AAPL Powering The Profession

JUNE 16, 2025

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS REPORT

FEDERAL – Legislative

H.R. 3790 – Freedom to Frack Act. On June 5, Rep. Claudia Tenney (R-NY) introduced H.R. 3790, known as the Freedom to Frack Act. The bill would "withhold certain federal grants from states that issue statewide hydraulic fracturing bans." Rep. Tenney said, "President Trump has taken bold action to unleash American energy production through multiple Executive Orders, and it's time for states like New York to follow suit. I introduced the Freedom to Frack Act to push back against Albany's anti-science, politically motivated ban on hydraulic fracturing. States that refuse to comply with these federal energy directives should face the consequences, including the loss of federal funding." Read more.

H.R. 3751 – Reliable Grid Act. On June 5, Rep. Eric Burlison (R-MO) introduced H.R. 3751, known as the Reliable Grid Act. The bill would prohibit "the EPA Administrator from enforcing any regulation that restricts power plant operations or reduces dispatchable power capacity unless the agency can definitively prove it will not compromise the reliability or security of the grid." According to Rep. Burlison, "The grid is on the brink because of years of reckless Democrat policies that shut down reliable energy in the name of climate extremism. From the Obama-era Clean Power Plan to Biden's absurd 90% carbon-capture rule, these policies were designed to shut down affordable, reliable energy. My Reliable Grid Act puts an end to this madness and stops future radical EPA tyrants from destroying our energy infrastructure." Read more.

President Trump Signs Resolution Blocking California's Planned Banning of the Sale of New Gas-Powered Cars by 2035. On June 12, President Trump signed a number of resolutions that include blocking California's rule that would ban the sale of new gas-powered vehicles in the state by 2035. The Republican-sponsored measure, H.J. Res. 88, "aims to quash the country's most aggressive attempt to phase out gas-powered cars." President Trump also "signed measures to overturn state policies curbing tailpipe emissions in certain vehicles and smog-forming nitrogen oxide pollution from trucks." (*See* H.J. Res. 87 and H.J. Res. 89.) For further information, see a Statement of Administration Policy here. President Trump "called California's regulations 'crazy' at a White House ceremony where he signed the resolutions." Read more. For background, under the Biden administration, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued certain waivers to California that these measures sought to nullify under the Congressional Review Act, "which allows Congress to overturn rules passed in the waning days of the previous administration." Upon taking office, EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin asked Congress to revoke them as directed by President Trump. Read more. In response, California, joined by other Democratic-led states, immediately filed a lawsuit against the Trump administration challenging the use of the Congressional Review Act as "unprecedented and illegal." Read more.

FEDERAL – Regulatory

BLM Geothermal Projects. On May 30, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) "announced the implementation of emergency permitting procedures to expeditiously review geothermal energy projects critical for U.S. national security and Energy Dominance. This action is part of the Department's efforts to address the national energy emergency declared by President Donald J. Trump on January 20, 2025." As provided by the BLM, "By streamlining environmental reviews, the Department aims to accelerate geothermal projects that address urgent

national security and energy needs while maintaining environmental stewardship." Read more.

BLM Resource Management Plan Rescission – Utah. On June 10, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announced "the rescission of the notice of intent (NOI) to prepare a resource management plan (RMP) for the Cedar City Field Office in southwestern Utah and the termination of the environmental impact statement (EIS) analyzing the potential impacts of long-term management of resources, activities, and uses within the planning area." According to the BLM, "The RMP/EIS would have analyzed the impacts of long-term management of resources, activities, and uses across 2.1 million acres of public land in the BLM Cedar City Field Office." Read more.

BLM Missouri Basin Resource Advisory Council Meeting. On June 13, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announced that the Missouri Basin Resource Advisory Council (RAC) will meet on July 15, 2025. According to the BLM, "The 15-member council advises the Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, on a variety of planning and management issues associated with public land management in Central and Eastern Montana, and North and South Dakota. Agenda topics will include North-Central Montana and Eastern Montana/Dakotas District reports, Field Office reports, a public comment period, and other topics the RAC may wish to cover." The meeting will be held virtually and is open to the public. Read more.

