WEST VIRGINIA CODE CHAPTER 22C

WV Legislature

§22C-1-1. Short title.

This article shall be known and cited as the "Water Development Authority Act."

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§22C-1-2. Declaration of policy and responsibility; purpose and intent of article; findings.

It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of West Virginia and a responsibility of the State of West Virginia, through the establishment, funding, operation and maintenance of water development projects, to maintain, preserve, protect, conserve and in all instances possible to improve the purity and quality of water within the state in order to: (1) Protect and improve public health; (2) assure the fullest use and enjoyment of such water by the public; (3) provide suitable environment for the propagation and protection of animal, bird, fish, aquatic and plant life, all of which are essential to the health and well-being of the public; and (4) provide water of the necessary quality and in the amount needed for the development, maintenance and expansion of, and to attract service industries and businesses, agriculture, mining, manufacturing and other types of businesses and industries.

To assist in the preservation, protection, improvement and management of the purity and quality of the waters of this state, to prevent or abate pollution of water resources and to promote the health and welfare of citizens of this state, it is the purpose and intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to provide for the necessary, dependable, effective and efficient purification of water; the disposal of liquid and solid wastes harmful to the public health and safety removed from such water; to improve water and stream quality; and to assist and cooperate with governmental agencies in achieving all of the purposes set forth in this section.

The Legislature finds and hereby declares that the responsibility of the state as outlined above cannot be effectively met without the establishment, funding, operation and maintenance of water development projects as provided for in this article.

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§22C-1-3. Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

(1) "Authority" means the Water Development Authority provided for in section four of this article, the duties, powers, responsibilities and functions of which are specified in this article.

(2) "Beneficial use" means a use of water by a person or by the general public that is consistent with the public interest, health and welfare in utilizing the water resources of this state, including, but not limited to, domestic, agricultural, irrigation, industrial, manufacturing, mining, power, public, sanitary, fish and wildlife, state, county, municipal, navigational, recreational, aesthetic and scenic use.

(3) "Board" means the Water Development Authority Board provided for in section four of this article, which shall manage and control the Water Development Authority.

(4) "Bond" or "water development revenue bond" means a revenue bond, note or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the Water Development Authority to effect the intents and purposes of this article.

(5) "Construction" includes reconstruction, enlargement, improvement and providing furnishings or equipment.

(6) "Cost" means, as applied to water development projects, the cost of their acquisition and construction; the cost of acquisition of all land, rights-of-way, property rights, easements, franchise rights and interests required by the authority for such acquisition and construction; the cost of demolishing or removing any buildings or structures on land so acquired, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which such buildings or structures may be moved; the cost of acquiring or constructing and equipping a principal office and suboffices of the authority; the cost of diverting highways, interchange of highways; access roads to private property, including the cost of land or easements therefor; the cost of all machinery, furnishings and equipment; all financing charges and interest prior to and during construction and for no more than eighteen months after completion of construction; the cost of all engineering services and all expenses of research and development with respect to public water facilities, stormwater systems or wastewater facilities; the cost of all legal services and expenses; the cost of all plans, specifications, surveys and estimates of cost and revenues; all working capital and other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of acquiring or constructing any such project; all administrative expenses and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the acquisition or construction of the project; the financing of such acquisition or construction, including the amount authorized in the resolution of the authority providing for the issuance of water development revenue bonds to be paid into any special funds from the proceeds of such bonds; and the financing of the placing of any such project in operation. Any obligation or expenses incurred by any governmental agency, with the approval of the authority, for

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surveys, borings, preparation of plans and specifications and other engineering services in connection with the acquisition or construction of a project are a part of the cost of such project and shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of loans or water development revenue bonds as authorized by the provisions of this article.

(7) "Establishment" means an industrial establishment, mill, factory, tannery, paper or pulp mill, mine, colliery, breaker or mineral processing operation, quarry, refinery, well and each and every industry or plant or works or activity in the operation or process of which industrial wastes or other wastes are produced.

(8) "Governmental agency" means the state government or any agency, department, division or unit thereof; counties; municipalities; watershed improvement districts; soil conservation districts; sanitary districts; public service districts; drainage districts; regional governmental authorities and any other governmental agency, entity, political subdivision, public corporation or agency having the authority to acquire, construct or operate public water facilities, stormwater systems or wastewater facilities; the United States government or any agency, department, division or unit thereof; and any agency, commission or authority established pursuant to an interstate compact or agreement.

(9) "Industrial wastes" means any liquid, gaseous, solid or other waste substance or any combination thereof, resulting from or incidental to any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business, or from or incidental to the development, processing or recovery of any natural resources; and the admixture with such industrial wastes of sewage or other wastes, as defined in this section, are also industrial wastes.

(10) "Other wastes" means garbage, refuse, decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark and other wood debris and residues, sand, lime, cinders, ashes, offal, night soil, silt, oil, tar, dyestuffs, acids, chemicals and all other materials or substances not sewage or industrial wastes which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause or to contribute to the pollution of any of the waters of this state.

(11) "Owner" includes all persons, copartnerships or governmental agencies having any title or interest in any property rights, easements and interests authorized to be acquired by this article.

(12) "Person" means any public or private corporation, institution, association, firm or company organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country; the United States or the State of West Virginia; any federal or state governmental agency; political subdivision; county commission; municipality; industry; sanitary district; public service district; drainage district; soil conservation district; watershed improvement district; partnership; trust; estate; person or individual; group of persons or individuals acting individually or as a group or any other legal entity whatever.

(13) "Pollution" means: (a) The discharge, release, escape, deposit or disposition, directly or indirectly, of treated or untreated sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, of whatever

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kind or character, in or near any waters of the state, in such condition, manner or quantity, as does, will or is likely to: (1) contaminate or substantially contribute to the contamination of any of such waters; or (2) alter or substantially contribute to the alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of any of such waters, if such contamination or alteration, or the resulting contamination or alteration where a person only contributes thereto, is to such an extent as to make any of such waters: (i) Directly or indirectly harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety and welfare; or (ii) directly or indirectly detrimental to existing animal, bird, fish, aquatic or plant life; or (iii) unsuitable for present or future domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, scenic or other legitimate uses; and also means (b) the discharge, release, escape, deposit or disposition, directly or indirectly, of treated or untreated sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, of whatever kind or character, in or near any waters of the state in such condition, manner or quantity, as does, will or is likely to reduce the quality of the waters of the state below the standards established therefor by the United States or any department, agency, board or commission of this state authorized to establish such standards.

(14) "Project" or "water development project" means any public water facility, stormwater system or wastewater facility, the acquisition or construction of which is authorized, in whole or in part, by the Water Development Authority or the acquisition or construction of which is financed, in whole or in part, from funds made available by grant or loan by, or through, the authority as provided in this article, including facilities, the acquisition or construction of which is authorized, in whole or in part, by the Water Development Authority or the acquisition or construction of which is financed, in whole or in part, from funds made available by grant or loan by, or through, the authority as provided in this article, including all buildings and facilities which the authority deems necessary for the operation of the project, together with all property, rights, easements and interest which may be required for the operation of the project, but excluding all buildings and facilities used to produce electricity other than electricity for consumption by the authority in the operation and maintenance of the project.

(15) "Public roads" mean all public highways, roads and streets in this state, whether maintained by the state, county, municipality or other political subdivision.

(16) "Public utility facilities" means public utility plants or installations and includes tracks, pipes, mains, conduits, cables, wires, towers, poles and other equipment and appliances of any public utility.

(17) "Revenue" means any money or thing of value collected by, or paid to, the Water Development Authority as rent, use or service fee or charge for use of, or in connection with, any water development project, or as principal of or interest, charges or other fees on loans, or any other collections on loans made by the Water Development Authority to governmental agencies to finance, in whole or in part, the acquisition or construction of any water development project or projects or other money or property which is received and may be expended for or pledged as revenues pursuant to this article.

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(18) "Sewage" means water-carried human or animal wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such groundwater infiltration and surface waters as may be present.

(19) "Stormwater system" means a stormwater system in its entirety or any integral part thereof used to collect, control or dispose of stormwater and an associated stormwater management program. It includes all facilities, structures and natural water courses used for collecting and conducting stormwater to, through and from drainage areas to the points of final outlet, including, but not limited to, any and all of the following: Inlets, conduits, corals, outlets, channels, ponds, drainage ways, easements, water quality facilities, catch basins, ditches, streams, gulches, flumes, culverts, siphons, retention or detention basins, dams, floodwalls, pipes, flood control systems, levies and pumping stations. The term "stormwater system" does not include highways, road and drainage easements or stormwater facilities constructed, owned or operated by the West Virginia Division of Highways.

(20) "Stormwater management program" means those activities associated with the management, operation and maintenance and control of stormwater and stormwater systems and includes, but is not limited to, public education, stormwater and surface runoff water quality improvement, mapping, planning, flood control, inspection, enforcement and any other activities required by state and federal law. The term "stormwater management program" does not include those activities associated with the management, operation, maintenance and control of highways, road and drainage easements or stormwater facilities constructed, owned or operated by the West Virginia Division of Highways without the express agreement of the Commissioner of the Division of Highways.

(21) "Water resources", "water" or "waters" means any and all water on or beneath the surface of the ground, whether percolating, standing, diffused or flowing, wholly or partially within this state, or bordering this state and within its jurisdiction, and includes, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, natural or artificial lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, branches, brooks, ponds (except farm ponds, industrial settling basins and ponds and water treatment facilities), impounding reservoirs, springs, wells and watercourses.

(22) "Wastewater" means any water containing sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes or contaminants derived from the prior use of such water and includes, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, surface water of the type storm sewers are designed to collect and dispose of.

(23) "Wastewater facilities" means facilities for the purpose of treating, neutralizing, disposing of, stabilizing, cooling, segregating or holding wastewater, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, facilities for the treatment and disposal of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, waste water and the residue thereof; facilities for the temporary or permanent impoundment of wastewater, both surface and underground; and sanitary sewers or other collection systems, whether on the surface or underground, designed to transport wastewater together with the equipment and furnishings thereof and their appurtenances and systems, whether on the surface or underground, including force

mains and pumping facilities therefor.

(24) "Water facility" means all facilities, land and equipment used for the collection of water, both surface and underground, transportation of water, treatment of water and distribution of water all for the purpose of providing potable, sanitary water suitable for human consumption and use.

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§22C-1-4. Water Development Authority; Water Development Board; organization of authority and board; appointment of board members; their term of office, compensation and expenses; Director of Authority; compensation.

(a) The Water Development Authority is continued. The authority is a governmental instrumentality of the state and a body corporate. The exercise by the authority of the powers conferred by this article and the carrying out of its purposes and duties are essential governmental functions and for a public purpose.

(b) The authority is controlled, managed and operated by a seven-member board known as the Water Development Board. The Governor or designee, the secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or designee and the Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health or designee are members ex officio of the board. Four members are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for six-year terms, which are staggered in accordance with the initial appointments under prior enactment of this section. In the event of a vacancy, appointments are filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term. A member continues to serve until the appointment and qualification of the successor. More than two appointed board members may not at any one time belong to the same political party. Appointed board members may be reappointed to serve additional terms.

(c) All members of the board shall be citizens of the state. Each appointed member of the board, before entering upon his or her duties, shall comply with the requirements of article one, chapter six of this code and give bond in the sum of $25,000 in the manner provided in article two of said chapter. The Governor may remove any board member for cause as provided in article six of said chapter.

(d) The Governor or designee serves as chair. The board annually elects one of its appointed members as vice chair and appoints a secretary-treasurer, who need not be a member of the board. Four members of the board is a quorum and the affirmative vote of four members is necessary for any action taken by vote of the board. A vacancy in the membership of the board does not impair the rights of a quorum by such vote to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the board and the authority. The person appointed as secretary-treasurer, including a board member if so appointed, shall give bond in the sum of $50,000 in the manner provided in article two, chapter six of this code.

(e) The Governor or designee, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection and the Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health do not receive compensation for serving as board members. Each appointed member receives an annual salary of $12,000, payable at least twice per month. Each of the seven board members is reimbursed for all reasonable and necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of duties as a member of the board in a manner consistent with guidelines of the Travel Management Office of the Department of Administration. All expenses incurred by the board are payable solely from funds of the authority or from funds appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature. Liability or obligation is not incurred by the authority beyond the extent to

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which moneys are available from funds of the authority or from such appropriations.

(f) There is a director of the authority appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who serves at the Governor's will and pleasure. The director is responsible for managing and administering the daily functions of the authority and for performing other functions necessary to the effective operation of the authority. The compensation of the director is fixed annually by the board.

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§22C-1-5. Authority may construct, finance, maintain, etc., water development projects; loans to governmental agencies are subject to terms of loan agreements.

To accomplish the public policies and purposes and to meet the responsibility of the state as set forth in this article, the water development authority may initiate, acquire, construct, maintain, repair and operate water development projects or cause the same to be operated pursuant to a lease, sublease or agreement with any person or governmental agency; may make loans and grants to governmental agencies for the acquisition or construction of water development projects by governmental agencies, which loans may include amounts to refinance debt issued for existing water development projects of the governmental agency when the refinancing is in conjunction with the financing for a new water development project regardless of the source of the financing for the new project: Provided, That the amount of the refinancing may not exceed 50% of the aggregate amount of the refinancing of an existing project and the financing of a new project; and may issue water development revenue bonds of this state, payable solely from revenues, to pay the cost of projects, or finance projects, in whole or in part, by loans to governmental agencies. A water development project may not be undertaken unless it has been determined by the authority to be consistent with any applicable comprehensive plan of water management approved by the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or in the process of preparation by the secretary and to be consistent with the standards set by the state environmental quality board, for the waters of the state affected thereby. Any resolution of the authority providing for acquiring or constructing projects or for making a loan or grant for projects shall include a finding by the authority that the determinations have been made. A loan agreement shall be entered into between the authority and each governmental agency to which a loan is made for the acquisition or construction of a water development project, which loan agreement shall include, without limitation, the following provisions:

(1) The cost of the project, the amount of the loan, the terms of repayment of the loan and the security therefor, which may include, in addition to the pledge of all revenues from the project after a reasonable allowance for operation and maintenance expenses, a deed of trust or other appropriate security instrument creating a lien on the project;

(2) The specific purposes for which the proceeds of the loan shall be expended including the refinancing of existing water development project debt as provided above, the procedures as to the disbursement of loan proceeds and the duties and obligations imposed upon the governmental agency in regard to the construction or acquisition of the project, including engineering fees and other administrative costs relating to development of the project;

(3) The agreement of the governmental agency to impose, collect, and, if required to repay the obligations of the governmental agency under the loan agreement, increase service charges from persons using the project, which service charges shall be pledged for the repayment of the loan together with all interest, fees and charges thereon and all other financial obligations of the governmental agency under the loan agreement;

(4) The agreement of the governmental agency to comply with all applicable laws, rules and

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regulations issued by the authority or other state, federal and local bodies in regard to the construction, operation, maintenance and use of the project;

(5) The number of proposed customers and their physical locations within the project, and providing as a condition of the agreement, that no proposed customers listed in the project application agreement may be removed from inclusion in the project without prior authorization of the board; and

(6) The agreement of the governmental agency to perform an annual maintenance audit which maintenance audit shall be submitted to the board and the Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

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§22C-1-6. Powers, duties, and responsibilities of authority generally.

The Water Development Authority has and may exercise all powers necessary or appropriate to carry out and effectuate its corporate purpose. The authority has the power and capacity to:

(1) Adopt and, from time-to-time, amend and repeal bylaws necessary and proper for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business and rules to implement and make effective its powers and duties, such rules to be promulgated in accordance with the provisions of chapter 29A of this code.

(2) Adopt an official seal.

(3) Maintain a principal office and, if necessary, regional suboffices at locations properly designated or provided.

(4) Sue and be sued in its own name and plead and be impleaded in its own name and particularly to enforce the obligations and covenants made under §22C-1-9, §22C-1-10, and §22C-1-16 of this code. Any actions against the authority shall be brought in the circuit court of Kanawha County in which the principal office of the authority shall be located.

(5) Make loans and grants to governmental agencies for the acquisition or construction of water development projects by any such governmental agency and, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 29A of this code, adopt rules and procedures for making such loans and grants.

(6) Acquire, construct, reconstruct, enlarge, improve, furnish, equip, maintain, repair, operate, lease or rent to, or contract for operation by a governmental agency or person, water development projects and, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 29A of this code, adopt rules for the use of such projects.

(7) Make available the use or services of any water development project to one or more persons, one or more governmental agencies, or any combination thereof.

(8) Issue water development revenue bonds and notes and water development revenue refunding bonds of the state, payable solely from revenues as provided in §22C-1-9 of this code unless the bonds are refunded by refunding bonds, for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of, or financing by loans to governmental agencies, one or more water development projects or parts thereof.

(9) Acquire by gift or purchase, hold and dispose of real and personal property in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties as set forth in this article.

(10) Acquire in the name of the state, by purchase or otherwise, on such terms and in such manner as it deems proper, or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in the manner provided in chapter 54 of this code, such public or private lands, or parts thereof or rights

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therein, rights-of-way, property, rights, easements, and interests it deems necessary for carrying out the provisions of this article, but excluding the acquisition by the exercise of the right of eminent domain of any public water facilities, stormwater systems, or wastewater facilities, operated under permits issued pursuant to the provisions of §22-11-1 *et seq*. of this code and owned by any person or governmental agency, and compensation shall be paid for public or private lands so taken.

(11) Make and enter into all contracts and agreements and execute all instruments necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers. When the cost under any such contract or agreement, other than compensation for personal services, involves an expenditure of more than $25,000, the authority shall make a written contract with the lowest responsible bidder after public notice published as a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of §59-3-1 *et seq*. of this code, the publication area for such publication to be the county wherein the work is to be performed or which is affected by the contract, which notice shall state the general character of the work and the general character of the materials to be furnished, the place where plans and specifications therefor may be examined, and the time and place of receiving bids, but a contract or lease for the operation of a water development project constructed and owned by the authority or an agreement for cooperation in the acquisition or construction of a water development project pursuant to §22C-1-16 of this code is not subject to the foregoing requirements and the authority may enter into such contract or lease or such agreement pursuant to negotiation and upon such terms and conditions and for such period as it finds to be reasonable and proper under the circumstances and in the best interests of proper operation or of efficient acquisition or construction of such project. The authority may reject any and all bids. A bond with good and sufficient surety, approved by the authority, is required of all contractors in an amount equal to at least 50 percent of the contract price, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract.

(12) Appoint such employees, officers, managers, attorneys, independent contractors, and consultants as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this article and to fix their compensation and prescribe their duties: *Provided*, That, beginning on the effective date of the amendments to this section enacted during the regular session of the Legislature, 2024, all employees of the authority are exempt from the classified civil service system: *Provided, however*, That employees of the authority who are currently members of the classified civil service system shall retain their status as long as they remain in their current classification. Thereafter, if the employee leaves his or her current classification and remains an employee of the authority, that employee, at that time, becomes transferred to the classified-exempt service. All expenses thereof are payable solely from the proceeds of water development revenue bonds or notes issued by the authority, from revenues, and from funds appropriated for such purpose by the Legislature.

(13) Receive and accept from any federal agency, subject to the approval of the Governor, grants for or in aid of the construction of any water development project or for research and development with respect to public water facilities, stormwater systems, or wastewater facilities and receive and accept aid or contributions from any source of money, property,

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labor, or other things of value to be held, used and applied only for the purposes for which such grants and contributions are made.

(14) Engage in research and development with respect to public water facilities, stormwater systems, or wastewater facilities.

(15) Purchase property coverage and liability insurance for any water development project and for the principal office and suboffices of the authority, insurance protecting the authority and its officers and employees against liability, if any, for damage to property or injury to or death of persons arising from its operations and any other insurance the authority may agree to provide under any resolution authorizing the issuance of water development revenue bonds or in any trust agreement securing the same.

(16) Charge, alter, and collect rentals and other charges for the use or services of any water development project as provided in this article and charge and collect reasonable interest, fees, and charges in connection with the making and servicing of loans to governmental agencies in the furtherance of the purposes of this article.

(17) Establish or increase reserves from moneys received or to be received by the authority to secure or to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds and notes issued by the authority pursuant to this article.

(18) Administer on behalf of the Department of Environmental Protection the Dam Safety Rehabilitation Revolving Fund Loan Program pursuant to the provisions of §22-14-1 *et seq*. of this code. Revenues or moneys designated by this code or otherwise appropriated for use by the authority pursuant to the provisions of this article may not be used for the Dam Safety Rehabilitation Revolving Fund Loan Program and moneys in the Dam Safety Rehabilitation Revolving Fund shall be kept separate from all revenues and moneys of the authority.

(19) Do all acts necessary and proper to carry out the powers expressly granted to the authority in this article.

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§22C-1-6a. Additional powers of the West Virginia Water Development Authority; Creation of Economic Enhancement Grant Fund.

(a) The Water Development Authority shall create and establish a special fund of moneys made available by appropriations, grants, contributions or other sources to be known as the West Virginia Economic Enhancement Grant Fund. This fund shall be governed, administered and accounted for by the directors, officers and management staff of the Water Development Authority as a special program account separate and distinct from any other money, fund or funds owned and/or managed by the Water Development Authority. The Economic Enhancement Grant Fund shall consist of subaccounts as deemed necessary by the Water Development Authority for the deposit of any appropriations, grants, gifts, contributions or other moneys received by the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund from any source, public or private, and all income earned on moneys held in the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund. Amounts in the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund shall be administered by the Water Development Authority separate and apart from its other assets and programs. Amounts in the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund may not be transferred to any other fund or account or used for the payment of any other programs of the Water Development Authority except the Water Development Authority may use funds in the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund to reimburse itself for any administration costs incurred by it. Pending distribution of any money in the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund the Water Development Authority shall invest and reinvest the money subject to the limitations of §22C-1-15 of this code.

(b) The Water Development Authority shall establish the Matching Grant Subaccount in the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund to be expended to provide the local or state match for any federal or other programs that require a match for projects and infrastructure projects as defined in §31-15A-2 of this code and where the commitment of the matching funds is required to be made and submitted with the application for the federal or other grant. Upon receipt of a recommendation from the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council and/or the West Virginia Department of Economic Development, the Water Development Authority shall review the application of a governmental agency or not-for-profit and if the governmental agency or not-for-profit is eligible for the federal or other matching grant funding, set aside moneys in the subaccount and provide a written binding commitment to the governmental agency or not-for-profit to submit with its application. If the federal or other programs subsequently approve funding to the governmental agency or not-for-profit, the Water Development Authority shall enter into a grant agreement with the governmental agency or not-for-profit providing the grant funding if the governmental agency or not-for-profit is in compliance with §12-4-14 of this code. The Water Development Authority shall disperse funds under the grant agreement from time to time to comply with the terms of the other funding sources.

(c) The Water Development Authority shall establish the Enhancement Grant Subaccount in the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund to be expended as grants to governmental agencies or not-for-profits to cover all or a portion of the costs of projects or infrastructure projects as

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defined in §31-15A-2 of this code and more specifically:

(1) To cover the cost of bid overruns for projects and infrastructure projects approved by the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council;

(2) To cover all or a portion of the costs of extending or expanding water, stormwater and/or wastewater service to enhance economic development and/or tourism when recommended by the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Economic Development and/or the Secretary of Tourism;

(3) To cover the costs of facilitating the merger and/or consolidation of water or wastewater providers where all parties to the proposed merger make joint applications to the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council;

(4) To cover the cost of water, stormwater and/or wastewater projects for governmental agencies where the combined rates for water, stormwater and wastewater exceed 1.5% of the governmental agency's Median Household Income;

(5) To cover the startup costs for governmental utilities that are providing or extending service to unserved areas of the State;

(6) To provide a commitment to cover the difference between the cost of funded projects and the updated cost estimate, and when the project is bid, to provide a grant for the dollar difference between the committed funding and the bid results; and

(7) To cover all or a portion of the infrastructure projects to enhance economic development and/or tourism when recommended by the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Economic Development and/or the Secretary of Tourism.

(d) The Water Development Authority is hereby authorized to enter into grant agreements with governmental agencies and not-for-profits to evidence the grant which agreements shall include the following provisions:

(1) The estimated cost of the project or infrastructure project, the amount of the grant and the other funding sources;

(2) The specific purpose for which the grant proceeds shall be expended and the conditions and procedures for distributing the grant proceeds;

(3) The duties and obligations imposed regarding the acquisition, construction, improvement, or operation of the project or infrastructure project; and

(4) The agreement of the governmental agency or not-for-profit to comply with all applicable federal and state laws, and all rules and regulations issued or imposed by the Water Development Authority or other state, federal, or local bodies regarding the acquisition, construction, improvement, or operation of the infrastructure project or project.

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(e) The Water Development Authority shall cause an annual audit to be made by an independent certified public accountant of its books, accounts and records with respect to the system and distributions and all matters relating to the financial application of the Economic Enhancement Grant Fund including all subaccounts therein. The Water Development Authority shall provide copies of the audit report to the Legislature.

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§22C-1-7. Power of authority to collect service charges and exercise other powers of governmental agencies in event of default; power to require governmental agencies to enforce their rights.

In order to ensure that the public purposes to be served by the authority may be properly carried out and in order to assure the timely payment to the authority of all sums due and owing under loan agreements with governmental agencies, as referred to in section five of this article, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary elsewhere contained in this code, in event of any default by a governmental agency under such a loan agreement, the authority has, and may, at its option, exercise the following rights and remedies in addition to the rights and remedies conferred by law or pursuant to said loan agreement:

(1) The authority may directly impose, in its own name and for its own benefit service charges determined by it to be necessary under the circumstances upon all users of the water development project to be acquired or constructed pursuant to such loan agreement, and proceed directly to enforce and collect such service charges, together with all necessary costs of such enforcement and collection.

(2) The authority may exercise, in its own name or in the name of and as agent for the governmental agency, all of the rights, authority, powers and remedies of the governmental agency with respect to the water development project or which may be conferred upon the governmental agency by statute, rule, regulation or judicial decision, including, without limitation, all rights and remedies with respect to users of such water development project.

