

Director's Cut

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Oil Production

October 36,698,095 barrels = 1,183,810 barrels/day (final)
November 35,847,594 barrels = 1,194,920 barrels/day (preliminary)
(all-time high was Dec 2014 at 1,227,483 barrels/day)
1,140,032 barrels per day or 95% from Bakken and Three Forks
54,561 barrels per day or 5% from legacy conventional pools

Gas Production

October 64,027,664 MCF = 2,065,409 MCF/day
November 62,860,261 MCF = 2,095,342 MCF/day (NEW all-time high)

Producing Wells

October 14,253
November 14,324 (preliminary)(NEW all-time high)
12,269 wells or 86% are now unconventional Bakken – Three forks wells
2,055 wells or 14% produce from legacy conventional pools

Permitting

October 147 drilling and 2 seismic
November 119 drilling and 0 seismic
December 86 drilling and 2 seismic (all time high was 370 in 10/2012)

ND Sweet Crude Price¹

October \$43.56/barrel
November \$49.75/barrel
December \$49.56/barrel
Today \$54.75/barrel (all-time high was \$136.29 7/3/2008)

Rig Count

October 56
November 54
December 52
Today's rig count is 56 (all-time high was 218 on 5/29/2012)
The statewide rig count is down 74% from the high and in the five most active counties rig count is down as follows:
Divide -100% (high was 3/2013)
Dunn -82% (high was 6/2012)

¹ [Flint Hills Resources price](#)

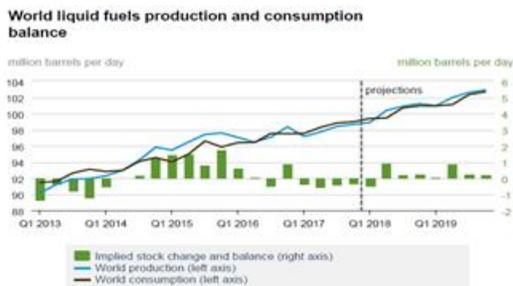
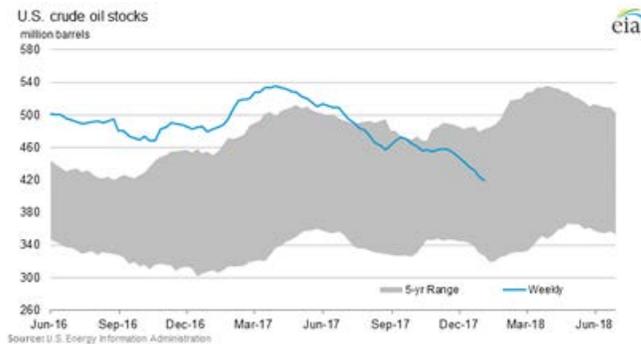
McKenzie -64% (high was 1/2014)
 Mountrail -83% (high was 6/2011)
 Williams -73% (high was 10/2014)

Comments:

The drilling rig count was down two from October to November, decreased another two from November to December, and is currently up four from December to today. Operators have shifted from running the minimum number of rigs to incremental increases and decreases as WTI oil price moves between \$45 and \$60/barrel. If WTI drops below \$45/barrel for more than 30 days rig count is expected to drop. If WTI remains above \$55/barrel for more than 90 days rig count is expected to rise. Current operator plans are to add 5-10 rigs in the second and third quarters of 2018 depending on workforce and infrastructure constraints.

The number of well completions has become highly variable from 81(final) in October to 60 (preliminary) in November.

Oil price downside risk is now anticipated to last through 2018. OPEC met the last week of December and decided to extend production cuts to year end 2018. Crude oil futures markets appear to anticipate OPEC production cuts maintaining prices through June 2018 with US shale production resulting in slight overproduction mid-2018 through mid-2019. US crude oil inventories continue to trend downward toward the long term average.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2018

There were no significant precipitation events, eight days with wind speeds in excess of 35 mph (too high for completion work), and no days with temperatures below -10F.

