

2021 SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SB 2237

2021 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Energy and Natural Resources Committee Peace Garden Room, State Capitol

SB 2237
2/11/2021 AM

A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 23.1-06-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to limitations on regulation of coal-fueled electric generating units; to provide a penalty; and to declare an emergency.

Chairman Kreun called the committee to order at 8:31am
Senators Roers, Patten, Piepkorn, Bell, Schaible, and Kreun all present

Discussion Topics:

- Coal Energy Regulation
- Conversion versus electric generating units
- Protection from regulation
- Amendments

Senator Bell, District 33, introduced the bill and testified favor #6363 (8:32am)

Kent Blickensderfer, KBB Consulting, Continental Resources, testified in favor #6374 (8:35am)

Roger Kelly, Corporate Director, Electric Affairs and Engineer, testified in favor (8:40am)

David Glatt, Director, ND Dept. of Environmental Quality, testified in favor (8:42am)

Jason Bohr, Lignite Energy Council, Director, testified in favor (8:51am)

Additional Written Testimony:

John Schuh, Public Service Commission, Staff Attorney, testified in favor #6263 (8:35am)

Chairman Kreun called the hearing to a close at 8:52am

Dave Owen, Committee Clerk

Senator Jessica Bell
District 33
SB 2237

SB 2237 adds "coal-fueled electric generating units" to the existing statute limiting the stringency of state regulations to no more than what federal rules require. This addition is simply to make abundantly clear both our coal conversion units and our coal-fired electric generating units qualify under this chapter for protection from additional regulations. You'll hear more about the Governor's executive order from last week during the next hearing, but the Governor has directed the agencies to "identify ways to challenge federal overreach where necessary", and this bill and the next both position us well to assist in that goal. This change is needed because EPA defines coal conversion units and coal-fueled electric generating units differently. For example, EPA has published emission factors for many different kinds of sources, and it has separate emission factors for coal conversion factors. In the document explaining that "coal conversion" emission factor, EPA states that, "[i]n addition to its direct use for combustion, coal can be converted to organic gases and liquids," confirming EPA views combustion and conversion as different things (<https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-factors-and-quantification/ap-42-fifth-edition-volume-i-chapter-11-mineral-products-0>). The New Source Review rule also lists "[f]uel conversion plants" separate from "[f]ossil fuel-fired steam electric plants," again suggesting the two are distinct. I also think there is significant value in making this addition, and look to this committee to support in that effort.

February 10, 2021

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2237

Page 1, line 21, after "2." insert "All air quality rules, standards, policies, or procedures affecting coal conversion and associated facilities, coal-fueled electric generating units, petroleum refineries, or oil and gas production and processing facilities must have clear objectives and specific, enforceable environmental regulations that balance the principles of cooperative federalism and state primacy and which provide regulatory certainty to the regulated entity.

3."

Page 2, line 9, overstrike "3." and insert immediately thereafter "4."

Page 2, line 30, after "b." insert "Regulatory certainty" means a regulatory structure in which rules, policies, guidelines, and conditions of compliance are specific and well defined for the regulated entity.

c."

Page 3, line 28, overstrike "c." and insert immediately thereafter "d."

Page 4, line 1, overstrike "4." and insert immediately thereafter "5."

Page 4, line 3, after the second underscored comma insert "oil and gas production and processing facilities."

Page 4, line 9, after the underscored comma insert "oil and gas production and processing facilities."

Page 4, line 14, overstrike "and fugitive"

Re-number accordingly

Introduced by

Senator Bell

1 A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 23.1-06-07 of the North Dakota Century Code,
2 relating to limitations on regulation of coal-fueled electric generating units; to provide a penalty;
3 and to declare an emergency.

