

The PIOGA Press

The monthly newsletter of the
Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Association
July 2018 • Issue 99

State budget approved, sans severance tax

Unlike the state budget process of recent years, the spending plan for the 2018-19 fiscal year came together on time and with little political acrimony. All it took was a positive revenue outlook and the desire not to stir things up in a year in which the governorship, all 203 seats of the House of Representatives and half of the 50 slots in the Senate are up for election.

For our industry, the biggest news about the \$32.7-billion budget signed into law last month by Governor Tom Wolf is that it contains no severance tax on unconventional gas production. Wolf again pushed hard for the tax, but abandoned it in the final weeks of budget negotiations. We still fully expect the governor and factions within the General Assembly to continue advocating for a production tax, but at least it won't happen as part of this year's budget.

The FY 2018-19 budget increases spending by nearly \$600 million (or 1.7 percent) over the current year without the need for any new taxes or tax increases.

In other legislative happenings as lawmakers prepared to go on summer recess, the Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committee decided not to vote as scheduled on House Bill 2154, which would place conventional oil and gas operations under their own statute separate from Act 13 of 2012 (*June PIOGA Press, page 1*). The Conventional Oil and Gas Act has come under fire from environmental organizations, and the Department of Environmental Protection opposes some of the provisions. PIOGA and other advocates for the legislation continue to work with lawmakers so that passage of this important legislation can be assured.

The Senate committee did approve Senate Bill 1189, a measure that, if the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC) adopts regulations banning unconventional natural gas development within the basin, would require compensation to mineral owners as if their property



PIOGA's latest billboard is at westbound mile 143 of the Pennsylvania Turnpike and delivers a strong message about a natural gas severance tax.

was being taken under eminent domain. Even though it's questionable whether the bill would ultimately garner enough support to become law, the proposal sends a signal there is significant opposition to the DRBC's overreaching hydraulic fracturing ban (*April PIOGA Press, page 6*).

"Landowners that are impacted by the ban should be

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GUTTMAN ENERGY

Disputes related to CHP programs presage new alternative ratemaking law for public utilities

A recent article in *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* about combined heat and power (CHP) programs of Duquesne Light Company and Peoples Natural Gas Company briefly discussed alternatives to the usual “cost of service” ratemaking methodology for public utilities, presaging the subsequent enactment of legislation authorizing utilities to ask the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to approve rates based on alternative ratemaking methodologies.

The Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act (Act 129 of 2008), imposed new requirements on electric distribution companies (EDCs) to reduce energy consumption and demand, including the development of energy efficiency and conservation (EE&C) plans by all major EDCs (at least 100,000 customers). While natural gas distribution companies (NGDCs) have historically had a least-cost gas procurement obligation, they have not been required by law to develop EE&C plans as have the EDCs. Despite the abundance of natural gas in Pennsylvania and its continuing growth in importance as a fuel source, NGDCs have sought PUC approval of EE&Cs plans to help ratepayers save money, increase comfort and reduce the impact they have on the environment.

In December 2017 Peoples submitted an EE&C plan that included a CHP program that “seeks to promote the installation of cost-effective and net-primary-energy-saving CHP projects and provide meaningful CO2 emission reductions” at commercial and industrial customer sites. PIOGA intervened in the proceeding to support Peoples’ implementation of a CHP program, which is consistent with the mission of PIOGA’s Pipeline and Gas Market Development (PGMD) Committee to promote new and existing manufacturing and other large commercial natural gas consumption. Duquesne also sought intervention in Peoples’ EE&C proceeding because of its concerns with “overlap and potential conflict” between Peoples’ proposed CHP program and Duquesne’s previously approved CHP program in its Phase III EE&C Plan, including Peoples’ incentives for CHP projects that could already be eligible for similar incentives under Duquesne’s approved program.

Peoples had already intervened in Duquesne’s rate case (filed February 2018) to oppose Duquesne’s proposed 220-percent increase in its backup rate, which is offered to CHP facilities such as Duquesne University’s 5-megawatt power plant that burns natural gas supplied by Peoples to make electricity and captures the waste heat for heating and cooling. The June 5 *Post-Gazette* article, “Behind the meter: Duquesne Light and Peoples duke it out over utility rates, regulators and more,” addressed the relationship between Peoples’ participation in Duquesne’s rate case and Peoples’ proposed CHP

program, noting a so-called double standard that electricity usage is required by state law to be conserved while natural gas is not. The article also noted that determining “how to incentivize and fairly price combined heat and power projects is only part of a bigger discussion that bubbles up from time to time at the PUC.”

That bigger discussion involves alternatives to the usual “cost of service” ratemaking methodology for public utilities, which bases rates to customers on the volumes of electricity and gas transported and delivered. The PUC had initiated this discussion in 2016, soliciting comments that culminated in the PUC’s May 23, 2018, publication for additional comment a proposed policy statement “intended to identify factors the Commission will consider in determining just and reasonable distribution rates that promote efficient use of electricity, natural gas or water, the use of distributed energy resources; and reduce disincentives for efficient use of resources to ensure adequate revenue to maintain the safe and reliable operation of fixed utility distribution systems.”

But action by the General Assembly and Governor Wolf in April-June overtook the PUC’s efforts and removed from the discussion the PUC’s authority to approve use of alternative ratemaking methodologies. With little fanfare House Bill 1782 moved quickly through the General Assembly and was signed by the governor on June 28 as Act 58 of 2018. Act 58 states that:

The Commission may approve an application by a utility in a base rate proceeding to establish alternative rates and rate mechanisms, including, but not limited to, the following mechanisms:

- (i) decoupling mechanisms (defined as a “rate mechanism that reconciles authorized distribution rates or revenues for differences between the projected sales used to set rates and actual sales, which may include, but not be limited to, adjustments resulting from fluctuations in the number of customers served and other adjustments deemed appropriate by the Commission”);
- (ii) performance based-rates (defined as “rates that are set or adjusted based on a public utility’s financial or operating performance. Such mechanisms can be part of, or in addition to, existing rate base/rate of return ratemaking or cash flow ratemaking and may include capital costs and return thereon);
- (iii) formula rates (defined as “rates that are periodically adjusted based on a predetermined formula without the need for a full base rate proceeding);
- (iv) multiyear rate plans (defined as “a rate

Continues on page 20

Court denies request to rehear rule of capture decision

A case calling into question the longstanding principle of rule of capture hopefully is moving to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court after the Superior Court refused a request to rehear its April 2 decision in *Briggs v. Southwestern Energy Production*.

In *Briggs*, a Susquehanna County family alleged that from an adjoining leased property Southwestern Energy unlawfully extracted natural gas from beneath their unleased 11-acre parcel. A common pleas court judge granted summary judgment to Southwestern, but a two-judge Superior Court panel reversed the decision and remanded the case to the lower court to determine if the company committed trespass with its shale wells (*April PIOGA Press*, page 12).

While Southwestern's defense relied on the well-established rule of capture—essentially, that the owner

of a tract of land acquires title to the oil and gas produced from wells drilling on that land, including any oil and gas that may migrate from adjoining lands—the Superior Court said the rule was inapplicable to hydraulic fracturing.

"In light of the distinctions between hydraulic fracturing and conventional gas drilling, we conclude that the rule of capture does not preclude liability for trespass due to hydraulic fracturing," one of the judges wrote. "Therefore, hydraulic fracturing may constitute an actionable trespass where subsurface fractures, fracturing fluid and proppant cross boundary lines and extend into the subsurface area of an adjoining property for which the operator does not have a mineral lease, resulting in the extraction of natural gas from beneath the adjoining landowner's property."

Southwestern filed an application on April 16 for reargument *en banc* before all 20 of the Superior Court judges. Arguing that the case is of national significance, the company maintained that the two-judge panel misunderstood crucial facts.