Over 99% of drilling now targets the Bakken and Three Forks formations.

Estimated wells waiting on completion² is 883, down 6 from the end of October to the end of November.

Estimated inactive well count³ is 1,492, up 21 from the end of October to the end of November.

Crude oil take away capacity including rail deliveries to coastal refineries is more than adequate.

Oil price associated with crude oil inventories that remain above average and competition with the Permian and Anadarko shale oil plays continue to limit drilling rig count. Utilization rate for rigs capable of 20,000+ feet is 40-50% and for shallow well rigs (7,000 feet or less) 25-30%.

Drilling permit activity decreased from October to November then decreased again from November to December. Operators continue to maintain a permit inventory that will accommodate variable price points for the next 12 months.

Rigs actively drilling on federal surface in the Dakota Prairie Grasslands is unchanged at two.

Activity on the Fort Berthold Reservation is as follows:

14 drilling rigs (3 on fee lands and 11 on trust lands)

238,917 barrels of oil per day (153,774 from trust lands & 85,143 from fee lands)

1,762 active wells (1,230 on trust lands & 532 on fee lands)

89 wells waiting on completion

455 approved drilling permits (359 on trust lands & 96 on fee lands)

3,818 potential future wells (3,216 on trust lands & 602 on fee lands)

Seismic activity is slowing. There are 3 surveys active, 0 recording, 0 NDIC reclamation projects, 0 remediating, 1 suspended, and 2 permitted.

US natural gas storage is now 12% below the five-year average indicating potential for positive price improvement in the future. North Dakota shallow gas exploration could be economic at future gas prices, but is not at the current price.

The price of natural gas delivered to Northern Border at Watford City is up \$0.12 at \$2.49/MCF. This results in a current oil to gas price ratio of 22 to 1. The state wide percentage of gas flared decreased to 14%. The Tioga gas plant input was at 89% of capacity. The expansion of gas gathering from south of Lake Sakakawea is starting up with the natural gas and natural gas liquids transfer lines in full operation in December, but the crude oil transfer line approval is pending. The November Bakken capture percentage was 87% with the daily volume of gas flared from October to November down 65 MMCFD. The historical high flared percent was 36% in 09/2011.

Gas capture statistics are as follows:

Statewide 86%

Statewide Bakken 87%

Non-FBIR Bakken 90%

FBIR Bakken 75%

Trust FBIR Bakken 72%

Fee FBIR 85%

The Commission has established the following gas capture goals:

74% October 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014

77% January 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016

80% April 1, 2016 through October 31, 2016
85% November 1, 2016 through October 31, 2018
88% November 1, 2018 through October 31, 2020
91% beginning November 1, 2020

BIA has published a new final rule to update the process for obtaining rights of way on Indian land. The rule was published 11/19/15 and became effective 12/21/15. The final rule can be found at <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/11/19/2015-28548/rights-of-way-on-indian-land>. On 3/11/16, the Western Energy Alliance filed a complaint and motion for a temporary restraining order and/or a preliminary injunction. On 4/19/16, the US District court for the District of North Dakota issued an order denying the motion for a preliminary injunction. Secretary Zinke has expressed interest in revising right of way rules to simplify and speed up the process.