4 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:**

5 **SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Section 23.1-06-07 of the North Dakota Century Code is
6 amended and reenacted as follows:

7 **23.1-06-07. Requirements for adoption of air quality rules more strict than federal**
8 **standards.**

9 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this title, the department may not adopt air
10 quality rules or standards affecting coal conversion and associated facilities,
11 coal-fueled electric generating units, petroleum refineries, or oil and gas production
12 and processing facilities which are more strict than federal rules or standards under
13 the federal Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.], nor may the department adopt air
14 quality rules or standards affecting such facilities when there are no corresponding
15 federal rules or standards, unless the more strict or additional rules or standards are
16 based on a risk assessment that demonstrates a substantial probability of significant
17 impacts to public health or property, a cost-benefit analysis that affirmatively
18 demonstrates that the benefits of the more stringent or additional state rules and
19 standards will exceed the anticipated costs, and the independent peer reviews
20 required by this section.

21 2. All air quality rules, standards, policies, or procedures affecting coal conversion and
22 associated facilities, coal-fueled electric generating units, petroleum refineries, or oil
23 and gas production and processing facilities must have clear objectives and specific,
24 enforceable environmental regulations that balance the principles of cooperative

1 federalism and state primacy and which provide regulatory certainty to the regulated
2 entity.

3 3. The department shall hold a hearing on any rules or standards proposed for adoption
4 under this section on not less than ninety days' notice. The notice of hearing must
5 specify all studies, opinions, and data that have been relied upon by the department
6 and must state that the studies, risk assessment, and cost-benefit analysis that
7 support the proposed rules or standards are available at the department for inspection
8 and copying. If the department intends to rely upon any studies, opinions, risk
9 assessments, cost-benefit analyses, or other information not available from the
10 department when it gave its notice of hearing, the department shall give a new notice
11 of hearing not less than ninety days before the hearing which clearly identifies the
12 additional or amended studies, analyses, opinions, data, or information upon which the
13 department intends to rely and conduct an additional hearing if the first hearing has
14 already been held.

15 ~~3.4.~~ In this section:

16 a. "Cost-benefit analysis" means both the analysis and the written document that
17 contains:

- 18 (1) A description and comparison of the benefits and costs of the rule and of the
19 reasonable alternatives to the rule. The analysis must include a
20 quantification or numerical estimate of the quantifiable benefits and costs.
21 The quantification or numerical estimate must use comparable assumptions,
22 including time periods, specify the ranges of predictions, and explain the
23 margins of error involved in the quantification methods and estimates being
24 used. The costs that must be considered include the social, environmental,
25 and economic costs that are expected to result directly or indirectly from
26 implementation or compliance with the proposed rule.
- 27 (2) A reasonable determination whether as a whole the benefits of the rule
28 justify the costs of the rule and that the rule will achieve the rulemaking
29 objectives in a more cost-effective manner than other reasonable
30 alternatives, including the alternative of no government action. In evaluating
31 and comparing the costs and benefits, the department may not rely on cost,

1 benefit, or risk assessment information that is not accompanied by data,
2 analysis, or supporting materials that would enable the department and
3 other persons interested in the rulemaking to assess the accuracy, reliability,
4 and uncertainty factors applicable to the information.

5 b. "Regulatory certainty" means a regulatory structure in which rules, policies,
6 guidelines, and conditions of compliance are specific and well defined for the
7 regulated entity.

8 c. "Risk assessment" means both the process used by the department to identify
9 and quantify the degree of toxicity, exposure, or other risk posed for the exposed
10 individuals, populations, or resources, and the written document containing an
11 explanation of how the assessment process has been applied to an individual
12 substance, activity, or condition. The risk assessment must include a discussion
13 that characterizes the risks being assessed. The risk characterization must
14 include the following elements:

- 15 (1) A description of the exposure scenarios used, the natural resources or
16 subpopulations being exposed, and the likelihood of these exposure
17 scenarios expressed in terms of probability.
- 18 (2) A hazard identification that demonstrates whether exposure to the
19 substance, activity, or condition identified is causally linked to an adverse
20 effect.
- 21 (3) The major sources of uncertainties in the hazard identification,
22 dose-response, and exposure assessment portions of the risk assessment.
- 23 (4) When a risk assessment involves a choice of any significant assumption,
24 inference, or model, the department, in preparing the risk assessment, shall:
- 25 (a) Rely only upon environmental protection agency-approved air
26 dispersion models.
- 27 (b) Identify the assumptions, inferences, and models that materially affect
28 the outcome.
- 29 (c) Explain the basis for any choices.
- 30 (d) Identify any policy decisions or assumptions.