(3) The authority may, by civil action, mandamus or other judicial or administrative proceeding, compel performance by such governmental agency of all of the terms and conditions of such loan agreement including, without limitation, the adjustment and increase of service charges as required to repay the loan or otherwise satisfy the terms of such loan agreement, the enforcement and collection of such service charges and the enforcement by such governmental agency of all rights and remedies conferred by statute, rule, regulation or judicial decision.

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§22C-1-8. Expenditure of funds for study and engineering of proposed projects.

With the approval and the consent of the board, either the director of the Division of Environmental Protection or the commissioner of the bureau of public health, or both of them, shall expend, out of any funds available for the purpose, such moneys as are necessary for the study of any proposed water development project and may use its engineering and other forces, including consulting engineers and sanitary engineers, for the purpose of effecting such study. All such expenses incurred by the director or commissioner prior to the issuance of water development revenue bonds or notes under this article shall be paid by the director or commissioner and charged to the appropriate water development project and the director and commissioner shall keep proper records and accounts, showing the amounts so charged. Upon the sale of water development revenue bonds or notes for a water development project, the funds so expended by the director or commissioner, with the approval of the authority, in connection with such project, shall be repaid to the Division of Environmental Protection or bureau of public health from the proceeds of such bonds or notes.

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§22C-1-9. Authority empowered to issue water development revenue bonds, renewal notes and refunding bonds; requirements and manner of such issuance.

The authority is hereby empowered to issue from time to time water development revenue bonds and notes of the state in such principal amounts as the authority deems necessary to pay the cost of or finance, in whole or in part, by loans to governmental agencies, one or more water development projects, but the aggregate amount of all issues of bonds and notes outstanding at one time for all projects authorized hereunder shall not exceed that amount capable of being serviced by revenues received from such projects.

The authority may, from time to time, issue renewal notes, issue bonds to pay such notes and whenever it deems refunding expedient, refund any bonds by the issuance of water development revenue refunding bonds by the state pursuant to the provisions of section twenty of this article. Except as may otherwise be expressly provided in this article or by the authority, every issue of its bonds or notes are obligations of the authority payable out of the revenues and reserves created for such purposes by the authority, which are pledged for such payment, without preference or priority of the first bonds issued, subject only to any agreements with the holders of particular bonds or notes pledging any particular revenues. Such pledge is valid and binding from the time the pledge is made and the revenues so pledged and thereafter received by the authority are immediately subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act and the lien of any such pledge is valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the authority irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof.

All such bonds and notes shall have and are hereby declared to have all the qualities of negotiable instruments.

The bonds and notes shall be authorized by resolution of the authority, bear such date and mature at such time, in the case of any such note or any renewals thereof not exceeding five years from the date of issue of such original note, and in the case of any such bond not exceeding fifty years from the date of issue, as such resolution may provide. The bonds and notes shall bear interest at such rate, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such registration privileges, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place and be subject to such terms of redemption as the authority may authorize. The bonds and notes of the authority may be sold by the authority, at public or private sale, at or not less than the price the authority determines. The bonds and notes shall be executed by the chair and vice-chair of the authority, both of whom may use facsimile signatures. The official seal of the authority or a facsimile thereof shall be affixed thereto or printed thereon and attested, manually or by facsimile signature, by the secretary-treasurer of the authority, and any coupons attached thereto shall bear the signature or facsimile signature of the chair of the authority. In case any officer whose signature, or a facsimile of whose signature, appears on any bonds, notes or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of such bonds or notes, such signature or facsimile is nevertheless sufficient for all purposes the same as if he or she had remained in office until such delivery and in case the seal of the authority has been changed after a facsimile has been imprinted on such bonds or

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notes such facsimile seal will continue to be sufficient for all purposes.

Any resolution authorizing any bonds or notes or any issue thereof may contain provisions (subject to such agreements with bondholders or noteholders as may then exist, which provisions shall be a part of the contract with the holders thereof) as to pledging all or any part of the revenues of the authority to secure the payment of the bonds or notes or of any issue thereof; the use and disposition of revenues of the authority; a covenant to fix, alter and collect rentals and other charges so that pledged revenues will be sufficient to pay the costs of operation, maintenance and repairs, pay principal of and interest on bonds or notes secured by the pledge of such revenues and provide such reserves as may be required by the applicable resolution or trust agreement; the setting aside of reserve funds, sinking funds or replacement and improvement funds and the regulation and disposition thereof; the crediting of the proceeds of the sale of bonds or notes to and among the funds referred to or provided for in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes; the use, lease, sale or other disposition of any water development project or any other assets of the authority; limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of bonds or notes may be applied and pledging such proceeds to secure the payment of the bonds or notes or of any issue thereof; notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, the agreement of the authority to do all things necessary for the authorization, issuance and sale of such bonds in such amounts as may be necessary for the timely retirement of such notes; limitations on the issuance of additional bonds or notes; the terms upon which additional bonds or notes may be issued and secured; the refunding of outstanding bonds or notes; the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders or noteholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds or notes the holders of which must consent thereto and the manner in which such consent may be given; limitations on the amount of moneys to be expended by the authority for operating, administrative or other expenses of the authority; securing any bonds or notes by a trust agreement; and any other matters, of like or different character, which in any way affect the security or protection of the bonds or notes.

In the event that the sum of all reserves pledged to the payment of such bonds or notes are less than the minimum reserve requirements established in any resolution or resolutions authorizing the issuance of such bonds or notes, the chair of the authority shall certify, on or before December 1, of each year, the amount of such deficiency to the Governor of the state, for inclusion, if the Governor shall so elect, of the amount of such deficiency in the budget to be submitted to the next session of the Legislature for appropriation to the authority to be pledged for payment of such bonds or notes: Provided, That the Legislature is not required to make any appropriation so requested, and the amount of such deficiencies is not a debt or liability of the state.

Neither the members of the authority nor any person executing the bonds or notes are liable personally on the bonds or notes or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.

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§22C-1-10. Trustee for bondholders; contents of trust agreement.

In the discretion of the authority, any water development revenue bonds or notes or water development revenue refunding bonds issued by the authority under this article may be secured by a trust agreement between the authority and a corporate trustee, which trustee may be any trust company or banking institution having the powers of a trust company within or without this state.

Any such trust agreement may pledge or assign revenues of the authority to be received, but shall not convey or mortgage any water development project or any part thereof. Any such trust agreement or any resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds or notes may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders or noteholders as are reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including the provisions contained in section nine of this article and covenants setting forth the duties of the authority in relation to the acquisition of property, the construction, improvement, maintenance, repair, operation and insurance of the water development project the cost of which is paid, in whole or in part, from the proceeds of such bonds or notes, the rentals or other charges to be imposed for the use or services of any water development project, provisions with regard to the payment of the principal of and interest, charges and fees on loans made to governmental agencies from the proceeds of such bonds or notes, the custody, safeguarding, and application of all moneys and provisions for the employment of consulting engineers in connection with the construction or operation of such water development project. Any banking institution or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state which may act as depository of the proceeds of bonds or notes or of revenues shall furnish such indemnifying bonds or pledge such securities as are required by the authority. Any such trust agreement may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and noteholders and of the trustee and may restrict individual rights of action by bondholders and noteholders as customarily provided in trust agreements or trust indentures securing similar bonds. Such trust agreement may contain such other provisions as the authority deems reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders or noteholders. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of any such trust agreement may be treated as a part of the cost of the operation of the water development project. Any such trust agreement or resolution authorizing the issuance of water development revenue bonds may provide the method whereby the general administrative overhead expenses of the authority will be allocated among the several projects acquired or constructed by it as a factor of the operating expenses of each such project.

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§22C-1-11. Trust agreements for related responsibilities; reimbursements.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this code to the contrary, when the authority acts in the capacity of fiscal agent, authorizing authority or some other capacity for any agency, department, instrumentality or public corporation of the state which is issuing or purchasing bonds or notes, the authority may, in the exercise of its responsibilities, enter into trust agreements with one or more trust companies or banking institutions having trust powers, located within or without the state, with respect to the receipt, investment, handling, payment and delivery of funds of such agency, department, instrumentality or public corporation. The authority is entitled to reimbursement for the expenses of the authority incident to performing such services, including the fees and expenses of third parties providing services to the authority with respect thereto, from the proceeds of bonds or notes or of the revenues derived by such agency, department, instrumentality or public corporation.

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§22C-1-12. Legal remedies of bondholders and trustees.

Any holder of water development revenue bonds issued under the authority of this article or any of the coupons appertaining thereto and the trustee under any trust agreement, except to the extent the rights given by this article may be restricted by the applicable resolution or such trust agreement, may by civil action, mandamus or other proceedings, protect and enforce any rights granted under the laws of this state or granted under this article, by the trust agreement or by the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by this article, or by the trust agreement or resolution, to be performed by the authority or any officer thereof, including the fixing, charging and collecting of sufficient rentals or other charges.

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§22C-1-13. Bonds and notes not debt of state, county, municipality or of any political subdivision; expenses incurred pursuant to article.

Water development revenue bonds and notes and water development revenue refunding bonds issued under authority of this article and any coupons in connection therewith are not a debt or a pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of this state or of any county, municipality or any other political subdivision of this state, and the holders or owners thereof have no right to have taxes levied by the Legislature or taxing authority of any county, municipality or any other political subdivision of this state for the payment of the principal thereof or interest thereon, but such bonds and notes are payable solely from the revenues and funds pledged for their payment as authorized by this article unless the notes are issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds or the bonds are refunded by refunding bonds issued under authority of this article, which bonds or refunding bonds are payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for their payment as authorized by this article. All such bonds and notes shall contain on the face thereof a statement to the effect that the bonds or notes, as to both principal and interest, are not debts of the state or any county, municipality or political subdivision thereof, but are payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for their payment.

All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this article are payable solely from funds provided under authority of this article. This article does not authorize the authority to incur indebtedness or liability on behalf of or payable by the state or any county, municipality or political subdivision thereof.

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§22C-1-14. Use of funds by authority; restrictions thereon.

All moneys, properties and assets acquired by the authority, whether as proceeds from the sale of water development revenue bonds or as revenues or otherwise, shall be held by it in trust for the purposes of carrying out its powers and duties, and shall be used and reused in accordance with the purposes and provisions of this article. Such moneys shall at no time be commingled with other public funds. Such moneys, except as otherwise provided in any resolution authorizing the issuance of water development revenue bonds or in any trust agreement securing the same, or except when invested pursuant to section fifteen of this article, shall be kept in appropriate depositories and secured as provided and required by law. The resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds of any issue or the trust agreement securing such bonds shall provide that any officer to whom, or any banking institution or trust company to which, such moneys are paid shall act as trustee of such moneys and hold and apply them for the purposes hereof, subject to the conditions this article and such resolution or trust agreement provide.

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§22C-1-15. Investment of funds by authority.

The authority is hereby authorized and empowered to invest any funds not needed for immediate disbursement in any of the following securities:

(1) Direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America;

(2) Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any of the following agencies: Banks for cooperatives; federal intermediate credit banks; federal home loan bank system; Export-Import Bank of the United States; federal land banks; the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Government National Mortgage Association;

(3) Public housing bonds issued by public agencies or municipalities and fully secured as to the payment of both principal and interest by a pledge of annual contributions under an annual contributions contract or contracts with the United States of America; or temporary notes issued by public agencies or municipalities or preliminary loan notes issued by public agencies or municipalities, in each case, fully secured as to the payment of both principal and interest by a requisition or payment agreement with the United States of America;

(4) Certificates of deposit secured by obligations of the United States of America;

(5) Direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the State of West Virginia;

(6) Direct and general obligations of any other state within the territorial United States, to the payment of the principal of and interest on which the full faith and credit of such state is pledged: Provided, That at the time of their purchase, such obligations are rated in either of the two highest rating categories by a nationally recognized bond-rating agency; and

(7) Any fixed interest bond, note or debenture of any corporations organized and operating within the United States: Provided, That such corporation shall have a minimum net worth of $15 million and its securities or its parent corporation's securities are listed on one or more of the national stock exchanges: Provided, however, That (i) such corporation has earned a profit in eight of the preceding ten fiscal years as reflected in its statements, and (ii) such corporation has not defaulted in the payment of principal or interest on any of its outstanding funded indebtedness during its preceding ten fiscal years, and (iii) the bonds, notes or debentures of such corporation to be purchased are rated "AA" or the equivalent thereof or better than "AA" or the equivalent thereof at least two or more nationally recognized rating services such as Standard and Poor's, Dun & Bradstreet or Moody's.

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§22C-1-16. Rentals and other revenues from water development projects owned by the authority; contracts and leases of the authority; cooperation of other governmental agencies; bonds of such agencies.

This section applies to any water development project or projects which are owned, in whole or in part, by the authority. The authority may charge, alter and collect rentals or other charges for the use or services of any water development project, and contract in the manner provided by this section with one or more persons, one or more governmental agencies, or any combination thereof, desiring the use or services thereof, and fix the terms, conditions, rentals or other charges for such use or services. Such rentals or other charges are not subject to supervision or regulation by any other authority, department, commission, board, bureau or agency of the state and such contract may provide for acquisition by such person or governmental agency of all or any part of such water development project for such consideration payable over the period of the contract or otherwise as the authority in its sole discretion determines to be appropriate, but subject to the provisions of any resolution authorizing the issuance of water development revenue bonds or notes or water development revenue refunding bonds of the authority or any trust agreement securing the same. Any governmental agency which has power to construct, operate and maintain public water facilities, stormwater systems or wastewater facilities may enter into a contract or lease with the authority whereby the use or services of any water development project of the authority will be made available to such governmental agency and pay for such use or services such rentals or other charges as may be agreed to by such governmental agency and the authority.

Any governmental agency or agencies or combination thereof may cooperate with the authority in the acquisition or construction of a water development project and shall enter into such agreements with the authority as are necessary, with a view to effective cooperative action and safeguarding of the respective interests of the parties thereto, which agreements shall provide for such contributions by the parties thereto in such proportion as may be agreed upon and such other terms as may be mutually satisfactory to the parties, including, without limitation, the authorization of the construction of the project by one of the parties acting as agent for all of the parties and the ownership and control of the project by the authority to the extent necessary or appropriate for purposes of the issuance of water development revenue bonds by the authority. Any governmental agency may provide such contribution as is required under such agreements by the appropriation of money or, if authorized by a favorable vote of the electors to issue bonds or notes or levy taxes or assessments and issue notes or bonds in anticipation of the collection thereof, by the issuance of bonds or notes or by the levying of taxes or assessments and the issuance of bonds or notes in anticipation of the collection thereof and by the payment of such appropriated money or the proceeds of such bonds or notes to the authority pursuant to such agreements.

Any governmental agency, pursuant to a favorable vote of the electors in an election held for the purpose of issuing bonds to provide funds to acquire, construct or equip, or provide real

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estate and interests in real estate for a public water facility, stormwater system or wastewater facility, whether or not the governmental agency at the time of such an election had the authority to pay the proceeds from such bonds or notes issued in anticipation thereof to the authority as provided in this section, may issue such bonds or notes in anticipation of the issuance thereof and pay the proceeds thereof to the authority in accordance with an agreement between such governmental agency and the authority: Provided, That the legislative authority of the governmental agency finds and determines that the water development project to be acquired or constructed by the authority in cooperation with such governmental agency will serve the same public purpose and meet substantially the same public need as the facility otherwise proposed to be acquired or constructed by the governmental agency with the proceeds of such bonds or notes.

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§22C-1-17. Maintenance, operation and repair of projects; reports by authority to Governor and Legislature.

Each water development project, when constructed and placed in operation, shall be maintained and kept in good condition and repair by the authority or if owned by a governmental agency, by such governmental agency, or the authority or such governmental agency shall cause the same to be maintained and kept in good condition and repair. Each such project owned by the authority shall be operated by such operating employees as the authority employs or pursuant to a contract or lease with a governmental agency or person. All public or private property damaged or destroyed in carrying out the provisions of this article and in the exercise of the powers granted hereunder with regard to any project shall be restored or repaired and placed in its original condition, as nearly as practicable, or adequate compensation made therefor out of funds provided in accordance with the provisions of this article.

As soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year, the authority shall make an annual report of its activities for the preceding fiscal year to the Governor and the Legislature. Each such report shall set forth a complete operating and financial statement covering the authority's operations during the preceding fiscal year. The authority shall cause an audit of its books and accounts to be made at least once each fiscal year by certified public accountants and the cost thereof may be treated as a part of the cost of construction or of operations of its projects.

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§22C-1-18. Water development bonds lawful investments.

The provisions of sections nine and ten, article six, chapter twelve of this code to the contrary notwithstanding, all water development revenue bonds issued pursuant to this article are lawful investments for the West Virginia State Board of Investments and are also lawful investments for banking institutions, societies for savings, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, deposit guarantee associations, trust companies, insurance companies, including domestic for life and domestic not for life insurance companies.

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§22C-1-19. Purchase and cancellation of notes or bonds.

The authority, subject to such agreements with noteholders or bondholders as may then exist, has the power, out of any funds available therefor, to purchase notes or bonds of the authority.

If the notes or bonds are then redeemable, the price of such purchase shall not exceed the redemption price then applicable plus accrued interest to the next interest payment date thereon. If the notes or bonds are not then redeemable, the price of such purchase shall not exceed the redemption price applicable on the first date after such purchase upon which the notes or bonds become subject to redemption plus accrued interest to such date. Upon such purchase such notes or bonds shall be canceled.

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§22C-1-20. Refunding bonds.

Any bonds issued hereunder and at any time outstanding may at any time and from time to time be refunded by the authority by the issuance of its refunding bonds in such amount as it may deem necessary to refund the principal of the bonds so to be refunded, together with any unpaid interest thereon; to provide additional funds for the purposes of the authority; and any premiums and commissions necessary to be paid in connection therewith. Any such refunding may be effected whether the bonds to be refunded have matured or thereafter mature, either by sale of the refunding bonds and the application of the proceeds thereof for the redemption of the bonds to be refunded thereby, or by exchange of the refunding bonds for the bonds to be refunded thereby: Provided, That the holders of any bonds so to be refunded shall not be compelled without their consent to surrender their bonds for payment or exchange prior to the date on which they are payable or, if they are called for redemption, prior to the date on which they are by their terms subject to redemption. Any refunding bonds issued under the authority of this article are payable from the revenues out of which the bonds to be refunded thereby were payable, or from other moneys or the principal of and interest on or other investment yield from, investments or proceeds of bonds or other applicable funds and moneys, including investments of proceeds of any refunding bonds, and are subject to the provisions contained in section nine of this article and shall be secured in accordance with the provisions of sections nine and ten of this article.

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§22C-1-21. Exemption from taxation.

The exercise of the powers granted to the authority by this article will be in all respects for the benefit of the people of the state, for the improvement of their health, safety, convenience and welfare and for the enhancement of their residential, agricultural, recreational, economic, commercial and industrial opportunities and is a public purpose. As the operation and maintenance of water development projects are essential governmental functions, the authority is not required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any water development project or upon any property acquired or used by the authority or upon the income therefrom. Such bonds and notes and all interest and income thereon are exempt from all taxation by this state, or any county, municipality, political subdivision or agency thereof, except inheritance taxes.

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§22C-1-22. Acquisition of property by authority -- Acquisition by purchase; governmental agencies authorized to convey, etc., property.

The authority may acquire by purchase, whenever it deems such purchase expedient, any land, property, rights, rights-of-way, franchises, easements and other interests in lands it deems necessary or convenient for the construction and operation of any water development project upon such terms and at such prices it considers reasonable and can be agreed upon between the authority and the owner thereof, and take title thereto in the name of the state.

All governmental agencies, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, may lease, lend, grant or convey to the authority, at its request, upon such terms as the proper authorities of such governmental agencies deem reasonable and fair and without the necessity for an advertisement, auction, order of court or other action or formality, other than the regular and formal action of the governmental agency concerned, any real property or interests therein, including improvements thereto or personal property which is necessary or convenient to the effectuation of the authorized purposes of the authority, including public roads and other real property or interests therein, including improvements thereto or personal property already devoted to public use.

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§22C-1-23. Same -- Acquisition under subdivision (10), section six of this article; property of public utilities and common carriers; relocation, restoration, etc., of highways and public utility facilities.

The authority may acquire, pursuant to subdivision (10), section six of this article, any land, rights, rights-of-way, franchises, easements or other property necessary or proper for the construction or the efficient operation of any water development project.

This section does not authorize the authority to take or disturb property or facilities belonging to any public utility or to a common carrier, which property or facilities are required for the proper and convenient operation of such public utility or common carrier, unless provision is made for the restoration, relocation or duplication of such property or facilities elsewhere at the sole cost of the authority.

When the authority finds it necessary to change the location of any portion of any public road, state highway, railroad or public utility facility in connection with the construction of a water development project, it shall cause the same to be reconstructed at such location as the unit or division of government having jurisdiction over such road, highway, railroad or public utility facility deems most favorable. Such construction shall be of substantially the same type and in as good condition as the original road, highway, railroad or public utility facility. The cost of such reconstruction, relocation or removal and any damage incurred in changing the location of any such road, highway, railroad or public utility facility shall be paid by the authority as a part of the cost of such water development project.

When the authority finds it necessary that any public highway or portion thereof be vacated by reason of the acquisition or construction of a water development project, the authority shall request the commissioner of the Division of Highways, in writing, to vacate such highway or portion thereof if the highway or portion thereof to be vacated is part of the state road system, or, if the highway or portion thereof to be vacated is under the jurisdiction of a county or a municipality, the authority shall request the governing body of such county or municipality to vacate such public road or portion thereof. The authority shall pay to the commissioner of the Division of Highways or to the county or municipality, as the case may be, as part of the cost of such water development project, any amounts required to be deposited with any court in connection with proceedings for the determination of compensation and damages and all amounts of compensation and damages finally determined to be payable as a result of such vacation.

The authority may make reasonable rules for the installation, construction, maintenance, repair, renewal, relocation and removal of railroad or public utility facilities in, on, over or under any water development project. Whenever the authority determines that it is necessary that any such facilities installed or constructed in, on, over or under property of the authority pursuant to such rules be relocated, the railroad or public utility owning or operating such facilities shall relocate or remove them in accordance with the order of the authority. The cost and expenses of such relocation or removal, including the cost of installing such facilities in a new location, the cost of any lands or any rights or interests in

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lands and the cost of any other rights acquired to accomplish such relocation or removal, may be paid by the authority as a part of the cost of such water development project. In case of any such relocation or removal of facilities, the railroad or public utility owning or operating them, and its successors or assigns, may maintain and operate such facilities, with the necessary appurtenances in the new location in, on, over or under the property of the authority for as long a period and upon the same terms as it had the right to maintain and operate such facilities in their former location.

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§22C-1-24. Financial interest in contracts prohibited; penalty.

No officer, member or employee of the authority shall be financially interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract of any person with the authority, or in the sale of any property, real or personal, to or from the authority. This section does not apply to contracts or purchases of property, real or personal, between the authority and any governmental agency. If any officer, member or employee of the authority has such financial interest in a contract or sale of property prohibited hereby, he or she is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both fined and imprisoned.

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§22C-1-25. Meetings and records of authority to be kept public.

All meetings of the authority shall be open to the public and the records of the authority shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, except as otherwise provided in this section. All final actions of the authority shall be journalized and such journal shall also be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times. Any records or information relating to secret processes or secret methods of manufacture or production which may be obtained by the authority or other persons acting under authority of this article are confidential and shall not be disclosed.

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§22C-1-26. Liberal construction of article.

The provisions of this article are hereby declared to be remedial and shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes and intents.

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§22C-1-27. Authorized limit on borrowing.

(a) The aggregate principal amount of bonds and notes issued by the authority may not exceed $500 million outstanding at any one time: Provided, That before the authority issues bonds and notes in excess of $400 million the Legislature must pass a resolution authorizing this action: Provided, however, That in computing the total amount of bonds and notes which may at any one time be outstanding, the principal amount of any outstanding bonds or notes refunded or to be refunded either by application of the proceeds of the sale of any refunding bonds or notes of the authority or by exchange for any refunding bonds or notes, shall be excluded.

(b) In addition to the amounts authorized by subsection (a) of this section, the Water Development Authority may issue, pursuant to section seventeen-b, article fifteen-a, chapter thirty-one of this code, bonds or notes in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed $180 million. This authorization is for the limited purpose of providing grants for capital improvements for publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities with an authorized permitted flow of four hundred thousand gallons per day or more which are required to maintain compliance with certain standards for discharges into watersheds in accordance with said section seventeen-b.

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§22C-2-1. Definitions.

Unless the context in which used clearly requires a different meaning, as used in this article:

(a) "Authority" means the Water Development Authority provided for in section four, article one of this chapter.

(b) "Cost" as applied to any project financed under the provisions of this article means the total of all costs incurred by a local entity that are reasonable and necessary for carrying out all works and undertakings necessary or incident to the accomplishment of any project including:

(1) Developmental, planning and feasibility studies, surveys, plans and specifications;

(2) Architectural, engineering, financial, legal or other special services;

(3) Acquisition of land and any buildings and improvements on the land or buildings, including the discharge of any obligations of the sellers of the land, buildings or improvements;

(4) Site preparation and development, including demolition or removal of existing structures, construction and reconstruction, labor, materials, machinery and equipment;

(5) The reasonable costs of financing incurred by the local entity in the course of the development of the project, carrying charges incurred before placing the project in service, interest on funds borrowed to finance the project to a date subsequent to the estimated date the project is to be placed in service, necessary expenses incurred in connection with placing the project in service and the funding of accounts and reserves which the authority may require; and

(6) Other items that the Department of Environmental Protection determines to be reasonable and necessary.

(c) "Fund" means the state Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund provided for in this article as it may be expanded or modified, from time to time, pursuant to the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251, et seq., as amended, the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 42 U.S.C. §300f 0through §300j-26, inclusive, as amended, or by the executive order of the Governor issued to comply with federal laws relating to the acts.

(d) "Instrumentality" means the Department of Environmental Protection or the agency designated by an order of the Governor as having the primary responsibility for administering the fund pursuant to the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251, et seq., as amended, and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 42 U.S.C. §300f through §300j-26, inclusive, as amended, or other federal laws.

(e) "Local entity" means any county, city, town, municipal corporation, authority, district,

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public service district, commission, banking institution, political subdivision, regional governmental authority, state government agency, interstate agency or not-for-profit association or corporation in West Virginia.