EPA Class VI Injection Well Carbon Capture Primacy – Texas. (*Update to 5/19/25 Report*) As an update to our prior reporting, on June 9, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) took another step forward toward having Texas "take the lead for implementing and enforcing Class VI Underground Injection Control (UIC) programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which are central to carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) permitting." As reported by law firm Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, with the EPA signing its Memorandum of Agreement with the state, it has now "released its proposed rule to give Texas primacy over the program." Read more. As part of the final steps towards approval, the EPA will hold a public hearing on July 24, 2025, and will accept public comments through July 31, 2025. Read more. For background, on April 29, the 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 at the time 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." After reviewing all comments, the EPA will prepare a final rule for the Administrator's signature, and if approved, it will be signed [and] 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." 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.

EPA Class VI Injection Well Carbon Capture Primacy – Arizona. On May 19, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed granting Arizona primacy over Class VI injection wells for carbon capture and sequestration, among other well classes. In *Arizona Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program; Class I-VI Primacy* (90 Fed. Reg. 21264), the proposed rule provides, "The EPA's approval of the State's UIC program primacy application would allow the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to authorize underground injection for all underground injection wells regulated under the Federal SDWA [Safe Drinking Water Act] and ensure compliance with UIC program requirements. The EPA proposes to issue a final rule approving Arizona's application to implement the UIC program for Class I-VI injection wells located within the State, except those on Indian lands." If approved, Arizona would join Louisiana, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming in state control over these wells. Read more.

Interior Department Announces Rescission of 18 Bureau of Land Management Rules. On June 2, the U.S. Department of the Interior announced "the formal rescission of 18 obsolete or redundant Bureau of Land Management regulations in a decisive move to advance America's energy independence and economic vitality. This significant step aligns with the Trump administration's broader commitment to cut regulatory burdens, foster job creation and promote responsible energy development on public lands." As provided by the BLM, "The initiative follows Secretary's Order 3421, "Achieving Prosperity Through Deregulation," which directs Interior agencies to systematically identify and eliminate rules that are outdated, duplicative, or excessively burdensome. This order supports President Donald J. Trump's Executive Order 14154, "Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation," mandating agencies to offset the costs of new regulations by repealing existing ones that impose unjustified economic burdens." To access the announcement and all 18 regulations to be rescinded, Read more.

Interior Department Rescission of Biden-era National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Rule. On June 2, the U.S. Department of the Interior "proposed rescinding a rule put in place last year that added new restrictions on oil and gas development in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. Rescinding the 2024 rule will remove regulations that are inconsistent with the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976, restore the original intent of the Act for the management of the area, and eliminate roadblocks to responsible energy production." The Interior Department said, "After a thorough legal and policy review, Bureau of Land Management and Department officials concluded that the 2024 Bureau of Land Management rule entitled 'Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska' exceeds the agency's statutory authority under the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976, conflicts with the Act's purpose, and imposes unnecessary barriers to responsible energy development in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska." That rule "significantly expanded procedural requirements and created a presumption against oil and gas activity in approximately 13 million acres designated as 'Special Areas' unless operators could prove minimal or no adverse effects on surface resources. These provisions not only lack a basis in the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act but undermine the BLM's obligation to carry out an effective and timely leasing program." Read more. The proposed rule, *Rescission of the Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Regulations* (90 Fed. Reg. 23507), will accept public comments through August 4, 2025. Read more.

Congressional Delegation Opposition Letter to Interior Department Secretary – New Mexico. As reported on June 9 by *Source NM*, New Mexico's Democratic "congressional delegation chastised federal efforts to revoke a 10-mile buffer zone for oil and gas development around Chaco Culture National Historical Park." In a letter to Interior Secretary Doug Burgum, the representatives wrote, "Pursuing increased development on [Bureau of Land Management] lands within the ten-mile area that surrounds Chaco Canyon—so rich in cultural, spiritual, and historical significance—is misguided and risks permanent damage to one of the most sacred landscapes in North America." The letter added, "Additionally, it is unacceptable to push forward without full and robust Tribal consultation." Read more.

