

1 ENROLLED

2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

3 FOR

4 **Senate Bill No. 357**

5 (Senators Mullins, Blair, Boley, Boso, Ferns, Gaunch, D. Hall, M. Hall, Karnes,  
6 Carmichael, Kirkendoll, Leonhardt, Maynard, Nohe, Plymale, Prezioso, Stollings,  
7 Sypolt, Takubo, Trump, Walters and Williams, *original sponsors*)

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9 [Passed March 3, 2015; in effect ninety days from passage.]  
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11 AN ACT to repeal §22A-2A-302, §22A-2A-303, §22A-2A-304, §22A-2A-305, §22A-2A-306 and  
12 §22A-2A-307 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend and reenact §22-3-13 and  
13 §22-3-19 of said code; to amend and reenact §22-11-6 and §22-11-8 of said code; to amend said  
14 code by adding thereto a new section, designated §22-11-22a; to amend said code by adding thereto  
15 a new section, designated §22A-1-41; to amend and reenact §22A-1A-1 of said code; to amend and  
16 reenact §22A-2-6, §22A-2-28 and §22A-2-37 of said code; to amend and reenact §22A-2A-101,  
17 §22A-2A-301, §22A-2A-308, §22A-2A-309, §22A-2A-310, §22A-2A-402, §22A-2A-403,  
18 §22A-2A-404, §22A-2A-405, §22A-2A-501, §22A-2A-601, §22A-2A-602, §22A-2A-603 and  
19 §22A-2A-604 of said code; and to amend said code by adding thereto a new section, designated  
20 §22A-2A-204a, all relating to coal mining generally; providing that discharges from waste piles do  
21 not exceed applicable water quality standards; promulgating rules regarding procedures for  
22 requesting and obtaining inactive status and rules relating to requirements for contemporaneous  
23 reclamation under West Virginia Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Act; abolishing West

1 Virginia Diesel Equipment Commission; transferring duties and responsibilities of West Virginia  
2 Diesel Equipment Commission to Director of the Office of Miners' Health, Safety and Training;  
3 defining terms; providing rule-making authority; providing that rules previously approved by Diesel  
4 Equipment Commission continue in full force and effect; requiring rules for statewide  
5 hardness-based aluminum water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life; prohibiting wholesale  
6 incorporation of water quality standards into permits; modifying the scope of the permit shield as  
7 it relates to compliance with water quality standards; establishing an administrative and civil  
8 enforcement process for coal mining-related permits that conforms with corresponding federal  
9 requirements; making legislative findings; requiring suspension or revocation of a certificate held  
10 by a certified person under certain circumstances; disallowing prescription as a defense if  
11 prescription is more than one year old; setting forth requirements for movement of off-track mining  
12 equipment in areas of active workings where energized trolley wires or trolley feeder wires are  
13 present; increasing distance from the nearest working face where transportation of certain personnel  
14 in certain instances is done exclusively by rail; requiring certain equipment be readily available in  
15 certain circumstances; increasing distance of track to be maintained when a section is fully  
16 developed and being prepared for retreating; establishing criteria for the use of sideboards on shuttle  
17 cars; changing distance of shelter holes along haulage entries; and setting requirements for riders on  
18 locomotives.

19 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

20 That §22A-2A-302, §22A-2A-303, §22A-2A-304, §22A-2A-305, §22A-2A-306 and  
21 §22A-2A-307 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be repealed; that §22-3-13 and  
22 §22-3-19 of said code be amended and reenacted; that §22-11-6 and §22-11-8 of said code be  
23 amended and reenacted; that said code be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated

1 §22-11-22a; that said code be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated §22A-1-41; that  
2 §22A-1A-1 of said code be amended and reenacted; that §22A-2-6, §22A-2-28 and §22A-2-37 of  
3 said code be amended and reenacted; that §22A-2A-101, §22A-2A-301, §22A-2A-308,  
4 §22A-2A-309, §22A-2A-310, §22A-2A-402, §22A-2A-403, §22A-2A-404, §22A-2A-405,  
5 §22A-2A-501, §22A-2A-601, §22A-2A-602, §22A-2A-603 and §22A-2A-604 of said code be  
6 amended and reenacted; and that said code be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated  
7 §22A-2A-204a, all to read as follows:

8 **CHAPTER 22. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.**

9 **ARTICLE 3. SURFACE COAL MINING AND RECLAMATION ACT.**

10 **§22-3-13. General environmental protection performance standards for surface mining;**  
11 **variances.**

12 (a) Any permit issued by the director pursuant to this article to conduct surface mining  
13 operations shall require that the surface mining operations meet all applicable performance standards  
14 of this article and other requirements set forth in legislative rules proposed by the director.

15 (b) The following general performance standards are applicable to all surface mines and  
16 require the operation, at a minimum, to:

17 (1) Maximize the utilization and conservation of the solid fuel resource being recovered to  
18 minimize re-affecting the land in the future through surface mining;

19 (2) Restore the land affected to a condition capable of supporting the uses which it was  
20 capable of supporting prior to any mining, or higher or better uses of which there is reasonable  
21 likelihood so long as the use or uses do not present any actual or probable hazard to public health  
22 or safety or pose any actual or probable threat of water diminution or pollution and the permit  
23 applicants' declared proposed land use following reclamation is not considered to be impractical or

1 unreasonable, inconsistent with applicable land use policies and plans, involves unreasonable delay  
2 in implementation or is violative of federal, state or local law;

3           (3) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, with respect to all surface mines,  
4 backfill, compact where advisable to ensure stability or to prevent leaching of toxic materials and  
5 grade in order to restore the approximate original contour: *Provided*, That in surface mining which  
6 is carried out at the same location over a substantial period of time where the operation transects the  
7 coal deposit and the thickness of the coal deposits relative to the volume of the overburden is large  
8 and where the operator demonstrates that the overburden and other spoil and waste materials at a  
9 particular point in the permit area or otherwise available from the entire permit area is insufficient,  
10 giving due consideration to volumetric expansion, to restore the approximate original contour, the  
11 operator, at a minimum, shall backfill, grade and compact, where advisable, using all available  
12 overburden and other spoil and waste materials to attain the lowest practicable grade, but not more  
13 than the angle of repose, to provide adequate drainage and to cover all acid-forming and other toxic  
14 materials in order to achieve an ecologically sound land use compatible with the surrounding region:  
15 *Provided, however*, That in surface mining where the volume of overburden is large relative to the  
16 thickness of the coal deposit and where the operator demonstrates that due to volumetric expansion  
17 the amount of overburden and other spoil and waste materials removed in the course of the mining  
18 operation is more than sufficient to restore the approximate original contour, the operator shall, after  
19 restoring the approximate contour, backfill, grade and compact, where advisable, the excess  
20 overburden and other spoil and waste materials to attain the lowest grade, but not more than the  
21 angle of repose, and to cover all acid-forming and other toxic materials in order to achieve an  
22 ecologically sound land use compatible with the surrounding region and the overburden or spoil shall  
23 be shaped and graded in a way as to prevent slides, erosion and water pollution and revegetated in

1 accordance with the requirements of this article: *Provided further*, That the director shall propose  
2 rules for legislative approval in accordance with article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code  
3 governing variances to the requirements for return to approximate original contour or highwall  
4 elimination and where adequate material is not available from surface mining operations permitted  
5 after the effective date of this article for: (A) Underground mining operations existing prior to  
6 August 3, 1977; or (B) for areas upon which surface mining prior to July 1, 1977, created highwalls;

7 (4) Stabilize and protect all surface areas, including spoil piles, affected by the surface mining  
8 operation to effectively control erosion and attendant air and water pollution;

9 (5) Remove the topsoil from the land in a separate layer, replace it on the backfill area or, if  
10 not utilized immediately, segregate it in a separate pile from other spoil and, when the topsoil is not  
11 replaced on a backfill area within a time short enough to avoid deterioration of the topsoil, maintain  
12 a successful vegetative cover by quick growing plants or by other similar means in order to protect  
13 topsoil from wind and water erosion and keep it free of any contamination by other acid or toxic  
14 material: *Provided*, That if topsoil is of insufficient quantity or of poor quality for sustaining  
15 vegetation, or if other strata can be shown to be more suitable for vegetation requirements, then the  
16 operator shall remove, segregate and preserve in a like manner any other strata which is best able to  
17 support vegetation;

18 (6) Restore the topsoil or the best available subsoil which is best able to support vegetation;

19 (7) Ensure that all prime farmlands are mined and reclaimed in accordance with the  
20 specifications for soil removal, storage, replacement and reconstruction established by the United  
21 States Secretary of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service pertaining thereto. The operator,  
22 at a minimum, shall: (A) Segregate the A horizon of the natural soil, except where it can be shown  
23 that other available soil materials will create a final soil having a greater productive capacity and,

1 if not utilized immediately, stockpile this material separately from other spoil and provide needed  
2 protection from wind and water erosion or contamination by other acid or toxic material; (B)  
3 segregate the B horizon of the natural soil, or underlying C horizons or other strata, or a combination  
4 of the horizons or other strata that are shown to be both texturally and chemically suitable for plant  
5 growth and that can be shown to be equally or more favorable for plant growth than the B horizon,  
6 in sufficient quantities to create in the regraded final soil a root zone of comparable depth and quality  
7 to that which existed in the natural soil and, if not utilized immediately, stockpile this material  
8 separately from other spoil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion or  
9 contamination by other acid or toxic material; (C) replace and regrade the root zone material  
10 described in paragraph (B) of this subdivision with proper compaction and uniform depth over the  
11 regraded spoil material; and (D) redistribute and grade in a uniform manner the surface soil horizon  
12 described in paragraph (A) of this subdivision;

13 (8) Create, if authorized in the approved surface mining and reclamation plan and permit,  
14 permanent impoundments of water on mining sites as part of reclamation activities in accordance  
15 with rules promulgated by the director;

16 (9) Where augering is the method of recovery, seal all auger holes with an impervious and  
17 noncombustible material in order to prevent drainage except where the director determines that the  
18 resulting impoundment of water in the auger holes may create a hazard to the environment or the  
19 public welfare and safety: *Provided*, That the director may prohibit augering if necessary to  
20 maximize the utilization, recoverability or conservation of the mineral resources or to protect against  
21 adverse water quality impacts;

