

Director's Cut

October 2019 Production

Oil Production

September 43,319,393 barrels = 1,443,980 barrels/day (Final)
 October 47,051,671 barrels = 1,517,796 barrels/day (Preliminary All-time high)
 1,461,438 barrels/day or 96% from Bakken and Three Forks
 56,358 barrels/day or 4% from legacy conventional pools

Revenue Forecast = 1,400,000 barrels/day

Crude Price¹ (\$/barrel)

	North Dakota Light Sweet	WTI	ND Market est
September	46.88	54.01	50.44
October	41.86	57.12	49.49
November	46.07	56.80	51.43
Today	47.75	59.18	53.47
All-time high	\$136.29/barrel (7/3/2008)	\$145.29/barrel (7/3/2008)	

Revenue Forecast = \$48.50

Gas Production & Capture

September	88,391,725 MCF = 2,946,391 MCF/day
82% Capture	72,884,618 MCF = 2,429,487 MCF/day
October	95,189,103 MCF = 3,070,616 MCF/day (All Time High)
82 % Capture	78,256,540 MCF = 2,524,405 MCF/day (All Time High)

Rig Count

September	61
October	59
November	55
Today	53
Federal Surface	4
All-time high	218 (5/29/2012)

Wells

	August	September	October	November	Revenue Forecast
Permitted	-	92 drilling 1 seismic	126 drilling 0 seismic	79 drilling 1 seismic	-
Completed	102 (Final)	112 (Revised)	91 (Preliminary)	-	90
Inactive²	-	2,104	1,683	-	-
Waiting on Completion¹		916	885		
Producing	-	16,115	16,157 (Preliminary)		
			14,622 wells or 90% from unconventional Bakken – Three Forks 1,535 wells or 10% from legacy conventional pools		

¹ Pricing Source: Flint Hills Resources

² Includes all well types on IA and AB statuses: **IA** = Inactive shut in >3 months and <12 months;
AB = Abandoned (Shut in >12 months)

Fort Berthold Reservation Activity

	Total	Fee Land	Trust Land
Oil Production	368,834	108,896	259,938
Drilling Rigs	17	5	12
Active Wells	2,316	606	1,710
Waiting on completion	102		
Approved Drilling Permits	409	69	340
Potential Future Wells	4,236	1,158	3,078

Drilling and Completions Activity

The drilling rig count was very stable around 65 for the first half of the year. Operators have shifted to incremental increases and decreases based on oil price, capital availability, and gas capture. Operators have implemented plans to use fewer rigs second half of 2019 based on oil price, capital availability, and infrastructure constraints.

The number of well completions has become variable again due to weather, gas capture, oil price and workforce.

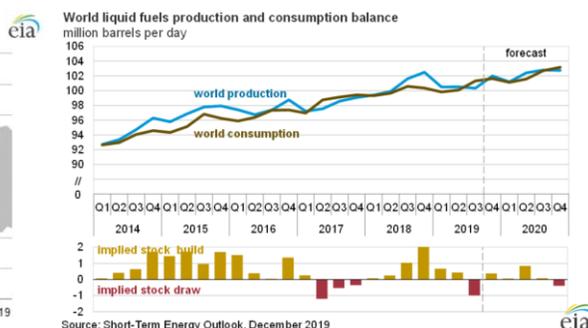
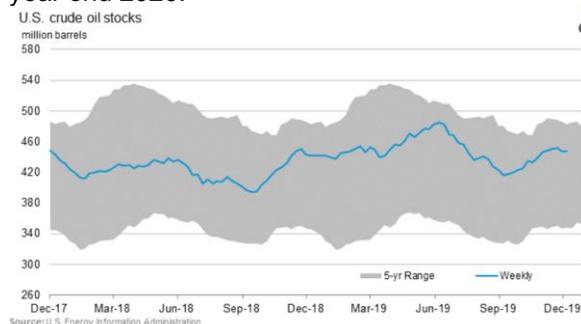
95% of drilling now targets the Bakken and Three Forks formations.

Lower crude oil price, gas capture, workforce, and competition with the Permian and Anadarko shale oil plays for capital continue to limit drilling rig count. Utilization rate for rigs capable of 20,000+ feet is 50-60% and for shallow well rigs (7,000 feet or less) 35-45%.