FWS Endangered Species Act Request for Information. On June 9, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) published a request for information and comments notice, *Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 10(a) Program Implementation; Development of Conservation Benefit Agreements and Habitat Conservation Plans, and Issuance of Associated Enhancement of Survival and Incidental Take Permits* (90 Fed. Reg. 24285). As provided by the FWS, they "issue enhancement of survival permits associated with conservation benefit agreements and issue incidental take permits associated with habitat conservation plans under section 10(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended (ESA). We are soliciting information that would improve the development and implementation of these voluntary

agreements, plans, and permits to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of our section 10(a) program." As reported by law firm Troutman Pepper Locke, "Instead of drafting revisions and asking stakeholders to provide feedback on the expected efficacy of those revisions, FWS is asking for feedback from stakeholders first, before proposing any specific rule revisions. The scope of this request includes the newly created conservation benefit agreements as well as habitat conservation plans and associated incidental take permits for listed species under ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B)." The public comment period is open through July 9, 2025. Read more.

U.S. Department of Justice National Monuments Legal Opinion. On May 27, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) issued a legal opinion, *Revocation of Prior Monument Designations*, holding that "President Trump can abolish national monuments that were protected from energy development and other activities by past presidents." Specifically, the opinion, written by Lanora C Pettit, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, concludes "that the Antiquities Act permits the President to alter a prior declaration of a national monument, including by finding that the 'landmarks,' 'structures,' or 'objects' identified in the prior declaration either never were or no longer are deserving of the Act's protections." This opinion overturns a 1938 DOJ opinion holding that a president does not have the authority to abolish national monuments. As noted by *The Hill*, "While this opinion does not in itself overturn any national monument boundaries, it sets the stage for doing so in the future." And the expectation is that the Trump administration will rely upon the opinion to open up national monument areas to oil and gas development. Read more.

USGS Releases Oil and Gas Assessment – Colorado; Wyoming. On June 11, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) released its latest "assessment of potential for undiscovered oil and gas in the Niobrara Formation in southwest Wyoming and northwest Colorado, assessing that there are technically recoverable resources of 703 million barrels of oil and 5.8 trillion cubic feet of gas." According to the USGS, the assessment "estimates there is enough undiscovered oil in the Niobrara Formation to meet U.S. needs for one month, and as much undiscovered natural gas as the U.S. consumes in two months, at the current rates of consumption." Read more.

U.S. Department of Labor Expands Opinion Letter Program. On June 2, "the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) expanded its opinion letter program, which should provide guidance on areas handled by multiple enforcement agencies within the DOL. Publication of opinion letters is a priority for the Trump administration and this program is evidence of the federal government's intention to issue more guidance to the public." As reported by national employment law firm Littler Mendelson P.C., "Opinion letters issued by the DOL are official publications that explain how the DOL enforces various laws and regulations under specific scenarios submitted by a requesting party. Opinion letters offer timely guidance to both employers and individuals, while also providing insight into the agency's likely positions in future rulemaking or litigation. While they do not override existing statutes or regulations, they provide authoritative guidance that can help employers and individuals navigate compliance with greater confidence." Read more. An example of opinion letters are those from the DOL's Wage and Hour Division involving employment classification and independent contractor status. The DOL has established a website to provide easy access to past guidance and information on submitting a request for an opinion letter. You may access the DOL opinion letter website here.

STATE – Legislative

For the nearly 900 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.

Minerals, Business & Economic Development Committee Meeting – Wyoming. On May 21, the Wyoming legislature's Joint Minerals, Business & Economic Development Committee held an interim meeting covering "the technical potential of carbon dioxide (CO2) injection and alternative recovery methods, as well as the economic, regulatory and infrastructure challenges that need to be overcome for broader implementation." Read more. The meeting also covered: the Wyoming Energy Authority and the Energy Matching Funds Program; the Department of Environmental Quality; low-carbon energy standards; nuclear energy, including spent nuclear fuel and physical security; and the Wyoming Business Council. Read more.