BLM has published a new final rule 43 CFR Parts 3100, 3160 and 3170 to update and replace its regulations on venting and flaring of natural gas effective 1/17/16. The final rule can be viewed online at <https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/oil-and-gas/operations-and-production/methane-and-waste-prevention-rule>. North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Western Energy Alliance, and IPAA filed for a preliminary injunction to prevent the rule going into effect until the case is settled. A hearing in Casper, Wyoming was held 1/6/17. On 1/16/17 the court denied all of the petitioners' motions for preliminary injunctions. **On 2/3/17 the US House of Representatives voted 221-191 to approve a Congressional Review Act resolution against the rule.** On 3/28/17 President Trump issued an executive order which in part directs "The Secretary of the Interior shall review the following final rules, and any rules and guidance issued pursuant to them, for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and, if appropriate, shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind the guidance, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding those rules:". This rule is included in the list as item (iv). North Dakota plans to continue active participation in the litigation of this rule until the BLM takes final action eliminating the rule. **On 5/10/17 the Senate voted 51 to 49 against the CRA, allowing the rule to remain in effect.** On 6/27/17 U.S. D. Ct. Judge Skavdahl granted BLM's motion to extend the merits briefing schedule by 90 days, based on BLM's APA 705 stay and BLM's representations regarding its plans to reconsider the VF Rule. Opening briefs were filed 7/3/17. On 7/5/17 California and New Mexico sued BLM in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, seeking a declaratory judgement that BLM's APA 705 stay was illegal and vacating the stay. The relief they request would vacate the stay of the January 2018 compliance et al deadlines, bringing them all back into force. BLM officials encouraged North Dakota to intervene. On 7/12/17 a group of NGOs including the Fort Berthold Protectors of Water and Earth Rights filed a separate suit against the BLM in federal court in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, seeking a declaratory judgement that BLM's APA 705 stay was illegal and vacating the stay. California and New Mexico, along with various environmental groups, have challenged BLM's stay in the Northern District of California, and filed a motion for summary judgment on 7/26/17. On 8/24/17 North Dakota filed a response supporting BLM's motion, a motion to intervene, and a motion to change venue to Wyoming in an attempt to prevent all of the litigation regarding the timing of the Flaring Rule, including the future rulemakings further extending compliance deadlines that BLM has stated that it intends to publish, could end up in front of the magistrate judge in the Northern District of California instead of Judge Skavdahl in Wyoming. On 10/04/17 the federal magistrate judge in the Northern District of California granted the summary judgement motion by California, New Mexico, and several NGOs throwing out BLM's administrative and temporary postponement of several of the future rules compliance dates/obligations. On 10/05/17 the BLM issued a Federal Register Notice for a proposed rule that if finalized will delay certain requirements of the BLM Rule until January 17,

2019. North Dakota submitted comments to (1) support BLM's decision to delay certain compliance requirements and (2) continue to make the record that BLM exceeded its authority to promulgate the rule in the first place with particular emphasis on the specific/unique North Dakota considerations at issue. NDIC comments are available at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/dmr-blm-comments17-11.pdf>. BLM, the states of CA & NM, and the NGOs supporting the current final rule were granted an extension to file response briefs to December 11th in the WY court. Oral arguments are scheduled on December 18th. Judge Skavdahl has indicated he wishes to decide the merits of this case before the major compliance requirements of the current final rule take effect in January of 2018. On 11/29/17 North Dakota filed a response to industry petitioner's motion for a preliminary injunction supporting a preliminary or permanent injunction. On 12/4/17 USDOJ petitioned the 9th US Judicial Circuit Court in San Francisco to review and overturn the Northern District of California court's November decision ordering the US Bureau of Land Management to make oil and gas producers comply with the methane emissions requirements while the rules are being reviewed. Briefs in favor of the industry preliminary injunction motion are due on 12/18/17 and briefs responding to BLM's motion to stay the litigation are due on 1/5/18. On 12/7/17 BLM published a rule in the Federal Register delaying the methane regulation until January 2019, saying the previous rule is overly burdensome to industry. Officials said the delay will allow the federal Bureau of Land Management time to review the earlier rule while avoiding tens of millions of dollars in compliance costs to industry that may turn out to be unnecessary. On 12/19/17 BLM was sued by California, New Mexico, and a large group of NGOs in the Northern District of California federal court over the 12/7/17 rule extending certain compliance dates in BLM's 2016 Rule. The complaint requests that BLM's extension rule be set aside and the provisions it relates to reinstated. On 12/26/17 BLM filed a motion seeking to stay the litigation in the U.S. District Court case in WY and to vacate the January 5 briefing deadline, a motion in which the industry trade associations and Montana and Wyoming joined. North Dakota and Texas filed a short response on 12/27/17 asking the Court to deny the motion or allow until 1/12/18 to fully respond to BLM's holiday week motion. On 12/29/17 the Wyoming district court granted BLM's motion to stay the 2016 Rule challenge litigation.

