

2009 HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES

HCR 3029

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 3029

House Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 2-12-09

Recorder Job Number: 9321

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Chairman Porter - We will open HCR 3029.

Rep. Wes Belter – Did not sign in - See **Attachment # 1**. We urge the environmental protection agency not to be the regulator of the greenhouse gasses under the clean air act.

We strongly feel that if the greenhouse gases are going to be controlled they need to be controlled by acts of congress. Congress ultimately has to be responsible for any greenhouse gas legislation and we should not leave it up to a federal agency.

Chairman Porter – Inside the amendment the list the EPA is not included.

Rep. Belter – No I did not include that.

Sheyna Stromm – ND Stockman's Association – See Attachment # 2.

Chairman Porter - Has the industry ever looked at the carbon emissions from a befouls plant they say is neutral, even though they emit quite a bit of carbon dioxide because they use corn that uses carbon dioxide to grow. Has the same theories been applied towards the livestock industry because the prairies they need also need the carbon dioxide to grow. Has there been a like standard set?

Ms. Stromm – I would like to refer those questions to Scott Ressler with your permission.

Mr. Scott Ressler – Did not sign in - I don't believe there has been a better commission as ever been brought forth from the beef cattle industry.

Curtis Jabs – Basin Electric Power Cooperative – The EPA developing regulations would be the wrong approach. We much prefer legislation where we would have the option of cap and trade.

Rep. Pinkerton – On line 11 does that does that refer to envisioning a nations cap & trade system?

Mr. Jabs – I don't have the resolution in front of me.

Chairman Porter - I think that was the whole point, rather than have the EPA create and do a nationwide cap & trade program that congress should do it.

Mr. Jabs – Correct. Not that we are for the resolution, but I think that is the appropriate vehicle.

Rep. Hofstad – Any idea of what kind of costs this regulation would bring?

Mr. Jabs – We have looked at some of the costs, it depends on the various bills. We at a minimum think the price of electricity would double under this regime. We have to do a lot of research and development.

Brian Kramer – ND Farm Bureau – We support this resolution. We've seen the rule making that EPA put out and it scared the heck out of our members. The things that could apply to livestock operations, the costs that could be incurred by those folks could be very onerous. In EPA's defense they were doing that to try to get some movement through the legislature and this resolution asks for the congress to put something together too.

Tom Balzer – ND Motor Operators – We also support to HCR 3039. We, in our industries with cap & trade as well as the EPA's rule making process as it effects interstate commerce. They just recently allowed each state to define what their carbon emission limits will be. Every

trucking company in the world is going to have to deal with 48 different standards. This sends a very good message to them to think before they leap.

Dan Wogslund – ND Grain Growers – See **Attachment # 3**.

Brad Crabtree – On this item I am testifying as neutral. I agree with the policy sentiment, that the cleaner act is not the right way to address greenhouse admissions reductions. I'm not comfortable with some of the reasoning in the whereas statements in the resolution. I am optimistic that industry, agriculture, and environmental groups are coming together around an approach to cap and trade that I think can be very influential at the federal level and I believe in the long run if we do cap and trade right rather than a less flexible regulatory approach we will all be better off.

Chairman Porter – Further testimony in support? Any testimony in opposition?

Verle Reinicke – See **Attachment # 4**.

Chairman Porter – Further testimony in opposition to HCR 3029? We will close the hearing on HCR 3029.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 3029

House Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 2-12-09

Recorder Job Number: 2325

Committee Clerk Signature

Nancy L. Gerhardt

Minutes:

Chairman Porter - Open the hearing on HCR 3029.

Rep. Nottestad -- I move the amendment 0101

Chairman Porter -- I have a motion from Rep. Nottestad and a 2nd from Rep. DeKrey to move

the amendment 0101 to HCR 3029. Discussion? Seeing none all in favor -- unison voice vote
-- opposed - none. Motion carries.