(f) "Project" means any water or wastewater treatment facility located or to be located in or outside this state by a local entity and includes:

(1) Sewage and wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities;

(2) Public water transportation, treatment and distribution facilities;

(3) Drainage facilities and projects;

(4) Administrative, maintenance, storage and laboratory facilities related to the facilities delineated in subdivisions (1), (2) and (3) of this subsection;

(5) Interests in land related to the facilities delineated in subdivisions (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this subsection; and

(6) Other projects allowable under federal law.

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§22C-2-2. Designation of division of environmental protection as state instrumentality for purposes of capitalization agreements with the United States environmental protection agency.

The Division of Environmental Protection shall act as the instrumentality that is empowered to enter into capitalization agreements with the United States environmental protection agency, to accept capitalization grant awards made under the federal clean water act, as amended, the safe drinking water act, as amended, and other federal laws and to otherwise manage the fund provided for in this article in accordance with the requirements of said federal laws.

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§22C-2-3. West Virginia water pollution control revolving fund; disbursement of fund moneys; administration of the fund.

(a) Under the direction of the Division of Environmental Protection, the water development authority shall establish, administer and manage a permanent and perpetual fund, to be known as the "West Virginia Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund." The fund shall be comprised of moneys appropriated to the fund by the Legislature, moneys allocated to the state by the federal government expressly for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a state water pollution control revolving fund, all receipts from loans made from the fund to local entities, all income from the investment of moneys held in the fund, and all other sums designated for deposits to the fund from any source, public or private. Moneys in the fund shall be used solely to make loans to local entities to finance or refinance the costs of a project: Provided, That moneys in the fund shall be utilized to defray the costs incurred by the authority and the Division of Environmental Protection in administering the provisions of this article: Provided, however, That moneys in the fund shall be used to make grants for projects to the extent allowed or authorized by federal law.

(b) The director of the Division of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the authority, shall promulgate legislative rules in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, to:

(1) Govern the disbursement of moneys from the fund; and

(2) Establish a state water pollution control revolving fund program to direct the distribution of grants or loans from the fund to particular local entities and establish the interest rates and repayment terms of the loans.

(c) In order to carry out the administration and management of the fund, the authority is authorized to employ officers, employees, agents, advisers and consultants, including attorneys, financial advisers, engineers, other technical advisers and public accountants and, notwithstanding any provisions of this code to the contrary, to determine their duties and compensation without the approval of any other agency or instrumentality.

(d) The authority shall promulgate legislative rules in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code to govern the pledge of loans to secure bonds of the authority.

(e) All moneys belonging to the fund shall be kept in appropriate depositories and secured in conformance with this code. Disbursements from the fund shall be authorized for payment by the director of the authority or the director's designee. Any depository or officer of the depository to which moneys of the fund are paid shall act as trustee of the moneys and shall hold and apply them solely for the purposes for which the moneys are provided under this article. Moneys in the fund shall not be commingled with other money of the authority. If not needed for immediate use or disbursement, moneys in the fund may be invested or reinvested by the authority in obligations or securities which are considered lawful

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investments for public funds under this code.

WV Legislature

§22C-2-4. Annual audit.

The authority shall cause an audit of its books and accounts to be made at least once each fiscal year by certified public accountants, and the cost thereof may be defrayed as a part of the cost of construction of a project or as an administrative expense under the provisions of subsection (a), section three of this article.

WV Legislature

§22C-2-5. Collection of money due to the fund.

(a) In order to ensure the timely payment of all sums due and owing to the fund under a revolving fund loan agreement between the state and a local entity, and notwithstanding any provisions of this code to the contrary, the authority has and may, at its option, exercise the following rights and remedies in the event of any default by a local entity under a loan agreement:

(1) The authority may directly impose, in its own name and for its own benefit, service charges upon all users of a project funded by a loan distributed to a local entity pursuant to this article and may proceed directly to enforce and collect the service charges, together with all necessary costs of the enforcement and collection.

(2) The authority may exercise, in its own name or in the name of and as the agent for a particular local entity, all of the rights, powers and remedies of the local entity with respect to the project or which may be conferred upon the local entity by statute, rule, regulation or judicial decision, including all rights and remedies with respect to users of the project funded by the loan distributed to that local entity pursuant to this article.

(3) The authority may, by civil action, mandamus or other judicial or administrative proceeding, compel performance by a local entity of all of the terms and conditions of the loan agreement between the state and that local entity including:

(A) The adjustment of service charges as required to repay the loan or otherwise satisfy the terms of the loan agreement;

(B) The enforcement and collection of service charges; and

(b) The enforcement by the local entity of all rights and remedies conferred by statute, rule, regulation or judicial decision. The rights and remedies enumerated in this section are in addition to rights and remedies conferred upon the authority by law or pursuant to the loan agreement.

(c) For loans made for projects defined in subdivision (6), subsection (f), section one of this article, at the direction of the Department of Environmental Protection, the authority shall take a security or other interest in real or personal property with the right to foreclose upon a default to secure loans made from the fund.

WV Legislature

§22C-2-6. State construction grants program established; special fund.

(a) The director of the Division of Environmental Protection shall promulgate rules in accordance with the provisions of chapter twenty-nine-a of this code to establish a state construction grants program that is designed to complement and supplement the state water pollution control revolving fund program established pursuant to subsection (b), section three of this article.

(b) The special fund designated "The West Virginia Construction Grants Fund" established in the State Treasury is continued. The special fund shall be comprised of moneys appropriated to said fund by the Legislature, assessments on existing wastewater treatment facilities, and all other sums designated for deposit to the special fund from any source, public or private: Provided, That such assessments shall be made and collected in accordance with fee schedules to be established by legislative rules promulgated by the director of the Division of Environmental Protection, in accordance with chapter twenty-nine-a of this code. Moneys in the special fund shall be used solely for the state construction grants program established under subsection (a) of this section: Provided, however, That moneys in the special fund may be utilized to defray the costs incurred by the Division of Environmental Protection in administering the provisions of this section.

WV Legislature

§22C-2-7. Environmental review of funded projects.

(a) The Division of Environmental Protection shall conduct an environmental review on each project funded under this article. The director of the Division of Environmental Protection shall promulgate legislative rules in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code to implement the environmental review of funded projects: Provided, That the rules shall be consistent with the regulations promulgated by the United States environmental protection agency pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, as amended.

(b) The director of the Division of Environmental Protection is authorized to direct a local entity, or its agent, to implement all measures that, in the judgment of the director, are necessary in order to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts to the public health, safety or welfare or to the environment that may result from a project funded under this article. The director is further authorized to require all projects to comply with all other appropriate federal laws and regulations that are required of the projects under the federal Clean Water Act, as amended.

WV Legislature

§22C-2-8. Conflicting provisions.

The provisions of this article shall be liberally construed to the end that its beneficial purposes may be effectuated. Insofar as the provisions of this article are inconsistent with the provisions of any other general, special or local law, the provisions of this article are controlling.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-1. Short title.

This article shall be known and cited as the "Solid Waste Management Board Act."

WV Legislature

§22C-3-2. Legislative findings; declaration of policy and responsibility; purpose and intent of article.

The Legislature finds that uncontrolled, inadequately controlled and improper collection and disposal of solid waste (1) is a public nuisance and a clear and present danger to people; (2) provides harborages and breeding places for disease-carrying, injurious insects, rodents and other pests harmful to the public health, safety and welfare; (3) constitutes a danger to livestock and domestic animals; (4) decreases the value of private and public property, causes pollution, blight and deterioration of the natural beauty and resources of the state and has adverse economic and social effects on the state and its citizens; and (5) results in the squandering of valuable nonrenewable and nonreplenishable resources contained in solid waste.

Further, the Legislature finds that governmental agencies in the state and the private sector do not have the financial and other resources needed to provide for the proper collection and disposal of solid waste; that solid waste disposal sheds and projects must be established on a relatively large scale to be economically feasible and stable; and that proper solid waste collection and disposal at the lowest minimum cost can only be achieved through comprehensive solid waste management.

It is declared to be the public policy and a responsibility of this state to assist efforts of governmental agencies and the private sector to provide for the proper collection, disposal and recycling of solid waste and to solve and prevent the problems set forth in this article. It is the purpose and intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to provide for the necessary, dependable, effective and efficient collection, disposal and recycling of solid waste and to assist and cooperate with governmental agencies and the private sector in achieving all the purposes set forth in this article, and to encourage the recycling or extraction of recoverable resources from such solid waste.

The Legislature finds that the public policy and responsibility of the state as set forth in this section cannot be effectively attained without the funding, establishment, operation and maintenance of solid waste disposal projects as provided in this article.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-3. Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

(1) "Board" means the solid waste management board provided for in section four of this article, the duties, powers, responsibilities and functions of which are specified in this article.

(2) "Bond" or "solid waste disposal revenue bond" means a revenue bond or note issued by the solid waste management board, previously known as the West Virginia resource recovery -- solid waste disposal authority, to effect the intents and purposes of this article.

(3) "Construction" includes reconstruction, enlargement, improvement and providing furnishings or equipment for a solid waste disposal project.

(4) "Cost" means, as applied to solid waste disposal projects, the cost of their acquisition and construction; the cost of acquisition of all land, rights-of-way, property, rights, easements, franchise rights and interests required by the board for such acquisition and construction; the cost of demolishing or removing any buildings or structures on land so acquired, including the cost of acquiring any land to which such buildings or structures may be moved; the cost of diverting highways, interchange of highways and access roads to private property, including the cost of land or easements therefor; the cost of all machinery, furnishings and equipment; all financing charges and interest prior to and during construction and for no more than eighteen months after completion of construction; the cost of all engineering services and all expenses of research and development with respect to solid waste facilities; the cost of all legal services and expenses; the cost of all plans, specifications, surveys and estimates of cost and revenues; all working capital and other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of acquiring or constructing any such project; all administrative expenses and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the acquisition or construction of the project; the financing of such acquisition or construction, including the amount authorized in the resolution of the board providing for the issuance of solid waste disposal revenue bonds to be paid into any special funds from the proceeds of such bonds; and the financing of the placing of any such project in operation. Any obligation or expenses incurred by any governmental agency, with the approval of the board, for surveys, borings, preparation of plans and specifications and other engineering services in connection with the acquisition or construction of a project are a part of the cost of such project and shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of loans or solid waste disposal revenue bonds as authorized by the provisions of this article.

(5) "Governmental agency" means the state government or any agency, department, division or unit thereof; counties; municipalities; watershed improvement districts; soil conservation districts; sanitary districts; public service districts; drainage districts; regional governmental authorities and any other governmental agency, entity, political subdivision, public corporation or agency having the authority to acquire, construct or operate solid waste facilities; the United States government or any agency, department, division or unit thereof;

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and any agency, commission or authority established pursuant to an interstate compact or agreement.

(6) "Industrial waste" means any solid waste substance resulting from or incidental to any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business, or from or incidental to the development, processing or recovery of any natural resource.

(7) "Owner" includes all persons, partnerships or governmental agencies having any title or interest in any property rights, easements and interests authorized to be acquired by this article.

(8) "Person" means any public or private corporation, institution, association, firm or company organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country; the United States or the State of West Virginia; governmental agency; political subdivision; county commission; municipality; industry; sanitary district; public service district; drainage district; soil conservation district; solid waste disposal shed district; partnership; trust; estate; individual; group of individuals acting individually or as a group; or any other legal entity.

(9) "Pollution" means the discharge, release, escape or deposit, directly or indirectly, of solid waste of whatever kind or character, on lands or in waters in the state in an uncontrolled, unregulated or unapproved manner.

(10) "Revenue" means any money or thing of value collected by, or paid to, the solid waste management board as rent, use fee, service charge or other charge for use of, or in connection with, any solid waste disposal project, or as principal of or interest, charges or other fees on loans, or any other collections on loans made by the solid waste management board to governmental agencies to finance, in whole or in part, the acquisition or construction of any solid waste development project or projects, or other money or property which is received and may be expended for or pledged as revenues pursuant to this article.

(11) "Solid waste" means any garbage, paper, litter, refuse, cans, bottles, waste processed for the express purpose of incineration, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, other discarded material, including offensive or unsightly matter, solid, liquid, semisolid or contained liquid or gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or community activities but does not include solid or dissolved material in sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources and have permits under article five-a, chapter twenty of this code, or source, special nuclear or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including any nuclear or byproduct material considered by federal standards to be below regulatory concern, or a hazardous waste either identified or listed under article five-e, chapter twenty of this code, or refuse, slurry, overburden or other waste or material resulting from coal-fired electric power or steam generation, the exploration, development, production, storage and recovery of coal, oil and gas, and other mineral resources placed or disposed of at a facility which is regulated under

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chapter twenty-two, twenty-two-a or twenty-two-b of this code, so long as such placement or disposal is in conformance with a permit issued pursuant to said chapters. "Solid waste" does not include materials which are recycled by being used or reused in an industrial process to make a product, as effective substitutes for commercial products, or are returned to the original process as a substitute for raw material feedstock.

(12) "Solid waste facility" means any system, facility, land, contiguous land, improvements on land, structures or other appurtenances or methods used for processing, recycling or disposing of solid waste, including landfills, transfer stations, materials recovery facilities and other such facilities not herein specified. Such facility is situated, for purposes of this article, in the county where the majority of the spatial area of such facility is located.

(13) "Solid waste disposal project" or "project" means any solid waste facility, wastewater treatment plants, sewer treatment plants, water and sewer systems and connecting pipelines the acquisition or construction of which is authorized by the solid waste management board or any acquisition or construction which is financed, in whole or in part, from funds made available by grant or loan by, or through, the board as provided in this article, including all buildings and facilities which the board deems necessary for the operation of the project, together with all property, rights, easements and interests which may be required for the operation of the project.

(14) "Solid waste disposal shed" or "shed" means a geographical area which the solid waste management board designates as provided in section eight of this article for solid waste management.

(15) "Solid waste facility operator" means any person or persons possessing or exercising operational, managerial or financial control over a commercial solid waste facility, whether or not such person holds a certificate of convenience and necessity or a permit for such facility.

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§22C-3-4. Solid Waste Management Board; organization of board; appointment and qualification of board members; their term of office, compensation, and expenses; director of board.

The Solid Waste Management Board is a governmental instrumentality of the state and a body corporate. The exercise by the board of the powers conferred on it by this article and the carrying out of its purposes and duties are essential governmental functions and are for a public purpose.

The board is composed of seven members. The Secretary of the Department of Health and the Director of the Division of Environmental Protection, or their designees, are members ex officio of the board. The other five members of the board are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively. Two appointees shall be persons having at least three years of professional experience in solid waste management, civil engineering, or regional planning and three appointees shall be representatives of the general public. The successor of each such appointed member shall be appointed for a term of five years in the same manner the original appointments were made and so that the representation on the board as set forth in this section is preserved, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his or her predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. Each board member serves until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor.

Not more than three of the appointed board members may at any one time be from the same congressional district or belong to the same political party. No appointed board member may be an officer or employee of the United States or this state. Appointed board members may be reappointed to serve additional terms. All members of the board shall be citizens of the state. Each appointed member of the board, before entering upon his or her duties, shall comply with the requirements of §6-1-1 *et seq.*, of this code and give bond in the sum of $25,000. Appointed members may be removed from the board only for the same causes as elective state officers may be removed.

Annually the board shall elect one of its appointed members as chair, another as vice chair and appoint a secretary-treasurer, who need not be a member of the board. Four members of the board are a quorum and the affirmative vote of four members is necessary for any action taken by vote of the board. No vacancy in the membership of the board impairs the rights of a quorum by such vote to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the board. The person appointed as secretary-treasurer shall give bond in the sum of $50,000. If a board member is appointed as secretary-treasurer, he or she shall give bond in the sum of $25,000 in addition to the bond required in the preceding paragraph.

The ex officio members of the board shall not receive any compensation for serving as a board member. Each of the five appointed members of the board shall be paid the same compensation, and each member of the board shall be paid the expense reimbursement, as is paid to members of the Legislature for their interim duties as recommended by the citizens

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legislative compensation commission and authorized by law for each day or portion thereof engaged in the discharge of official duties. All such compensation and expenses incurred by board members are payable solely from funds of the board or from funds appropriated for such purpose by the Legislature and no liability or obligation shall be incurred by the board beyond the extent to which moneys are available from funds of the board or from such appropriation.

The board shall meet at least four times annually and at any time upon the call of its chair or upon the request in writing to the chair of four board members.

The board shall appoint a director as its chief executive officer. The director shall have successfully completed an undergraduate education and, in addition, shall have two years of professional experience in solid waste management, civil engineering, public administration, or regional planning.

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§22C-3-5. Board to designate and establish disposal sheds; construction, maintenance, etc., of disposal projects; loan agreements; compliance with federal and state law.

To accomplish the public policy and purpose and to meet the responsibility of the state as set forth in this article, the solid waste management board shall designate and establish solid waste disposal sheds and it may initiate, acquire, construct, maintain, repair and operate solid waste disposal projects or cause the same to be operated pursuant to a lease, sublease or agreement with any person or governmental agency; may make loans and grants to persons and to governmental agencies for the acquisition or construction of solid waste disposal projects by such persons and governmental agencies; and may issue solid waste disposal revenue bonds of this state, payable solely from revenues, to pay the cost of, or finance, in whole or in part, by loans to governmental agencies, such projects. A solid waste disposal project shall not be undertaken unless the board determines that the project is consistent with federal law, with its solid waste disposal shed plan, with the standards set by the state environmental quality board and the director of the Division of Environmental Protection for any waters of the state which may be affected thereby, with the air quality standards set by the said director and with health standards set by the bureau of public health. Any resolution of the board providing for acquiring or constructing such projects or for making a loan or grant for such projects shall include a finding by the board that such determinations have been made. A loan agreement shall be entered into between the board and each governmental agency to which a loan is made for the acquisition or construction of a solid waste disposal project, which loan agreement shall include without limitation the following provisions:

(1) The cost of such project, the amount of the loan, the terms of repayment of such loan and the security therefor, which may include, in addition to the pledge of all revenues from such project after a reasonable allowance for operation and maintenance expenses, a deed of trust or other appropriate security instrument creating a lien on such project;

(2) The specific purposes for which the proceeds of the loan shall be expended, the procedures as to the disbursement of loan proceeds and the duties and obligations imposed upon the governmental agency in regard to the construction or acquisition of the project;

(3) The agreement of the governmental agency to impose, collect, and, if required to repay the obligations of such governmental agency under the loan agreement, increase service charges from persons using said project, which service charges shall be pledged for the repayment of such loan together with all interest, fees and charges thereon and all other financial obligations of such governmental agency under the loan agreement;

(4) The agreement of the governmental agency to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations issued by the board or other state, federal and local bodies in regard to the construction, operation, maintenance and use of the project; and

(5) Such other provisions, terms or conditions as the board may reasonably require.

The board shall comply with all of the provisions of federal law and of article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code and any rules promulgated thereunder which pertain to solid waste collection and disposal.

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§22C-3-6. Powers, duties and responsibilities of board generally.

The solid waste management board may exercise all powers necessary or appropriate to carry out and effectuate its corporate purpose. The board may:

(1) Adopt, and from time to time, amend and repeal bylaws necessary and proper for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business, and rules, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, to implement and make effective its powers and duties.

(2) Adopt an official seal.

(3) Maintain a principal office which shall be in Kanawha County, and, if necessary, regional suboffices at locations properly designated or provided.

(4) Sue and be sued in its own name and plead and be impleaded in its own name, and particularly to enforce the obligations and covenants made under sections ten, eleven and sixteen of this article. Any actions against the board shall be brought in the circuit court of Kanawha County.

(5) Make loans and grants to persons and to governmental agencies for the acquisition or construction of solid waste disposal projects and adopt rules and procedures for making such loans and grants.

(6) Acquire, construct, reconstruct, enlarge, improve, furnish, equip, maintain, repair, operate, lease or rent to, or contract for operation by a governmental agency or person, solid waste disposal projects, and, in accordance with chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, adopt rules for the use of such projects.

(7) Make available the use or services of any solid waste disposal project to one or more persons, one or more governmental agencies, or any combination thereof.

(8) Issue solid waste disposal revenue bonds and notes and solid waste disposal revenue refunding bonds of the state, payable solely from revenues as provided in section ten of this article, unless the bonds are refunded by refunding bond, for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, enlarging, improving, furnishing, equipping, or repairing solid waste disposal projects, or making loans to persons or to governmental agencies for the acquisition, design or construction of solid waste disposal projects or parts thereof.

(9) Acquire by gift or purchase, hold and dispose of real and personal property in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties as set forth in this article.

(10) Acquire in the name of the state, by purchase or otherwise, on such terms and in such manner as it deems proper, or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in the manner provided in chapter fifty-four of this code, such public or private lands, or parts thereof or

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rights therein, rights-of-way, property, rights, easements and interests it deems necessary for carrying out the provisions of this article, but excluding the acquisition by the exercise of the right of eminent domain of any solid waste facility operated under permits issued pursuant to the provisions of article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code and owned by any person or governmental agency. This article does not authorize the board to take or disturb property or facilities belonging to any public utility or to a common carrier, which property or facilities are required for the proper and convenient operation of such public utility or common carrier, unless provision is made for the restoration, relocation or duplication of such property or facilities elsewhere at the sole cost of the board.

(11) Make and enter into all contracts and agreements and execute all instruments necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers. When the cost under any such contract or agreement, other than compensation for personal services, involves an expenditure of more than $2,000, the board shall make a written contract with the lowest responsible bidder after public notice published as a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of article three, chapter fifty-nine of this code, the publication area for such publication to be the county wherein the work is to be performed or which is affected by the contract, which notice shall state the general character of the work and the general character of the materials to be furnished, the place where plans and specifications therefor may be examined and the time and place of receiving bids. A contract or lease for the operation of a solid waste disposal project constructed and owned by the board or an agreement for cooperation in the acquisition or construction of a solid waste disposal project pursuant to section sixteen of this article is not subject to the foregoing requirements and the board may enter into such contract or lease or such agreement pursuant to negotiation and upon such terms and conditions and for such period as it finds to be reasonable and proper under the circumstances and in the best interests of proper operation or of efficient acquisition or construction of such project. The board may reject any and all bids. A bond with good and sufficient surety, approved by the board, is required of all contractors in an amount equal to at least fifty percent of the contract price, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract.

(12) Employ managers, superintendents, engineers, accountants, Auditors and other employees, and retain or contract with consulting engineers, financial consultants, accounting experts, architects, attorneys and such other consultants and independent contractors as are necessary in its judgment to carry out the provisions of this article, and fix the compensation or fees thereof. All expenses thereof are payable solely from the proceeds of solid waste disposal revenue bonds or notes issued by the board, from revenues and from funds appropriated for such purpose by the Legislature.

(13) Receive and accept from any federal agency, subject to the approval of the Governor, grants for or in aid of the construction of any solid waste disposal project or for research and development with respect to solid waste disposal projects and solid waste disposal sheds and receive and accept from any source aid or contributions of money, property, labor or other things of value, to be held, used and applied only for the purposes for which such grants and contributions are made.

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(14) Engage in research and development with respect to solid waste disposal projects and solid waste disposal sheds.

(15) Purchase fire and extended coverage and liability insurance for any solid waste disposal project and for the principal office and suboffices of the board, insurance protecting the board and its officers and employees against liability, if any, for damage to property or injury to or death of persons arising from its operations and any other insurance the board may agree to provide under any resolution authorizing the issuance of solid waste disposal revenue bonds.

(16) Charge, alter and collect rentals and other charges for the use or services of any solid waste disposal project as provided in this article, and charge and collect reasonable interest, fees and other charges in connection with the making and servicing of loans to governmental agencies in furtherance of the purposes of this article.

(17) Establish or increase reserves from moneys received or to be received by the board to secure or to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds and notes issued by the board pursuant to this article.

(18) Do all acts necessary and proper to carry out the powers expressly granted to the board in this article.

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§22C-3-7. Development of state solid waste management plan.

On or before January 1, 1993, the Solid Waste Management Board shall prepare an overall state plan for the proper management of solid waste: Provided, That such plan shall be consistent with the findings and purposes of article four of this chapter and articles fifteen and fifteen-a, chapter twenty-two of this code: Provided, however, That such plan shall incorporate the county or regional plans developed pursuant to sections eight and twenty-four, article four of this chapter, as amended: Provided further, That such plan shall be updated every two years following its initial preparation.

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§22C-3-8. Power of board to collect service charges and exercise other powers of governmental agencies in event of default; power to require governmental agencies to enforce their rights.

In order to ensure that the public purposes to be served by the board may be properly carried out and in order to assure the timely payment to the board of all sums due and owing under loan agreements with governmental agencies, as referred to in section five of this article, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary elsewhere contained in this code, in event of any default by a governmental agency under such a loan agreement, the board has, and may, at its option, exercise the following rights and remedies in addition to the rights and remedies conferred by law or pursuant to said loan agreement:

(1) The board may directly impose, in its own name and for its own benefit, service charges determined by it to be necessary under the circumstances upon all users of the solid waste disposal project to be acquired or constructed pursuant to such loan agreement, and proceed directly to enforce and collect such service charges, together with all necessary costs of such enforcement and collection.

(2) The board may exercise, in its own name or in the name of and as agent for the governmental agency, all of the rights, authority, powers and remedies of the governmental agency with respect to the solid waste disposal project or which may be conferred upon the governmental agency by statute, rule, regulation or judicial decision, including, without limitation, all rights and remedies with respect to users of such solid waste disposal project.

(3) The board may, by civil action, mandamus or other judicial or administrative proceeding, compel performance by such governmental agency of all of the terms and conditions of such loan agreement including, without limitation, the adjustment and increase of service charges as required to repay the loan or otherwise satisfy the terms of such loan agreement, the enforcement and collection of such service charges and the enforcement by such governmental agency of all rights and remedies conferred by statute, rule, regulation or judicial decision.

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§22C-3-9. Development and designation of solid waste disposal sheds by board.

The board shall maintain the division of the state into geographical areas for solid waste management which shall be known as solid waste disposal sheds. The board may, from time to time, modify the boundaries of such sheds in a manner consistent with the provisions of this section. Before it modifies the sheds, the board shall consult with the affected municipalities and county or regional solid waste authorities and obtain and evaluate their opinions as to how many sheds there should be and where their boundaries should be located. The board shall then cause feasibility and cost studies to be made in order for it to designate the solid waste disposal sheds within each of which the most dependable, effective, efficient and economical solid waste disposal projects may be established. The sheds shall not overlap and shall cover the entire state.

