

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS REPORT

FEDERAL – Legislative

H.R. 3231 – American Energy Act. On May 7, Rep. Lauren Boebert (R-CO) introduced [H.R. 3231](#), known as the American Energy Act. The bill would “streamline the permitting process for oil & gas producers and allow American energy companies to focus on creating jobs and lowering costs instead of bureaucratic red tape.” Specifically, the bill “ensures that the Department of Interior continues to process Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) under a valid existing lease regardless of any unrelated civil action and extends the term of an APD from 2 years to 4 years.” Additionally, the measure “requires courts to remand lease sale Environmental Impact Studies to agencies to remedy when necessary, rather than allowing judges with a political agenda to simply vacate these leases.” Rep. Boebert said, “The days of bureaucracy and red tape under the Biden Administration are done; my American Energy Act streamlines the permitting process and allows energy companies to move forward instead of being held up by endless layers of government and malicious litigation from progressive advocacy groups.” [Read more.](#)

House Ways and Means Committee Introduces Energy Provisions for Budget Reconciliation Bill. Last week, the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee introduced its portion of the larger budget reconciliation package working its way through Congress containing various energy-related tax measures. [Read more.](#) As reported, the committee’s “draft budget scales back the technology-neutral clean energy investment and production tax credits while leaving carbon capture credits largely intact.” Specifically, the draft “steps down the investment and production tax credits for nuclear power, wind, solar, batteries, geothermal and other clean energy technologies after 2028, and eliminates them completely after 2031. It preserves a comparatively

generous credit for carbon sequestration and extends the clean fuels production credit.” [Read more.](#)

House Natural Resources Committee Hearing on Geothermal Energy Development on Federal Land. On May 12, the U.S. House Committee on Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing titled, *Letting Off Steam: Unleashing Geothermal Energy Development on Federal Land*. The hearing focused on examining “the barriers to developing geothermal energy on federal lands” and also highlighted “the growth potential of geothermal energy as a result of developing technologies like enhanced geothermal systems (EGS) and how this potential could help us meet rapidly growing domestic energy demand.” To access a full video recording of the hearing and witness testimony, [Read more.](#)

Industry Trade Groups Voice Support for Energy Provisions in Budget Reconciliation Bill. On May 2, industry trade groups led by the IPAA sent a letter to U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Mike Johnson (R-LA) voicing support for the energy provisions contained in the current budget reconciliation package, [H. Con. Res. 14](#), working its way through Congress. Some of the policies mentioned in the letter include resumption of federal quarterly oil and gas lease sales, permitting reform, and lifting regulatory restrictions on oil and gas drilling in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. The letter writers said, “The provisions included by the House Natural Resources Committee are critical to increasing domestic energy production by providing certainty to producers on their ability to operate on federal lands and waters.” [Read the letter here.](#) On May 7, the House Committee on Natural Resources advanced their markup of the bill package supporting traditional energy development. Committee Chairman Bruce Westerman (R-AR) said, “We’re

generating more than \$18.5 billion in new revenue and savings for the American people by unleashing the United States' abundant natural resources. These budgetary measures will deliver on President Trump's agenda to make our nation energy dominant today and into the future." [Read more](#). For more details on the energy provisions contained in the budget legislation, [Read more here](#) and [here](#).

U.S. House of Representatives Artificial Intelligence and Energy Working Group. On May 12, industry groups, including the IPAA, responded to a request for information from Rep. Julie Fedorchak (R-ND) regarding artificial intelligence and increased demand for energy. The request letter notes that Rep. Fedorchak "is leading an AI and Energy Working Group to examine how best to harness domestic energy resources, secure critical infrastructure, and tailor policies that not only meet today's needs but also position the United States to outpace global competitors, particularly China, in the AI era." [Read the request letter here](#). In response, the industry representatives wrote, "The undersigned organizations are pleased to provide our views in response to your AI and Energy Working Group's recently circulated Request for Information. We represent companies and workers who build and provide equipment, materials, supplies and services to energy infrastructure development, including facilities essential to natural gas production, transportation and consumption. We comprise the vast industrial and labor supply chain that underpins American energy abundance, reliability and affordability." The letter details how pipeline permitting reform is needed, how reforms are needed for Clean Water Act permitting, how natural gas is a primary energy source for AI data centers, how judicial reforms are needed, and the need for changes to NEPA environmental reviews and procedures. [Read the letter here](#).