- 1 (e) Indicate the extent to which any model has been validated by, or
2 conflicts with, empirical data.
3 (f) Describe the impact of alternative choices of assumptions, inferences,
4 or mathematical models.
5 (5) The range and distribution of exposures and risks derived from the risk
6 assessment.

7 ~~e.d.~~ The risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis performed by the department
8 must be independently peer reviewed by qualified experts selected by the
9 environmental review advisory council.

10 ~~4.5.~~ This section applies to any petition submitted to the department under section
11 23.1-01-04 which identifies air quality rules or standards affecting coal conversion
12 facilities, coal-fueled electric generating units, oil and gas production and processing
13 facilities, or petroleum refineries that are more strict than federal rules or standards
14 under the federal Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.] or for which there are no
15 corresponding federal rules or standards, regardless of whether the department has
16 previously adopted the more strict or additional rules or standards pursuant to section
17 23.1-01-04. This section also applies to any petitions filed under section 23.1-01-04
18 affecting coal conversion facilities, coal-fueled electric generating units, oil and gas
19 production and processing facilities, or petroleum refineries that are pending on the
20 effective date of this section for which new rules or standards have not been adopted,
21 and the department shall have a reasonable amount of additional time to comply with
22 the more stringent requirements of this section. To the extent section 23.1-01-04.1
23 conflicts with this section, the provisions of this section govern. This section does not
24 apply to existing rules that set air quality standards for odor, hydrogen sulfide, visible
25 ~~and fugitive~~ emissions, or emission standards for particulate matter and sulfur dioxide,
26 but does apply to new rules governing those standards.

27 **SECTION 2. EMERGENCY.** This Act is declared to be an emergency measure.

Senate Bill 2237

Senate Bill 2238

Presented by: Public Service Commission

Before: Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
The Honorable Curt Kreun, Chairman

Date: February 11, 2021

TESTIMONY

Mr. Chairman and committee members, the Public Service Commission appreciates the opportunity to provide written comments in general support of Senate Bill 2237 and 2238.

There are few things more important to our long-term future than dependable and affordable electricity and gas service to our local businesses and residents. The Commission does not have jurisdiction over the creation or enforcement of environmental regulations on generation facilities. However, with very few exceptions, the subsequent cost impacts are borne by the retail customers under the Commission's jurisdiction. The cost of environmental compliance may result in additional capital expenditures in order to remain operating or early closure of the generation facilities. The sunk and stranded costs undoubtedly will have an impact on retail rates for the customers of our state.

As this committee considers SB 2237 and SB 2238, the Commission would request that the legislature ensure that state environmental compliance be no more scrupulous than necessary.

2021 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Energy and Natural Resources Committee Peace Garden Room, State Capitol

SB 2237
2/11/2021 PM

A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 23.1-06-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to limitations on regulation of coal-fueled electric generating units; to provide a penalty; and to declare an emergency.

Chairman Kreun called the committee to order at 4:11pm
Senators Schaible, Piepkorn, J. Roers, Patten, and Kreun all present
Senator Bell absent

Discussion Topics:

- New language adopted
- Interested parties involvement

Senator Piepkorn moved DO NOT adopt the amendment, #21.0965.01001 #6374 **(4:13pm)**

Senator Kreun ruled the motion was out of order **(4:13pm)**

Chairman Kreun closed the Committee Work on SB 2237 **(4:15pm)**

Dave Owen, Committee Clerk

21.0965.01001
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Senator Bell

February 10, 2021

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2237

Page 1, line 21, after "2." insert "All air quality rules, standards, policies, or procedures affecting coal conversion and associated facilities, coal-fueled electric generating units, petroleum refineries, or oil and gas production and processing facilities must have clear objectives and specific, enforceable environmental regulations that balance the principles of cooperative federalism and state primacy and which provide regulatory certainty to the regulated entity.

3."

Page 2, line 9, overstrike "3." and insert immediately thereafter "4."

Page 2, line 30, after "b." insert "Regulatory certainty" means a regulatory structure in which rules, policies, guidelines, and conditions of compliance are specific and well defined for the regulated entity.

c."

