



RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS

Fiscal Year
2024

**OIL & GAS
MONITORING AND
ENFORCEMENT PLAN**

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Oil and Gas Monitoring and Enforcement Plan

For Fiscal Year 2024

By

Railroad Commission of Texas

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In 2017, the Texas Legislature (HB 1818, 85th Legislature, Regular Session, 2017) directed the Railroad Commission of Texas to develop an annual plan to assess the most effective use of its limited resources to ensure public safety and minimize damage to the environment. The Commission will never cease to strengthen its capabilities to track, measure, and analyze the effectiveness of its oil and gas monitoring and enforcement program.

The purpose of this plan is to define and communicate the Oil and Gas Division’s strategic priorities for its monitoring and enforcement efforts. Those activities are primarily conducted by the Commission’s Field Operations Section through 12 Oil and Gas districts located across the state. Their monitoring activities and enforcement of Railroad Commission Oil and Gas rules are the focus of this plan. The plan confirms many of the Division’s current priorities—to ensure public safety and protect the environment—as well as establishing direction for data collection, stakeholder input, and new priorities for fiscal year 2024.

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Vision

The Railroad Commission of Texas (“Commission” or “RRC”) serves the state with its stewardship of natural resources and the environment, concern for personal and community safety, and support of enhanced development and economic vitality for the benefit of Texans.

The Commission works to protect the environment and consumers by ensuring that energy production, storage, and delivery minimize harmful effects on the state’s natural resources. An effective monitoring and enforcement system depends on widespread compliance with statewide rules and permit conditions. To address non-compliance, the Commission relies on enforcement strategies that use appropriate tools. These tools are effective, efficient, and transparent, and will reduce the occurrence of environmental violations associated with energy production in Texas.

About the Railroad Commission

The Commission is the state agency with primary regulatory jurisdiction over the oil and natural gas exploration and production industries, as well as pipeline transporters, natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline industry, natural gas utilities, the LPG/LNG/CNG industries, critical infrastructure, and coal and uranium surface mining operations. The Commission exists under provisions of the Texas Constitution and exercises its statutory responsibilities under state and federal laws to regulate the state’s energy industries.

The Commission’s highest priorities are protecting the public, the environment, and the state’s natural resources through science-based rulemaking and effective enforcement of state and federal laws. The oil and gas industry is rapidly evolving in its development and use of technology, and the Commission regularly reviews and updates rules to ensure thorough, effective regulation of the industry. As a result of this comprehensive approach to rulemaking and enforcement, the Commission is widely recognized as a global leader in energy industry regulation.

Strategic Priorities for FY 2024

The Commission’s *Annual Oil and Gas Division Monitoring and Enforcement Plan* includes two goals: (1) to accurately demonstrate the Commission’s oil and gas monitoring and enforcement activities; and (2) to strategically use the Commission’s oil and gas monitoring and enforcement resources to ensure public safety and environmental protection. Later in this document, those goals are further developed with action items that describe specific initiatives the Commission will implement during fiscal year 2024, and performance measures that indicate success from the previous year. The monitoring and enforcement activities described in this plan fully support the Commission’s mission to serve as stewards of the state’s natural resources and its environment, along with concern for personal and community safety.

Monitoring and Enforcement Overview

The *Oil and Gas Monitoring and Enforcement Plan* was established in the period immediately following the 2017 Sunset Review process, with statutory language directing the Commission to develop this plan annually describing how the Commission’s oil and gas monitoring and enforcement resources will be used strategically to ensure public safety and protect the environment. As such, this plan focuses on those activities occurring within

the Commission's budget structure under Strategy C.1.1: Oil and Gas Monitor and Inspections, with some information related to C.2.1: Oil and Gas Well Plugging and Remediation, as these activities represent the culmination of monitoring and enforcement efforts. This plan details how the Commission's oil and gas regulatory program makes strategic use of a variety of monitoring and enforcement tools supported by Texas statutes and Commission rules. These tools work in concert to incentivize compliance and ensure violations are promptly resolved. The Commission continues to strengthen related tracking and reporting systems, which should provide data that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the Commission's monitoring and enforcement activities.

Monitoring Activities

Organization

The Oil and Gas Division monitors oil and gas operations in the state through the efforts of both staff in Austin and across twelve districts. Each district is assigned to one of ten district offices that are divided into three regional districts, as shown in Figure 1. Comprehensive permitting and reporting requirements enable the Commission to track the compliance status of oil and gas operations. The Commission has 185 inspectors assigned throughout the state's oil and gas producing regions who devote their time to overseeing oil and gas operations in the field.

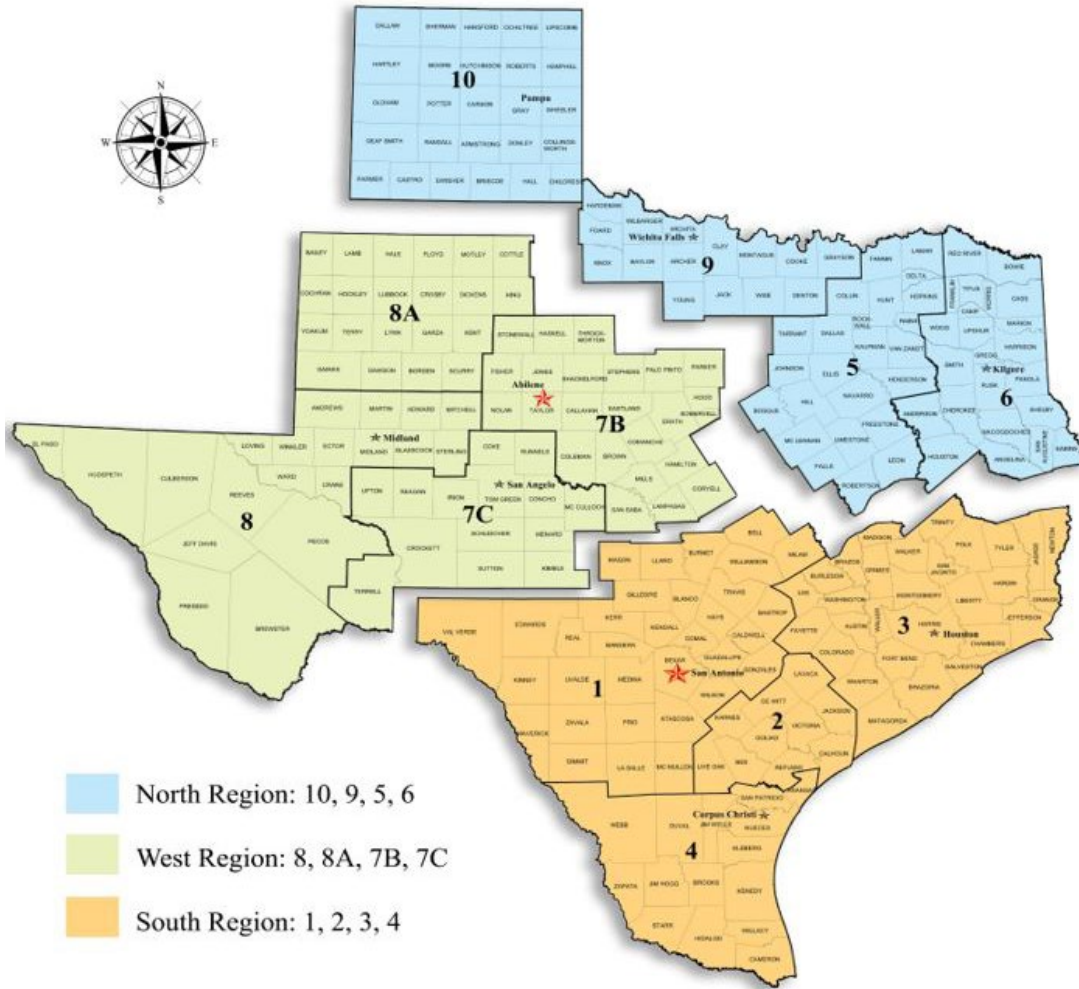
Key Regulatory Compliance Mechanisms

Before conducting any operation under the Commission's jurisdiction, a company must file an organization report providing basic information on the company and its principals (Forms P-5 and P-5O). Along with this report, the company must provide financial assurance for the Commission's benefit should the operator fail to plug wells or clean up pollution in accordance with Commission rules, permits, and orders. The organization report and associated financial assurance must be renewed annually.

The Commission uses the information provided with an organization report to identify and track the operations of the company within the state. For example, the Commission verifies compliance with the inactive well requirements (16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.15, known as Statewide Rule 15) annually, upon renewal of the organization report. If the operator is non-compliant, the Commission suspends the authority of the company, the officers listed on the company's organization report, and any other company regulated by the Commission that has common officers listed on its organization report from conducting Commission regulated activities. Non-compliant officers are barred from renewal for seven years. Non-compliant entities are barred indefinitely. Once compliance is achieved, the organization report can be renewed. A company without a current organization report is prohibited from conducting regulated activities in Texas.

Beyond the organization report, Commission rules establish additional permitting, testing, monitoring, and reporting requirements for different types and stages of oil and gas operations. Examples of these requirements include, but are not limited to, certificates of compliance, drilling permits, completion reports, production reports, production tests, well integrity tests, and injection monitoring reports. The Commission uses the information gathered through these requirements to track operations around the state and ensure they remain in compliance with Commission rules, permits, and orders.

Figure 1: Map of District Offices and Regions



Inspections

The Commission continues to strengthen recruitment efforts to maintain a staff of approximately 185 oil and gas field inspectors. These inspectors work in the communities where they live and report to one of ten Oil and Gas Division district offices around the state, which encompass the state’s oil and gas districts. Some inspectors focus on specific operations such as state-managed plugging and site remediation, but all are available to conduct a variety of inspections as needed. In fiscal year 2022, the Commission conducted 359,278 inspections, continuing the primary focus of inspecting those oil and gas operations not inspected in the previous five years. No violations were identified during 90 percent of those inspections. The Legislative target anticipates the Commission will inspect at least 345,000 wells and other facilities during fiscal year 2023. The Commission will continue to build on this success with a target to inspect 355,000 wells and other facilities in fiscal year 2024.