PIOGA submitted an *amicus* brief, writing, that the court's *Briggs* decision "concluded that the rule of capture does not preclude an action for damages to recover the value of natural gas allegedly drained by hydraulic fracturing operations that occur exclusively on property adjacent to the plaintiffs' property. The decision exposes PIOGA's members to new and complex lawsuits based on longstanding and prudent well-stimulation activities that have never justified any departure from the rule of capture since the Supreme Court first articulated the rule more than 100 years ago" (*May PIOGA Press*, page 4).

PIOGA also pointed out that fracture-stimulation techniques predate the rule of capture and that the natural permeability of shale formations is not sufficient

for economic development of the resources, but that high volume hydraulic fracturing artificially increases the permeability to allow economic resource development.

On June 8, the Superior Court issued a one-sentence order stating simply that the request for reargument was denied, making the Pennsylvania Supreme Court the next stop. Filing of the request that the high court hear an appeal was due July 9.

Because of the significance of the case, PIOGA and other industry supporters will be submitting *amicus* statements in support of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's hearing an appeal. ■



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Tuesday, July 17
Reception and Excursion Train
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Political Action Committee



Come and celebrate 100 years of our trade association and the work of all our members over the years to make the oil and gas industry what it is today.

The celebration will include a short ceremony with special guests, a BBQ lunch celebration and free self-guided tours of the Drake Well Museum for all PIOGA guests.

Fee to attend the celebration event is \$40. Deadline to register is Friday, July 13.



Join us for a fun evening aboard the Oil Creek and Titusville Railroad and relive our region's rich oil history as you ride in vintage cars built by Pullman in 1930. The evening will also include a reception with cocktails and hors d'oeuvres on the train platform at the Drake Well Museum and Park.

This is a Political Action Committee (PAC) event with a minimum donation requested of \$150 that must be paid by *personal* or *corporate PAC checks only*. Donations may be mailed in advance or brought to the event, but an RSVP is required so we can plan for your attendance.

To RSVP, email Danielle Boston at danielle@pioga.org by Friday, July 13. A PAC form is available on the event webpage if sending a donation in advance.

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New permitting options finalized for the Pennsylvania natural gas industry

By Christine Chinofsky

ALL4 LLC

On June 9, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection issued the final versions of the modified General Plan Approval and/or General Operating Permit (GP-5) for natural gas compressor stations, processing plants and transmission stations, and the new GP-5A for unconventional natural gas well site operations and remote pigging stations. The permits have an effective date of August 8.

GP-5 has been reorganized for clarity and, in addition to expanding requirements for emissions sources included in the previous version of GP-5, includes new requirements for additional emissions sources (i.e., natural gas-fired combustion units, tanker truck load-out operations, pumps, enclosed flares and other emissions control devices, and pigging operations). The new GP-5A, which follows the same general format as GP-5, includes requirements for the following emissions sources:

- Glycol dehydration units
- Stationary natural gas-fired spark ignition internal combustion engines
- Reciprocating compressors
- Storage vessels
- Tanker truck load-out operations
- Fugitive emissions components
- Controllers
- Pumps
- Enclosed flares and other emission control devices
- Pigging operations
- Wellbore liquids unloading operations

Reporting requirements for both GP-5 and GP-5A include the submittal of: (1) an annual compliance certification due no later than 60 days from the anniversary of the authorization to use the GP, and (2) an annual emissions inventory submitted via AES*Online or AES*XML due to DEP by March 1.

Concurrent with this action, DEP also finalized revisions to the Air Quality Permit Exemption List that will impact the Pennsylvania natural gas industry. The Exemption Category No. 38 that facilities are currently following is now renumbered as Exemption Category No. 38(b) and only applies to unconventional natural gas well sites (i.e., sites that utilize extraction methods such as horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing to induce flow from geologic formations that would not normally achieve with conventional methods of drilling) constructed between August 10, 2013, and August 8, 2018.

All unconventional well sites installed or modified (i.e., new equipment installed) after the effective date of August 8, 2018, will need to be evaluated to determine

applicability under new Exemption Category No. 38(c) or otherwise permitted with a GP-5A. All existing unconventional wells that were “grandfathered in” as permit-exempt and were not subject to Exemption Category No. 38 because they were constructed before August 10, 2013, will remain permit-exempt pursuant to the new Exemption Category No. 38(a) unless they are modified, triggering Exemption Category No. 38(c)/GP-5A requirements.

Conventional well sites—sites that rely on conventional extraction methods using the natural pressure from the wells and pumping operations—are exempt from GP-5A requirements. However, note that 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOa makes no distinction between unconventional and conventional wells, and new conventional wells are subject to Subpart OOOOa if hydraulic fracturing is used to “stimulate” the wells. In this case, compliance with the federal regulations still is required regardless of the permit-exempt status of the site under the Pennsylvania regulations.

Several major new provisions in Exemption Category No. 38(c) include:

- Methane emissions from each individual source at the facility are limited to 200 tons per year.
- Leak detection and repair (LDAR) inspections are now required to be conducted semiannually, rather than annually.
- There is no 180-day compliance demonstration requirement to DEP (i.e., no reporting requirements), but the facility is required to keep applicable records for five years that demonstrate compliance with Exemption Category No. 38(c), including representative fractional analyses of the gas processed.

ALL4 recommends that new wells be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for applicability to Exemption Category No. 38(c) vs. GP-5A. While drilling, fracking and completion can occur regardless of a well’s exemption status (as temporary operations), ongoing well pad equipment lists will need to be compiled and emissions estimates will need to be developed *in advance* of site development to determine whether the well pad can remain below the Exemption Category No. 38(c) thresholds. If the thresholds will be exceeded, a GP-5A will be required before construction can begin. Approval of a GP-5A by DEP is anticipated to take at least 30 days following submittal, so if you need to prepare and submit a GP-5A application, make sure you plan accordingly to avoid delays.

In addition to the permitting updates, DEP has also rolled out a new online permitting system. DEP’s GP-5/5A e-Permitting system within the DEPGreenPort website has gone live and is set up to accept and track GP-5/5A permit applications.

A company’s records of GP-5/5A permits are ultimately controlled by the Electronic Filing Administrator (EFA). However, the EFA can delegate others to access the facility information and build applications on their behalf. The EFA must first register an account within DEPGreenPort and submit the Electronic Filing Admin-

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istrator Registration Form before access to the system, and the ability to modify access for other users, is granted.

The GP-5/5A application contains various “modules” for each emissions source type (e.g., engines, reciprocating compressors) and the user can custom-build the application by selecting the appropriate module according to the types of sources at the well site. The user can also include attachments, such as the DEP General Information Form and supporting emissions, to the submission. The application is filed online and the fee can be paid via credit card or an online Telecheck.

The e-Permitting system automatically tracks the application status, required revisions or rejections and assigns permit numbers for approved applications. This system is used for submitting GP-5/5A applications *only*; compliance activities (e.g., notifications and annual reporting) related to approved general permits are not managed under the GP-5/5A e-Permitting system. As of June 9, DEP is accepting GP-5/5A applications for any planned construction and/or operation that will take place after August 8. ■

ALL4 can help you determine your exemption status under Exemption Category No. 38(c), as well as assist in developing and maintaining GP-5/5A applications and approvals. If you have questions about how these actions affect your operations or what your next steps should be, please reach out to me at 610-933-5246 ext. 155 or at cchinofsky@all4inc.com.

