

Agency	Sub-Agency	DPM Agency (Not Fed. (Check box))	Date issued (Recommendation Number)	Agency Act or Title	Type of Agency Action	Primary Secondary	E-lead date		Energy Index or Act cited	Relevant EO (1977 and/or EO 13177)	Cost or Cost Savings (Does not include Market-based cost per unit of fuel)				Length of Time that Cost Savings occur (years)	How important would be tracked	Monitored by Law	Necessary to be Published	Consistent with the EO or not (From a list of EO 13177)	Required to be Reported
							Expected Start Date (MM/YY)	Expected Finish Date (MM/YY)			Primary Estimate	Secondary Estimate	Low Estimate	High Estimate						
XXXX	YYY	XXXX-XXXX	1	XXXX	Grantee Extension	ABLE	2020	2024	None	EO 13177	0	0	100	0	XXXXXX	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	

Agency	Sub-agency	RIN/Agency Identifier (if applicable)	Referenced Recommendation Number	Agency Action Title	Type of Agency Action	Preliminary Summary	Timeframe		Energy Industry Affected	Identified in EO 13771 and/or EO 13777	Costs or Cost Savings (Present Value Monetized \$millions/year in 2016 dollars)						Length of Time that Cost Savings Occur (in years)	How Implementation will be Tracked	Mandated by Law	Necessary for the Public Interest	Consistent with the Policy Set Forth in Section 1 of EO 13783	Required to be Reviewed	
							Expected Start Date (XX/20XX)	Expected Finalization (XX/20XX)			Primary Estimate		Range, if available		High Estimate								
											7 percent	3 percent	7 percent	3 percent	7 percent	3 percent							
BLM				Oil and Gas; Hydraulic Fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands, 80 Fed. Reg. 16128	Regulation	The BLM final rule on hydraulic fracturing serves as a complement to update existing regulations designed to ensure the environmentally responsible development of oil and gas resources and protection of other downhole zones on Federal and Indian lands. The BLM initiated the rule in response to the increasing use and complexity of hydraulic fracturing coupled with advanced horizontal drilling technology. This technology has opened large portions of Federal and Indian lands to oil and gas development. Effects Some provisions of the rule add regulatory burdens that unnecessarily encumber energy production, constrain economic growth, and prevent job creation. Portions of the rule also overlap with current Environmental Protection Agency provisions.	03/2017	12/2017	Oil	No	-\$20	-\$24	-\$12	-\$14	-\$27	-\$32	10	Implementation will be tracked internally by the Bureau of Land Management. The point of contact will be Timothy Spisak.	No	Yes	No	Yes	
BLM				Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation, 81 Fed. Reg. 83008	Regulation	The "Venting & Flaring Rule" is formally the Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation rulemaking that replaced the requirements related to venting, flaring, and royalty-free use of gas contained in the 1979 Notice to Lessees and Operators of Onshore Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases, Royalty or Compensation for Oil and Gas Lost (NLT-4A). These regulations are codified at new 43 CFR subparts 3178 and 3179. The recent rulemaking also includes provisions to make regulatory and statutory authority consistent with respect to royalty rates that may be levied on competitively offered oil and gas leases on Federal lands. Effects Some provisions of the rule add regulatory burdens that unnecessarily encumber energy production, constrain economic growth, and prevent job creation. Portions of the rule also overlap with current Environmental Protection Agency provisions.	05/2017	06/2018	Oil	No	N/A	N/A	-\$69	-\$101	-\$79	-\$115	10	Implementation will be tracked internally by the Bureau of Land Management. The point of contact will be Timothy Spisak.	No	Yes	No	Yes	
BLM				IM 2010-117, Oil and Gas Leasing Reform – Land Use Planning and Lease Parcel Reviews	Policy	Description The purpose of this IM was to establish a process for ensuring orderly, effective, timely, and environmentally responsible leasing of oil and gas resources on Federal lands. The leasing process established in this IM was intended to create more certainty and predictability, protect multiple-use values when the BLM makes leasing decisions, provide for consideration of natural and cultural resources as well as public involvement with an awareness of the surrounding land ownership. The IM was also intended to reduce the backlog of unissued leases. Effects The IM has resulted in longer time frames to provide analysis and responses to protests and appeals, as well as longer lead times for districts to clear parcels for sale. It has also resulted in increased workload and staffing needs to conduct additional upfront environmental analysis.	06/2017	10/2017	Oil	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	No	Yes	No	Yes	
BLM				IM 2013-101, Oil and Gas Leasing Reform – Master Leasing Plans (MLPs)	Policy	Description This IM announces the incorporation of Master Leasing Plans (MLP), Chapter V, into H-1624-1 – Planning for Fluid Mineral Resources and establishes a process for integrating an MLP into the land use planning process. Effects This IM has been extended lead times for leasing while the BLM completes the public scoping and analysis for Master Leasing Plans. In addition, many areas have also been removed from leasing in recent years through the MLP process.	06/2017	10/2017	Oil	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	No	Yes	No	Yes	
BLM				IM 2013-177, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance for Oil and Gas Lease Reinstatement Petitions	Policy	Description This IM directs all oil and gas leasing offices to 1) ensure Resource Management Plan conformance; 2) evaluate the adequacy of existing NEPA analysis and documentation; and 3) complete any necessary new or supplemental NEPA analysis and documentation before approving a Class I or Class II oil and gas lease reinstatement petition. Effects This IM has resulted in additional analysis and review time that often involves another Surface Management Agency and, in some instances, has led to adding new lease stipulations prior to lease reinstatement.	06/2017	09/2017	Oil	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	No	Yes	No	Yes	
