So we have new SEC reserves rules — what do we do now?

Presented to 2009 Ryder Scott Reserves Conference 8 May 2009 John Lee Texas A&M University



Disclaimer

Opinions expressed in this presentation are mine alone; they represent neither the opinions of the Securities and Exchange Commission nor of its staff members.



Overview and Background



Where Are We in Rules Updating?

- SEC adopted new rules in late December 2008
- Rules effective for filings on or after January 1 2010
- Rules include new and revised definitions (S-X 4.10(a)), disclosure requirements (S-K 220.1200), and limited guidance (rules release document dated December 30 2008)



How Did We Get Here?

- Industry, investor representatives, governmental agencies called increasingly for updated rules in recent years – previous rules adopted in 1978-1982 era
- SEC retained me as "academic engineering fellow" in October 2007, charged me with coordinating rules updating project



What Happened Next?

- Following discussions with SEC accountants, lawyers, engineers, and managers, we issued "Concept Release" in December 2007 and asked public what changes, if any, were needed in reserves reporting rules
- Accepted responses to Concept Release for 60 days



And Then?

- Studied comments and used them as basis for "Proposing Release" issued in June 2008, with comments accepted for 60 days
- Comments to proposing release provided basis for final rules, approved by SEC on December 29, 2008, and issued in "Adopting Release"



Changes Advocated by Many Adopted

- Average price replaced fiscal year-end price (used to establish economic producibility)
- Mining bitumen defined as oil and gas activity
 - Bitumen qualifies as oil reserves when it meets other criteria – as do several other non-traditional, non-renewable natural resources from which synthetic oil, gas can be extracted



Other Changes Broadly Advocated Adopted

- Rigidly specified technologies, such as flow tests to support economic producibility, replaced by more flexible technologies that support certainty levels required for reserves disclosures
- "Certainty" criterion for PUDs replaced with "reasonable certainty" criterion



Changes Advocated by Some, Tolerated by Others

- Optional disclosure of probable, possible reserves in SEC filings allowed
- Optional disclosure of sensitivity of reserves to alternative price, cost schedules allowed



SEC Position on Other Issues Clarified – Maybe

- Probabilistic reserves estimates allowed (not new), mentioned frequently
- Phrase "reasonable certainty" retained in definitions (in deference to PRMS), tied intuitively to probabilistic criterion (90% probability), related to likelihood (much more likely than not)



SEC Position on Other Issues Still Unclear

- Clarification likely to be provided through guidance (on-line) later in year
- Issues include, as examples, probable and possible undeveloped reserves and evidence required to support them



What to Expect With the New Rules



Volume of Requests to SEC for Guidance

- Volume of requests to SEC for clarification of new rules, guidance in application already high
- Immediate responses to individuals not likelyguidance will be posted later in year for all
- Recommendation: send an email message with request for guidance to schwallr@sec.gov



Probable and Possible Reserves Outlook

- Most large operators will probably not disclose reserves other than proved
- Smaller operators appear to be much more interested in disclosing probable and possible reserves



Proved Undeveloped Reserves Outlook

- Significant increases in disclosures of PUDs from locations beyond immediate offsets expected
- Filers with plans for these disclosures should be assembling evidence to support claims
 - Empirical proof (drilling results) of success of offsets distance claimed from control points vital
 - Demonstrated ability to fund all PUDs claimed also vital



Unproved, Undeveloped Reserves Outlook

- Significant volumes of undeveloped probable and possible reserves disclosures expected, but not by largest filers
- Empirical evidence to support "likely as not" and "possible, but not likely" outcomes needed



Establishing Economic Productivity

- Alternatives to flow tests or production to surface likely to increase
- Approach approved for deep-water Gulf of Mexico likely to be adopted more widely (combination of core and log data, wireline tests, seismic)
- Empirical support for technologies used required, as for GOM



Technologies to Determine Fluid Contacts

- Direct observation in wellbores of lowest known hydrocarbons, highest known oil no longer required
- Alternative technologies allowed to establish fluid contacts or increased volumes of hydrocarbons in place
- Empirical support for method used essential must have repeatedly led to correct decision about appropriate level of certainty