Drilling permit activity is normal. Operators continue to maintain a permit inventory that will accommodate varying oil prices for the next 12 months.

Crude Oil Markets

OPEC and Russia have agreed to increased production restrictions of 500,000 barrels per day through march 2020. Futures markets and EIA continue to anticipate crude oil oversupply through year end 2020.



Crude oil take away capacity including rail deliveries to coastal refineries is adequate, but Washington state Senate Bill 5579 threatens to disrupt 150,000-200,000 barrels per day.

Seismic

Seismic activity is very slow.

Active Surveys	Recording	NDIC Reclamation Projects	Remediating	Suspended	Permitted
3	0	2	0	1	3

Gas Capture

US natural gas storage is unchanged at the five-year average while crude oil inventories are well above the long-term average and stable, indicating little potential for price increases 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 down \$0.55 at \$1.73/MCF. This results in a current oil to gas price ratio of 31 to 1. The statewide gas flared volume from September to October increased 29,453 MCF to 546,358 MCF per day and percent flared was unchanged at 18% with a Bakken capture percentage of 81%.

The historical high flared percent was 36% in 09/2011.

Gas Capture Details:

Statewide.....	82%
Statewide Bakken.....	81%
Non-FBIR Bakken.....	85%
FBIR Bakken.....	70%
Trust FBIR Bakken...	68%
Fee FBIR.....	74%

The Commission established the following gas capture goals:

74%	October 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014
77%	January 1, 2015 - March 31, 2016
80%	April 1, 2016 - October 31, 2016
85%	November 1, 2016 - October 31, 2018
88%	November 1, 2018 - October 31, 2020
91%	November 1, 2020

Agency Updates

Bureau of Indian Affairs

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. New valuation requirements have resulted in increased delays since 1/1/19.

Bureau of Land Management

BLM 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. On 2/22/18 BLM published a new rule proposal to revise the 2016 final Waste Prevention Rule (also known as the venting and flaring rule). The proposed rule would eliminate duplicative regulatory requirements and re-establish long-standing requirements that the 2016 final rule sought to replace. While the proposed rule is open for public comment generally, the Federal Register notice specifically requests comment on ways that the BLM can reduce the waste of gas by incentivizing the capture, reinjection, or beneficial use of the gas. Public comments on this proposed rule were due to the BLM on or before 4/23/18. NDIC comments can be viewed at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/blm%20comments%20180417.pdf>. On 2/22/18 Judge Orrick in the Northern District of California entered a preliminary injunction against the BLM's "Suspension Rule" which suspended for one year certain compliance deadlines in BLM's Venting and Flaring Rule. Judge Orrick also denied North Dakota's motion to transfer the case to the District of Wyoming where Judge Skavdahl had stayed the original rule on the grounds that parties were protected by the Suspension Rule. The immediate effect of this decision was to reinstate the BLM Venting and Flaring Rule in full, along with compliance deadlines that became effective January 17, 2018, and remove the protections relied upon by Judge Skavdahl the District of Wyoming case. On 3/7/18 U.S. District Court Judge Skavdahl granted the North Dakota/Texas Motion to lift the stay in the challenge to the BLM's Venting & Flaring Rule. The California Court explicitly adopted North Dakota's central position in intervention - stating that "I express no judgment whatsoever in this opinion on the merits of the [V&F] Rule," showing great deference to Judge Skavdahl and the existing case in his Court and rejecting the California, NM, and NGOs request to uphold the V&F Rule. Judge Skavdahl's Lift Stay Order gives BLM until March 14 to file its response to North Dakota/Texas, as well as to the motions filed by Wyoming/Montana and Industry, with reply briefs due March 21. Wyoming/Montana are seeking a partial stay of the VF Rule under Section 705, and Industry is seeking a partial Preliminary Injunction of the Rule. On 4/4/18 U.S. District Judge Skavdahl issued an order granting Wyoming's request for a partial stay of the Rule under Section 705 of the APA. The Court's limited Stay Order provides immediate relief to industry, but the balance of the Rule, including BLM's unlawful exercise of authority over State and private mineral interests through an over-inclusive application of communitization remains. The Court denied the North Dakota/Texas motion to move forward to complete briefing on the merits, and also denied industry's motion for a preliminary injunction. The Court expressed frustration with "the administrative dysfunction" reflected by this case as it ping-pongs between the District Courts of Wyoming and the N.D. of CA and BLM's various attempts to delay, rescind or replace the Rule, concluding that "going forward on the merits at this point remains a waste of judicial resources and disregards prudential ripeness concerns." On 4/5/18 15 NGOs filed a Notice of Appeal with the 10th Circuit. California & New Mexico followed suit on 4/5/18 and have now also filed an appeal with the 10th Circuit. On 9/12/18 North Dakota filed a brief in the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals urging the Court, if it chooses to reverse the Wyoming district court's Stay Order, to remand the case back to the Wyoming district court with direction to finish this protracted legal process by promptly proceeding to a ruling on the merits. On 9/18/18 BLM issued their final rule revising the Obama-era Waste Prevention Rule, also referred to as the venting and flaring rule. The new rule will better align venting and flaring regulations with President Trump's priorities on energy development, job creation, and reduced compliance costs. These changes will also allow BLM to recognize existing state regulatory efforts and avoid duplicative requirements. In response to comments and after further consideration, the BLM made the following modifications to the proposed rule in this final rule: (1) Clarification that the 24-hour limit on royalty-free flaring during downhole well maintenance and liquids unloading in § 3179.104 applies "per event"; (2) Addition of a standard for "applicable rules, regulations, or orders" of a State regulatory agency or tribe in § 3179.201(a); and (3) Addition of a provision allowing for