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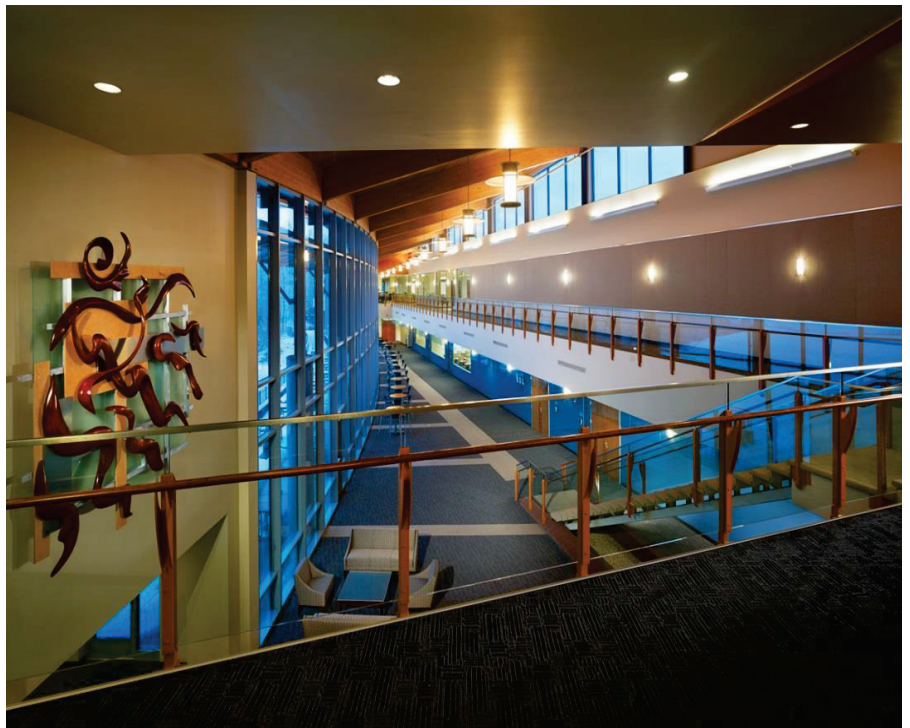
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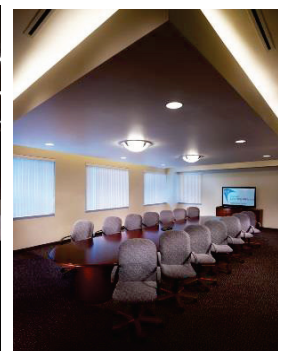
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Hosted by:

PIOGA's Environmental Committee

Date: Thursday, July 26

Location: Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.
Conference Room - Pittsburgh

Time: 8:30 AM - Registration
9:00 AM to 3:00 PM Training
(Lunch provided)

Fee: \$100 for PIOGA Members
\$150 for Non-PIOGA Members

Fee includes Continuing Education Units (CEU's), and/or Professional Development Hours (PDH's), and lunch.



Location Information

Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.
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This course is designed to provide information and updates on erosion and sedimentation controls and threatened and endangered species issues.

The five-hour class will cover the following topics:

- **Threatened & Endangered Species Update** - Presented by Dan Maltese, Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.,
- **Native Seed Mixes for Reclamation** - Presented by Dr. Linda Ordiway of the Ruffed Grouse Society
- **Regulatory Update** - Presented by Bruce Snyder, Fire Cherry Consulting, Inc. and Paul Kanouff, Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc
- **PADEP ePermitting** - Presented by Vince Scicchitano, P.E., Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.
- **Lessons Learned for E&S Inspections** - Presented by Eric Ondrasik and Marc Strini, Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc
- **ESCGP-3 Update** - Presented by Brian Lantz, P.E., Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

The fee for this one-day training, which includes lunch, Continuing Education Units (CEU's), and/or Professional Development Hours (PDH's) is \$100 per person for PIOGA members and \$150 per person for non-members. **Payment must be received prior to the training session.**

Registration

To register online, please go to www.pioga.org **Deadline to register is Monday, July 23.** Space is limited, register now!

Cancellation Policy:

You may cancel without penalty if written cancellation requests are received by July 23. Due to financial obligations incurred by the host, we will not provide a refund or credit after July 23. Please send all cancellation requests to Deana McMahan at deana@pioga.org.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court reverses approval of oil and gas well on narrow grounds

In Gorsline, court declines to rule on broader issue of compatibility with uses in residential and agricultural zoning districts, but suggests that municipalities may permit unconventional natural gas drilling in any and all zoning districts

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court published its long-awaited opinion in *Gorsline v. Board of Supervisors of Fairfield Township* on June 1. Although the majority reversed the Commonwealth Court's decision affirming the granting of a conditional use for an unconventional natural gas well pad, it did so in a narrow holding, finding that Inflection Energy, LLC did not present enough evidence before the Fairfield Township Board of Supervisors establishing that its proposed unconventional gas well pad was similar to other uses allowed in the township's Residential-Agricultural Zoning District. Unlike most zoning ordinances, the township's zoning ordinance did not specifically authorize oil and gas wells. Instead, Inflection had relied upon a "savings clause," which allowed uses "similar to" the other uses specifically allowed in the R-A District.

Despite headlines and press releases touting the *Gorsline* decision as a wholesale rejection of oil and gas development in residential and agricultural zoning districts, its ruling was much more limited. In fact, language in both the *Gorsline* majority and dissenting opinions largely rejects the post-*Robinson Township* assertion of many shale gas opponents that natural gas wells must be relegated to industrial zoning districts and are fundamentally incompatible with residential or agricultural zoning districts.

Background

In 2013, Inflection submitted a conditional use application to the board seeking to construct a natural gas well site in the township's R-A District. After two nights of hearings on Inflection's application, the township granted the application under the "savings clause" and subject to 14 additional conditions.

Neighboring landowners appealed the township's approval, arguing that a natural gas well site is an industrial activity which is fundamentally incompatible with the uses allowed in the R-A District and that it should be permitted only in the township's industrial zoning district. After argument and briefing, and without taking any additional evidence, the Lycoming County Court of Common Pleas granted the neighbors' appeal, thereby invalidating the township's conditional use approval. The lower court rejected the township's conclusion that Inflection's natural gas well site is similar to and com-

patible with the other uses permitted in the R-A District. Inflection appealed to the Commonwealth Court.

On September 14, 2015, the Commonwealth Court overturned the lower court in an opinion addressing the compatibility of natural gas development in a zoning district consisting of mixed residential and agriculture uses. The Commonwealth Court agreed with the board's decision, finding that Inflection's proposed well pad was similar to and compatible with a "public service facility" use and an "essential service" use, based on its decision in *MarkWest Liberty Midstream & Resources, LLC v. Cecil Township Zoning Hearing Board*. The Commonwealth Court also noted that the township already permitted four gas well pads within the R-A District, which demonstrated that the use was compatible with other uses in that district.

The Supreme Court granted the neighbor's petition for allowance of appeal to consider four issues, including whether "the Commonwealth Court's decision below, that an industrial shale gas development is similar to and compatible with uses expressly permitted in a[n] R-A District, conflicts with this Court's decision in *Robinson Township*?"

The majority opinion

Despite all the attention the *Gorsline* case garnered leading up to the Supreme Court's decision, the actual holding is that the board erred in granting a conditional use permit under the township zoning ordinance's savings clause because of differences between the proposed well pad and those uses expressly allowed in the township's R-A District and Inflection's failure to address these perceived differences through the development of a factual record. Justice Christine Donohue authored the majority opinion joined by Chief Justice Thomas J. Saylor, Justice David N. Wecht, and Justice Debra McCloskey Todd.

In reversing the Commonwealth Court, the majority found that the board's decision did not contain findings of fact with respect to similarity of use. The majority also disagreed with the Commonwealth Court's determination that the board had made witness credibility determinations, and instead found that there was no substantial evidence presented by Inflection to support the board's conclusion that Inflection satisfied its burden of proof.

The majority took no issue with the decision in *MarkWest*, a case in which the Commonwealth Court determined that a compressor station was of the same general character as an "essential service" permitted by Cecil Township's unified development ordinance.

Authors:



Blaine A. Lucas, Esq.



Robert Max Junker, Esq.

