

Director's Cut

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Oil Production

December 29,211,993 barrels = 942,322 barrels/day
January 30,389,117 barrels = 980,294 barrels/day (preliminary)
(all-time high was Dec 2014 at 1,227,483 barrels/day)
932,818 barrels per day or 95% from Bakken and Three Forks
47,477 barrels per day or 5% from legacy conventional pools

Gas Production

December 47,672,749 MCF = 1,537,831 MCF/day
January 48,229,885 MCF = 1,555,803 MCF/day (preliminary)
(all-time high was Nov 2016 at 1,759,524 MCF/day)

Producing Wells

December 13,337
January 13,333 (preliminary) (all-time high was Nov 2016 at 13,520)
11,516 wells or 86% are now unconventional Bakken – Three forks wells
1,817 wells or 14% produce from legacy conventional pools

Permitting

December 35 drilling and 0 seismic
January 81 drilling and 1 seismic
February 45 drilling and 1 seismic (all time high was 370 in 10/2012)

ND Sweet Crude Price¹

December \$39.93/barrel
January \$40.51/barrel
February \$42.74/barrel
Today \$41.50/barrel (all-time high was \$136.29 7/3/2008)

Rig Count

December 40
January 38
February 39
Today's rig count is 44 (all-time high was 218 on 5/29/2012)

¹ Pricing Source: [Flint Hills Resources](#)

The statewide rig count is down 80% from the high and in the five most active counties rig count is down as follows:

Divide -92% (high was 3/2013)
 Dunn -66% (high was 6/2012)
 McKenzie -75% (high was 1/2014)
 Mountrail -90% (high was 6/2011)
 Williams -88% (high was 10/2014)

Comments:

The drilling rig count decreased two from December to January, then increased one from January to February, and is currently up 5 from February to today. Operators are shifting from running the minimum number of rigs to incremental increases throughout 2017, as long as oil prices remain between \$50/barrel and \$60/barrel WTI.

The number of well completions decreased significantly from 84(final) in December to 54 (preliminary) in January.

Oil price weakness is anticipated to last into the second quarter of 2017.

There were two significant precipitation events, five days with wind speeds in excess of 35 mph (too high for completion work), and eleven days with temperatures below -10F. The first half of January was as bad as December 2016, but the last ten days of the month the weather was dry, warm, and a little windy.

More than 98% of drilling now targets the Bakken and Three Forks formations.

Estimated wells waiting on completion² is 802, down 5 from the end of December to the end of January.

Estimated inactive well count³ is 1,678, up 105 from the end of December to the end of January.

Crude oil take away capacity remains dependent on rail deliveries to coastal refineries to remain adequate.

² The number of wells waiting on completions is an estimate on the part of the director based on idle well count and a typical five year average. Neither the State of North Dakota, nor any agency officer, or employee of the State of North Dakota warrants the accuracy or reliability of this product and shall not be held responsible for any losses caused by this product. Portions of the information may be incorrect or out of date. Any person or entity that relies on any information obtained from this product does so at his or her own risk.

³ Includes all well types on IA and AB statuses.

IA= Inactive shut in >3 months and <12 months

AB= Abandoned (Shut in >12 months)

Low oil price associated with lifting of sanctions on Iran, a weak world economy, and capital movement to the Permian basin continued to depress drilling rig count. Utilization rate for rigs capable of 20,000+ feet is 25-30% and for shallow well rigs (7,000 feet or less) 15-20%.

Drilling permit activity rose sharply from December to January then returned to normal in February. Operators are maintaining a permit inventory that will accommodate a return to the drilling price point within the next 12 months.

Rigs actively drilling on federal surface in the Dakota Prairie Grasslands remains at 0.

Activity on the Fort Berthold Reservation is as follows:

10 drilling rigs (2 on fee lands and 8 on trust lands)

187,519 barrels of oil per day (117,099 from trust lands & 70,421 from fee lands)

1,582 active wells (1,097 on trust lands & 485 on fee lands)

114 wells waiting on completion

507 approved drilling permits (367 on trust lands & 140 on fee lands)

1,658 potential future wells (1,171 on trust lands & 487 on fee lands)

Seismic activity is up slightly. There are 5 surveys active, 0 recording, 0 NDIC reclamation projects, 0 remediating, 1 suspended, and 0 permitted.