To use their time most effectively, inspectors follow *Standard Operating Guidelines: Job Priorities for Field Inspectors*, a risk-factor based prioritization schedule for the Railroad Commission Oil and Gas Field Operations Section to determine their daily activities in the field. Those risk factors include:

- known compliance issues (public complaints, incidents, emergencies, etc.);
- the length of time since last inspection;
- proximity to public or sensitive areas;
- an operator's or a well's compliance history;
- current major safety/pollution prevention activities;
- area knowledge/unique District Office concerns; and
- routine/general inspection needs.

In fiscal year 2022, the Commission continued efforts to ensure that each well in the state is inspected regularly, with field inspectors responsible for specific performance targets. Maintaining an aggressive approach, the Commission ensures all wells across Texas are inspected at least once every five years, conducting a total of 359,278 oil and gas well and facility inspections for the fiscal year comprised of 223,820 well level inspections of 159,437 unique wells (Figure 2 provides a geographic distribution of inspected wells) and 135,458 inspections of other oil and gas facilities, including but not limited to, tank batteries, surface disposal facilities, or drilling rig inspections.

The large numbers of wells and associated facilities in the state require the inspectors to prioritize their work. Responses to emergencies and public complaints receive highest priority. Other inspections are prioritized based on factors including established performance goals, proximity to public or sensitive areas, compliance history of an operator, and knowledge or concerns specific to an area. Field inspectors schedule their time to cover as many high-priority inspections as possible and incorporate lower-priority inspections as time allows. Appendix A details the priority system used by inspectors to ensure inspection priorities are consistent across the state.

Inspectors use the Inspection, Compliance, and Enforcement (ICE) system to document inspections of oil and gas facilities electronically. The ICE system was implemented in 2015, allowing inspectors to record violations by rule number at the well level. ICE allows for tracking of well/lease inspection and violation history, and gives inspectors access to current operator, facility, and compliance information while onsite. Regardless of the reason for inspection, such as a public complaint or a mechanical integrity test, the inspector will check for compliance with all applicable Commission rules and record the findings in ICE.

Audit Privilege

The Office of General Counsel—General Law Section administers and tracks voluntary self-audits conducted by oil and gas operators under the Texas Environmental, Health, and Safety Audit Privilege Act (Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 1101). An operator subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction may choose to conduct a voluntary self-audit of its regulated facilities and can claim immunity from administrative penalties for violations discovered, disclosed, and corrected within a reasonable amount of time. The Commission’s *Guide for Submissions Pursuant to the Texas Environmental, Health, and Safety Audit Privilege Act* can be found on the Commission’s website.¹

Operators that would like to submit a Notice of Audit pursuant to the Audit Privilege Act can email the Commission at audit.notice@rrc.texas.gov. The Commission encourages all operators to take advantage of the Audit Privilege Act to ensure that their regulated facilities are safe and in compliance with Commission rules.

Public Complaints

The public is encouraged to report problems or concerns with oil and gas activity following the Commission’s Field Operations public complaint procedures, which are detailed in Appendix E. The Commission gives high priority to the timely investigation and resolution of complaints from the public. Table 1 details the number of oil and gas complaints received by the Field Operations Section of the Oil and Gas Division in fiscal year 2022, as well as those complaints that were resolved in fiscal year 2022, noting that a complaint is not always resolved in the same fiscal year it is received.

The Oil and Gas Division Field Operations section receives between 500 and 600 public complaints each year. These complaints come from a variety of sources, including operators, mineral owners, surface owners, government agencies, and other members of the public. Complaints are accepted in a variety of formats, including phone calls, emails, letters, social media, or visits to the district offices. A complaint may be a formal complaint requiring a certain process or an informal complaint, which requires action but does not follow the prescribed process of formal complaints. The Commission’s website includes details about filing a Field Operations complaint², noting that Field Operations is responsible for conducting investigations of complaints related to the exploration, production and transportation of oil and natural gas in Texas that are within the Commission’s authority and jurisdiction.³

Public Complaints involving potential violations of the Commission’s rules are investigated by the appropriate District Office. The investigation involves an inspection that is documented in the ICE system. Any identified violations are addressed through the Commission’s enforcement procedures, with a referral to the Office of General Counsel—Legal Enforcement Section following any District Office compliance and enforcement actions that do not resolve a violation. These processes are detailed in Appendices C and D.

¹ See <https://rrc.texas.gov/media/wpzdrtv3/audit-privilege-act-guide-nov-2017.pdf>.

² See <https://www.rrc.state.tx.us/oil-and-gas/o-g-complaints>

³ See <https://www.rrc.state.tx.us/about-us/faqs/rrc-authority-and-jurisdiction/>

The Commission immediately investigates public complaints involving an imminent threat to public health and safety, or the environment. Other pollution-related complaints are investigated within 24 hours. Complaints not involving pollution are investigated within 72 hours. Appendix E details the Commission’s procedures following receipt of a public complaint made to Field Operations.

Table 1: Fiscal year 2022 formal complaints by the Commission’s Oil and Gas Division Field Operations

Measure	Fiscal Year 2022
Number of oil and gas complaints received	506
Number of oil and gas complaints resolved	422

**The number of complaints received and resolved are not equal in a fiscal year as a complaint is not always resolved in the same fiscal year it is received.*

The complainant receives written updates on the progress of the investigation and any related enforcement action. The complainant is also notified when the complaint is closed. A complaint is closed when the District Office determines that the well or other facility is operating in compliance with the rules, or any violations have been corrected. In the event the matter is referred to the Office of General Counsel-Legal Enforcement Section (Legal Enforcement), the District Office notifies the complainant to contact that section for further information.

A complaint may also be made following the process detailed in [16 Texas Administrative Code § 1.23: Complaint Proceedings](#).

Enforcement Activities

Organization

Although external discussions of the Commission’s compliance and enforcement efforts tend to focus on the assessment of administrative penalties by Commission order, the Commission’s district offices address most compliance issues through other enforcement mechanisms as detailed below, and with greater detail in Appendix C. All but a small percentage of violations are effectively resolved at the district level.

Compliance and enforcement actions for violations of some permitting or reporting requirements may be initiated by one of the program sections in Austin, such as Underground Injection Control or Environmental Permitting. In these instances, inspectors assist program staff by monitoring the status of compliance efforts in the field.

If a district office or program is unsuccessful in obtaining compliance through other mechanisms, or if the severity or willfulness of a violation warrants further action, the Oil and Gas Division will refer the matter to Legal Enforcement. Legal Enforcement may subsequently file a Complaint seeking administrative penalties and compliance through a Commission order.

Enforcement Mechanisms

The following paragraphs briefly describe the statutory or regulatory enforcement mechanisms available to the Commission. These mechanisms may be used individually or in combination, sequentially or simultaneously, as appropriate to achieve a timely, full, and fair resolution.

Notices of violation

Except for certain violations that may be resolved quickly through a phone call, the district office will formally notify the operator of a violation in writing via U.S. Mail or as an attachment to an e-mail. Notification of a violation will specify a deadline for compliance. Shortly after the deadline for compliance, the inspector will return to the location to verify compliance. This follow-up inspection is called a back check.

Seals/severances

The designated operator of any well in the state must file a certificate of compliance (Form P-4). By filing this certificate, the operator certifies that the lease is being operated in compliance with Commission rules, permits, or orders. If the Commission identifies a violation on the lease, the Commission may cancel the certificate of compliance. See Tex. Nat. Res. Code Ann. §§ 91.701-91.707.

Before cancelling the certificate, the Commission must provide the operator notice of the violation and at least 10 calendar days to achieve compliance or request a hearing. The district office provides this notice by issuing a “notice of intent to cancel the P-4.”

The action of cancelling a certificate of compliance is commonly described as “severing a lease” or “issuing a pipeline severance.” In practice, a seal or severance is the most effective enforcement tool available to the Commission. Once the certificate of compliance is cancelled, the operator must cease operations on the lease and may not produce or sell any hydrocarbons. As a result, the operator suffers an immediate revenue impact and may not resume operations until the lease is returned to compliance and the operator pays a \$750 reconnection fee.

Permit actions

Commission rules authorize the agency to modify, suspend, or terminate a permit, including but not limited to, a drilling permit, injection or disposal well permit, or permit for a surface waste management facility, based on violations of Commission rules, permits, or orders. Unless agreed to by the permit holder and authorized to be handled administratively, these actions will be taken through Commission order after notice and opportunity for hearing.

Administrative penalties

The Commission has statutory authority to assess administrative penalties for violations related to safety or the prevention or control of pollution. See Tex. Nat. Res. Code Ann. §§ 81.0531-81.0533. The Commission may assess up to \$10,000 per day per violation. The Commission may also assess penalties for \$1,000 per day for non-safety or pollution related violations. In determining the amount of the penalty, the Commission considers relevant factors including the seriousness of the violation and the operator’s history of compliance. The Railroad Commission’s Statewide Rule 107 (16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.107) provides guidelines for the assessment of penalties and enhancements for various types of violations.

Loss of authority to operate

The Commission has several tools to rescind an operator’s authority, including refusing to accept an organization report (Form P-5), severing a certificate of compliance (Form P-4) as detailed above, or revoking a permit if: (1) the organization remains non-compliant with an outstanding order finding a violation; or (2) a person who holds a position of ownership or control in the organization has, within the preceding seven years, held a position of

ownership or control in another organization that has an outstanding order finding a violation during the period of ownership or control. Rejection of an organization report under this authority precludes an organization from conducting oil and gas operations within the State of Texas except as necessary to ensure public safety and protect the environment. The Commission tracks outstanding violations to ensure organizations and their officers and owners are held accountable under this authority. (See Tex. Nat. Res. Code Ann. § 91.114.) When an Enforcement Order has been issued and the operator has not complied with that order, the statute prohibits the Commission from accepting Organization Report renewals (Form P-5), certain permit applications (including Drilling Permits, among others) and requests for Certifications of Compliance and Transportation Authority (Form P-4) for any wells it may operate. The statute also applies to the individuals in control of the company: any other companies controlled by a tagged officer are similarly barred from filing with the Commission. The restrictions imposed by § 91.114 effectively bar that company (and those who control it) from continuing those activities beyond the current P-5 year as an “Active” organization report is required for a company to conduct operations subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction.