Babst Calland
Attorneys at Law

However, the majority found that the Commonwealth Court's reliance on *MarkWest* was error. Instead, the majority reviewed the record developed before the board and the text of the township's zoning ordinance and faulted the board for approving the application on a "clearly inadequate evidentiary record" with "no meaningful interpretive analysis of the language of its existing zoning laws."

In analyzing the non-residential uses permitted in the R-A District, the majority looked at features that complemented and served the other residents within the district and the public nature of such features and activities. In the majority's view, the well pad was intended solely for Inflection's own commercial benefit and did not provide services to the residential and agricultural development in the township. Notably absent from the majority's analysis is any discussion of the bonus payments and royalty streams that accrue to residents within the unit or the impact fees received by the township.

The majority also disagreed with the Commonwealth Court's reliance on the fact that the board already had approved four other well pads in the R-A District. The majority again faulted the lack of information about these other well pads in the record and explained that the only inquiry under a savings clause should be about the uses permitted by the zoning ordinance. To decide otherwise would elevate a single approval into a zone-wide amendment of the "savings clause" language.

Due to the determination that Inflection did not meet

its burden of proof and that the board should not have approved Inflection's application, the majority declined to address the closely watched constitutional question in its allowance of appeal—objectors' claimed violations of substantive due process rights and the Environmental Rights Amendment based on their interpretation of *Robinson Township*. However, the majority opinion concluded with strong language rejecting the objectors' position and recognizing that zoning decisions are inherently local matters and local municipalities are empowered to "permit oil and gas development in any or all of its zoning districts." In addition, the majority cautioned that its narrow holding "should not be misconstrued as an indication that oil and gas development is never permitted in residential/agricultural districts, or that it is fundamentally incompatible with residential or agricultural uses."

The dissenting opinion

Justice Kevin M. Dougherty authored a dissenting opinion, joined by Justice Max Baer and Justice Sallie Updyke Mundy. Justice Dougherty's dissent opened by questioning why the majority avoided the important question on the applicability and scope of *Robinson Township* to the facts of the case and instead engaged in mere error review when the constitutional question was the sole issue of first impression accepted by the court. In the dissent's view, this constitutional question is answered by finding no conflict between the Commonwealth Court's decision and *Robinson Township*.

The dissent took issue with the majority's statement that oil and gas development is a "purely industrial use." Justice Dougherty acknowledged that the actual use of a producing well pad is a passive use, and that any industrial-like activities during construction and drilling are only temporary and do not make a well pad an industrial use of property. The dissent viewed the majority's reading of the "savings clause" as unduly restrictive and stated that the majority misapprehended the object of the "similar to" requirement. The dissent would have affirmed the Commonwealth Court's determination that the board correctly granted Inflection's application.

On the *Robinson Township* question of whether natural gas development is inherently incompatible with residential and agricultural uses, the dissent cited the Agricultural Area Security Law and the Farmland and

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Forest Land Assessment Act (“Clean and Green”) as an acknowledgement by the General Assembly that oil and gas development is not *per se* incompatible with agricultural uses. The dissent also cited the court’s decision in *Huntley & Huntley, Inc. v. Borough Council of the Borough of Oakmont* as evidence that the court has not ruled that natural gas development is always inherently incompatible with residential uses. The dissent faulted the objectors for reading *Robinson Township* too broadly when they claim that natural gas development is inherently incompatible with residential uses, and its impacts can never be mitigated through imposition of conditions.

Impact on current and future cases and industry practices

The Supreme Court did not give anti-shale activists the bright-line rule they were hoping for in *Gorsline*, and, to the contrary, criticized the absolutist position advocated by those who read *Robinson Township* as mandating that oil and gas development be restricted to industrial zoning districts.

The next step for the Supreme Court will be to address the Commonwealth Court’s decision in *Delaware Riverkeeper Network v. Middlesex Township Zoning Hearing Board*, a substantive validity challenge to a township’s zoning ordinance. The Commonwealth Court affirmed the rulings by the local zoning hearing board and Butler County Common Pleas Court, which found that oil and gas development was compatible with resi-

dential and agricultural zoning districts. In November 2017, the Supreme Court ordered that the petition for allowance of appeal filed in that case be placed on hold pending disposition of *Gorsline*. The Commonwealth Court also will have the opportunity to address *Gorsline* in the pending appeal of *Frederick v. Allegheny Township*, a substantive validity challenge to a local zoning ordinance, argument on which was heard by the court *en banc* on February 7.

Regardless of the outcome of these other cases, the primary takeaway from *Gorsline* is that in those limited instances where an operator encounters the potential applicability of a savings clause, great care should be taken to analyze the ordinance requirements and build an appropriate record. In fact, where local government officials are receptive to industry activities, the better approach might be to ask the municipality to amend its zoning ordinance so as to eliminate the need to rely on a savings clause.

More broadly, the *Gorsline* decision underscores the importance of developing an extensive record for all local zoning hearings, even where oil and gas uses are expressly authorized. Although a local zoning body may appear to be favorably inclined toward the industry generally or a zoning application specifically, all it takes, like in *Gorsline*, is one objector to attack the zoning approval. ■



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Leveraging VW emissions cheating into cleaner vehicles

By Joyce Turkaly

Director, Natural Gas Market Development

Roughly one year ago, members of PIOGA's Pipeline and Natural Gas Development Committee provided testimony in Meadville when comment hearings were held regarding what the Department of Environmental Protection was proposing as the state's VW Draft Mitigation Plan—how Pennsylvania would spend its share of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency settlement with Volkswagen over diesel emissions cheating.

Taken at face value, the hearing was a good forum for education engagement conversations with DEP representatives, providing them with a clear picture of off-road engine solutions via virtual pipeline networks and the benefits to the producer community as well as the environment. A few months later, however, we found out that the final settlement decision and determination was made by the EPA prior to DEP's involvement.

Pennsylvania launches Driving PA Forward

On May 10, American Natural's Harmar location served as the backdrop for DEP Secretary Patrick McDonnell's announcement of the Driving PA Forward initiative, a grant and rebate program to incentivize the transformation of the transportation market to produce lower-emitting engine platforms fueled by compressed natural gas, propane, electricity and clean diesel. Grants and rebates are available to both on-road and off-road engines.

"To lessen pollution in our communities, we need to think differently about how our society powers transportation—that's what this program is about," McDonnell explained.



New engine technologies like CNG, propane, clean diesel, electric significantly reduce pollutants from freight and delivery trucks, school and transit buses, cargo handling equipment ocean going vessels, forklifts, tugs, and freight switchers.

Admittedly, the Driving PA Forward event was media driven, but it was also an opportunity to talk with individuals like Secretary McDonnell and DEP Regional Director Ron Swartz about PIOGA's downstream mission and the direct environmental benefits of natural gas used for the transportation segment within local communities. Accompanied by David Marks of Dominion Energy, we advocated for natural gas as the solution for cleaner emissions for the high-horsepower market via the virtual pipeline model and the need for gas-to-liquids (GTL) funding for synthetic diesel.

On the grant side, customers who purchase multiple heavy-duty vehicles will most likely be viewed as very attractive projects, according to DEP. Pennsylvania will not achieve its mitigation goals focusing on electric forklifts and consumer vehicles alone. People appeared interested, but no one person seemed willing to take up the task.

Allegheny County Executive Rich Fitzgerald spoke on air quality improvements in Western Pennsylvania, stating that "this award will allow the county less ozone action days, reductions in nitrous oxides and PM 2.5, and other issues we have had to concern ourselves with." He said he was proud the region has made great strides and improvements on attainment with ozone, but admitted there's more work to achieve around monitoring improvements to lower asthma rates.

Jennifer Pomerantz, CEO of American Natural, attributed strong public-private partnerships and leadership of stakeholders that have helped launch the alternative fueling infrastructure from well to pump. She announced the opening of the Wexford fueling station located at the I-79 interchange, stating that strong partnerships create value for all.