tribes to seek BLM approval to have tribal rules apply in place of any or all of the provisions of subpart 3179. The revised rule goes into effect on 11/27/18. On 9/28/18 a coalition of 17 conservation and tribal citizen groups filed a lawsuit challenging the decision to revise the Bureau of Land Management's Waste Prevention Rule, stating that the rule violates a number of existing federal policies. The states of New Mexico and California also filed a lawsuit challenging BLM's action. The BLM and NDIC have reached an impasse on negotiations for an agreement to implement section 3179.201, but continue to communicate regarding possible ways to resolve the disagreement.

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 (j). 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). On 2/7/18 North Dakota filed a reply in

support of its motion to dismiss the original rule appeal as moot pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 27(a)(4), and request that the Court should not issue the mandate, nor vacate the District Court's judgment based on two new and important developments: (1) on December 29, 2017, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) promulgated a final rule rescinding the Hydraulic Fracturing Rule ("HF Rule"), and (2) on January 24, 2018, the Citizen Group Intervenor challenged the repeal of the HF Rule ("HF Repeal Rule") in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California.

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. On 6/21/18 the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation sued the U.S. Department of the Interior challenging a decision from the agency's Office of Hearing and Appeals that the tribe said approved drilling near a lake within the boundaries of the nation's Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Among other things, the nation asked for "an order setting aside and vacating the director's decision and holding that the eight [applications for permit to drill] must be denied because they are within 1,000 feet of Lake Sakakawea, the source of the MHA Nation's drinking water; or in the alternative reinstating the board's stay order and remanding the case back to the Department of the Interior for reconsideration." Slawson intervened in the case and moved to have the appeal transferred to the U.S. District Court in North Dakota. The court granted Slawson's motion and the appeal was transferred to the U.S. District Court in North Dakota, where it is currently pending.

Environmental Protection Agency

EPA On 08/21/2018 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed a new rule to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from existing coal-fired electric utility generating units and power plants across the country. This proposal, entitled the Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) Rule, establishes emission guidelines for states to use when developing plans to limit GHGs at their power plants. The ACE Rule replaced the prior administration's Clean Power Plan (CPP) and instead empowers states, promotes energy independence, and facilitates economic growth and job creation. Pursuant to President Trump's Executive Order 13873, which directed Federal agencies to review burdensome regulations, the EPA undertook a review of the CPP. Many believed the CPP exceeded EPA's authority under the Clean Air Act, which is why 27 states, 24 trade associations, 37 rural electric co-ops, and three labor unions challenged the rule. The Supreme Court issued an unprecedented stay of the rule. The proposal was published in the Federal Register on 8/31/18 and EPA will take comment on the proposal for 60 days (until 10/30/18) and will hold a public hearing. More information is available at <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposal-affordable-clean-energy-ace-rule>. On July 8, 2019, EPA issued the final Affordable Clean Energy rule (ACE) and repealed the Clean Power Plan. On the same day the American Lung Association and the American Public Health Association filed a challenge to the rules in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Since then, 22 states, the District of Columbia and six municipalities led by the state of New York lodged a challenge to the rules in the D.C. Circuit, followed closely by a third challenge brought by environmental groups. Numerous industry groups and power providers are seeking to intervene in the litigation in support of the ACE rule. The EPA has asked the court to expedite review of the challenges in the hope of achieving a resolution in the D.C. Circuit by summer of 2020.

