

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2019 REGULAR SESSION

Enrolled

Senate Bill 635

BY SENATOR SMITH

[Passed March 9, 2019; in effect from passage]

1 AN ACT to amend and reenact §5B-2A-5, §5B-2A-6, §5B-2A-8, and §5B-2A-9 of the Code of
2 West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend said code by adding thereto three new
3 sections, designated §11-28-1, §11-28-2, and §11-28-3; to amend and reenact §22-3-14
4 of said code; to amend and reenact §22-11-10 of said code; to amend and reenact §22-
5 30-3 and §22-30-24 of said code; to amend and reenact §22A-1-21 and §22A-1-35 of said
6 code; to amend said code by adding thereto a new sections, designated §22A-1-43; to
7 amend and reenact §22A-1A-1 and §22A-1A-2 of said code; to amend and reenact §22A-
8 2-2, §22A-2-12, and §22A-2-13 of said code; to amend said code by adding thereto a new
9 section, designated, §22A-2-80; to amend and reenact §22A-8-5 of said code; to amend
10 said code by adding thereto a new section, designated §22A-8-10; to amend and reenact
11 §61-3-12 of said code; and to amend said code by adding thereto a new section,
12 designated §61-3B-6, all relating generally to coal mining activities; eliminating the
13 requirement for submission of the community impact statement; requiring review of new
14 mining activity for submission to the Office of Coalfield Community Development;
15 eliminating requirements for submission of certain additional information; requiring the
16 submission of certain information related to land and infrastructure needs upon request of
17 the Office of Coalfield Community Development; requiring and authorizing the Secretary
18 of the Department of Environmental Protection to promulgate rules relating to mine
19 subsidence protection for dwelling owners; creating a tax credit for post coal mine site
20 development; adding definitions; delineating eligibility for tax credit for post coal mine site
21 development; specifying application of the tax credit for post coal mine site development;
22 authorizing the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection to promulgate
23 rules for permit modification and renewal fees for surface mining operations pursuant to
24 the Water Pollution Control Act; authorizing the Secretary of the Department of
25 Environmental Protection to promulgate rules relating to exemptions pursuant to the
26 Aboveground Storage Tank Act; requiring a miner who was issued an assessment to

27 either pay the fine or appeal a violation within 30 days; requiring the Office of Miners’
28 Health, Safety, and Training Mine Rescue Team be provided to a coal operation where
29 the operation has no mine rescue team available within one hour’s drive; permitting
30 employers to drug test an employee involved in an accident that results in physical injuries
31 or damage to equipment or property; requiring miners testing positive for drug use to
32 undergo a mandatory minimum six-month suspension; eliminating timing requirements for
33 submission of a detailed mine ventilation plan to the Director of the Office of Miners’
34 Health, Safety, and Training; authorizing the Director of the Office of Miners’ Health,
35 Safety, and Training to promulgate emergency rules for establishing a course of instruction
36 for apprentice miners; requiring apprentice miners to work at least 90 days in a mine within
37 sight and sound of a mine foreman or assistant foreman; permitting the Director of the
38 Office of Miners’ Health, Safety, and Training to decertify miners who fail to perform daily
39 examinations; authorizing the Director of the Office of Miners’ Health, Safety, and Training
40 to promulgate rules generally; holding mine owners, the state, and person or entities
41 engaged in rescue operations harmless for injury or death resulting from mine trespass;
42 authorizing a temporary exemption from environmental regulations during rescue
43 operations; revoking certifications of persons convicted of mine trespass; removing
44 underground coal mines from those places subject to the crime of unlawful entry of building
45 other than a dwelling; creating the new criminal misdemeanor and felony offenses of mine
46 trespass; establishing penalties for mine trespass including enhanced penalties for bodily
47 injury or death during rescue operations; authorizing increased liability for damages
48 caused during a mine trespass; and exempting lawful activities under the West Virginia
49 and United States Constitutions, and state and federal law from the operation of the mine
50 trespass criminal statute.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

CHAPTER 5B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1985.

ARTICLE 2A. OFFICE OF COALFIELD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

§5B-2A-5. Powers and duties.

1 The office has and may exercise the following duties, powers, and responsibilities:

2 (1) To establish a procedure for determining the assets that could be developed in and
3 maintained by the community to foster its long-term viability as provided in §5B-2A-8 of this code
4 and to administer the procedure so established;

5 (2) To establish a procedure for determining the land and infrastructure needs in the
6 general area of the surface mining operations as provided in §5B-2A-9 of this code and to
7 administer the procedure so established;

8 (3) To establish a procedure to develop action reports and annual updates as provided in
9 §5B-2A-10 of this code and to administer the procedure so established;

10 (4) To determine the need for meetings to be held among the various interested parties in
11 the communities impacted by surface mining operations and, when appropriate, to facilitate the
12 meetings;

13 (5) To establish a procedure to assist property owners in the sale of their property as
14 provided in §5B-2A-11 of this code and to administer the procedure so established;

15 (6) In conjunction with the department, to maintain and operate a system to receive and
16 address questions, concerns, and complaints relating to surface mining; and

17 (7) On its own initiative or at the request of a community in close proximity to a mining
18 operation, or a mining operation, offer assistance to facilitate the development of economic or
19 community assets. Such assistance shall include the preparation of a master land use plan
20 pursuant to the provisions of §5B-2A-9 of this code.

§5B-2A-6. Community impact review.

1 (a) The office shall, no less frequently than quarterly, either consult with representatives
2 of the department's Office of Mining and Reclamation or review the department's permit

3 application database(s) to determine whether newly proposed surface mines or significant
4 modifications to existing surface mining operations may present opportunities for mine operators
5 to cooperate with local landowners and local governmental officials to mine and reclaim properties
6 so as to develop community assets or secure developable land and infrastructure pursuant to this
7 article.

8 (b) The provisions of this section shall apply to all surface mining permit applications
9 granted after July 1, 2018.

§5B-2A-8. Determining and developing needed community assets.

10 (a) The office shall determine the community assets that may be developed by the
11 community, county, or region to foster its viability when surface mining operations are completed.

12 (b) Community assets to be identified pursuant to subsection (a) of this section may
13 include the following:

- 14 (1) Water and wastewater services;
- 15 (2) Developable land for housing, commercial development, or other community purposes;
- 16 (3) Recreation facilities and opportunities; and
- 17 (4) Education facilities and opportunities.

18 (c) In determining the nature and extent of the needed community assets, the office shall
19 consider at least the following:

- 20 (1) An evaluation of the future of the community once mining operations are completed;
- 21 (2) The prospects for the long-term viability of any asset developed under this section;
- 22 (3) The desirability of foregoing some or all of the asset development required by this
23 section in lieu of the requirements of §5B-2A-9 of this code; and
- 24 (4) The extent to which the community, local, state, or the federal government may
25 participate in the development of assets the community needs to assure its viability.

§5B-2A-9. Securing developable land and infrastructure.

1 (a) The office shall determine the land and infrastructure needs in the general area of the
2 surface mining operations for which it makes the determination authorized in §5B-2A-6 of this
3 code.

4 (b) For the purposes of this section, the term “general area” shall mean the county or
5 counties in which the mining operations are being conducted or any adjacent county.

6 (c) To assist the office, the operator, upon request by the office, shall be required to
7 prepare and submit to the office the information set forth in this subsection as follows:

8 (1) A map of the area for which a permit under §22-3-1 *et seq.* of this code is being sought
9 or has been obtained;

10 (2) The names of the surface and mineral owners of the property to be mined pursuant to
11 the permit; and

12 (3) A statement of the post-mining land use for all land which may be affected by the
13 mining operations.

14 (d) In making a determination of the land and infrastructure needs in the general area of
15 the mining operations, the office shall consider at least the following:

16 (1) The availability of developable land in the general area;

17 (2) The needs of the general area for developable land;

18 (3) The availability of infrastructure, including, but not limited to, access roads, water
19 service, wastewater service, and other utilities;

20 (4) The amount of land to be mined and the amount of valley to be filled;

21 (5) The amount, nature, and cost to develop and maintain the community assets identified
22 in §5B-2A-8 of this code; and

23 (6) The availability of federal, state, and local grants and low-interest loans to finance all
24 or a portion of the acquisition and construction of the identified land and infrastructure needs of
25 the general area.

26 (e) In making a determination of the land and infrastructure needs in the general area of
27 the surface mining operations, the office shall give significant weight to developable land on or
28 near existing or planned multilane highways.

29 (f) The office may secure developable land and infrastructure for a Development Office or
30 county through the preparation of a master land use plan for inclusion into a reclamation plan
31 prepared pursuant to the provisions of §22-3-10 of this code. No provision of this section may be
32 construed to modify requirements of §22-3-1 *et seq.* of this code.

33 (1) The county commission or other governing body for each county in which there are
34 surface mining operations that are subject to this article shall determine land and infrastructure
35 needs within their jurisdictions through the development of a master land use plan which
36 incorporates post-mining land use needs, including, but not limited to, renewable and alternative
37 energy uses, residential uses, highway uses, industrial uses, commercial uses, agricultural uses,
38 public facility uses, or recreational facility uses. A county commission or other governing body of
39 a county may designate a local, county, or regional development or redevelopment authority to
40 assist in the preparation of a master land use plan. A county commission or other governing body
41 of a county may adopt a master land use plan developed after July 1, 2009, only after a
42 reasonable public comment period.