The board shall designate the sheds so that:

(1) The goal of providing solid waste collection and disposal service to each household, business and industry in the state can reasonably be achieved.

(2) The total cost of solid waste collection and disposal and the cost of solid waste collection and disposal within each shed and per person can be kept as low as possible.

(3) Solid waste collection and disposal service, facilities and projects can be integrated in the most feasible, dependable, effective, efficient and economical manner.

(4) No county is located in more than one shed: Provided, That the board may divide a county among two or more sheds upon request of the appropriate county or regional solid waste authority.

The board, in modifying the boundaries of solid waste disposal sheds, is exempt from the provisions of chapter twenty-nine-a.

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§22C-3-10. Board empowered to issue solid waste disposal revenue bonds, renewal notes and refunding bonds; requirements and manner of such issuance.

The board is hereby empowered to issue, from time to time, solid waste disposal revenue bonds and notes of the state in such principal amounts as the board deems necessary to pay the cost of or finance, in whole or in part, by loans to governmental agencies, one or more solid waste development projects, but the aggregate amount of all issues of bonds and notes outstanding at one time for all projects authorized hereunder shall not exceed that amount capable of being serviced by revenues received from such projects, and shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $100 million: Provided, That up to $25 million may be issued for projects located or to be located in areas which lack adequate sewer or water service and the area is in need of such services to comply with federal requirements.

The board may, from time to time, issue renewal notes, issue bonds to pay such notes and whenever it deems refunding expedient, refund any bonds by the issuance of solid waste disposal revenue refunding bonds of the state. Except as may otherwise be expressly provided in this article or by the board, every issue of its bonds or notes are obligations of the board payable out of the revenues and reserves created for such purposes by the board, which are pledged for such payment, without preference or priority of the first bonds issued, subject only to any agreements with the holders of particular bonds or notes pledging any particular revenues. Such pledge is valid and binding from the time the pledge is made and the revenue so pledged and thereafter received by the board is immediately subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act and the lien of any such pledge is valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the board irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. All such bonds and notes shall have all the qualities of negotiable instruments.

The bonds and notes shall be authorized by resolution of the board, bear such dates and mature at such times, in the case of any such note or any renewals thereof not exceeding five years from the date of issue of such original note, and in the case of any such bond not exceeding fifty years from the date of issue, as such resolution may provide. The bonds and notes shall bear interest at such rate, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such registration privileges, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place and be subject to such terms of redemption as the board may authorize. The board may sell such bonds and notes at public or private sale, at the price the board determines. The bonds and notes shall be executed by the chair and vice chair of the board, both of whom may use facsimile signatures. The official seal of the board or a facsimile thereof shall be affixed thereto or printed thereon and attested, manually or by facsimile signature, by the secretary-treasurer of the board, and any coupons attached thereto shall bear the signature or facsimile signature of the chair of the board. In case any officer whose signature, or a facsimile of whose signature, appears on any bonds, notes or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of such bonds or notes, such signature or facsimile is nevertheless sufficient for all purposes the same as if he or she had remained in office until such delivery and, in case the seal of the board has been changed after a

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facsimile has been imprinted on such bonds or notes, such facsimile seal will continue to be sufficient for all purposes.

Any resolution authorizing any bonds or notes or any issue thereof may contain provisions (subject to such agreements with bondholders or noteholders as may then exist, which provisions shall be a part of the contract with the holders thereof) as to pledging all or any part of the revenues of the board to secure the payment of the bonds or notes or of any issue thereof; the use and disposition of revenues of the board; a covenant to fix, alter and collect rentals, fees, service charges and other charges so that pledged revenues will be sufficient to pay the costs of operation, maintenance and repairs, pay principal of and interest on bonds or notes secured by the pledge of such revenues and provide such reserves as may be required by the applicable resolution; the setting aside of reserve funds, sinking funds or replacement and improvement funds and the regulation and disposition thereof; the crediting of the proceeds of the sale of bonds or notes to and among the funds referred to or provided for in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes; the use, lease, sale or other disposition of any solid waste disposal project or any other assets of the board; limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of bonds or notes may be applied and pledging such proceeds to secure the payment of the bonds or notes or of any issue thereof; agreement of the board to do all things necessary for the authorization, issuance and sale of bonds in such amounts as may be necessary for the timely retirement of notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds; limitations on the issuance of additional bonds or notes; the terms upon which additional bonds or notes may be issued and secured; the refunding of outstanding bonds or notes; the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders or noteholders may be amended or abrogated, the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given; limitations on the amount of moneys to be expended by the board for operating, administrative or other expenses of the board; and any other matters, of like or different character, which in any way affect the security or protection of the bonds or notes.

In the event that the sum of all reserves pledged to the payment of such bonds or notes is less than the minimum reserve requirements established in any resolution or resolutions authorizing the issuance of such bonds or notes, the chair of the board shall certify, on or before December 1, of each year, the amount of such deficiency to the Governor of the state, for inclusion, if the Governor shall so elect, of the amount of such deficiency in the budget to be submitted to the next session of the Legislature for appropriation to the board to be pledged for payment of such bonds or notes: Provided, That the Legislature is not required to make any appropriation so requested, and the amount of such deficiencies is not a debt or liability of the state.

Neither the members of the board nor any person executing the bonds or notes are liable personally on the bonds or notes or are subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-11. Establishment of reserve funds, replacement and improvement funds and sinking funds; fiscal agent; purposes for use of bond proceeds; application of surplus.

(a) Before issuing any revenue bonds in accordance with the provisions of this article, the board shall consult with and be advised by the water development authority as to the feasibility and necessity of the proposed issuance of revenue bonds. Such consultation shall include, but not be limited to, the following subjects:

(1) The relationship of the proposed issuance of revenue bonds to the statutory debt limitation provided for in section ten of this article;

(2) The degree to which the proceeds will be used for capital improvements in the form of real or personal property;

(3) The extent to which the proposed use of proceeds coincides with the purposes of this article;

(4) A weighing of the public benefit to be derived from the issuance as opposed to any private gain; and

(5) The sufficiency of projected revenues available to the board to pay the interest on indebtedness as it falls due, to constitute a sinking fund for the payment thereof at maturity, or to discharge the principal within a prescribed period of time.

(b) Prior to issuing revenue bonds under the provisions of this article, the board shall enter into agreements satisfactory to the water development authority with regard to the selection of all consultants, advisors and other experts to be employed in connection with the issuance of such bonds and the fees and expenses to be charged by such persons, and to establish any necessary reserve funds and replacement and improvement funds, all such funds to be administered by the water development authority, and, so long as any such bonds remain outstanding, to establish and maintain a sinking fund or funds to retire such bonds and pay the interest thereon as the same may become due. The amounts in any such sinking fund, as and when so set apart by the board, shall be remitted to the water development authority at least thirty days previous to the time interest or principal payments become due, to be retained and paid out by the water development authority, as agent for the board, in a manner consistent with the provisions of this article and with the resolution pursuant to which the bonds have been issued. The water development authority shall act as fiscal agent for the administration of any sinking fund and reserve fund established under each resolution authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds pursuant to the provisions of this article, and shall invest all funds not required for immediate disbursement in the same manner as funds are invested pursuant to the provisions of section fifteen, article one of this chapter.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article to the contrary, no revenue bonds

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shall be issued, nor the proceeds thereof expended or distributed, pursuant to the provisions of this article, without the prior approval of the water development authority. Upon such approval, the proceeds of revenue bonds shall be used solely for the following purposes:

(1) To pay the cost of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, enlarging, improving, furnishing, equipping or repairing solid waste disposal projects;

(2) To make loans to persons or to governmental agencies for the acquisition, design and construction of solid waste disposal projects, taking such collateral security for any such loans as may be approved by the water development authority; and

(3) To pay the costs and expenses incidental to or necessary for the issuance of such bonds.

(d) If the proceeds of revenue bonds issued for any solid waste disposal project exceed the cost thereof, the surplus shall be paid into the fund herein provided for the payment of principal and interest upon such bonds. Such fund may be used by the fiscal agent for the purchase or redemption of any of the outstanding bonds payable from such fund at the market price, but not at a price exceeding the price at which any of such bonds is in the same year redeemable, as fixed by the board in its said resolution, and all bonds redeemed or purchased shall forthwith be canceled, and shall not again be issued.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-12. Legal remedies of bondholders.

Any holder of solid waste disposal revenue bonds issued under the authority of this article or any of the coupons appertaining thereto, except to the extent the rights given by this article may be restricted by the applicable resolution, may by civil action, mandamus or other proceeding, protect and enforce any rights granted under the laws of this state or granted under this article, by the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by this article, or by the resolution, to be performed by the board or any officer or employee thereof, including the fixing, charging and collecting of sufficient rentals, fees, service charges or other charges.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-13. Bonds and notes not debt of state, county, municipality or of any political subdivision; expenses incurred pursuant to article.

Solid waste disposal revenue bonds and notes and solid waste disposal revenue refunding bonds issued under authority of this article and any coupons in connection therewith are not a debt or a pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of this state or of any county, municipality or any other political subdivision of this state, and the holders or owners thereof have no right to have taxes levied by the Legislature or taxing authority of any county, municipality or any other political subdivision of this state for the payment of the principal thereof or interest thereon, but such bonds and notes are payable solely from the revenues and funds pledged for their payment as authorized by this article unless the notes are issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds or the bonds are refunded by refunding bonds issued under authority of this article, which bonds or refunding bonds are payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for their payment as authorized by this article. All such bonds and notes shall contain on the face thereof a statement to the effect that the bonds or notes, as to both principal and interest, are not debts of the state or any county, municipality or political subdivision thereof, but are payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for their payment.

All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this article are payable solely from funds provided under authority of this article. This article does not authorize the board to incur indebtedness or liability on behalf of or payable by the state or any county, municipality or political subdivision thereof.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-14. Use of funds, properties, etc., by board; restrictions thereon.

All moneys, properties and assets acquired by the board, whether as proceeds from the sale of solid waste disposal revenue bonds or as revenues or otherwise, shall be held by it in trust for the purposes of carrying out its powers and duties, and shall be used and reused in accordance with the purposes and provisions of this article. Such moneys shall at no time be commingled with other public funds. Such moneys, except as otherwise provided in any resolution authorizing the issuance of solid waste disposal revenue bonds or except when invested, shall be kept in appropriate depositories and secured as provided and required by law. The resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds of any issue shall provide that any officer to whom such moneys are paid shall act as trustee of such moneys and hold and apply them for the purposes hereof, subject to the conditions this article and such resolution provide.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-15. Audit of funds disbursed by the board and recipients thereof.

Beginning in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1992, and every second fiscal year thereafter, the Legislature shall cause to be performed a post audit and a performance audit for the intervening two-year period of the recipients of any grant or loan provided by the solid waste management board. The audit shall cover the disbursement of such loans or grants provided pursuant to section thirty, article four of this chapter, the use of such loans or grants by the recipient as well as all other appropriate subject matter.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-16. Rentals, fees, service charges and other revenues from solid waste disposal projects; contracts and leases of board; cooperation of other governmental agencies; bonds of such agencies.

This section applies to any solid waste disposal project or projects which are owned, in whole or in part, by the board.

The board may charge, alter and collect rentals, fees, service charges or other charges for the use or services of any solid waste disposal project, and contract in the manner provided by this section with one or more persons, one or more governmental agencies, or any combination thereof, desiring the use or services thereof, and fix the terms, conditions, rentals, fees, service charges or other charges for such use or services. Such rentals, fees, service charges or other charges are not subject to supervision or regulation by any other authority, department, commission, board, bureau or agency of the state, and such contract may provide for acquisition by such person or governmental agency of all or any part of such solid waste disposal project for such consideration payable over the period of the contract or otherwise as the board in its sole discretion determines to be appropriate, but subject to the provisions of any resolution authorizing the issuance of solid waste disposal revenue bonds or notes or solid waste disposal revenue refunding bonds of the board. Any governmental agency which has power to construct, operate and maintain solid waste disposal facilities may enter into a contract or lease with the board whereby the use or services of any solid waste disposal project of the board will be made available to such governmental agency and pay for such use or services such rentals, fees, service charges or other charges as may be agreed to by such governmental agency and the board.

Any governmental agency or agencies or combination thereof may cooperate with the board in the acquisition or construction of a solid waste disposal project and shall enter into such agreements with the board as are necessary, with a view to effective cooperative action and safeguarding of the respective interests of the parties thereto, which agreements shall provide for such contributions by the parties thereto in such proportion as may be agreed upon and such other terms as may be mutually satisfactory to the parties, including, without limitation, the authorization of the construction of the project by one of the parties acting as agent for all of the parties and the ownership and control of the project by the board to the extent necessary or appropriate for purposes of the issuance of solid waste disposal revenue bonds by the board. Any governmental agency may provide such contribution as is required under such agreements by the appropriation of money or, if authorized by a favorable vote of the electors to issue bonds or notes or levy taxes or assessments and issue notes or bonds in anticipation of the collection thereof, by the issuance of bonds or notes or by the levying of taxes or assessments and the issuance of bonds or notes in anticipation of the collection thereof, and by the payment of such appropriated money or the proceeds of such bonds or notes to the board pursuant to such agreements.

Any governmental agency, pursuant to a favorable vote of the electors in an election held for the purpose of issuing bonds to provide funds to acquire, construct or equip, or provide real estate and interests in real estate for a solid waste disposal project, whether or not the

governmental agency at the time of such election had the board to pay the proceeds from such bonds or notes issued in anticipation thereof to the board as provided in this section, may issue such bonds or notes in anticipation of the issuance thereof and pay the proceeds thereof to the board in accordance with an agreement between such governmental agency and the board: Provided, That the legislative board of the governmental agency finds and determines that the solid waste disposal project to be acquired or constructed by the board in cooperation with such governmental agency will serve the same public purpose and meet substantially the same public need as the project otherwise proposed to be acquired or constructed by the governmental agency with the proceeds of such bonds or notes.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-17. Maintenance, operation and repair of projects; repair of damaged property; reports by board to Governor and Legislature.

Each solid waste development project, when constructed and placed in operation, shall be maintained and kept in good condition and repair by the board or if owned by a governmental agency, by such governmental agency, or the board or such governmental agency shall cause the same to be maintained and kept in good condition and repair. Each such project owned by the board shall be operated by such operating employees as the board employs or pursuant to a contract or lease with a governmental agency or person. All public or private property damaged or destroyed in carrying out the provisions of this article and in the exercise of the powers granted hereunder with regard to any project shall be restored or repaired and placed in its original condition, as nearly as practicable, or adequate compensation made therefor out of funds provided in accordance with the provisions of this article.

As soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year, the board shall make an annual report of its activities for the preceding fiscal year to the Governor and the Legislature. Each such report shall set forth a complete operating and financial statement covering the board's operations during the preceding fiscal year. The board shall cause an audit of its books and accounts to be made at least once each fiscal year by certified public accountants and the cost thereof may be treated as a part of the cost of construction or of operation of its projects. A report of the audit shall be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-18. Solid waste disposal revenue bonds lawful investments.

The provisions of sections nine and ten, article six, chapter twelve of this code notwithstanding, all solid waste disposal revenue bonds issued pursuant to this article are lawful investments for the West Virginia state Board of Investments and are also lawful investments for financial institutions as defined in section two, article one, chapter thirty-one-a of this code, and for insurance companies.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-19. Exemption from taxation.

The board is not required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any solid waste disposal project or upon any property acquired or used by the board or upon the income therefrom. Bonds and notes issued by the board and all interest and income thereon are exempt from all taxation by this state, or any county, municipality, political subdivision or agency thereof, except inheritance taxes.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-20. Governmental agencies authorized to convey property.

All governmental agencies, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, may lease, lend, grant or convey to the board, at its request, upon such terms as the proper authorities of such governmental agencies deem reasonable and fair and without the necessity for an advertisement, auction, order of court or other action or formality, other than the regular and formal action of the governmental agency concerned, any real property or interests therein, including improvements thereto or personal property which is necessary or convenient to the effectuation of the authorized purposes of the board, including public roads and other real property or interests therein, including improvements thereto or personal property already devoted to public use.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-21. Financial interest in contracts, projects, etc., prohibited; gratuities prohibited; penalty.

No officer, member or employee of the board may be financially interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract of any person with the board, or in the sale of any property, real or personal, to or by the board. This section does not apply to contracts or purchases of property, real or personal, between the board and any governmental agency.

No officer, member or employee of the board may have or acquire any financial interest, either direct or indirect, in any project or activity of the board or in any services or material to be used or furnished in connection with any project or activity of the board. If an officer, member or employee of the board has any such interest at the time he or she becomes an officer, member or employee of the board, he or she shall disclose and divest himself or herself of it. Failure to do so is cause for dismissal from the position he or she holds with the authority.

This section does not apply in instances where a member of the board who is a contract solid waste hauler either seeks or has a financial interest, direct or indirect, in any project or activity of the board or in any services or material to be used or furnished in connection with any project or activity of the board: Provided, That member shall fully disclose orally and in writing to the board the nature and extent of any interest, prior to any vote by the board which involves his or her interest, withdraw from any deliberation or discussion by the board of matters involving his or her interest, and refrain from voting on any matter which directly or indirectly affects him or her.

No officer, member or employee of the board may accept a gratuity from any person doing business with the board or from any person for the purpose of gaining favor with the board.

Any officer, member or employee of the board who has any financial interest prohibited by this section or who fails to comply with its provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both fined and imprisoned.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-22. Conduct of proceedings of board.

The board shall comply with all of the requirements in article nine-a, chapter six of this code.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-23. Regulation of solid waste collectors and haulers to continue under Public Service Commission; bringing about their compliance with solid waste disposal shed plan and solid waste disposal projects; giving testimony at commission hearings.

Solid waste collectors and haulers who are "common carriers by motor vehicle," as defined in section two, article one, chapter twenty-four-a of this code, shall continue to be regulated by the Public Service Commission in accordance with the provisions of chapter twenty-four-a and rules promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this article gives the board any power or right to regulate such solid waste collectors and haulers in any manner, but the Public Service Commission, when it issues a new certificate of convenience and necessity, or when it alters or adjusts the provisions of any existing certificate of convenience and necessity, or when it approves the assignment or transfer of any certificate of convenience and necessity, shall consult with the board regarding what action it could take which would most likely further the implementation of the board's solid waste disposal shed plan and solid waste disposal projects and shall take any reasonable action that will lead to or bring about compliance of such waste collectors and haulers with such plan and projects.

At any hearing conducted by the Public Service Commission pertaining to solid waste collectors and haulers on any of these matters, any member of the board, the director or an employee of the board designated by the director may appear before the commission and present evidence.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-24. Cooperation of board and enforcement agencies in collecting and disposing of abandoned household appliances and motor vehicles, etc.

The provisions of this article are complementary to those contained in article twenty-four, chapter fifteen-a of this code and do not alter or diminish the authority of any enforcement agency, as defined in section two thereof, to collect and dispose of abandoned household appliances and motor vehicles, inoperative household appliances and junked motor vehicles and parts thereof, including tires. The board and such enforcement agencies shall cooperate fully with each other in collecting and disposing of such solid waste.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-25. Liberal construction of article.

The provisions of this article are hereby declared to be remedial and shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes and intents.

WV Legislature

§22C-3-26. Supersedure over county and regional solid waste authorities.

For purposes of exercising the authority provided under section nine-a, article four of this chapter, the board may by resolution supersede and exercise, in part or whole, the powers granted to only county or regional solid waste authorities that operate solid waste facilities as provided in chapters seven, twenty-two, twenty-two-c and twenty-four of this code. Actions of the board supersede those powers granted to only county or regional solid waste authorities that operate solid waste facilities.

WV Legislature

§22C-4-1. Legislative findings and purposes.

The Legislature finds that the improper and uncontrolled collection, transportation, processing and disposal of domestic and commercial garbage, refuse and other solid wastes in the State of West Virginia results in: (1) A public nuisance and a clear and present danger to the citizens of West Virginia; (2) the degradation of the state's environmental quality including both surface and ground waters which provide essential and irreplaceable sources of domestic and industrial water supplies; (3) provides harborages and breeding places for disease-carrying, injurious insects, rodents and other pests injurious to the public health, safety and welfare; (4) decreases public and private property values and results in the blight and deterioration of the natural beauty of the state; (5) has adverse social and economic effects on the state and its citizens; and (6) results in the waste and squandering of valuable nonrenewable resources contained in such solid wastes which can be recovered through proper recycling and resource-recovery techniques with great social and economic benefits for the state.

The Legislature further finds that the proper collection, transportation, processing, recycling and disposal of solid waste is for the general welfare of the citizens of the state and that the lack of proper and effective solid waste collection services and disposal facilities demands that the State of West Virginia and its political subdivisions act promptly to secure such services and facilities in both the public and private sectors.

The Legislature further finds that the process of developing rational and sound solid waste plans at the county or regional level is impeded by the proliferation of siting proposals for new solid waste facilities.

Therefore, it is the purpose of the Legislature to protect the public health and welfare by providing for a comprehensive program of solid waste collection, processing, recycling and disposal to be implemented by state and local government in cooperation with the private sector. The Legislature intends to accomplish this goal by establishing county and regional solid waste authorities throughout the state to develop and implement litter and solid waste control plans.

It is further the purpose of the Legislature to reduce our solid waste management problems and to meet the purposes of this article by requiring county and regional solid waste authorities to establish programs and plans based on an integrated waste management hierarchy. In order of preference, the hierarchy is as follows:

(1) Source reduction. -- This involves minimizing waste production and generation through product design, reduction of toxic constituents of solid waste and similar activities.

(2) Recycling, reuse and materials recovery. -- This involves separating and recovering valuable materials from the waste stream, composting food and yard waste and marketing of recyclables.

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(3) Landfilling. -- To the maximum extent possible, this option should be reserved for nonrecyclables and other materials that cannot practically be managed in any other way. This is the lowest priority in the hierarchy and involves the waste management option of last resort.

The Legislature further finds that the potential impacts of proposed commercial solid waste facilities may have a deleterious and debilitating impact upon the transportation network, property values, economic growth, environmental quality, other land uses and the public health and welfare in affected communities. The Legislature also finds that the siting of such facilities is not being adequately addressed to protect these compelling interests of counties and local communities.

The Legislature further finds that affected citizens and local governments often look to state environmental regulatory agencies to resolve local land-use conflicts engendered by these proposed facilities. The Legislature also finds that such local land-use conflicts are most effectively resolved in a local governmental forum where citizens can most easily participate in the decisionmaking process and the land-use planning values of local communities most effectively identified and incorporated into a comprehensive policy which reflects the values and goals of those communities.

Therefore, it is the purpose of the Legislature to enable local citizens to resolve the land-use conflicts which may be created by proposed commercial solid waste facilities through the existing forum of county or regional solid waste authorities.

WV Legislature

§22C-4-2. Definitions.

Unless the context clearly requires a different meaning, as used in this article, the terms:

(a) "Approved solid waste facility" means a commercial solid waste facility or practice which has a valid permit or compliance order under article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code.

(b) "Commercial solid waste facility" means any solid waste facility which accepts solid waste generated by sources other than the owner or operator of the facility and does not include an approved solid waste facility owned and operated by a person for the sole purpose of disposing of solid wastes created by that person or that person and another person on a cost-sharing or nonprofit basis and does not include land upon which reused or recycled materials are legitimately applied for structural fill, road base, mine reclamation and similar applications.

(c) "Commercial recycler" means any person, corporation or business entity whose operation involves the mechanical separation of materials for the purpose of reselling or recycling at least seventy percent by weight of the materials coming into the commercial recycling facility.

(d) "Class A facility" means a commercial solid waste facility which handles an aggregate of between ten and thirty thousand tons of solid waste per month. Class A facility includes two or more Class B solid waste landfills owned or operated by the same person in the same county, if the aggregate tons of solid waste handled per month by such landfills exceeds nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine tons of solid waste per month.

(e) "Class B facility" means a commercial solid waste facility which receives or is expected to receive an average daily quantity of mixed solid waste equal to or exceeding one hundred tons each working day, or serves or is expected to serve a population equal to or exceeding forty thousand persons, but which does not receive solid waste exceeding an aggregate of ten thousand tons per month. Class B facilities do not include construction/demolition facilities: Provided, That the definition of Class B facility may include such reasonable subdivisions or subclassifications as the director may establish by legislative rule proposed in accordance with the provisions of chapter twenty-nine-a of this code.

(f) "Compliance order" means an administrative order issued pursuant to section ten, article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code authorizing a solid waste facility to operate without a solid waste permit.

(g) "Open dump" means any solid waste disposal which does not have a permit under this article, or is in violation of state law, or where solid waste is disposed in a manner that does not protect the environment.

(h) "Person" means any industrial user, public or private corporation, institution, association, firm or company organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country;

WV Legislature

the State of West Virginia; governmental agency, including federal facilities; political subdivision; county commission; municipal corporation; industry; sanitary district; public service district; drainage district; soil conservation district; watershed improvement district; partnership; trust; estate; person or individual; group of persons or individuals acting individually or as a group; or any legal entity whatever.

(i) "Sludge" means any solid, semisolid, residue or precipitate, separated from or created by a municipal, commercial or industrial waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility or any other such waste having similar origin.

(j) "Solid waste" means any garbage, paper, litter, refuse, cans, bottles, waste processed for the express purpose of incineration, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, other discarded material, including offensive or unsightly matter, solid, liquid, semisolid or contained liquid or gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or community activities but does not include solid or dissolved material in sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources and have permits under article eleven, chapter twenty-two of this code, or source, special nuclear or byproduct material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, including any nuclear or byproduct material considered by federal standards to be below regulatory concern, or a hazardous waste either identified or listed under article eighteen, chapter twenty-two of this code, or refuse, slurry, overburden or other waste or material resulting from coal-fired electric power or steam generation, the exploration, development, production, storage and recovery of coal, oil and gas, and other mineral resources placed or disposed of at a facility which is regulated under article two, three, four, six, seven, eight, nine or ten, chapter twenty-two or chapter twenty-two-a of this code, so long as such placement or disposal is in conformance with a permit issued pursuant to said chapters. "Solid waste" does not include materials which are recycled by being used or reused in an industrial process to make a product, as effective substitutes for commercial products, or are returned to the original process as a substitute for raw material feedstock.