From VW's overall \$14.7-billion fine, Pennsylvania was the recipient of \$118 million, an amount determined by the total number of registered vehicles sold since 2008 by VW, Audi and Porsche (collectively VW) that were determined to be polluters. Driving PA Forward goals will be to improve air quality and public health while incenting the purchase of these types of cleaner emitting vehicles. The program is administered by DEP.

In a competitive grant program where all classes of vehicles are eligible, Class 8 applications are hard to beat, especially when a company expects to purchase CNG tractors in quantity. Evaluating Pitt Ohio's CAPEX budget, Jim Fields, COO, reported the company just took delivery of the red Mack seen in the accompanying photo Pitt Ohio double-utilizes its tractors, meaning its Class 8s are run in the city as well as long haul. Each Class 8 uses approximately 15,000-20,000 GGE/year. Pitt Ohio's newly developed site in Harmar sits directly across from the American Natural station on 52 acres, 32 of which are developed.

For more information on the grant program, program guidelines and applications that opened on May 19, go to www.depgis.state.pa.us/drivingpaforward. ■

2017 collections are third highest in history of the impact fee

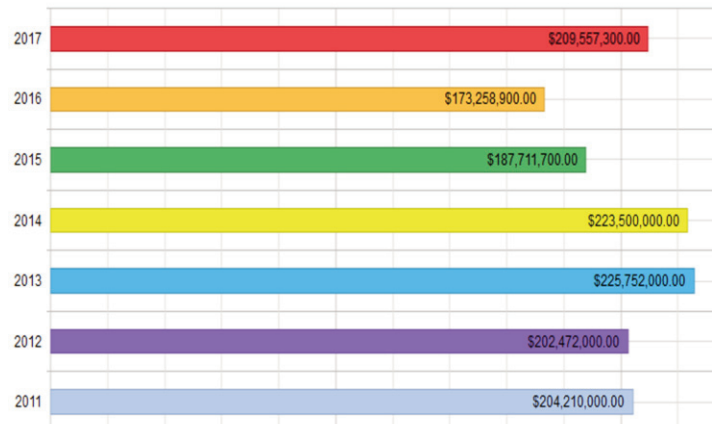
After sagging for three years, the Act 13 impact fee on unconventional natural gas wells reached \$209.6 million for 2017, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) has announced. It was the third-highest amount collected in the seven years the tax has existed.

Payments by producers for 2017 increased by more than \$35 million compared than the previous year. The increase has been attributed to higher commodity prices and more producing wells. Since 2012, the fee has generated more than \$1.4 billion.

County and municipal governments are receiving \$114.8 million, while state agencies get \$18.2 million. Another \$76.5 million goes to the Marcellus Legacy Fund for environmental improvement programs, roadway repairs, and water and sewer infrastructure upgrades.

Washington County received the highest payout at \$7.3 million, followed by Susquehanna (\$5.9 million), Bradford (\$5 million), Greene (\$4.9 million) and Lycoming (\$3.7 million). Leading in payments by producers was Range Resources Appalachia (\$31.7 million), EQT Production Co. (\$23.2 million) and Southwestern

Impact fee disbursements



Production Co. (\$15.7 million).

“This funding highlights the significance of the natural gas industry in promoting our local economy,” said Senator Camera Bartolotta, whose district includes Beaver, Greene and Washington counties, which received a combined \$34.4 million for 2017. “Impact fee revenues support numerous projects throughout the region, and these improvements are another reminder of the importance of supporting the responsible development of our natural resources without saddling the industry with crippling regulations or onerous new taxes.”

The PUC’s interactive Act 13 website—www.act13-reporting.puc.pa.gov—provides a wide graphical variety

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of information on how the fee is collected and paid out.

Impact of stripper well case

One interesting fact that turned up regarding 2017 impact fee payments was that 17 producers disputed the Act 13 stripper well status of 294 horizontal wells and 24 vertical unconventional wells, withholding \$6.1 million in payments, according to the *Pittsburgh Business Times*.

Under Act 13, unconventional wells incapable of producing more than 90,000 cubic feet of natural gas in any month are designated as stripper wells and are exempt from the impact fee. PIOGA and member company Snyder Brothers Inc. challenged how the PUC interpreted the stripper definition, and the Commonwealth Court delivered industry a significant victory in March 2017 (*April 2017 PIOGA Press, page 1*). The PUC has appealed the ruling to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, with a decision expected by the end of the year after oral argument this past February.

What the *Pittsburgh Business Times* did not mention is that Act 13 does not provide an impact fee refund mechanism. In other words, if a company pays the disputed amount and the Supreme Court ultimately rules in favor of Snyder Brothers and PIOGA, the producer would have no recourse to recover the erroneous payment.

Effective tax rate and projections for 2018

In a June 2018 report, the state's Independent Fiscal Office (IFO) analyzed a variety of factors related to 2017 impact fee payments and also gazed into its crystal ball to try to determine what the 2018 fee will look like.

Regarding the fee for 2017, the IFO said it represented an effective tax rate of 2.8 percent for producers. To come up with this number, the agency divided annual impact fee revenues by the total market value of Pennsylvania unconventional natural gas production. The IFO used an annual average price of \$2.20/Mcf based on weighted spot prices and the Dominion South and Leidy hubs, and it also calculated post-production costs of 80 cents/Mcf. The IFO's effective tax rate estimates have ranged as high as 6.3 percent (2015) to as low as 2.3 percent (2014).

For the 2018 impact fee, the IFO provided two potential scenarios, both based on an increase in the number of wells spud this year, which pay the highest amount of the tax. Under one scenario, the annual average NYMEX price for natural gas stays above \$3.00/Mcf and the fee schedule under Act 13 remains unchanged. This would yield a \$14.5-million increase over 2017 collections, which would be a new record of \$224 million.

The second scenario envisions a drop in the average NYMEX price below \$3.00, changing the fee schedule to a lower rate for unconventional wells. As a result, impact fee collections for 2018 would decline by \$30.4 million compared to 2017.

The IFO notes that the outcome of the lawsuit described above also could play a role in how much is collected, depending on how the Supreme Court rules. ■

Safety Committee Corner

Silica regulatory reminder

**New OSHA standard issued:
Respirable Crystalline Silica
29 CFR 1926.1153**

The new silica standard for General Industry and Maritime is being enforced by OSHA as of June 23. The only exception remains for hydraulic fracturing, which has an engineering controls implementation date of June 23, 2021, to limit exposures to the new PEL (meaning respirators can still be used when the permissible exposure limit is exceeded).

Reference the March 2018 *PIOGA Press Safety Corner*; July 27, 2017, PIOGATEch presentations titled "Silica, Air Quality and Monitoring" and "OSHA Silica Standards, an EHS Perspective"; or www.osha.gov/silica for requirements and compliance information.

— Mollie Sue Matteo, Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.

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Map showing the Marcellus Shale area (red), Devonian Black Shale Succession (blue), Rome trough (pink), and Westmoreland County (red star). Surrounding states include Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, N.J., Conn., and South.

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ACT Expo: 'A' stands for Advanced

By Joyce Turkaly
Director, Natural Gas Market Development

If California is the "ground zero" of electric vehicles today, what does it mean when state regulators and politicians put a ban on fossil fuel growth in the transportation market? A leader in advanced fuels, the city of Long Beach has adopted the use of renewable natural gas (RNG) fueled refuse trucks equipped with the Cummins Westport ISLG "NZ" (near zero) natural gas engine, CNG and battery-electric buses, street sweepers powered by bio-based LNG, and work vehicles fueled with renewable diesel.

Gladstein, Neandross, & Associates has been both the marketing solutions company and organizer of what was first known as the Alternative Clean Transportation or ACT Expo—now more aptly renamed the Advanced Clean Transportation Expo, held recently in Long Beach.