BLM revised final regulations for hydraulic fracturing on federal and Indian lands were published in the CFR on 3/26/15 and they were scheduled to go into effect 6/24/15. North Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Western Energy Alliance, and IPAA filed for a preliminary injunction to prevent the rules going into effect until the case is settled. Following a lengthy hearing in Casper, Wyoming on 6/23/15, the court issued a stay on the rules. On 9/30/15 the court granted a preliminary injunction, preventing the rules from being enforced until litigation on the rule is final. The 10th Circuit Court of Appeals issued an order 3/10/16 denying the industry alternative motion for a stay. On 6/21/16 the court found the rule to be unlawful and ordered it set aside. The plaintiffs filed a motion with the US Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit to dismiss the appeal of the preliminary injunction. The Department of Justice on behalf of the BLM and the intervening environmental groups filed an appeal of the decision on the rule and oppose the motion to dismiss the appeal of the preliminary injunction. The North Dakota Response Brief to the US Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit was filed 9/15/16. NDIC comments on the rule can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/BLM-comments-120625.pdf>. On 3/28/17 President Trump issued an executive order which in part directs "The Secretary of the Interior shall review the following final rules, and any rules and guidance issued pursuant to them, for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and, if appropriate, shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind the guidance, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding those rules". This rule is included in the list as item (i). On 5/4/2017 BLM filed a request asking the court to hold the appeal in abeyance as it will "soon" initiate a rulemaking process to revise or rescind the 2015 Rule, that it had the authority to issue the Rule, but conceding that the Rule does not

reflect BLM's current priorities or policies, as reflected in certain recent Presidential Executive Orders. After the BLM submitted its filings the 10th Circuit Court Appeals immediately directed the petitioners (including North Dakota) and the intervenors to file briefs by 6/5/17 to respond to BLM's position. Two amicus groups that submitted merits briefs (the law school professors and former DOI officials) filed supplemental amicus briefs on the questions posed by the Court following the change of Administrations. The Court's Supplemental Order authorized the filing of these additional amicus briefs. Both briefs seek to capitalize on the BLM's continued insistence that it had the authority to issue the Rule (but concede that the 2015 HF Rule does not reflect BLM's current priorities or policies as reflected in certain recent Presidential Executive Orders). The two amicus groups solicit the Court to rule on the merits of the BLM and NGO appeals and to overturn the District Court decision, actually asking the Court to issue an advisory opinion on the BLM's authority. In addition to addressing the NGO arguments, North Dakota will respond to these two briefs in the context that all three parties are asking the Court to do what it is prohibited from doing by Article III of the U.S. Constitution. North Dakota filed a response brief 6/20/17 in support of the BLM action to put the rule in abeyance and take final action vacating the rule. Oral arguments before the 10th Circuit took place 7/27/17. A recording of the oral arguments is now available on the home page of the court's website <http://www.ca10.uscourts.gov>. NDIC filed comments supporting BLM's rescission of the rule that can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/dmr-blm-comment17-9.pdf>. On 09/21/17 the 10th Circuit issued a split (2-1) decision to dismiss the appeals as prudentially unripe, vacate the district court's judgment invalidating the rule, and remand with instructions to dismiss the underlying action without prejudice. Appellees State of North Dakota, State of Colorado, State of Utah, and State of Wyoming's filed a Petition for Panel Rehearing And/Or Request for En Banc Determination on 11/03/17. On 11/06/17 the court ordered the appellants to file a response to the Petition on or before 11/20/2017. The En Banc rehearing request was denied. The 10th circuit court has not yet issued its mandate ending the current round of litigation in the Wyoming District court. The Ute tribe filed a motion on 1/12/18 asking the court to dismiss the appeals as moot based on the publication of the rescission rule and leave the WY court decision to vacate the rule in place. The court ordered the DOJ and BLM to file a response by 1/22/18. On 12/29/17 BLM published a final rule rescinding the 2015 Hydraulic Fracturing rules with 2 exceptions 1) the rule does not restore language requiring pre-approval of non-routine hydraulic fracturing operations and 2) the rule does not rescind changes to 43 CFR 3160 due to other rules published between 3/26/15 and 12/29/17 (electronic filing and venting & flaring rules).

