# WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE 2023 REGULAR SESSION

### **ENROLLED**

## **Committee Substitute**

for

# **Senate Bill 188**

By Senators Trump, Woelfel, Queen, Plymale,
Hamilton, and Nelson

[Passed March 06, 2023; in effect 90 days from passage]

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AN ACT to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new article, designated §5B-2N-1, §5B-2N-2, §5B-2N-3, and §5B-2N-4; to amend said code by adding thereto a new section, designated §22-5-11b; and to amend and reenact §22B-1-7 of said code, all relating to the Grid Stabilization and Security Act of 2023; providing for a short title; making legislative findings and declarations; identifying economically viable sites for natural gas electric generation projects; establishing criteria for identifying economically viable sites; requiring Secretary of Department of Economic Development to notify the Department of Environmental Protection and the Public Service Commission of sites designated as economically viable for natural gas electric generation facility; providing for application for a siting certificate to Public Service Commission and final order on application within a certain time period; clarifying that Public Service Commission jurisdiction is not modified; requiring collection of additional data for modeling if necessary; requiring construction and operating permits for natural gas electric generation facilities: providing for expedited consideration of permit application; and requiring administrative review board to hold hearing and issue decision on natural gas electric generation facility permit appeal within a certain period of time.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

#### CHAPTER 5B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1985.

#### ARTICLE 2N. GRID STABILIZATION AND SECURITY ACT OF 2023.

#### §5B-2N-1. Short title.

- This article shall be known and cited as the Grid Stabilization and Security Act. §5B-2N-2. Legislative findings; declaration of public policy.
  - (a) The Legislature finds that:
- (1) The advent and advancement of new and existing technologies and drilling practices have created the opportunity for efficient development of natural gas in West Virginia, including

- 4 opportunities for the production of electricity;
  - (2) Production of electricity utilizing natural gas produced in West Virginia is highly underdeveloped in comparison to nearby states with which West Virginia competes for economically beneficial projects. Natural gas electric generation projects have been undermined by existing regulatory requirements and related time delays;
  - (3) In developing regulatory actions and identifying appropriate approaches to encourage development of natural gas electric generation projects, agencies should attempt to promote coordination, simplification, and harmonization. Agencies should also seek to identify appropriate means to achieve regulatory goals that are designed to promote innovation and enhance West Virginia's competitiveness with surrounding states;
  - (4) Agencies should review their existing legislative and procedural rules to determine whether any such rules should be modified, streamlined, expanded, or repealed to make the agency's regulatory program more effective or less burdensome in achieving the regulatory objectives related to natural gas electric generation projects. Agencies should also evaluate the data that they have to determine what information might be useful to prompt permitting and approving natural gas generated electricity; and
  - (5) The West Virginia Department of Economic Development, established in §5B-2-1 et seq. of this code, is responsible for implementing this Grid Stabilization and Security Act and providing as much assistance as possible to grow and sustain the natural gas electric generation segment of the economy.
  - (b) The Legislature declares that facilitating the development of business activity directly and indirectly related to natural gas electric generation development, transportation, storage, and use serves the public interest of the citizens of this state by promoting economic development, improving economic opportunities for the citizens of this state, and providing additional opportunities to stabilize the price of electricity while increasing its reliability and availability.

§5B-2N-3. Identification of suitable sites for natural gas electric generation projects.

1	(a) The Secretary of the Department of Economic Development is authorized and directed
2	to identify economically viable sites within the state that are:
3	(1) Located near a convenient and sufficient supply of natural gas; and
4	(2) Likely to create economically viable natural gas electric generation projects that provide
5	economic benefits to the local and state governmental units and the citizens of the state.
6	(b) The Secretary of the Department of Economic Development shall use the following
7	criteria in identifying economically viable sites for natural gas electric generation projects:
8	(1) Geographic locations near producing natural gas wells, or pipelines carrying natural
9	gas produced in the state, capable of supplying and sustaining one or more natural gas electric
10	generation facilities for the economic life of the facilities;
11	(2) Geographic locations near existing electric transmission infrastructure capable of
12	transmitting the generated electricity to wholesale markets.
13	(3) Geographic locations that fulfill the air quality conditions imposed by the Division of Air
14	Quality of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection for one or more natural gas
15	electric generation facilities; and
16	(4) Geographic locations that can demonstrate that allowable emission increases from one
17	or more natural gas electric generation facilities, in conjunction with all other applicable emission
18	increases or reductions (including secondary emissions), would not cause or contribute to air
19	pollution in violation of:
20	(A) Any national or West Virginia ambient air quality standard in any air quality control
21	region; or
22	(B) Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any
23	area.
	§5B-2N-4. Designation of sites suitable for natural gas electric generation projects.
1	(a) Following identification of economically viable sites that may be suitable for natural gas
2	electric generation projects, the Secretary of the Department of Economic Development shall

identify and designate each site it has determined to be suitable for natural gas electric generation
projects as a "designated site", and shall communicate the designated sites to the West Virginia
Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Quality and the West Virginia Public
Service Commission as sites suitable for the construction and operation of natural gas electric
generation projects.