Independent Contractor Benefits. Senator Bill Cassidy (R-LA), the Chair of the Senate Committee on Health Education Labor & Pensions, has issued a [white paper](#) advocating for legislation to provide independent contractors with portable benefits. Titled, "Portable Benefits: Paving the Way Toward a Better

Deal for Independent Workers," the paper suggests that "Congress should consider decoupling the provision of benefits from the fear of potentially ruinous misclassification lawsuits by establishing a safe harbor for providing benefits in federal law." As noted by law firm Troutman Pepper Locke LLP, "He notes that ICs are not entitled to various benefits that employers typically make available to employees in the U.S., yet those Americans classified as ICs also need affordable, sustainable benefits options. The white paper proposes a single federal statutory test for IC status under all federal laws, stating: 'Workers and firms would benefit from a single statutorily-defined test determining employment status. Such a test may be based on the common-law test, which is frequently used by courts to determine employment status. Implementing a common-law test would also improve stability and consistency across federal and state jurisdictions.'" But as Troutman Pepper Locke LLP notes, "This type of one-size fits all test for IC status under *all* federal laws (replacing the common law test, the economic realities test, and the so-called hybrid test) does not appear to be feasible, however, for two reasons: first, the different tests have been developed by the U.S. Supreme Court and the federal Circuit Courts of Appeal in view of the legislative intent of each law at the time each was passed; second, unemployment and workers' compensation benefits are governed by state law, not federal statutes, and there are dozens of different state law tests for IC status that would remain unchanged even if a single federal standard was enacted." [Read more](#).

FEDERAL – Regulatory

BLM Rights-of-Way, Leasing, and Operations for Renewable Energy Rule. On May 14, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announced that in "alignment with President Trump's agenda to eliminate burdensome regulations and stimulate economic growth" BLM is proposing a rescission to the Biden-era BLM rule, *Rights-of-Way, Leasing, and Operations for Renewable Energy* ([89 Fed. Reg. 35634](#)). That rule, "updates procedures governing the BLM's renewable energy and right-of-way programs, focusing on two

main topics. The first topic is solar and wind energy generation rents and fees, implementing new authority from the Energy Act of 2020 to ‘reduce acreage rental rates and capacity fees, or both, for existing and new wind and solar authorizations’ and making certain findings required by the statute. The second topic is expanding agency discretion to process applications for solar and wind energy generation rights-of-way inside designated leasing areas (DLAs).” According to the BLM, the proposed rescission of this “clean energy regulation marks a significant policy shift, aimed at removing what officials describe as federal overreach and opening the door to expanded land use and energy independence.” Interior Secretary Doug Burgum said, “Eliminating the Biden administration’s preferential treatment of unaffordable, unreliable ‘intermittent’ projects and dismantling excessive, one-sided restrictions on traditional energy sources like oil, gas, and critical minerals, will unlock the full potential of America’s natural resources. This step will restore balance, strengthens our energy independence, and ensures taxpayers get the maximum return from the responsible use of our public lands.” [Read more.](#)

BLM Oil and Gas Lease Sale – New Mexico; Oklahoma. On May 12, the Bureau of Land Management New Mexico State Office announced it has “opened a 30-day public scoping period to receive public input on 32 oil and gas parcels totaling 20,479 acres that may be included in a January 2026 lease sale in New Mexico and Oklahoma. The comment period ends June 11, 2025.” [Read more.](#)

BLM Oil and Gas Lease Sale – Utah. On May 17, the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office announced it has “opened a 30-day public comment period to receive public input on plans to include 14 oil and gas leases, totaling 19,704 acres in a September 2025 sale. The comment period ends June 6, 2025.” [Read more.](#)