22 (10) Minimize the disturbances to the prevailing hydrologic balance at the mine site and in  
23 associated off-site areas and to the quality and quantity of water in surface and groundwater systems

1 both during and after surface mining operations and during reclamation by: (A) Avoiding acid or  
2 other toxic mine drainage by such measures as, but not limited to: (I) Preventing or removing water  
3 from contact with toxic producing deposits; (ii) treating drainage to reduce toxic content which  
4 adversely affects downstream water upon being released to water courses; and (iii) casing, sealing  
5 or otherwise managing boreholes, shafts and wells and keep acid or other toxic drainage from  
6 entering ground and surface waters; (B) conducting surface mining operations so as to prevent to the  
7 extent possible, using the best technology currently available, additional contributions of suspended  
8 solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area, but in no event may contributions be in excess  
9 of requirements set by applicable state or federal law; (C) constructing an approved drainage system  
10 pursuant to paragraph (B) of this subdivision, prior to commencement of surface mining operations,  
11 the system to be certified by a person approved by the director to be constructed as designed and as  
12 approved in the reclamation plan; (D) avoiding channel deepening or enlargement in operations  
13 requiring the discharge of water from mines; (E) unless otherwise authorized by the director,  
14 cleaning out and removing temporary or large settling ponds or other siltation structures after  
15 disturbed areas are revegetated and stabilized, and depositing the silt and debris at a site and in a  
16 manner approved by the director; (F) restoring recharge capacity of the mined area to approximate  
17 premining conditions; and (G) any other actions prescribed by the director;

18 (11) With respect to surface disposal of mine wastes, tailings, coal processing wastes and  
19 other wastes in areas other than the mine working excavations: (A) Stabilize all waste piles in  
20 designated areas through construction in compacted layers, including the use of noncombustible and  
21 impervious materials if necessary, and assure the final contour of the waste pile will be compatible  
22 with natural surroundings and that the site will be stabilized and revegetated according to the  
23 provisions of this article; and (B) assure that the construction of any coal waste pile or other coal

1 waste storage area utilizes appropriate technologies, such as capping or the use of liners, or any other  
2 demonstrated technologies or measures which are consistent with good engineering practices, to  
3 prevent an acid mine drainage discharge;

4 (12) Design, locate, construct, operate, maintain, enlarge, modify and remove or abandon,  
5 in accordance with standards and criteria developed pursuant to subsection (f) of this section, all  
6 existing and new coal mine waste piles consisting of mine wastes, tailings, coal processing wastes  
7 or other liquid and solid wastes and used either temporarily or permanently as dams or  
8 embankments;

9 (13) Refrain from surface mining within five hundred feet of any active and abandoned  
10 underground mines in order to prevent breakthroughs and to protect health or safety of miners:  
11 *Provided*, That the director shall permit an operator to mine near, through or partially through an  
12 abandoned underground mine or closer to an active underground mine if: (A) The nature, timing and  
13 sequencing of the approximate coincidence of specific surface mine activities with specific  
14 underground mine activities are coordinated jointly by the operators involved and approved by the  
15 director; and (B) the operations will result in improved resource recovery, abatement of water  
16 pollution or elimination of hazards to the health and safety of the public: *Provided, however*, That  
17 any breakthrough which does occur shall be sealed;

18 (14) Ensure that all debris, acid-forming materials, toxic materials or materials constituting  
19 a fire hazard are treated or buried and compacted, or otherwise disposed of in a manner designed to  
20 prevent contamination of ground or surface waters, and that contingency plans are developed to  
21 prevent sustained combustion: *Provided*, That the operator shall remove or bury all metal, lumber,  
22 equipment and other debris resulting from the operation before grading release;

23 (15) Ensure that explosives are used only in accordance with existing state and federal law



1 and the rules promulgated by the director, which shall include provisions to:

2 (A) Maintain for a period of at least three years and make available for public inspection,  
3 upon written request, a log detailing the location of the blasts, the pattern and depth of the drill holes,  
4 the amount of explosives used per hole and the order and length of delay in the blasts; and

5 (B) Require that all blasting operations be conducted by persons certified by the Office of  
6 Explosives and Blasting.

7 (16) Ensure that all reclamation efforts proceed in an environmentally sound manner and as  
8 contemporaneously as practicable with the surface mining operations. Time limits shall be  
9 established by the director requiring backfilling, grading and planting to be kept current: *Provided,*  
10 That where surface mining operations and underground mining operations are proposed on the same  
11 area, which operations must be conducted under separate permits, the director may grant a variance  
12 from the requirement that reclamation efforts proceed as contemporaneously as practicable to permit  
13 underground mining operations prior to reclamation:

14 (A) If the director finds in writing that:

15 (i) The applicant has presented, as part of the permit application, specific, feasible plans for  
16 the proposed underground mining operations;

17 (ii) The proposed underground mining operations are necessary or desirable to assure  
18 maximum practical recovery of the mineral resource and will avoid multiple disturbance of the  
19 surface;

20 (iii) The applicant has satisfactorily demonstrated that the plan for the underground mining  
21 operations conforms to requirements for underground mining in the jurisdiction and that permits  
22 necessary for the underground mining operations have been issued by the appropriate authority;

23 (iv) The areas proposed for the variance have been shown by the applicant to be necessary

1 for the implementing of the proposed underground mining operations;

2 (v) No substantial adverse environmental damage, either on-site or off-site, will result from  
3 the delay in completion of reclamation as required by this article; and

4 (vi) Provisions for the off-site storage of spoil will comply with subdivision (22), subsection  
5 (b) of this section;

6 (B) If the director has promulgated specific rules to govern the granting of the variances in  
7 accordance with the provisions of this subparagraph and has imposed any additional requirements  
8 as the director considers necessary;

9 (C) If variances granted under the provisions of this paragraph are reviewed by the director  
10 not more than three years from the date of issuance of the permit: *Provided*, That the underground  
11 mining permit shall terminate if the underground operations have not commenced within three years  
12 of the date the permit was issued, unless extended as set forth in subdivision (3), section eight of this  
13 article; and

14 (D) If liability under the bond filed by the applicant with the director pursuant to subsection  
15 (b), section eleven of this article is for the duration of the underground mining operations and until  
16 the requirements of subsection (g), section eleven of this article and section twenty-three of this  
17 article have been fully complied with;

18 (17) Ensure that the construction, maintenance and post-mining conditions of access and haul  
19 roads into and across the site of operations will control or prevent erosion and siltation, pollution of  
20 water, damage to fish or wildlife or their habitat, or public or private property: *Provided*, That access  
21 roads constructed for and used to provide infrequent service to surface facilities, such as ventilators  
22 or monitoring devices, are exempt from specific construction criteria provided adequate stabilization  
23 to control erosion is achieved through alternative measures;

1           (18) Refrain from the construction of roads or other access ways up a stream bed or drainage  
2 channel or in proximity to the channel so as to significantly alter the normal flow of water;

3           (19) Establish on the regraded areas, and all other lands affected, a diverse, effective and  
4 permanent vegetative cover of the same seasonal variety native to the area of land to be affected or  
5 of a fruit, grape or berry producing variety suitable for human consumption and capable of  
6 self-regeneration and plant succession at least equal in extent of cover to the natural vegetation of  
7 the area, except that introduced species may be used in the revegetation process where desirable or  
8 when necessary to achieve the approved post-mining land use plan;

9           (20) Assume the responsibility for successful revegetation, as required by subdivision (19)  
10 of this subsection, for a period of not less than five growing seasons, as defined by the director, after  
11 the last year of augmented seeding, fertilizing, irrigation or other work in order to assure compliance  
12 with subdivision (19) of this subsection: *Provided*, That when the director issues a written finding  
13 approving a long-term agricultural post-mining land use as a part of the mining and reclamation plan,  
14 the director may grant exception to the provisions of subdivision (19) of this subsection: *Provided*,  
15 *however*, That when the director approves an agricultural post-mining land use, the applicable five  
16 growing seasons of responsibility for revegetation begins on the date of initial planting for the  
17 agricultural post-mining land use;

18           On lands eligible for remining assume the responsibility for successful revegetation, as  
19 required by subdivision (19) of this subsection, for a period of not less than two growing seasons,  
20 as defined by the director after the last year of augmented seeding, fertilizing, irrigation or other  
21 work in order to assure compliance with subdivision (19) of this subsection;

22           (21) Protect off-site areas from slides or damage occurring during surface mining operations  
23 and not deposit spoil material or locate any part of the operations or waste accumulations outside the

1 permit area: *Provided*, That spoil material may be placed outside the permit area if approved by the  
2 director after a finding that environmental benefits will result from the placing of spoil material  
3 outside the permit area;

4 (22) Place all excess spoil material resulting from surface mining activities in a manner that:

5 (A) Spoil is transported and placed in a controlled manner in position for concurrent compaction and

6 in a way as to assure mass stability and to prevent mass movement; (B) the areas of disposal are

7 within the bonded permit areas and all organic matter is removed immediately prior to spoil

8 placements; (C) appropriate surface and internal drainage system or diversion ditches are used to

9 prevent spoil erosion and movement; (D) the disposal area does not contain springs, natural water

10 courses or wet weather seeps, unless lateral drains are constructed from the wet areas to the main

11 under drains in a manner that filtration of the water into the spoil pile will be prevented; (E) if placed

12 on a slope, the spoil is placed upon the most moderate slope among those upon which, in the

13 judgment of the director, the spoil could be placed in compliance with all the requirements of this

14 article, and is placed, where possible, upon, or above, a natural terrace, bench or berm, if placement

15 provides additional stability and prevents mass movement; (F) where the toe of the spoil rests on a

16 downslope, a rock toe buttress, of sufficient size to prevent mass movement, is constructed; (G) the

17 final configuration is compatible with the natural drainage pattern and surroundings and suitable for

18 intended uses; (H) the design of the spoil disposal area is certified by a qualified registered

19 professional engineer in conformance with professional standards; and (I) all other provisions of this

20 article are met: *Provided*, That where the excess spoil material consists of at least eighty percent,

21 by volume, sandstone, limestone or other rocks that do not slake in water and will not degrade to soil

22 material, the director may approve alternate methods for disposal of excess spoil material, including

23 fill placement by dumping in a single lift, on a site-specific basis: *Provided, however*, That the

1 services of a qualified registered professional engineer experienced in the design and construction  
2 of earth and rockfill embankment are utilized: *Provided further*, That the approval may not be  
3 unreasonably withheld if the site is suitable;