By far, when it comes to advances in transportation, California companies are adapting at a pace rarely seen elsewhere. Los Angeles and the surrounding Orange and San Joaquin county area have by far the worst air quality, with smog anywhere from 50 to 80 percent and 50 percent, respectively, on any given day. Combatting this concern starts with state-funded activity in both hydrogen refueling and electric vehicle charging infrastructure proposed for the 2018-2019 term; \$92 million

for hydrogen refueling infrastructure and \$134.5 million for electric vehicle charging.

With a rebate program like that of Pennsylvania for electric vehicles and home charging, California hopes to build 200 hydrogen stations and 250,000 charging stations by 2025 and have 5 million ZEVs (zero emission vehicles) by 2030. The bigger difference is the funding: California has \$2.5 billion available over the next eight years.



Pushing the boundaries of what's possible in fuel efficiency, the Starship Initiative is a collaboration between Shell Lubricants and AirFlow Truck Company designed to explore the future in truck design, fuel savings and CO2 reduction.

Combustion technologies powered by a range of fuels are being certified to almost undetectable emission levels, while traditional powertrains are becoming increasingly efficient via an array of solutions including autonomous and connected vehicle technologies. For the heavy-duty market, Cummins has orders for 10,000 near-zero (.02 grams NOx) engines. If Cummins hits this mark it will surpass last year's sales and delivery volume of 8,500 engines.

"Never before have we witnessed such an acceleration in the investment and development of advanced clean transportation technologies as we have witnessed in the past 12 months," said Jerry Johnson of Cummins Westport Inc.

Some OEM megatrends on display and discussed included: accelerating technology adoption; human driver interfaces at times redundant yet necessary; the connected vehicle; fuel economy and emissions related technology; and advanced driver assistance focused on driver safety. ■

What does resiliency mean?

By Joyce Turkaly
Director, Natural Gas Market Development

On the Friday preceding the recent U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) conference, the Trump administration invoked emergency powers to order regional grid operators to prop up ailing coal and nuclear power plants. I attended the agency's annual conference in Washington, D.C. to hear how the information was received.

On day two of the conference, there was a panel on wholesale grid operators and the evolving electricity network. Participants included PJM, ERCOT Market Monitor and GE. I zeroed in on our footprint here in Pennsylvania for this article, so the following comments

are from the presentation of Craig Glazer, PJM VP for federal government policy.

Most of the discussions on resiliency and markets have focused on reliability issues. The term resiliency has been coined rather opportunistically to promote certain agendas, Mr. Glazer said. During his presentation, he talked about the difference between reliability and resilience and policy headaches looking forward. These "headaches," as he called them, fell into three categories: state legislative support for specific resources; reregulation by piece-part; and this new challenge, "resilience." State legislative actions have different market impacts and include federal subsidies, state support for customer-focused programs, EE for example; generic RPS goals; and state-ordered ratepayer subsidies for a particular class of units or single units.

He said that most all the blackouts we have had in this country have been due to network issues and are cited to be either at the transmission or distribution level. "Very seldom are blackouts attributed to the generation issues," he said. Focusing on hardening the system—the ability to restore the system after a catastrophic event—is what resiliency means.

Mr. Glazer spoke to the planning process, stating that under the reliability issue, all regional transmission organizations (RTOs) are extremely resilient, and they have systems and markets that are designed to maintain a level of reliability. Every RTO has what is called a one day in 10-year planning standard, which means that the loss of load one time in 10 years is a planning standard that RTOs adopt to determine what they need and then construct markets to procure what they think they need. Supply is well developed, he commented, but the demand is not participating; demand cannot make choices in real time about how much they are willing to pay for electricity, so PJM makes decisions on what it's worth to keep the lights on; essentially, what is the value for lost load?

Conversely, energy markets can provide all the reliability and resilience they need. There's a tension between planning and energy markets recognizing that there are only a few products; reliability is not a product, nor is resiliency. As an economist, Mr. Glazer asked, how do you determine how much money to spend to keep the lights on? You must know what energy is worth to people; you cannot ask consumers to pay for something unless you know what energy is worth.

PJM defines resilience as "the ability to withstand or reduce the magnitude and/or duration of disruptive events, which includes the capability to identify vulnerabilities and threats, and plan for, prepare for, mitigate, absorb, adapt to, and/or timely recover from such an event." ■

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PIOGA Member News

New RETTEW director

RETTEW announces the promotion of Matthew Bruckner as Director of GeoEnvironmental Services. He will lead the firm's broad expertise in environmental due diligence, water resourcing, remediation and environmental compliance. Hired in 2008 as a project manager, his leadership roles at RETTEW have included managing the firm's largest single project in the energy industry, mentoring professional staff at all levels and building strong client relationships. He will oversee about 30 staff in eight offices.

Steptoe & Johnson expands Energy Team

Steptoe & Johnson PLLC announces Sandra Fraley has joined the firm's energy team. Fraley has extensive experience in upstream oil and gas exploration, production and transactional matters. She comes to Steptoe & Johnson after a career with Chesapeake Energy Corporation, where she served as assistant general counsel, lead counsel and eastern division managing attorney. Prior to that, she was the vice president, land and legal, and general counsel for Enervest Operating, L.L.C. as well as vice president and general counsel for Equitable Production Company.

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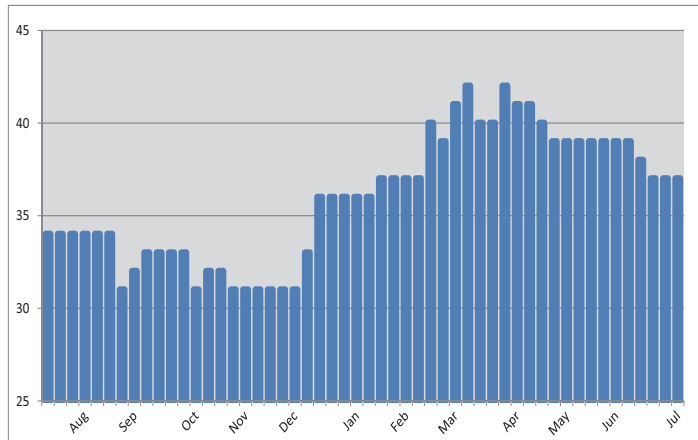
ARG branded lubricants get new look

American Refining Group Inc. recently unveiled the new logo for the Made in USA-certified refinery's house brand of blended lubricants. As part of the new logo, industry partners and customers will recognize the traditional red and black windmill that has been ARG's mark for decades, as well as the new "Made in Bradford, Pa., USA" tagline. ■



Oil & Gas Dashboard

Pennsylvania Rig Count



Penn Grade Crude Oil Prices



No severance tax *Continued from page 1*

compensated in the same way as any other landowners," Senator Lisa Baker (R-Luzerne) said at the committee session during which her bill was voted out.

Another bill of interest that failed to come up for consideration as scheduled was HB 2304, which implements permitting reforms proposed in a DEP white paper in January, including permitting of multiple wells on one pad with one application, allowing adjustments to the well bore location by up to 50 feet without permit amendments and eliminating the requirement a well be constructed in one year and replace it with a three-year term (*February PIOGA Press, page 1*). The House Energy and Environmental Resource Committee removed the bill from its schedule on one of the last days for committee action before legislators left for the summer. ■

New CHP law *Continued from page 3*

mechanism under which the Commission sets base rates and revenue requirements for a multiyear plan period and authorizes periodic changes in base rates, including, but not limited to, adjustments to account for inflation and capital investments without the necessity for base rate proceedings during the approved plan period); or

(v) rates based on a combination of more than one of the mechanisms in subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) or other ratemaking mechanisms as provided under this chapter [meaning Chapter 13 of the Public Utility Code]."