EPA Methane Emissions Rules. (*Update to 3/24/25 Report*) On May 14, the Domestic Energy Producers’ Alliance (DEPA) and the National Stripper Well Association (NSWA) delivered a letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator

Lee Zeldin, “applauding the agency’s efforts to restore regulatory balance and urging the repeal of costly and duplicative methane regulations that disproportionately harm America’s smallest energy producers.” The groups also voiced its support for the EPA to rescind [Subpart OOOOb](#) and [Subpart OOOOc](#) regulations and its [Subpart W greenhouse gas reporting program](#) noting “the cost and complexity of complying with rules such as [those] place a crushing burden on small producers—those least able to absorb regulatory overhead.” [Read the DEPA/NSWA letter here](#) and a [DEPA/NSWA press release here](#). As we reported in March, the EPA has already announced it will be rolling back those regulations. At that time, we also reported that the IPAA lauded the coming changes, saying, “Reconsideration provides a pathway for making these regulations more cost-effective and well-structured. Subparts OOOOb and OOOOc are regulatory programs which if implemented as currently structured could result in 300,000 small, existing wells being shut down. Subpart W has been a key issue for IPAA because of its role in regulatory planning.” [Read more.](#)

Interior Department Oil and Gas Leasing Land Use Planning and Lease Parcel Reviews.

On May 8, the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Land Management issued an Instruction Memorandum, [Oil and Gas Leasing – Land Use Planning and Lease Parcel Reviews](#), that according to *E&E News*, is “designed to speed up and expand oil and gas leasing on public land. The plan shortens lease parcel reviews by Interior’s Bureau of Land Management to six months — a timeline that could cut review times in half from what they were during the last two years of the Biden administration.” [Read more.](#) Accordingly, “This move aligns with the Trump administration’s energy dominance agenda, aiming to complete lease parcel reviews within a six-month time frame, from the start of scoping to the lease sale.” [Read more.](#) For further details, [see the BLM announcement here.](#)

U.S. Department of Energy to Eliminate or Reduce 47 Regulations. On May 12, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) announced “the first step in the Energy

Department's largest deregulatory effort in history, proposing the elimination or reduction of 47 regulations." According to the DOE, "Once finalized, these actions will save the American people an estimated \$11 billion and cut more than 125,000 words from the Code of Federal Regulations. These actions, in accordance with President Donald Trump's Executive Order, 'Zero-Based Regulation to Unleash American Energy,' advance President Trump's promise to restore consumer freedom, lower costs, and unleash American energy dominance." Some of those regulations affecting the oil and gas industry include Streamlining Administrative Procedures with Respect to the Import and Export of Natural Gas; Rescinding Collection of Information Under the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974; Rescinding the Renewable Energy Production Incentive; and Streamlining the Procedures for Acquisition of Petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, among others. [Read more.](#)

U.S. Department of Labor Independent Contractor Guidance. On May 1, the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) issued [Field Assistance Bulletin No. 2025-1](#) that "provides guidance to WHD field staff regarding the analysis to apply when determining employee or independent contractor status for purposes of enforcing the FLSA." As provided by employment law firm Akerman LLP, the guidance means the WHD "will no longer enforce a 2024 Biden-era independent contractor rule under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). Going forward, the DOL will apply the framework set forth in a 2008 DOL Fact Sheet. That is, at least until the DOL is able to pass updated guidance, which is fated to occur under the new administration. Although the 2024 Rule remains in effect for private litigants (for the time being), the DOL is sending a strong message that it is changing course on the analysis it will apply as part of its own investigation and enforcement efforts." The new guidance looks to return to a more independent contractor friendly framework established under the first Trump administration and which was subsequently amended to a more restrictive standard under the Biden administration that would heavily lean towards finding a worker is an employee rather than

an independent contractor. [Read more.](#) For a deeper dive into the current guidance, 2024 Rule, 2008 DOL Fact Sheet, and additional resources relating to the federal independent contractor regulatory framework, [Read more.](#)