4 (23) Meet any other criteria necessary to achieve reclamation in accordance with the purposes  
5 of this article, taking into consideration the physical, climatological and other characteristics of the  
6 site;

7 (24) To the extent possible, using the best technology currently available, minimize  
8 disturbances and adverse impacts of the operation on fish, wildlife and related environmental values,  
9 and achieve enhancement of these resources where practicable;

10 (25) Retain a natural barrier to inhibit slides and erosion on permit areas where outcrop  
11 barriers are required: *Provided*, That constructed barriers may be allowed where: (A) Natural  
12 barriers do not provide adequate stability; (B) natural barriers would result in potential future water  
13 quality deterioration; and (C) natural barriers would conflict with the goal of maximum utilization  
14 of the mineral resource: *Provided, however*, That at a minimum, the constructed barrier shall be of  
15 sufficient width and height to provide adequate stability and the stability factor shall equal or exceed  
16 that of the natural outcrop barrier: *Provided further*, That where water quality is paramount, the  
17 constructed barrier shall be composed of impervious material with controlled discharge points; and

18 (26) The director shall promulgate for review and consideration by the West Virginia  
19 Legislature legislative rules or emergency rules during the 2016 Regular Session of the West  
20 Virginia Legislature, revisions to rules for contemporaneous reclamation as required under  
21 subdivision (16), subsection (b) of this section. The secretary shall specifically consider the adoption  
22 of federal standards codified at 30 C. F. R. §§816.100-116 (1983) and 30 C. F. R. §§817.100-116  
23 (1983) when proposing revisions to the state rule.

1 (c) (1) The director may prescribe procedures pursuant to which he or she may permit surface  
2 mining operations for the purposes set forth in subdivision (3) of this subsection.

3 (2) Where an applicant meets the requirements of subdivisions (3) and (4) of this subsection,  
4 a permit without regard to the requirement to restore to approximate original contour set forth in  
5 subsection (b) or (d) of this section may be granted for the surface mining of coal where the mining  
6 operation will remove an entire coal seam or seams running through the upper fraction of a  
7 mountain, ridge or hill, except as provided in paragraph (A), subdivision (4) of this subsection, by  
8 removing all of the overburden and creating a level plateau or a gently rolling contour with no  
9 highwalls remaining and capable of supporting post-mining uses in accordance with the requirements  
10 of this subsection.

11 (3) In cases where an industrial, commercial, agricultural, commercial forestry, residential  
12 or public facility including recreational uses is proposed for the post-mining use of the affected land,  
13 the director may grant a permit for a surface mining operation of the nature described in subdivision  
14 (2) of this subsection where: (A) The proposed post-mining land use is determined to constitute an  
15 equal or better use of the affected land, as compared with premining use; (B) the applicant presents  
16 specific plans for the proposed post-mining land use and appropriate assurances that the use will be:  
17 (i) Compatible with adjacent land uses; (ii) practicable with respect to achieving the proposed use;  
18 (iii) obtainable according to data regarding expected need and market; (iv) supported by  
19 commitments from public agencies where appropriate; (v) practicable with respect to private  
20 financial capability for completion of the proposed use; (vi) planned pursuant to a schedule attached  
21 to the reclamation plan so as to integrate the mining operation and reclamation with the post-mining  
22 land use; and (vii) designed by a person approved by the director in conformance with standards  
23 established to assure the stability, drainage and configuration necessary for the intended use of the

1 site; (C) the proposed use would be compatible with adjacent land uses, and existing state and local  
2 land use plans and programs; (D) the director provides the county commission of the county in which  
3 the land is located and any state or federal agency which the director, in his or her discretion,  
4 determines to have an interest in the proposed use, an opportunity of not more than sixty days to  
5 review and comment on the proposed use; and (E) all other requirements of this article will be met.

6 (4) In granting any permit pursuant to this subsection, the director shall require that: (A) A  
7 natural barrier be retained to inhibit slides and erosion on permit areas where outcrop barriers are  
8 required: *Provided*, That constructed barriers may be allowed where: (i) Natural barriers do not  
9 provide adequate stability; (ii) natural barriers would result in potential future water quality  
10 deterioration; and (iii) natural barriers would conflict with the goal of maximum utilization of the  
11 mineral resource: *Provided, however*, That, at a minimum, the constructed barrier shall be sufficient  
12 in width and height to provide adequate stability and the stability factor shall equal or exceed that  
13 of the natural outcrop barrier: *Provided further*, That where water quality is paramount, the  
14 constructed barrier shall be composed of impervious material with controlled discharge points; (B)  
15 the reclaimed area is stable; (C) the resulting plateau or rolling contour drains inward from the  
16 outcrops except at specific points; (D) no damage will be done to natural watercourses; (E) spoil  
17 will be placed on the mountaintop bench as is necessary to achieve the planned post-mining land use:  
18 *And provided further*, That all excess spoil material not retained on the mountaintop shall be placed  
19 in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (22), subsection (b) of this section; and (F) ensure  
20 stability of the spoil retained on the mountaintop and meet the other requirements of this article.

21 (5) All permits granted under the provisions of this subsection shall be reviewed not more  
22 than three years from the date of issuance of the permit; unless the applicant affirmatively  
23 demonstrates that the proposed development is proceeding in accordance with the terms of the

1 approved schedule and reclamation plan.

2 (d) In addition to those general performance standards required by this section, when surface  
3 mining occurs on slopes of twenty degrees or greater, or on lesser slopes as may be defined by rule  
4 after consideration of soil and climate, no debris, abandoned or disabled equipment, spoil material  
5 or waste mineral matter will be placed on the natural downslope below the initial bench or mining  
6 cut: *Provided*, That soil or spoil material from the initial cut of earth in a new surface mining  
7 operation may be placed on a limited specified area of the downslope below the initial cut if the  
8 permittee can establish to the satisfaction of the director that the soil or spoil will not slide and that  
9 the other requirements of this section can still be met.

10 (e) The director may propose rules for legislative approval in accordance with article three,  
11 chapter twenty-nine-a of this code that permit variances from the approximate original contour  
12 requirements of this section: *Provided*, That the watershed control of the area is improved:  
13 *Provided, however*, That complete backfilling with spoil material is required to completely cover the  
14 highwall, which material will maintain stability following mining and reclamation.

15 (f) The director shall propose rules for legislative approval in accordance with article three,  
16 chapter twenty-nine-a of this code for the design, location, construction, maintenance, operation,  
17 enlargement, modification, removal and abandonment of new and existing coal mine waste piles.  
18 In addition to engineering and other technical specifications, the standards and criteria developed  
19 pursuant to this subsection shall include provisions for review and approval of plans and  
20 specifications prior to construction, enlargement, modification, removal or abandonment;  
21 performance of periodic inspections during construction; issuance of certificates of approval upon  
22 completion of construction; performance of periodic safety inspections; and issuance of notices and  
23 orders for required remedial or maintenance work or affirmative action: *Provided*, That whenever



1 the director finds that any coal processing waste pile constitutes an imminent danger to human life,  
2 he or she may, in addition to all other remedies and without the necessity of obtaining the permission  
3 of any person prior or present who operated or operates a pile or the landowners involved, enter upon  
4 the premises where any coal processing waste pile exists and may take or order to be taken any  
5 remedial action that may be necessary or expedient to secure the coal processing waste pile and to  
6 abate the conditions which cause the danger to human life: *Provided, however,* That the cost  
7 reasonably incurred in any remedial action taken by the director under this subsection may be paid  
8 for initially by funds appropriated to the division for these purposes and the sums expended shall be  
9 recovered from any responsible operator or landowner, individually or jointly, by suit initiated by  
10 the Attorney General at the request of the director. For purposes of this subsection, "operates" or  
11 "operated" means to enter upon a coal processing waste pile, or part of a coal processing waste pile,  
12 for the purpose of disposing, depositing, dumping coal processing wastes on the pile or removing  
13 coal processing waste from the pile, or to employ a coal processing waste pile for retarding the flow  
14 of or for the impoundment of water.

15 **§22-3-19. Permit revision and renewal requirements; incidental boundary revisions;**  
16 **requirements for transfer; assignment and sale of permit rights; operator**  
17 **reassignment; and procedures to obtain inactive status.**

18 (a) (1) Any valid permit issued pursuant to this article carries with it the right of successive  
19 renewal upon expiration with respect to areas within the boundaries of the existing permit. The  
20 holders of the permit may apply for renewal and the renewal shall be issued: *Provided,* That on  
21 application for renewal, the burden is on the opponents of renewal, unless it is established that and  
22 written findings by the secretary are made that: (A) The terms and conditions of the existing permit  
23 are not being satisfactorily met: *Provided, however,* That if the permittee is required to modify

1 operations pursuant to mining or reclamation requirements which become applicable after the  
2 original date of permit issuance, the permittee shall be provided an opportunity to submit a schedule  
3 allowing a reasonable period to comply with such revised requirements; (B) the present surface  
4 mining operation is not in compliance with the applicable environmental protection standards of this  
5 article; (C) the renewal requested substantially jeopardizes the operator's continuing responsibility  
6 on existing permit areas; (D) the operator has not provided evidence that the bond in effect for said  
7 operation will continue in effect for any renewal requested as required pursuant to sections eleven  
8 or twelve of this article; or (E) any additional revised or updated information as required pursuant  
9 to rules promulgated by the secretary has not been provided.

10 (2) If an application for renewal of a valid permit includes a proposal to extend the surface  
11 mining operation beyond the boundaries authorized in the existing permit, that portion of the  
12 application for renewal which addresses any new land area is subject to the full standards of this  
13 article, which includes, but is not limited to: (A) Adequate bond; (B) a map showing the disturbed  
14 area and facilities; and (C) a reclamation plan.

15 (3) Any permit renewal shall be for a term not to exceed the period of time for which the  
16 original permit was issued. Application for permit renewal shall be made at least one hundred  
17 twenty days prior to the expiration of the valid permit.

18 (4) Any renewal application for an active permit shall be on forms prescribed by the secretary  
19 and shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$3,000. The application shall contain such information  
20 as the secretary requires pursuant to rule.

21 (b)(1) During the term of the permit, the permittee may submit to the secretary an application  
22 for a revision of the permit, together with a revised reclamation plan.