Page 3, line 28, overstrike "c." and insert immediately thereafter "d."

Page 4, line 1, overstrike "4." and insert immediately thereafter "5."

Page 4, line 3, after the second underscored comma insert "oil and gas production and processing facilities."

Page 4, line 9, after the underscored comma insert "oil and gas production and processing facilities."

Page 4, line 14, overstrike "and fugitive"

Renumber accordingly

Introduced by

Senator Bell

1 A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 23.1-06-07 of the North Dakota Century Code,
2 relating to limitations on regulation of coal-fueled electric generating units; to provide a penalty;
3 and to declare an emergency.

4 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:**

5 **SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Section 23.1-06-07 of the North Dakota Century Code is
6 amended and reenacted as follows:

7 **23.1-06-07. Requirements for adoption of air quality rules more strict than federal**
8 **standards.**

9 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this title, the department may not adopt air
10 quality rules or standards affecting coal conversion and associated facilities,
11 coal-fueled electric generating units, petroleum refineries, or oil and gas production
12 and processing facilities which are more strict than federal rules or standards under
13 the federal Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.], nor may the department adopt air
14 quality rules or standards affecting such facilities when there are no corresponding
15 federal rules or standards, unless the more strict or additional rules or standards are
16 based on a risk assessment that demonstrates a substantial probability of significant
17 impacts to public health or property, a cost-benefit analysis that affirmatively
18 demonstrates that the benefits of the more stringent or additional state rules and
19 standards will exceed the anticipated costs, and the independent peer reviews
20 required by this section.

21 2. All air quality rules, standards, policies, or procedures affecting coal conversion and
22 associated facilities, coal-fueled electric generating units, petroleum refineries, or oil
23 and gas production and processing facilities must have clear objectives and specific,
24 enforceable environmental regulations that balance the principles of cooperative

1 federalism and state primacy and which provide regulatory certainty to the regulated
2 entity.

3 3. The department shall hold a hearing on any rules or standards proposed for adoption
4 under this section on not less than ninety days' notice. The notice of hearing must
5 specify all studies, opinions, and data that have been relied upon by the department
6 and must state that the studies, risk assessment, and cost-benefit analysis that
7 support the proposed rules or standards are available at the department for inspection
8 and copying. If the department intends to rely upon any studies, opinions, risk
9 assessments, cost-benefit analyses, or other information not available from the
10 department when it gave its notice of hearing, the department shall give a new notice
11 of hearing not less than ninety days before the hearing which clearly identifies the
12 additional or amended studies, analyses, opinions, data, or information upon which the
13 department intends to rely and conduct an additional hearing if the first hearing has
14 already been held.

15 ~~3.4.~~ In this section:

16 a. "Cost-benefit analysis" means both the analysis and the written document that
17 contains:

- 18 (1) A description and comparison of the benefits and costs of the rule and of the
19 reasonable alternatives to the rule. The analysis must include a
20 quantification or numerical estimate of the quantifiable benefits and costs.
21 The quantification or numerical estimate must use comparable assumptions,
22 including time periods, specify the ranges of predictions, and explain the
23 margins of error involved in the quantification methods and estimates being
24 used. The costs that must be considered include the social, environmental,
25 and economic costs that are expected to result directly or indirectly from
26 implementation or compliance with the proposed rule.
- 27 (2) A reasonable determination whether as a whole the benefits of the rule
28 justify the costs of the rule and that the rule will achieve the rulemaking
29 objectives in a more cost-effective manner than other reasonable
30 alternatives, including the alternative of no government action. In evaluating
31 and comparing the costs and benefits, the department may not rely on cost,

1 benefit, or risk assessment information that is not accompanied by data,
2 analysis, or supporting materials that would enable the department and
3 other persons interested in the rulemaking to assess the accuracy, reliability,
4 and uncertainty factors applicable to the information.

5 b. "Regulatory certainty" means a regulatory structure in which rules, policies,
6 guidelines, and conditions of compliance are specific and well defined for the
7 regulated entity.