Rep. DeKrey -- Move Do Pass As Amended.

Chairman Porter -- I have a motion from Rep. DeKrey for a Do Pass As Amended.

Rep. Hofstad -- 2nd.

Chairman Porter -- A 2nd from Rep. Hofstad. Discussion. Seeing none all in favor -- unison
voice vote -- opposed -- none. Motion carries. Carrier Rep. DeKrey

VR
2/13/09

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3029

Page 2, replace lines 8 and 9 with:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the President, the North Dakota Congressional Delegation, and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 2-12-09
Roll Call Vote #: _____

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 3029

House Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Do Pass Do Not Pass As Amended

Motion Made By DeKrey Seconded By Hofstad

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Porter	✓		Rep Hanson	✓	
Vice Chairman Damschen	✓		Rep Hunskor	✓	
Rep Clark	✓		Rep Kelsh	✓	
Rep DeKrey	✓		Rep Myxter	✓	
Rep Drovdal	✓		Rep Pinkerton	✓	
Rep Hofstad	✓				
Rep Keiser	✓				
Rep Nottestad	✓				

Total (Yes) 13 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment DeKrey

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3029: Natural Resources Committee (Rep. Porter, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (13 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HCR 3029 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 2, replace lines 8 and 9 with:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the President, the North Dakota Congressional Delegation, and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate."

Renumber accordingly

2009 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

HCR 3029

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 3029

Senate Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: March 19, 2009

Recorder Job Number: 11264

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Senator Lyson opens the hearing on HCR 3029, urging to the Environmental Protection agency not to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act.

Representative Belter This resolution deals with the Environmental Protection Agency regulating greenhouse gases. It is important that the EPA is not the one who will set the rules in greenhouse gases. It is very important that it is the United States Congress who will set up the rules and regulations. Also it is important that they be held responsible for any actions. The EPA's plan to regulate greenhouse gases is very expensive in scope and right now the issue is about cap and trade.

Senator Hogue asks if he would be receptive to amendments that would ask Congress to preempt the states from implementing a patch work of legislation that is inconsistent with federal law.

Representative Belter replies I would certainly entertain such an amendment, but it is a grey area because we also have states' rights that we need to keep as a concern.

Michael Martin, Past President of North Dakota Grain Growers Association, spoke in favor of the resolution (see attached testimony #1).

Brian Kramer, North Dakota Farm Bureau, we also support HCR 3029. The EPA and the Federal Register put out some regulations or proposals on greenhouse emissions. In reviewing those it became very apparent how detrimental it would be to the agriculture community.

Robert White, spoke in opposition to the bill (see handout #3). Carbon dioxide is the major concern for air pollution. I think it is pointless to write the EPA and ask them to not be the agency to regulate this. It is imperative that we have a greenhouse gas management established at the federal level. If we believe the science that is coming forth now it is a fact that something has to change or the world as it stands now is going to be in a very serious situation.

Senator Triplett I don't necessarily read it as suggesting Congress should not allow the EPA to do regulations. I think the sponsors of the resolution are suggesting that Congress should clarify the standards before allowing the EPA to further regulate. I don't think they are saying take it away from the EPA and give it to another agency.

Robert White replies we are asking the EPA to not impose greenhouse gas standards, but they are not advocating that anyone else do it. I think it will be chewed over for years before Congress decides what they are going to do about. I don't except that.

See other attached testimony.

Senator Lyson closed the hearing on HCR 3029.

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 3029

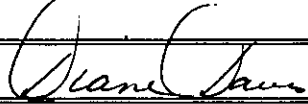
Senate Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 4/2/09

Recorder Job Number: 11685 forward to 1:10

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes: **Senator Lyson, Chairman**

Committee Work

Senator Triplett asks why we get ourselves in the middle of this, not knowing anything about it, when it has already been decided by a court.

Senator Erbele mentions a note he has that they need to amend or look at something different than the clean air act.