BLM has published the North Dakota Greater Sage-Grouse Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final EIS. NDIC is evaluating whether the state needs to intervene in the lawsuit filed by Western Energy Alliance challenging the final plan. Information on the plan and EIS can be found at the following web addresses: <https://www.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/planAndProjectSite.do?methodName=dispatchToPatternPage¤tPageId=48797>. On 6/7/17 Secretary Zinke issued Secretarial Order 3353 to establish an internal review team that, among other things, evaluated both federal sage-grouse plans and state plans and programs to ensure they are complementary and explored possible plan modifications with local economic growth and job creation in mind. On 8/10/17 Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke received a report from the Department of the Interior Sage-Grouse Review Team (DOI Team) regarding possible plan and policy modifications to complement state efforts to improve Greater Sage-Grouse conservation and economic development on public lands. The report is the final product required by Secretarial Order 3353 "Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation and Cooperation with Western States". The report, the cover letter from the Bureau of Land Management to the Secretary, and the memo from Secretary Zinke to Deputy Secretary David Bernhardt are available at https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/so3353_memo_coverletter_report_080717.pdf.

NDIC is evaluating whether the state needs to comment or intervene in the lawsuit filed by Western Energy Alliance challenging the final plan. The U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada ruled in March 2017 that the BLM failed to adequately evaluate the designation of Sagebrush Focal Areas in its 2015 greater sage-grouse plan amendment for Nevada. In order to comply with the court's order and to address issues raised by various interested parties, and to consider recommendations in the November 4, 2017 report prepared by the Department of the Interior's Greater Sage-Grouse Review Team in Response to Secretary's Order 3353 (SO 3353), the BLM intends to consider amending these plans. The BLM published a notice that initiates the public scoping process for RMP amendment(s) with associated NEPA document(s). The notice can be found at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/10/11/2017-21958/notice-of-intent-to-amend-land-use-plans-regarding-greater-sage-grouse-conservation-and-prepare>. Comment period closed on December 27, 2017. The date(s) and location(s) of any scoping meetings will be announced at least 15 days in advance through local news media, newspapers and the BLM Web site at: <http://bit.ly/GRSGplanning>. In order to be included in the analysis, all comments must be received prior to the close of the 45-day scoping period or 15 days after the last public meeting, whichever is later. BLM will provide additional opportunities for public participation as appropriate. The NDIC comments, submitted on 12/1/17, can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/dmr-comment-Sage.pdf>.

BLM On 8/9/17 the DOI Interior board of Land Appeals stayed drilling on the Slawson Torpedo wells. The MHA Nation appealed the BLM decision to grant drilling permits because the well pad is located 600 feet from Lake Sakakawea although a 2012 tribal law requires the wells be 2,640 feet from the lake. The spacing unit for the wells contains private, federal, and state minerals while the surface location is on private land within the boundaries of the Fort Berthold Reservation. On 8/15/17 U.S. District Court Judge Daniel Hovland granted Slawson's request to continue drilling and on 8/29/17 extended the order allowing drilling to continue until another hearing on the matter is held.