8 c. "Risk assessment" means both the process used by the department to identify
9 and quantify the degree of toxicity, exposure, or other risk posed for the exposed
10 individuals, populations, or resources, and the written document containing an
11 explanation of how the assessment process has been applied to an individual
12 substance, activity, or condition. The risk assessment must include a discussion
13 that characterizes the risks being assessed. The risk characterization must
14 include the following elements:

- 15 (1) A description of the exposure scenarios used, the natural resources or
16 subpopulations being exposed, and the likelihood of these exposure
17 scenarios expressed in terms of probability.
- 18 (2) A hazard identification that demonstrates whether exposure to the
19 substance, activity, or condition identified is causally linked to an adverse
20 effect.
- 21 (3) The major sources of uncertainties in the hazard identification,
22 dose-response, and exposure assessment portions of the risk assessment.
- 23 (4) When a risk assessment involves a choice of any significant assumption,
24 inference, or model, the department, in preparing the risk assessment, shall:
- 25 (a) Rely only upon environmental protection agency-approved air
26 dispersion models.
- 27 (b) Identify the assumptions, inferences, and models that materially affect
28 the outcome.
- 29 (c) Explain the basis for any choices.
- 30 (d) Identify any policy decisions or assumptions.

- 1 (e) Indicate the extent to which any model has been validated by, or
2 conflicts with, empirical data.
3 (f) Describe the impact of alternative choices of assumptions, inferences,
4 or mathematical models.
5 (5) The range and distribution of exposures and risks derived from the risk
6 assessment.

7 ~~e.d.~~ The risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis performed by the department
8 must be independently peer reviewed by qualified experts selected by the
9 environmental review advisory council.

10 ~~4.5.~~ This section applies to any petition submitted to the department under section
11 23.1-01-04 which identifies air quality rules or standards affecting coal conversion
12 facilities, coal-fueled electric generating units, oil and gas production and processing
13 facilities, or petroleum refineries that are more strict than federal rules or standards
14 under the federal Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.] or for which there are no
15 corresponding federal rules or standards, regardless of whether the department has
16 previously adopted the more strict or additional rules or standards pursuant to section
17 23.1-01-04. This section also applies to any petitions filed under section 23.1-01-04
18 affecting coal conversion facilities, coal-fueled electric generating units, oil and gas
19 production and processing facilities, or petroleum refineries that are pending on the
20 effective date of this section for which new rules or standards have not been adopted,
21 and the department shall have a reasonable amount of additional time to comply with
22 the more stringent requirements of this section. To the extent section 23.1-01-04.1
23 conflicts with this section, the provisions of this section govern. This section does not
24 apply to existing rules that set air quality standards for odor, hydrogen sulfide, visible
25 ~~and fugitive~~ emissions, or emission standards for particulate matter and sulfur dioxide,
26 but does apply to new rules governing those standards.

27 **SECTION 2. EMERGENCY.** This Act is declared to be an emergency measure.

2021 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Energy and Natural Resources Committee Peace Garden Room, State Capitol

SB 2237
2/12/2021

A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 23.1-06-07 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to limitations on regulation of coal-fueled electric generating units; to provide a penalty; and to declare an emergency.
--

Chairman Kreun called the hearing to order at 9:01 am
Senators Bell, Schaible, Patten, J. Roers, Piepkorn, and Kreun all present

Discussion Topics:

- Whether or not an amendment was needed

Senator Bell, moved DO PASS (9:02am)

Senator Roers, seconded DO PASS (9:02am)

DO PASS	Vote
Senator Curt Kreun	Y
Senator Jim P. Roers	Y
Senator Dale Patten	Y
Senator Merrill Piepkorn	Y
Senator Donald Schaible	Y
Senator Jessica Unruh Bell	Y

Motion Passed 6-0-0

Senator Bell will carry

Chairman Kreun called the hearing to a close at 9:03am

Dave Owen, Committee Clerk

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2237: Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Sen. Kreun, Chairman)
recommends **DO PASS** (6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB
2237 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2021 HOUSE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SB 2237

2021 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Coteau AB Room, State Capitol

SB 2237
3/12/2021
10:26 AM

Relating to limitations on regulation of coal-fueled electric generating units; to provide a penalty; and to declare an emergency

10:26 AM

Chairman Porter opened the hearing. Roll call was taken. Present: Representatives Porter, Damschen, Anderson, Bosch, Devlin, Heinert, Keiser, Lefor, Marschall, Roers Jones, Ruby, Zubke, Guggisberg, and Ista.