Procedures

The district offices closely monitor violations identified through inspections until they are resolved. They may use one or more of the available enforcement mechanisms depending on the nature of the violations and how quickly they are resolved. They may escalate the enforcement response, if necessary, to achieve compliance, or if the severity or willfulness of the violation warrants further action. If necessary, the District Offices may escalate the enforcement process by referring violations to Legal Enforcement. Legal Enforcement’s process for adjudicating violations and assessing administrative penalties is detailed in Appendix D.

Goals

The Commission’s ability to extract and analyze inspection, compliance, and enforcement data continues to improve as data management systems are enhanced. These enhancements make inspection, compliance, and enforcement data and trends more readily available to the agency, the industry, and the public. In the 2024-25 Legislative Appropriations Request (LAR), the Commission requested \$32,813,923 and 280.2 FTEs for the oil and gas monitoring and inspection strategy C.1.1 and \$126,606,023 and 202.3 FTEs in the oil and gas well plugging strategy C.2.1 for fiscal year 2024.

Goal 1: Accurately demonstrate the Commission’s oil and gas monitoring and enforcement activities

Action Item 1: Review the scope of the Oil and Gas Monitoring and Enforcement Plan

The first edition of the *Oil and Gas Monitoring and Enforcement Plan* was adopted in 2018, with subsequent annual revisions with context established in the period immediately following the 2017 Sunset Review process. Statutory language directs the Commission to develop an annual plan to use the Commission’s oil and gas monitoring and enforcement resources strategically to ensure public safety and protect the environment. The first five editions of this plan focused on those activities occurring within the Commission’s budget structure under Strategy C.1.1: Oil and Gas Monitor and Inspections, with some information related to C.2.1: Oil and Gas Well Plugging and Remediation, as these activities represent the culmination of monitoring and enforcement

efforts. In fiscal year 2024, the Commission will develop a framework that describes the totality of oil and gas monitoring and enforcement activities, inclusive of technical permit monitoring and administrative compliance enforcement.

Action Item 2: Establish an Office of Public Engagement

The Commission will establish an Office of Public Engagement to assist the public in navigating Commission proceedings of all types and further enhance public access to Commission information. This team will engage with the public through direct outreach and education to facilitate greater understanding of Commission processes and solicit broader participation in matters before the Commission. Employees of this office will act as liaisons to members of the public affected by and interested in Commission proceedings through ongoing engagement with the public. The Office of Public Engagement will coordinate with the agency's Communications team as well as with Commission program offices to improve existing Commission outreach in a manner responsive to public input, with the goal of enhanced transparency.

Action Item 3: Strengthen the knowledge base of inspectors

Since 2013, more than 50 field inspectors have completed TOPCORP training programs offered through a collaboration among the University of Texas at Austin, the Pennsylvania State University, and the Colorado School of Mines. TOPCORP provides training courses in oil and gas technologies over three workshops: Petroleum Geology and Engineering and Petroleum Technology, Environmental Management and Stewardship, and Emerging Trends and Communications. Before participants travel to one of the universities for each workshop, they take a series of online lessons to prepare themselves. Each workshop takes place over a three-day period on its host campus and includes time in the classroom, lab, and field. TOPCORP offers a comprehensive, practical training program based on scientific principles for state and federal regulators, field inspectors, and policy makers allowing them to better understand the technologies employed in conventional and shale oil and gas field operations. The Commission is committed to providing ongoing training opportunities for its field inspectors beginning with the in-house Boots on the Ground training for new inspectors through the TOPCORP program for senior-level inspectors. Since its inception in 2018, 188 field inspectors have completed the Boots on the Ground program.

Goal 2: Strategically use the oil and gas monitoring and enforcement resources of the Commission to ensure public safety and protect the environment

Action Item 1: Inspect Well Population

The Commission has performance targets to ensure all wells are inspected with regularity. For inland wells, the Commission will continue to focus its efforts on inspecting critical well operations, such as surface casing settings, mechanical integrity tests, and plugging, and will also ensure each well is inspected at least once every five years. For bay and offshore wells, the Commission will ensure that each well is inspected at least once every two years. As of August 31, 2022, the Commission's schedule of wells contained 438,191 wells. The Commission will inspect at least 88,000 wells during fiscal year 2024 to meet the performance target for inspection frequency, with 88,000 wells representing twenty percent of the total number of wells on schedule. In most

years, the Commission will inspect more than twenty percent of the total number of wells on schedule, but uses this metric as a planning tool to ensure that every well is inspected once every five years. With 100 percent of the oil and gas wells in Texas inspected within the previous five years by the conclusion of fiscal year 2022, in fiscal year 2024 the Commission will return to those wells inspected earlier in the five-year cycle. At this time, the Commission is limited by its statutory authority to use drones to respond to spills/leaks and emergency situations. The Commission does not have legal authority to otherwise use drones for inspections.

Action Item 2: Orphaned Well Site Plugging, Remediation, and Restoration Federal Funding

In fiscal year 2024, the Commission will continue implementation of the federally funded orphaned well plugging program. The program is a multi-year effort with funding available until September 30, 2030. In fiscal year 2023, Texas received \$25 million of Initial Grant funds. The Commission anticipates 800 wells will be plugged with this funding, primarily in fiscal year 2023. The Commission anticipates applying for Phase I Formula Grant funds. In total, Texas will be eligible for \$318,695,000 in formula funds based on current data estimates, with \$82 million to Texas in the first phase of the Formula Grant effort. The U.S. Department of the Interior has not released guidance related to the Performance Grant portion of Section 40601 of the Infrastructure Act as of the publication of this *Plan*.

Appendix G: Well Plugging Prioritization Methodology details the Commission's process to prioritize orphaned wells for plugging. The same prioritization method will be followed for both the Infrastructure well plugging efforts and ongoing Oil and Gas Regulation and Cleanup funded efforts outlined by the State Managed Well Plugging action item below. The prioritization methodology is also available on the Commission's website, along with other implementation details.⁴

Action Item 3: State-Managed Well Plugging Program

With revenue from assessments on the state's oil and gas industry deposited in the Oil and Gas Regulation and Cleanup Account (No. 5155), the Commission anticipates plugging 800 wells with its state appropriation during fiscal year 2024. This is in addition to approximately 1,200 wells the Commission anticipates will be plugged with Formula Grant funds, should they be available in fiscal year 2024. The Commission also anticipates it will oversee plugging activities at 6,000 wells that operators will plug. The Commission's inventory of orphaned wells contained 7,962 wells as of August 31, 2022, with 5,848 wells prioritized for plugging. A chart detailing the total well population may be found on the Commission's website⁵. As of August 31, 2021, the Commission's inventory of orphaned wells included 7,016, with 5,606 wells prioritized for plugging. While the number of orphaned wells at the conclusion of fiscal year 2022 is greater than the number of orphaned wells at the conclusion of fiscal year 2021, the numbers alone do not describe the dynamic nature of the orphaned well population or detail that the Commission plugged 1,068 orphaned wells in fiscal year 2022. The increase of orphan wells can be attributed to the unprecedented volatility experienced by the energy industry in the 2020 to 2022 period.

⁴ See <https://www.rrc.texas.gov/oil-and-gas/environmental-cleanup-programs/federally-funded-well-plugging/>

⁵ See <https://www.rrc.texas.gov/media/d44mra2e/august-2022.pdf>

Educational Opportunities

The Commission continuously seeks ways to educate industry operators about its rules and processes to ensure operators remain in full compliance. New and expanded efforts for virtual training events are well received and allow the Commission to reach a broader audience. The Commission anticipates virtual training events and webinars will continue. In addition, in-person events for education and outreach typically include:

- Annual Regulatory Conference—held in Austin, generally in August each year with thousands of participants from across the oil and gas industry.
- Regulatory Forums—day-long, in-person regional conferences for industry in cities across the state such as Midland, Corpus Christi, Houston, and Fort Worth.
- Presentations at industry events—Commission staff members serve as guest speakers at events hosted by industry associations including conferences, seminars, and workshops.
- User Guides—often developed as the Commission releases new RRC online resources. For example, the User Guide for the Groundwater Protection Determination (GW-1) can be found online at https://www.rrc.texas.gov/media/boffpp1c/gau_users_guide.pdf.
- Instructional videos—the Commission’s YouTube channel features instructional videos related to specific RRC forms and processes. RRC’s YouTube channel can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2VUwM2srskz5BOPt5Qj7Hw/videos>.

Stakeholder Participation Process

House Bill 1818 (85th Legislature, Regular Session) directed the Commission to seek input from stakeholders in the development of this plan. The Commission developed a communications plan to seek input from stakeholders, including posting the draft plan on the Commission’s website for comment following discussion of the draft plan at the Commissioners’ Conference on April 25, 2023. Availability of the plan for comment was announced via:

- i) Email using the Commission’s Oil and Gas News list
- ii) Email to associations and legislative entities
- iii) Posts on Commission’s social media via:
 - (1) Facebook
 - (2) Instagram
 - (3) Twitter
 - (4) LinkedIn
- iv) Announcements on the Commission’s website at:
 - (1) <http://www.rrc.texas.gov/announcements>
 - (2) <https://www.rrc.texas.gov/announcements/?p=&d=OilGas>
 - (3) <http://www.rrc.texas.gov/whats-new/>

- v) Article in the Commission’s Texas Energy News (Commission) newsletter

The draft plan was available on the Commission’s website for comment from April 25 to May 26, 2023 in English and Spanish.

As new programs are implemented in accordance with statutory directives, as appropriate, the Commission will develop enhanced public outreach activities for communities affected by new initiatives or those communities with limited English proficiency. Enhanced efforts to engage with these communities may include publishing meeting notice in English and other appropriate languages, and providing comment forms on the Commission’s website or at public meeting in English and other appropriate languages, as well as offering accommodations upon request such as interpretation services at meetings or translation of written comments made during a public comment period. To the extent possible, any public meetings or hearings will be sited near public transportation.