EPA On 8/26/15 a coalition of environmental organizations filed a 60 day legal notice with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency demanding more regulation of drilling and fracking waste. The groups are the Environmental Integrity Project, Natural Resources Defense Council, Earthworks, Responsible Drilling Alliance, San Juan Citizens Alliance, West Virginia Surface Owners Rights Organization, and the Center for Health, Environment and Justice. On 5/4/16 the same environmental groups filed suit against the EPA in the federal district court for the District of Columbia. The Plaintiffs Allege that EPA "has failed to meet its nondiscretionary duty" under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to review and revise the RCRA Subtitle D solid waste regulations for O&G wastes every three years and that EPA last completed such a review in 1988 and that EPA has failed to review or revise the guidelines for state solid waste plans since 1981.

Plaintiffs want to force EPA to do two things-

1. Issue more stringent regulations for managing and disposing of O&G wastes, including on issues such as open-air pits and impoundments used for storing O&G wastewater, underground injection wells, and the transportation of O&G wastes by truck or pipeline.
2. Make the state solid waste plan guidelines more stringent and comprehensive.

The document filed in the suit can be found at <http://environmentalintegrity.org/wp-content/uploads/2016-05-04-RCRA-OG-Wastes-Deadline-Suit-Complaint-FILED.pdf>

On 6/30/16 North Dakota filed motions to intervene in order to prevent a sue and settle situation that would adversely impact state regulatory jurisdiction and to dismiss the case. Motions to Intervene were also filed by the Texas Railroad Commission, American Petroleum Institute, Independent Petroleum Association of America, and the association of Texas oil and gas producer/royalty owners (TIPRO). The plaintiffs and EPA each filed motions to oppose the motions to intervene. North Dakota filed a reply in support of its motion on 9/23/16. Late

Friday afternoon 11/18/16 the U.S. District Court in Washington DC denied North Dakota and the two industry association's Motions to Intervene. The Court accepted the NGOs' statements in their briefs that all they asked for in their Complaint was a deadline for EPA to conduct a rulemaking, and concluded that none of the intervenors had demonstrated a sufficient "injury" to support standing in that context. On 12/23/16, EPA and the NGOs submitted a proposed consent decree to the Court that would settle the RCRA Subtitle D litigation. Unlike under the Clean Air Act, there is no statutory RCRA requirement that the proposed decree be published in the Federal Register or put out for public comment. NDIC has significant concerns about the proposed decree and submitted a letter to the court expressing those concerns. Since the court denied ND's motion to intervene, ND is not a party. The consent decree was approved Dec. 28 by U.S. District Judge John D. Bates. The EPA has agreed to review the regulations and by November 2019 either propose new rules or determine that new rules aren't necessary. This is a sue and settle deal. On 1/13/17 North Dakota filed an appeal of the decision(s), consent decree, and federal reimbursement of plaintiffs legal costs. As part of the appeal process, on 03/24/17 North Dakota filed a statement of issues and the other administrative filings: (1) Whether the District Court erred in denying North Dakota's motion to intervene in order to represent its sovereign interests in a case in which the Plaintiffs-Appellees seek to compel the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("U.S. EPA") to review and revise solid waste management regulations under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. (2) Whether the District Court erred in concluding that North Dakota did not have Article III standing in this case. (3) Whether the District Court erred in concluding that North Dakota should be held to a different, and more stringent, standard for Article III standing than the Plaintiffs-Appellees. (4) Whether the District Court erred in entering a Consent Decree that violates Subtitle D of RCRA because it omits statutory non-discretionary duties with which U.S. EPA must comply, and would impose new non-discretionary duties on U.S. EPA that are not contained in the statute. North Dakota filed its opening appeal brief in the UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT on 5/23/17. The EPA and the NGOs filed briefs 6/21/17 and North Dakota filed a reply brief 7/5/17. Oral arguments on the denial of North Dakota's motion to intervene were conducted on 11/07/17. On 11/28/17 the D.C. Circuit denied North Dakota's appeal in the RCRA Subtitle D case. The Court did not engage the state's arguments and decided the case based on precedent from previous industry cases in which they denied intervention in "sue and settle" cases. North Dakota is still evaluating how to proceed.