43 (2) Upon the request of a county or designated development or redevelopment authority,
44 the office shall assist the county or development or redevelopment authority with the development
45 of a master land use plan.

46 (3)(A) The Department of Environmental Protection and the Office of Coalfield Community
47 Development shall review master land use plans existing as of July 1, 2009. If the office
48 determines that a master land use plan complies with the requirements of this article and the rules
49 promulgated pursuant to this article, the office shall approve the plan on or before July 1, 2010.

50 (B) Master land use plans developed after July 1, 2009, shall be submitted to the
51 department and the office for review. The office shall determine whether to approve a master land

52 use plan submitted pursuant to this subdivision within three months of submission. The office shall
53 approve the plan if it complies with the requirements of this article and the rules promulgated
54 pursuant to this article.

55 (C) The office shall review a master land use plan approved under this section every three
56 years. No later than six months before the review of a master land use plan, the county or
57 designated development or redevelopment authority shall submit an updated master land use
58 plan to the department and the office for review. The county may submit its updated master land
59 use plan only after a reasonable public comment period. The office shall approve the master land
60 use plan if the updated plan complies with the requirements of this article and the rules
61 promulgated pursuant to this article.

62 (D) If the office does not approve a master land use plan, the county or designated
63 development or redevelopment authority shall submit a supplemental master land use plan to the
64 office for approval.

65 (4) The required infrastructure component standards needed to accomplish the
66 designated post-mining land uses identified in a master land use plan shall be developed by the
67 county or its designated development or redevelopment authority. These standards must be in
68 place before the respective county or development or redevelopment authority can accept
69 ownership of property donated pursuant to a master land use plan. Acceptance of ownership of
70 such property by a county or development or redevelopment authority may not occur unless it is
71 determined that:

72 (A) The property use is compatible with adjacent land uses;

73 (B) The use satisfies the relevant county or development or redevelopment authority's
74 anticipated need and market use;

75 (C) The property has in place necessary infrastructure components needed to achieve the
76 anticipated use;

77 (D) The use is supported by all other appropriate public agencies;

78 (E) The property is eligible for bond release in accordance with §22-3-23 of this code; and

79 (F) The use is feasible.

80 Required infrastructure component standards require approval of the relevant county
81 commission, commissions, or other county governing body before such standards are accepted.

82 County commission or other county governing body approval may be rendered only after a
83 reasonable public comment period.

84 (5) The provisions of this subsection shall not take effect until legislative rules are
85 promulgated pursuant to this code governing bond releases which assure sound future
86 maintenance by the local or regional economic development, redevelopment, or planning
87 agencies.

CHAPTER 11. TAXATION.

ARTICLE 28. POST-COAL MINE SITE BUSINESS CREDIT.

§11-28-1. Definitions.

1 For purposes of this article:

2 "Business entity" or "person" means an individual, firm, sole proprietorship, partnership,
3 corporation, association, or other entity entitled to a post-coal mine site business credit.

4 "Coal mining operation" means the business of developing, producing, preparing, or
5 loading bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, anthracite, or lignite.

6 "Post-coal mine site" means property that has remained undeveloped for business
7 purposes, subsequent to coal mining operations on the property within the bonded area of the
8 last issued coal mine permit.

9 "Principal place of business" means the physical location from which the entity's direction,
10 control, and coordination of the operations of the business are primarily exercised, with
11 consideration given, but not limited to:

12 (1) The physical location at which the primary executive and administrative headquarters
13 of the entity is located; and

14 (2) From which the management of overall operations of the entity is directed.

15 “Undeveloped for business purposes” means land has been previously used for coal
16 mining operations and has not been built or developed for use for other activities in the commercial
17 or manufacturing sectors of the economy.

§11-28-2. Eligibility for credit.

1 For those tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, a business entity will be allowed
2 a credit against certain taxes imposed by this chapter, as described in §11-28-3 of this code, if
3 the business entity meets the following requirements:

4 (1) The entity is a corporation, small business corporation, limited liability company,
5 partnership, or unincorporated business entity as defined in this code that also has a principal
6 place of business in the state;

7 (2) The entity employs at the post-coal mine site a minimum of 10 full-time (32 hours a
8 week or more) employees; and

9 (3) The entity’s principal place of business is located on a post-coal mine site within this
10 state.

§11-28-3. Application of credit.

1 (a) *Amount of credit.* — For those tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, an
2 eligible business entity will be allowed a tax credit in the amount of 50 percent of that entity’s
3 capital expenditures (as defined in Section 263 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of
4 1986, as amended) at the post-coal mine site for the first five taxable years during which the
5 entity’s principal place of business is located on the post-coal mine site within this state. The dollar
6 amount of the credit claimed by an eligible business entity may not exceed the amount of 50
7 percent of the entity’s state income tax for a single year.

8 (b) *Application of annual credit allowance.* — The credit created by this article is allowed
9 as a credit against the taxpayer’s state tax liability applied as provided in subdivisions (1) and (2)
10 of this subsection, and in that order.

11 (1) *Corporation net income taxes.* — Any credit is first applied to reduce the taxes imposed
12 by §11-24-1 *et seq.* of this code for the taxable year.

13 (2) *Personal income taxes.* — After application of §11-28-3(b)(1) of this code, any unused
14 credit is next applied as follows:

15 (A) If the person making the qualified investment is an electing small business corporation
16 (as defined in Section 1361 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended),
17 a partnership or a limited liability company that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax
18 purposes, then any unused credit (after application of §11-28-3(b)(1) of this code) is allowed as
19 a credit against the taxes imposed by §11-21-1 *et seq.* of this code on the income from business
20 or other activity subject to tax under §11-23-1 *et seq.* of this code.

21 (B) Electing small business corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships, and
22 other unincorporated organizations shall allocate the credit allowed by this article among its
23 members in the same manner as profits and losses are allocated for the taxable year.

24 (3) A credit is not allowed under this section against any employer withholding taxes
25 imposed by §11-21-1 *et seq.* of this code.

26 (c) *Unused credit.* — A carryback to a prior taxable year is not allowed for the amount of
27 any unused portion of any annual credit allowance. If the amount of the allowable credit exceeds
28 the taxpayer’s tax liability for the taxable year, the amount which exceeds the tax liability may be
29 carried over and applied as a credit against the tax liability of the taxpayer pursuant to §11-21-1
30 *et seq.* or §11-24-1 *et seq.* of this code for each of the next 10 taxable years following the year of
31 creation of the tax credit unless sooner used.

32 (d) *Eligibility requirements.* — Those businesses that benefit from other state economic
33 development programs or incentives that result in a reduction of their income tax liability due shall
34 not be eligible for this tax credit.

35 (e) *Rule-making authority.* — The State Tax Division shall promulgate emergency rules
36 pursuant to the provisions of §29A-3-15 of this code. These rules shall include, at a minimum,
37 forms for use in claiming the credit authorized in this article, administration of the credit authorized
38 in this article, and any other matter seen necessary by the State Tax Division for the administration
39 of this article.

CHAPTER 22. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.

ARTICLE 3. SURFACE AND COAL MINING RECLAMATION ACT.

§22-3-14. General environmental protection performance standards for the surface effects of underground mining; application of other provisions of article to surface effects of underground mining.

1 (a) The director shall promulgate separate rules directed toward the surface effects of
2 underground coal mining operations, embodying the requirements in subsection (b) of this
3 section: *Provided*, That in adopting such rules, the director shall consider the distinct difference
4 between surface coal mines and underground coal mines in West Virginia. Such rules may not
5 conflict with or supersede any provision of the federal or state coal mine health and safety laws
6 or any rule issued pursuant thereto.