(k) "Solid waste disposal" means the practice of disposing of solid waste including placing, depositing, dumping or throwing or causing to be placed, deposited, dumped or thrown any solid waste.

(l) "Solid waste disposal shed" means the geographical area which the solid waste management board designates and files in the state register pursuant to section nine, article three of this chapter.

(m) "Solid waste facility" means any system, facility, land, contiguous land, improvements on the land, structures or other appurtenances or methods used for processing, recycling or disposing of solid waste, including landfills, transfer stations, resource-recovery facilities and other such facilities not herein specified. Such facility is situated, for purposes of this article, in the county where the majority of the spatial area of such facility is located.

(n) "Energy recovery incinerator" means any solid waste facility at which solid wastes are incinerated with the intention of using the resulting energy for the generation of steam, electricity or any other use not specified herein.

(o) "Incineration technologies" means any technology that uses controlled flame combustion to thermally break down solid waste, including refuse-derived fuel, to an ash residue that contains little or no combustible materials, regardless of whether the purpose is processing, disposal, electric or steam generation or any other method by which solid waste is incinerated.

(p) "Incinerator" means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion to thermally break down solid waste, including refuse-derived fuel, to an ash residue that contains little or no combustible materials.

(q) "Materials recovery facility" means any solid waste facility at which solid wastes are manually or mechanically shredded or separated so that materials are recovered from the general waste stream for purposes of reuse and recycling.

WV Legislature

§22C-4-3. Creation of county solid waste authority; appointment to board of directors; vacancies.

(a) Each and every county solid waste authority authorized and created by the county commission of any county pursuant to former article sixteen, chapter seven of this code is hereby abolished on and after January 1, 1989. On and after January 1, 1989, a new county solid waste authority is hereby created and established as a public agency in every county of the state and is the successor to each county solid waste authority which may have been created by the county commission: Provided, That such county solid waste authorities shall not be established or shall cease to exist, as the case may be, in those counties which establish a regional solid waste authority pursuant to section four of this article. The solid waste management board may require a county solid waste authority to cooperate and participate in programs with other authorities if the need arises.

(b) The authority board of directors is comprised of five members who are appointed as follows: One by the director of the Division of Environmental Protection, two by the county commission, one by the board of supervisors for the soil conservation district in which the county is situated and one by the chairman of the Public Service Commission. The members of the board are appointed for terms of four years for which the initial shall start on July 1, 1988: Provided, That the first two members appointed by the county commission shall be appointed to initial terms of two and four years, respectively, and for terms of four years for each appointment thereafter: Provided, however, That on and after July 1, 2000, the member appointed by the director of the Division of Environmental Protection shall be appointed to an initial term of one year and for a term of four years for each appointment thereafter: Provided further, That the member appointed by the chairman of the Public Service Commission shall be appointed to an initial term of three years and for a term of four years for each appointment thereafter. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their service thereon but shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. Vacancies in the office of member of the board of directors shall be filled for the balance of the remaining term by the appropriate appointing authority within sixty days after such vacancy occurs. No member who has any financial interest in the collection, transportation, processing, recycling or the disposal of refuse, garbage, solid waste or hazardous waste shall vote or act on any matter which directly affects the member's personal interests.

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§22C-4-4. Establishment of regional solid waste authorities authorized; successor to county solid waste authorities; appointments to board of directors; vacancies.

(a) On and after January 1, 1989, any two or more counties within the same solid waste shed and with the approval of the solid waste management board, may establish a regional solid waste authority. Such a regional solid waste authority is a public agency and is the successor to any county solid waste authority existing on the date of said approval by the solid waste management board. The solid waste management board may require a county authority to cooperate and participate in programs with other county and regional authorities if the need arises.

(b) The board of directors of the regional solid waste authority are appointed as follows: One by the director of the Division of Environmental Protection, two by the county commission of each county participating therein, one by the board of supervisors for each soil conservation district in which a county of the region is situated, one by the chairman of the Public Service Commission and two municipal representatives from each county having one or more participating municipality to be selected by the mayors of the participating municipality from each such county. The members of the board are appointed for terms of four years for which the initial terms start on July 1, 1988: Provided, That the members appointed by the county commission shall be appointed to initial terms of two and four years, respectively, and to terms of four years after the expiration of each such initial term: Provided, however,That on and after July 1, 2000, the member appointed by the director of the Division of Environmental Protection shall be appointed to an initial term of one year and for a term of four years for each appointment thereafter: Provided further, That the member appointed by the chairman of the Public Service Commission shall be appointed to an initial term of three years and for a term of four years for each appointment thereafter: And provided further, That of the two members appointed by the mayors from each county, one shall be appointed to an initial term of one year and for a term of four years for each appointment thereafter, and one shall be appointed to an initial term of three years and for a term of four years for each appointment thereafter. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their service thereon but shall be reimbursed their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. Vacancies in the office of member of the board of directors shall be filled for the balance of the remaining term by the appropriate appointing authority within sixty days after such vacancy occurs. No member who has any financial interest in the collection, transportation, processing, recycling or the disposal of refuse, garbage, solid waste or hazardous waste shall vote or act on any matter which directly affects the member's personal interests.

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§22C-4-5. Authorities as successor to county commissions and former county solid waste authorities.

The county and regional solid waste authorities created herein, as the case may be, are the successors to the county commissions of each county, or the solid waste authority previously created by said commission and abolished as of January 1, 1989, by this article, in the ownership, operation and maintenance of such dumps, landfills and other solid waste facilities, solid waste collection services and litter and solid waste control programs. The county commission of each county, or the solid waste authority thereof, shall, on January 1, 1989, transfer all ownership, operation, control and other rights, title and interests in such solid waste facilities, services and programs, and the properties, funds, appropriations and contracts related thereto to the county or regional solid waste authority established pursuant to this article.

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§22C-4-6. Election by county commission to assume powers and duties of the county solid waste authority.

Notwithstanding any provision of this article, any county commission which, on July 1, 1988, held a valid permit or compliance order for a commercial solid waste transfer station issued pursuant to article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code, may elect to assume all the duties, powers, obligations, rights, title and interests vested in the county solid waste authority by this chapter. A county commission may, prior to October 1, 1989, exercise this right of election by entering an order declaring such election and serving a certified copy thereof upon the solid waste management board. Thirty days after entry of said order by the county commission the county solid waste authority ceases to exist and the county commission assumes all the duties, powers, obligations, rights, title and interest vested in the former authority pursuant to this chapter or chapter twenty-two of this code.

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§22C-4-7. Management of authority vested in board of directors; expenses paid by county commissions, procedure.

(a) The management and control of the authority, its property, operations and affairs of any nature is vested in and governed by the board of directors.

(b) The expenses of any county solid waste authority incurred for necessary secretarial and clerical assistance, office supplies and general administrative expenses, in the development of the litter and solid waste control plan under section eight of this article and to provide solid waste collection and disposal services under this article shall be paid by the county commission from the General Funds in the county treasury to the extent that such expenses are not paid by fees, grants and funds received by the authority from other sources. The county commission has the authority to determine the amount to be allocated annually to the authority.

(c) The expenses of any regional solid waste authority incurred for necessary secretarial and clerical assistance, office supplies and general administrative expenses, or for the development of the litter and solid waste control plan under section eight of this article, or to provide solid waste collection and disposal services under this article shall be paid by the county commissions of each participating county from general funds in the county treasury to the extent that such expenses are not paid by fees, grants and funds from other sources received by the authority. Each county participating in the regional solid waste authority shall pay a pro rata share of such expenses based upon the population of said county in the most recent decennial census conducted by the United States Census Bureau. Prior to any county becoming liable for any expenses of the authority under this subsection, the authority's annual budget must first be approved by the solid waste management board.

(d) An organizational meeting of each board of directors shall be held as soon as practicable at which time a chair and vice chair shall be elected from among the members of the board to serve a term of one year after which such officers shall be elected annually. The board of directors shall also appoint a secretary-treasurer, who need not be a member of the board of directors, and who shall give bond in a sum determined adequate to protect the interests of the authority by the director of the Division of Environmental Protection. The board shall meet at such times and places as it or the chair may determine. It is the duty of the chair to call a meeting of the board upon the written request of a majority of the members thereof. The board shall maintain an accurate record and minutes of all its proceedings and is subject to the provisions of article one, chapter twenty-nine-b of this code, the freedom of information act and article nine-a, chapter six of this code, open governmental proceedings. A majority of the board is a quorum for the transaction of business.

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§22C-4-8. Authority to develop litter and solid waste control plan; approval by solid waste management board; development of plan by director; advisory rules.

(a) Each county and regional solid waste authority is required to develop a comprehensive litter and solid waste control plan for its geographic area and to submit said plan to the solid waste management board on or before July 1, 1991. Each authority shall submit a draft litter and solid waste control plan to the solid waste management board by March 31, 1991. The comments received by the county or regional solid waste authority at public hearings, two of which are required, shall be considered in developing the final plan.

(b) Each litter and solid waste control plan shall include provisions for:

(1) An assessment of litter and solid waste problems in the county;

(2) The establishment of solid waste collection and disposal services for all county residents at their residences, where practicable, or the use of refuse collection stations at disposal access points in areas where residential collection is not practicable. In developing such collection services, primacy shall be given to private collection services currently operating with a certificate of convenience and necessity from the motor carrier division of the Public Service Commission;

(3) The evaluation of the feasibility of requiring or encouraging the separation of residential or commercial solid waste at its source prior to collection for the purpose of facilitating the efficient and effective recycling of such wastes and the reduction of those wastes which must be disposed of in landfills or by other nonrecycling means;

(4) The establishment of an appropriate mandatory garbage disposal program which shall include methods whereby residents must prove either: (i) Payment of garbage collection fee; or (ii) proper disposal at an approved solid waste facility or in an otherwise lawful manner;

(5) A recommendation for the siting of one or more properly permitted public or private solid waste facilities, whether existing or proposed, to serve the solid waste needs of the county or the region, as the case may be, consistent with the comprehensive county plan prepared by the county planning commission and the anticipated volumes of solid waste originating within or without the county or region which are likely to be disposed of within the county or region;

(6) A timetable for the implementation of said plan;

(7) A program for the cleanup, reclamation and stabilization of any open and unpermitted dumps;

(8) The coordination of the plan with the related solid waste collection and disposal services of municipalities and, if applicable, other counties;

(9) A program to enlist the voluntary assistance of private industry and civic groups in

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volunteer cleanup efforts to the maximum practicable extent;

(10) Innovative incentives to promote recycling efforts;

(11) A program to identify the anticipated quantities of solid wastes which are disposed of, but are not generated by sources situated, within the boundaries of the county or the region established pursuant to this section;

(12) Coordination with the Division of Highways and other local, state and federal agencies in the control and removal of litter and the cleanup of open and unpermitted dumps;

(13) Establishment of a program to encourage and utilize those individuals incarcerated in the regional jail and those adults and juveniles sentenced to probation for the purposes of litter pickup; and

(14) Provision for the safe and sanitary disposal of all refuse from commercial and industrial sources within the county or region, as the case may be, including refuse from commercial and industrial sources, but excluding refuse from sources owned or operated by the state or federal governments.

(c) The solid waste management board shall establish advisory rules to guide and assist the counties in the development of the plans required by this section.

(d) Each plan prepared under this section is subject to approval by the solid waste management board. Any plan rejected by the solid waste management board shall be returned to the regional or county solid waste authority with a statement of the insufficiencies in such plan. The authority shall revise the plan to eliminate the insufficiencies and submit it to the director within ninety days.

(e) The solid waste management board shall develop a litter and solid waste control plan for any county or regional solid waste authority which fails to submit such a plan on or before July 1, 1992: Provided, That in preparing such plans the director may determine whether to prepare a regional or county based plan for those counties which fail to complete such a plan.

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§22C-4-9. Assistance to county or regional solid waste authorities by the solid waste management board, Division of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection, bureau of public health and the Attorney General.

(a) The Division of Natural Resources, the Division of Environmental Protection, the solid waste management board, and the bureau of public health shall provide technical assistance to each county and regional solid waste authority as reasonable and practicable for the purposes of this article within the existing resources and appropriations of each agency available for such purposes. The Attorney General shall provide legal counsel and representation to each county and regional solid waste authority for the purposes of this article within the existing resources and appropriations available for such purposes, or with the written approval of the Attorney General, said authority may employ counsel to represent it.

(b) The solid waste management board shall provide assistance to the county or regional solid waste authorities, municipalities and other interested parties in identifying and securing markets for recyclables.

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§22C-4-9a. Findings, Solid Waste Management Board performance reviews and measures, legislative rules, intervention of impaired authorities, establishment of uniform chart of accounts, financial examination requirements.

(a) The Legislature finds that performance review and performance measurement are valuable tools for identifying serious impairments of commercial solid waste facilities operated by county or regional solid waste authorities and fostering accountability and effective and efficient facility operations.

(b) The Solid Waste Management Board shall conduct a biennial performance review of each county and regional solid waste authority that operates a commercial solid waste facility: Provided, That the Solid Waste Management Board may conduct a performance review at any time it determines a performance review to be necessary.

(c) The Solid Waste Management Board shall develop and maintain a system of annual and quarterly or more frequent performance measures useful in gauging the productivity and operational health of county and regional solid waste authorities operating commercial solid waste facilities. The authorities shall provide the performance measurement data in accordance with the legislative rule required under subsection (d) of this section.

(d) No later than August 1, 2006, the Solid Waste Management Board in consultation and collaboration with the Public Service Commission, shall propose legislative rules for promulgation in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, to implement a performance review process and system of quarterly performance measures designed pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "performance review" means an accountability system which establishes benchmarks to evaluate and determine the effective and efficient performance of a county solid waste authority operating a commercial solid waste facility or regional solid waste authority operating a commercial solid waste facility.

(f) For the purposes of this section, "performance measures" means outcome and output measures. "Outcomes" represent effects or results of programs. "Outputs" represent the units of services or activities produced.

(g) In promulgating the rules required by subsection (d) of this section, the Solid Waste Management Board shall establish criteria to be considered in conducting performance reviews, establish benchmarks to identify serious impairments, establish a recommendation process for correcting impairments and establish penalties for failure to comply, including a process for temporary intervention by the Solid Waste Management Board to correct impairments.

(h) When the Solid Waste Management Board determines through a performance review or regular monitoring of performance measures that an authority's commercial solid waste facility is seriously impaired and the authority does not correct the impairments, the

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intervention process may include, but is not limited to, the following methods:

(1) Appointing a team of improvement consultants to conduct on-site reviews and make strategic recommendations toward remedy of the serious impairments;

(2) Directing the authority's board of directors to prioritize and target its funds strategically toward alleviating the serious impairments;

(3) Recommending to the agencies that appoint the members of the authority's board of directors, as provided by subsection (b), section three, and subsection (b), section four of this article, that one or more members of the authority's board of directors be replaced;

(4) The Director of the Solid Waste Management Board, or his or her designee, may temporarily during intervention, preside as chair of the county or regional solid waste authority board meetings; and

(5) Exercising powers of supersedure provided under section twenty-six, article three of this chapter.

(i) The State Auditor in consultation and collaboration with the Solid Waste Management Board and the Public Service Commission shall establish a uniform chart of accounts delineating common revenue and expense account naming conventions to be adopted by all county and regional solid waste authorities, beginning no later than July 1, 2006.

(j) The chief inspector and supervisor of local government offices shall conduct an annual examination on the financial report of county and regional solid waste authorities with an audit occurring every third year. Additionally, the chief inspector, upon request by the Solid Waste Management Board, shall conduct an audit of any county or regional solid waste authority that operates a commercial solid waste facility as a part of the performance review required by this section. The definitions of "examination", "audit" and "review" provided in section one-a, article nine, chapter six of this code apply to this subsection.

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§22C-4-10. Mandatory disposal; proof required; penalty imposed; requiring solid waste management board and the Public Service Commission to file report.

(a) Each person occupying a residence or operating a business establishment in this state shall either:

(1) Subscribe to and use a solid waste collection service and pay the fees established therefor; or

(2) Provide proper proof that said person properly disposes of solid waste at least once within every thirty-day period at approved solid waste facilities or in any other lawful manner. The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter twenty-nine-a of this code regarding an approved method or methods of supplying such proper proof. A civil penalty of $150 may be assessed to the person not receiving solid waste collection services in addition to the unpaid fees for every year that a fee is not paid. Any person who violates the provisions of this section by not lawfully disposing of his or her solid waste or failing to provide proper proof that he or she lawfully disposes of his or her solid waste at least once a month is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction, he or she is subject to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000 or sentenced to perform not less than ten nor more than forty hours of community service, such as picking up litter, or both fined and sentenced to community service.

(b) The Solid Waste Management Board, in consultation and collaboration with the Public Service Commission, shall prepare and submit, no later than October 1, 1992, a report concerning the feasibility of implementing a mandatory fee for the collection and disposal of solid waste in West Virginia: Provided, That such plan shall consider such factors as affordability, impact on open dumping and other relevant matters. The report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

(c) The Public Service Commission, in consultation and collaboration with the Division of Human Services, shall prepare and submit, no later than October 1, 1992, a report concerning the feasibility of reducing solid waste collection fees to individuals who directly pay such fees and who receive public assistance from state or federal government agencies and are therefore limited in their ability to afford to pay for solid waste disposal. This report shall consider the individual's health and income maintenance and other relevant matters. This report shall also include recommended procedures for individuals or households to qualify for and avail themselves of a reduction in fees. This report shall be submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

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§22C-4-11. Acquisition of land; operation of public solid waste landfills and other facilities; restrictions on solid wastes generated outside authority area; fees.

Upon approval of the litter and solid waste control plan by the solid waste management board, the county or regional solid waste authority may acquire, by purchase, lease, gift or otherwise, land for the establishment of solid waste facilities and is authorized to construct, operate, maintain and contract for the operation of such facilities. The authority may pay for lease or acquisition of such lands and the construction, operation and maintenance of such solid waste facilities from such fees, grants, financing by the solid waste program of the Division of Environmental Protection or funds from other sources as may be available to the authority. The authority may prohibit the deposit of any solid waste in such solid waste facilities owned, leased or operated by the authority which have originated from sources outside the geographic limits of the county or region. The authority board of directors shall establish and charge reasonable fees for the use of such facilities operated by the authority.

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§22C-4-12. Bonds and notes.

For constructing or acquiring any solid waste facilities for the authorized purposes of the authority, or necessary or incidental thereto, and for constructing improvements and extension thereto, and also for reimbursing or paying the costs and expenses of creating the authority, if any, the board of any such authority is hereby authorized to borrow money from time to time and in evidence thereof issue the bonds or notes of such authority, payable from the revenues derived from the operation of the solid waste facilities under control of the authority or from such other funds as are available to the authority for such purpose. Such bonds or notes may be issued in one or more series, may bear such date or dates, may mature at such time or times not to exceed forty years from their respective dates, may bear interest at such rate or rates, payable at such times, may be in such form, may carry such registration privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption with or without premium, may be declared or become due before maturity date thereof, may be authenticated in any manner, and upon compliance with such conditions, and may contain such terms and covenants as may be provided by resolution or resolutions of the board. Notwithstanding the form or tenor thereof, and in the absence of any express recital on the face thereof, that the bond or note is nonnegotiable, all such bonds or notes are, and shall be treated as, negotiable instruments for all purposes. The bonds or notes shall be executed by the chair of the board, who may use a facsimile signature. The official seal of the authority or a facsimile thereof shall be affixed to or printed on each bond or note and attested, manually or by facsimile signature, by the secretary-treasurer of the board, and any coupons attached to any bond or note shall bear the signature or facsimile signature of the chair of the board. Bonds or notes bearing the signatures of officers in office on the date of the signing thereof are valid and binding for all purposes notwithstanding that before the delivery thereof any or all of the persons whose signatures appear thereon have ceased to be such officers. Notwithstanding the requirements or provisions of any other law, any such bonds or notes may be negotiated or sold in such manner and at such time or times as is found by the board to be most advantageous. Any resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of such bonds or notes may contain such covenants and restrictions upon the issuance of additional bonds or notes thereafter as may be deemed necessary or advisable for the assurance of the payment of the bonds or notes thereby authorized.

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§22C-4-13. Items included in cost of properties.

The cost of any solid waste facilities acquired under the provisions of this article includes the cost of the acquisition or construction thereof, costs of closure of solid waste facilities, the cost of all property rights, easements and franchises deemed necessary or convenient therefor and for the improvements and extensions thereto; interest upon bonds or notes prior to and during construction or acquisition and for twelve months after completion of construction or of acquisition of the improvements and extensions; engineering, fiscal agents and legal expenses; expenses for estimates of cost and of revenues, expenses for plans, specifications and surveys; other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of the enterprise, administrative expense, and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the financing herein authorized, and the construction or acquisition of the properties and the placing of same in operation, and the performance of the things herein required or permitted, in connection with any thereof.

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§22C-4-14. Bonds or notes may be secured by trust indenture.

In the discretion and at the option of the board such bonds or notes may be secured by a trust indenture by and between the authority and a corporate trustee, which may be a trust company or bank having powers of a trust company within or without the State of West Virginia. The resolution authorizing the bonds or notes and fixing the details thereof may provide that such trust indenture may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of bondholders as may be reasonable and proper, not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the authority and the members of its board and officers in relation to the construction or acquisition of solid waste facilities and the improvement, extension, operation, repair, maintenance and insurance thereof, and the custody, safeguarding and application of all moneys, and may provide that all or any part of the construction work shall be contracted for, constructed and paid for, under the supervision and approval of consulting engineers employed or designated by the board and satisfactory to the original bond purchasers, their successors, assignees or nominees, who may be given the right to require the security given by contractors and by any depository of the proceeds of bonds or notes or revenues of the solid waste facilities or other money pertaining thereto be satisfactory to such purchasers, their successors, assignees or nominees. Such indenture may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders or noteholders and such trustee.

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§22C-4-15. Sinking fund for bonds or notes.

At or before the time of the issuance of any bonds or notes under this article, the board may by resolution or in the trust indenture provide for the creation of a sinking fund and for payments into such fund from the revenues of the solid waste facilities operated by the authority or from other funds available thereto such sums in excess of the cost of maintenance and operation of such properties as will be sufficient to pay the accruing interest and retire the bonds or notes at or before the time each will respectively become due and to establish and maintain reserves therefor. All sums which are or should be, in accordance with such provisions, paid into such sinking fund shall be used solely for payment of interest and principal and for the retirement of such bonds or notes or at prior to maturity as may be provided or required by such resolution.

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§22C-4-16. Collection, etc., of revenues and funds and enforcement of covenants; default; suit, etc., by bondholder or noteholder or trustee to compel performance of duties; appointment and powers of receiver.

The board for any such authority has power to insert enforceable provisions in any resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes relating to the collection, custody and application of revenues or of the authority from the operation of the solid waste facilities under its control or other funds available to the authority and to the enforcement of the covenants and undertakings of the authority. In the event there is default in the sinking fund provisions aforesaid or in the payment of the principal or interest on any of such bonds or notes or, in the event the authority or its board or any of its officers, agents or employees, fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this article, or defaults in any covenant or agreement made with respect to the issuance of such bonds or notes or offered as security therefor, then any holder or holders of such bonds or notes and any such trustee under the trust indenture, if there be one, have the right by suit, action, mandamus or other proceeding instituted in the circuit court for the county or any of the counties wherein the authority extends, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction, to enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this article or undertaken by the authority in connection with the issuance of such bonds or notes, and upon application of any such holder or holders, or such trustee, such court shall, upon proof of such defaults, appoint a receiver for the affairs of the authority and its properties, which receiver so appointed shall forthwith directly, or by her or his agents and attorneys, enter into and upon and take possession of the affairs of the authority and each and every part thereof, and hold, use, operate, manage and control the same, and in the name of the authority exercise all of the rights and powers of such authority as found expedient, and such receiver has power and authority to collect and receive all revenues and apply same in such manner as the court directs. Whenever the default causing the appointment of such receiver has been cleared and fully discharged and all other defaults have been cured, the court may in its discretion and after such notice and hearing as it deems reasonable and proper direct the receiver to surrender possession of the affairs of the authority to its board. Such receiver so appointed has no power to sell, assign, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any assets of the authority except as hereinbefore provided.

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§22C-4-17. Operating contracts.

The board may enter into contracts or agreements with any persons, firms or corporations for the operation and management of the solid waste facilities for such period of time and under such terms and conditions as are agreed upon between the board and such persons, firms or corporations. The board has power to provide in the resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes, or in any trust indenture securing such bonds or notes, that such contracts or agreements are valid and binding upon the authority as long as any of said bonds or notes, or interest thereon, are outstanding and unpaid.

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§22C-4-18. Statutory mortgage lien created unless otherwise provided; foreclosure thereof.

Unless otherwise provided by resolution of the board, there is a statutory mortgage lien upon such solid waste facilities of the authority, which exists in favor of the holders of bonds or notes hereby authorized to be issued, and each of them, and the coupons attached to said bonds or notes, and such solid waste facilities remain subject to such statutory mortgage lien until payment in full of all principal of and interest on such bonds or notes. Any holder of such bonds or notes, of any coupons attached thereto, may, either at law or in equity, enforce said statutory mortgage lien conferred hereby and upon default in the payment of the principal of or interest on said bonds or notes, and may foreclose such statutory mortgage lien in the manner now provided by the laws of the State of West Virginia for the foreclosure of mortgages on real property.

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§22C-4-19. Refunding bonds or notes.

The board of any authority having issued bonds or notes under the provisions of this article is hereby empowered thereafter by resolution to issue refunding bonds or notes of such authority for the purpose of retiring or refinancing any or all outstanding bonds or notes, together with any unpaid interest thereon and redemption premium thereunto appertaining and all of the provisions of this article relating to the issuance, security and payment of bonds or notes are applicable to such refunding bonds or notes, subject, however, to the provisions of the proceedings which authorized the issuance of the bonds or notes to be so refunded.

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§22C-4-20. Indebtedness of authority.