- (b) Any application for a siting certificate pursuant to §24-2-11c of the West Virginia Code filed with the Public Service Commission to construct or to construct and operate a natural gas electric generation project at a designated site shall be adjudicated, inclusive of public hearings, and a final order issued by the Public Service Commission, within 270 calendar days after the date of the filing of the application, notwithstanding the requirements of any other provision of this code.
- (c) Nothing in this section is intended to preclude, modify, or establish new Public Service Commission jurisdiction over:
- (1) Any exercise of powers, duties, and obligations pursuant to the West Virginia Public Energy Authority Act;
- (2) The right of end-user consumers of electricity to develop, invest in, or otherwise contract for on-site electric self-generation or cogeneration facilities, including those utilizing natural gas as a fuel source;
- (3) This section does not alter, modify, or cancel any existing cogeneration tariffs authorized by the Public Service Commission; and
  - (4) This section does not authorize the sale of electricity to end-users in the state.
- (d) Where a designated site has been identified, in accordance with §22-5-11b(b) of this code, as a location where additional data would be helpful for modeling or other evaluation of the potential emission of a natural gas electric generation project, the Department of Economic Development shall construct such facilities as are necessary to acquire such data.

#### CHAPTER 22. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.

#### ARTICLE 5. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL.

# §22-5-11b. Construction and operating permits required for natural gas electric generation facilities as stationary sources of air pollutants.

- (a) This section applies to natural gas electric generation facilities as identified and communicated to the secretary by the Secretary of the Department of Economic Development as sites that may be suitable for one or more natural gas electric generation facilities in accordance with §5B-2N-1 *et seq.* of this code, or as identified by an applicant for a construction and operating permit for one or more natural gas electric generation facilities.
- (b) The secretary shall take all reasonable steps to expedite consideration of permit applications utilizing sites designated by the Secretary of the Department of Economic Development as a site suitable for use as a natural gas electric generation facility and communicated to the secretary in accordance with §5B-2N-1 et seq. of this code. Such steps shall include:
- (1) An initial determination of whether the identified site is in compliance with national ambient air quality standards and the West Virginia State Implementation Plan; and
- (2) Evaluation of whether there is sufficient data, meteorological and otherwise, that would allow acceptable modeling of the impacts of emissions from a natural gas electric generation facility, and if not, inform the Department of Economic Development where to initiate construction of sampling and measuring devices to acquire such data at the site.
- (c) Unless otherwise specifically provided in this article, the secretary shall act on a permit for a natural gas electric generation facility which is determined to be a major stationary source within a reasonable time, not to exceed 270 calendar days, and for a minor stationary source, 90 days, after the secretary determines that the application is complete. The secretary must determine whether an application is complete within 30 days from the date the permit application is filed with the secretary and communicated to the permit applicant.

#### **CHAPTER 22B. ENVIRONMENTAL BOARDS.**

#### ARTICLE 1. GENERAL POLICY AND PURPOSE.

§22B-1-7. Appeals to boards.

- (a) The provisions of this section are applicable to all appeals to the boards, with the modifications or exceptions set forth in this section.
- (b) Any person authorized by statute to seek review of an order, permit, or official action of the chief of air quality, the chief of water resources, the chief of waste management, the chief of mining and reclamation, the chief of oil and gas, or the secretary may appeal to the air quality board, the environmental quality board, or the surface mine board, as appropriate, in accordance with this section. The person so appealing shall be known as the appellant and the appropriate chief or the secretary shall be known as the appellee.
- (c) An appeal filed with a board by a person subject to an order, permit, or official action shall be perfected by filing a notice of appeal with the board within 30 days after the date such order, permit, or official action was received by such person as demonstrated by the date of receipt of registered or certified mail or of personal service. For parties entitled to appeal other than the person subject to such order, permit, or official action, an appeal shall be perfected by filing a notice of appeal with the board within 30 days after the date upon which service was complete. For purposes of this subsection, service is complete upon tendering a copy to the designated agent or to the individual who, based upon reasonable inquiry, appears to oversee the facility or activity involved, or to the permittee; or by tendering a copy by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested to the last known address of the person on record with the agency. Service is not incomplete by refusal to accept. Notice of appeal must be filed in a form prescribed by the rule of the board for such purpose. Persons entitled to appeal may also file a notice of appeal related to the failure or refusal of the appropriate chief or the secretary to act within a specified time on an application for a permit; such notice of appeal shall be filed within a reasonable time.

