buffer Distance	Acres	Sq. Mi.	% of LREGA (91.1 sq. mi.)
Existing City (200')	2,540	4.0	4.4%
Proposed COGCC (500')	14,923	23.3	25.6%
Proposed COGCC (1000')	36,157	56.5	62.0%

<sup>\*\*</sup> Active wells are those with status codes for permitted, drilling, injecting, shut-in, and producing

<sup>\*\*</sup> See attached map for visual representation



#### OIL & GAS BUFFER IMPACT



Legend

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Expressway

Makes

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# **Common Questions**

- Fracking impact on water quality
- Quantity of water used in fracking
- Disposal of fracking waste water
- Composition/environmental aspects of drilling fluids
- Forced 'pooling' arrangements
- Noise, traffic, air quality for adjacent properties
- Sub-surface degradation/impact on surface uses

# Greeley – State MOU

- Memorandum of Understanding is a statement of intent
- Both parties acknowledge each others' role (read: jurisdiction) in regard to matters of joint interest (read: regulation of oil/gas)
- Level of State deferral

# City Interest

- Local control on matters that are not state interest
  - Colorado Supreme Court ruling in 1992
  - Traditional function of local land use control
- Matters of State interest vs. matters of local
  - Not always easy to discern
  - A matter of administration
  - Working with mutual understanding & trust (through an MOU) creates better outcome

# MOU Clauses

- Commitment to communication & coordination
- Recognize respective authorities
  - Of city: local land use code, including design & development standards
  - "Harmonize" such regulations
  - COGCC will defer to City, where existing plans

## Other considerations?

- Staff research
- No conclusions
- Outreach plans for 2014
  - City Manager work program: Convene a Community Dialogue Regarding Oil and Gas Land Use

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# Questions?



#### Weld County Oil and Gas Taxes

OIL AND GAS			
Years	<u>Value</u>	<b>Change</b>	
1995	\$375,435,010		
1996	\$297,691,990	-20.7%	
1997	\$334,221,680	12.3%	
1998	\$345,162,450	3.3%	
1999	\$283,818,260	-17.8%	
2000	\$334,270,140	17.8%	
2001	\$624,037,760	86.7%	
2002	\$649,020,570	4.0%	
2003	\$553,638,730	-14.7%	
2004	\$967,273,770	74.7%	
2005	\$1,279,812,120	32.3%	
2006	\$1,736,199,450	35.7%	
2007	\$1,744,572,440	0.5%	
2008	\$1,710,307,180	-2.0%	
2009	\$2,868,050,190	67.7%	