USGS Assessment Finds Significant Oil and Gas Resources in Gulf Coast Region. On May 7, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) released its latest "assessment of potential for undiscovered oil and gas in two formations under much of the Gulf of America Coast from Texas to Florida, assessing that there are technically recoverable resources of 35.8 trillion cubic feet of gas and 28 million barrels of oil." According to the USGS, "The estimate for today's assessment is as much gas as the United States consumes in 14 months at the current rate of consumption. Since exploration began in the area, the Hosston and Travis Peak Formations have produced 8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, as well as 126 million barrels of oil." [Read more.](#)

FEDERAL – Judicial

Orphaned Well Liability – Colorado. Recently, in [McCormick v. HRM Resources](#) (Case No. 24-cv-00823-CNS-CYC), the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado "allowed a lawsuit over hundreds of orphaned oil and gas wells to proceed—not just against the companies involved, but also against individual officers." According to attorneys representing environmental group Client Earth in the case, "The ruling sends a clear message: efforts to offload environmental liabilities through undercapitalized or bankrupt-bound entities may expose not only corporate actors, but also the people behind them." As provided by that group, "The plaintiffs allege that Denver-based HRM Resources acquired hundreds of low-producing wells from major operators, then transferred them to a shell company called Painted Pegasus Petroleum, which later filed for bankruptcy. When the dust settled, nearly 200 wells were added to Colorado's orphan list for cleanup and remediation at taxpayers' expense." [Read a fact sheet about the case here.](#) Here, the court found "that HRM's transfer of wells could constitute a fraudulent

effort to avoid obligations to plug the wells. The judge also found that the plaintiffs had sufficiently alleged that HRM's executives conceived and approved the strategy, allowing the conspiracy claims against them to proceed." [Read more.](#)

Wind Energy Development – Massachusetts. On May 5, New York led 16 other Democrat-controlled states in suing the Trump administration for its pause on "wind energy development on public lands and in public waters." As reported by the *Courthouse News Service*, "On the first day of his second term, President Donald Trump issued an executive action to immediately suspend all federal approvals for wind energy products, claiming the administration needs to conduct a more thorough review of the economic and environmental impacts of these projects." In [New York v. Trump](#) (Case No. 1:25-cv-11221), the states are asking the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts "to block agencies from implementing the order and taking actions that categorically block wind energy." The litigant states "claim that the administration's directive flies in the face of years of bipartisan legislative support for offshore and onshore wind energy products." In the complaint, they said, "The Wind Directive has stopped most wind-energy development in its tracks, despite the fact that wind energy is a homegrown source of reliable, affordable energy that supports hundreds of thousands of jobs, creates billions of dollars in economic activity and tax payments, and supplies more than ten percent of the country's electricity." [Read more.](#)

Climate Change Superfund Law – Vermont. On May 1, the American Petroleum Institute and U.S. Chamber of Commerce were joined by 24 Republican-led states in a lawsuit against Vermont to challenge the state's Climate Superfund Act which would impose "retroactive fines on traditional energy producers for their purported past contributions to greenhouse-gas emissions, which were lawful operations endorsed and even promoted by both federal and State authorities." In [Chamber of Commerce v. Moore](#) (Case No. 2:24-cv-01513-mkl), the litigants ask the court to find the Act unlawful and stop the state from enforcing it and

"draw[s] on arguments that the federal Clean Air Act preempts the state law and the federal government's role in regulating commerce among states." The Act, which "became state law last year, places a retroactive, one-time fee on fossil fuel companies in accordance with their role in climate-driven damages, like floods or heat waves, experienced between 1995 and the end of 2024." [Read more.](#)

STATE – Legislative

For the more than 850 bills AAPL is currently monitoring and tracking for members, please see the continuously updated member-exclusive AAPL Governmental Affairs Bill Tracking Summary spreadsheet, available through the AAPLConnect LANDNEWS and Governmental Affairs Network member forums [here](#) or on the AAPL website [here](#).