EPA On 08/24/18 Trump administration officials at EPA announced they are phasing out the agency's enforcement focus on animal waste pollution and the oil and gas industry. Enforcement chief Susan Bodine said she wants to shift the focus away from oil and gas as a sector deserving of extra scrutiny and toward prioritizing broad environmental problems, such as air pollution.

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. On 9/11/18 EPA proposed targeted improvements to the 2016 New Source Performance Standards for the oil and gas industry that streamline implementation, reduce duplicative EPA and state requirements, and significantly decrease unnecessary burdens on domestic energy producers. This oil and gas targeted improvements package is expected to save up to approximately \$484 million in regulatory costs from 2019 – 2025 or \$75 million annually. NDIC comments can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0757.pdf>

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

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. On 6/6/2018 Senator Schumer wrote urging DOE and PHMSA to propose and quickly finalize a rule establishing federal volatility standards for the shipment of crude oil by rail in the United States. The NDIC submitted a letter on 6/28/18 to proactively correct several conclusions and statements in Senator Schumer's letter about NDIC oil conditioning regulations and provide the background and a better understanding of the state's oil conditioning standards for Bakken, Three Forks, and/or Sanish crude oil prior to market transport.

PHMSA On 5/9/19 Governor Inslee signed into law Washington State Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5579 “Crude Oil by Rail – Vapor Pressure” which became effective on 7/28/19. On 7/17/19 the North Dakota Attorney General and Montana Attorney General filed an application for preemption of the Washington Volatility Restrictions on Crude Oil Transported by Rail. The state of Washington requested a 30 day extension of the comment period to 9/23/19 which PHMSA granted. Response to comments deadline is 10/23/19. PHMSA has up to 180 days to issue a decision (4/20/2020).

USFS published for comment on 11/2/18 draft supplemental environmental impact statement for oil and gas leasing on the Dakota Prairie Grasslands. The proposal documents can be found at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=40652> and clicking on Analysis. Comments can be mailed, hand delivered between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday; or faxed to (701) 227-7801. To submit comments electronically, please send to: comments-northern-dakota-prairie@fs.fed.us. Electronic comments must be submitted in rich text format (rtf), Word (.doc) or Word Perfect format. The subject line must contain the name of the project for which you are submitting comments. Comments are due by 4:30 p.m. on 12/17/18. The recommended alternative increases “No surface occupancy” 32,700 acres, decreases “Timing limitations or controlled surface use” 20,100 acres, and decreases “No added stipulations” 12,600 acres. On 2/1/19 the USFS extended the comment period to 2/20/19.

Breakeven Pricing

Current	3Q 2019		Rigs	Sep-19	Wells	
	Breakeven	WTI \$/BO			NC	P90
\$60						
Billings	\$18		1	601	2	1,900
Bottineau-Renville	\$84*		0	996	3	3,000
Bowman-Slope	+\$100*		0	593	0	900
Burke	\$60		0	613	7	1,300
Divide	\$59		0	858	2	3,000
Dunn	\$12		9	2,594	155	4,800
Golden Valley	+\$100*		0	103	0	250
McKenzie	\$12		22	5,360	345	7,100
McLean	\$17*		0	57	1	800
Mountrail	\$12		12	3,222	148	4,800
Stark	47*		0	306	1	2,900
Williams	\$16		9	3,166	221	5,500
Statewide	\$12		53	18,488	885	36,250

* Information from previous quarter, too little data to calculate new value

Breakeven Prices: Table calculated above shows what oil price a well could recover drilling and completion costs. Taking into account data on operating costs, drilling costs, historical production rate for new wells, and WTI pricing.