

Identification and Recovery Process Overview



The following outlines the standard methodology employed to identify, substantiate, and recover energy-related interests and associated funds from both private holders (e.g., operators, payors, custodians) and governmental entities (e.g., state unclaimed property divisions).

1. Preliminary Engagement and Authorization

Upon engagement, the client executes the necessary authorization instruments (e.g., limited power of attorney, engagement agreement, and related disclosures) permitting investigation and representation for the limited purpose of identifying and recovering applicable interests.

2. Initial Records Assessment

A comprehensive review is conducted of available data, including production histories, division orders, title records, remittance statements, and publicly available regulatory filings. This phase is intended to determine whether an identifiable interest or payable revenue stream may exist.

3. Source Holder Identification

Potential holding entities are identified, which may include private operators, first purchasers, midstream companies, accounting intermediaries, or state custodians holding escheated or remitted funds pursuant to unclaimed property statutes.

4. Chain-of-Title and Entitlement Verification

A detailed ownership analysis is performed to establish the client's legal entitlement. This may involve examination of deeds, probate materials, affidavits of heirship, assignments, corporate succession documents, and other instruments necessary to confirm standing.

5. Reconciliation of Reporting Discrepancies

Where inconsistencies are identified between recorded ownership and reported payee information, coordination is undertaken with the reporting entity to reconcile division of interest, correct pay status, and validate revenue attribution.

6. Preparation and Submission of Claims or Transfer Documentation

Formal claims packages or ownership update submissions are assembled in accordance with the procedural requirements of the relevant holder. Governmental claims are prepared to meet statutory evidentiary standards, while private-holder submissions conform to operator-specific transfer and compliance protocols.

7. Holder Review and Administrative Processing

The identified holder undertakes its internal review, which may include audit verification, legal validation, or regulatory compliance checks. During this phase, supplemental documentation or clarification may be requested and is coordinated accordingly.

8. Approval, Release, and Distribution of Funds

Upon approval, funds are released by the holder through appropriate disbursement channels. This may include lump-sum payments of suspended revenues, reissued checks, or state-authorized restitution of escheated property less PRG's fee.

9. Record Correction and Pay Status Normalization

Post-disbursement, records are updated to reflect the verified ownership structure to ensure future revenues are directed appropriately. This may include revised division orders, payee maintenance updates, or reinstatement from suspense status.

10. Post-Recovery Monitoring (Where Applicable)

Follow-up review may be conducted to confirm continued accuracy of payment activity and to mitigate recurrence of reporting or entitlement errors.

This process is designed to align factual ownership with reported interests, facilitate compliance with applicable statutory and operational requirements, and ensure that revenues are properly administered going forward.