Senator Triplett motions for a do not pass.

Senator Pomeroy seconds

Senator Hogue says this does not invoke common sense.

Voice vote – all in favor.

Senator Triplett will carry

Date: 4/2/09

Roll Call Vote #: 1

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES

Senate Natural Resources Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Bill #: 3029

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Amendment

Motion Made By Sen. Triplett Seconded By Sen. Pomeroy

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Stanley W. Lyson, Chairman			Senator Jim Pomeroy		
Senator David Hogue, Vice Chairman			Senator Mac Schneider		
Senator Robert S. Erbele			Senator Constance Triplett		
Senator Layton W. Freborg					

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment Sen. Triplett

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

*Carried -
voice vote*

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)
April 2, 2009 1:10 p.m.

Module No: SR-56-5981
Carrier: Triplett
Insert LC: . Title: .

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3029, as engrossed: Natural Resources Committee (Sen. Lyson, Chairman)
recommends **DO NOT PASS** (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).
Engrossed HCR 3029 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.

2009 TESTIMONY

HCR 3029

North Dakota



STOCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION

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HCR 3029 Testimony

Good morning, Chairman Porter and Natural Resource Committee members. For the record, my name is Julie Ellingson and I represent the North Dakota Stockmen's Association.

The North Dakota Stockmen's Association rises in support of HCR 3029 and opposes any effort to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act.

To do so would be economically devastating to American businesses, including farms and ranches and, according to the U.S. Department of Energy, would likely dramatically increase the price of energy in the country. The U.S. Commerce Department has also said how such a regulation would be the first time many small commercial establishments, like churches, hotels and hospitals, would be regulated by the EPA.

Greenhouse gas regulations could also have implications on food prices. Our nation's food supply would be affected negatively by high energy and transportation costs, placing significant economic hardships on agricultural producers and consumers alike.

Furthermore, if regulations were enacted, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that producers with 50 head or more would be required to have a permit, and the cost of permitting alone could be enough to put many out of business.

It is important to note that agriculture, as a whole is a relatively minor emitter of greenhouse gases at only 6.4 percent of the total.

For these reasons, we ask for your favorable consideration of HCR 3029.

NORTH DAKOTA



GRAIN GROWERS

www.ndgga.com

**Working for you,
the producer!**

**Testimony of Dan Wogsland
Executive Director
North Dakota Grain Growers Association
HCR 3029
House Natural Resources Committee
February 12, 2009**

Mr. Chairman, members of the House Natural Resources Committee, for the record my name is Dan Wogsland, Executive Director of the North Dakota Grain Growers Association.

The North Dakota Grain Growers Association is in support of HCR 3029.

Climate change legislation is the flavor of the month in Congress. Undue regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions has serious consequences for production agriculture in our state. The potential for these envisioned EPA regulations to skyrocket agricultural input costs far outweighs any potential agricultural benefits that could be provided by a mandatory cap and trade program for greenhouse gases.

Congress needs a clear direction from the states that undue regulatory burden is a hindrance to the economies of our states and to our nation as a whole. HCR 3029 sends a clear message to our leaders in Congress that North Dakotans, while concerned about the environment, are also concerned about the effects of regulatory creep on our state. Therefore the North Dakota Grain Growers Association supports HCR 3029 and would ask for the Committee's favorable recommendation.

Thank you!

NDGGA provides a voice for wheat and barley producers on domestic policy issues – such as crop insurance, disaster assistance and the Farm Bill – while serving as a source for agronomic and crop marketing education for its members.

HCR 3029

Chairman Porter and Members of the Committee,

My name is Verle Reinicke, and I am here representing myself.

I am confused by the information given in this resolution. I'm not clear whether it addresses one or two issues or legal procedures.

Initially, the resolution talks of an ANPR procedure which the Environmental Protection Agency began pursuing in July, 2008, in response to the Supreme Court ruling in Massachusetts v. EPA. That ruling said greenhouse gases, including CO₂, qualified as pollutants for regulation under the Clean Air Act.