23 (2) An application for a significant revision of a permit is subject to all requirements of this

1 article and rules promulgated pursuant thereto and shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$2,00.

2 (3) Any extension to an area already covered by the permit, except incidental boundary  
3 revisions, shall be made by application for another permit. If the permittee desires to add the new  
4 area to his or her existing permit in order to have existing areas and new areas under one permit, the  
5 secretary may so amend the original permit: *Provided*, That the application for the new area is  
6 subject to all procedures and requirements applicable to applications for original permits under this  
7 article and a filing fee of \$550.

8 (c) The secretary shall review outstanding permits of a five-year term before the end of the  
9 third year of the permit. Other permits shall be reviewed within the time established by rules. The  
10 secretary may require reasonable revision or modification of the permit following review: *Provided*,  
11 That such revision or modification shall be based upon written findings and shall be preceded by  
12 notice to the permittee of an opportunity for hearing.

13 (d) No transfer, assignment or sale of the rights granted under any permit issued pursuant to  
14 this article may be made without the prior written approval of the secretary, application for which  
15 shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$1,500 for transfer or \$1,500 for assignment.

16 (e) Each request for inactive status shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the secretary,  
17 shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$2,00, and shall be granted in accordance with the procedure  
18 established in the Surface Mining and Reclamation Rule.

19 (f) The secretary shall promulgate for review and consideration by the West Virginia  
20 Legislature legislative rules or emergency rules during the 2016 Regular Session of the West  
21 Virginia Legislature revisions to rules for granting inactive status under this article. The secretary  
22 shall specifically consider the adoption of federal standards codified at 30 C. F. R. §816.131 (1979)  
23 and 30 C. F. R. §817.131 (1979).

1 **ARTICLE 11. WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT.**

2 **§22-11-6. Requirement to comply with standards of water quality and effluent limitations.**

3 All persons affected by rules establishing water quality standards and effluent limitations  
4 shall promptly comply therewith: *Provided, That:*

5 (1) Where necessary and proper, the secretary may specify a reasonable time for persons not  
6 complying with such standards and limitations to comply therewith and upon the expiration of any  
7 such period of time, the secretary shall revoke or modify any permit previously issued which  
8 authorized the discharge of treated or untreated sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes into the  
9 waters of this state which result in reduction of the quality of such waters below the standards and  
10 limitations established therefor by rules of the board or secretary;

11 (2) For purposes of both this article and sections 309 and 505 of the federal Water Pollution  
12 Control Act, compliance with a permit issued pursuant to this article shall be deemed compliance  
13 for purposes of both this article and sections 301, 302, 303, 306, 307 and 403 of the federal Water  
14 Pollution Control Act and with all applicable state and federal water quality standards, except for  
15 any such standard imposed under section 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act for a toxic  
16 pollutant injurious to human health. Notwithstanding any provision of this code or rule or permit  
17 condition to the contrary, water quality standards themselves shall not be considered “effluent  
18 standards or limitations” for the purposes of both this article and sections 309 and 505 of the federal  
19 Water Pollution Control Act and shall not be independently or directly enforced or implemented  
20 except through the development of terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to this article.  
21 Nothing in this section, however, prevents the secretary from modifying, reissuing or revoking a  
22 permit during its term. The provisions of this section addressing compliance with a permit are  
23 intended to apply to all existing and future discharges and permits without the need for permit

1 modifications; and

2 (3) The Legislature finds that there are concerns within West Virginia regarding the  
3 applicability of the research underlying the federal selenium criteria to a state such as West Virginia  
4 which has high precipitation rates and free-flowing streams and that the alleged environmental  
5 impacts that were documented in applicable federal research have not been observed in West  
6 Virginia and, further, that considerable research is required to determine if selenium is having an  
7 impact on West Virginia streams, to validate or determine the proper testing methods for selenium  
8 and to better understand the chemical reactions related to selenium mobilization in water.

9 (4) The Legislature finds that EPA has been contemplating a revision to the federally  
10 recommended criteria for several years but has yet to issue a revised standard.

11 (5) Because of the uncertainty regarding the applicability of the current selenium standard,  
12 the secretary is hereby directed to develop within six months of the effective date of this subdivision  
13 an implementation plan for the current selenium standard that will include, at minimum, the  
14 following:

15 (A) Implementing the criteria as a threshold standard;

16 (B) A monitoring plan that will include chemical speciation of any selenium discharge;

17 (C) A fish population survey and monitoring plan that will be implemented at a  
18 representative location to assess any possible impacts from selenium discharges if the threshold  
19 criteria are exceeded; and

20 (D) The results of the monitoring will be reported to the department for use in the  
21 development of state-specific selenium criteria.

22 (6) Within twenty-four months of the effective date of this subdivision, the secretary shall  
23 propose rules for legislative approval in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter

1 twenty-nine of this code which establish a state-specific selenium standard that protects aquatic life.  
2 Concurrent with proposing a legislative rule, the secretary shall also submit the proposed standard  
3 and supporting documentation to the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The  
4 secretary shall also consult with and consider research and data from the West Virginia Water  
5 Research Institute at West Virginia University, the regulated community and other appropriate  
6 groups in developing the state-specific selenium standard.

7 (7) Within thirty days of the effective date of this section, the secretary shall promulgate an  
8 emergency rule revising the statewide aluminum water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic  
9 life to incorporate aluminum criteria values using a hardness-based equation. Concurrent with  
10 issuing an emergency rule, the secretary shall also submit the proposed revisions and supporting  
11 documentation to the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

12 **§22-11-8. Prohibitions; permits required.**

13 (a) The secretary may, after public notice and opportunity for public hearing, issue a permit  
14 for the discharge or disposition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants into waters of this state  
15 upon condition that the discharge or disposition meets or will meet all applicable state and federal  
16 water quality standards and effluent limitations and all other requirements of this article and article  
17 three, chapter twenty-two-b of this code. While permits shall contain conditions that are designed  
18 to meet all applicable state and federal water quality standards and effluent limitations, water quality  
19 standards themselves shall not be incorporated wholesale either expressly or by reference as effluent  
20 standards or limitations in a permit issued pursuant to this article.

21 (b) It is unlawful for any person, unless the person holds a permit therefor from the  
22 department, which is in full force and effect, to:

23 (1) Allow sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, or the effluent therefrom, produced by

1 or emanating from any point source, to flow into the waters of this state;

2 (2) Make, cause or permit to be made any outlet, or substantially enlarge or add to the load  
3 of any existing outlet, for the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, or the effluent  
4 therefrom, into the waters of this state;

5 (3) Acquire, construct, install, modify or operate a disposal system or part thereof for the  
6 direct or indirect discharge or deposit of treated or untreated sewage, industrial wastes or other  
7 wastes, or the effluent therefrom, into the waters of this state, or any extension to or addition to the  
8 disposal system;

9 (4) Increase in volume or concentration any sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes in  
10 excess of the discharges or disposition specified or permitted under any existing permit;

11 (5) Extend, modify or add to any point source, the operation of which would cause an  
12 increase in the volume or concentration of any sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes discharging  
13 or flowing into the waters of the state;

14 (6) Construct, install, modify, open, reopen, operate or abandon any mine, quarry or  
15 preparation plant, or dispose of any refuse or industrial wastes or other wastes from the mine or  
16 quarry or preparation plant: *Provided*, That the department's permit is only required wherever the  
17 aforementioned activities cause, may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause a discharge into  
18 or pollution of waters of the state, except that a permit is required for any preparation plant:  
19 *Provided, however*, That unless waived in writing by the secretary, every application for a permit to  
20 open, reopen or operate any mine, quarry or preparation plant or to dispose of any refuse or industrial  
21 wastes or other wastes from the mine or quarry or preparation plant shall contain a plan for  
22 abandonment of the facility or operation, which plan shall comply in all respects to the requirements  
23 of this article. The plan of abandonment is subject to modification or amendment upon application

1 by the permit holder to the secretary and approval of the modification or amendment by the secretary;  
2 or

3 (7) Operate any disposal well for the injection or reinjection underground of any industrial  
4 wastes, including, but not limited to, liquids or gases, or convert any well into such a disposal well  
5 or plug or abandon any such disposal well.

6 (c) Where a person has a number of outlets emerging into the waters of this state in close  
7 proximity to one another, the outlets may be treated as a unit for the purposes of this section, and  
8 only one permit issued for all the outlets.

9 **§22-11-22a. Civil penalties and injunctive relief; civil administrative penalties for coal mining**  
10 **operations.**

11 (a) Any person who holds a permit to operate a coal mining operation issued under article  
12 three of this chapter who violates any provision of any permit issued under or subject to the  
13 provisions of this article or article eleven-a of this chapter is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed  
14 \$25,000 per day of the violation and any person who violates any provision of this article or of any  
15 rule or who violates any standard or order promulgated or made and entered under the provisions of  
16 this article, article eleven-a of this chapter or article one, chapter twenty-two-b of this code is subject  
17 to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of the violation: *Provided*, That any penalty imposed  
18 pursuant to the Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Act [ §§ 22-3-1 et seq. ] shall be credited  
19 against any enforcement action under this article for violations of standards protecting state waters.

20 (1) Any such civil penalty may be imposed and collected only by a civil action instituted by  
21 the secretary in the circuit court of the county in which the violation occurred or is occurring or of  
22 the county in which the waters thereof are polluted as the result of such violation.

23 (2) In determining the amount of a civil penalty the circuit court shall consider the



1 seriousness of the violation or violations, the economic benefit, if any, resulting from the violation,  
2 any history of the violations, any good-faith efforts to comply with the applicable requirements,  
3 cooperation by the permittee with the secretary, the economic impact of the penalty on the violator,  
4 and other matters as justice may require.

5         (3) Upon application by the secretary, the circuit courts of the state or the judges thereof in  
6 vacation may by injunction compel compliance with and enjoin violations of the provisions of this  
7 article, article eleven-a of this chapter, the rules of the board or secretary, effluent limitations, the  
8 terms and conditions of any permit granted under the provisions of this article or article eleven-a of  
9 this chapter or any order of the secretary or board, and the venue of any such actions shall be the  
10 county in which the violations or noncompliance exists or is taking place or in any county in which  
11 the waters thereof are polluted as the result of the violation or noncompliance. The court or the judge  
12 thereof in vacation may issue a temporary or preliminary injunction in any case pending a decision  
13 on the merits of any injunction application filed. Any other section of this code to the contrary  
14 notwithstanding, the state is not required to furnish bond as a prerequisite to obtaining injunctive  
15 relief under this article or article eleven-a of this chapter. An application for an injunction under the  
16 provisions of this section may be filed and injunctive relief granted notwithstanding that all of the  
17 administrative remedies provided in this article have not been pursued or invoked against the person  
18 or persons against whom such relief is sought and notwithstanding that the person or persons against  
19 whom such relief is sought have not been prosecuted or convicted under the provisions of this article.