No Constitutional or statutory limitation with respect to the nature or amount of or rate of interest on indebtedness which may be incurred by municipalities, counties or other public or governmental bodies applies to the indebtedness of an authority. No indebtedness of any nature of authority is an indebtedness of the State of West Virginia or any municipality or county therein or a charge against any property of said state of West Virginia or any municipalities or counties. No indebtedness or obligation incurred by any authority gives any right against any member of the governing body of any municipality or any member of the authority of any county or any member of the board of any authority. The rights of creditors of any authority are solely against the authority as a corporate body and shall be satisfied only out of property held by it in its corporate capacity.

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§22C-4-21. Property, bonds or notes and obligations of authority exempt from taxation.

The authority is exempt from the payment of any taxes or fees to the state or any subdivisions thereof or any municipalities or to any officer or employee of the state or of any subdivision thereof or of any municipalities. The property of the authority is exempt from all local and municipal taxes. Bonds, notes, debentures and other evidence of indebtedness of the authority are declared to be issued for a public purpose and to be public instrumentalities, and, together with interest thereon, are exempt from taxes.

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§22C-4-22. Use of prisoners for litter pickup; funds provided from litter control fund; county commission, Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority and sheriff to cooperate with solid waste authority.

Upon the approval of the litter and solid waste control plan as provided in section eight hereof, each county and regional solid waste authority is hereby authorized and directed to implement a program to utilize those individuals incarcerated in the county or regional jails for litter pickup within the limits of available funds. Such program shall be funded from those moneys allocated to the authority by the director of the Division of Natural Resources from the litter control fund pursuant to section twenty-six, article four, chapter twenty of this code. The authority may expend such additional funds for this program as may be available from other sources. The county commission and the sheriff of each county and the Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority shall cooperate with the county or regional solid waste authority in implementing this program pursuant to section one, article eleven-a, and sections three and thirteen, article twelve, chapter sixty-two of this code.

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§22C-4-23. Powers, duties and responsibilities of authority generally.

The authority may exercise all powers necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and duties provided in this article, including the following:

(1) Sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded and have and use a common seal.

(2) To conduct its business in the name of the county solid waste authority or the regional solid waste authority, as the case may be, in the names of the appropriate counties.

(3) The authority board of directors shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of sections nine and ten of this article and is authorized to promulgate rules for purposes of this article and the general operation and administration of authority affairs.

(4) Adopt, and from time to time, amend and repeal bylaws necessary and proper for the conduct of its affairs consistent with this article.

(5) To promulgate such rules as may be proper and necessary to implement the purposes and duties of this article.

(6) Acquire, construct, reconstruct, enlarge, improve, furnish, equip, maintain, repair, operate, lease or rent or contract for the operation by any person, partnership, corporation or governmental agency, any solid waste facility or collection, transportation and processing facilities related thereto.

(7) Issue negotiable bonds, notes, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness and provide for the rights of the holders thereof, incur any proper indebtedness and issue any obligations and give any security therefor which it may deem necessary or advisable in connection with exercising powers as provided herein.

(8) Make available the use or services of any solid waste facility collection, transportation and processing facilities related thereto, to any person, partnership, corporation or governmental agency consistent with this article.

(9) Acquire by gift or purchase, hold and dispose of real and personal property in the exercise of its powers and duties.

(10) Make and enter all contracts, leases and agreements and to execute all instruments necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and powers.

(11) Employ managers, engineers, accountants, attorneys, planners and such other professional and support personnel as are necessary in its judgment to carry out the provisions of this article.

(12) Receive and accept from any source such grants, fees, real and personal property, contributions, funds transferred from a solid waste facility and funds of any nature as may

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become available to the authority, in order to carry out the purposes of this article including but not limited to the development, operation or management of litter control programs and recycling programs: Provided, That nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to extend the authority or jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission to activities under this subsection solely because the activities are funded by moneys transferred from a solid waste facility, nor may the use of transferred funds by a solid waste authority be considered by the Public Service Commission in carrying out its duties under section one-f, article two, chapter twenty-four of this code.

(13) Cooperate with and make such recommendations to local, state and federal government and the private sector in the technical, planning and public policy aspects of litter control and solid waste management as the authority may find appropriate and effective to carry out the purposes of this article.

(14) Charge, alter and collect rentals, fees, service charges and other charges for the use or services of any solid waste facilities or any solid waste collection, transportation and processing services provided by the authority.

(15) Prohibit the dumping of solid waste outside the hours of operation of a solid waste facility.

(16) Enforce the hours of operation of a solid waste facility and the mandatory disposal provision in section ten of this article by referring violations to the Division of Environmental Protection or the appropriate law-enforcement authorities.

(17) Do all acts necessary and proper to carry out the powers expressly granted to the authority by this article and powers conferred upon the authority by this article.

All rules promulgated by the authority pursuant to this article are exempt from the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code.

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§22C-4-24. Commercial solid waste facility siting plan; facilities subject to plan; criteria; approval by Solid Waste Management Board; effect on facility siting; public hearings; rules.

(a) On or before July 1, 1991, each county or regional solid waste authority shall prepare and complete a commercial solid waste facilities siting plan for the county or counties within its jurisdiction: Provided, That the Solid Waste Management Board may authorize any reasonable extension of up to one year for the completion of the said siting plan by any county or regional solid waste authority. The siting plan shall identify zones within each county where siting of the following facilities is authorized or prohibited:

(1) Commercial solid waste facilities which may accept an aggregate of more than ten thousand tons of solid waste per month.

(2) Commercial solid waste facilities which shall accept only less than an aggregate of ten thousand tons of solid waste per month.

(3) Commercial solid waste transfer stations or commercial facilities for the processing or recycling of solid waste.

The siting plan shall include an explanation of the rationale for the zones established therein based on the criteria established in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) The county or regional solid waste authority shall develop the siting plan authorized by this section based upon the consideration of one or more of the following criteria: The efficient disposal of solid waste, including, but not limited to, all solid waste which is disposed of within the county or region regardless of its origin, economic development, transportation infrastructure, property values, groundwater and surface waters, geological and hydrological conditions, aesthetic and environmental quality, historic and cultural resources, the present or potential land uses for residential, commercial, recreational, environmental conservation or industrial purposes and the public health, welfare and convenience. The initial plan shall be developed based upon information readily available. Due to the limited funds and time available, the initial plan need not be an exhaustive and technically detailed analysis of the criteria set forth above. Unless the information readily available clearly establishes that an area is suitable for the location of a commercial solid waste facility or not suitable for such a facility, the area shall be designated as an area in which the location of a commercial solid waste facility is tentatively prohibited. Any person making an application for the redesignation of a tentatively prohibited area shall make whatever examination is necessary and submit specific detailed information in order to meet the provision established in subsection (g) of this section.

(c) Prior to completion of the siting plan, the county or regional solid waste authority shall complete a draft siting plan and hold at least one public hearing in each county encompassed in said draft siting plan for the purpose of receiving public comment thereon. The authority shall provide notice of such public hearings and encourage and solicit other

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public participation in the preparation of the siting plan as required by the rules promulgated by the Solid Waste Management Board for this purpose. Upon completion of the siting plan, the county or regional solid waste authority shall file said plan with the Solid Waste Management Board.

(d) The siting plan takes effect upon approval by the Solid Waste Management Board pursuant to the rules promulgated for this purpose. Upon approval of the plan, the Solid Waste Management Board shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection and to the clerk of the county commission of the county encompassed by said plan which county clerk shall file the plan in an appropriate manner and shall make the plan available for inspection by the public.

(e) Effective upon approval of the siting plan by the Solid Waste Management Board, it is unlawful for any person to establish, construct, install or operate a commercial solid waste facility at a site not authorized by the siting plan: Provided, That an existing commercial solid waste facility which, on April 8, one thousand nine hundred eighty-nine, held a valid solid waste permit or compliance order issued by the Division of Natural Resources pursuant to the former provisions of article five-f, chapter twenty of this code may continue to operate, but may not expand the spatial land area of the said facility beyond that authorized by said solid waste permit or compliance order and may not increase the aggregate monthly solid waste capacity in excess of ten thousand tons monthly unless such a facility is authorized by the siting plan.

(f) The county or regional solid waste authority may, from time to time, amend the siting plan in a manner consistent with the requirements of this section for completing the initial siting plan and the rules promulgated by the Solid Waste Management Board for the purpose of such amendments.

(g) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, upon application from a person who has filed a presiting notice pursuant to section thirteen, article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code, the county or regional solid waste authority or county commission, as appropriate, may amend the siting plan by redesignating a zone that has been designated as an area where a commercial solid waste facility is tentatively prohibited to an area where one is authorized. In such case, the person seeking the change has the burden to affirmatively and clearly demonstrate, based on the criteria set forth in subsection (b) of this section, that a solid waste facility could be appropriately operated in the public interest at such location. The Solid Waste Management Board shall provide, within available resources, technical support to a county or regional solid waste authority, or county commission as appropriate, when requested by such authority or commission to assist it in reviewing an application for any such amendment.

(h) The Solid Waste Management Board shall prepare and adopt a siting plan for any county or regional solid waste authority which does not complete and file with the said state authority a siting plan in compliance with the provisions of this section and the rules promulgated thereunder. Any siting plan adopted by the Solid Waste Management Board

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pursuant to this subsection shall comply with the provisions of this section, and the rules promulgated thereunder, and has the same effect as a siting plan prepared by a county or regional solid waste authority and approved by the Solid Waste Management Board.

(i) The siting plan adopted pursuant to this section shall incorporate the provisions of the litter and solid waste control plan, as approved by the Solid Waste Management Board pursuant to section eight of this article, regarding collection and disposal of solid waste and the requirements, if any, for additional commercial solid waste facility capacity.

(j) The Solid Waste Management Board is authorized and directed to promulgate rules specifying the public participation process, content, format, amendment, review and approval of siting plans for the purposes of this section.

(k) To the extent that current solid waste plans approved by the board are approved as provided for in this section, and in place on the effective date of this article, provisions which limit approval for new or expanded solid waste facilities based solely on local solid waste disposal needs without consideration for national waste disposal needs are disallowed as being in conflict with the public policy of this article: Provided, That all other portions of the solid waste management plans as established in the litter and solid waste control plan as provided for in this section and the comprehensive recycling plan as provided for in section seventeen, article fifteen-a, chapter twenty-two of this code are continued in full force and effect to the extent that those provisions do not conflict with the provisions of this article.

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§22C-4-25. Siting approval for solid waste facilities; effect on facilities with prior approval.

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that all commercial solid waste facilities operating in this state must receive site approval at the local level, except for recycling facilities, as defined in section twenty-three, article fifteen-a, chapter twenty-two of this code, that are specifically exempted by section twelve, article eleven, chapter twenty of this code. Notwithstanding said intent, facilities which obtained such approval from either a county or regional solid waste authority, or from a county commission, under any prior enactment of this code, and facilities which were otherwise exempted from local site approval under any prior enactment of this code, shall be deemed to have satisfied such requirement. All other facilities, including facilities which received such local approval but which seek to expand spatial area or to convert from a Class B facility to a Class A facility, shall obtain such approval only in the manner specified in sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight of this article.

(b) In considering whether to issue or deny the certificate of site approval as specified in sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight of this article, the county or regional solid waste authority shall base its determination upon the following criteria: The efficient disposal of solid waste anticipated to be received or processed at the facility, including solid waste generated within the county or region, economic development, transportation infrastructure, property values, groundwater and surface waters, geological and hydrological conditions, aesthetic and environmental quality, historic or cultural resources, the present or potential land uses for residential, commercial, recreational, industrial or environmental conservation purposes and the public health, welfare and convenience.

(c) The county or regional solid waste authority shall complete findings of fact and conclusions relating to the criteria authorized in subsection (b) of this section which support its decision to issue or deny a certificate of site approval.

(d) The siting approval requirements for composting facilities, materials recovery facilities and mixed waste processing facilities shall be the same as those for other solid waste facilities.

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§22C-4-26. Approval of new Class A facilities by solid waste authorities.

Except as provided below with respect to Class B facilities, from and after March 10, 1990, in order to obtain approval to operate a new Class A facility, an applicant shall:

(1) File an application for a certificate of need with, and obtain approval from, the Public Service Commission in the manner specified in section one-c, article two, chapter twenty-four of this code and in section thirteen, article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code;

(2) File an application for a certificate of site approval with, and obtain approval from, the county or regional solid waste authority for the county or counties in which the facility is proposed. Such application shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the solid waste management board. The county or regional solid waste authority shall act on such application and either grant or deny it within thirty days after the application is determined by the county or regional solid waste authority to be filed in a completed manner.

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§22C-4-27. Approval of conversion from Class B facility to Class A facility.

From and after October 18, 1991, in order to obtain approval to operate as a Class A facility at a site previously permitted to operate as a Class B facility, an applicant shall:

(1) File an application for a certificate of need with, and obtain approval from, the Public Service Commission in the manner specified in section one-c, article two, chapter twenty-four of this code, and in section thirteen, article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code; and

(2) File an application for a certificate of site approval with, and obtain approval from, the county or regional solid waste authority for the county or counties in which the facility is located or proposed. Such application shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the solid waste management board. The county or regional solid waste authority shall act on such application and either grant or deny it within thirty days after the application is determined by the county or regional solid waste authority to be filed in a completed manner.

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§22C-4-28. Approval of increase in maximum allowable monthly tonnage of Class A facilities.

From and after October 18, 1991, in order to increase the maximum allowable monthly tonnage handled at a Class A facility by an aggregate amount of more than ten percent of the facility's permit tonnage limitation within a two-year period, the permittee shall:

(1) File an application for approval with, and obtain approval from, the county or regional solid waste authority for the county or counties in which the facility is located. Such application shall be a modification of the Class A facility's certificate of site approval. The county or regional solid waste authority shall act upon such application and either grant or deny it within thirty days after the application is determined by the county or regional solid waste authority to be filed in a completed manner; and

(2) File an application for approval with, and obtain approval from, the Public Service Commission to modify the certificate of need in the manner set forth in section one-c, article two, chapter twenty-four of this code.

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§22C-4-29. Judicial review of certificate of site approval.

(a) Any party aggrieved by a decision of the county or regional solid waste authority or county commission granting or denying a certificate of site approval may obtain judicial review thereof in the same manner provided in section four, article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, which provisions shall govern such review with like effect as if the provisions of said section were set forth in extenso in this section, except that the petition shall be filed, within the time specified in said section, in the circuit court of Kanawha County.

(b) The judgment of the circuit court is final unless reversed, vacated or modified on appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals, in accordance with the provisions of section one, article six, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, except that notwithstanding the provisions of said section, the petition seeking such review must be filed with the Supreme Court of Appeals within ninety days from the date of entry of the judgment of the circuit court.

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§22C-4-30. Solid waste assessment interim fee; regulated motor carriers; dedication of proceeds; criminal penalties.

(a) *Imposition*. — Effective July 1, 1989, a solid waste assessment fee is hereby levied and imposed upon the disposal of solid waste at any solid waste disposal facility in this state to be collected at the rate of $1 per ton or part thereof of solid waste. The fee imposed by this section is in addition to all other fees levied by law.

(b) *Collection, return, payment, and record*. — The person disposing of solid waste at the solid waste disposal facility shall pay the fee imposed by this section, whether or not such person owns the solid waste, and the fee shall be collected by the operator of the solid waste facility who shall remit it to the Tax Commissioner.

(1) The fee imposed by this section accrues at the time the solid waste is delivered to the solid waste disposal facility.

(2) The operator shall remit the fee imposed by this section to the Tax Commissioner on or before the 15th day of the month next succeeding the month in which the fee accrued. Upon remittance of the fee, the operator is required to file returns on forms and in the manner as prescribed by the Tax Commissioner.

(3) The operator shall account to the state for all fees collected under this section and shall hold them in trust for the state until they are remitted to the Tax Commissioner.

(4) If any operator fails to collect the fee imposed by this section, he or she is personally liable for such amount as he or she failed to collect, plus applicable additions to tax, penalties and interest imposed by §11-10-1 *et seq*. of this code.

(5) Whenever any operator fails to collect, truthfully account for, remit the fee, or file returns with the fee as required in this section, the Tax Commissioner may serve written notice requiring such operator to collect the fees which become collectible after service of such notice, to deposit such fees in a bank approved by the Tax Commissioner, in a separate account, in trust for and payable to the Tax Commissioner, and to keep the amount of such fees in such account until remitted to the Tax Commissioner. Such notice remains in effect until a notice of cancellation is served on the operator or owner by the Tax Commissioner.

(6) Whenever the owner of a solid waste disposal facility leases the solid waste facility to an operator, the operator is primarily liable for collection and remittance of the fee imposed by this section and the owner is secondarily liable for remittance of the fee imposed by this section. However, if the operator fails, in whole or in part, to discharge his or her obligations under this section, the owner and the operator of the solid waste facility are jointly and severally responsible and liable for compliance with the provisions of this section.

(7) If the operator or owner responsible for collecting the fee imposed by this section is an association or corporation, the officers thereof are liable, jointly and severally, for any

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default on the part of the association or corporation, and payment of the fee and any additions to tax, penalties and interest imposed by §11-10-1 *et seq*. of this code may be enforced against them as against the association or corporation which they represent.

(8) Each person disposing of solid waste at a solid waste disposal facility and each person required to collect the fee imposed by this section shall keep complete and accurate records in such form as the Tax Commissioner may require in accordance with the rules of the Tax Commissioner.

(c) *Regulated motor carriers*. — The fee imposed by this section and §7-5-22 of this code is a necessary and reasonable cost for motor carriers of solid waste subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission under §24A-1-1 *et seq*. of this code. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, upon the filing of a petition by an affected motor carrier, the Public Service Commission shall, within 14 days, reflect the cost of said fee in said motor carrier's rates for solid waste removal service. In calculating the amount of said fee to said motor carrier, the commission shall use the national average of pounds of waste generated per person per day as determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) *Definition of solid waste disposal facility*. — For purposes of this section, the term "solid waste disposal facility" means any approved solid waste facility or open dump in this state and includes a transfer station when the solid waste collected at the transfer station is not finally disposed of at a solid waste facility within this state that collects the fee imposed by this section. Nothing herein authorizes in any way the creation or operation of or contribution to an open dump.

(e) *Exemptions*. — The following transactions are exempt from the fee imposed by this section:

(1) Disposal of solid waste at a solid waste facility: (A) By the person who owns, operates, or leases the solid waste disposal facility if it is used exclusively to dispose of waste originally produced by that person in his or her regular business or personal activities; (B) by persons utilizing the facility on a cost-sharing or nonprofit basis; or (C) by a mixed waste processing and resource recovery facility as those facilities are defined in code or rule and which processes a minimum of 70 percent of the material brought to the facility on any given day on a 30-day aggregate basis;

(2) Reuse or recycling of any solid waste;

(3) Disposal of residential solid waste by an individual not in the business of hauling or disposing of solid waste on such days and times as designated by the director of the Division of Environmental Protection as exempt from the fee imposed pursuant to §22-15-11 of this code; and

(4) Disposal of solid waste at a solid waste disposal facility by a commercial recycler which disposes of 30 percent or less of the total waste it processes for recycling. In order to qualify

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for this exemption each commercial recycler must keep accurate records of incoming and outgoing waste by weight. Such records must be made available to the appropriate inspectors from the Division of Environmental Protection of solid waste authority, upon request.

(f) *Procedure and administration*. — Notwithstanding §11-10-3 of this code, each and every provision of the West Virginia Tax Procedure and Administration Act set forth in §11-10-1 *et seq*. of this code applies to the fee imposed by this section with like effect as if said act were applicable only to the fee imposed by this section and were set forth in extenso herein.

(g) *Criminal penalties*. — Notwithstanding §11-9-2 and §11-9-3 through §11-9-17, inclusive, of this code apply to the fee imposed by this section with like effect as if said sections were the only fee imposed by this section and were set forth in extenso herein.

(h) *Dedication of proceeds*. — The net proceeds of the fee collected by the Tax Commissioner pursuant to this section shall be deposited, at least monthly, in a special revenue account known as the Solid Waste Planning Fund which is hereby continued. The solid waste management board shall allocate the proceeds of the said fund as follows:

(1) Fifty percent of the total proceeds shall be divided equally among, and paid over, to, each county solid waste authority to be expended for the purposes of this article: *Provided*, That where a regional solid waste authority exists, such funds shall be paid over to the regional solid waste authority to be expended for the purposes of this article in an amount equal to the total share of all counties within the jurisdiction of said regional solid waste authority; and

(2) Fifty percent of the total proceeds shall be expended by the solid waste management board for:

(A) Grants to the county or regional solid waste authorities for the purposes of this article; and

(B) Administration, technical assistance, or other costs of the solid waste management board necessary to implement the purposes of this article and §22C-3-1 *et seq*. of this code.

(i) *Effective date*. — This section is effective on July 1, 1990. The amendment and reenactment of this section in 2021 is effective on July 1, 2021.

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§22C-4A-1. Local participation, legislative findings and purposes; referendum.

(a) The Legislature finds that the potential impacts of commercial solid waste disposal facilities have a deleterious and debilitating effect upon the transportation network, property values, economic growth, environmental quality, other land uses, and the public health and welfare. These impacts are borne predominantly by the local residents in the communities where the facilities are located. The Legislature also recognizes that economic benefits exist for having a solid waste facility, including new jobs in the local community and increased tax and fee revenues for the state. The largest of facilities authorized to operate in West Virginia, Class A facilities, receive up to thirty thousand tons of solid waste per month. Class A facilities inevitably cause the most severe impacts to the local area. The Legislature further finds that Class A facilities cause significant impact on the local community above and beyond those of smaller landfills, that this impact requires the local community be afforded the opportunity to participate in the decision of locating a landfill of this size in their community. Further, local citizens need governmental entities to assure and verify that the Class A facility will be developed and operated in a manner that complies with all laws, rules and regulations which regulate landfills, and that the local infrastructure and environment are appropriately suited for a Class A facility. As a result, the Legislature finds that a mechanism must be in place to allow for the local community to be a significant participant in the Class A facility siting and expansion decision-making process.

(b) Therefore, it is the purpose of the Legislature to allow the local decision for location of new Class A landfills by county referendum, and further that a petition process be established to allow demand for a county referendum for expansion of an existing Class A landfill or redesignation of a Class B landfill to Class A.

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§22C-4A-2. Approval of new Class A facility.

(a) The purpose of the mandatory referendum for approval of new Class A facilities is to verify for the local community that the local infrastructure and environment are appropriate for a new Class A facility and to assure that the local community accepts the associated benefits and detriments of having a new Class A facility located in their county.

(b) Following receipt of a certificate of need from the Public Service Commission as required by §24-2-1c of this code, and local solid waste approval as required in §22C-4-6 of this code for a new Class A facility, the county commission shall cause a referendum to be placed on the ballot not less than 56 days before the next primary or general election:

(1) Such referendum is to determine whether it is the will of the voters of the county that a new Class A facility be constructed. Any election at which such question of locating a solid waste facility is voted upon shall be held at the voting precincts established for holding primary or general elections. All of the provisions of the general election laws, when not in conflict with the provisions of this article, apply to voting and elections hereunder, insofar as practicable.

(2) The ballot, or the ballot labels where voting machines are used, shall have printed thereon substantially the following:

"The West Virginia Legislature has found that the location of a Class A solid waste facility has impact upon the county in which it will be located, and further that local citizens should be given the opportunity to participate in the decision of locating a new Class A facility in their community. A Class A facility is authorized to receive between ten and thirty thousand tons of solid waste per month.

The _____ county commission finds the following:

I. The _____ (name of applicant) has obtained site approval for a Class A commercial facility from the _____ (name of the county or regional solid waste authority). The authority has determined that the proposed landfill meets all local siting plan requirements. The local siting plan evaluates local environmental conditions and other factors and authorizes commercial landfills in areas of a county where a commercial landfill can be appropriately located.

II. The West Virginia Public Service Commission has issued a certificate of need, and has approved the operation of the Class A landfill. The Public Service Commission has determined that the landfill complies with the state solid waste management plan and based on the anticipated volume of garbage expected to be received at the landfill, that the proposal is consistent with public convenience and necessity.

Please vote whether to approve construction of the facility by responding to the following question:

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Shall the _____ commercial solid waste facility located within _____ County, be permitted to handle between ten and thirty thousand tons of solid waste per month?

/ / For the facility

/ / Against the facility

(Place a cross mark in the square opposite your choice.)"

(3) If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question is against the facility, the Division of Environmental Protection shall not proceed any further with the application. If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question be for the facility, then the application process as set forth in this article and §22-15-1 *et seq*. of this code may proceed: *Provided*, That such vote is not binding on nor does it require the Division of Environmental Protection to issue the permit. If the majority of the legal votes cast is against the question, the question may be submitted to a vote at any subsequent election in the manner herein specified: *Provided, however*, That the question may not be resubmitted to a vote until two years after the date of the previous referendum.

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§22C-4A-3. Referendum for approval of conversion of a Class B facility to a Class A facility.

(a) The purpose of the petition and referendum for approval of conversions of Class B facilities to Class A facilities is to allow the local community an opportunity to participate in the decision of whether the local infrastructure and environment are appropriate for expansion of a Class B facility to a Class A facility, and to assure that the local community accepts the associated benefits and detriments of having a Class A facility located in their county.