EPA On 6/3/16 the final rule proposing a suite of changes to Clean Air Act permitting requirements for new and modified emissions sources in the oil and natural gas industry was published in the Federal Register. On 6/29/16 the NDIC decided to file a Petition for Review with the US Appeals Court for the District of Columbia to defend the state's sovereign jurisdiction over oil and gas regulation. Thirteen other states have joined this effort. North Dakota declined the standard offer to explore settlement through the court's mediation program. The proposed actions and NDIC comments are as follows:

- o Proposed New Source Performance Standards – Docket ID number EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0505. NDIC comments can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0505.pdf>
- o Draft Control Techniques Guidelines – Docket ID number: EPA-HQ-OAR-2015-0216. NDIC comments can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/EPA-HQ-OAR-2015-0216.pdf>
- o Proposed Source Determination Rule – Docket ID number: EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0685. NDIC comments can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0685.pdf>
- o Proposed Federal Implementation Plan for Implementing Minor New Source Review Permitting in Indian Country – Docket ID number: EPA-HQ-OAR-2014-0606. NDIC comments can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/EPA-HQ-OAR-2014-0606.pdf>.

North Dakota et al. and EPA have filed motions to govern further proceedings and briefing schedules. On 3/28/17 President Trump issued an executive order which in part directs, “The Administrator shall review the final rule entitled "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources," 81 Fed. Reg. 35824 (November 3, 2016), and any rules and guidance issued pursuant to it, for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and, if appropriate, shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind the guidance, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding those rules.” On 4/7/17 EPA filed a motion to hold the cases in abeyance. On 6/8/17 the NGO environmental groups challenged EPA's November 5th decision to issue a 90 day stay of the Rule's upcoming implementation dates. The NGOs argue that EPA's justifications for its stay (onerous implementation costs and excessive state administrative burdens) of the Rule were already raised and rejected by EPA during EPA's original rulemaking and that the requirements of a "judicial stay" are not met. The NGO's action is a new case, filed in the D.C. Circuit. They have also filed an emergency motion asking the Court to immediately vacate EPA's decision. On November 3 the DC Circuit court issued a 2:1 decision granting the NGO petition and vacating EPA's 90 day stay of the rule. North Dakota filed an amicus brief in support of the EPA stay. On 7/13/17 the same DC Circuit court granted an EPA motion to recall the mandate and granting 14 days for then EPA to seek reconsideration or review by the full court. API and WVA along with other states filed petitions for rehearing en banc, but on 8/10/17 the entire DC Circuit issued an order denying the API and WVA et al States petitions. EPA now proposes a 2-year stay of certain provision in the oil and gas NSPS. North Dakota filed comments on 8/9/17 in support of the proposed 2-year stay. On 11/8/17 EPA published a Federal Register notice request for supplemental comments relating to the current Administration's efforts to change course on the oil and gas sector methane regulations put in place by the Obama Administration. North Dakota did not submit additional comment to EPA because the North Dakota comments submitted on 8/9/17 correctly advocate that EPA's rationale for the two year stay also justifies outright repeal of the original Rule, so it justifies a two year stay.

EPA published an advanced notice of proposed rule-making to seek comments on the information that should be reported or disclosed for hydraulic fracturing chemical substances and mixtures and the mechanism for obtaining this information. The proposed rule-making is in response to a petition from Earthjustice and 114 other groups who are opposed to the use of the GWPC-IOGCC FracFocus website process of chemical disclosure and any type of trade secret protection for hydraulic fracturing fluid mixtures. These groups are requesting EPA regulation of chemical disclosure under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act. Thanks to all who provided comments in support of a “states first” policy. NDIC comments can be viewed at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/DMR-frac714.pdf>