Reserves in Improved, Enhanced Recovery Projects

- Increased use of alternative technologies to establish required certainty levels for support of reserves claims expected
- Empirical evidence to support validity of decisions based on technology required



How Filers Can Start Now to Implement New Methods Productively



Establish Uniform Standards for Likelihoods

- Standards for reserves categories
 - Proved: much more likely than not
 - o Probable: as likely as not
 - o Possible: not likely, but possible
- Possible starting point for deterministic estimates: low, most likely, high estimates
- Detailed suggestions in COGEH provide excellent assistance (but filer should take into account clear differences in SEC and Canadian rules, such as base-case economics)



Collect Empirical Evidence Supporting "Reliable Technology"

- Start collecting empirical evidence that "reliable technologies" have truly proved to be reliable in formation of interest (or in analogous formation) as basis for resource classification and categorization
 - o Ensure you can defend sample size as adequate
 - Ensure you have solid evidence of continuity of economic producibility for PUDs in all directions from control point for which PUDs are claimed and to distance claimed



Be Wary of Previously Published Guidance

- Best practices for guidance previously published by SEC
 - If in conflict with new rules, assume it will be rescinded later this year
 - If consistent with unchanged parts of rules, assume it will remain in place in future



Don't Discard All Previously Published SEC Rules

- Best practices for rules previously published by SEC
 - Assume that previous rules not addressed by new rules will remain in effect
 - Assume that proper interpretation of previous rules will be same in future as in past



Note Qualifications, Independence Disclosures

- New rules require disclosure of qualifications, independence of principal technical person in charge of reserves estimates (internal or external) and of external audits
- No specific qualifications or independence standards required
- Disclosures intended to incentivize filers to assure investors that qualified and independent people have estimated and audited reserves



Unlikely SEC Actions in Near Future

SEC unlikely

- To accept SPEE offer to provide US equivalent of COGEH
- To endorse guidelines proposed by any technical society for reserves estimations procedures
- To resume role in SPEE workshops dealing with reserves rules
- To allow disclosure of non-reserves resources in filings
- To allow use of other than fixed, current prices in "base case" reserves estimations
- ... so don't count on any of these in planning actions



Additional Insights into Disclosure Requirements for Proved and Unproved Reserves



More Specific Location of Reserves Required

- "By continent" largest subdivision of worldwide reserves
- Countries with >15% BOE proved reserves to be identified unless prohibited or unless would provide de facto identification of field
- Countries with >15% BOE production also to be identified unless prohibited
- Disclosure of individual fields with proved reserves above some threshold not required because of potential competitive harm or violation of contracts
- Disclosure requirements intended to help investors identify concentrated political risk



Disclosing Product Types

- More detail required for product types to distinguish between products with different characteristics
- Separate disclosure required for
 - o Oil
 - Gas
 - Synthetic oil
 - Synthetic gas
 - Sales products from other non-renewable resources intended to be converted into synthetic oil or gas



Separate Disclosure of Reserves by Category

- Proved, probable, and possible reserves are to be disclosed separately, even though sums of reserves in different categories may be the result of the estimation procedures used
- Filers should ensure that investors understand increasing uncertainty of outcome in the unproved categories



Aging of PUDs

- Explanations required for PUDs on books for more than five years but remaining undeveloped
 - Undeveloped reserves on books for longer periods not prohibited as long as they continue to meet criteria to be classified as reserves



Codification of Industry Guide 2

 Most other disclosure requirements in S-K 1200 simply codification of existing Industry Guide 2 requirements



Reserves Sensitivity Studies

 Reserves sensitivity studies provide opportunity to identify for investors contingent resources that could become reserves if current pricing pressures are relieved



MD&A Guidance

- S-K 1200 contains no explicit disclosure requirements for Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in filers' annual reports
- Text accompanying Adopting Release (section V) provides guidance and suggestions for MD&A



Summary

- SEC has made major changes in reserves definitions and disclosure requirements
 - New definitions generally more flexible than previous definitions
 - New disclosure requirements more detailed
- Many details for implementation have not yet been clarified, but SEC plans to issue clarification as soon as possible



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