Data

The Commission collects data that accurately shows the Commission’s oil and gas monitoring and enforcement activities. This edition of the annual *Oil and Gas Monitoring and Enforcement Plan* includes data from fiscal year 2022, alongside comparative data from fiscal years 2020 and 2021, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary Enforcement Data for Fiscal Years 2020 through 2022

Measure	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022
Number of oil and gas well and facility inspections performed ⁶	347,617	308,922	359,278
Number of statewide rule violations	32,361	34,273	34,880
Number of violations for which the Commission imposed a penalty or took other enforcement action	32,361	34,273	34,880
Number of alleged oil and gas violations sent to Office of General Counsel Legal Enforcement	1,528	1,350	3,428
Number of major statewide rule violations*	12	24	16
Number of major violations for which the Commission imposed a penalty or took other enforcement action	12	24	16

⁶ Please note, this number should not be compared to the number of inspections from previous years as this number counts inspections at the well level, while numbers reported previously reported inspections at the lease level.

Measure	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022
Amount of final oil and gas enforcement penalties assessed	\$3,222,376	\$3,705,403	\$3,696,946

**Please see Appendix B: Definition of a Major Violation.*

For current data, the Commission offers an online tool—the RRC Online Inspection Lookup (OIL)—to search statewide oil and gas inspection and enforcement information, including notices of violation and intentions to sever leases. RRC OIL allows anyone, anywhere at any time to search online records of oil and gas well inspections and violations. RRC OIL is the public facing search tool that accesses the Commission’s Field Operations Inspection, Compliance, Enforcement Electronic Tracking System, and allows users to download data set files either statewide or by Commission district office. RRC OIL allows anyone, anywhere at any time to search online records of oil and gas well inspections and violations. Users may customize inspection and violation searches by a variety of criteria in real time. RRC OIL is found on the Commission’s website at <https://rrc.texas.gov/resource-center/research/research-queries/about-rrc-online-inspection-lookup/>.

Table 3: Fiscal Years 2020 through 2022 Number of Violations Per Rule by Subsection

Statewide Rule	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2020	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2021	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2022
<u>Commission Access to Properties</u>			
16 TAC § 3.2(a)	440	296	285
16 TAC § 3.2(b)	12	22	5
<u>Identification of Properties, Wells, and Tanks</u>			
16 TAC § 3.3(1)	2,139	2,461	2,104
16 TAC § 3.3(2)	6,006	6,002	5,941
16 TAC § 3.3(3)	1,582	1,774	1,780
16 TAC § 3.3(4)	2	7	11
16 TAC § 3.3(5)	109	153	215
<u>Application To Drill, Deepen, Reenter, or Plug Back</u>			
16 TAC § 3.5	2	20	14
16 TAC § 3.5(a)	3	4	1
16 TAC § 3.5(c)	5	6	3
<u>Water Protection</u>			
16 TAC § 3.8	100	187	246
16 TAC § 3.8(b)	60	45	34
16 TAC § 3.8(d)(1)	7,430	7,540	8,546
16 TAC § 3.8(d)(2)	322	193	246
16 TAC § 3.8(d)(4)(H)(i)	290	255	205
16 TAC § 3.8(d)(4)(H)(i)(I)	93	90	60
16 TAC § 3.8(d)(4)(H)(i)(II)	27	46	12
16 TAC § 3.8(d)(4)(H)(i)(III)	208	249	253
16 TAC § 3.8(d)(4)(H)(i)(IV)	86	69	45

Statewide Rule	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2020	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2021	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2022
16 TAC § 3.8(d)(5)(B)	1	0	0
16 TAC § 3.8(f)(1)	7	2	0
16 TAC § 3.8(f)(1)(C)(ii)	3	1	1
16 TAC § 3.8(f)(1)(C)(iii)	8	1	1
Disposal Wells			
16 TAC § 3.9	159	263	284
16 TAC § 3.9(1)	40	24	31
16 TAC § 3.9(12)(C)(i)	32	55	50
16 TAC § 3.9(12)(C)(ii)	5	4	2
16 TAC § 3.9(9)(A)	1	5	4
16 TAC § 3.9(9)(B)	46	22	50
Casing, Cementing, Drilling, and Completion Requirements			
16 TAC § 3.13(a)(6)(A)	2,405	2,609	2,890
16 TAC § 3.13(a)(6)(B)	4	3	3
16 TAC § 3.13(b)(1)(B)(i)	0	5	0
Plugging			
16 TAC § 3.14(a)(3)	25	5	11
16 TAC § 3.14(b)(1)	17	13	14
16 TAC § 3.14(b)(2)	5,217	7,695	6,823
16 TAC § 3.14(d)(1)-(11)	40	24	22
16 TAC § 3.14(d)(12)	452	368	372
Surface Equipment Removal Requirements and Inactive Wells			
16 TAC § 3.15(f)(2)(A)	47	21	36
16 TAC § 3.15(f)(2)(A)(i)	13	17	25
16 TAC § 3.15(f)(2)(A)(ii)	107	50	98
Log and Completion or Plugging Report			
16 TAC § 3.16(b)	107	110	116
Pressure on Bradenhead			
16 TAC § 3.17(a)	959	808	671
Notification of Fire Breaks, Leaks, or Blow-outs			
16 TAC § 3.20(a)(1)	116	87	99
Fire Prevention and Swabbing			
16 TAC § 3.21(j)	364	340	475
16 TAC § 3.21(k)	2	5	38
16 TAC § 3.21(l)	451	951	2,196
Protection of Birds			
16 TAC § 3.22(b)	341	330	352

Statewide Rule	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2020	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2021	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2022
Separating Devices, Tanks and Surface Commingling of Oil			
16 TAC § 3.26(a)(2)	2	40	26
Gas To Be Measured and Surface Commingling of Gas			
16 TAC § 3.27(a)	67	46	83
Gas Well Gas and Casinghead Gas Shall Be Utilized for Legal Purposes			
16 TAC § 3.32(d)(2)	29	51	64
16 TAC § 3.32(h)	105	94	43
Oil, Gas, or Geothermal Resource Operation in Hydrogen Sulfide Areas			
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(11)-(12)	0	5	3
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(13)	0	1	0
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(14)	3	1	3
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(5)(B)	231	219	196
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(6)(A)	14	13	19
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(6)(B)	14	12	20
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(6)(C)	6	5	7
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(8)	66	37	38
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(9)(A)	5	2	6
16 TAC § 3.36(c)(9)(Q)	2	0	1
16 TAC § 3.36(d)(1)(G)	44	110	195
16 TAC § 3.36(d)(2)	1	0	0
16 TAC § 3.36(d)(3)	0	0	2
Fluid Injection into Productive Reservoirs			
16 TAC § 3.46	641	962	1,023
16 TAC § 3.46(a)	97	109	97
16 TAC § 3.46(g)(1)	8	7	1
16 TAC § 3.46(g)(2)	167	195	183
16 TAC § 3.46(j)	352	378	294
Reclaiming Tank Bottoms, Other Hydrocarbon Wastes, and Other Waste Materials			
16 TAC § 3.57(c)(1)	1	0	2
16 TAC § 3.57(d)	1	0	0
Pipeline Connection; Cancellation of Certificate of Compliance; Severance			
16 TAC § 3.73(a)	1	2	0
16 TAC § 3.73(h)	6	15	14
16 TAC § 3.73(i)	213	174	274

Statewide Rule	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2020	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2021	Number of Violations Fiscal Year 2022
Brine Mining Injection Wells			
16 TAC § 3.81(b)(2)	1	0	1
Cleanup of Soil Contaminated by a Crude Oil Spill			
16 TAC § 3.91(d)(1)	349	262	146
16 TAC § 3.91(e)(1)	0	0	5
Underground Gas Storage			
16 TAC § 3.96(b)(1)	3	1	0
Underground Storage of Gas in Salt Formations			
16 TAC § 3.97(b)(1)	1	0	0
Standards for Management of Hazardous Oil and Gas Waste			
16 TAC § 3.98(d)	44	43	56
False Applications, Reports, and Documents and Tampering with Gauges			
Tex. Nat Res Code § 91.143	2	12	23

Source: Railroad Commission Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement System

A repeat major violation occurs when an individual oil or gas lease has more than one major violation within a fiscal year or other designated period. The definition of a major violation may be found Appendix B of this document—Definition of a Major Violation. Appendix B includes those rules found within Title 16 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 3 that constitute a major violation; however, characterization of a violation as a major violation is not limited to a violation of the rules listed in Appendix B. During fiscal year 2022, the Commission identified one repeat major violations as defined in Appendix B.

Appendix A: Standard Operating Guidelines: Inspection Priorities

Purpose

To provide guidance to district office management and field inspectors; to help them plan and conduct their daily work activities in support of established Commission goals and performance standards; and to emphasize that the Commission's primary focus is the protection of the general public, the environment, and the State's natural resources.

General Guidance

The "Job Priorities for Field Inspectors" guideline is used to determine which activities take priority over others for field inspection purposes. This guideline does not require that an activity of higher risk always be performed over one with a lower risk. Factors such as timing of an activity, location of inspectors relative to the activity, and overall industry activity in an area all impact our ability to perform inspections. The only jobs that require 100 percent inspection response are incidents listed under "Known Compliance Issues" and jurisdictional complaints. A detailed description of each risk factors follows this general guidance, with prioritization of jobs assessed in order:

- Known compliance issues (Complaints, Incidents, Emergencies, etc.);
- Length of time since last inspection;
- Proximity to public or sensitive areas;
- Compliance history;
- Current major safety/pollution prevention activities;
- Area knowledge/unique District Office concerns; and
- Routine/general inspection needs.

District managers are encouraged to use the flexibility available in scheduling inspectors' work hours to conduct as many higher risk jobs as possible. When needed to cover higher risk jobs, district managers should schedule inspectors' job assignments without being limited by established work boundaries or county assignments. When appropriate, inspectors deploy a sweep inspection protocol, which is a coordinated and concentrated effort using multiple inspectors to accomplish a fixed goal, such as completing a large inspecting effort in a county with a large number of uninspected wells in close proximity to one another.