BLM				IM 2016-140, Implementation of Greater Sage-grouse Resource Management Plan Revisions or Amendments – Oil & Gas Leasing and Development Sequential Prioritization	Policy	Description This IM provides guidance on prioritizing implementation decisions for BLM oil and gas leasing and development, to be consistent with Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments for the Rocky Mountain and Great Basin Greater Sage-grouse Regions and nine Approved Resource Management Plans in the Rocky Mountain Greater Sage-grouse Region (collectively referred to as the Greater Sage-grouse Plans). This IM applies to activities in the areas covered by both the Rocky Mountain and Great Basin Regions Records of Decision, issued by the BLM in September 2015. This IM also contains reporting requirements for communication between State Offices and the Washington Office. Effects This IM requires additional analysis and staff time to screen parcels and weigh potential impacts to the Greater Sage-grouse before the parcels are offered for leasing. It also requires additional analysis and staff time to process drilling permit approvals near Greater Sage-grouse areas.	06/2017	09/2017	Oil	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	No	Yes	No	Yes	
				Onshore Orders Nos. 3, 4 and 5	Regulation	Description These three concurrent rulemakings updated and replaced Onshore Orders for site security, oil measurement, and gas measurement regulations that had been in place since 1989. The recent rulemakings resulted in new site security, oil measurement, and gas measurement regulations for onshore Federal and Indian oil and gas production and are codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR part 3170. These rulemakings were prompted by external and internal oversight reviews that found many of the BLM's production measurement and accountability policies to be outdated and inconsistently applied. The new rules also address some of the Government Accountability Office concerns for high risk with regard to the Department's production accountability. Effects Combined, the new regulations improve the ability of the BLM to ensure accurate measurement, accountability, and proper reporting of oil and gas produced from Federal and Indian land in order to ensure that taxpayers and Indian tribes receive their fair share of royalty due. The new regulations also provide a process for approving new technology that meets defined performance goals. However, the regulations impose new cost burdens on operators. The cost estimates for each individual rule are as follows: - Order 3 \$31.2 million in one-time costs, plus a \$11.7 million increase in annual operating costs. The average compliance cost per entity (operator) for this rule is under \$6,000 per year for the first three years after the rule becomes effective, and just over \$3,000 per year thereafter. - Order 4 \$3.3 million in one-time costs, plus a \$4.6 million increase in annual operating costs. The average compliance cost per entity (operator) for this rule is just over \$1,500 per year for the first three years after the rule becomes effective, and just over \$1,200 per year thereafter. - Order 5 \$23.3 million one-time cost, plus \$12.1 million increase in annual operating costs. The average compliance cost per entity (operator) for this rule is just over \$5,300 per year for the first three years after the rules becomes effective, and just under \$3,300 per year after that.	TBD	TBD	Oil	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	No	Yes	No	Yes
BLM				IM 2014-156, Supplemental Guidance on Processing Royalty Rate Reduction Applications	Policy	Description This IM informs State Directors that they must provide the BLM Washington Office with a justification when seeking a royalty rate reduction (RRR). A copy of their draft decision must accompany the justification when requesting Washington Office concurrence. Further, this IM augments and reiterates the existing policy for processing RRR applications. Effects This policy has resulted in a delay to the processing of RRR applications as it has imposed an additional level of review of the BLM State Directors' decisions. However, assuring that all RRRs meet the necessary regulatory standards is imperative considering the public and Congressional scrutiny surrounding these actions.	07/2017	09/2017	Coal	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	No	Yes	No	Yes	
BLM				IM 2017-035, Publicly Accessible Bureau of Land Management Websites for Information Regarding Federal Coal Program Leasing, Exploration Licensing, and Royalty Rate Reductions	Policy	Description This IM responds to stakeholder suggestions for improved access to information on the Federal coal program, and replaces the policy and guidance previously provided in WO-IM-2014-159, Publicly Accessible Bureau of Land Management Websites for Coal Leasing Information. This IM directs BLM offices to post and update specified Federal coal program information on BLM publicly accessible websites, including (1) information about Federal coal lease applications and leases, lease modification applications, and lease modifications; (2) information about exploration licensing applications and exploration licenses; (3) information about royalty rate reduction applications; and (4) summary information on the Federal coal program. Effects Initially, BLM coal specialists will need to devote time to gathering existing coal leasing data for compilation and posting to the web; however, the BLM does not anticipate that the time involved will have a long-term measurable impact on the specialists' regular job functions related to maintenance and processing of coal leases and applications.	07/2017	09/2017	Coal	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	No	Yes	No	Yes	

BLM

IM 2017-037, Waste Mine Methane Policy

Policy

Description Establishes national policies and processes for voluntary activities by operators to capture waste mine methane from underground coal or other solid mineral mines. These policies will allow waste mine methane to be put to productive use, including offering it for sale, instead of venting it to the atmosphere.
Effects All of the activities outlined in the policy are voluntary and will only be implemented if both the BLM and the mine operator agree. If the BLM and operator agree to implement the activities, additional costs could be incurred by the operator. However, it is assumed that the operator would only choose to implement the activities if the benefits outweigh the costs.

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Coal

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BLM

IM 2017-037, Waste Mine Methane Policy

Policy

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Effects All of the activities outlined in the policy are voluntary and will only be implemented if both the BLM and the mine operator agree. If the BLM and operator agree to implement the activities, additional costs could be incurred by the operator. However, it is assumed that the operator would only choose to implement the activities if the benefits outweigh the costs.

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Coal

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No

Yes

No

Yes