As Peoples is expected to initiate a base rate proceeding before the end of 2018, PIOGA will be watching to see how Peoples uses its new authority provided by the broad language of Act 58. ■

Natural Gas Futures Closing Prices

Month	Price
August 2018	\$2.855
September	2.826
October	2.834
November	2.877
December	2.982
January 2019	3.065
February	3.032
March	2.935
April	2.651
May	2.625
June	2.654
July	2.685

Prices as of July 6

Sources

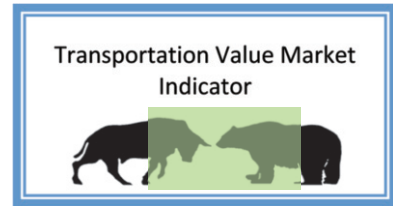
American Refining Group: www.amref.com/Crude-Prices-New.aspx
 Ergon Oil Purchasing: www.ergon.com/prices.php
 Gas futures: quotes.ino.com/exchanges/?r=NYMEX_NG
 Baker Hughes rig count: phx.corporate-ir.net/phoenix.zhtml?c=79687&p=irol-report-sother
 NYMEX strip chart: Emkey Energy LLC, emkeyenergy.com

Northeast Pricing Report – July 2018

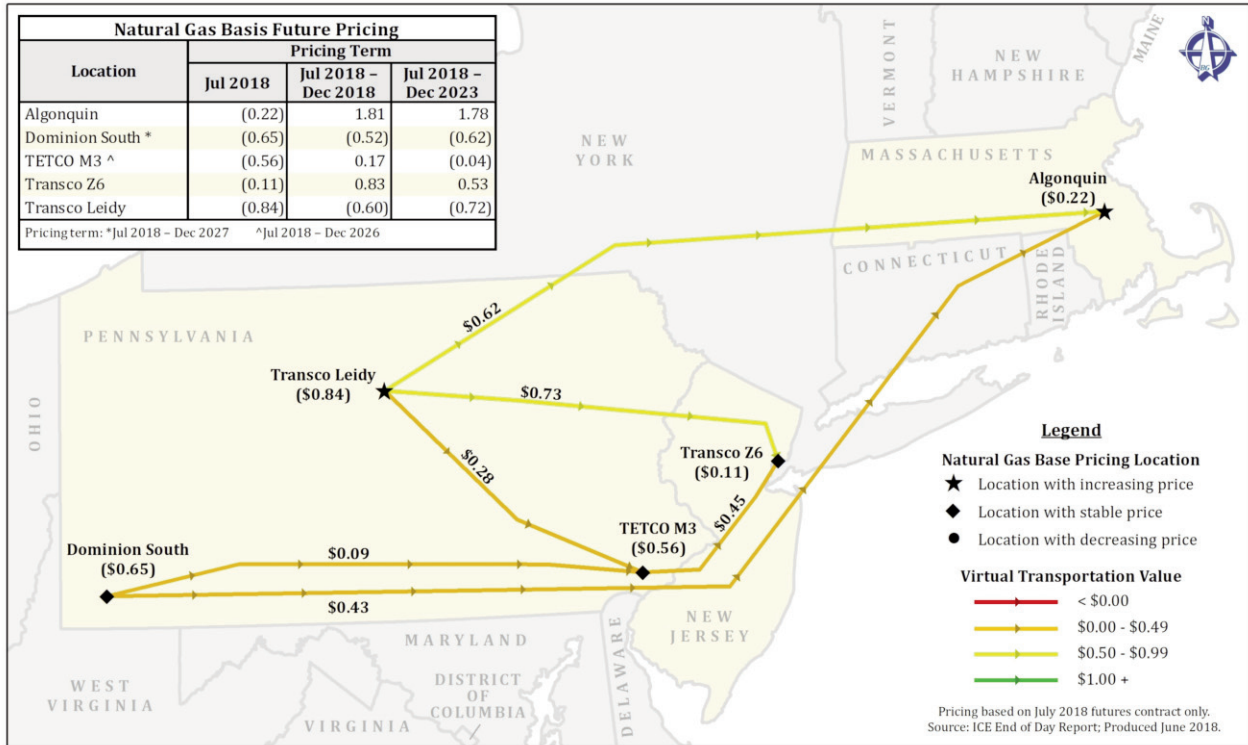
Front month pricing had the greatest volatility in comparison to the one-year and full-trading term-pricing. Dominion South was flat while Transco Leidy increased \$0.54 per MMBtu. Although that pricing spread is not significant, the one-year trading term only had a \$0.10 per MMBtu difference. Dominion South and Transco Z6 both decreased \$0.01 per MMBtu while Transco Leidy had a \$0.09 per MMBtu increase. For the full trading term, Transco Z6 decreased \$0.04 per MMBtu and Algonquin increased \$0.11 per MMBtu. Overall, trading was very uneventful.

Most transportation routes had little change as well. Dominion South to Algonquin saw the lowest increase of \$0.18 per MMBtu. Transco Leidy to TETCO M3 decreased the most by \$0.52 per MMBtu. Transco Leidy to Transco Z6 and to Algonquin had decreases of \$0.46 and \$0.36 respectively. The tight trading spread is an indication that summer demand for gas-fired generation has yet to be utilized heavily.

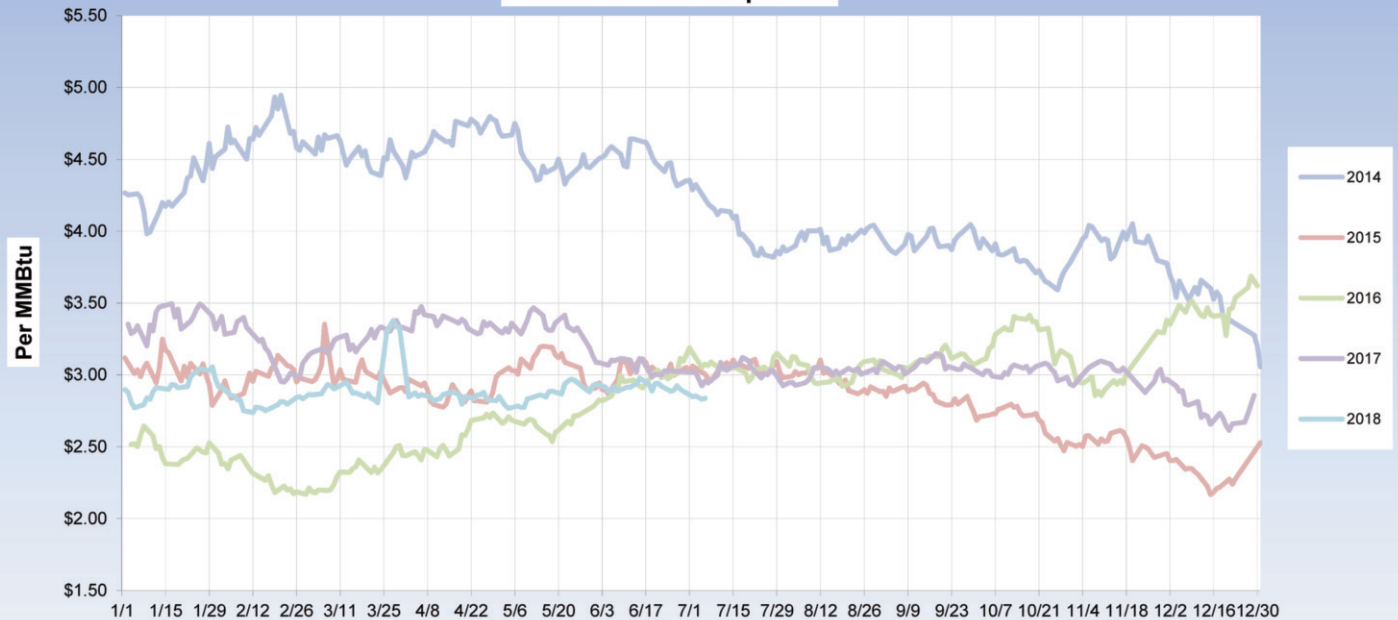
With the record-setting heat gripping most of the country, we expect both pricing and transportation pricing to increase over the next month. Depending on how long it lasts, the heat wave could have a significant impact on supply and pricing going into the winter heating season.