STATE – Regulatory

Methane Task Force Meeting – California.

The Department of Conservation's Geologic Energy Management (CalGEM) Division, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and their umbrella agencies, the California Natural Resources Agency and California Environmental Protection Agency have announced their joint Methane Task Force will hold their next public meeting on May 27, 2025. According to CalGEM, "The virtual public meeting will cover a recap of CalGEM and CARB's joint workshops on [Senate Bill 1137](#), updates from CARB on the Satellite Methane Project Update as well as the Methane Regulation, and an update on CalGEM's Project Plug program." To learn more about the Methane Task Force and to register for the meeting, [Read more.](#)

Santa Barbara Oil and Gas Production Phase-Out – California.

On May 13, the Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors adopted "resolutions to phase out any remaining oil and gas production projects, and to ban applications for any future projects onshore." [Read more.](#) As reported, "Board chair Laura Capps says the transition away from outdated fossil fuel technology is fiscally prudent and essential, a step that will protect

the well being of generations.” Supervisor Bob Nelson cast the only “no” vote and “acknowledges a future of clean energy does make sense, but that the fossil fuel industry can be part of the solution, not just seen as the problem.” [Read more.](#)

Hydraulic Fracturing Wastewater – New Mexico.

On May 13, the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission prohibited “the discharge of fracking wastewater into the state’s waterways and groundwater.” [Read more.](#) As reported by the *Sante Fe New Mexican*, “The provision came as part of a set of regulations the commission approved for projects that reuse wastewater produced during hydraulic fracturing to extract oil and natural gas. The commission had been drafting the rules, a process that began with a hearing last year, and started to finalize the language in April. This week, the commission members tied up loose ends — and made some major changes hailed by environmental groups.” The proposed rule differed from the final rule whereby “the most significant change to the proposed rules was the ban on discharging produced water — treated or not — outside an oil field. That prohibition includes pilot projects, which are allowed to handle up to 2,000 barrels of fracking wastewater per day.” Further, “The commission also responded to concerns produced water should be classified as hazardous waste after it’s off an oilfield — and needs to be handled as such. Commissioners decided the wastewater needs to be characterized, or tested for its makeup, before being reused. They also created a permit requirement for pilot projects, which some advocates say could make it easier to enforce provisions of the rule. Initially, a ‘notice of intent’ process was proposed — but some commissioners said that could make it difficult to hold pilot projects accountable.” Commenting on the rule, New Mexico Oil and Gas Association President and CEO Missi Currier said, “Unfortunately, the rule passed by the Commission today rejects that reasonable approach and adopts the most severe and limiting regulation for the reuse of treated produced water anywhere in the country. The rule provides no meaningful path forward for the reuse of treated produced water in New Mexico and does not allow for increased conservation efforts.” [Read more.](#)

Railroad Commission New Guidelines for Permitting Saltwater Disposal Wells in the Permian Basin – Texas.

On May 15, the Texas Railroad Commission issued a Notice to Operators regarding “New Guidelines for Permitting Saltwater Disposal Wells in the Permian Basin.” For background, “Beginning June 1, 2025, applications for new and amended saltwater disposal well permits in the Permian Basin¹ will be evaluated based on new guidelines for permitting disposal wells. These guidelines are established to address the continued demand for underground saltwater disposal capacity in the Permian Basin and the physical limitations of the disposal reservoirs. The Railroad Commission may issue a permit for a disposal well if it finds that the use or installation of the injection well will not endanger or affect any oil, gas or other mineral formation, and will, with proper safeguards, adequately protect both ground and surface fresh water from pollution. In addition, the Commission may require an applicant for a disposal well permit to provide additional information to demonstrate that fluids will be confined to the injection interval if the well is to be located in an area with an increased risk that fluids may not be confined due to conditions at the location. Such conditions exist in the Permian Basin from (1) large historical and current rates of saltwater disposal; (2) increased reservoir pressure in disposal formations; and (3) dense historical oil and gas development with numerous wellbore penetrations of active disposal formations. These guidelines strengthen the Commission’s current disposal well permitting requirements by focusing permitting efforts on ensuring that injected fluids remain confined to the disposal formations by demonstrating the mechanical characteristics of the confining strata and by closer scrutiny of wellbore penetrations within an expanded area of review. Standard permit conditions will be established based on the characteristics of the confining strata and the reservoir pressure at the time of permitting.” [Read more.](#)