The EPA's contention is that what the Clean Air Act intended in terms of regulation was exceeded, that what was originally meant to deal with local air pollution issues including motor vehicle emissions now went beyond that and could affect stationary producers of emissions as well. The cost for regulating those sorts of things, the EPA thought, would greatly escalate and needed further public comment, which is what the ANPR does. The ANPR process would further delay before complying with the Supreme Court's ruling, and that's what the EPA seems to want to do. It appears that it wants to delay compliance as long as it can.

Reference is also made to a recent ruling by the US Court of Appeals for DC stating that that the EPA does not have the authority to carry out a cap and trade plan under the Clean Air Act.

When I went looking for these two things, I could not find any site that talked about these two rulings at the same place. The ANPR process was in connection with a ruling by the Supreme Court called Massachusetts v. EPA in 2007. The cap and trade issue was a ruling by the DC Court of Appeals in the case New Jersey v. EPA in 2008. Two different rulings by two different courts.

The issue in the Appeals court case did indeed have to do with cap and trade, but it was cap and trade with reference to mercury emissions. The court invalidated the EPA's attempt to use cap and trade under the Clean Air Act for mercury emissions especially by coal-fired power plants. It attempted to weaken the standards for mercury emissions. At the same time, the ruling made clear that what the court said should not in any way affect the EPA's ability to regulate other greenhouse gases.

I may be totally in error here, but the resolution is not clear enough in my opinion with the specifics of the rulings to dissuade me from thinking that what seems here to be one issue is in fact the conflation of two different court rulings. If so, this resolution is rendered moot.

Climate change is a global issue. Because it is global, it is also local. To say that because it is global therefore it is not local is to be logically inconsistent. No matter what the CAA was "designed to address," the recent Supreme Court ruling that the EPA could and should regulate greenhouse gases, which includes CO₂, should be implemented. Because climate change is a global issue, it behooves us here on the local level of this state to become involved.

I hope this committee will give this resolution a Do Not Pass.



**Testimony of Michael Martin
Past President
North Dakota Grain Growers Association
HCR 3029
Senate Natural Resources Committee
March 19, 2009**

EPA not to regulate greenhouse gases under Clean Water Act

Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, for the record my name is Mike Martin, Past President of the North Dakota Grain Growers Association.

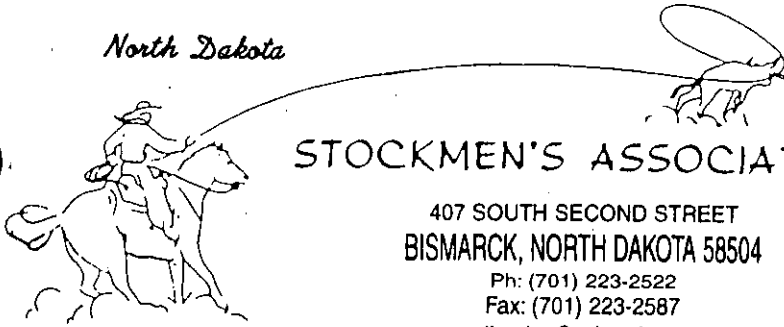
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Congress needs a clear direction from the states that undue regulatory burden is a hindrance to the economies of our states and to our nation as a whole. HCR 3029 sends a clear message to our leaders in Congress that North Dakotans, while concerned about the environment, are also concerned about the effects of regulatory creep on our state. Therefore the North Dakota Grain Growers Association supports HCR 3029 and would ask for the Committee's favorable recommendation.

Thank you!

North Dakota



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HCR 3029

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To do so would be economically devastating to American businesses, including farms and ranches and, according to the U.S. Department of Energy, would likely dramatically increase the price of energy in the country.

Food prices would likely be negatively affected by high energy and transportation costs, placing significant economic hardships on agricultural producers and consumers alike.