20         (4) The judgment of the circuit court upon any application filed or in any civil action  
21 instituted under the provisions of this section is final unless reversed, vacated or modified on appeal  
22 to the Supreme Court of Appeals. Any such appeal shall be sought in the manner provided by law  
23 for appeals from circuit courts in other civil cases, except that the petition seeking review in any

1 injunctive proceeding must be filed with said Supreme Court of Appeals within ninety days from the  
2 date of entry of the judgment of the circuit court.

3 (5) Legal counsel and services for the director, secretary or the board in all civil penalty and  
4 injunction proceedings in the circuit court and in the Supreme Court of Appeals of this state shall  
5 be provided by legal counsel employed by the department, the Attorney General or his or her  
6 assistants and by the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties as well, all without additional  
7 compensation, or the director, secretary or the board may employ counsel to represent him or her or  
8 it in a particular proceeding.

9 (b) The secretary may assess a civil administrative penalty whenever he or she finds that a  
10 person who holds a permit to operate a coal mining operation issued under article three of this  
11 chapter has violated any provision of this article or article eleven-a of this chapter, any permit issued  
12 under or subject to the provisions of this article or article eleven-a of this chapter or any rule or order  
13 issued pursuant to this article or article eleven-a of this chapter. A civil administrative penalty may  
14 be assessed unilaterally by the director in accordance with this subsection.

15 (1) Any civil administrative penalty assessed pursuant to this section shall not exceed  
16 \$10,000 per violation and the maximum amount of any civil administrative penalty assessed  
17 pursuant to this section shall not exceed \$125,000: *Provided*, That any stipulated penalties accrued  
18 after the date of the draft order shall not be included for purposes of determining the total amount  
19 of the civil administrative penalty. For purposes of this section, a single operational upset which  
20 leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single  
21 violation.

22 (2) In determining the amount of any civil administrative penalty assessed under this  
23 subsection, the secretary shall take into account the nature, circumstances, extent and gravity of the

1 violation, or violations, and, with respect to the violator, ability to pay, any prior history of such  
2 violations, the degree of good faith, economic benefit or savings, if any, resulting from the violation,  
3 cooperation of the alleged violator, and such other matters as justice may require.

4 (3) No assessment may be levied pursuant to this subsection until after the alleged violator  
5 has been notified by certified mail or personal service pursuant to the West Virginia rules of civil  
6 procedure. The notice shall include a proposed order which refers to the provision of the statute, rule,  
7 order or permit alleged to have been violated, a concise statement of the facts alleged to constitute  
8 the violation, a statement of the amount of the administrative penalty to be imposed and a statement  
9 of the alleged violator's right to an informal hearing prior to the issuance of the proposed order.

10 (A) The alleged violator has thirty calendar days from receipt of the notice within which to  
11 deliver to the secretary a written request for an informal hearing.

12 (B) If no hearing is requested, the proposed order becomes a draft order after the expiration  
13 of the thirty-day period.

14 (C) If an informal hearing is requested, the director shall inform the alleged violator of the  
15 time and place of the hearing. The secretary may appoint an assessment officer to conduct the  
16 informal hearing and make a written recommendation to the secretary concerning the proposed order  
17 and the assessment of a civil administrative penalty.

18 (D) Within thirty days following the informal hearing, the secretary shall render and furnish  
19 to the alleged violator a written decision, and the reasons therefor, concerning the assessment of a  
20 civil administrative penalty. The proposed order shall be revised, if necessary, and shall become a  
21 draft order.

22 (4) The secretary shall provide the opportunity for the public to comment on any draft order  
23 by publishing a Class II legal advertisement in the newspaper with the largest circulation in the

1 county in which the violation occurred, and by other such means as the secretary deems appropriate,  
2 which shall provide notice of the draft order, including the civil administrative penalty assessment.  
3 The secretary shall consider any comments received in determining whether to revise the draft order  
4 before issuance of a final order. During the thirty-day public comment period, any person may  
5 request a public hearing regarding the draft order and the secretary may grant or deny the request at  
6 his or her discretion. If a request for a public hearing is denied, the secretary shall provide notice to  
7 the person requesting a hearing and reasons for such denial.

8 (5) Within thirty days of the close of the public comment period on a draft order, the secretary  
9 shall issue a final order or make a determination not to issue a final order, and shall provide written  
10 notice by certified mail or personal service pursuant to the West Virginia rules of civil procedure to  
11 the alleged violator and shall provide notice by certified mail or personal service pursuant to the  
12 West Virginia rules of civil procedure to those persons who submitted written comments on the draft  
13 order during the public comment period.

14 (6) The issuance of a final order assessing a civil administrative penalty pursuant to  
15 subsection (b) of this section may be appealed to the environmental quality board pursuant to section  
16 twenty-one of this article. Any person who submitted written comments on a draft order during the  
17 public comment period shall have the right to file such an appeal or intervene in any appeal filed by  
18 the alleged violator.

19 (7) The authority to levy a civil administrative penalty is in addition to all other enforcement  
20 provisions of this article and the payment of any assessment does not affect the availability of any  
21 other enforcement provision in connection with the violation for which the assessment is levied:  
22 *Provided*, That no combination of assessments against a violator under this section shall exceed  
23 \$25,000 for each violation: *Provided, however*, That any violation for which the violator has paid

1 a civil administrative penalty assessed under this section may not be the subject of a separate civil  
2 penalty action. No assessment levied pursuant to this section becomes due and payable until at least  
3 thirty days after receipt of the final order or the procedures for review of the assessment, including  
4 any appeals, have been completed, whichever is later.

5 (c) In addition to the authorities set forth in this section, the secretary may also enter into  
6 agreements, settlements and other consent orders resolving alleged violations of this chapter.

7 (d) The secretary shall propose, for legislative review, rules, including emergency rules, in  
8 accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code to establish  
9 procedures for assessing civil administrative penalties in accordance with this section by no later  
10 than July 1, 2015.

11 **CHAPTER 22A. MINERS' HEALTH, SAFETY AND TRAINING.**

12 **ARTICLE 1. OFFICE OF MINERS' HEALTH, SAFETY AND TRAINING;**  
13 **ADMINISTRATION; ENFORCEMENT.**

14 **§22A-1-41. The Coal Jobs and Safety Act of 2015; legislative findings.**

15 (a) *Legislative findings.* --

16 (1) In the past six years, West Virginia's coal industry has been battered by constant judicial  
17 and regulatory assaults, which have disproportionately raised the cost of mining coal in West  
18 Virginia compared with production costs in other coal producing states. These increased costs of  
19 production have caused West Virginia coal to become uncompetitive with other coals in the  
20 declining worldwide and domestic coal markets.

21 (2) Coal production in West Virginia has fallen from one hundred sixty-five million tons in  
22 2008 to approximately one hundred fifteen million tons in 2014, a decline of thirty-one percent.  
23 Much of this decline has been concentrated in the southern coalfields.

1           (3) The number of active mines producing coal has decreased by more than fifty-three  
2 percent, from two hundred fifty-nine in 2008 to just one hundred twenty-one today.

3           (4) During that same period, direct coal mining employment has decreased by approximately  
4 four thousand jobs, from a high of twenty-two thousand three hundred thirty-six in 2011 to just  
5 eighteen thousand two hundred today, a decline of nineteen percent.

6           (5) When the coal-related jobs multiplier, established by the West Virginia University and  
7 Marshall University Colleges of Business, 2010 Joint Economic Impact Report, is factored in the  
8 total direct and indirect jobs impact on the West Virginia economy shows a twenty thousand six  
9 hundred eighty-job decline in mining and mine-dependent employment in the state from one hundred  
10 thousand eleven six hundred eighty in 2011 to ninety-one thousand today. The impact of this damage  
11 to the West Virginia economy is demonstrated by the rapid rise of unemployment in the coalfields  
12 with some counties now reporting an unemployment rate of more than ten percent.

13           (6) The economic stress to the coal industry and to the state as a whole is evident in the  
14 estimated loss of nearly \$300 million in direct mining wages paid since 2011. This loss is  
15 exponentially higher when you factor in indirect wages lost as mining support jobs decline.

16           (7) As a direct result of the damage to the coal industry, West Virginia has also lost  
17 significant tax revenues, as coal severance taxes have declined by approximately twenty-four percent  
18 in just the past two years – from a high of \$527 million in 2012 to an estimated \$406 million in 2014.  
19 This damage reverberates through the total economy, with reductions in money available to fund  
20 schools, highways, basic services and health care – needs that increase when income and health care  
21 is lost with the loss of jobs.

22           (8) All of these challenges must be addressed and overcome if we are to continue to provide  
23 the economic foundation for our state’s economy. The encouragement of economic growth and

1 development in the coal industry in this state is in the public interest and promotes the general  
2 welfare of the people of this state.

3 (b) *Coal Jobs and Safety Act of 2015*. -- Therefore, in order to encourage the recovery of the  
4 West Virginia coal industry and to increase direct and indirect employment thus created, the  
5 Legislature enacts the Coal Jobs and Safety Act of 2015 and it is collectively comprised of:

6 (1) This section;

7 (2) The amendments to:

8 (A) Sections thirteen and nineteen, article three, chapter twenty-two of this code;

9 (B) Sections six and eight, article eleven, chapter twenty-two of this code;

10 (C) Section one, article one-a of this chapter;

11 (D) Sections six, twenty-eight and thirty-seven, article two of this chapter;

12 (E) Section one hundred one, article two-a, chapter twenty-two-a of this code; and

13 (F) Sections three hundred one, three hundred eight, three hundred nine, three hundred ten,  
14 four hundred two, four hundred three, four hundred four, four hundred five, five hundred one, six  
15 hundred one, six hundred two, six hundred three and six hundred four, article two-a of this chapter;  
16 and

17 (3) The following new sections:

18 (A) Section twenty-two-a, article eleven, chapter twenty-two of this code; and

19 (B) Section two hundred four-a, article two-a of this chapter

20 that were adopted and enacted during the 2015 Regular Session of the Legislature.