Carbon Capture and Sequestration Class VI Well Primacy – Texas. (Update to 3/10/25 Report)

On April 29, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) “and the Texas Railroad Commission (RRC)

signed a memorandum of agreement detailing plans for the state's administration of programs related to carbon storage wells, or Class VI wells." As reported by law firm Beveridge & Diamond, "The signing of this MOA was the next step for RRC to be granted authority to permit these wells in Texas. The EPA is now in the process of drafting a proposed approval for the RRC's primacy application, which will be published in the Federal Register and initiate a 45-day public comment period, potentially followed by a public hearing. After reviewing all comments, the EPA will prepare a final rule for the Administrator's signature, and if approved, it will be signed published in the Federal Register." Further, the forthcoming process will "be a significant opportunity for stakeholders to provide input and potentially influence the final rule, which will impact the regulatory landscape for carbon storage in Texas. This announcement follows the EPA's recent issuance of Texas' first permit for drilling to inject and store carbon dioxide, indicating progress in this field." For background, on February 28, Rep. August Pfluger (R-TX) led a Republican delegation in delivering a letter to EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin expressing their "strong support for the Texas Railroad Commission's (RRC) application for primary enforcement responsibility ('primacy') of Class VI underground injection control (UIC) wells." [Read the letter here](#). As noted in the correspondence, "Review of RRC's primacy application is critical to the timely deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) projects not only throughout the state of Texas, but also throughout the country and across the world. These projects will help reduce emissions, provide jobs for hardworking Texans, and drive investments in new and innovative technologies in the State." The representatives said, "We strongly believe that the RRC is well-equipped to manage the regulation of Class VI wells, ensuring they are operated safely, effectively, and with a strong commitment to environmental protection. We encourage the EPA to quickly review this application and continue supporting state-level leadership in environmental regulation." If approved, Texas would join Louisiana, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming as those states with the authority to regulate and permit these wells themselves. [Read more](#)

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Ozone Standard Proposed Rulemaking. On May 6, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) announced it will hold a public hearing on proposed rulemaking that "would establish the TCEQ Section 185 fee program for the 2008 eight-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), as required by the federal Clean Air Act, Section 182(d)(3) and (e) and Section 185. The penalty fee is applicable to major stationary sources of volatile organic compounds and/or nitrogen oxides located in an ozone nonattainment area classified as severe or extreme if that area fails to attain the ozone NAAQS by the applicable attainment date. Currently, a 10-county Dallas-Fort Worth area and an eight county Houston-Galveston-Brazoria nonattainment area are classified as severe under the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS and must attain by July 20, 2027, based on 2024, 2025, and 2026 monitoring data." This "proposed rulemaking includes applicability requirements, cessation of the program, exemption to the program, baseline amount determination options, fee assessment, calculation, compliance schedules, collection, and payment. [Read more](#). The TCEQ virtual public hearing will be held on June 12, 2025. To register for the hearing and to learn more about the proposed rule, [Read more](#). According to the TCEQ, they will receive oral comments from interested parties at the hearing and TCEQ staff members will also be available to discuss the proposal. [Read more](#).