Field inspectors strive to use their time productively to cover as many higher priority jobs as possible and incorporate lower priority jobs as time permits.

Risk Factors

Table 4: Risk Factor Priority Order

Risk Factor (In Priority Order)	Impact	Possibility
Known Compliance Issues (Complaints, incidents, emergencies, etc.)	High	High
Length of time since last inspection (Minimum requirement: once every five years)	High/Medium	High
Proximity to Public or Sensitive Areas	High	Medium
Compliance History	Medium	High
Major Safety/Pollution Prevention Activities (Notices of well plugging, MIT, surface casing, etc.)	Medium	Medium
Area Knowledge/Unique District Office Concerns	Low	Medium
Routine/General Inspection Needs	Low	Low

Known Compliance Issues: Incidents that require immediate response by district personnel include:

- Emergency incidents that pose a threat to the health or safety of the general public
- Blowouts
- Spills and/or releases that impact or pose an imminent threat to sensitive areas
- Accidents involving injury or death resulting from possible violation of Commission rules
- Pollution or safety-related complaints (required to be investigated within 24 hours)

Responses will generally require continuous surveillance until the situation is brought under control.

Length of time since last inspection: All wells are required to be inspected at least once every five years (see Commission performance measure Outcome 3.1. 2 found on page 39 of the Commission’s [Strategic Plan for the Fiscal Years 2023 to 2027](#)).

Proximity to public or sensitive areas: Includes safety and pollution prevention activities and lease/facility inspections in close proximity to **sensitive areas** as defined by 16 Texas Administrative Code §3.91(a)(2) (Statewide Rule 91(a)(2)).

- Plugging of wells
- Setting and cementing of surface casing
- Reportable spills
- Drilling rig inspections/hydraulic fracturing operations in sensitive areas
- Mechanical-integrity testing

- 16 Texas Administrative Code §3.36 ([SWR 36](#)) Oil, Gas, or Geothermal Resource Operation in Hydrogen Sulfide Areas) inspections where public areas exist within radius of exposure (ROE)
- General complaints (required to be investigated within 24-72 hours unless other arrangements are made with the complainant)
- Commercial disposal operations Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells and surface facilities, such as landfarms and pits)
- Minor permits
- Routine inspections: sensitive areas

Compliance History: Includes inspections of lease/facilities where violations of Commission Statewide Rules have been discovered and documented.

Major safety/pollution prevention activities (non-sensitive areas): Includes safety and pollution prevention activities and lease/facility inspections in non-sensitive areas.

- Plugging of wells
- Setting and cementing of surface casing
- Reportable spills
- Drilling rig inspections/hydraulic fracturing operations in sensitive areas
- Mechanical-integrity testing
- 16 Texas Administrative Code §3.36 ([SWR 36](#) Oil, Gas, or Geothermal Resource Operation in Hydrogen Sulfide Areas) inspections
- General complaints (required to be investigated within 24-72 hours unless other arrangements are made with the complainant)
- Commercial disposal operations Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells and surface facilities, such as landfarms and pits)
- Minor permits

Area knowledge/unique district office concerns: Includes inspections of leases/facilities where local knowledge of operations and/or conditions are of a concern to the inspector or district office. Concerns in this category are unique and determined at a local level.

Routine/general inspection needs:

- Routine inspections: non-sensitive areas
- Plant inspection
- Oil theft

- Production testing
- Audits
- Other assigned duties

Appendix B: Definition of a Major Violation

In 2017, the Sunset Commission *Staff Report* Management Action 3.4 directed the Commission to systematically track major violations. To comply with this directive, the Commission developed the following definition of a major violation:

A major violation is a safety or pollution related violation that causes a significant impact to public safety and/or the environment; is accompanied by conditions that indicate a significant impact to public safety and/or the environment is imminent; or is the result of deliberate disregard of Commission rules and regulations related to public safety or environmental protection.

A violation of a rule listed below does not automatically constitute a major violation. A major violation includes conditions that causes a significant or imminent impact to public safety or the environment.

- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.5(a)—Drilling or reentering a well without a permit. Statewide Rule 5(a).
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.8(b)—Surface management of waste without a required permit or in violation of a permit that results in movement of waste or waste constituents that endangers surface or subsurface water or public health or safety. Statewide Rule 8(b).
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.8(d)(1)—An unauthorized discharge of oil or gas waste into a sensitive area. A sensitive area is defined by 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.91(a)(2) as the presence of factors, whether one or more, that make an area vulnerable to pollution. Factors that are characteristic of sensitive areas include the presence of shallow groundwater or pathways for communication with deeper groundwater; proximity to surface water, including lakes, rivers, streams, dry or flowing creeks, irrigation canals, stock tanks, and wetlands; proximity to natural wildlife refuges or parks; or proximity to commercial or residential areas. Statewide Rule 8(d)(1).
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.9 or 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.46—Violation of permit conditions where well operation at an injection that exceeds the permitted or authorized injection pressure and causes the movement of fluid outside the authorized zone of injection, if such movement may have the potential for endangering an underground source of drinking water (USDW). Statewide Rule 9 or Statewide Rule 46.
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.9(1) or 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.46(a)—Operation of a disposal or fluid injection well without a permit. Statewide Rule 9(1) or Statewide Rule 46(a)
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.9(12)(c) or 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.46(j)—Operation of a well without mechanical integrity (failed MIT), which causes the movement of fluid outside the authorized zone of injection, if injection of such fluid may have the potential for endangering a USDW. Statewide Rule 9(12)(C) or Statewide Rule 46(j)
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.13(a)(6)(B)(i)— Failure to install a blowout preventer system or control head and other connections to keep the well under control at all times as soon as surface casing is set. Statewide Rule 13(a)(6)(B)(i).

- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.13(b)(1)(B)(i)— Failure to set and cement sufficient surface casing to protect all usable-quality water strata, as defined by the Groundwater Advisory Unit of the Oil and Gas Division. Statewide Rule 13(b)(1)(B)(i).
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.14(b)(2)— Failure to properly plug a well when there is endangerment of surface or subsurface water and there is a designated operator responsible for proper plugging. Statewide Rule 14(b)(2).
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.36(c)(9)—Conducting hydrogen sulfide operations without a written contingency plan. Statewide Rule 36(c)(9).
- 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.91(e)(3)—Failure to report to the Commission any spill of crude oil into water. Statewide Rule 91(e)(3).

Appendix C: Field Operations Enforcement Process

The Commission seeks consistent application of compliance and enforcement actions taken by district offices and Field Operations technical staff when a violation of Commission Statewide Rules, Permits, or Orders of the Commission is documented by a Commission inspector during lease, facilities, and well inspections.

District office technical and management staff shall take necessary and appropriate actions to obtain timely compliance and to address non-compliance documented during an inspection. Written notifications should clearly describe each specific violation and include a required back-check date to verify compliance. Facts in the notice of violation must be supported by observations documented in the inspection reports.

Whenever violations of Commission Statewide Rules, Permits, or Orders of the Commission are observed, the operator must be notified. Every notification must include each of the following elements:

1. Identification of the site where the violation exists, including exact location with GPS coordinates.
2. A description of the violation with appropriate citation(s) (statute, rule, order, permit provision).
3. A brief description of the corrective action necessary to achieve compliance.
4. A deadline by which corrective action must be completed.

Operator should be provided an opportunity to demonstrate compliance whenever possible, but if an operator does not make satisfactory progress toward actual conditions in the field necessary for full compliance, the next level of enforcement should be initiated. If an operator fails to respond, and it is necessary, emergency state funds may be used to abate the pollution.

Types of Notifications

For each type of notification identified below, the inspection report documents the violation and how the operator is notified of the violation. Each violation, regardless of how it is communicated to an operator, is tracked, and counted in the ICE system.

Verbal Notice

Verbal notice should be used for incidents where active pollution is discovered, and immediate attention is required for protection of public safety and/or the environment. If District Office staff are unable to contact the responsible party for incidents where active pollution is discovered, staff are directed to proceed with a state funded response, consistent with current procedures.

Verbal notice may also be used for violations that are not classified as Major Violations on actively operated leases when the operator has a history of compliance and responsiveness to correcting previous violations.

Each violation must be clearly described in the inspection report with a comment that a verbal notice was provided, the date and time the notice was provided, and to whom.

Speed Memos or Email Notifications

Speed memos or email notifications may be used for violations that are not classified as Major Violations on actively operated leases when the operator has a history of compliance and responsiveness to correcting

previous violations. A speed memo is a multi-copy form that is left at the well, lease, or facility to notify an operator of a violation.

Each violation must be clearly described in the inspection report with a comment that a speed memo was left on location or that the operator was notified of the violation by email.

Notice of Violation (NOV)

Notice of Violation is a letter sent through first class mail or email attachment. The NOV is the initial notice an operator receives if a verbal notice, speed memo, or email notification is not used. If a violation of SWR 14(b)(2) (plugging of an inactive well) is involved, the 15-day 14(b)(2) letter should also be sent at the same time the NOV is sent. The issuance of a NOV is not necessarily a prerequisite for sending a NOI.

Notice of Intent to Cancel the P-4 (NOI)

A NOI is a letter sent by certified mail notifying the operator the lease/well will be severed/sealed and the P-4 will be cancelled if the violation is not brought into compliance. By statute, an operator must be provided with notice of the facts or conduct alleged to justify the cancellation and an opportunity to show compliance. Provide the notice by issuing a certified letter that sets out each RRC violation and gives the operator at least ten (10) days to achieve compliance or request a hearing prior to the cancellation of a P-4 and/or the placing of seals on a well or associated surface equipment related to the well.

The NOI may be used in lieu of the NOV in cases where the operator has a history of non-compliance or in other appropriate circumstances. If an emergency situation exists or a P-4 has not been filed with the Commission, a physical seal may be placed on a well, along with any associated surface equipment related to the well, prior to issuance of a certified letter.