21 **ARTICLE 1A. OFFICE OF MINERS' HEALTH, SAFETY AND TRAINING;**  
22 **ADMINISTRATION; SUBSTANCE ABUSE.**

23 **§22A-1A-1. Substance abuse screening; minimum requirements; standards and procedures**

1                   **for screening.**

2           (a) Every employer of certified persons, as defined in section two, article one of this chapter,  
3 shall implement a substance abuse screening policy and program that shall, at a minimum, include:

4           (1) A preemployment, ten-panel urine test for the following and any other substances as set  
5 out in rules adopted by the Office of Miners' Health, Safety and Training:

6           (A) Amphetamines;

7           (B) Cannabinoids/THC;

8           (C) Cocaine;

9           (D) Opiates;

10          (E) Phencyclidine (PCP);

11          (F) Benzodiazepines;

12          (G) Propoxyphene;

13          (H) Methadone;

14          (I) Barbiturates; and

15          (J) Synthetic narcotics.

16          Split samples shall be collected by providers who are certified as complying with standards  
17 and procedures set out in the United States Department of Transportation's rule, 49 C. F. R. Part 40,  
18 which may be amended, from time to time, by legislative rule of the Office of Miners' Health, Safety  
19 and Training. Collected samples shall be tested by laboratories certified by the United States  
20 Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services  
21 Administration (SAMHSA) for collection and testing. Notwithstanding the provisions of this  
22 subdivision, the mine operator may implement a more stringent substance abuse screening policy  
23 and program;



1 (2) A random substance abuse testing program covering the substances referenced in  
2 subdivision (1) of this subsection. "Random testing" means that each person subject to testing has  
3 a statistically equal chance of being selected for testing at random and at unscheduled times. The  
4 selection of persons for random testing shall be made by a scientifically valid method, such as a  
5 random number table or a computer-based random number generator that is matched with the  
6 persons' Social Security numbers, payroll identification numbers or other comparable identifying  
7 numbers; and

8 (3) Review of the substance abuse screening program with all persons required to be tested  
9 at the time of employment, upon a change in the program and annually thereafter.

10 (b) For purposes of this subsection, preemployment testing shall be required upon hiring by  
11 a new employer, rehiring by a former employer following a termination of the employer/employee  
12 relationship or transferring to a West Virginia mine from an employer's out-of-state mine to the  
13 extent that any substance abuse test required by the employer in the other jurisdiction does not  
14 comply with the minimum standards for substance abuse testing required by this article.  
15 Furthermore, the provisions of this section apply to all employers that employ certified persons who  
16 work in mines, regardless of whether that employer is an operator, contractor, subcontractor or  
17 otherwise.

18 (c) (1) Every employer shall notify the director, on a form prescribed by the director, within  
19 seven days of any of the following:

20 (A) A positive drug or alcohol test of a certified person, whether it be a preemployment test,  
21 random test, reasonable suspicion test or post-accident test. However, for purposes of determining  
22 whether a drug test is positive the certified employee may not rely on a prescription dated more than  
23 one year prior to the date of the drug test result;

1 (B) The refusal of a certified person to submit a sample;

2 (C) A certified person possessing a substituted sample or an adulterated sample; or

3 (D) A certified person submitting a substituted sample or an adulterated sample.

4 (2) With respect to any certified person subject to a collective bargaining agreement, the

5 employer shall notify the director, on a form prescribed by the director, within seven days of any of

6 the following:

7 (A) A positive drug or alcohol test of a certified person, whether it be a preemployment test,

8 random test, reasonable suspicion test or post-accident test. However, for purposes of determining

9 whether a drug test is positive the certified employee may not rely on a prescription dated more than

10 one year prior to the date of the drug test result;

11 (B) The refusal of a certified person to submit a sample;

12 (C) A certified person possessing a substituted sample or an adulterated sample; or

13 (D) A certified person submitting a substituted sample or an adulterated sample.

14 (3) When the employer submits the completed notification form prescribed by the director,

15 the employer shall also submit a copy of the laboratory test results showing the substances tested for

16 and the results of the test.

17 (4) Notice shall result in the immediate temporary suspension of all certificates held by the

18 certified person who failed the screening, pending a hearing before the board of appeals pursuant to

19 section two of this article.

20 (d) Suspension or revocation of a certified person's certificate as a miner or other miner

21 specialty in another jurisdiction by the applicable regulatory or licensing authority for substance

22 abuse-related matters shall result in the director immediately and temporarily suspending the

23 certified person's West Virginia certificate until such time as the certified person's certification is

1 reinstated in the other jurisdiction.

2 (e) The provisions of this article shall not be construed to preclude an employer from  
3 developing or maintaining a drug and alcohol abuse policy, testing program or substance abuse  
4 program that exceeds the minimum requirements set forth in this section. The provisions of this  
5 article shall also not be construed to require an employer to alter, amend, revise or otherwise change,  
6 in any respect, a previously established substance abuse screening policy and program that meets or  
7 exceeds the minimum requirements set forth in this section. The provisions of this article shall  
8 require an employer to subject its employees who as part of their employment are regularly present  
9 at a mine and who are employed in a safety-sensitive position to preemployment and random  
10 substance abuse tests: *Provided*, That each employer shall retain the discretion to establish the  
11 parameters of its substance abuse screening policy and program so long as it meets the minimum  
12 requirements of this article. For purposes of this section, a “safety-sensitive position” means an  
13 employment position where the employee’s job responsibilities include duties and activities that  
14 involve the personal safety of the employee or others working at a mine.

15 **ARTICLE 2. UNDERGROUND MINES.**

16 **§22A-2-6. Requirements for movement of off-track mining equipment in areas of active**  
17 **workings where energized trolley wires or trolley feeder wires are present;**  
18 **premovement requirements; certified and qualified persons.**

19 Mining equipment being transported or trammed underground, other than ordinary sectional  
20 movements, shall be transported or trammed by qualified personnel. When equipment is being  
21 transported or trammed where trolley wire is energized on the split of air in which said equipment  
22 is being transported or trammed, no person shall be permitted to be in by the equipment in the  
23 ventilating split that is passing over such equipment, except those directly involved with transporting

1 or tramping the equipment, and shall be under the supervision of a certified foreman. To avoid  
2 accidental contact with power lines, face equipment shall be insulated and assemblies removed, if  
3 necessary, so as to provide clearance.

4 **§22A-2-28. Equipment to conform with height of seam.**

5         The use of underground mining equipment of a size that does not conform to the height of  
6 the seam being mined, which creates unsafe working conditions for the miner operating the  
7 equipment or others, is prohibited: *Provided*, That the addition of or use of sideboards on shuttle cars  
8 shall be permitted if the shuttle car is equipped with cameras: *Provided, however*, That shuttle cars  
9 with sideboards as manufactured by an equipment manufacturer shall be permitted to be used  
10 without the use of cameras if permitted by the director. The board of coal mine health and safety  
11 shall promulgate such rules as are necessary to effectuate this section.

12 **§22A-2-37. Haulage roads and equipment; shelter holes; prohibited practices; signals;**  
13 **inspection.**

14         (a) The roadbed, rails, joints, switches, frogs and other elements of all haulage roads shall  
15 be constructed, installed and maintained in a manner consistent with speed and type of haulage  
16 operations being conducted to ensure safe operation. Where transportation of personnel is  
17 exclusively by rail, track shall be maintained to within one thousand five hundred feet of the nearest  
18 working face, except that when any section is fully developed and being prepared for retreating, then  
19 the track shall be maintained to within one thousand five hundred feet of that retreat mining section  
20 if a rubber tired vehicle is readily available: *Provided*, That in any case where such track is  
21 maintained to within a distance of more than five hundred feet and not more than one thousand five  
22 hundred feet of the nearest working face, a self-propelled rubber-tired vehicle capable of transporting  
23 an injured worker shall be readily available.

1 (b) Track switches, except room and entry development switches, shall be provided with  
2 properly installed throws, bridle bars and guard rails; switch throws and stands, where possible, shall  
3 be placed on the clearance side.

4 (c) Haulage roads on entries shall have a continuous, unobstructed clearance of at least  
5 twenty-four inches from the farthest projection of any moving equipment on the clearance side.

6 (d) On haulage roads where trolley lines are used, the clearance shall be on the side opposite  
7 the trolley lines.

8 (e) On the trolley wire or "tight" side, there shall be at least twelve inches of clearance from  
9 the farthest projection of any moving equipment.

10 (f) Warning lights or reflective signs or tapes shall be installed along haulage roads at  
11 locations of abrupt or sudden changes in the overhead clearance.

12 (g) The clearance space on all haulage roads shall be kept free of loose rock, coal, supplies  
13 or other material: *Provided*, That not more than twenty-four inches need be kept free of such  
14 obstructions.

15 (h) Ample clearance shall be provided at all points where supplies are loaded or unloaded  
16 along haulage roads or conveyors which in no event shall be less than twenty-four inches.

17 (I) Shelter holes shall be provided along haulage entries. Such shelter holes shall be spaced  
18 not more than one hundred five feet apart, except when variances are authorized by the director with  
19 unanimous agreement of the mine safety and technical review committee. Shelter holes shall be on  
20 the side of the entry opposite the trolley wire except that shelter holes may be on the trolley wire and  
21 feeder wire side if the trolley wire and feeder wire are guarded in a manner approved by the director.

22 (j) Shelter holes shall be at least five feet in depth, not more than four feet in width and as  
23 high as the traveling space, unless the director with unanimous agreement of the mine safety and

1 technical review committee grants a waiver. Room necks and crosscuts may be used as shelter holes  
2 even though their width exceeds four feet.

3 (k) Shelter holes shall be kept clear of refuse and other obstructions.

4 (l) Shelter holes shall be provided at switch throws and manually operated permanent doors.

5 (m) No steam locomotive shall be used in mines where miners are actually employed in the  
6 extraction of coal, but this shall not prevent operation of a steam locomotive through any tunnel  
7 haulway or part of a mine that is not in actual operation and producing coal.