(b) Within 21 following receipt of a certificate of need from the Public Service Commission as required by §24-2-1c of this code, and local solid waste authority approval as required in §22C-4-26 of this code, the county commission shall complete publication of a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of §59-3-1 *et seq*. of this code, in the qualified newspaper of general circulation in the county wherein the solid waste facility is located. Registered voters residing in the county may petition the county commission to place the issue of whether a Class B facility be expanded to a Class A facility be placed on the ballot at the next primary or general election held not less than 100 days after the deadline for filing the petition. The petition shall be in writing, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, and shall include the printed name, residence address, and date of birth of each person whose signature appears on the petition. The petition shall be filed with the county commission not less than 60 days after the last date of publication of the notice provided in this section. Upon receipt of completed petition forms, the county commission shall immediately forward those forms to the clerk of the county commission for verification of the signatures and the voter registration of the persons named on the petition. If a primary or general election is scheduled not more than 120 days and not less than 100 days following the deadline for filing the petitions, the clerk of the county commission shall complete the verification of the signatures within 30 days and shall report the number of valid signatures to the county commission. In all other cases, the clerk of the county commission shall complete verification in a timely manner. Upon verification of the signatures of registered voters residing in the county equal to not less than 15 percent of the number of votes cast within the county for Governor at the preceding gubernatorial election, and not less than 70 days before the election, the county commission shall order a referendum be placed upon the ballot:

(1) Such referendum is to determine whether it is the will of the voters of the county that the Class B facility be converted to a Class A facility. Any election at which such question of locating a solid waste facility is voted upon shall be held at the voting precincts established for holding primary or general elections. All of the provisions of the general election laws, when not in conflict with the provisions of this article, apply to voting and elections hereunder, insofar as practicable. The Secretary of State shall prescribe the form of the petition which shall include the printed name, address and date of birth of each person whose signature appears on the petition. Should the petition fail to meet the requirements set forth above, the application process as set forth in this article and §22-15-1 *et seq*. of this

code, may proceed.

(2) The ballot, or the ballot labels where voting machines are used, shall have printed thereon substantially the following:

"The West Virginia Legislature finds that expansion of a Class B solid waste facility to a Class A solid waste facility has impact to the county in which it will be located, and further that local citizens should be afforded the opportunity to participate in the decision of locating a Class A facility in their community. A Class A facility is authorized to receive between 10 and 30 thousand tons of solid waste per month. Fifteen percent of the registered voters in _____ county have signed a petition to cause a referendum to determine the following question:

The _____ county commission finds the following:

I. The _____ (name of applicant) has obtained site approval for a Class A commercial facility from the _____ (name of the county or regional solid waste authority). The authority has determined that the proposed landfill meets all local siting plan requirements. The local siting plan evaluates local environmental conditions and other factors and authorizes commercial landfills where a commercial landfill can be appropriately located.

II. The West Virginia Public Service Commission has issued a certificate of need, and has approved the operation of the Class A landfill. The Public Service Commission has determined that the landfill complies with the state solid waste management plan and that based on the anticipated volume of garbage expected to be received at the landfill, that the proposal is consistent with public convenience and necessity.

Please vote whether to approve construction of the facility by responding to the following question:

Shall the _____ solid waste facility, located within _____ County, West Virginia, be permitted to handle between 10 and 30 thousand tons of solid waste per month?

/ / For conversion of the facility

/ / Against conversion of the facility

(Place a cross mark in the square opposite your choice.)"

(3) If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question is against the facility, then the Division of Environmental Protection shall not proceed any further with the application. If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question be for the facility, then the application process as set forth in this article and §22-15-1 *et seq*. of this code may proceed: *Provided*, That such vote is not binding on nor does it require the Division of Environmental Protection

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to modify the permit. If the majority of the legal votes cast is against the question, the question may be submitted to a vote at any subsequent election in the manner herein specified: *Provided, however,* That the question may not be resubmitted to a vote until two years after the date of the previous referendum.

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§22C-4A-4. Approval of increase in maximum allowable monthly tonnage of Class A facilities.

(a) The purpose of the petition and referendum for approval of modification of Class A facilities is to allow the local community an opportunity to participate in the decision of whether the local infrastructure and environment are appropriately suited for expansion of the Class A facility, and to assure that the local community accepts the associated benefits and determents of having a Class A facility located in their county.

(b) The referendum provisions contained herein must be met in order to increase the maximum allowable monthly tonnage handled at a Class A facility by an aggregate amount of more than ten percent of the facility's permit tonnage limitation within a two-year period.

(c) Within twenty-one days following receipt of a certificate of need from the Public Service Commission as required by section one-c, article two, chapter twenty-four of this code, and local solid waste approval as required in section twenty-six, article four of this chapter, the county commission shall complete publication of a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of article three, chapter fifty-nine of this code, in the qualified newspaper of general circulation in the county wherein the solid waste facility is located. Registered voters residing in the county may petition the county commission to place the issue of whether a Class A facility be permitted to increase the maximum tonnage allowed to be received at the facility be placed on the ballot at the next primary, general or other countywide election held not less than one hundred days after the deadline for filing the petition. The petition shall be in writing, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State, and shall include the printed name, residence address and date of birth of each person whose signature appears on the petition. The petition shall be filed with the county commission not less than sixty days after the last date of publication of the notice provided in this section. Upon receipt of completed petition forms, the county commission shall immediately forward those forms to the clerk of the county commission for verification of the signatures and the voter registration of the persons named on the petition. If a primary, general or other countywide election is scheduled not more than one hundred twenty days and not less than one hundred days following the deadline for filing the petitions, the clerk of the county commission shall complete the verification of the signatures within thirty days and shall report the number of valid signatures to the county commission. In all other cases, the clerk of the county commission shall complete verification in a timely manner. Upon verification of the signatures of registered voters residing in the county equal to not less than fifteen percent of the number of votes cast within the county for Governor at the preceding gubernatorial election, and not less than seventy days before the election, the county commission shall order a referendum be placed upon the ballot:

(1) Such referendum is to determine whether it is the will of the voters of the county that the Class A facility applicant be permitted to increase the maximum tonnage allowed to be received at the facility not to exceed thirty thousand tons per month. Any election at which such question is voted upon shall be held at the voting precincts established for holding primary or general elections. All of the provisions of the general election laws, when not in

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conflict with the provisions of this article, apply to voting and elections hereunder, insofar as practicable. The Secretary of State shall prescribe the form of the petition which shall include the printed name, address and date of birth of each person whose signature appears on the petition. Should the petition fail to meet the requirements set forth above, the application process as set forth in this article and article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code, may proceed.

(2) The ballot, or the ballot labels where voting machines are used, shall have printed thereon substantially the following:

"The West Virginia Legislature finds that expansion of a Class A solid waste facility has significant impact to the community in which it will be located, and further that local citizens should be afforded the opportunity to participate in the decision of locating a Class A facility in their community. The _____ facility is currently authorized to receive _____ thousand tons of solid waste per month. The _____ facility is proposing to be authorized to receive _____ thousand tons of solid waste per month. Fifteen percent of the registered voters in _____ county have signed a petition to cause a referendum to determine the following question:

The _____ county commission finds the following:

I. The _____ (name of applicant) has obtained site approval to expand a Class A commercial facility from the _____ (name of the county or regional solid waste authority). The authority has determined that the proposed landfill meets all local siting plan requirements. The local siting plan evaluates local environmental conditions and other factors and authorizes commercial landfills where a commercial landfill can be appropriately located.

II. The West Virginia Public Service Commission has issued a certificate of need, and has approved the expansion of the Class A landfill. The Public Service Commission has determined that the landfill complies with the state solid waste management plan and that based on the anticipated volume of garbage expected to be received at the landfill, that the proposal is consistent with public convenience and necessity.

Please vote whether to approve construction of the facility by responding to the following question:

Shall the _____ solid waste facility located within _____ County, West Virginia, be allowed to handle a maximum of _____ solid waste per month?

/ For the increase in maximum allowable tonnage

/ Against the increase in maximum allowable tonnage

(Place a cross mark in the square opposite your choice.)"

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(3) If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question is against allowing the Class A facility to increase the maximum tonnage of solid waste allowed to be received per month at the facility, then the Division of Environmental Protection shall not proceed to modify the Class A facility permit to increase the maximum allowable tonnage. If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question is for allowing the Class A facility to increase the maximum tonnage of solid waste allowed to be received per month at such facility, then the application process as set forth in this article and article fifteen, chapter twenty-two of this code may proceed: Provided, That such vote is not binding on nor does it require the county or regional solid waste authority or the Division of Environmental Protection to approve an application to modify the permit. If the majority of the legal votes cast is against the question, that does not prevent the question from again being submitted to a vote at any subsequent election in the manner provided for in this section: Provided, however, That an applicant may not resubmit the question for a vote prior to a period of two years from the date of the previous referendum herein described.

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§22C-5-1.

Repealed.

Acts, 2015 Reg. Sess., Ch. 53.

WV Legislature

§22C-5-2.

Repealed.

Acts, 2015 Reg. Sess., Ch. 53.

WV Legislature

§22C-5-3.

Repealed.

Acts, 2015 Reg. Sess., Ch. 53.

WV Legislature

§22C-5-4.

Repealed.

Acts, 2015 Reg. Sess., Ch. 53.

WV Legislature

§22C-5-5.

Repealed.

Acts, 2015 Reg. Sess., Ch. 53.

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§22C-5-6.

Repealed.

Acts, 2015 Reg. Sess., Ch. 53.

WV Legislature

§22C-5-7.

Repealed.

Acts, 2015 Reg. Sess., Ch. 53.

WV Legislature

§22C-5-8.

Repealed.

Acts, 2015 Reg. Sess., Ch. 53.

WV Legislature

§22C-6-1. Legislative purpose.

The purpose of this article is to provide the opportunity for public participation in the decision to locate commercial hazardous waste management facilities and to locate any hazardous waste management facility which disposes of greater than ten thousand tons of hazardous waste per annum in West Virginia.

WV Legislature

§22C-6-2. Definitions.

Unless the context clearly requires a different meaning, as used in this article the terms:

(a) "Board" means the commercial hazardous waste management facility siting board established pursuant to section three, article five of this chapter;

(b) "Commercial hazardous waste management facility" means any hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility which accepts hazardous waste, as identified or listed by the director of the Division of Environmental Protection under article eighteen, chapter twenty-two of this code, generated by sources other than the owner or operator of the facility and does not include an approved hazardous waste facility owned and operated by a person for the sole purpose of disposing of hazardous wastes created by that person or such person and other persons on a cost-sharing or nonprofit basis;

(c) "Hazardous waste management facility" means any facility including land and structures, appurtenances, improvements and equipment used for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous wastes, which accepts hazardous waste for storage, treatment or disposal. For the purposes of this article, it does not include: (i) Facilities for the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous wastes used principally as fuels in an on-site production process; or (ii) facilities used exclusively for the pretreatment of wastes discharged directly to a publicly owned sewage treatment works. A facility may consist of one or more treatment, storage or disposal operational units.

(d) "On site" means the location for disposal of hazardous waste including the hazardous waste generated at the location of disposal or generated at some location other than the location of disposal.

WV Legislature

§22C-6-3. Procedure for public participation.

(a) From and after June 5, 1992, in order to obtain approval to locate either a commercial hazardous waste management facility or a hazardous waste management facility which disposes of greater than 10,000 tons per annum on site in this state, an applicant shall:

(1) File a presiting notice with the county or counties in which the facility is to be located or proposed. Such notice shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the commercial hazardous waste management facility siting board;

(2) File a presiting notice with the commercial hazardous waste management facility siting board; and

(3) File a presiting notice with the Division of Environmental Protection.

(b) If a presiting notice is filed in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, the county commission shall publish a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of §59-3-1 *et seq*. of this code, in a newspaper of general circulation in the counties wherein the hazardous waste management facility is to be located. Upon an affirmative vote of the majority of the county commissioners or upon the written petition of registered voters residing in the county equal to not less than 15 percent of the number of votes cast within the county for Governor at the preceding gubernatorial election, which petition shall be filed with the county commission within 60 days after the last date of publication of the notice provided in this section, the county commission shall, upon verification of the required number of signatures on the petition, and not less than 56 days before the election, order a referendum be placed upon the ballot: *Provided*, That such a referendum is not required for a hazardous waste management facility for which at least 90 percent of the capacity is designated for hazardous waste generated at the site of disposal. Any referendum conducted pursuant to this section shall be held at the next primary or general election.

(1) Such referendum is to determine whether it is the will of the voters of the county that a commercial hazardous waste management facility be located in the county or that a hazardous waste management facility disposing of greater than 10,000 tons of hazardous waste per annum on site be located in the county. Any election at which such question of locating a hazardous waste management facility is voted upon shall be held at the voting precincts established for holding primary or general elections. All of the provisions of the general election laws, when not in conflict with the provisions of this article, apply to voting and elections hereunder, insofar as practicable. The Secretary of State shall prescribe the form of the petition which shall include the printed name, address and date of birth of each person whose signature appears on the petition.

(2) The ballot, or the ballot labels where voting machines are used, shall have printed thereon substantially the following depending upon the type of facility to be located with the county:

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"Shall a commercial hazardous waste management facility be located within _____ County, West Virginia?

/ / For the facility

/ / Against the facility

(Place a cross mark in the square opposite your choice.)" or,

"Shall a hazardous waste management facility disposing of greater than 10,000 tons per annum on site be located within _____ County, West Virginia?

/ / For the facility

/ / Against the facility

(Place a cross mark in the square opposite your choice.)"

(3) If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question is against the facility, then the county commission shall notify the Division of Environmental Protection and the commercial hazardous waste management facility siting board, in the case of a commercial facility, of the result and the commercial hazardous waste management facility siting board or Division of Environmental Protection, as the case may be, shall not proceed any further with the application. If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question is for the facility, then the application process as set forth in §22-18-1 *et seq*. of this code and §22C-5-1 *et seq*. in the case of a commercial hazardous waste management facility, may proceed: *Provided*, That such vote is not binding on nor does it require the commercial hazardous waste management facility siting board to grant a certificate of site approval or the Division of Environmental Protection to issue the permit, as the case may be. If the majority of the legal votes cast is against the question, the question may be submitted to a vote at any subsequent election in the manner herein specified: *Provided, however*, That the question may not be resubmitted to a vote until two years after the date of the previous referendum.

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§22C-7-1.

Repealed.

Acts, 2011, 4th Ex. Sess., Ch. 1.

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§22C-7-2.

Repealed.

Acts, 2011, 4th Ex. Sess., Ch. 1.

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§22C-7-3.

Repealed.

Acts, 2011, 4th Ex. Sess., Ch. 1.

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§22C-7-4.

Repealed.

Acts, 2010 Reg. Sess., Ch. 32.

WV Legislature

§22C-8-1. Declaration of public policy; legislative findings.

(a) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of this state and in the public interest to:

(1) Ensure the safe recovery of coal and gas;

(2) Foster, encourage and promote the fullest practical exploration, development, production, recovery and utilization of this state's coal and gas, where both are produced from beneath the same surface lands, by establishing procedures, including procedures for the establishment of drilling units, for the location of shallow gas wells without substantially affecting the right of the gas operator proposing to drill a shallow gas well to explore for and produce gas; and

(3) Safeguard, protect and enforce the correlative rights of gas operators and royalty owners in a pool of gas to the end that each such gas operator and royalty owner may obtain a just and equitable share of production from such pool of gas.

(b) The Legislature hereby determines and finds that gas found in West Virginia in shallow sands or strata has been produced continuously for more than one hundred years; that the placing of shallow wells has heretofore been regulated by the state for the purpose of ensuring the safe recovery of coal and gas, but that regulation should also be directed toward encouraging the fullest practical recovery of both coal and gas because modern extraction technologies indicate the desirability of such change in existing regulation and because the energy needs of this state and the United States require encouragement of the fullest practical recovery of both coal and gas; that in order to encourage and ensure the fullest practical recovery of coal and gas in this state and to further ensure the safe recovery of such natural resources, it is in the public interest to enact new statutory provisions establishing a shallow gas well review board which shall have the authority to regulate and determine the appropriate placing of shallow wells when gas well operators and owners of coal seams fail to agree on the placing of such wells, and establishing specific considerations, including minimum distances to be allowed between certain shallow gas wells, to be utilized by the shallow gas well review board in regulating the placing of shallow wells; that in order to encourage and ensure the fullest practical recovery of coal and gas in this state and to protect and enforce the correlative rights of gas operators and royalty owners of gas resources, it is in the public interest to enact new statutory provisions establishing a shallow gas well review board which shall also have authority to establish drilling units and order the pooling of interests therein to provide all gas operators and royalty owners with an opportunity to recover their just and equitable share of production.

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§22C-8-2. Definitions.

As used in this article:

(1) "Board" means the Shallow Gas Well Review Board provided for in section four of this article;

(2) "Chair" means the chair of the Shallow Gas Well Review Board provided for in section four of this article;

(3) "Coal operator" means any person who proposes to or does operate a coal mine;

(4) "Coal seam" and "workable coal bed" are interchangeable terms and mean any seam of coal twenty inches or more in thickness, unless a seam of less thickness is being commercially worked, or can in the judgment of the division foreseeably be commercially worked and will require protection if wells are drilled through it;

(5) "Commission" means the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission provided for in section four, article nine of this chapter;

(6) "Commissioner" means the Oil and Gas Conservation Commissioner provided for in section four, article nine of this chapter;

(7) "Correlative rights" means the reasonable opportunity of each person entitled thereto to recover and receive without waste the gas in and under a tract or tracts, or the equivalent thereof;

(8) "Deep well" means any well other than a shallow well or coalbed methane well, drilled to a formation below the top of the uppermost member of the "Onondaga Group";

(9) "Division" means the state Department of Environmental Protection provided for in chapter twenty-two of this code;

(10) "Director" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection as established in article one, chapter twenty-two of this code or other person to whom the secretary delegates authority or duties pursuant to sections six or eight, article one, chapter twenty-two of this code;

(11) "Drilling unit" means the acreage on which the board decides one well may be drilled under section ten of this article;

(12) "Gas" means all natural gas and all other fluid hydrocarbons not defined as oil in subdivision (15) of this section;

(13) "Gas operator" means any person who owns or has the right to develop, operate and produce gas from a pool and to appropriate the gas produced therefrom either for that

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person or for that person and others. In the event that there is no gas lease in existence with respect to the tract in question, the person who owns or has the gas rights therein is considered a "gas operator" to the extent of seven-eights of the gas in that portion of the pool underlying the tract owned by such person, and a "royalty owner" to the extent of one-eighth of the gas;

(14) "Just and equitable share of production" means, as to each person, an amount of gas in the same proportion to the total gas production from a well as that person's acreage bears to the total acreage in the drilling unit;

(15) "Oil" means natural crude oil or petroleum and other hydrocarbons, regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary production methods and which are not the result of condensation of gas after it leaves the underground reservoir;

(16) "Owner" when used with reference to any coal seam, includes any person or persons who own, lease or operate the coal seam;

(17) "Person" means any natural person, corporation, firm, partnership, partnership association, venture, receiver, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, fiduciary or other representative of any kind, and includes any government or any political subdivision or any agency thereof;

(18) "Plat" means a map, drawing or print showing the location of one or more wells or a drilling unit;

(19) "Pool" means an underground accumulation of gas in a single and separate natural reservoir (ordinarily a porous sandstone or limestone). It is characterized by a single natural-pressure system so that production of gas from one part of the pool tends to or does affect the reservoir pressure throughout its extent. A pool is bounded by geologic barriers in all directions, such as geologic structural conditions, impermeable strata, and water in the formation, so that it is effectively separated from any other pools which may be present in the same district or in the same geologic structure;

(20) "Royalty owner" means any owner of gas in place, or gas rights, to the extent that such owner is not a gas operator as defined in subdivision (13) of this section;

(21) "Shallow well" means any gas well other than a coalbed methane well, drilled no deeper than one hundred feet below the top of the "Onondaga Group": Provided, That in no event may the "Onondaga Group" formation or any formation below the "Onondaga Group" be produced, perforated or stimulated in any manner;

(22) "Tracts comprising a drilling unit" means that all separately owned tracts or portions thereof which are included within the boundary of a drilling unit;

(23) "Well" means any shaft or hole sunk, drilled, bored or dug into the earth or into underground strata for the extraction, injection or placement of any liquid or gas, or any

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shaft or hole sunk or used in conjunction with the extraction, injection or placement. The term "well" does not include any shaft or hole sunk, drilled, bored or dug into the earth for the sole purpose of core drilling or pumping or extracting therefrom potable, fresh or usable water for household, domestic, industrial, agricultural or public use; and

(24) "Well operator" means any person who proposes to or does locate, drill, operate or abandon any well.

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§22C-8-3. Application of article; exclusions.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the provisions of this article shall apply to all lands located in this state, under which a coal seam as defined in section two of this article and section one, article six, chapter twenty-two of this code, is located, however owned, including any lands owned or administered by any government or any agency or subdivision thereof, over which the state has jurisdiction under its police power. The provisions of this article are in addition to and not in derogation of or substitution for the provisions of this chapter or chapter twenty-two of this code.

(b) This article shall not apply to or affect:

(1) Deep wells;

(2) Oil wells and enhanced oil recovery wells associated with oil wells;

(3) Any shallow well as to which no objection is made under section seventeen, article six, chapter twenty-two of this code;

(4) Wells as defined in subdivision (4), section one, article nine, chapter twenty-two of this code; or

(5) Free gas rights.

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§22C-8-4. Shallow gas well review board; membership; method of appointment; vacancies; compensation and expenses; staff.

(a) There is hereby continued the "Shallow Gas Well Review Board" which shall be composed of three members, two of whom shall be the commissioner and the chief of the office of oil and gas. The remaining member of the board shall be a registered professional who has been successfully tested in mining engineering, with at least ten years practical experience in the coal mining industry and shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided, That any person so appointed while the Senate of this state is not in session shall be permitted to serve in an acting capacity for one year from appointment or until the next session of the Legislature, whichever is less. As soon as practical after appointment and qualification of the member appointed by the Governor, the Governor shall convene a meeting of the board for the purpose of organizing and electing a chair, who serves as such until a successor is elected by the board.

(b) A vacancy in the membership appointed by the Governor shall be filled by appointment by the Governor within sixty days after the occurrence of such vacancy. Before performing any duty hereunder, each member of the board shall take and subscribe to the oath required by section 5, article IV of the Constitution of West Virginia, and serves thereafter until a successor has been appointed and qualified.

(c) The member of the board appointed by the Governor shall be paid the same compensation, and each member of the board shall be paid the expense reimbursement, as is paid to members of the Legislature for their interim duties as recommended by the citizens legislative compensation commission and authorized by law for each day or portion thereof engaged in the discharge of official duties. Each member of the board shall also be reimbursed for all reasonable and necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of the duties as a member of the board.

(d) The division shall furnish office and clerical staff and supplies and services, including reporters for hearings, as required by the board.

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§22C-8-5. Same -- Meetings; notice; general powers and duties.

(a) The board shall meet and hold conferences and hearings at such times and places as shall be designated by the chair. The chair may call a meeting of the board at any time. The chair shall call a meeting of the board (1) upon receipt of a notice from the director that an objection to the proposed drilling or deepening of a shallow well has been filed by a coal seam owner pursuant to section seventeen, article six of chapter twenty-two of this code or that an objection has been made by the director, (2) upon receipt of an application to establish a drilling unit filed with the board pursuant to section nine of this article, or (3) within twenty days upon the written request by another member of the board. Meetings called pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be scheduled not less than ten days nor more than twenty days from receipt by the chair of the notice of objection or the application to establish a drilling unit. Notice of all meetings shall be given to each member of the board by the chair at least ten days in advance thereof, unless otherwise agreed by the members.

(b) At least ten days prior to every meeting of the board called pursuant to the provisions of subdivisions (1) and (2), subsection (a) of this section, the chair shall also notify (1) in the case of a notice of objection, the well operator and all objecting coal seam owners, and (2) in the case of an application to establish a drilling unit, the applicant, all persons to whom copies of the application were required to be mailed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (d), section nine of this article and all persons who filed written protests or objections with the board in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c), section nine of this article.

(c) A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. A majority of the members of the board shall be required to determine any issue brought before it.

(d) The board is hereby empowered and it shall be its duty to execute and carry out, administer and enforce the provisions of this article in the manner provided herein. Subject to the provisions of section three of this article, the board shall have jurisdiction and authority over all persons and property necessary therefor: Provided, That the provisions of this article shall not be construed to grant to the board authority or power to (1) limit production or output from or prorate production of any gas well, or (2) fix prices of gas.

(e) The board shall have specific authority to:

(1) Take evidence and issue orders concerning applications for drilling permits and drilling units in accordance with the provisions of this article;

(2) Promulgate, pursuant to the provisions of chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, and enforce reasonable rules necessary to govern the practice and procedure before the board;

(3) Make such relevant investigations of records and facilities as it deems proper; and

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(4) Issue subpoenas for the attendance of and sworn testimony by witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of any books, records, maps, charts, diagrams and other pertinent documents, and administer oaths and affirmations to such witnesses, whenever, in the judgment of the board, it is necessary to do so for the effective discharge of its duties under the provisions of this article.

WV Legislature

§22C-8-6. Rules; notice requirements.

(a) The board may promulgate, pursuant to the provisions of chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, such reasonable rules as are deemed necessary or desirable to implement and make effective the provisions of this article.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section two, article seven, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, any notice required under the provisions of this article shall be given at the direction of the chair by (1) personal or substituted service and if such cannot be had then by (2) certified United States mail, addressed, postage and certification fee prepaid, to the last known mailing address, if any, of the person being served, with the direction that the same be delivered to addressee only, return receipt requested, and if there be no known mailing address or if the notice is not so delivered then by (3) publication of such notice as a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of article three, chapter fifty-nine of this code, and the publication area for such publication shall be the county or counties wherein any land which may be affected by the order of the board is situate. The chair shall also mail a copy of such notice to all other persons who have specified to the chair an address to which all such notices may be mailed. All notices shall issue in the name of the state, shall be signed by the chair, shall specify the style and number of the proceeding, the date, time and place of any meeting, conference or hearing, and shall briefly state the purpose of the proceeding. Proof of service or publication of such notice shall be made to the board promptly and in any event within the time during which the person served must respond to the notice. If service is made by a person other than the sheriff or the chair, such person shall make proof thereof by affidavit. Failure to make proof of service or publication within the time required shall not affect the validity of the service of the notice.

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§22C-8-7. Objections to proposed drilling; conferences; agreed locations and changes on plats; hearings; orders.

(a) At the time and place fixed by the chair for the meeting of the board and for consideration of the objections to proposed drilling filed by coal seam owners pursuant to section seventeen, article six, chapter twenty-two of this code, the well operator and the objecting coal seam owners present or represented shall hold a conference with the board to consider the objections. Such persons present or represented at the conference may agree upon either the drilling location as proposed by the well operator or an alternate location. Any change in the drilling location from the drilling location proposed by the well operator shall be indicated on the plat enclosed with the notice of objection filed with the chair by the director in accordance with the provisions of section seventeen, article six, chapter twenty-two of this code, and the distance and direction to the new drilling location from the proposed drilling location shall also be shown on such plat. If agreement is reached at the conference by the well operator and such objecting coal seam owners present or represented at the conference, the board shall issue a written order stating that an agreement has been reached, stating the nature of such agreement, and directing the director to grant the well operator a drilling permit for the location agreed upon. The original of such order shall be filed with the division within five days after the conference of the board at which the drilling location was agreed upon and copies thereof shall be mailed by registered or certified mail to the well operator and the objecting coal seam owners present or represented at such conference.