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NYMEX Annual Strip Price



Spud Report: June 2018



The data show below comes from the Department of Environmental Protection. A variety of interactive reports are

OPERATOR	WELLS	SPUD	API #	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY	
Blackhawk Energy LLC	1	6/4/18	083-56953*	McKean	Hamilton Twp	
	Cabot Oil & Gas Corp	6	6/11/18	115-22511	Susquehanna	Lathrop Twp
		6/23/18	115-22510	Susquehanna	Lathrop Twp	
		6/20/18	115-22442	Susquehanna	Springville Twp	
		6/20/18	115-22444	Susquehanna	Springville Twp	
6/20/18	115-22443	Susquehanna	Springville Twp			
6/20/18	115-22445	Susquehanna	Springville Twp			
Cameron Energy Co	2	6/13/18	123-48101*	Warren	Sheffield Twp	
Chesapeake Appalachia LLC	7	6/19/18	015-23391	Bradford	Tuscarora Twp	
	6/25/18	113-20392	Sullivan	Colley Twp		
	6/25/18	113-20393	Sullivan	Colley Twp		
	6/10/18	115-22460	Susquehanna	Auburn Twp		
	6/11/18	115-22439	Susquehanna	Auburn Twp		
Chief Oil & Gas LLC	10	6/13/18	115-22440	Susquehanna	Auburn Twp	
	6/13/18	115-22461	Susquehanna	Auburn Twp		
	6/19/18	015-23400	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/19/18	015-23401	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/19/18	015-23402	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/19/18	015-23403	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/25/18	015-23410	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/25/18	015-23411	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/25/18	015-23408	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/25/18	015-23409	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/25/18	015-23398	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	6/25/18	015-23399	Bradford	Leroy Twp		
	CNX Gas Co LLC	13	6/9/18	059-27648	Greene	Richhill Twp
6/9/18		059-27651	Greene	Richhill Twp		
6/9/18		059-27652	Greene	Richhill Twp		
6/17/18		059-27633	Greene	Richhill Twp		
6/17/18		059-27589	Greene	Richhill Twp		
6/17/18		059-27587	Greene	Richhill Twp		
6/17/18		059-27588	Greene	Richhill Twp		

available at www.dep.pa.gov/DataandTools/Reports/Oil and Gas Reports.

The table is sorted by operator and lists the total wells reported as drilled last month. **Spud** is the date drilling began at a well site. The **API number** is the drilling permit number issued to the well operator. An asterisk (*) after the API number indicates a conventional well.

OPERATOR	WELLS	SPUD	API #	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY	
		6/17/18	059-27590	Greene	Richhill Twp	
		6/17/18	059-27591	Greene	Richhill Twp	
		6/17/18	059-27621	Greene	Richhill Twp	
		6/17/18	059-27622	Greene	Richhill Twp	
		6/17/18	059-27608	Greene	Richhill Twp	
		6/17/18	059-27609	Greene	Richhill Twp	
EM Energy Pa LLC	3	6/1/18	019-22734	Butler	Parker Twp	
EQT Production Co	2	6/22/18	059-27630	Greene	Center Twp	
	6/22/18	059-27515	Greene	Center Twp		
	6/29/18	123-48052*	Warren	Pleasant Twp		
Jett Oil LLC	1	6/29/18	123-48052*	Warren	Pleasant Twp	
JKLM Energy LLC	5	6/18/18	105-21915	Potter	Summit Twp	
	6/18/18	105-21914	Potter	Summit Twp		
	6/20/18	105-21913	Potter	Summit Twp		
	6/20/18	105-21912	Potter	Summit Twp		
	6/21/18	105-21911	Potter	Summit Twp		
Kylander Oil Inc	2	6/5/18	123-48157*	Warren	Glade Twp	
	6/11/18	123-48156*	Warren	Glade Twp		
	1	6/20/18	123-48102*	Warren	Triumph Twp	
Martin Matthew C	1	6/22/18	123-48118*	Warren	Sheffield Twp	
Mead Oil LLC	1	6/22/18	123-48118*	Warren	Sheffield Twp	
	2	6/18/18	083-57052*	McKean	Hamilton Twp	
Pennhills Resources LLC	2	6/20/18	083-57051*	McKean	Hamilton Twp	
	Range Resources Appalachia	7	6/20/18	125-28513	Washington	Smith Twp
		6/21/18	125-28515	Washington	Smith Twp	
	6/22/18	125-28514	Washington	Smith Twp		
	6/23/18	125-28518	Washington	Smith Twp		
	6/23/18	125-28516	Washington	Smith Twp		
	6/25/18	125-28517	Washington	Smith Twp		
	6/28/18	125-28512	Washington	Smith Twp		
	Rockdale Marcellus LLC	7	6/8/18	117-21988	Tioga	Liberty Twp
		6/9/18	117-21989	Tioga	Liberty Twp	
6/11/18		117-22001	Tioga	Liberty Twp		
6/12/18		117-22002	Tioga	Liberty Twp		
6/12/18		117-22003	Tioga	Liberty Twp		
6/18/18		117-21981	Tioga	Union Twp		
6/18/18		117-21987	Tioga	Union Twp		
Seneca Resources Corp	10	6/15/18	023-20230	Cameron	Shippen Twp	
	6/15/18	023-20233	Cameron	Shippen Twp		
	6/15/18	023-20236	Cameron	Shippen Twp		
	6/15/18	023-20237	Cameron	Shippen Twp		
	6/16/18	023-20234	Cameron	Shippen Twp		
	6/16/18	023-20235	Cameron	Shippen Twp		
	6/20/18	047-25017	Elk	Jones Twp		
	6/20/18	047-25018	Elk	Jones Twp		
	6/20/18	047-25023	Elk	Jones Twp		
	6/20/18	047-25024	Elk	Jones Twp		
Wilmoth Interests Inc	2	6/1/18	123-48151*	Warren	Mead Twp	
	6/12/18	123-48177*	Warren	Sheffield Twp		
XTO Energy Inc	5	6/18/18	035-21316	Clinton	Chapman Twp	
	6/18/18	035-21318	Clinton	Chapman Twp		
	6/18/18	035-21317	Clinton	Chapman Twp		
	6/18/18	035-21320	Clinton	Chapman Twp		
	6/18/18	035-21319	Clinton	Chapman Twp		

	June	May	April	March	February	January
Total wells	87	79	76	113	59	71
Unconventional Gas	75	72	72	104	52	63
Conventional Gas	0	0	0	3	0	0
Oil	12	7	4	6	7	8

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Calendar of Events

PIOGA events

Info: www.pioga.org/events

PIOGA's 100th Anniversary Celebration

July 17, PAC Reception and Excursion Train Ride, Oil Creek & Titusville Railroad
July 18, Drake Well Museum and Park, Titusville

PIOGATech: Threatened & Endangered Species and Erosion and Sedimentation Training

July 26, Civil & Environmental Consultants offices, Pittsburgh

21st Annual Divot Diggers Golf Outing

August 23, Tam O'Shanter Golf Club, Hermitage

Oktoberfest, Conference and Annual Meeting

October 17-18, Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Champion

Other association & industry events

IOGANY Summer Meeting

July 19, Peek n' Peak, Clymer NY
Info: www.iogany.org/events.php

IOGAWV Summer Meeting

August 5-7, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, WV
Info: iogawv.com/2018-summer-meeting-registration

OOGA Summer Meeting

August 6-7, Zanesville Country Club, Zanesville, OH
Info: www.ooga.org/events/event_list.asp

Find more events at www.pioga.org >>

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