Notice of Penalty Action (NOPA)

The NOPA is a letter from the District Office addressed to the Assistant Director of Field Operations recommending administrative penalty enforcement action against an operator for violation(s) of Commission Statewide Rules, Permits, or Orders of the Commission. The P-4 operator of the lease, facility, and/or well that is the subject of the recommendation is copied with the letter.

Compliance Follow-up

Regardless of the type of notification that is used, the operator is advised of a deadline by which compliance must be achieved. For Major Violations, the operator should be given a deadline appropriate to the circumstance for corrective action, up to 10 days; the operator may be given up to 30 days to correct other violations.

Additional time may be granted for good cause (weather delays, personnel shortages, etc.) provided the extended compliance deadline does not result in increased risk to public safety or the environment.

Follow-up (back-check) inspections should be scheduled to correspond with the compliance deadline date to confirm that the lease, facility, or well is in compliance. During the back-check, the site should be inspected to determine if the required corrective action has occurred.

If an operator fails to substantially comply with a verbal, speed memo, or email notification or a NOV, a NOI should be issued unless additional time has been granted for good cause.

A P-4 severance/seal order should be issued in a timely manner for the lease/well if the violation(s) have not been corrected by the deadline date set forth in the NOI.

Administrative Penalty Referral

District Office staff should consider recommending administrative penalty enforcement action for failure to timely comply with a written NOV or NOI. Leases that have been severed more than ninety (90) days should be referred for administrative penalty enforcement action.

If an operator fails to respond to the written NOV for a well with an approved 14(b)(2) plugging extension, District Office staff should cancel 14(b)(2) plugging extensions and initiate a plug-hearing recommendation.

If compliance is achieved after the referral is received by Field Operations in Austin, a decision will be made on a case-by-case basis as to whether to proceed with a referral to Office of General Counsel—Legal Enforcement Section. The NOPA letter recommending enforcement action after compliance is achieved should say this referral is for the extended violation of Commission rules and request penalties for time out of compliance.

Automatic Referral

Automatic referral for administrative penalties should be considered for any deliberate or intentional violation. The following are examples of violations that should be considered for automatic referral. This list is not all inclusive and violations should be evaluated to determine if automatic referral is warranted.

Statewide Rule	Rule Summary
SWR 5(a)	Drilling without a permit
SWR 8(b)	Pollution of surface or subsurface water
SWR 8(d)(1)	Large volume spills, minimal effort from the operator to clean the spill, intentional unauthorized disposal of oil and gas waste, intentional discharges, cutting pit walls, intentionally breached firewalls, draining tanks, landfarming without a permit, violation of any provision of a permit under which a commercial waste management facility or a reclamation plant is an operated.
SWR 8(f)	Waste hauling without a permit
SWR 8(f)(c)(ix)	Waste hauler spills
SWR 9(9)(A) and 46(j)(1)	Inadequately set packer in the production string

Statewide Rule	Rule Summary
SWR 9(12)(B) and 46(j)(2)	Rigged MIT tests
SWR 9(12)(C) and 46(j)	H-5 violations that have been out of compliance for an extended period
SWR 13(a)(6)(B)(i)	Drilling below surface casing without installing a blowout preventer
SWR 13(b)(1)(B)	Failure to protect UQW
SWR 13(b)(1)(C)	Failure to notify District Office when cement does not circulate
SWR 13(b)(1)(H)	Failure to obtain exception for an alternative casing program
SWR 14(a)(2) and 14(a)(3)	Plugging without approved procedure (W-3A) and failure to notify district office before commencing plugging
SWR 14(d)(1-11)	Failure to follow approved plugging procedure
SWR 16(b)	Failure to file completion reports in a timely manner
SWR 20(a)(1)	Failure to provide notice of fire, leak or spill
SWR 36(c)(14)	Failure to report H2S incident and any other SWR 36 violation that results in injury or death.
SWR 36(d)(1)(G)	Failure to file H-9 30days before commencing drilling
SWR 46(a)	Injection without a permit
SWR 73(i)	Producing while under Pipeline Severance or Seal Order

Appendix D: Office of General Counsel Legal Enforcement Process

Governing Rules

The Commission adopts rules of practice pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act's requirements. *See* Tex. Gov't Code § 2001.004. The Commission's General Rules of Practice and Procedure are found in Texas Administrative Code, Title 16, Part 1, Chapter 1. These rules govern the service of process, notice of hearings, default judgments, and motions for rehearing in Legal Enforcement's contested cases. The Commission's rules for the Oil and Gas Division are found in Texas Administrative Code, Title 16, Part 1, Chapter 3. These rules (Statewide Rules) govern oil and gas operations within the State.

Attorney Evaluation

Incoming referrals from the district offices and various sections of the Oil and Gas Division are assigned to an enforcement attorney. The assigned attorney evaluates the legal sufficiency of the alleged violations based on the evidentiary support. The attorney proceeds with an enforcement action when evidentiary support exists. Questionable evidentiary support requires the attorney to contact the district or referring section to inquire about the existence of additional evidence or to formulate an alternative legal theory. Referrals with insufficient evidence are administratively closed.

Settlement Negotiations

Legal Enforcement seeks to achieve compliance and assess appropriate administrative penalties for proven violations. Legal Enforcement primarily achieves these goals either through settlement, or a hearing. Based on the severity of the violation and/or the operator's history of prior violations, Legal Enforcement may initiate the process with reasonable attempts to settle the matter through voluntary compliance and reduced administrative penalties. If the operator chooses to voluntarily bring the violation into compliance, the frequency, severity, and intent of the violation weighs heavily in the settlement determinations. The penalty guidelines provide a flexible structure for most—but not all—violations. *See* 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.107. The Commission is authorized to assess administrative penalties up to \$10,000 per day per violation. *See* Tex. Nat. Res. Code § 81.0531(b). Legal Enforcement consults with the regulatory division to determine its penalty recommendation. Operators that comply with the settlement provisions enter an Agreed Order with Legal Enforcement that is submitted for the Commission's approval.

Default Judgments

If initial settlement attempts are unsuccessful, or if the facts do not warrant settlement negotiations, Legal Enforcement files a complaint and serves the operator with the complaint and a notice of opportunity for hearing. If the operator fails to answer the complaint or schedules a hearing and fails to appear, Legal Enforcement seeks a default order.

A final default order (Default Order) includes findings of facts, conclusions of law, and the recommended penalty and compliance terms. The Enforcement Master Default Order summarizes each Default Order and is submitted at conference for Commission approval and signature. The Order is appealable to the district court if an operator files a motion for rehearing with the Commission within 25 days of the Default Order being signed and that motion is denied either expressly or by operation of law. If the operator fails to file a motion for rehearing within

this time, the Default Order is final and not appealable to the district courts. If the operator files a motion for rehearing within the required time and the Commission grants the motion for rehearing, the Order is vacated, and the case is referred back to Legal Enforcement and the above-described settlement and hearings process repeats.

Hearings in Protested Cases

If no settlement is reached, the case proceeds to hearing before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) and a Technical Examiner (TE). This process begins with Legal Enforcement serving the operator a notice of hearing and complaint via certified mail. After a noticed hearing, at which the operator appears, the ALJ and TE prepare a proposal for decision (PFD) for the Commissioners to consider at a Commissioners' Conference duly posted with the Secretary of State.

The PFD is the ALJ's and TE's recommendation to the Commission regarding how the case should be decided based on applicable law and technical analysis of the facts presented at hearing. The PFD includes findings of fact and conclusions of law to support the recommended decision. If Legal Enforcement prevails, the PFD will include a penalty recommendation and compliance terms. The PFD is circulated to the parties to allow time for exceptions and replies to be filed in accordance with the Commission's General Rules of Practice and Procedure prior to presentation to the Commission. The PFD and any exceptions and replies filed are provided to the Commission prior to Conference. At a regularly noticed Conference, the ALJ and TE will present the PFD to the Commissioners and answer any legal or technical questions regarding the PFD's recommendations and points raised in the exceptions and replies. Operators have an opportunity to request oral argument before the Commissioners.

The Commissioners then vote whether to accept, reject, or modify the PFD. Only two Commissioners must agree to determine the outcome. The PFD's recommendation—and any modifications adopted by the Commissioners—are included in a final order (Final Order) signed by the Commissioners. The above-described procedure for motions for rehearing and appeals to the district court regarding Default Orders also applies to Final Orders. If the Commission grants a motion for rehearing, the case is referred to the Hearings Division and the above-described hearing process repeats consistent with any instructions contained in the order granting the rehearing.

Following every Commissioners' Conference in which administrative penalties are assessed and approved, the Commission compiles and publicly distributes information on enforcement actions. This information includes the total amount of penalties assessed, and internet links to master default orders, master agreed orders, and an index for protested enforcement actions detailing the amount of each fine assessed to each non-compliant operator.

Collections

Once the order becomes final, if the operator fails to timely comply with the order's terms, Legal Enforcement may refer the order to the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). The OAG may file suit in Travis County District Court seeking payment of administrative penalties per the terms of the order. The OAG may also seek civil penalties, attorneys' fees, court costs, and interest. Legal Enforcement assists the OAG in trial preparation, hearings, and appeals.

A warrant hold may also be placed on the delinquent operator through the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. The warrant hold will direct state funds due to an operator to the Commission to reduce or pay off the debt. The operator will be notified prior to the placement of a warrant hold.

The Commission may also refer debts to an independent debt collection agency. Additional expenses are assessed to off-set the portion of the collection retained by the debt collection agency.

If an operator fails to achieve compliance, Legal Enforcement works with the OAG or the debt collection agency to secure reimbursement of Oil and Gas Regulation and Cleanup Fund expenditures to plug abandoned wells and/or remediate pollution. Once the Oil and Gas Division calculates the final cost for remediation, Legal Enforcement forwards the matter to the OAG's Bankruptcy and Collections Division or the debt collection agency. Alternatively, the reimbursement may be included in a Legal Enforcement complaint and become part of an order before the matter is referred for collection. Occasionally, the OAG deems the operator judgment proof and determines that administrative penalties and reimbursement cannot be collected. Cases returned from the OAG may be referred to the debt collection agency.

