

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2026 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

Senate Bill 229

**FISCAL
NOTE**

By Senator Hart

[Introduced January 14, 2026; referred
to the Committee on Natural Resources; and then to
the Committee on Finance]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §22-5-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and to
2 repeal §22-5-2, §22-5-3, §22-5-4, §22-5-5, §22-5-6, §22-5-7, §22-5-8, §22-5-9, §22-5-10,
3 §22-5-11, §22-5-11a, §22-5-11b, §22-5-11c, §22-5-12, §22-5-13, §22-5-14, §22-5-15, §22-
4 5-16, §22-5-17, §22-5-18, §22-5-19, and §22-5-20, relating to establishing the Fueling
5 Modern Life Act; stating legislative findings; providing a title; and establishing state policy
6 relating to carbon dioxide.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 5. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL FUELING MODERN LIFE ACT.

**§22-5-1. Declaration of policy and purpose Carbon dioxide; beneficial treatment; state
policy; title.**

1 It is hereby declared to be the public policy of this state and the purpose of this article to
2 achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as will protect human health and safety, and to the
3 greatest degree practicable, prevent injury to plant and animal life and property, foster the comfort
4 and convenience of the people, promote the economic and social development of this state and
5 facilitate the enjoyment of the natural attractions of this state.

6 To these ends it is the purpose of this article to provide for a coordinated statewide program
7 of air pollution prevention, abatement and control; to facilitate cooperation across jurisdictional
8 lines in dealing with problems of air pollution not confined within single jurisdictions; to assure the
9 economic competitiveness of the state by providing for the timely processing of permit applications
10 and other authorizations under this article; and to provide a framework within which all values may
11 be balanced in the public interest.

12 Further, it is the public policy of this state to fulfill its primary responsibility for assuring air
13 quality pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act, as amended.

14 (a) The Legislature finds that:

15 (1) Carbon dioxide is a foundational nutrient necessary for all life on earth. Plants need
16 carbon dioxide along with sunlight, water and nutrients to prosper. The more carbon dioxide

17 available for this, the better life can flourish;

18 (2) The carbon cycle, where carbon dioxide is reused and transferred between the
atmosphere and organisms on earth, is a biological necessity for life on earth;

20 (3) Agricultural production worldwide is outpacing population growth and breaking
production records primarily due to increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide;

22 (4) More carbon dioxide allows plants to better resist drought by using water more
efficiently;

24 (5) The national aeronautics and space administration has confirmed that global
vegetation is increasing from the near-polar regions to the equator. The largest contributor to this
greening of the earth is increasing carbon dioxide;

27 (6) Carbon dioxide levels are currently at approximately 420 parts per million, which is at
near-historically low concentrations. The current carbon dioxide levels are one-sixth (1/6) of the
average of 2,600 parts per million over geologic time;

30 (7) It is estimated that carbon dioxide levels need to exceed 150 parts per million to ensure
the survival of plant life on earth;

32 (8) The earth needs carbon dioxide to support life and to increase plant yields, both of
which will contribute to the health and prosperity of all West Virginia citizens; and

34 (9) Restrictions on carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere through human activity
unnecessarily restrict availability of this critical nutrient to living things in diverse ecosystems, but
also places arbitrary limits on economic activity and human flourishing.

37 (b) It is the policy of the state of West Virginia that:

38 (1) Carbon dioxide is a foundational nutrient necessary for life on earth as well as human
advancement;

40 (2) Carbon dioxide shall not be designated or treated as a pollutant or contaminant;

41 (3) The state of West Virginia shall not pursue any targets or measures that support the
reduction or elimination of carbon dioxide, including any "net-zero" targets; and

43 (4) The state of West Virginia shall encourage and fully support the utilization of carbon-
44 based fuels including coal, oil, and natural gas for generation of electricity, motor fuels, and other
45 uses necessary to supporting modern life which the market shall demand.

46 (c) This act shall be known and cited as the "Fueling Modern Life Act."

§22-5-2. Definitions.

1 [Repealed.]

**§22-5-3. Causing statutory pollution unlawful; article not to provide persons with additional
legal
remedies.**

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-4. Powers and duties of director; and legal services; rules.

1 [Repealed.]

**§22-5-5. Issuance of cease and desist orders by director; service; permit suspension,
modification and revocation; appeals to board.**

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-6. Penalties; recovery and disposition; duties of prosecuting attorneys.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-7. Applications for injunctive relief.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-8. Emergencies.

1 [Repealed.]

**§22-5-9. Powers reserved to Secretary of the Department of Health, Commissioner of
Bureau for Public Health, local health boards and political subdivisions; conflicting
statutes
repealed.**

1 [Repealed.]

**§22-5-10. Records, reports, data or information; confidentiality; proceedings upon request
to inspect or copy.**

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-11. Construction, modification or relocation permits required for stationary sources of air pollutants.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-11a. Activities authorized in advance of permit issuance.

1 [Repealed.]

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

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-11c. Construction and operating permits required for coal electric generation facilities as stationary sources of air pollutants.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-12. Operating permits required for stationary sources of air pollution.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-13. Consolidation of permits.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-14. Administrative review of permit actions.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-15. Motor vehicle pollution, inspection and maintenance.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-16. Small business environmental compliance assistance program, compliance advisory panel.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-17. Interstate ozone transport.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-18. Market-based banking and trading programs, emissions credits; director to

promulgate rules.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-19. Inventory of greenhouse gases.

1 [Repealed.]

§22-5-20. Development of a state plan relating to carbon dioxide emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units.

1 [Repealed.]

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to abolish the provisions in §22-5-1 *et seq.*, Air Pollution Control in the code and in lieu thereof, establish the Fueling Modern Life Act, stating Legislative findings and establishing state policy relating to carbon dioxide.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.