STATE – Regulatory

CARB Climate Disclosures – California. On May 29, 2025, "the California Air Resources Board (CARB) held a public workshop to provide updates and solicit feedback on the implementation of California's landmark corporate climate disclosure laws — Senate Bills (SB) Nos. 253 and 261, as amended by SB No. 219 (collectively, the California Climate Disclosures). The California Climate Disclosures establish some of the most comprehensive greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-related financial-risk disclosure requirements in the United States. CARB's workshop confirmed its intent to adhere to the statutory deadlines, while also previewing significant clarifications regarding the definitions of 'doing business in California' and 'revenue' for purposes of determining which entities are subject to the new rules." See a copy of the CARB workshop presentation here. As reported by law firm Sidley Austin LLP, "CARB's rulemaking process is ongoing, with formal regulations expected by July 1, 2025. Companies and funds operating in California should closely monitor CARB's evolving guidance and begin preparing for compliance with the California Climate Disclosures requirements." Read more. For detailed analysis of the CARB California Climate Disclosures regulations and implementing legislation, Read more.

Los Angeles Oil and Gas Ordinance – California. On June 3, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted Ordinance No. 81, repealing Ordinance No. 2023-0004, that sought to phase out oil and gas production in the county. As noted by the California Independent Petroleum Association, "The repeal effectively eliminates those provisions and represents a step back from one of the state's most aggressive local anti-oil measures." Read more.

Energy & Carbon Management Commission Draft Rulemaking – Colorado. On June 9, the Colorado Energy & Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) announced its release of draft ("Strawdawg") rulemaking seeking to amend ECMC regulations covering Operator Registration; Enforcement; Assessing Penalties in Enforcement Matters; Permit-Related Penalties; and Cease and Desist Orders. The ECMC also separately published draft rules regarding Definitions and General Safety Requirements. Read the draft rules here. The ECMC is accepting public comments on the draft rules through June 20, 2025. Access the ECMC public comment form here.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Oil and Natural Gas Facilities – Pennsylvania. On May 31, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) "published notice of opportunity for public comment on its Proposed State Plan for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOc Emissions Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Crude Oil and Natural Gas Facilities in the Pennsylvania Bulletin." Read the PADEP notice here. As reported by *The National Law Review*, "PADEP is obligated to undertake this rulemaking pursuant to section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act and its implementing regulations, which require states to establish, implement, and enforce standards of performance for existing sources of a pollutant for which emission guidelines have been issued [by] the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)." PADEP will hold a series of public meetings beginning on June 30, 2025, and has also opened up a 60-day public comment period. Read more.

STATE – Judicial

Oil and Gas Emissions – New Mexico. In a victory for the oil and gas industry, on June 3, the New Mexico Court of Appeals dismissed "a case alleging that state officials failed to protect residents from oil and gas pollution in violation of the New Mexico State Constitution." In reversing the lower court ruling, the appellate court wrote, "The relief Plaintiffs seek—as presented by their complaint—exceeds the boundary of that which the judiciary is authorized to grant." In *Atencio v. New Mexico* (Case No. A-1-CA-42006), the "lawsuit alleged the state government failed to limit permitting of oil and gas production and did not adequately enforce pollution laws, which plaintiffs argued is a violation of a 1971 amendment to the state constitution, called the Pollution Control Clause." The court noted that the "case presents novel questions of state law regarding the justiciability of claims alleging failures of the State, its legislative and executive branches of government, and several of its administrative entities and officers to adequately control pollution caused during the extraction and production of oil and natural gas." In short, the court concluded that in its analysis of the alleged violations of various laws asserted that "Plaintiffs have presented no claim upon which relief can be granted." Read more.