EPA Administrator, Gina McCarthy, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Jo Ellen Darcy, signed the “Waters of the United States” final rule on 05/27/2015. The final rule was published in the Federal Register 7/29/15 and became effective in 37 states on 8/28/15. North Dakota, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court, claiming the final rule would harm states as regulators of the waters and lands. On 8/27/15 Federal District Judge Erickson granted a preliminary injunction preventing enforcement of the rule in the 13 states. The North Dakota case will now be subject to appeal, but no schedule has been set at this time. NDIC comments can be viewed at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/WOTUS-comments.pdf>

Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana filed a joint complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, charging that the rule is unconstitutional. Ohio and Michigan filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, alleging that the expansion of jurisdiction includes dry land. Georgia and eight other states (Alabama, Florida,

Kansas, Kentucky, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin) filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, asking the court to vacate the rule and block its enforcement by injunction. On 10/9/15 the United States Court Of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted a nationwide stay of the WOTUS rule pending jurisdiction determinations. On 2/28/17 President Trump signed an executive order directing the EPA to take action, paving the way for the elimination of the rule. North Dakota plans to continue active participation in the litigation of this rule until the EPA takes final action eliminating the rule. On 6/27/17 The EPA and USACOE filed an official proposal to withdraw the rule and begin a replacement rulemaking process. The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on 6/27/17. A group of North Dakota agencies filed comments supporting withdrawal of the rule and beginning the replacement process.

PHMSA Advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) was announced 1/10/17. **SUMMARY:** PHMSA is considering revising the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) to establish vapor pressure limits for unrefined petroleum-based products and potentially all Class 3 flammable liquid hazardous materials that would apply during the transportation of the products or materials by any mode. PHMSA is currently assessing the merits of a petition for rulemaking submitted by the Attorney General of the State of New York regarding vapor pressure standards for the transportation of crude oil. The petition requests that PHMSA implement a Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) limit less than 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) for crude oil transported by rail. This rule making could substantially interfere with NDIC oil conditioning regulations. You can read about the NDIC regulations at [https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/2014Permitting\(2\).asp](https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/2014Permitting(2).asp). NDIC submitted comments on 3/20/17 and the comment period closed on 5/19/17.

USFWS has made a decision to list the Dakota Skipper and Powershiek Skipperling to receive protection under the Endangered Species Act. Additional potential listing of concern are the Rufa Red Knot, Sprague's Pipit, Greater Sage Grouse, Monarch Butterfly, Sturgeon Chub, and Sicklefin Chub.

USFWS has published a new final rule to revise Management of Non-Federal Oil and Gas Rights. Key components of the proposed rule include: A permitting process for new operations; A permitting process for well plugging and reclamation for all operations; Information requirements for particular types of operations; Operating standards so that both the Service and the operator can readily identify what standards apply to particular operations; Fees for new access beyond that held as part of the operator's oil and gas right; Financial assurance (bonding); Penalty provisions; Clarification that the process for authorizing access to non-Federal oil and gas properties in Alaska will continue to be controlled by 43 CFR part 36, which implements provisions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act; and Codification of some existing agency policies and practices. The proposed rule can be viewed online at <http://www.fws.gov/policy/library/2015/2015-30977.html> comments on the proposed rule were due 4/9/2016. NDIC comments can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/DMR-FWS-0086.pdf> On 6/28/16 USFWS published the handbook for implementing the rule. On 7/11/16 Congressman Cramer successfully included a prohibition on funding for the US Fish and Wildlife Service Management of Non-Federal Oil and Gas rule in the House Interior and Environment Appropriations bill which has a number of other provisions prohibiting this Administration from infringing on State's rights. The NDIC is evaluating the impacts of rule and handbook to determine if legal action is appropriate. On 3/28/17 President Trump issued an executive order which in part directs "The Secretary of the Interior shall review the following final rules, and any rules and guidance issued pursuant to them, for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and, if appropriate, shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind the guidance, or publish for notice and comment

proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding those rules:”. This rule is included in the list as item (iii). North Dakota plans to continue monitoring potential participation in litigation of this rule until the USFWS takes final action eliminating the rule.