Discussion Topics:

- Federal outreach
- State regulations vs federal rules

#8915 Sen Jessica Bell, District 33

Jason Bohrer, President of the Energy Lignite Council- oral testimony

#8864 Jim Semerad, Director of Air Quality, ND DEQ

10:34 AM hearing closed.

Kathleen Davis, Committee Clerk

Senator Jessica Bell
District 33
SB 2237

SB 2237 adds "coal-fueled electric generating units" to the existing statute limiting the stringency of state regulations to no more than what federal rules require. This addition is simply to make abundantly clear both our coal conversion units and our coal-fired electric generating units qualify under this chapter for protection from additional regulations. The Governor has directed the agencies to "identify ways to challenge federal overreach where necessary", and this bill and the next both position us well to assist in that goal. This change is needed because EPA defines coal conversion units and coal-fueled electric generating units differently. For example, EPA has published emission factors for many different kinds of sources, and it has separate emission factors for coal conversion factors. In the document explaining that "coal conversion" emission factor, EPA states that, "[i]n addition to its direct use for combustion, coal can be converted to organic gases and liquids," confirming EPA views combustion and conversion as different things (<https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-factors-and-quantification/ap-42-fifth-edition-volume-i-chapter-11-mineral-products-0>). The New Source Review rule also lists "[f]uel conversion plants" separate from "[f]ossil fuel-fired steam electric plants," again suggesting the two are distinct. I also think there is significant value in making this addition, and look to this committee to support in that effort.

TESTIMONY OF

Jim Semerad, Director of Air Quality

Good morning Chairman Porter and members of the House Energy and Natural Resources Committee. My name is Jim Semerad and I am the Air Quality Division Director for the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The DEQ is responsible for the implementation of many environmental protection programs in the state. I am here to testify in support of SB 2237.

The majority of the DEQ environmental laws and rules are mirror images of federal requirements and, by design, are no more stringent. In very few instances where no federal requirements or federal regulations address a state-specific environmental or public health concern, state regulations have been adopted. Prior to adoption, proposed regulations have gone through a rigorous public review and comment process. These rules have allowed the state to address environmental issues at the state level, avoiding federal intervention. An example would be the regulation of some air emissions in the oil patch.

In the rare instances of the need to adopt rules that address environmental or public health concerns that are not addressed by the federal government, we support the review and adoption process as laid out in NDCC 23.1-06-07.

We support SB 2237 without amendments.

This concludes my testimony and I will stand for any questions from the committee.

2021 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Energy and Natural Resources Committee Coteau AB Room, State Capitol

SB 2237
3/12/2021
10:56 AM

Relating to limitations on regulation of coal-fueled electric generating units; to provide a penalty; and to declare an emergency

10:56 AM

Chairman Porter opened the hearing. Roll call was taken. Present: Representatives Porter, Damschen, Anderson, Bosch, Devlin, Heinert, Keiser, Lefor, Marschall, Roers Jones, Ruby, Zubke, Guggisberg, and Ista.

Discussion topics: committee work

Rep Heinert moved a Do Pass, seconded by Rep Marschall.

Representatives	Vote
Representative Todd Porter	Y
Representative Chuck Damschen	Y
Representative Dick Anderson	Y
Representative Glenn Bosch	Y
Representative Bill Devlin	Y
Representative Ron Guggisberg	Y
Representative Pat D. Heinert	Y
Representative Zachary Ista	Y
Representative George Keiser	Y
Representative Mike Lefor	Y
Representative Andrew Marschall	Y
Representative Shannon Roers Jones	Y
Representative Matthew Ruby	Y
Representative Denton Zubke	Y

Motion carried. 14 – 0 – 0 Rep Keiser is carrier.

10:57 AM hearing closed.

Kathleen Davis, Committee Clerk

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2237: Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Rep. Porter, Chairman)
recommends **DO PASS** (14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB
2237 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.