7 (b) Each permit issued by the director pursuant to this article and relating to underground
8 coal mining shall require the operation at a minimum to:

9 (1) Adopt measures consistent with known technology in order to prevent subsidence
10 causing material damage to the extent technologically and economically feasible, maximize mine
11 stability and maintain the value and reasonably foreseeable use of overlying surface lands, except
12 in those instances where the mining technology used requires planned subsidence in a
13 predictable and controlled manner: *Provided*, That this subsection does not prohibit the standard
14 method of room and pillar mining;

15 (2) Seal all portals, entryways, drifts, shafts, or other openings that connect the earth's
16 surface to the underground mine workings when no longer needed for the conduct of the mining
17 operations in accordance with the requirements of all applicable federal and state law and rules
18 promulgated pursuant thereto;

19 (3) Fill or seal exploratory holes no longer necessary for mining and maximize to the extent
20 technologically and economically feasible, if environmentally acceptable, return of mine and
21 processing waste, tailings, and any other waste incident to the mining operation to the mine
22 workings or excavations;

23 (4) With respect to surface disposal of mine wastes, tailings, coal processing wastes, and
24 other wastes in areas other than the mine workings or excavations, stabilize all waste piles
25 created by the operator from current operations through construction in compacted layers,
26 including the use of incombustible and impervious materials, if necessary, and assure that any
27 leachate therefrom will not degrade surface or groundwaters below water quality standards
28 established pursuant to applicable federal and state law and that the final contour of the waste
29 accumulation will be compatible with natural surroundings and that the site is stabilized and
30 revegetated according to the provisions of this section;

31 (5) Design, locate, construct, operate, maintain, enlarge, modify, and remove or abandon,
32 in accordance with the standards and criteria developed pursuant to §22-3-13 of this code, all
33 existing and new coal mine waste piles consisting of mine wastes, tailings, coal processing
34 wastes, and solid wastes and used either temporarily or permanently as dams or embankments;

35 (6) Establish on regraded areas and all other disturbed areas a diverse and permanent
36 vegetative cover capable of self-regeneration and plant succession and at least equal in extent of
37 cover to the natural vegetation of the area within the time period prescribed in §22-3-13(b)(20) of
38 this code;

39 (7) Protect off-site areas from damages which may result from such mining operations;

40 (8) Eliminate fire hazards and otherwise eliminate conditions which constitute a hazard to
41 health and safety of the public;

42 (9) Minimize the disturbance of the prevailing hydrologic balance at the mine site and in
43 associated off-site areas and to the quantity and the quality of water in surface and groundwater
44 systems both during and after mining operations and during reclamation by: (A) Avoiding acid or
45 other toxic mine drainage by such measures as, but not limited to: (i) Preventing or removing
46 water from contact with toxic producing deposits; (ii) treating drainage to reduce toxic content
47 which adversely affects downstream water before being released to water courses; and (iii)
48 casing, sealing, or otherwise managing boreholes, shafts, and wells to keep acid or other toxic
49 drainage from entering ground and surface waters; and (B) conducting mining operations so as
50 to prevent, to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, additional
51 contributions of suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area, but in no event
52 shall the contributions be in excess of requirements set by applicable state or federal law, and
53 avoiding channel deepening or enlargement in operations requiring the discharge of water from
54 mines: *Provided*, That in recognition of the distinct differences between surface and underground
55 mining the monitoring of water from underground coal mine workings shall be in accordance with
56 the provisions of the Clean Water Act of 1977;

57 (10) With respect to other surface impacts of underground mining not specified in this
58 subsection, including the construction of new roads or the improvement or use of existing roads
59 to gain access to the site of such activities and for haulage, repair areas, storage areas,
60 processing areas, shipping areas, and other areas upon which are sited structures, facilities, or
61 other property or materials on the surface, resulting from or incident to such activities, operate in
62 accordance with the standards established under §22-3-13 of this code for such effects which
63 result from surface-mining operations: *Provided*, That the director shall make such modifications
64 in the requirements imposed by this subdivision as are necessary to accommodate the distinct
65 difference between surface and underground mining in West Virginia;

66 (11) To the extent possible using the best technology currently available, minimize
67 disturbances and adverse impacts of the operation on fish, aquatic life, wildlife, and related
68 environmental values, and achieve enhancement of such resources where practicable; and

69 (12) Unless otherwise permitted by the director and in consideration of the relevant safety
70 and environmental factors, locate openings for all new drift mines working in acid producing or
71 iron producing coal seams in a manner as to prevent a gravity discharge of water from the mine.

72 (c) In order to protect the stability of the land, the director shall suspend underground
73 mining under urbanized areas, cities, towns, and communities and adjacent to industrial or
74 commercial buildings, major impoundments, or permanent streams if he or she finds imminent
75 danger to inhabitants of the urbanized areas, cities, towns, or communities.

76 (d) The provisions of this article relating to permits, bonds, insurance, inspections,
77 reclamation and enforcement, public review, and administrative and judicial review are also
78 applicable to surface operations and surface impacts incident to an underground mine with such
79 modifications by rule to the permit application requirements, permit approval, or denial procedures
80 and bond requirements as are necessary to accommodate the distinct difference between surface
81 mines and underground mines in West Virginia.

82 (e) The secretary shall promulgate for review and consideration by the West Virginia
83 Legislature during the regular session of the Legislature, 2020, revisions to legislative rules (38
84 CSR 2) pertaining to surface owner protection from material damage due to subsidence under
85 this article. The secretary shall specifically consider adoption of the federal standards codified at
86 30 C.F.R. § 817.121.

ARTICLE 11. WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT.

**§22-11-10. Water Quality Management Fund established; permit application fees; annual
permit fees; dedication of proceeds; rules.**

1 (a) The special revenue fund designated the Water Quality Management Fund established
2 in the State Treasury on July 1, 1989, is hereby continued.

3 (b) The permit application fees and annual permit fees established and collected pursuant
4 to this section; any interest or surcharge assessed and collected by the secretary; interest
5 accruing on investments and deposits of the fund; and any other moneys designated by the
6 secretary shall be deposited into the Water Quality Management Fund. The secretary shall
7 expend the proceeds of the Water Quality Management Fund for the review of initial permit
8 applications, renewal permit applications, and permit issuance activities.

9 (c) The secretary shall propose for promulgation, legislative rules in accordance with the
10 provisions of §29A-1-1 *et seq.* of this code, to establish a schedule of application fees for all
11 applications except for surface coal mining operations as defined in §22-3-13 of this code. The
12 appropriate fee shall be submitted by the applicant to the department with the application filed
13 pursuant to this article for any state water pollution control permit or national pollutant discharge
14 elimination system permit. The schedule of application fees shall be designed to establish
15 reasonable categories of permit application fees based upon the complexity of the permit
16 application review process required by the department pursuant to the provisions of this article
17 and the rules promulgated under this article: *Provided*, That no initial application fee may exceed
18 \$15,000 for any facility nor may any permit renewal application fee exceed \$5,000. The
19 department may not process any permit application pursuant to this article until the required
20 permit application fee has been received.

21 (d) The secretary shall propose for promulgation legislative rules in accordance with the
22 provisions of §29A-1-1 *et seq.* of this code to establish a schedule of permit fees to be assessed
23 annually upon each person holding a state water pollution control permit or national pollutant
24 discharge elimination system permit issued pursuant to this article except for permits held by
25 surface coal mining operations as defined in §22-3-1 *et seq.* of this code. Each person holding a
26 permit shall pay the prescribed annual permit fee to the department pursuant to the rules
27 promulgated under this section: *Provided*, That no person holding a permit for a home aerator of
28 600 gallons and under shall be required to pay an annual permit fee. The schedule of annual

29 permit fees shall be designed to establish reasonable categories of annual permit fees based
30 upon the relative potential of categories or permits to degrade the waters of the state: *Provided,*
31 *however,* That no annual permit fee may exceed \$5,000. The secretary may declare any permit
32 issued pursuant to this article void when the annual permit fee is more than 90 days past due
33 pursuant to the rules promulgated under this section. Voiding of the permit will only become
34 effective upon the date the secretary mails, by certified mail, written notice to the permittee's last
35 known address notifying the permittee that the permit has been voided.

36 (e) The secretary shall file a quarterly report with the Joint Committee on Government and
37 Finance setting forth the fees established and collected pursuant to this section.

38 (f) On July 1, 2002, and each year thereafter, a \$1,000 fee shall be assessed for permit
39 applications and renewals submitted pursuant to this article for surface coal mining operations,
40 as defined in §22-3-1 *et seq.* of this code. On July 1, 2002, and each year thereafter, a \$500 fee
41 shall be assessed for application for permit modifications submitted pursuant to this article for
42 surface coal mining operations, as defined in §22-3-1 *et seq.* of this code. Beginning July 1, 2002
43 and every year thereafter, an annual permit fee shall be assessed on the issuance anniversary
44 dates of all permits issued pursuant to this article for surface coal mining operations as defined in
45 §22-3-1 *et seq.* of this code. The annual permit fee shall be collected as follows: \$500 for the
46 fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2002, and \$1,000 for each fiscal year thereafter. For all other
47 categories of permitting actions pursuant to this article related to surface coal mining operations,
48 the secretary shall propose for promulgation legislative rules in accordance with the provisions of
49 §29A-1-1 *et seq.* of this code to establish a schedule of permitting fees.

ARTICLE 30. THE ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK ACT.

§22-30-3. Definitions.