Furthermore, if regulations were enacted, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that cattle producers with 50 head or more would be required to have a permit, and the cost of permitting alone could be enough to put many out of business.

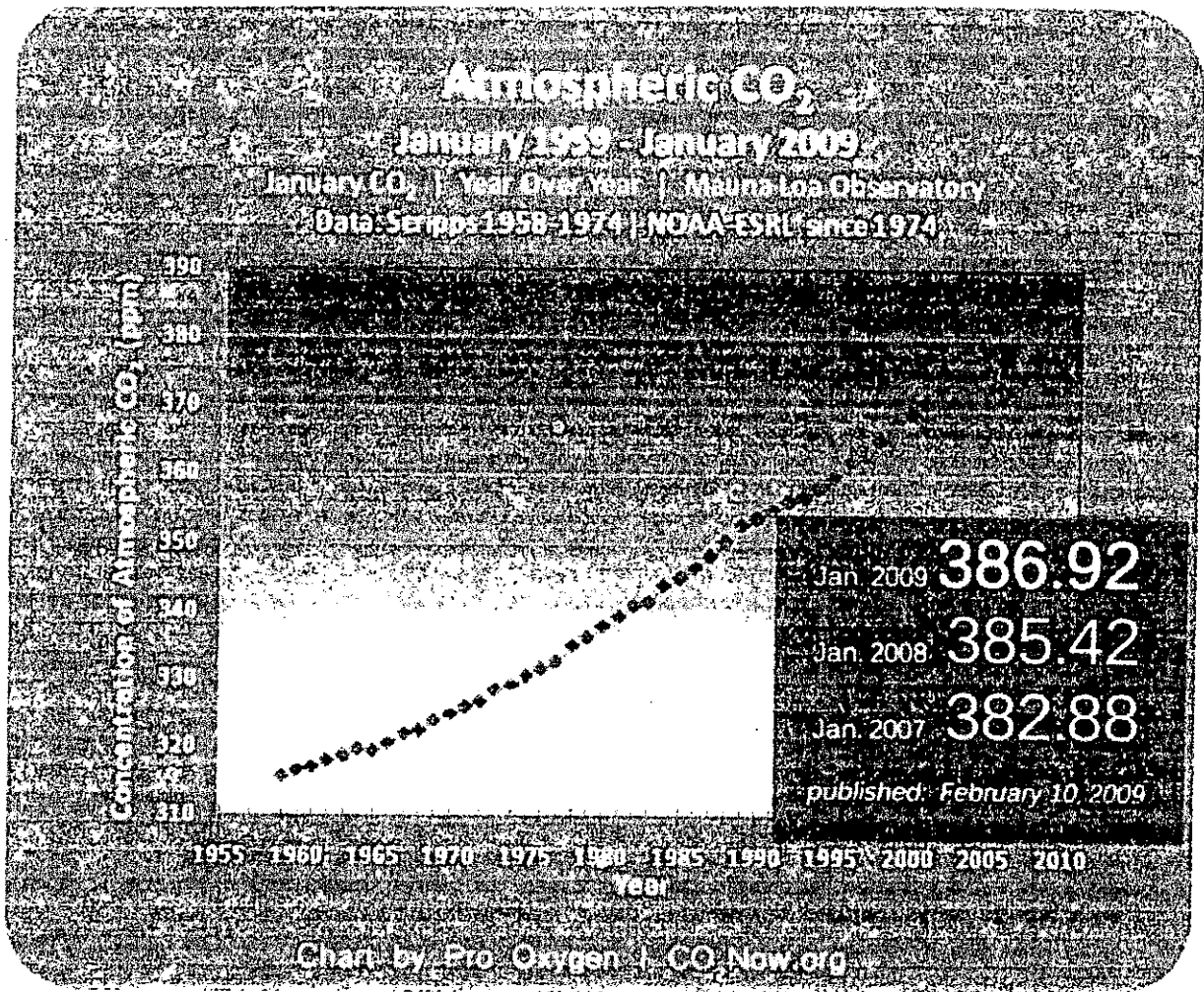
It is important to note that agriculture, as a whole, is a relatively minor emitter of greenhouse gases at only 6.4 percent of the total.