8 (n) Underground equipment powered by internal combustion engines using petroleum  
9 products, alcohol, or any other compound shall not be used in a coal mine, unless the equipment is  
10 diesel-powered equipment approved, operated and maintained as provided in article two-a of this  
11 chapter.

12 (o) Locomotives, personnel carriers, mine cars, supply cars, shuttle cars, and all other haulage  
13 equipment shall be maintained in a safe operating condition. Each locomotive, personnel carrier,  
14 barrier tractor and other related equipment shall be equipped with a suitable lifting jack and handle.  
15 An audible warning device and headlights shall be provided on each locomotive and each shuttle car.  
16 All other mobile equipment, using the face areas of the mine, shall be provided with a conspicuous  
17 light or other approved device so as to reduce the possibility of collision.

18 (p) No persons other than those necessary to operate a trip or car shall ride on any loaded car  
19 or on the outside of any car. Where pusher locomotives are not used, the locomotive operator shall  
20 have an assistant to assist him or her in his or her duties.

21 (q) The pushing of trips, except for switching purposes, is prohibited on main haulage roads:  
22 *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prohibit the use of a pusher locomotive to assist the locomotive  
23 pulling a trip. Motormen and trip riders shall use care in handling locomotives and cars. It shall be

1 their duty to see that there is a conspicuous light on the front and rear of each trip or train of cars  
2 when in motion: *Provided, however,* That trip lights need not be used on cars being shifted to and  
3 from loading machines, or on cars being handled at loading heads during gathering operations at  
4 working faces. . No person, other than the motorman and brakeman, should ride on a locomotive  
5 unless authorized by the mine foreman, and then only when safe riding facilities are provided. An  
6 empty car or cars shall be used to provide a safe distance between the locomotive and the material  
7 car when rail, pipe or long timbers are being hauled. A safe clearance shall be maintained between  
8 the end car or trips placed on side tracks and moving traffic. On haulage roads the clearance point  
9 shall be marked with an approved device.

10 (r) No motorman, trip rider or brakeman shall get on or off cars, trips or locomotives while  
11 they are in motion, except that a trip rider or brakeman may get on or off the rear end of a slowly  
12 moving trip or the stirrup of a slowly moving locomotive to throw a switch, align a derail or open  
13 or close a door.

14 (s) Flying or running switches and riding on the front bumper of a car or locomotive are  
15 prohibited. Back poling shall be prohibited except with precaution to the nearest turning point (not  
16 over eighty feet), or when going up extremely steep grades and then only at slow speed. The  
17 operator of a shuttle car shall face in the direction of travel except during the loading operation when  
18 he or she shall face the loading machine.

19 (t) (1) A system of signals, methods or devices shall be used to provide protection for trips,  
20 locomotives and other equipment coming out onto tracks used by other equipment.

21 (2) In any coal mine where more than three hundred fifty tons of coal are produced on any  
22 shift in each 24-hour period, a dispatcher shall be on duty when there are movements of track  
23 equipment underground, including time when there is no production of coal. Such traffic shall move

1 only at the direction of the dispatcher.

2 (3) The dispatcher's only duty shall be to direct traffic: *Provided*, That the dispatcher's duties  
3 may also include those of the responsible person required by section forty-two of this article:  
4 *Provided, however*, That the dispatcher may perform other duties which do not interfere with his or  
5 her dispatching responsibilities and do not require him or her to leave the dispatcher's station except  
6 as approved by the mine safety and technical review committee.

7 (4) Any dispatcher's station shall be on the surface.

8 (5) All self-propelled track equipment shall be equipped with two-way communications.

9 (u) Motormen shall inspect locomotives, and report any mechanical defects found to the  
10 proper supervisor before a locomotive is put in operation.

11 (v) A locomotive following another trip shall maintain a distance of at least three hundred  
12 feet from the rear end of the trip ahead, unless such locomotive is coupled to the trip ahead.

13 (w) Positive stop blocks or derails shall be installed on all tracks near the top and at landings  
14 of shafts, slopes and surface inclines. Positive-acting stop blocks or derails shall be used where  
15 necessary to protect persons from danger of runaway haulage equipment.

16 (x) Shuttle cars shall not be altered by the addition of sideboards so as to inhibit the view of  
17 the operator: *Provided*, That the addition of or use of sideboards on shuttle cars shall be permitted  
18 if the shuttle car is equipped with cameras: *Provided, however*, That shuttle cars with sideboards  
19 as manufactured by an equipment manufacturer shall be permitted to be used without the use of  
20 cameras if permitted by the director.

21 (y) Mining equipment shall not be parked within fifteen feet of a check curtain or fly curtain.

22 (z) All self-propelled track haulage equipment shall be equipped with an emergency stop  
23 switch, self centering valves, or other devices designed to de-energize the traction motor circuit in



1 the event of an emergency. All track mounted trolley equipment shall be equipped with trolley pole  
2 swing limiters or other means approved by the mine safety and technical review committee to restrict  
3 movement of the trolley pole when it is disengaged from the trolley wire. Battery-powered mobile  
4 equipment shall have the operating controls clearly marked to distinguish the forward and reverse  
5 positions.

6 **ARTICLE 2A. USE OF DIESEL-POWERED EQUIPMENT IN UNDERGROUND COAL**  
7 **MINES.**

8 **PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

9 **§22A-2A-101. Use of diesel-powered equipment authorized.**

10 Diesel-powered equipment for use in underground coal mines may only be approved,  
11 operated and maintained in accordance with rules, requirements and standards established pursuant  
12 to this article.

13 **§22A-2A-204a. Director defined.**

14 “Director” means the Director of the Office of Miners’ Health, Safety and Training  
15 established in section one, article one of this chapter.

16 **§22A-2A-301. The West Virginia Diesel Equipment Commission abolished; transfer of duties**  
17 **and responsibilities; transfer of equipment and records; continuation of**  
18 **prior approvals of diesel equipment for use in underground coal mines;**  
19 **continuation of rules of the commission.**

20 (a) The West Virginia Diesel Equipment Commission is hereby abolished. All duties and  
21 responsibilities heretofore imposed upon the commission are hereby imposed upon the Director of  
22 the Office of Miners’ Health, Safety and Training.

23 (b) On the effective date of the reenactment of this section, all equipment and records

1 necessary to effectuate the purposes of this article shall be transferred to the director.

2 (c) The rules of the commission in effect immediately prior to the effective date of the  
3 reenactment of this section shall remain in force and effect until promulgation of new or additional  
4 rules by the director pursuant to section three hundred eight of this article. To the extent the director  
5 finds that the commission rules in effect on the effective date of the reenactment of this section  
6 adequately fulfill any of the duties of the commission that are transferred to the director by the  
7 reenactment of any of the provisions of this article, such rules are deemed to be actions taken by the  
8 director to fulfill such duties.

9 (d) All approvals of diesel-powered equipment, diesel power packages or engines and  
10 exhaust emissions control and conditioning systems made by the commission and in effect prior to  
11 the effective date of this article shall remain in full force and effect.

12 **§22A-2A-308. Director’s authority to promulgate legislative rules; continuation of rules**  
13 **adopted by the commission.**

14 (a) The director has the power and authority to propose legislative rules to carry out and  
15 implement the provisions of this article in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter  
16 twenty-nine-a of this code. In proposing rules for legislative approval, the director shall consider the  
17 highest achievable measures of protection for miners’ health and safety through available technology,  
18 engineering controls and performance requirements and shall further consider the cost, availability,  
19 adaptability and suitability of any available technology, engineering controls and performance  
20 requirements as they relate to the use of diesel equipment in underground coal mines.

21 (b) All rules promulgated and adopted by the commission in effect prior to the effective date  
22 of this section shall remain in effect until changed or superseded by legislative rule enacted pursuant  
23 to subsection (a) of this section.

1 (c) The duties imposed upon the director in this article that were previously required to be  
2 performed by the adoption of rules by the commission and that were satisfied or fulfilled by rules  
3 adopted by the commission are deemed to be the acts of the director.

4 **§22A-2A-309. Director's authority to approve site-specific experimental testing prior to initial**  
5 **rules.**

6 The director may approve limited site-specific requests for experimental and testing use of  
7 diesel-powered equipment in underground coal mines prior to promulgation of initial rules in  
8 accordance with subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g), section three hundred ten of this article.

9 **§22A-2A-310. Duties of director.**

10 (a) It is the duty of the director to carry out and implement this article and to evaluate and  
11 adopt state-of-the-art technology and methods, reflected in engines and engine components, emission  
12 control equipment and procedures, which when applied to diesel-powered underground mining  
13 machinery, shall reasonably reduce or eliminate diesel exhaust emissions and enhance protections  
14 of the health and safety of miners. The technology and methods adopted by the director shall have  
15 been demonstrated to be reliable. In making a decision to adopt new technology and methods, the  
16 director shall consider the highest achievable measures of protection for miners' health and safety  
17 through available technology, engineering controls and performance requirements and shall further  
18 consider the cost, availability, adaptability and suitability of any available technology, engineering  
19 controls and performance requirements as they relate to the use of diesel equipment in underground  
20 coal mines. Any state-of-the-art technology or methods adopted by the director shall not reduce or  
21 compromise the level of health and safety protection of miners.

22 (b) Upon application of a coal mine operator, the director shall consider site-specific requests  
23 for the use of diesel equipment in underground coal mines and for the use of alternative

1 diesel-related health and safety technologies and methods. The director's action on applications  
2 submitted under this subsection shall be on a mine-by-mine basis. Upon receipt of a site-specific  
3 application, the director shall conduct an investigation, which investigation shall include consultation  
4 with the mine operator and the authorized representatives of the miners at the mine. Authorized  
5 representatives of the miners shall include a mine health and safety committee elected by miners at  
6 the mine, a person or persons employed by an employee organization representing miners at the mine  
7 or a person or persons authorized as the representative or representatives of miners of the mine in  
8 accordance with MSHA regulations at 30 C. F. R. Pt. 40 (relating to representative of miners).  
9 Where there is no authorized representative of the miners, the director shall consult with a reasonable  
10 number of miners at the mine. Upon completion of the investigation, the director may approve the  
11 application for the site-specific request.

12 (1) Within one hundred eighty days of receipt of an application for use of alternative  
13 technologies or methods, the director shall complete its investigation. However, the director has an  
14 additional one hundred eighty days to complete investigations upon applications filed prior to the  
15 effective date of the reenactment of this section. The time period may be extended with the consent  
16 of the applicant.