1 For purposes of this article:

2 (1) "Aboveground storage tank" or "tank" or "AST" means a device made to contain an
3 accumulation of more than 1,320 gallons of fluids that are liquid at standard temperature and

4 pressure, which is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials, including concrete, steel, plastic,
5 or fiberglass reinforced plastic, which provide structural support, more than 90 percent of the
6 capacity of which is above the surface of the ground, and includes all ancillary pipes and
7 dispensing systems up to the first point of isolation. The term includes stationary devices which
8 are permanently affixed, and mobile devices which remain in one location on a continuous basis
9 for 365 or more days. A device meeting this definition containing hazardous waste subject to
10 regulation under 40 C. F. R. Parts 264 and 265, exclusive of tanks subject to regulation under 40
11 C. F. R. § 265.201 is included in this definition but is not a regulated tank. Notwithstanding any
12 other provision of this code to the contrary, the following categories of devices are not subject to
13 the provisions of this article:

14 (A) Shipping containers that are subject to state or federal laws or regulations governing
15 the transportation of hazardous materials, including, but not limited to, railroad freight cars subject
16 to federal regulation under the Federal Railroad Safety Act, 49 U. S. C. §20101-2015, as
17 amended, including, but not limited to, federal regulations promulgated thereunder at 49 C. F. R.
18 §§172, 173, or 174;

19 (B) Barges or boats subject to federal regulation under the United States Coast Guard,
20 United States Department of Homeland Security, including, but not limited to, federal regulations
21 promulgated at 33 C. F. R. 1 *et seq.* or subject to other federal law governing the transportation
22 of hazardous materials;

23 (C) Swimming pools;

24 (D) Process vessels;

25 (E) Devices containing drinking water for human or animal consumption, surface water or
26 groundwater, demineralized water, noncontact cooling water, or water stored for fire or
27 emergency purposes;

28 (F) Devices containing food or food-grade materials used for human or animal
29 consumption and regulated under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U. S. C. §301-
30 392);

31 (G) Except when located in a zone of critical concern, a device located on a farm, the
32 contents of which are used exclusively for farm purposes and not for commercial distribution;

33 (H) Devices holding wastewater that is being actively treated or processed (e.g., clarifier,
34 chlorine contact chamber, batch reactor, etc.);

35 (I) Empty tanks held in inventory or offered for sale;

36 (J) Pipeline facilities, including gathering lines, regulated under the Natural Gas Pipeline
37 Safety Act of 1968 or the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, or an intrastate pipeline
38 facility regulated by the West Virginia Public Service Commission or otherwise regulated under
39 any state law comparable to the provisions of either the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968
40 or the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979;

41 (K) Liquid traps, atmospheric and pressure vessels, or associated gathering lines related
42 to oil or gas production and gathering operations;

43 (L) Electrical equipment such as transformers, circuit breakers, and voltage regulator
44 transformers;

45 (M) Devices having a capacity of 210 barrels or less, containing brine water or other fluids
46 produced in connection with hydrocarbon production activities, that are not located in a zone of
47 critical concern; and

48 (N) Devices having a capacity of 10,000 gallons or less, containing sodium chloride or
49 calcium chloride water for roadway snow and ice pretreatment, that are not located in a zone of
50 critical concern: *Provided*, That all such devices exempted under subdivisions (M) and (N) of this
51 subdivision must still meet the registration requirements contained in §22-30-4 of this code, the
52 notice requirements contained in §22-30-10 of this code, and the signage requirements contained
53 in §22-30-11 of this code.

54 (2) "Department" means the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection.

55 (3) "First point of isolation" means the valve, pump, dispenser, or other device or
56 equipment on or nearest to the tank where the flow of fluids into or out of the tank may be shut
57 off manually or where it automatically shuts off in the event of a pipe or tank failure.

58 (4) "Nonoperational storage tank" means an empty aboveground storage tank in which
59 fluids will not be deposited or from which fluids will not be dispensed on or after the effective date
60 of this article.

61 (5) "Operator" means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily
62 operation of an aboveground storage tank.

63 (6) "Owner" means a person who holds title to, controls, or owns an interest in an
64 aboveground storage tank, including the owner immediately preceding the discontinuation of its
65 use. "Owner" does not mean a person who holds an interest in a tank for financial security unless
66 the holder has taken possession of and operated the tank.

67 (7) "Person", "persons", or "people" means any individual, trust, firm, owner, operator,
68 corporation, or other legal entity, including the United States government, an interstate
69 commission or other body, the state or any agency, board, bureau, office, department, or political
70 subdivision of the state, but does not include the Department of Environmental Protection.

71 (8) "Process vessel" means a tank that forms an integral part of a production process
72 through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the
73 operation of the process or in which a biological, chemical, or physical change in the material
74 occurs. This does not include tanks used for storage of materials prior to their introduction into
75 the production process or for the storage of finished products or by-products of the production
76 process.

77 (9) "Public groundwater supply source" means a primary source of water supply for a
78 public water system which is directly drawn from a well, underground stream, underground
79 reservoir, underground mine, or other primary sources of water supplies which are found
80 underneath the surface of the state.

81 (10) "Public surface water supply source" means a primary source of water supply for a
82 public water system which is directly drawn from rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, impoundments, or
83 other primary sources of water supplies which are found on the surface of the state.

84 (11) "Public surface water influenced groundwater supply source" means a source of water
85 supply for a public water system which is directly drawn from an underground well, underground
86 river or stream, underground reservoir, or underground mine, and the quantity and quality of the
87 water in that underground supply source is heavily influenced, directly or indirectly, by the quantity
88 and quality of surface water in the immediate area.

89 (12) "Public water system" means:

90 (A) Any water supply or system which regularly supplies or offers to supply water for
91 human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if serving at least an
92 average of 25 individuals per day for at least 60 days per year, or which has at least 15 service
93 connections, and shall include:

94 (i) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under the control of the
95 owner or operator of the system and used primarily in connection with the system; and

96 (ii) Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used
97 primarily in connection with the system.

98 (B) A public water system does not include a bathhouse located on coal company property
99 solely for the use of its employees or a system which meets all of the following conditions:

100 (i) Consists only of distribution and storage facilities (and does not have any collection and
101 treatment facilities);

102 (ii) Obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a public water system
103 which otherwise meets the definition;

104 (iii) Does not sell water to any person; and

105 (iv) Is not a carrier conveying passengers in interstate commerce.

106 (13) "Regulated level 1 aboveground storage tank" or "level 1 regulated tank" means:

107 (A) An AST located within a zone of critical concern, source water protection area, public
108 surface water influenced groundwater supply source area, or any AST system designated by the
109 secretary as a level 1 regulated tank; or

110 (B) An AST that contains substances defined in section 101(14) of the Comprehensive
111 Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as a “hazardous substance”
112 (42 U. S. C. § 9601(14)); or is on EPA’s Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency
113 Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), CERCLA, and §112(r) of the Clean Air Act
114 (CAA) (known as the List of Lists) as provided by 40 C. F. R. §§ 355, 372, 302, and 68 in a
115 concentration of one percent or greater, regardless of the AST’s location, except ASTs containing
116 petroleum are not level 1 regulated tanks based solely upon containing constituents recorded on
117 the CERCLA lists; or

118 (C) An AST with a capacity of 50,000 gallons or more, regardless of its contents or
119 location.

120 (14) “Regulated level 2 aboveground storage tank” or “level 2 regulated tank” means an
121 AST that is located within a zone of peripheral concern that is not a level 1 regulated tank.

122 (15) “Regulated aboveground storage tank” or “regulated tank” means an AST that meets
123 the definition of a level 1 or level 2 regulated tank.

124 (16) “Release” means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, or leaching of
125 fluids from an aboveground storage tank into the waters of the state or escaping from secondary
126 containment.

127 (17) “Secondary containment” means a safeguard applied to one or more aboveground
128 storage tanks that prevents the discharge into the waters of the state of the entire capacity of the
129 largest single tank and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. In order to qualify as
130 secondary containment, the barrier and containment field must be sufficiently impervious to
131 contain fluids in the event of a release, and may include double-walled tanks, dikes, containment
132 curbs, pits, or drainage trench enclosures that safely confine the release from a tank in a facility
133 catchment basin or holding pond. Earthen dikes and similar containment structures must be
134 designed and constructed to contain, for a minimum of 72 hours, fluid that escapes from a tank.

135 (18) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, or
136 his or her designee.

137 (19) "Source water protection area" for a public groundwater supply source is the area
138 within an aquifer that supplies water to a public water supply well within a five-year time of travel
139 and is determined by the mathematical calculation of the locations from which a drop of water
140 placed at the edge of the protection area would theoretically take five years to reach the well.

141 (20) "Zone of critical concern" for a public surface water supply source and for a public
142 surface water influenced groundwater supply source is a corridor along streams within a
143 watershed that warrants detailed scrutiny due to its proximity to the surface water intake and the
144 intake's susceptibility to potential contaminants within that corridor. The zone of critical concern
145 is determined using a mathematical model that accounts for stream flows, gradient and area
146 topography. The length of the zone of critical concern is based on a five-hour time of travel of
147 water in the streams to the intake. The width of the zone of critical concern is 1,000 feet measured
148 horizontally from each bank of the principal stream and 500 feet measured horizontally from each
149 bank of the tributaries draining into the principal stream.

150 (21) "Zone of peripheral concern" for a public surface water supply source and for a public
151 surface water influenced groundwater supply source is a corridor along streams within a
152 watershed that warrants scrutiny due to its proximity to the surface water intake and the intake's
153 susceptibility to potential contaminants within that corridor. The zone of peripheral concern is
154 determined using a mathematical model that accounts for stream flows, gradient, and area
155 topography. The length of the zone of peripheral concern is based on an additional five-hour time
156 of travel of water in the streams beyond the perimeter of the zone of critical concern, which creates
157 a protection zone of 10 hours above the water intake. The width of the zone of peripheral concern
158 is 1,000 feet measured horizontally from each bank of the principal stream and 500 feet measured
159 horizontally from each bank of the tributaries draining into the principal stream.