For these reasons, we ask for your favorable consideration of HCR 3029.

Why We Need CO2 Regulation

Preface: If you do not believe that the world is experiencing climate change, and that the major causes are man made, then what is about to be said is of no use to you.

1. According to the Intergovernmental Panel For Climate Change, the world is experiencing climate change frequently referred to as global warming. Over 90% of the world's scientific authorities support this statement. While there is some argument about what level could stop the climate change, the IPCC has established 350 ppm of CO2 as manageable, beyond that level conditions will continue to change.
2. Chart 1 presents the change in atmospheric CO2 from 1955 to February of this year. You will note that the most recent annual change has been steadily upward .
3. Chart 2 is a graphic report from the Department of Energy, showing the annual CO2 emissions of the United States. There's a line across showing North Dakota's annual CO2 emissions. Because of this constant rise, it is probable that Congress will establish some sort of program designed to reduce the amount of CO2 emitted. A few states have already established allowables. While it appears that the agency which will monitor state emissions will be the Department of Energy, the likely enforcement agency will be the EPA. They may allow states to establish maximum levels below the federal level, it is unlikely that they will allow states to have a higher allowable.
4. Regardless of what level is established, monitored and enforced by which agencies of government, whether it's under the umbrella of the Clean Air Act or some other agency, it does not seem that urgng the EPA to not regulate greenhouse gases is of any value.
5. While this proposed resolution does not address the issue, it would seem, to me at least, that the Department of Health, or Human Services, should be developing plans to police whatever CO2 monitoring laws arise.



CO2 Data Set: Original data file created by NOAA on Tuesday February 10, 2009 (10:59:30)

Measuring Location: Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii

Data Source: Earth Systems Research Laboratory (ESRL) / National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Why is CO2 significant? Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the chief greenhouse gas that results from human activities and causes global warming and climate change. To see whether enough is being done at the moment to solve these global problems, there is no single indicator as complete and current as the monthly updates for atmospheric CO₂ from the Mauna Loa

<http://co2now.org/index.php/Current-CO2/CO2-Now/earths-home-page-for-atmospheric-co2> 2/12/2009

Attach #1

Table 3. State Emissions by Year (Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide)