Lease Washouts; Habendum Clauses – Texas. On May 23, in *Cromwell v. Anadarko E&P Onshore, LLC* (Case No. 23-0927), the Texas Supreme Court issued its long-awaited opinion, "in which it held that two habendum clauses written in the passive voice did not specifically require production by the lessee, but instead could be perpetuated by production from anyone on the leased premises. This case concerns two oil and gas leases that contained habendum clauses that provided that the leases shall continue so long as minerals are produced; however, the leases did not specify who must produce the minerals. As such, the Court considered whether David W. Cromwell, the lessee, must produce the minerals himself to perpetuate his leases. Because the leases did not require Cromwell to personally produce the minerals and there was continuous production in paying quantities on the property under another oil and gas lease, the Court determined that Cromwell's leases did not terminate." Read more. In determining "the meaning of the habendum clauses, the Court applied general principles of contract interpretation." Both of the habendum clauses in the leases at issue "were written in the passive voice and provided that leases would automatically terminate if minerals are not produced from the Subject Land at the end of the primary term or at any point during the secondary term. The Court examined the plain language of the clauses, which did not specify who must produce for the leases to continue, and it noted that had the parties intended, they could have written" the habendum clauses "to provide that the leases shall continue 'as long as oil or gas is produced *by the lessee*.'" In short, the court held, "In interpreting mineral leases, as with other contracts, we will not squint to discover requirements that the parties themselves chose not to write into the memorialization of their bargain. It is undisputed here that production in commercial paying quantities continuously occurred on the leased land, so Cromwell's leases did not terminate for lack of production. We reverse the judgment of the court of appeals and remand for the trial court to address the parties' remaining arguments." As noted by law firm McGinnis Lochridge LLP, "In so doing, the Court reenforced its commitment to the rule that special limitations must be clear, precise and unequivocal, and that provisions providing for automatic termination may not be implied. This rule is undoubtedly one of the most important tenets of oil and gas lease interpretation. Its consistent application is important to the stability of mineral title in the State of Texas, something which the Court also acknowledged in the concluding paragraph of the opinion." Read more.

Leasing; Post-Production Costs – West Virginia. On June 11, in *Romeo v. Antero Resources Corp.* (Case No. 23-589), the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals held "that oil and gas producers cannot deduct post-production costs from royalty payments to mineral owners unless explicitly stated in the lease agreement." The case involved application of the point of sale rule established in prior state case law. "The

lawsuit was brought by Jacklin Romeo, Susan S. Rine, and Debra Snyder Miller against Antero Resources Corp. The plaintiffs alleged Antero breached their contracts by deducting post-production costs from royalty payments. Antero argued that the deductions were permissible once the oil and gas reached the 'first available market' and that lessors should share costs for processing byproducts like natural gas liquids." The court rejected Antero's "first available market" argument and reaffirmed "that the 'point of sale' rule extends through the entire marketing and transportation process, not just to the first available market. The court affirmed that 'the lessee must bear all costs incurred in exploring for, producing, marketing, and transporting the product to the point of sale.'" As reported by *West Virginia's News*, "The ruling also extended the marketable product rule to require royalty payments on natural gas liquids (NGLs). The court further held that lessors do not share in the cost of processing, manufacturing, and transporting residue gas and NGLs to sale unless the lease contains express language satisfying the specific requirements outlined in *Estate of Tawney*. The majority asserted that changing these long-established rules could 'open the door to the chaos that may well ensue if we abruptly — and without any compelling reason — change decades of law upon which thousands of people have relied in ordering their economic affairs.' It also stated that adopting a 'first marketable product rule' would likely 'generate endless litigation because the question of whether and when gas is marketable is a complex question of fact.'" The case also had two dissenting opinions, available here and here, challenging the holding. Read more.