§22-30-24. Powers and duties of secretary.

1 (a) In addition to the powers and duties prescribed in this chapter or otherwise provided
2 by law, the secretary has the exclusive authority to perform all acts necessary to implement this
3 article.

4 (b) The secretary may receive and expend money from the federal government or any
5 other sources to implement this article.

6 (c) The secretary may revoke any registration or certificate to operate for a significant
7 violation of this article or the rules promulgated hereunder.

8 (d) The secretary may issue orders, assess civil penalties, institute enforcement
9 proceedings, and prosecute violations of this article as necessary.

10 (e) The secretary, in accordance with this article, may order corrective action to be
11 undertaken, take corrective action, or authorize a third party to take corrective action.

12 (f) The secretary may recover the costs of taking corrective action, including costs
13 associated with authorizing third parties to perform corrective action. Costs may not include
14 routine inspection and administrative activities not associated with a release.

15 (g) The secretary shall promulgate for review and consideration by the West Virginia
16 Legislature in the regular session of the Legislature, 2020, legislative rules to incorporate the
17 relevant provisions of this article in the Groundwater Protection Rules for Coal Mining, 38 CSR
18 2F, for tanks and devices located at coal mining operations.

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

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

§22A-1-21. Penalties.

1 (a) (1) Any operator of a coal mine in which a violation of any health or safety rule occurs
2 or who violates any other provisions of this chapter shall be assessed a civil penalty by the director
3 under subdivision (3) of this subsection, which shall be not more than \$5,000, for each violation,

4 unless the director determines that it is appropriate to impose a special assessment for the
5 violation, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (2), subsection (b) of this section. Each
6 violation constitutes a separate offense. In determining the amount of the penalty, the director
7 shall consider the operator's history of previous violations, whether the operator was negligent,
8 the appropriateness of the penalty to the size of the business of the operator charged, the gravity
9 of the violation, and the demonstrated good faith of the operator charged in attempting to achieve
10 rapid compliance after notification of a violation.

11 (2) Revisions to the assessment of civil penalties shall be proposed as legislative rules in
12 accordance with the provisions of §29A-3-1 *et seq.* of this code.

13 (3) Any miner who knowingly violates any health or safety provision of this chapter or
14 health or safety rule promulgated pursuant to this chapter is subject to a civil penalty assessed
15 by the director under subdivision (4) of this subsection which shall not be more than \$250 for each
16 occurrence of the violation. Any miner issued a violation under this subsection shall either appeal
17 the violation or pay the civil penalty within 30 days after receipt of the violation. Any violation not
18 appealed or paid within 30 days shall become delinquent.

19 Any civil penalty that becomes delinquent on or after July 1, 2019, and has not been paid
20 shall be deemed a failure by the miner to perform a duty mandated pursuant to this article for
21 purposes of §22A-1-31 of this code.

22 (4) A civil penalty under subdivision (1) or (2) ,subsection (a) of this section or subdivision
23 (1) or (2), subsection (b) of this section shall be assessed by the director only after the person
24 charged with a violation under this chapter or rule promulgated pursuant to this chapter has been
25 given an opportunity for a public hearing and the director has determined, by a decision
26 incorporating the director's findings of fact in the decision, that a violation did occur and the
27 amount of the penalty which is warranted and incorporating, when appropriate, an order in the
28 decision requiring that the penalty be paid. Any hearing under this section shall be of record.

29 (5) If the person against whom a civil penalty is assessed fails to pay the penalty within
30 the time prescribed in the order, the director may file a petition for enforcement of the order in any
31 appropriate circuit court. The petition shall designate the person against whom the order is sought
32 to be enforced as the respondent. A copy of the petition shall immediately be sent by certified
33 mail, return receipt requested, to the respondent and to the representative of the miners at the
34 affected mine or the operator, as the case may be. The director shall certify and file in the court
35 the record upon which the order sought to be enforced was issued. The court has jurisdiction to
36 enter a judgment enforcing, modifying and enforcing as modified, or setting aside, in whole or in
37 part, the order and decision of the director or it may remand the proceedings to the director for
38 any further action it may direct. The court shall consider and determine de novo all relevant issues,
39 except issues of fact which were or could have been litigated in review proceedings before a
40 circuit court under §22A-1-20 of this code and, upon the request of the respondent, those issues
41 of fact which are in dispute shall be submitted to a jury. On the basis of the jury's findings the
42 court shall determine the amount of the penalty to be imposed. Subject to the direction and control
43 of the Attorney General, attorneys appointed for the director may appear for and represent the
44 director in any action to enforce an order assessing civil penalties under this subdivision.

45 (b) (1) Any operator who knowingly violates a health or safety provision of this chapter or
46 health or safety rule promulgated pursuant to this chapter, or knowingly violates or fails or refuses
47 to comply with any order issued under §22A-1-15 of this code, or any order incorporated in a final
48 decision issued under this article, except an order incorporated in a decision under §22A-1-22(a)
49 or §22A-1-22(b) of this code, shall be assessed a civil penalty by the director under subdivision
50 (5), subsection (a) of this section of not more than \$5,000 and for a second or subsequent violation
51 assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000, unless the director determines that it is
52 appropriate to impose a special assessment for the violation, pursuant to the provisions of
53 subdivision (2) of this subsection.

54 (2) In lieu of imposing a civil penalty pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of this
55 section or subdivision (1) of this subsection, the director may impose a special assessment if an
56 operator violates a health or safety provision of this chapter or health or safety rule promulgated
57 pursuant to this chapter and the violation is of serious nature and involves one or more of the
58 following by the operator:

- 59 (A) Violations involving fatalities and serious injuries;
- 60 (B) Failure or refusal to comply with any order issued under §22A-1-15 of this code;
- 61 (C) Operation of a mine in the face of a closure order;
- 62 (D) Violations involving an imminent danger;
- 63 (E) Violations involving an extraordinarily high degree of negligence or gravity or other
64 unique aggravating circumstances; or
- 65 (F) A discrimination violation under §22A-1-22 of this code.

66 In situations in which the director determines that there are factors present which would
67 make it appropriate to impose a special assessment, the director shall assess a civil penalty of at
68 least \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000.

69 (c) Whenever a corporate operator knowingly violates a health or safety provision of this
70 chapter or health or safety rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter, or knowingly violates or
71 fails or refuses to comply with any order issued under this law or any order incorporated in a final
72 decision issued under this law, except an order incorporated in a decision issued under §22A-1-
73 22(a) or §22A-1-22(b) of this code, any director, officer, or agent of the corporation who knowingly
74 authorized, ordered or carried out the violation, failure or refusal is subject to the same civil
75 penalties that may be imposed upon a person under subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

76 (d) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any
77 application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to
78 this law or any order or decision issued under this law is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon
79 conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or confined in jail not more than one year,

80 or both fined and confined. The conviction of any person under this subsection shall result in the
81 revocation of any certifications held by the person under this chapter which certified or authorized
82 the person to direct other persons in coal mining by operation of law and bars that person from
83 being issued any license under this chapter, except a miner's certification, for a period of not less
84 than one year or for a longer period as may be determined by the director.

85 (e) Whoever willfully distributes, sells, offers for sale, introduces, or delivers in commerce
86 any equipment for use in a coal mine, including, but not limited to, components and accessories
87 of the equipment, who willfully misrepresents the equipment as complying with the provisions of
88 this law, or with any specification or rule of the director applicable to the equipment, and which
89 does not comply with the law, specification or rule, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction
90 thereof, is subject to the same fine and confinement that may be imposed upon a person under
91 subsection (d) of this section.

92 (f) Any person who willfully violates any safety standard pursuant to this chapter or a rule
93 promulgated thereunder that causes a fatality or who willfully orders or carries out such violation
94 that causes a fatality is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more
95 than \$10,000 or confined in a state correctional facility not less than one year and not more than
96 five years, or both fined and confined.

97 (g) There is continued in the Treasury of the State of West Virginia a Special Health, Safety
98 and Training Fund. All civil penalty assessments collected under this section shall be collected by
99 the director and deposited with the Treasurer of the State of West Virginia to the credit of the
100 Special Health, Safety and Training Fund. The fund shall be used by the director who is authorized
101 to expend the moneys in the fund for the administration of this chapter.

§22A-1-35. Mine rescue teams.

1 (a) The operator shall provide mine rescue coverage at each active underground mine.

2 (b) Mine rescue coverage may be provided by:

3 (1) Establishing at least two mine rescue teams which are available at all times when
4 miners are underground; or

5 (2) Entering into an arrangement for mine rescue services which assures that at least two
6 mine rescue teams are available at all times when miners are underground.