State Code	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
AK	34.6	35.3	36.7	36.6	36.4	41.1	42.0	42.0	43.1	43.7	38.8	43.4	43.8	43.7	47.0	48.1
AL	109.4	113.3	120.1	125.2	123.1	130.8	135.6	132.3	131.3	133.6	140.0	132.5	137.8	137.5	141.0	142.2
AR	50.6	49.5	51.1	50.4	54.3	57.6	61.9	61.1	62.4	64.5	65.1	63.7	62.6	63.0	63.9	61.2
AZ	62.7	63.6	68.3	68.9	71.7	66.7	69.0	72.2	77.0	80.9	86.6	88.6	88.0	89.4	96.6	97.7
CA	364.7	351.7	355.6	345.9	363.0	351.9	350.1	352.4	382.3	366.2	381.8	387.8	384.4	384.7	397.8	395.5
CO	66.0	67.2	68.2	72.2	72.6	72.7	75.7	75.8	78.2	80.0	85.2	83.6	91.6	90.6	93.6	96.0
CT	41.0	40.2	40.5	38.7	38.0	37.2	40.9	44.0	41.6	42.8	44.2	41.7	40.1	42.4	45.4	44.4
DC	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9
DE	17.6	17.9	17.5	19.0	18.3	17.3	18.0	16.6	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.7	16.9	17.7
FL	189.0	189.9	192.2	196.1	203.6	208.6	216.5	222.0	234.8	234.2	242.7	239.0	242.0	246.1	258.2	262.6
GA	138.9	132.0	131.7	141.7	144.6	152.8	156.3	157.4	158.3	160.8	169.2	161.7	166.6	169.5	175.4	185.7
HI	21.8	19.6	20.9	19.2	20.6	20.5	19.5	18.9	18.9	18.6	18.9	19.4	20.8	21.7	22.7	23.4
IA	62.7	64.5	63.2	67.5	68.8	72.0	74.3	73.7	77.6	78.8	80.1	79.1	79.9	79.3	81.8	81.3
ID	11.2	11.9	11.2	12.3	12.5	13.3	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.8	15.5	15.4	14.8	14.1	15.4	15.7
IL	197.7	199.0	195.3	212.4	213.0	216.4	227.2	231.2	221.6	231.8	239.4	230.4	233.4	235.3	243.7	250.4
IN	206.8	204.0	201.1	206.2	205.6	211.0	215.9	220.2	221.4	228.0	241.4	230.2	231.7	237.1	239.8	237.9
KS	69.8	68.3	68.1	71.5	71.8	69.1	75.1	72.2	71.2	74.9	76.7	72.2	77.2	79.6	76.8	72.8
KY	117.8	121.1	124.8	135.7	133.7	138.9	143.3	148.1	145.9	150.4	151.1	148.1	148.7	144.7	151.2	153.8
LA	180.1	174.7	180.9	183.1	187.7	188.0	180.4	183.4	170.0	170.0	192.1	181.7	193.9	183.1	189.1	183.1
MA	84.0	82.6	84.5	81.9	82.1	79.2	80.9	87.1	85.1	82.8	83.8	82.6	83.6	84.6	83.4	85.1
MD	70.3	69.3	67.3	69.8	70.9	70.2	72.4	72.7	75.6	78.2	77.9	77.3	77.3	79.7	80.8	83.4
ME	19.0	18.6	19.4	19.0	20.4	19.0	19.9	20.2	19.8	20.8	22.7	22.4	23.0	23.4	23.2	22.9
MI	181.7	181.2	180.2	181.1	189.2	191.7	197.5	195.1	193.9	202.0	197.5	190.5	199.1	196.0	189.2	192.3
MN	76.6	79.1	80.6	85.8	87.6	90.3	94.7	92.6	92.8	93.7	99.0	96.2	98.9	102.8	102.3	103.0
MO	104.5	103.1	102.7	101.5	109.0	116.1	121.8	125.3	129.9	130.7	125.7	130.8	131.7	136.4	139.7	142.8
MS	48.0	47.9	47.9	50.4	50.0	51.4	54.2	55.0	55.8	60.8	60.6	69.2	62.2	62.7	64.9	63.1
MT	27.6	28.8	30.0	28.0	30.7	30.4	27.6	29.6	31.6	32.2	31.3	32.7	30.9	32.9	35.0	39.2
NC	110.7	110.5	120.8	126.9	122.2	128.4	142.6	145.1	144.5	142.9	150.9	145.2	148.6	147.7	151.8	155.6
ND	44.6	45.6	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.0	48.9	47.5	48.7	49.7	51.1	52.1	51.7	51.2	49.9	62.8