- (d) The filing of the notice of appeal does not stay or suspend the effectiveness or execution of the order, permit or official action appealed from, except that the filing of a notice of appeal regarding a notice of intent to suspend, modify, or revoke and reissue a permit, issued pursuant to the provisions of §22-5-5 of this code, does stay the notice of intent from the date of issuance pending a final decision of the board. If it appears to the appropriate chief, the secretary, or the board that an unjust hardship to the appellant will result from the execution or implementation of a chief's or secretary's order, permit, or official action pending determination of the appeal, the appropriate chief, the secretary, or the board, as the case may be, may grant a stay or suspension of the order, permit or official action and fix its terms: *Provided*, That unjust hardship shall not be grounds for granting a stay or suspension of an order, permit or official action for an order issued pursuant to §22-3-1 *et seq*. of this code. A decision shall be made on any request for a stay within five days of the date of receipt of the request for stay. The notice of appeal shall set forth the terms and conditions of the order, permit, or official action complained of and the grounds upon which the appeal is based. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be filed by the board with the appropriate chief or secretary within seven days after the notice of appeal is filed with the board.
- (e) Within 14 days after receipt of a copy of the notice of appeal, the appropriate chief or the secretary shall prepare and certify to the board a complete record of the proceedings out of which the appeal arises including all documents and correspondence in the applicable files relating to the matter in question. With the consent of the board and upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe, any person affected by the matter pending before the board may, by petition, intervene as a party appellant or appellee. In any appeal brought by a third party, the permittee or regulated entity shall be granted intervenor status as a matter of right where issuance of a permit or permit status is the subject of the appeal. The board shall hear the appeal *de novo*, and evidence may be offered on behalf of the appellant, appellee, and by any intervenors. The board may visit the site of the activity or proposed activity which is the subject of the hearing and take such additional evidence as it considers necessary: *Provided*, That all parties and intervenors are

given notice of the visit and are given an opportunity to accompany the board. The appeal hearing shall be held at such location as may be approved by the board including Kanawha County, the county wherein the source, activity, or facility involved is located or such other location as may be agreed to among the parties.

- (f) Any such hearing shall be held within 30 days after the date upon which the board received the timely notice of appeal, unless there is a postponement or continuance. The board may postpone or continue any hearing upon its own motion, or upon application of the appellant, the appellee, or any intervenors for good cause shown: *Provided*, That an appeal from an appeal of any permit pursuant to §22-5-14 of this code shall be heard by the Air Quality Board within 60 days of the filing of the notice of appeal, unless all parties to the appeal consent to a postponement or continuance, and issue its decision on the appeal as promptly as reasonably possible following the hearing, but in no event later than two months after the completion of the hearing. The chief or the secretary, as appropriate, may be represented by counsel. If so represented, they shall be represented by the Attorney General or with the prior written approval of the Attorney General may employ counsel who shall be a special assistant Attorney General. At any such hearing the appellant and any intervenor may represent themselves or be represented by an attorney-at-law admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Appeals.
- (g) After such hearing and consideration of all the testimony, evidence, and record in the case:
- (1) The environmental quality board or the air quality board shall make and enter a written order affirming, modifying, or vacating the order, permit, or official action of the chief or secretary, or shall make and enter such order as the chief or secretary should have entered, or shall make and enter an order approving or modifying the terms and conditions of any permit issued; and
- (2) The Surface Mine Board shall make and enter a written order affirming the decision appealed if the board finds that the decision was lawful and reasonable, or if the board finds that the decision was not supported by substantial evidence in the record considered as a whole, it

shall make and enter a written order reversing or modifying the decision of the secretary.

- (h) In appeals of an order, permit or official action taken pursuant to §22-6-1 et seq., §22-11-1 et seq., §22-12-1 et seq., §22-13-1 et seq., or §22-15-1 et seq. of this code, the environmental quality board established in §22B-3-1 et seq. of this code shall take into consideration, in determining its course of action in accordance with subsection (g) of this section, not only the factors which the appropriate chief or the secretary was authorized to consider in issuing an order, in granting or denying a permit, in fixing the terms and conditions of any permit, or in taking other official action, but also the economic feasibility of treating, controlling, or both, the discharge of solid waste, sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes involved.
- (i) An order of a board shall be accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law as specified in §29A-5-3 of this code, and a copy of such order and accompanying findings and conclusions shall be served upon the appellant, and any intervenors, and their attorneys of record, if any, and upon the appellee in person or by registered or certified mail.
- (j) The board shall also cause a notice to be served with the copy of such order, which notice shall advise the appellant, the appellee, and any intervenors of their right to judicial review, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The order of the board shall be final unless vacated or modified upon judicial review thereof in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.