7 (3) A West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety, and Training Mine Rescue Team shall
8 serve as a second or backup team for mines within the state and qualify as one of the two teams
9 required under subdivision (1) of this subsection and in accordance with 30 CFR, Part 49.20(4)
10 for all mines with no backup team available within a one-hour drive to the mine. The operator shall
11 contact the office and notify them of the need for mine rescue services beginning July 1, 2019.
12 The director shall utilize surplus funds from the West Virginia Office of Miners' Health, Safety, and
13 Training's special revenue fund to provide backup mine rescue services.

14 (c) As used in this section, mine rescue teams shall be considered available where teams
15 are capable of presenting themselves at the mine site(s) within a reasonable time after notification
16 of an occurrence which might require their services. Rescue team members will be considered
17 available even though performing regular work duties or while in an off-duty capacity. The
18 requirement that mine rescue teams be available does not apply when teams are participating in
19 mine rescue contests or providing rescue services to another mine.

20 (d) In the event of a fire, explosion, or recovery operations in or about any mine, the
21 director is hereby authorized to assign any mine rescue team to said mine to protect and preserve
22 life and property. The director may also assign mine rescue and recovery work to inspectors,
23 instructors, or other qualified employees of the office as he or she deems necessary.

24 (e) The ground travel time between any mine rescue station and any mine served by that
25 station shall not exceed two hours. To ensure adequate rescue coverage for all underground
26 mines, no mine rescue station may provide coverage for more than 70 mines within the two-hour
27 ground travel limit as defined in this subsection.

28 (f) Each mine rescue team shall consist of five members and one alternate, who are fully
29 qualified, trained, and equipped for providing emergency mine rescue service. Each mine rescue
30 team shall be trained by a state certified mine rescue instructor.

31 (g) Each member of a mine rescue team must have been employed in an underground
32 mine for a minimum of one year. For the purpose of mine rescue work only, miners who are
33 employed on the surface but work regularly underground meet the experience requirement. The
34 underground experience requirement is waived for those members of a mine rescue team on the
35 effective date of this statute.

36 (h) An applicant for initial mine rescue training shall pass, on at least an annual basis, a
37 physical examination by a licensed physician certifying his or her fitness to perform mine rescue
38 work. A record that such examination was taken, together with pertinent data relating thereto,
39 shall be kept on file by the operator and a copy shall be furnished to the director.

40 (i) Upon completion of the initial training, all mine rescue team members shall receive at
41 least 40 hours of refresher training annually. This training shall be given at least four hours each
42 month, or for a period of eight hours every two months, and shall include:

43 (1) Sessions underground at least once every six months;

44 (2) The wearing and use of a breathing apparatus by team members for a period of at
45 least two hours, while under oxygen, once every two months;

46 (3) Where applicable, the use, care, capabilities, and limitations of auxiliary mine rescue
47 equipment, or a different breathing apparatus; and

48 (4) Mine map training and ventilation procedures.

49 (j) When engaged in rescue work required by an explosion, fire, or other emergency at a
50 mine, all members of mine rescue teams assigned to rescue operations shall, during the period
51 of their rescue work, be employees of the operator of the mine where the emergency exists, and
52 shall be compensated by the operator at the rate established in the area for such work. In no case
53 shall this rate be less than the prevailing wage rate in the industry for the most skilled class of

54 inside mine labor. During the period of their emergency employment, members of mine rescue
55 teams shall be protected by the workers' compensation subscription of the mine operator.

56 (k) During the recovery work and prior to entering any mine at the start of each shift, all
57 rescue or recovery teams shall be properly informed of existing conditions and work to be
58 performed by the designated company official in charge.

59 (1) For every two teams performing rescue or recovery work underground, one six-
60 member team shall be stationed at the mine portal.

61 (2) Each rescue or recovery team performing work with a breathing apparatus shall be
62 provided with a backup team of equal number, stationed at each fresh air base.

63 (3) The mine operator shall provide two-way communication and a lifeline or its equivalent
64 at each fresh air base for all mine rescue or recovery teams and no mine rescue team member
65 shall advance more than 1,000 feet in by the fresh air base: *Provided*, That if a life may possibly
66 be saved and existing conditions do not create an unreasonable hazard to mine rescue team
67 members, the rescue team may advance a distance agreed upon by those persons directing the
68 mine rescue or recovery operations: *Provided, however*, That the mine operator shall provide a
69 lifeline or its equivalent in each fresh air base for all mine rescue or recovery teams.

70 (4) A rescue or recovery team shall immediately return to the fresh air base when the
71 atmospheric pressure of any member's breathing apparatus depletes to 60 atmospheres, or its
72 equivalent.

73 (l) Mine rescue stations shall provide a centralized storage location for rescue equipment.
74 This storage location may be either at the mine site, affiliated mines, or a separate mine rescue
75 structure. All mine rescue teams shall be guided by the mine rescue apparatus and auxiliary
76 equipment manual. Each mine rescue station shall be provided with at least the following
77 equipment:

78 (1) Twelve self-contained oxygen breathing apparatuses, each with a minimum of two
79 hours capacity, and any necessary equipment for testing such breathing apparatuses;

80 (2) A portable supply of liquid air, liquid oxygen, pressurized oxygen, oxygen generating
81 or carbon dioxide absorbent chemicals, as applicable to the supplied breathing apparatuses and
82 sufficient to sustain each team for six hours while using the breathing apparatuses during rescue
83 operations;

84 (3) One extra, fully charged, oxygen bottle for each self-contained compressed oxygen
85 breathing apparatus, as required under subdivision (1) of this subsection;

86 (4) One oxygen pump or a cascading system, compatible with the supplied breathing
87 apparatuses;

88 (5) Twelve permissible cap lamps and a charging rack;

89 (6) Two gas detectors appropriate for each type of gas which may be encountered at the
90 mines served;

91 (7) Two oxygen indicators;

92 (8) One portable mine rescue communication system or a sound-powered communication
93 system. The wires or cable to the communication system shall be of sufficient tensile strength to
94 be used as a manual communication system. The communication system shall be at least 1,000
95 feet in length; and

96 (9) Necessary spare parts and tools for repairing the breathing apparatuses and
97 communication system, as presently prescribed by the manufacturer.

98 (m) Mine rescue apparatuses and equipment shall be maintained in a manner that will
99 ensure readiness for immediate use. A person trained in the use and care of breathing
100 apparatuses shall inspect and test the apparatuses at intervals not exceeding 30 days and shall
101 certify by signature and date that the inspections and tests were done. When the inspection
102 indicates that a corrective action is necessary, the corrective action shall be made and recorded
103 by said person. The certification and corrective action records shall be maintained at the mine
104 rescue station for a period of one year and made available on request to an authorized
105 representative of the director.

106 (n) Authorized representatives of the director have the right of entry to inspect any
107 designated mine rescue station.

108 (o) When an authorized representative finds a violation of any of the mine rescue
109 requirements, the representative shall take appropriate corrective action in accordance with §22A-
110 1-15 of this code.

111 (p) Operators affiliated with a station issued an order by an authorized representative will
112 be notified of that order and that their mine rescue program is invalid. The operators shall have
113 24 hours to submit to the director a revised mine rescue program.

114 (q) Every operator of an underground mine shall develop and adopt a mine rescue
115 program for submission to the director within 30 days of the effective date of this statute: *Provided*,
116 That a new program need only be submitted when conditions exist as defined in subsection (p)
117 of this section, or when information contained within the program has changed.

118 (r) A copy of the mine rescue program shall be posted at the mine and kept on file at the
119 operator's mine rescue station or rescue station affiliate and the state regional office where the
120 mine is located. A copy of the mine emergency notification plan filed pursuant to 30 CFR §49.9(a)
121 will satisfy the requirements of subsection (q) of this section if submitted to the director.

122 (s) The operator shall immediately notify the director of any changed conditions materially
123 affecting the information submitted in the mine rescue program.

§22A-1-43. Hold harmless clause; decision to enter mine.

1 (a) If any injury or death shall occur to any person who has entered any mine, whether
2 active workings, inactive workings, or abandoned workings, without permission, neither:

3 (1) The owner of that mine or property; nor

4 (2) The State of West Virginia or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency operating
5 under color of law thereunder; nor

6 (3) Any person, organization, or entity involved in any rescue or attempted rescue of such
7 person who has committed an entry without permission, shall be held liable in any court or other
8 forum for such injury or death.

9 (b) The director is authorized to make the decision on whether a mine is too dangerous,
10 and this decision is not subject to review by a court of this state.

11 (c) A company shall not be required or ordered to conduct rescue operations.

§22A-1-44. Temporary exemption for environmental regulations.

1 In the event of an unauthorized entry by any person or persons into any mine whether
2 active workings, inactive workings, or abandoned workings, neither the owner of that mine or
3 property, nor any other person, organization, or entity involved in any rescue or attempted rescue
4 of such person, may be held liable for any violation of any environmental regulation, if such
5 violation occurred as part of any rescue efforts.

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

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

1 (a) Every employer of certified persons, as defined in §22A-1-2 of this code, shall
2 implement a substance abuse screening policy and program that shall, at a minimum, include:

3 (1) A preemployment, 10-panel urine test for the following and any other substances as
4 set out in rules adopted by the Office of Miners' Health, Safety, and Training:

5 (A) Amphetamines;

6 (B) Cannabinoids/THC;

7 (C) Cocaine;

8 (D) Opiates;

9 (E) Phencyclidine (PCP);

10 (F) Benzodiazepines;

11 (G) Propoxyphene;

12 (H) Methadone;

13 (I) Barbiturates; and

14 (J) Synthetic narcotics.