STATE – Judicial

Climate Change Lawsuit – Colorado. On May 12, the Colorado Supreme Court allowed a climate change lawsuit against oil and gas companies to proceed in a case dating back to 2018. In [Board of County Commissioners of Boulder County v. Suncor Energy](#) (Case No. 2025 CO 21), the court "held that the tort claims brought by local governments in Colorado against major fossil fuel companies concerning damages stemming from climate change could proceed. Specifically, the Colorado Supreme Court held that 'Boulder's claims are not preempted by federal law and, therefore, the district court did not err in declining to dismiss those claims,' although the

Court specifically noted that it ‘express[ed] no opinion on the ultimate viability of the merits of Boulder’s claims.’” [Read more](#). For more insight into the original 2018 complaint and analysis of the case, [Read more](#).

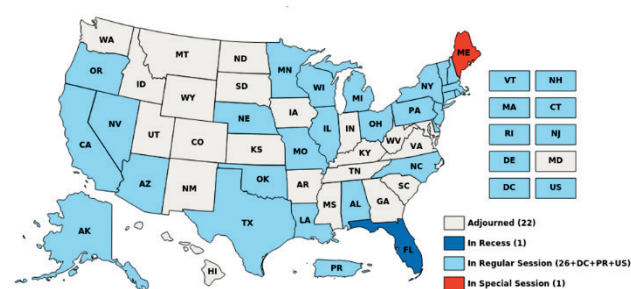
INDUSTRY NEWS FLASH

► **Energy Department to refill Strategic Petroleum Reserve.** As reported on May 7 by the *Oil & Gas Journal*, in testimony before a House committee, U.S. Energy Secretary Chris Wright has “vowed to immediately begin adding another 250 million bbl to the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) to comply with President Trump’s order to ‘fill our strategic reserves up again right to the top.’” Sec. Wright told lawmakers, “he has issued a Secretarial Order ‘to refill the SPR, review SPR infrastructure, and develop appropriate plans to safeguard this important strategic asset.’” [Read more](#).

► **Revenues from oil and gas leases on federal lands total \$8.497 billion.** As reported by IPAA’s *Energy in Depth*, “revenues from oil and natural gas leases on onshore federal lands totaled \$8.497 billion in 2023, according to a new Congressional Research Service (CRS) report. In fact, oil and natural gas leasing represents a whopping 93 percent of the total federal revenue from all leasable minerals and geothermal on onshore federal lands.” [Read more](#).

LEGISLATIVE SESSION OVERVIEW

States in Session



Session Notes: Twenty-six states are currently in regular session. The **U.S. Congress** is also in session.

The following states adjourned their 2025 legislative sessions on the dates provided: **North Dakota** (May 3), **Colorado** (May 7), **South Carolina** (May 8), **Alabama** and **Iowa** (May 15), and **Missouri** (May 16).

The following states are scheduled to adjourn their 2025 legislative sessions on the dates provided: **Alaska** (May 21), **Oklahoma** (May 30) and **Illinois** (May 31).

Governor Signing Deadlines (by date): **Georgia** Republican Gov. Brian Kemp had until May 14 to act on legislation or it became law without signature. **Maryland** Democratic Gov. Wes Moore has until May 27 to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **Colorado** Democratic Gov. Jared Polis has until June 6 to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **Iowa** Republican Gov. Kim Reynolds has until June 14 to act on legislation or it is pocket vetoed. **Kansas** Democratic Gov. Laura Kelly has 10 days from presentment to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **Michigan** Democratic Gov. Gretchen Whitmer has 14 days from presentment to act on legislation or it is pocket vetoed. **Montana** Republican Gov. Gregory Gianforte has 10 days from presentment to act on legislation it becomes law without signature. **North Dakota** Republican Gov. Kelly Armstrong has 15 days from presentment, Sundays excluded, to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **South Carolina** Republican Gov. Henry McMaster has five days from presentment, Sundays excluded, to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **Tennessee** Republican Gov. Bill Lee has 10 days from presentment, Sundays excluded, to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature.

The following states are currently holding 2025 interim committee hearings and posting interim studies: [Arkansas](#), [Colorado](#), [Kansas](#), [Kentucky](#), [South Dakota](#), [Utah](#), [Virginia](#) and [Wyoming](#). ■

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