Appendix E: Public Complaint Procedures

Introduction

Field Operations typically receives between 500 and 600 complaints each year. These complaints may originate with operators, mineral owners, surface owners, government agencies or public citizens. Anyone can make a complaint to the Commission. The complaints may involve pollution, safety, plugging, surface equipment, lease expiration, water wells and many other issues. Some complaints involve matters that are outside the jurisdiction of the Commission, while others involve violation of Commission Statewide Rules (SWR). With standard operating guidelines, Field Operations seeks to provide consistent direction to the District Offices and Austin staff to properly handle complaints.

Types of Complaints

The Commission receives many different types of complaints. Some of the complaints are within the jurisdiction of the Commission and some are not within the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission has jurisdiction over activities associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources, including storage, handling, reclamation, gathering, transportation, or distribution of crude oil or natural gas by pipeline, prior to the refining of such oil or prior to the use of such gas in any manufacturing process or as a residential or industrial fuel. For a more detailed description of the jurisdiction of the Commission, see *SWR 30, Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 3 and the Texas Water Code, Chapter 26*. Some complaints may involve the complainant’s lack of understanding of oil and gas operations or may be made with malicious intent. However, all complaints must be considered valid and pursued until resolution is achieved.

Common Complaints: Some of the more common types of complaints are listed below. These types of complaints may be selected on the ICE system when recording an initial complaint. These types of complaints are usually under the jurisdiction of the Commission, but there are exceptions:

Abandoned Equipment	Leak/Spill (Active)	Venting/Flaring
Breakout	Pits	Water Well
H2S Odor	Pollution	Wellhead Control
Hazardous Waste	Production	Other
Inactive Well	Seismic	
Disposal/Injection	Signs	

The following examples of complaints are usually not under the Commission’s jurisdiction, with some exceptions.

1. Contracts, leases, operating agreements, mineral deeds, royalty payments—complaints associated with these items are under the jurisdiction of the civil legal system and complainants should be referred to their legal representative.
2. Dust, noise, odors, and air contaminants, traffic—complaints of this nature may be under the jurisdiction of the TCEQ in the case of air quality or local authorities including law enforcement.

Although the Commission does not regulate odors, it does regulate crude oil spills and releases of H₂S, which may cause odors.

3. Public water supply, private water wells, lease roads, gates, fences, livestock, crops, fish, wildlife (however the Commission does have jurisdiction to protect surface and ground water from oil and gas waste and does require operators to provide access to oil and gas facilities which includes roads).

Special Complaints: Some complaints are unique and require the District Office to utilize a certain procedure to resolve the complaint.

1. **Expired Lease:** Mineral or surface owners may file a complaint alleging an operator's lease has expired. The complainant may want inactive wells to be plugged and surface equipment removed. The mineral owner may want to lease the minerals to another entity. In cases where the complainant alleges that an operator, who has a well with a plugging extension under 16 Texas Administrative Code § 3.15, does not have a valid lease, the complainant should be advised to send a copy of the lease agreement along with a letter identifying the lease, (lease name, district, lease number, field, etc.) and stating their reason for believing that the operator does not have a valid lease to:

Railroad Commission of Texas
Hearings Division
P. O. Box 12967
Austin, Texas 78711-2967

2. The Hearings Division may be contacted at 512-463-6848 or 512-463-6924. The Hearings Division will request the operator to provide a "good faith claim" as provided for in SWR 15 and work to determine if a good faith claim is valid. If the operator does not respond or does not sufficiently document that a valid lease exists, the 14(b)(2) exception will be canceled and the matter will be referred to the appropriate district office for requisite compliance.
3. **False Filing of a W-3C:** In order to renew an Organization Report (Form P-5) each year, an operator must receive an extension to SWR 14(b)(2) on an inactive well. Part of this process involves completing and signing a W-3C in which the operator represents 1) the electricity has been disconnected; 2) the tanks and flowlines have been purged; or 3) the surface equipment has been removed. A complainant may find from the Commission's website that an operator has represented that the surface equipment has been removed when the surface equipment is still on location. The District Office should confirm, from the Commission's website or mainframe, that the operator checked box C on the W-3C representing that the surface equipment has been removed. If confirmation is made, the lease should be inspected, and pictures of any surface equipment should be included with the inspection report. Provided the information from the W-3C and inspection report demonstrate the operator falsely filed the W-3C, the District Office should send an NOV to the operator with a copy to the complainant, then refer an enforcement case to Austin. Field Operations will notify the P-5 Department and procure copies of the signed W-3Cs to include in the enforcement package. In addition to the enforcement case for false filing, the P-5 Department may refuse to renew the operator's P-5 since it was approved under false pretense.
4. **Complaints Involving Elected Officials and Other Agencies:** Field Operations staff may monitor and take an active role in addressing some complaints. The District Office may receive a

complaint directly from a Commissioner, a state legislator, state official, or other state agency. When this happens, the District Office should follow normal complaint procedure, and should immediately notify the Regional Director or the Assistant Director of Field Operations. Normal complaint procedures will be followed unless the Regional Director or the Assistant Director of Field Operations provide situation specific direction.

Receiving Complaints

Complaints may be made to the District Office, Field Operations or other sections or divisions in the Austin office, including the Commissioners' offices. A complaint may be made by telephone, e-mail, fax, letter, or in person. A complaint may be a formal complaint requiring a certain process or an informal complaint that requires action but does not follow the prescribed process of formal complaints. When a formal complaint is made, it should either be received by the appropriate District Office or referred to the appropriate District Office. District Offices are required to investigate every complaint within 24-72 hours unless other arrangements are made with the complainant. Pollution or safety-related complaints must be investigated within 24 hours. Each complaint is considered important, and the complainant should be treated with courtesy regardless of their demeanor. Each District Director will appoint a Complaint Coordinator who will be responsible for monitoring the progress of each complaint to ensure action is being taken within the District and that a formal complaint is not being inadvertently neglected.

When a complaint is made directly to the District Office or referred to the District Office from Austin, the first step is to determine if any part of the complaint is within the Commission's jurisdiction. If part of the complaint is jurisdictional, a determination must be made if the complaint constitutes an emergency. In the case of a jurisdictional emergency, the District Office should attempt to contact the operator, immediately send an inspector to investigate the complaint and contact the District Director to determine if well plugging or pollution abatement funds should be expended. Complaints involving safety or pollution should be given top priority and expedient action. The ICE system is used to dispatch an inspector. It will also be used to generate an inspection ID and to generate a complaint ID after the complaint is initially assessed.

If the District Office staff member receiving the complaint determines that part of the complaint is non-jurisdictional, the staff member should advise the complainant that the Commission cannot address that part of the complaint since it does not have jurisdiction. The staff member may refer the complainant to another entity such as the Sheriff's Department, the TCEQ, the legal system, or another resource.

Next Steps

If the complaint is jurisdictional and a formal complaint is filed, the District Office should assign a complaint number and enter the formal complaint information into the ICE system including the following information:

1. The date the complaint is received;
2. The name of the party making the complaint;
3. The contact information of the party making the complaint, (address, city state, phone number, fax number and e-mail address);
4. The nature of the alleged violations constituting the complaint;

5. The specific location of the complaint;
6. Whether the reported incident constitutes an emergency; and
7. Determination if the complaint is a formal complaint or informal complaint.

A notification for an inspection will then be submitted through ICE. The assigned inspector should contact the complainant and invite them to participate in the inspection provided their presence would not constitute trespassing or require the use of personal protective equipment. Except for anonymous complaints—those when the person making a complaint declines to provide any identifying information, all complaints require a contact. Generally, an inspection is required, unless it is clear the matter is non-jurisdictional in nature, can be resolved by records research, or referred to either another section within the Oil and Gas Division, or another division within the Commission.

1. Jurisdictional complaints involving matters that pose an immediate or imminent threat to public health and safety or the environment **must be inspected immediately**. In these cases, appropriate notification should be given to Field Operations management and staff according to the Emergency Incident Report (Red Border) protocol.
2. Minor pollution incidents (minor leak, no active source and non-sensitive area) and those alleged without identification of an active source should be inspected within twenty-four (24) hours.
3. Non-pollution complaints must be inspected within seventy-two (72) hours.

In all cases, **except emergencies**, arrangements can be made with the complainant to schedule inspections at times other than those specified here.

1. After the initial inspection the following action should be taken: If no violations are found, the District Office should send a Complaint Letter to the complainant stating that an inspection was conducted, in accordance with Commission procedure, and the operator was found to be in compliance with Commission rules. The complainant should be advised that no further action will be taken by the Commission regarding the complaint. The complaint should then be closed.
2. Following the inspection, the District Office staff member should write a brief complaint letter, including all information received from the complainant, violations found during the inspection and the initial action taken. The complaint letter should be mailed to the complainant and filed under the assigned complaint number.
3. Resolution of jurisdictional informal complaints, those that are generally made without identifying complainant details, should also be diligently pursued. The District Office staff member taking the informal complaint should receive the same information from the complainant as a formal complaint, however, informal complaints do not need to be recorded in the ICE system or be assigned a complaint number. Most informal complaints will start with a notification for an inspection.
4. If a violation is found during the initial inspection, the District Office should send a Notice of Violation (NOV), in accordance with the SOG titled Violation Enforcement. In cases that are not emergencies or automatic referrals to Legal Enforcement, the operator is given a specified time

in the NOV to bring the lease into compliance. A backcheck should be performed in accordance with the date shown in the NOV to the operator and in the complaint letter to the complainant.