NE	32.9	33.6	32.6	35.9	35.8	38.4	39.4	40.8	42.7	41.8	41.4	42.8	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
NH	14.7	14.3	14.4	15.0	15.1	15.1	16.2	17.5	17.5	17.7	18.4	16.9	17.6	20.6	21.9	21.3
NJ	114.6	114.7	121.6	118.6	128.3	127.6	123.5	125.3	120.3	124.3	124.2	123.6	123.7	126.0	128.3	133.4
NM	53.3	49.2	51.7	52.6	52.6	51.1	53.4	66.9	56.4	57.3	59.1	58.4	55.8	57.4	58.8	59.5
NV	30.5	32.4	33.4	34.0	36.2	35.4	37.9	37.9	40.6	41.3	45.4	44.8	41.7	43.6	47.8	50.1
NY	209.4	201.5	200.4	198.0	194.1	199.6	206.5	211.3	210.1	212.3	218.3	207.7	199.9	212.3	216.8	212.2
OH	247.0	245.1	250.1	255.8	252.3	254.3	266.5	262.2	261.1	280.4	267.3	256.2	261.8	269.2	264.8	274.0
OK	88.2	89.6	92.6	96.0	94.4	85.1	97.9	99.3	97.7	97.2	100.4	101.6	101.9	103.8	100.1	107.7
OR	30.6	34.4	35.6	35.9	37.3	34.6	36.6	36.1	41.9	43.1	41.6	41.7	40.2	40.5	42.3	42.5
PA	266.3	268.9	267.4	272.3	269.9	272.6	277.5	279.3	267.9	266.4	278.4	266.9	274.1	277.2	281.7	284.0
RI	8.7	10.6	12.8	10.7	12.7	11.9	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.0	11.5	12.0	11.5	11.2	10.7	11.1
SC	59.3	61.0	60.1	65.0	65.1	64.0	66.3	68.4	71.2	74.4	78.0	78.2	79.4	79.8	87.1	86.0
SD	11.8	11.5	11.8	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.7	13.2	12.6	13.4	14.2	13.5	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.3
TN	104.2	99.7	105.4	116.6	111.2	117.8	116.3	119.4	118.0	118.9	124.6	124.5	124.4	121.8	123.7	125.9
TX	553.0	548.2	553.8	582.8	582.5	594.7	615.2	638.3	643.8	626.4	654.1	644.7	672.1	668.9	644.3	625.2
UT	54.2	53.1	54.7	59.6	57.7	58.0	58.9	60.9	63.4	62.2	65.1	63.0	62.2	62.6	65.4	67.2
VA	95.0	96.6	97.8	102.5	101.5	103.5	108.5	110.8	112.6	114.6	123.7	121.8	120.6	124.4	128.9	130.6
VT	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.8
WA	70.4	71.6	79.7	75.7	80.4	78.0	80.3	78.6	82.4	83.6	83.2	84.9	78.0	79.5	82.9	83.8
WI	85.5	88.0	87.1	90.8	94.0	96.9	104.8	107.8	105.4	109.7	111.9	108.6	108.0	105.7	108.4	112.1
WV	107.7	97.8	99.9	101.2	108.9	107.1	105.9	109.2	112.8	113.7	113.0	105.5	116.1	115.0	113.2	114.3
WY	66.3	64.8	60.2	57.5	59.7	57.5	58.9	58.2	63.0	61.5	62.4	63.1	61.8	63.5	63.5	62.9
Subtotal	5,015.0	4,967.1	5,067.7	5,169.3	5,242.6	5,296.4	5,483.2	5,560.8	5,588.5	5,647.3	5,834.0	5,732.8	5,787.9	5,847.3	5,935.1	5,978.0
MSW	5.9	7.3	8.6	8.7	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	12.7	11.4	11.2	11.2
Geothermal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	5,021.3	4,974.8	5,066.7	5,178.3	5,252.3	5,306.8	5,493.5	5,571.8	5,599.3	5,658.2	5,844.8	5,744.0	5,801.0	5,859.1	5,946.7	5,989.6
Balancing Item	-9.7	-10.3	-3.7	-10.2	-6.3	-6.3	-5.9	-2.7	6.8	10.4	2.8	5.1	12.0	6.4	10.7	-8.0
Inventory Total	5,011.6	4,964.5	5,063.0	5,168.2	5,246.0	5,300.6	5,487.6	5,569.1	5,606.1	5,668.6	5,847.2	5,749.1	5,813.0	5,865.5	5,957.4	5,981.6