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

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

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

32 (b) For purposes of this subsection, preemployment testing shall be required upon hiring
33 by a new employer, rehiring by a former employer following a termination of the
34 employer/employee relationship or transferring to a West Virginia mine from an employer's out-
35 of-state mine to the extent that any substance abuse test required by the employer in the other
36 jurisdiction does not comply with the minimum standards for substance abuse testing required by
37 this article. Furthermore, the provisions of this section apply to all employers that employ certified

38 persons who work in mines, regardless of whether that employer is an operator, contractor,
39 subcontractor or otherwise.

40 (c) Any employee involved in an accident that results in physical injuries or damage to
41 equipment or property may be subject to a drug test by his or her employer.

42 (d) (1) Every employer shall notify the director, on a form prescribed by the director, within
43 seven days of any of the following:

44 (A) Any positive drug or alcohol test of a certified person. However, for purposes of
45 determining whether a drug test is positive the certified employee may not rely on a prescription
46 dated more than one year prior to the date of the drug test result;

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

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

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

50 (2) With respect to any certified person subject to a collective bargaining agreement, the
51 employer shall notify the director, on a form prescribed by the director, within seven days of any
52 of the following:

53 (A) Any positive drug or alcohol test of a certified person. However, for purposes of
54 determining whether a drug test is positive the certified employee may not rely on a prescription
55 dated more than one year prior to the date of the drug test result;

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

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

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

59 (3) When the employer submits the completed notification form prescribed by the director,
60 the employer shall also submit a copy of the laboratory test results showing the substances tested
61 for and the results of the test.

62 (4) Notice shall result in the immediate temporary suspension of all certificates held by the
63 certified person who failed the screening, pending a hearing before the board of appeals pursuant
64 to §22A-1-2 of this code.

65 (e) Suspension or revocation of a certified person's certificate as a miner or other miner
66 specialty in another jurisdiction by the applicable regulatory or licensing authority for substance
67 abuse-related matters shall result in the director's immediately and temporarily suspending the
68 certified person's West Virginia certificate until such time as the certified person's certification is
69 reinstated in the other jurisdiction.

70 (f) The provisions of this article shall not be construed to preclude an employer from
71 developing or maintaining a drug and alcohol abuse policy, testing program, or substance abuse
72 program that exceeds the minimum requirements set forth in this section. The provisions of this
73 article shall also not be construed to require an employer to alter, amend, revise or otherwise
74 change, in any respect, a previously established substance abuse screening policy and program
75 that meets or exceeds the minimum requirements set forth in this section. The provisions of this
76 article shall require an employer to subject its employees who as part of their employment are
77 regularly present at a mine and who are employed in a safety-sensitive position to preemployment
78 and random substance abuse tests: *Provided*, That each employer shall retain the discretion to
79 establish the parameters of its substance abuse screening policy and program so long as it meets
80 the minimum requirements of this article. For purposes of this section, a "safety-sensitive position"
81 means an employment position where the employee's job responsibilities include duties and
82 activities that involve the personal safety of the employee or others working at a mine.

§22A-1A-2. Board of Appeals hearing procedures.

1 (a) Any hearing conducted after the temporary suspension of a certified person's
2 certificate pursuant to this article shall be conducted within 60 days of the temporary suspension.
3 The Board of Appeals shall make every effort to hold the hearing within 40 days of the temporary
4 suspension.

5 (b) All hearings of the Board of Appeals pursuant to this section shall be conducted in
6 accordance with the provisions of §22A-1-31 of this code. In addition to the rules and procedures
7 in §22A-1-31 of this code in hearings under this section, the Board of Appeals may accept as
8 evidence a notarized affidavit of drug testing procedures and results from a Medical Review
9 Officer (MRO) in lieu of live testimony by the MRO. If the Board of Appeals desires testimony in
10 lieu of a notarized affidavit, the MRO may testify under oath telephonically or by an Internet-based
11 program in lieu of physically attending the hearing. The Board of Appeals may suspend the
12 certificate or certificates of a certified person for violation of this article or for any other violation
13 of this chapter pertaining to substance abuse. The Board of Appeals may impose further
14 disciplinary actions for repeat violations. The director shall have the authority to propose
15 legislative rules for promulgation in accordance with §29A-3-1 *et seq.* of this code to establish the
16 disciplinary actions referenced in this section following the receipt of recommendations from the
17 Board of Coal Mine Health and Safety following completion of the study required pursuant to
18 §22A-6-14 of this code. The legislative rules authorized by this subsection shall not, however,
19 include any provisions requiring an employer to take or refrain from taking any specific personnel
20 action or mandating any employer to establish or maintain an employer-funded substance abuse
21 rehabilitation program.

22 (c) No person whose certification is suspended or revoked under this section may perform
23 any duties under any other certification issued under this chapter during the period of the
24 suspension imposed by the Board of Appeals. For all miners determined to have a positive drug
25 or alcohol test as determined pursuant to the provisions of this article, the board shall suspend
26 the miner's certification card(s) for a minimum of six months from the date of the drug test. This
27 six-month minimum suspension shall also apply to miners who enter into a treatment program
28 after testing positive in a drug test administered pursuant to the provisions of this article and are
29 placed under probationary treatment and testing agreements by the board. The director shall
30 promulgate an emergency rule and legislative rule by July 1, 2019, requiring all miners who have

31 a positive drug or alcohol test shall have their miner certification card(s) suspended for a minimum
32 of six months.

33 (d) Any party adversely affected by a final order or decision issued by the Board of Appeals
34 hereunder is entitled to judicial review thereof pursuant to §29A-5-4 of this code.

ARTICLE 2. UNDERGROUND MINES.

§22A-2-2. Submittal of detailed ventilation plan to director.

1 (a) A mine operator shall give the director a copy of the United States Department of
2 Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)-approved plan and any addenda as soon
3 as the operator receives the approval from MSHA. The MSHA-approved plan shall serve as the
4 state-approved plan: *Provided*, That the MSHA-approved plan shall comply with all provisions of
5 state mining law as set forth in this code or state rules.

6 (b) In the event of an unforeseen situation requiring immediate action on a plan revision,
7 the operator shall submit the proposed revision to the director and the miners' representative, if
8 any, employed by the operator at the mine when the proposed revision is submitted to MSHA.
9 The director shall work with the operator to review and comment on the proposed plan revision to
10 MSHA as quickly as possible.

11 (c) Upon approval by MSHA, the plan is enforceable by the director. The approved plan
12 and all revisions and addenda thereto shall be posted on the mine bulletin board and made
13 available for inspection by the miners at that mine for the period of time that they are in effect.

**§22A-2-12. Instruction of employees and supervision of apprentices; annual examination
of persons using approved methane-detecting devices; records of examination;
maintenance of methane detectors, etc.**

1 (a) The Office of Miners' Health, Safety, and Training shall prescribe and establish a
2 course of instruction in mine safety and particularly in dangers incident to employment in mines
3 and in mining laws and rules, which course of instruction shall be successfully completed within
4 12 weeks after any person is first employed as a miner. It is further the duty and responsibility of

5 the Office of Miners' Health, Safety, and Training to see that the course is given to all persons as
6 above provided after their first being employed in any mine in this state. In addition to other
7 enforcement actions available to the director, upon a finding by the director of the existence of a
8 pattern of conduct creating a hazardous condition at a mine, the director shall notify the Board of
9 Coal Mine Health and Safety, which shall cause additional training to occur at the mine addressing
10 such safety issue or issues identified by the director, pursuant to §22A-7-1 *et seq.* of this code.
11 The Director of the Office of Miners' Health, Safety, and Training is authorized to promulgate
12 emergency and legislative rules in consultation with the Board of Coal Mine Health and Safety
13 establishing a course of instruction.

14 (b) It is the duty of the mine foreman or the assistant mine foreman of every coal mine in
15 this state to see that every person employed to work in the mine is, before beginning work therein,
16 instructed in the particular danger incident to his or her work in the mine, and furnished a copy of
17 the mining laws and rules of the mine. It is the duty of every mine operator who employs
18 apprentices, as that term is used in §22A-8-3 and §22A-8-4 of this code to ensure that the
19 apprentices are effectively supervised with regard to safety practices and to instruct apprentices
20 in safe mining practices. Every apprentice shall work under the direction of the mine foreman or
21 his or her assistant mine foreman and they are responsible for his or her safety. The mine foreman
22 or assistant mine foreman may delegate the supervision of an apprentice to an experienced
23 miner, but the foreman and his or her assistant mine foreman remain responsible for the
24 apprentice. During the first 120 days of employment in a mine, the apprentice shall work within
25 sight and sound of the mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, or an experienced miner, and in a
26 location that the mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, or experienced miner can effectively
27 respond to cries for help of the apprentice: *Provided*, That if the apprentice has completed an
28 approved training program as approved by the Board of Coal Mine Health and Safety, this period
29 may be reduced by an amount not to exceed 30 days. The location shall be on the same side of
30 any belt, conveyor, or mining equipment.