17 (2) The director shall have thirty days upon completion of the investigation in which to render  
18 a final decision approving or rejecting the application.

19 (3) The director may not approve an application made under this section if, at the conclusion  
20 of the investigation, the director determines that the use of the alternative technology or method will  
21 reduce or compromise the level of health and safety protection of miners.

22 (4) The written approval of an application for the use of alternative technologies or methods  
23 shall include the results of the director's investigation and describe the specific conditions of use for

1 the alternative technology or method.

2 (5) The written decision to reject an application for the use of alternative technologies or  
3 methods shall include the results of the director's investigation and shall outline in detail the basis  
4 for the rejection.

5 (c) The director shall establish conditions for the use of diesel-powered equipment in shaft  
6 and slope construction operations at coal mines.

7 (d) The director shall have access to the services of the Board of Coal Mine Health and Safety  
8 necessary for the director to implement and carry out the provisions of this article. The board, at the  
9 request of the director, shall provide administrative support and assistance pursuant to section six,  
10 article six of this chapter to enable the director to carry out the duties imposed upon the director in  
11 this article.

12 (e) Any action taken by the commission, prior to the effective date of the reenactment of this  
13 section, or by the director to either approve or reject the use of an alternative technology or method,  
14 or establish conditions under subsection (c) of this section shall be final and binding and not subject  
15 to further review except where a decision by the commission, prior to the effective date of the  
16 reenactment of this section, or by the director may be deemed to be an abuse of discretion or contrary  
17 to law. If any party affected by a decision of the commission, prior to the effective date of the  
18 reenactment of this section, or by the director believes that the decision is an abuse of discretion or  
19 contrary to law, that party may file a petition for review with the circuit court of Kanawha County  
20 in accordance with the provisions of the administrative procedures act relating to judicial review of  
21 governmental determinations. The court, in finding that any decision made by the commission, prior  
22 to the effective date of the reenactment of this section, or by the director is an abuse of discretion or  
23 contrary to law, shall vacate and, if appropriate, remand the case.

1 (f) Appropriations for the funding of the commission and to effectuate the purposes of this  
2 article shall be made to a budget account hereby established for that purpose in the General Revenue  
3 Fund. Expenditures from this fund are provided for in section six, article six of this chapter.

4 **§22A-2A-402. Approval of diesel power package or diesel engine.**

5 Every diesel power package or diesel engine used in underground coal mining shall be  
6 approved by the director when it complies with applicable requirements, standards and procedures  
7 established by this article, and be certified or approved, as applicable, by MSHA and maintained in  
8 accordance with MSHA certification or approval.

9 **§22A-2A-403. Exhaust emissions control and conditioning systems.**

10 (a) All exhaust emissions control and conditioning systems and their component devices for  
11 diesel-powered equipment for use in underground coal mines shall be approved by the director.  
12 Such approval requires compliance with applicable standards and procedures pursuant to this article  
13 for the use of the system or device in reducing or eliminating diesel particulate matter, carbon  
14 monoxide and oxides of nitrogen.

15 All exhaust emissions control and conditioning systems must undergo an initial series of  
16 laboratory tests, using test equipment requirements and standard procedures approved by the director  
17 for testing for gaseous and particulate emissions. The director shall compile a list of acceptable  
18 third-party laboratories where testing is performed competently and reliable results are produced.

19 (b) Requirements and standards for exhaust emissions control and conditioning systems  
20 include, but are not limited to, the following:

21 (1) A minimum standard, stated as an average percentage, for the reduction of diesel  
22 particulate matter emissions by a diesel particulate matter filter or other comparably effective  
23 emissions control device;

1 (2) A minimum standard, stated in parts per million, for the reduction of emissions of  
2 undiluted carbon monoxide, using an oxidation catalyst or other gaseous emissions control device;

3 (3) A minimum standard, stated in parts per million, for the reduction of emissions of oxides  
4 of nitrogen, using advanced control technology such as catalytic control technology or other  
5 comparably effective control methods; and

6 (4) Any additional requirements established by the rules of the commission prior to the  
7 enactment of this section, as may be supplemented or amended by legislative rules promulgated by  
8 the director or MSHA regulations relating to requirements for permissible mobile diesel-powered  
9 transportation equipment set forth in part 36, title thirty of the code of federal regulations, 30 C. F.  
10 R. §36.1, *et seq.*

11 **§22A-2A-404. Emissions monitoring and control.**

12 The director shall establish procedures for monitoring and controlling emissions from  
13 diesel-powered equipment. The procedures shall include, but not be limited to, monitoring and  
14 controlling activities to be performed by a qualified person.

15 **§22A-2A-405. Exhaust gas monitoring and control.**

16 (a) For monitoring and controlling exhaust gases, the director shall establish the maximum  
17 allowable ambient concentration of exhaust gases in the mine atmosphere. Standards for exhaust  
18 gases, stated in parts per million, shall be established for carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen.  
19 The rules shall establish the location in the mine at which the concentration of these exhaust gases  
20 is to be measured, the frequency at which measurements are to be made, and requirements  
21 prescribing the sampling instruments to be used in the measurement of exhaust gases.

22 (b) The director shall establish the concentration of exhaust gas, stated as a percentage of an  
23 exposure limit, that when present will require changes to be made in the use of diesel-powered

1 equipment or the methods of mine ventilation, or will require other modifications in the mining  
2 process.

3 (c) The director shall provide for the remedial action to be taken if the concentration of any  
4 of the gases listed in subsection (a) of this section exceeds the exposure limit.

5 (d) In addition to the other maintenance requirements required by this article, the director  
6 shall establish requirements provide for service, maintenance and tests which are specific to an  
7 engine's fuel delivery system, timing or exhaust emissions control and conditioning system.

8 PART 5. VENTILATION.

9 **§22A-2A-501. Ventilation.**

10 (a) The director shall establish values to be maintained for the minimum quantities of  
11 ventilating air where diesel-powered equipment is operated. The purpose of these rules is to ensure  
12 that necessary minimum ventilating air quantity is provided where diesel-powered equipment is  
13 operated.

14 (b) The director shall require that each specific model of diesel-powered equipment shall be  
15 approved before it is taken underground. Each diesel engine shall have an assigned MSHA approval  
16 number securely attached to the engine with the information required by 30 C. F. R. §§7.90 and  
17 7.105, the approval plate shall also specify the minimum ventilating air quantity required by the  
18 director for the specific piece of diesel-powered equipment. The minimum ventilating air quantity  
19 shall be determined by the director based on the amount of air necessary at all times to maintain the  
20 exhaust emissions at levels not exceeding the exposure limits established pursuant to section four  
21 hundred six of this article.

22 (c) The minimum quantities of air in any split where any individual unit of diesel-powered  
23 equipment is being operated shall be at least that specified on the approval plate for that equipment.



1 Air quantity measurements to determine compliance with this requirement shall be made at the  
2 individual unit of diesel-powered equipment.

3 (d) The director shall establish the minimum quantities of air required in any split when  
4 multiple units are operated. Air quantity measurements to determine compliance with this  
5 requirement shall be made at the most downwind unit of diesel-powered equipment that is being  
6 operated in that air split.

7 (e) Minimum quantities of air in any split where any diesel-powered equipment is operated  
8 shall not be less than the minimum air quantities established pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of  
9 this section and shall be specified in the mine diesel ventilation plan.

10 PART 6. FUEL.

11 **§22A-2A-601. Specifications for fuel.**

12 (a) The director shall establish standards for fuel to be used in diesel-powered equipment in  
13 underground coal mines. A purpose of these standards is to require the use of low volatile fuels that  
14 will lower diesel engine gaseous and particulate emissions and will reduce equipment maintenance  
15 by limiting the amount of sulfur in the fuel. Another purpose of the standards for fuel is to reduce  
16 the risk of fire in underground mines by establishing a minimum flash point for the diesel fuel used.

17 (b) Each coal mine using diesel equipment underground shall establish a quality control plan  
18 for assuring that the diesel fuel used complies with the standards established pursuant to this section.  
19 The director shall also establish a procedure under which each mine operator will provide evidence  
20 that the diesel fuel used in diesel-powered equipment underground meets the standards for fuel  
21 established by the commission.

22 **§22A-2A-602. Fuel storage facilities.**

23 (a) The director shall establish requirements for the safe storage of diesel fuel underground

1 so as to minimize the risks associated with fire hazards in areas where diesel fuel is stored.

2 (b) (1) The director shall either provide:

3 (A) That all stationary underground diesel fuel tanks are prohibited; or

4 (B) That a stationary underground diesel fuel tank may only be authorized through a  
5 petitioning process that permits a stationary underground diesel fuel tank to be located in a  
6 permanent underground diesel fuel storage facility, on a site-specific basis. Stationary underground  
7 diesel fuel tanks may not be located in temporary underground diesel fuel storage areas.

8 (c) The director shall establish requirements for the transportation and storage of diesel fuel  
9 in diesel fuel tanks and safety cans.

10 (d) The director shall establish limits on the total amount of diesel fuel that may be stored  
11 in each permanent underground diesel fuel storage facility and in each temporary underground diesel  
12 fuel storage area.

13 **§22A-2A-603. Dispensing of diesel fuel.**

14 The director shall establish requirements governing the refueling of diesel-powered  
15 equipment which shall, at a minimum, comply with the provisions of part 75 of the code of federal  
16 regulations dealing with the dispensing of diesel fuel, set forth in 30 C. F. R. §75.1905, effective  
17 April 25, 1997.

18 **§22A-2A-604. Location of fueling.**

19 (a) Fueling of diesel-powered equipment is not to be conducted in the intake escapeways  
20 unless the mine design and entry configuration make it necessary. For those cases where fueling in  
21 the intake escapeways is necessary, the director shall establish a procedure whereby the mine  
22 operator shall submit a plan for approval, outlining the special safety precautions that will be taken  
23 to insure the protection of miners. The plan shall specify a fixed location where fueling will be

1 conducted in the intake escapeway and all other safety precautions that will be taken, which shall  
2 include an examination of the area for spillage or fire by a qualified person.

3 (b) At least one person, specially trained in the cleanup and disposal of diesel fuel spills, shall  
4 be on duty at the mine when diesel-powered equipment or mobile fuel transportation equipment is  
being used or when any fueling of diesel-powered equipment is being conducted.