North Dakota leasing activity is limited to renewals and top leases in the Bakken - Three Forks area.

US natural gas storage is now 14.3% above the five-year average indicating little 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 operator of the exploration well (file 27235) in Emmons County has cancelled all other permits in the area and is in the process of transferring the well to a working interest owner who plans a production test. The well appears to contain 2 pay sections totaling about 80 feet thick with very good gas shows.

The price of natural gas delivered to Northern Border at Watford City is down \$0.48 to \$2.00/MCF. This results in a current oil to gas price ratio of 21 to 1. The percentage of gas flared decreased to 12% even with lingering winter weather related freezing problems. This also resulted in the Tioga gas plant operating at 65% of capacity. The expansion of gas gathering from south of Lake Sakakawea is now starting up, but the crude oil and natural gas liquids transfer lines still have not been approved. The January Bakken capture percentage was 89% with the daily volume of gas flared from December to January down 16 MMCFD. The historical high flared percent was 36% in 09/2011.

Gas capture statistics are as follows:

Statewide 88%

Statewide Bakken 89%

Non-FBIR Bakken 90%

FBIR Bakken 83%
 Trust FBIR Bakken 82%
 Fee FBIR 87%

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

The North Dakota Legislature passed HB1432 which sets up a council to address Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Endangered Species Act issues: **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.

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. The deadline to submit a briefing proposal on the merits of the case to the Court has been postponed to 4/24/17 at the request of Wyoming. On 2/3/17 the US House of Representatives voted 221-191 to approve a Congressional Review Act resolution against the rule. If approved by the Senate and signed by President Trump, the rule would come off the books and BLM would be prevented from promulgating a substantially similar rule in the future. The timing of a Senate vote is uncertain and it is important to contact your Senator to urge action soon.

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 have appealed 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. A three judge panel of the 10th Circuit will hear arguments on Wednesday March 22nd at 2pm. NDIC comments on the rule can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/BLM-comments-120625.pdf>

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>

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 March 2019 either propose new rules or determine that new rules aren't necessary. This is an attempt by EPA and the NGOs to impose court-ordered obligations that would be difficult for the new administration to evade and looks like an attempt to ram through a sue and settle deal before the new administration takes office. On 1/13/17 North Dakota filed an appeal of the decision(s), consent decree, and federal reimbursement of plaintiffs legal costs.

EPA Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and President Barack Obama announced Thursday 3/10/16 their two countries will work together to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40 to 45 per cent below 2012 levels by 2025. On 6/3/16 the proposed "Information Collection Effort for Oil and Gas Facilities" was published in the Federal Register. The notice and supporting statement along with the operator survey and facility survey can be found at <https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/oilandgas/actions.html>. NDIC comments can be found at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/ic-press/dmr-epa-comments2016-0204.pdf>. On 9/23/16 EPA issued the second draft of an Information Collection Request (ICR) to require oil and natural gas companies to provide extensive information needed to develop regulations to reduce methane emissions from existing oil and gas sources. The second draft reflects a number of changes EPA made based on comments the agency received on the draft ICR. The ICR process, which is governed by the Paperwork Reduction Act, provides the public two opportunities to review drafts of the ICR and supporting materials. The comment period for the second draft ICR closed 10/31/16. Due to NDIC schedule conflicts the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH) provided comments for the state of North Dakota. Those comments are available from the NDIC or NDDH upon request. After reviewing public comment, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will determine whether to approve the ICR. On 3/2/17 EPA announced it has withdrawn its Information Collection Request efforts related to the future development of emissions standards for existing oil and gas sources.

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.

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.

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 will be preparing comments. You may submit comments identified by the docket number PHMSA-2016-0077 (HM-251D) and the relevant petition number by any of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov> Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
 - Fax: 1-202-493-2251.
 - Mail: Docket Management System; US Department of Transportation, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12-140, Routing Symbol M-30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590.
 - Hand Delivery: To the Docket Management System; Room W12-140 on the ground floor of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- NDIC is planning to submit comments on or before the deadline of 3/20/17.

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.