31 (c) Persons whose duties require them to use an approved methane-detecting device or
32 other approved methane detectors shall be examined at least annually as to their competence by
33 a qualified official from the Office of Miners' Health, Safety, and Training and a record of the
34 examination shall be kept by the operator and the office. Approved methane-detecting devices
35 and other approved methane detectors shall be given proper maintenance and shall be tested
36 before each working shift. Each operator shall provide for the proper maintenance and care of the
37 permissible approved methane-detecting device or any other approved device for detecting
38 methane and oxygen deficiency by a person trained in the maintenance, and, before each shift,
39 care shall be taken to ensure that the approved methane-detecting device or other device is in a
40 permissible condition and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications.

§22A-2-13. Daily inspection of working places; records.

1 Before the beginning of any shift upon which they shall perform supervisory duties, the
2 mine foreman or his or her assistant shall review carefully and countersign all books and records
3 reflecting the conditions and the areas under their supervision, exclusive of equipment logs, which
4 the operator is required to keep under this chapter. The mine foreman, assistant mine foreman,
5 or fire boss shall visit and carefully examine each working place in which miners will be working
6 at the beginning of each shift before any face equipment is energized and shall examine each
7 working place in the mine at least once every two hours each shift while such miners are at work
8 in such places, and shall direct that each working place shall be secured by props, timbers, roof
9 bolts, or other approved methods of roof support or both where necessary to the end that the
10 working places shall be made safe. The mine foreman or his or her assistants upon observing a
11 violation or potential violation of §22A-2-1 *et seq.* of this code or any regulation or any plan or
12 agreement promulgated or entered into thereunder shall arrange for the prompt correction thereof.
13 The foreman shall not permit any miner other than a certified foreman, fire boss, assistant mine
14 foreman, assistant mine foreman-fire boss or pumper to be on a working section by himself or
15 herself. Should the mine foreman or his or her assistants find a place to be in a dangerous

16 condition, they shall not leave the place until it is made safe or shall remove the persons working
17 therein until the place is made safe by some competent person designated for that purpose.

18 He or she shall place his or her initials, time and the date at or near each place he or she
19 examines. He or she shall also record any dangerous conditions and practices found during his
20 or her examination in a book provided for that purpose.

§22A-2-80. Existing regulations to be revised.

1 By August 31, 2019, all existing rules or regulations under authority of this article shall be
2 revised to reflect the changes enacted during the 2019 Regular Session of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 8. CERTIFICATION OF UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE COAL MINERS.

§22A-8-5. Supervision of apprentices.

1 Each holder of a permit of apprenticeship shall be known as an apprentice. Any miner
2 holding a certificate of competency and qualification may have one person working with him or
3 her, and under his or her supervision and direction, as an apprentice, for the purpose of learning
4 and being instructed in the duties and calling of mining. Any mine foreman or fire boss, or assistant
5 mine foreman or fire boss, may have three persons working with him or her under his or her
6 supervision and direction, as apprentices, for the purpose of learning and being instructed in the
7 duties and calling of mining: *Provided*, That a mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, or fire boss
8 supervising apprentices in an area where no coal is being produced or which is outby the working
9 section may have as many as five apprentices under his or her supervision and direction, as
10 apprentices, for the purpose of learning and being instructed in the duties and calling of mining or
11 where the operator is using a production section under program for training of apprentice miners,
12 approved by the Board of Coal Mine Health and Safety.

13 Every apprentice working at a surface mine shall be at all times under the supervision and
14 control of at least one person who holds a certificate of competency and qualification.

15 In all cases, it is the duty of every mine operator who employs apprentices to ensure that
16 such persons are effectively supervised and to instruct such persons in safe mining practices.

17 Each apprentice shall wear a red hat which identifies the apprentice as such while employed at
18 or near a mine. No person shall be employed as an apprentice for a period in excess of eight
19 months, except that in the event of illness or injury, time extensions shall be permitted as
20 established by the Director of the Office of Miners' Health, Safety, and Training.

§22A-8-10. Loss of certification for unlawful trespass.

1 Upon a conviction under the provisions of §61-3B-6 of this code, the certification of any
2 person certified under the provision of §22A-8-1 *et seq.* of this code, including a safety sensitive
3 certification issued pursuant to 56 CSR 19, shall be deemed revoked and person shall be
4 permanently barred from holding a certification under the provisions of §22A-8-1 *et seq.* of this
5 code.

CHAPTER 61. CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

ARTICLE 3. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

**§61-3-12. Entry of building other than dwelling; entry of railroad, traction or motorcar,
steamboat, or other vessel; penalties; counts in indictment.**

1 If any person shall, at any time, break and enter, or shall enter without breaking, any office,
2 shop, storehouse, warehouse, banking house, or any house or building, other than a dwelling
3 house or outhouse adjoining thereto or occupied therewith, any railroad or traction car, propelled
4 by steam, electricity or otherwise, any steamboat or other boat or vessel, or any commercial,
5 industrial or public utility property enclosed by a fence, wall, or other structure erected with the
6 intent of the property owner of protecting or securing the area within and its contents from
7 unauthorized persons, within the jurisdiction of any county in this state, with intent to commit a
8 felony or any larceny, he or she shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
9 confined in a state correctional facility not less than one nor more than 10 years. And if any person
10 shall, at any time, break and enter, or shall enter without breaking, any automobile, motorcar, or
11 bus, with like intent, within the jurisdiction of any county in this state, he or she shall be guilty of a

12 misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be confined in jail not less than two nor more than 12
13 months and be fined not exceeding \$100.

14 An indictment for burglary may contain one or more counts for breaking and entering, or
15 for entering without breaking, the house or building mentioned in the count for burglary under the
16 provisions of this section and §61-3-11 of this code.

ARTICLE 3B. TRESPASS.

§61-3B-6. Mine trespass; penalties.

1 (a) A person who willfully enters an underground coal mine, whether active workings,
2 inactive workings, or abandoned workings, without permission, is guilty of a felony and, upon
3 conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in a correctional facility not less than one year and nor
4 more than 10 years and shall be fined not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000: *Provided*,
5 That for any conviction pursuant to this subsection, any inactive or abandoned underground
6 workings must be either: (1) Sealed; or (2) clearly identified by signage at some conspicuous
7 place near the entrance of the mine that includes a notice that the unauthorized entry into the
8 mine is a felony criminal offense.

9 (b) A person who willfully enters a surface coal mine, whether active workings, inactive
10 workings or abandoned workings, without permission, and with the intent to commit a felony or
11 any larceny, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail not
12 less than one week and not more than one month and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor
13 more than \$5,000. For a second conviction, pursuant to this subsection, the person shall be guilty
14 of a felony and shall be confined in a correctional facility not less than one year and not more than
15 five years and shall be fined not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000. For a third or
16 subsequent conviction, pursuant to this subsection, the person shall be guilty of a felony and shall
17 be confined in a correctional facility not less than five years and not more than 10 years and shall
18 be fined not less than \$10,000, nor more than \$25,000.

19 (c) If a person violates subsections (a) or (b) of this section, and during any rescue efforts
20 for any such person, there occurs an injury that causes substantial physical pain, illness, or any
21 impairment of physical condition to any person other than himself or herself, then that person is
22 guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not less than
23 one week and not more than one year and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than
24 \$5,000: *Provided*, That such jail term shall include actual confinement of not less than seven days.

25 (d) If a person violates subsections (a) or (b) of this section, and during any rescue efforts
26 for any such person, there occurs an injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious
27 or prolonged disfigurement, prolonged impairment of health, or prolonged loss or impairment of
28 the function of any bodily organ to any person other than himself or herself, then that person is
29 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a correctional facility for not
30 less than two nor more than 10 years and shall be fined not less than \$5,000 nor more than
31 \$10,000.

32 (e) If a person violates subsections (a) or (b) of this section, and during any rescue efforts
33 of such person, the death of any other person occurs, then that person is guilty of a felony and,
34 upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in a correctional facility for not less than three nor
35 more than 15 years and shall be fined not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$25,000.

36 (f) Notwithstanding and in addition to any other penalties provided by law, any person who
37 performs or causes damage to property in the course of a willful trespass in violation of this section
38 is liable to the property owner in the amount of twice the amount of such damage.

39 (g) The terms "mine", "active workings", "inactive workings", and "abandoned workings"
40 have the same meaning ascribed to such terms as set forth in §22A-1-2 of this code.

41 (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent lawful assembly and petition for
42 the lawful redress of grievances, during any dispute, including, but not limited to, activities
43 protected by the West Virginia Constitution or the United States Constitution or any statute of this
44 state or the United States.

The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.

.....
Chairman, Senate Committee

.....
Chairman, House Committee

Originated in the Senate.

In effect from passage.

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Clerk of the Senate

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Clerk of the House of Delegates

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President of the Senate

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Speaker of the House of Delegates

The within this the.....
Day of, 2019.

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Governor