5. If the lease is still in violation following the backcheck, a Notice of Intent (NOI) to Sever (oil lease) or Seal (gas lease) should be sent through certified mail allowing an additional period to bring the lease into compliance in accordance with the SOG titled Violation Enforcement. If the lease is not in compliance by the time allowed in the NOI, the lease is severed, and a status report is issued to the complainant listing the remaining violations.
6. When the lease is severed, the district should immediately refer an enforcement case to Austin. If the operator has made significant ongoing progress resolving the violations, an extension for enforcement action may be granted at the discretion of the District Director. If an extension to enforcement action is granted by the District Director, a status report should be sent to the operator and complainant advising them of the progress, the extension, and the date the extension will expire. If the case is further delayed, the District Office should send the complainant a progress report at least every thirty days. When a case is referred to Legal Enforcement, the District Office should notify the complainant, in writing, that that the District Office is transferring responsibility of the complaint to the Office of General Counsel-Legal Enforcement section in Austin and that the complaint will be closed in the District Office. The Operator and complainant should be advised that any further questions or correspondence related to the complaint should be directed to:

Railroad Commission of Texas
Office of General Counsel—Legal Enforcement Section
P. O. Box 12967
Austin, Texas 78711-2967

7. The district should then close the complaint.
8. If the operator resolved the violations and brought the lease into compliance following the NOV or the NOI, the District Office staff member should send a letter to the complainant advising them that the lease is compliant, and the complaint is being closed. The District Office should include the letter in the complaint file and close the complaint.

Closure of Complaints

Each District should close a complaint when the complaint has been successfully brought into compliance, referred to another group (no active pollution), or is found to be unsubstantiated or non-jurisdictional. Once a complaint has been closed, the Technical Staff in the District will no longer handle the complaint and will not reuse the complaint number unless a final statement is being made.

Closure of Complaints Referred to Enforcement: A complaint can be closed provided there is no active pollution occurring and a referral has been sent to Legal Enforcement, or when compliance has been achieved after a referral has been made where there was active pollution. Note: The request for Enforcement Action made to Austin Field Operations is not considered a referral until it has been reviewed and handed over to Legal Enforcement and a docket number assigned.

1. When closing complaint files, which have Legal Enforcement actions pending, it is imperative the operators do not get the impression that pending penalty actions are being dropped. To

prevent this impression, the closing report should state that the closing of this complaint file does not alter or suspend any Legal Enforcement action that is currently pending, or other similarly worded statements.

2. The operator and complainant should be made aware in the closing letter that any further questions or correspondence related to this complaint should be directed to:

Railroad Commission of Texas
Office of General Counsel—Legal Enforcement Section
P. O. Box 12967
Austin, Texas 78711-2967

Closure of Complaints referred to Site Remediation: When it becomes apparent that a complaint will become an Oilfield Cleanup Site candidate and will require further investigation/action by the Site Remediation Group, the District Oilfield Clean-up Coordinator (DOCC) will become part of the complaint process. The following describes two ways these complaints may be handled:

1. No active pollution is occurring at a site: These complaints can be closed. The closing statement in the Status Report will inform the complainant and operator that the complaint file is being referred to the Site Remediation Group for further evaluation and action. It should state that any future inquiries be addressed to the DOCC, who should be named in the correspondence.
2. Active Pollution: When active pollution is occurring at a site that is being referred to Site Remediation, the complaint must remain open and the Complaint Coordinator/Technical Staff will continue to write the Status Report. A report of all inspection activity performed by the DOCC will be placed in the complaint file to document the activity that has been initiated and the current status of the project in the Site Remediation Group. The Complaint Coordinator/Technical Staff will consult with the DOCC in the preparation of the status report update.

Closure of Complaints referred to State-Managed Plugging: Complaints can be closed and referred to State-Managed Plugging (SMP) when there is no active pollution occurring, there is no current active operator available to bring the well into compliance with the plugging requirements, or the well is not being referred to Legal Enforcement (See Procedure in State-Managed Plugging Manual for SMP vs. Show Cause Hearing Decision Tree).

The complaint should be closed, and a statement made in the closing report that the file is being referred to State-Managed Plugging for evaluation and prioritization. It should be further stated, that the well(s) will be eligible for plugging consideration in accordance with the established priority system and budgetary constraints. Any questions concerning the matter should be addressed to District State-Managed Plugging Coordinator (give name) at (give phone number). When the wells are plugged by SMP or removed from their control, a complaint update letter should be initiated giving the actual plugging date or reason for removal from SMP oversight. If the complaint involves SMP, the complainant and the District Office Lead State Plugger should be sent copies of the complaint letter and status updates. The Regional Director and Assistant Director of Field Operations should only be sent the status update if requested.

Appendix F: RRC Online Inspection Lookup (OIL)

The Commission's offers an online tool to search statewide oil and gas Field Operations inspection and enforcement information, including notices of violation and intentions to sever leases. The tool accesses inspection and enforcement data entered in the RRC's Inspection, Compliance, Enforcement Electronic Tracking System, and allows users to download data set files either statewide or by RRC district office. Users may customize inspection and violation searches by a variety of criteria in real time. The data is updated nightly.

RRC OIL retrieves inspection and violation data for completed inspections. Data from inspections that are in progress or under review is not displayed. Data available through RRC OIL is from inspections from August 2015 to the present. To request inspection and violation information before August 2015, contact open.records@rrc.texas.gov.

RRC OIL is found on the Commission's website at <https://rrc.texas.gov/resource-center/research/research-queries/about-rrc-online-inspection-lookup/>.

A user guide is available on the Commission's website at http://webapps2.rrc.texas.gov/PDA/resources/docs/RRC_OIL_User_Guide.pdf

Appendix G: Well Plugging Prioritization Methodology

The Commission uses a priority methodology to rank wells for plugging to ensure that those wells posing the greatest threat to public safety and the environment are plugged first. The priority system includes four factors relating to the threat a wellbore poses to public safety and the environment:

1. Well Completion;
2. Wellbore Conditions;
3. Well Location with respect to sensitive areas; and
4. Unique Environmental, Safety, or Economic Concern.

Table 5 lists the factors used in this prioritization system. The sum of all factors provides a total weight, which determines a well's plugging priority. Wells receive a priority of 1, 2H, 2, 3, or 4, where 1 is the highest priority. The priority system assigns leaking wells the highest priority (an automatic priority 1) and assigns an automatic priority 2 if the well fails a fluid level test.

Table 5: Well Plugging Priority System

	FACTOR	Weight
1	Well Completion	
A	Unknown (no well records)	15
B	No surface casing or set above base of deepest usable quality water	10
C	Additional casing string not adequately cemented to isolate usable quality water	5
D	Injection or Disposal Well	10
E	Well penetrates salt/corrosive water bearing formation or abnormally pressured formation	5
F	Well in H2S Field	5
G	Age: Well drilled \geq 25 years ago	5
	Total: (40 points max)	
2	Wellbore Conditions	
A	Well is pressured up at the surface (tubing or prod casing)	10
B	Bradenhead pressure exists *	5
	Auto 2H if UQW not protected and fluid at BH is not UQW	
C	Measured fluid level	
D	Fluid level at or above the base of deepest usable quality water.	50
E	Fluid level less than 250' below base of deepest usable quality water (NA if 2D applies)	15
F	MIT Failure	5
G	H-15 (MIT) never performed or test > 5 years old (NA if F applies)	3
H	Inadequate wellhead control/integrity	5
	Total: (75 points max)	
3	Well location with respect to sensitive areas:	
A	H2S well with Public area ROE** Automatic Priority 2H	
B	In Marine Environment	10
C	Within 100' of river, lake, creek, or domestic use fresh water well (NA if B applies)	5
D	Between 100' and 1/4 mile of river, lake, creek, or domestic use fresh water well (NA if C applies)	3
E	Located within agricultural area.	2
F	Well located in known sensitive wildlife area.	3
G	Well located within city or town site limits.	10
	Total (20 points max)	

4	Unique environmental, Safety, or Economic Concern	
A	Adjacent to active water flood or disposal well at or above completion interval.	5
B	Logistics (poor roads, encroaching public, etc.)	5
C	Well contains junk.	5
D	P-5 Delinquent > 5 years	5
E.	Other (attach explanation)	1-20
	Total: (20 points max)	

	Total Weight
Priority 1 = Leaking Well [based upon definition]	
Priority 2H = Higher Risk well [based on definition and/or total weight of 75+]	
Priority 2 = Total Weight of 50-75	
Priority 3 = Total Weight of 25-49	
Priority 4 = Total Weight < 25	

*BH pressure is sustained.

**2H if public areas could be impacted based on 16 Texas Administrative Code §3.36 [Statewide Rule 36] definition.

Undetected/continuous leak possible.

Table 6 shows the number of wells plugged with OGRC funds by priority during fiscal year 2021 and between fiscal years 1992 and 2021. In September 2001, the Commission implemented the High Risk Well Testing Program, established by SB 310 (77th Legislature, 2001) and began concentrating its well plugging efforts on priority 1 and 2 wells. This continued through fiscal year 2021.

Table 6: Number of wells plugged by priority

	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Years 1992–2022
Priority 1	32	3,611
Priority 2H	402	6,960
Priority 2	297	12,370
Priority 3	335	9,553
Priority 4	2	4,063
Priority 5*	0	1,651
Total	1,068 ⁷	38,208

*No longer used (Priority 5 category eliminated in fiscal year 2001) Priority 5 was removed and replaced with priority 2H to give further granularity to the higher priority wells.

In addition to the well plugging priority matrix, which informs the development of plugging workorders, with the receipt of Infrastructure funds, the Commission also incorporated more than 20 factors from the EPA's

⁷ This number includes those wells that were plugged and invoiced during fiscal year 2022 in accordance with the performance measure definition for Output 3.2.1.2 Number of Orphaned Wells Plugged with State-Managed Funds found in Appendix B of the Commission's *Strategic Plan*. Numbers reported in different documents are likely to include those wells that were physically plugged during the fiscal year, but not invoiced, to meet the requirements of various other documents.

Environmental Justice screening tool⁸ and combines that information with population data to assess each orphaned well in the state, which provides more granularity to prioritize wells selected for plugging with Infrastructure funds. The EPA screening tool provides a percentile for each variable to standardize variables across disparate categories. The Railroad Commission sums those percentiles to obtain a whole number that is then multiplied by the estimated population within a half mile of the well site. The resulting number is used in tandem with the Commission's existing prioritization system. As District Offices identify wells for plugging packages the existing prioritization system is supplemented with the Environmental Justice screening number. All other factors being equal, a well with a higher Environmental Justice screening number is likely to be plugged with Infrastructure Funds before a well with a lower Environmental Justice screening number.

⁸ See <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>