Leasing; Royalties – West Virginia. On June 6, in *Kaess v. BB Land, LLC* (Case No. 23-522), the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals addressed two questions involving a dispute in which the mineral owner, Kaess, alleged that the lessee, BB Land, "had breached the lease by improperly deducting postproduction costs from his royalties in violation of" the court's prior decisions. First, "Is there an implied duty to market for [oil and gas] leases containing an in-kind royalty provision," and second, "Do the requirements for the deductions of post-production expenses" under prior case law "apply to leases containing an in-kind royalty provision." To both questions, the court answered "yes." As to the first question, the court held, "that except as may be specifically provided by the parties' agreement, there is an implied duty to market the minerals in oil and gas leases which contain an in-kind royalty provision. If, for whatever reason, a royalty owner/lessor does not or cannot take physical possession of his or her share of the production under an in-kind royalty provision, then, except as may be specifically provided by the parties' agreement, the producer/lessee may discharge its royalty obligation to the lessor in one of several ways: the lessee may deliver the lessor's share of the production to a pipeline purchaser or other third-party purchaser near the wellhead, free of cost, and to the lessor's credit, under the terms of a division order or other contract in which the purchaser pays the lessor directly for his or her share of the production; or, the lessee may buy the lessor's share of the production from the lessor on terms negotiated by the parties; or, if the lessee elects neither of the foregoing options, then under the implied marketing covenant the lessee must market and sell the lessor's share of the production, on the lessor's behalf, along with the lessee's own share of the production." As to the second question, the court held, "that if, for whatever reason, the mineral owner/lessor of an in-kind oil and gas lease containing an in-kind royalty provision does not take his or her percentage share of the oil and gas in kind, and the producer/lessee elects to market and sell the lessor's share of the production on the lessor's behalf, along with the lessee's own share of the production, then, except as may be specifically provided by the parties' agreement, the lessee shall tender to the lessor a royalty consisting of the lessor's percentage share of the gross proceeds, free from any deductions for postproduction expenses, received at the first point of sale to an unaffiliated third-party purchaser in an arm's length transaction for the oil or gas so extracted, produced or marketed." As provided by *Casemine* legal analysis, this case "marks a significant extension of West Virginia's anti-deduction framework for post-production costs into the realm of in-kind leases. By recognizing an implied duty to market and applying the well-settled rules

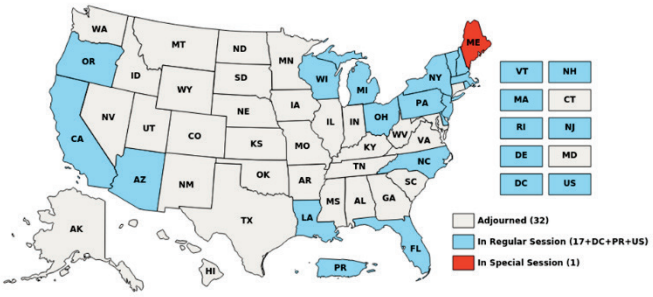
of *Wellman* and *Tawney* to any lease requiring the sale of lessor production, the Court has unified royalty protections across all lease types. Going forward, lessors may confidently anticipate royalties calculated on gross proceeds at the first point of sale, and lessees must negotiate explicit cost-sharing terms if they wish to allocate any marketing or transportation expenses to their counterparties." Read more.

INDUSTRY NEWS FLASH

▶ **U.S. natural gas market to continue growth.** As reported by *Gas World*, **"**Delegates attending the Gas, LNG and Future of Energy event in London this week heard that the U.S. gas market is expected to grow another 40% or over 50 bcf, according to Wood Mackenzie forecasts." According to Eugene Kim, Research Director for Americas Gas, "That's a huge amount of growth. Over the last 20 years, U.S. gas production has more than doubled, and currently around 105 bcf a day, keeping prices relatively range bound within the $2-$4 bandwidth." Read more.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION OVERVIEW

States in Session



Session Notes: Seventeen 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: **Nevada** (June 3) and **Louisiana** (June 12).

The following states are scheduled to adjourn their 2025 legislative sessions on the dates provided: **Arizona**, **Delaware**, and **Florida** (June 30).

Governor Signing Deadlines (by date): **Colorado** Democratic Gov. Jared Polis had until June 6 to act on legislation or it became law without signature. **Nevada** Republican Gov. Joe Lombardo had until June 14 to act on legislation or it became law without signature. **Iowa** Republican Gov. Kim Reynolds and **Oklahoma** Republican Gov. Kevin Stitt also had until June 14 to act on legislation or it was pocket vetoed. **Texas** Republican Gov. Greg Abbott has until June 22 to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **Missouri** Republican Gov. Mike Kehoe has until July 14 to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **Alaska** Republican Gov. Mike Dunleavy has 20 days from presentment, Sundays excluded, to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **Illinois** Democratic Gov. J.B. Pritzker has 60 days from presentment to act on legislation or it becomes law without signature. **Michigan** Democratic Gov. Gretchen Whitmer has 4 days from presentment to act on legislation or it is pocket vetoed. **Nebraska** Republican Gov. Jim Pillen has five 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: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. ■

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