(b) If the well operator and the objecting coal seam owners present or represented at the conference with the board are unable to agree upon a drilling location, then, unless they otherwise agree, the board shall, without recess for more than one business day, hold a hearing to consider the application for a drilling permit. All of the pertinent provisions of article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code shall apply to and govern such hearing. Within twenty days after the close of a hearing, the board shall issue and file with the director a written order directing him or her, subject to other matters requiring approval of the director, to:

(1) Refuse a drilling permit;

(2) Issue a drilling permit for the proposed drilling location;

(3) Issue a drilling permit for an alternate drilling location different from that requested by the well operator; or

(4) Issue a drilling permit either for the proposed drilling location or for an alternate drilling location different from that requested by the well operator, but not allow the drilling of the well for a period of not more than one year from the date of issuance of such permit.

(c) The written order of the board shall contain findings of fact and conclusions based thereon concerning the following safety aspects, and no drilling permit shall be issued for

any drilling location where the board finds from the evidence that such drilling location will be unsafe:

(1) Whether the drilling location is above or in close proximity to any mine opening or shaft, entry, travelway, airway, haulageway, drainageway or passageway, or to any proposed extension thereof, in any operated or abandoned or operating coal mine, or any coal mine already surveyed and platted but not yet being operated;

(2) Whether the proposed drilling can reasonably be done through an existing or planned pillar of coal, or in close proximity to an existing well or such pillar of coal, taking into consideration the surface topography;

(3) Whether the proposed well can be drilled safely, taking into consideration the dangers from creeps, squeezes or other disturbances due to the extraction of coal; and

(4) The extent to which the proposed drilling location unreasonably interferes with the safe recovery of coal and gas.

The written order of the board shall also contain findings of fact and conclusions based thereon concerning the following:

(5) The extent to which the proposed drilling location will unreasonably interfere with present or future coal mining operations on the surface including, but not limited to, operations subject to the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-two of this code;

(6) The feasibility of moving the proposed drilling location to a mined-out area, below the coal outcrop, or to some other location;

(7) The feasibility of a drilling moratorium for not more than one year in order to permit the completion of imminent coal mining operations;

(8) The methods proposed for the recovery of coal and gas;

(9) The distance limitations established in section eight of this article;

(10) The practicality of locating the well on a uniform pattern with other wells;

(11) The surface topography and use; and

(12) Whether the order of the board will substantially affect the right of the gas operator to explore for and produce gas.

(d) Any member of the board may file a separate opinion. Copies of all orders and opinions shall be mailed by the board, by registered or certified mail, to the parties present or represented at the hearing.

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§22C-8-8. Distance limitations.

(a) If the well operator and the objecting coal seam owners present or represented at the time and place fixed by the chair for consideration of the objections to the proposed drilling location are unable to agree upon a drilling location, then the written order of the board shall direct the director to refuse to issue a drilling permit unless the following distance limitations are observed:

(1) For all shallow wells with a depth less than three thousand feet, there shall be a minimum distance of one thousand feet from the drilling location to the nearest existing well as defined in subsection (b) of this section; and

(2) For all shallow wells with a depth of three thousand feet or more, there shall be a minimum distance of one thousand five hundred feet from the drilling location to the nearest existing well as defined in subsection (b) of this section, except that where the distance from the drilling location to such nearest existing well is less than two thousand feet but more than one thousand five hundred feet and a coal seam owner has objected, the gas operator shall have the burden of establishing the need for the drilling location less than two thousand feet from such nearest existing well. Where the distance from the drilling location proposed by the operator or designated by the board to the nearest existing well as defined in subsection (b) of this section is greater than two thousand feet, distance criterion will not be a ground for objection by a coal seam owner.

(b) The words "existing well" as used in this section means (i) any well not plugged within nine months after being drilled to its total depth and either completed in the same target formation or drilled for the purpose of producing from the same target formation, and (ii) any unexpired, permitted drilling location for a well to the same target formation.

(c) The minimum distance limitations established by this section shall not apply if the proposed well be drilled through an existing or planned pillar of coal required for protection of a preexisting oil or gas well and the proposed well will neither require enlargement of such pillar nor otherwise have an adverse effect on existing or planned coal mining operations.

(d) Nothing in this article shall be construed to empower the board to order the director to issue a drilling permit to any person other than the well operator filing the application which is the subject of the proceedings.

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§22C-8-9. Application to establish a drilling unit; contents; notice.

(a) Whenever the board has issued an order directing the director to refuse a drilling permit, the gas operator may apply to the board for the establishment of a drilling unit encompassing a contiguous tract or tracts if such gas operator believes that such a drilling unit will afford one well location for the production of gas from under the tract on which the drilling permit was sought, and will be agreeable to the coal seam owners.

(b) An application to establish a drilling unit shall be filed with the board and shall contain:

(1) The name and address of the applicant;

(2) A plat prepared by a licensed land surveyor or registered professional engineer showing the boundary of the proposed drilling unit, the district and county in which such unit is located, the acreage of the proposed drilling unit, the boundary of the tracts which comprise the proposed drilling unit, the names of the owners of record of each such tract, the proposed well location on the proposed drilling unit, and the proposed well location for which the division refused to issue a drilling permit;

(3) The names and addresses of the royalty owners of the gas underlying the tracts which comprise the proposed drilling unit;

(4) The names and addresses of the gas operators of the tracts which comprise the proposed drilling unit;

(5) The approximate depth and target formation to which the well for the proposed drilling unit is to be drilled;

(6) A statement indicating whether a voluntary pooling agreement has been reached among any or all of the royalty owners of the gas underlying the tracts which comprise the proposed drilling unit and the gas operators of such tracts;

(7) An affidavit of publication of the notice of intent to file an application to establish a drilling unit as required in subsection (c) of this section; and

(8) Such other pertinent and relevant information as the board may prescribe by reasonable rules promulgated in accordance with the provisions of section six of this article.

(c) Prior to the filing of an application to establish a drilling unit, the applicant shall cause to be published, as a Class II legal advertisement in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter fifty-nine of this code, a notice of intent to file an application to establish a drilling unit. Such notice shall contain the information required by subdivisions (1), (4) and (5), subsection (b) of this section, the name of the royalty owner of the gas underlying the proposed well location on the proposed drilling unit, plus an abbreviated description, or, at the applicant's option, a plat of the drilling unit, disclosing the county and district wherein the proposed drilling unit is to be located, the post office closest to the proposed drilling

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unit, a statement that the applicant will deliver a copy of the plat required by subdivision (2) of subsection (b) to any person desiring the same, the date upon which the applicant intends to file the application to establish a drilling unit, and a statement that written protests and objections to such application may be filed with the board until a specified date, which date shall be at least ten days after the date upon which the applicant intends to file the application to establish a drilling unit. The publication area of the notice required by this subsection shall be the county or counties in which the proposed drilling unit is to be located.

(d) At the time an application to establish a drilling unit is filed, the applicant shall forward a copy thereof by registered or certified mail to each and every person whose name and address were included on the application in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions (3) and (4), subsection (b) of this section. With each such application there shall be enclosed a notice (the form for which shall be furnished by the board on request) addressed to each such person to whom a copy of the application is required to be sent, informing the person that the application is being mailed by registered or certified mail, pursuant to the requirements of this article: Provided, That the application and notice need not be forwarded to those royalty owners or gas operators within the boundary of the proposed drilling unit who have previously agreed to voluntary pooling by separately stated document or documents empowering the gas operator, by assignment or otherwise, unilaterally to declare a unit.

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§22C-8-10. Establishment of drilling units; hearings; orders.

(a) At the time and place fixed by the chair for the meeting of the board and for consideration of an application to establish a drilling unit, the applicant shall present proof that the drilling location on the proposed drilling unit has been agreed to by all of the owners of the coal seams underlying such drilling location; and thereafter the applicant, the royalty owners of the gas underlying the tracts comprising the unit, and the gas operators of the tracts comprising the unit or such of them as are present or represented, shall hold a conference with the board to consider the application. Such persons present or represented at the conference may agree upon the boundary of the drilling unit as proposed by the applicant or as changed to satisfy all valid objections of those persons present or represented. Any change in the boundary of the drilling unit from the boundary proposed by the applicant shall be shown on the plat filed with the board as part of the application. If agreement is reached at the conference upon the boundary of the drilling unit among the applicants, the royalty owners of the gas underlying the tracts comprising the drilling unit and the gas operators of the tracts comprising such unit, or such of them as are present or represented, and if such agreement is approved by the board, the board shall issue a written order establishing and specifying the boundary of the drilling unit.

(b) If the applicant, the royalty owners of the gas underlying the tracts comprising the drilling unit and the gas operators of the tracts comprising such unit, or such of them as are present or represented at the time and place fixed by the chair for consideration of the application, are unable to agree upon the boundary of the drilling unit, then the board shall hold a hearing without recess of more than one business day to consider the application to establish a drilling unit. All of the pertinent provisions of article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code shall apply to and govern such hearing. Within twenty days after the close of the hearing, the board shall issue a written order either establishing a drilling unit or dismissing the application. If the board determines to establish a drilling unit, the order shall specify the boundary of such drilling unit. In determining whether to grant or deny an application to establish a drilling unit, the board shall consider:

(1) The surface topography and property lines of the lands comprising the drilling unit;

(2) The correlative rights of all gas operators and royalty owners therein;

(3) The just and equitable share of production of each gas operator and royalty owner therein;

(4) Whether a gas operator or royalty owner objecting to the drilling unit has proved by clear and convincing evidence that the drilling unit is substantially smaller than the area that will be produced by the proposed well; and

(5) Other evidence relevant to the establishment of the boundary of a drilling unit.

(c) The board shall not grant an application to establish a drilling unit, nor shall it approve

any drilling unit, unless the board finds that:

(1) The applicant has proved that the drilling location on the drilling unit has been agreed to by all of the owners of the coal seams underlying such drilling location;

(2) The director has previously refused to issue a drilling permit on one of the tracts comprising the drilling unit because of an order of the board;

(3) The drilling unit includes all acreage within the minimum distance limitations provided by section eight of this article, unless the gas operators and royalty owners of any excluded acreage have agreed to such exclusion; and

(4) The drilling unit includes a portion of the acreage from under which the well operator intended to produce gas under the drilling permit which was refused.

(d) All orders issued by the board under this section shall contain findings of fact and conclusions based thereon as required by section three, article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code and shall be filed with the director within twenty days after the hearing. Any member of the board may file a separate opinion. Copies of all orders and opinions shall be mailed by the board, by registered or certified mail, to the parties present or represented at the hearing.

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§22C-8-11. Pooling of interests in a drilling unit; limitations.

(a) Whenever the board establishes a drilling unit pursuant to the provisions of sections nine and ten of this article, the order establishing such drilling unit shall include an order pooling the separately owned interests in the gas to be produced from such drilling unit.

(b) If a voluntary pooling agreement has been reached between all persons owning separate operating interests in the tracts comprising the drilling unit, the order of the board shall approve such agreement.

(c) If no voluntary pooling agreement is reached prior to or during the hearing held pursuant to subsection (b), section ten of this article, then at such hearing the board shall also determine the pooling of interests in the drilling unit.

(d) Any order of the board pooling the separately owned interests in the gas to be produced from the drilling unit shall be upon terms and conditions which are just and equitable and shall authorize the production of gas from the drilling unit; shall designate the applicant as the operator to drill and operate such gas well; shall prescribe the procedure by which all owners of operating interests in the pooled tracts or portions of tracts may elect to participate therein; shall provide that all reasonable costs and expenses of drilling, completing, equipping, operating, plugging, abandoning and reclaiming such well shall be borne, and all production therefrom shared, by all owners of operating interests in proportion to the net gas acreage in the pooled tracts owned or under lease to each owner; and shall make provisions for payment of all reasonable costs thereof, including all reasonable charges for supervision and for interest on past-due accounts, by all those who elect to participate therein.

(e) Upon request, any such pooling order shall provide an owner of an operating interest, an election to be made within ten days from the date of the pooling order, (i) to participate in the risks and costs of the drilling of the well, or (ii) to participate in the drilling of the well on a limited or carried basis on terms and conditions which, if not agreed upon, shall be determined by the board to be just and equitable. If the election is not made within the ten-day period, such owner shall be conclusively presumed to have elected the limited or carried basis. Thereafter, if an owner of any operating interest in any portion of the pooled tract shall drill and operate, or pay the costs of drilling and operating, a well for the benefit of such nonparticipating owner as provided in the order of the board, then such operating owner shall be entitled to the share of production from the tracts or portions thereof pooled accruing to the interest of such nonparticipating owner, exclusive of any royalty or overriding royalty reserved with respect to such tracts or portions thereof, or exclusive of one eighth of the production attributable to all unleased tracts or portions thereof, until the market value of such nonparticipating owner's share of the production, exclusive of such royalty, overriding royalty or one eighth of production, equals double the share of such costs payable by or charged to the interest of such nonparticipating owner.

(f) In no event shall drilling be initiated or completed on any tract, where the gas underlying

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such tract has not been severed from the surface thereof by deed, lease or other title document, without the written consent of the person who owns such tract.

(g) All disputes which may arise as to the costs of drilling and operating a well under a pooling order issued pursuant to this section shall be resolved by the board within ninety days from the date of written notification to the board of the existence of such dispute.

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§22C-8-12. Effect of order establishing drilling unit or pooling of interests; recordation.

(a) An order issued by the board establishing a drilling unit and ordering the pooling of interests therein shall not entitle the gas operator designated in such order to drill a well on such drilling unit until such gas operator shall have received a drilling permit in accordance with the provisions applicable to alternative drilling locations set out in section seventeen, article six, chapter twenty-two of this code. All orders issued by the board establishing a drilling unit shall be filed with the director and shall also direct the director to issue a drilling permit for the drilling location agreed to by all of the owners of the coal seams underlying such drilling location.

(b) A certified copy of any order of the board establishing a drilling unit or a pooling of interests shall be mailed by the board to the clerk of the county commission of each county wherein all or any portion of the drilling unit is located, for recordation in the record book of such county in which oil and gas leases are normally recorded. Such recordation from the time noted thereon by such clerk shall be notice of the order to all persons.

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§22C-8-13. Judicial review; appeal to Supreme Court of Appeals; legal representation for board.

(a) Any person adversely affected by an order of the board shall be entitled to judicial review thereof. All of the pertinent provisions of section four, article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code shall apply to and govern such judicial review with like effect as if the provisions of said section four were set forth in extenso in this section.

(b) The judgment of the circuit court shall be final unless reversed, vacated or modified on appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals in accordance with the provisions of section one, article six, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code.

(c) Legal counsel and services for the board in all appeal proceedings in any circuit court and the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be provided by the Attorney General or his or her assistants and in any circuit court by the prosecuting attorney of the county as well, all without additional compensation. The board, with the written approval of the Attorney General, may employ special counsel to represent the board at any such appeal proceedings.

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§22C-8-14. Operation on drilling units.

All operations including, but not limited to, the commencement, drilling or operation of a well upon a drilling unit for which a pooling order has been entered, shall be deemed for all purposes the conduct of such operations upon each separately owned tract in the drilling unit by the several owners thereof. That portion of the production allocated to a separately owned tract included in a drilling unit shall, when produced, be deemed for all purposes to have been actually produced from such tract by a well drilled thereon.

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§22C-8-15. Validity of unit agreements.

No agreement between or among gas operators, lessees or other owners of gas rights in gas properties, entered into pursuant to the provisions of this article or with a view to or for the purpose of bringing about the unitized development or operation of such properties, shall be held to violate the statutory or common law of this state prohibiting monopolies or acts, arrangements, contracts, combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce.

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§22C-8-16. Injunctive relief.

(a) Whenever it appears to the board that any person has been or is violating or is about to violate any provision of this article, any rule promulgated by the board hereunder or any order or final decision of the board, the board may apply in the name of the state to the circuit court of the county in which the violations or any part thereof has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur, or to the judge thereof in vacation, for an injunction against such person and any other persons who have been, are or are about to be, involved in any practices, acts or omissions, so in violation, enjoining such person or persons from any such violation or violations. Such application may be made and prosecuted to conclusion whether or not any such violation or violations have resulted or shall result in prosecution or conviction under the provisions of section seventeen of this article.

(b) Upon application by the board, the circuit courts of this state may by mandatory or prohibitory injunction compel compliance with the provisions of this article, the rules promulgated by the board hereunder and all orders of the board. The court may issue a temporary injunction in any case pending a decision on the merits of any application filed. Any other section of this code to the contrary notwithstanding, the state shall not be required to furnish bond or other undertaking as a prerequisite to obtaining mandatory, prohibitory or temporary injunctive relief under the provisions of this article.

(c) The judgment of the circuit court upon any application permitted by the provisions of this section shall be final unless reversed, vacated or modified on appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals. Any such appeal shall be sought in the manner and within the time provided by law for appeals from circuit courts in other civil actions.

(d) The board shall be represented in all such proceedings by the Attorney General or the Attorney General's assistants and in such proceedings in the circuit courts by the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties as well, all without additional compensation. The board, with the written approval of the Attorney General, may employ special counsel to represent the board in any such proceedings.

(e) If the board shall refuse or fail to apply for an injunction to enjoin a violation or threatened violation of any provision of this article, any rule promulgated by the board hereunder or any order or final decision of the board, within ten days after receipt of a written request to do so by any person who is or will be adversely affected by such violation or threatened violation, the person making such request may apply in such person's own behalf for an injunction to enjoin such violation or threatened violation in any court in which the board might have brought suit. The board shall be made a party defendant in such application in addition to the person or persons violating or threatening to violate any provision of this article, any rule promulgated by the board hereunder or any order of the board. The application shall proceed and injunctive relief may be granted without bond or other undertaking in the same manner as if the application had been made by the chair.

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§22C-8-17. Penalties.

(a) Any person who violates any provision of this article, any of the rules promulgated by the board hereunder or any order of the board other than a violation governed by the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $1,000.

(b) Any person who, with the intention of evading any provision of this article, any of the rules promulgated by the board hereunder or any order of the board shall make or cause to be made any false entry or statement in any application or other document permitted or required to be filed under the provisions of this article, any of the rules promulgated by the board hereunder or any order of the board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or both fined and imprisoned.

(c) Any person who knowingly aids or abets any other person in the violation of any provision of this article, any of the rules promulgated by the board hereunder or any order or final decision of the board, shall be subject to the same penalty as that prescribed in this article for the violation by such other person.

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§22C-8-18. Construction.

This article shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the declaration of public policy set forth in section one of this article.

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§22C-8-19. Rules, orders and permits remain in effect.

The rules promulgated and all orders and permits in effect upon the effective date of this article pursuant to the provisions of article seven, of former chapter twenty-two of this code shall remain in full force and effect as if such rules, orders and permits were adopted by the board continued in this article but all such rules, orders and permits shall be subject to review by the board to ensure they are consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in this chapter and chapter twenty-two of this code.

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§22C-9-1. Declaration of public policy; legislative findings.

(a) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of this state and in the public interest to:

(1) Foster, encourage, and promote exploration for and development, production, utilization, and conservation of oil and gas resources;

(2) Prohibit waste of oil and gas resources and unnecessary surface loss of oil and gas and their constituents;

(3) Encourage the maximum recovery of oil and gas;

(4) Safeguard, protect, and enforce the correlative rights of operators and royalty owners in a pool of oil or gas to the end that each such operator and royalty owner may obtain his or her just and equitable share of production from that pool, unit or unconventional reservoir of oil or gas; and

(5) Safeguard, protect, and enforce the property rights and interests of surface owners and the owners and agricultural users of other interests in the land.

(b) The Legislature hereby determines and finds that oil and natural gas found in West Virginia in shallow sands or strata have been produced continuously for more than 100 years; that oil and gas deposits in shallow sands or strata have geological and other characteristics different than those found in deeper formations and unconventional reservoirs; and that in order to encourage the maximum recovery of oil and gas from all productive formations in this state, it is not in the public interest, with the exception of shallow wells utilized in a secondary recovery program, to enact statutory provisions relating to the exploration for or production of oil and gas from vertical shallow wells, but that it is in the public interest to enact statutory provisions establishing regulatory procedures and principles to be applied to the exploration for or production of oil and gas from deep wells, as defined in section two and oil and gas produced from horizontal wells.

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§22C-9-2. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article:

(1) “Commission” means the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and “commissioner” means the Oil and Gas Conservation Commissioner as provided for in §22C-9-4 of this code;

(2) “Correlative rights” means the reasonable opportunity of each person entitled thereto to recover and receive without waste the oil and gas in and under his or her tract or tracts, or the equivalent thereof;

(3) “Deep well” means any well, other than a shallow well, deep horizontal well, or a coalbed methane well, drilled to a formation below the top of the uppermost member of the “Onondaga Group”;

(4) “Director” means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection and “chief” means the Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas;

(5) “Drilling unit” or “unit” means the acreage on which one or more wells may be drilled;

(6) “Gas” means all natural gas and all other fluid hydrocarbons not defined as oil as that term is defined in this section;

(7) “Horizontal drilling” means a method of drilling a well for the production of oil and gas that is intended to maximize the length of wellbore that is exposed to the formation and in which the wellbore is initially vertical but is eventually curved to become horizontal, or nearly horizontal, to be in a particular geologic formation;

(8) “Horizontal well” means an oil and gas well, other than a coalbed methane well, where the wellbore is initially drilled using a horizontal drilling method. A horizontal well may include multiple horizontal side laterals drilled into the same formation. A horizontal well may have completions into multiple formations from the same well. Multiple horizontal wells may be drilled from the same well pad. A horizontal well may be either a shallow well or a deep well so long as it is initially drilled using a horizontal drilling method;

(9) “Independent producer” means a producer of crude oil or natural gas whose allowance for depletion is determined under Section 613A of the federal Internal Revenue Code in effect on July 1, 1997;

(10) “Just and equitable share of production” means, as to each person, an amount of oil or gas or both substantially equal to the amount of recoverable oil and gas in that part of a pool, unit, or unconventional reservoir in the person’s tract or tracts within a unit.

(11) “Natural gas liquids” means the liquid hydrocarbons removed from the natural gas through the process of fractionation or condensation.

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(12) “Oil” means natural crude oil or petroleum and other hydrocarbons, regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary production methods and which are not the result of condensation of gas after it leaves the underground reservoir;

(13) “Operator” means any owner of the right to develop, operate, and produce oil and gas from a pool and to appropriate the oil and gas produced therefrom, either for that person or for that person and others; in the event that there is no oil and gas lease in existence with respect to the tract in question, for all sections in this article other than section 7a, the owner of the oil and gas rights therein is the “operator” to the extent of seven eighths of the oil and gas in that portion of the pool underlying the tract owned by the owner, and as “royalty owner” as to one-eighth interest in the oil and gas; and in the event the oil is owned separately from the gas, the owner of the substance being produced or sought to be produced from the pool or the unit is the “operator” as to that pool or acreage included in a unit; the term operator includes owners of working interests in a lease but does not include owners whose interest is limited to working interests in a wellbore only, overriding royalties, or net profits interests;

(14) “Person” means any natural person, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, receiver, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, fiduciary or other representative of any kind, and includes any government or any political subdivision or any agency thereof;

(15) “Pool” means an underground accumulation of petroleum or gas in a single and separate reservoir (ordinarily a porous sandstone or limestone). It is characterized by a single natural-pressure system so that production of petroleum or gas from one part of the pool affects the reservoir pressure throughout its extent. A pool is bounded by geologic barriers in all directions, such as geologic structural conditions, impermeable strata, and water in the formations, so that it is effectively separated from any other pools that may be presented in the same district or on the same geologic structure;

(16) “Royalty owner” means any owner of oil and gas in place, or oil and gas rights, to the extent that the owner is not an operator as that term is defined in this section;

(17) “Shallow well” means any well other than a shallow horizontal well or a coalbed methane well, drilled no deeper than 100 feet below the top of the Onondaga Group: *Provided*, That in no event may the Onondaga Group formation or any formation below the Onondaga Group be produced, perforated or stimulated in any manner;

(18) “Unconventional reservoir” means any geologic formation that contains or is otherwise productive of oil or natural gas that generally cannot be produced at economic flow rates or in economic volumes except by wells stimulated by multiple hydraulic fracture treatments, a horizontal wellbore, or by using multilateral wellbores or some other technique to expose more of the formation to the wellbore;

(19) “Vertical well” means an oil and gas well that does not utilize horizontal drilling methods. A vertical well may be either a shallow well or a deep well so long as it is initially

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drilled not using a horizontal drilling method;

(20) “Waste” means and includes:

(A) Physical waste, as that term is generally understood in the oil and gas industry;

(B) The locating, drilling, equipping, operating, or producing of any oil or gas well in a manner that causes, or tends to cause, a reduction in the quantity of oil or gas ultimately recoverable from a pool under prudent and proper operations, or that causes or tends to cause unnecessary or excessive surface loss of oil or gas; or

(C) The drilling of more horizontal wells or deep wells than are reasonably required to recover efficiently and economically the maximum amount of oil and gas from a pool, unit, or an unconventional reservoir. Waste does not include gas vented or released from any mine areas as defined in §22A-1-2 of this code or from adjacent coal seams which are the subject of a current permit issued under §22A-2-1 *et seq*. of this code: *Provided*, That this exclusion does not address ownership of the gas;

(21) “Well” means any shaft or hole sunk, drilled, bored, or dug into the earth or underground strata for the extraction of oil or gas;

(b) Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the use of the word “and” and the word “or” are interchangeable, as, for example, “oil and gas” means “oil or gas or both”.

(c) A person with an interest in oil and gas in a unit formed under this article who does not consent to the unit shall have no liability in connection with well site preparation, drilling, completion, maintenance, reclamation, plugging, and other operations with respect to wells drilled in the unit: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply to any operator in a horizontal well unit, including but not limited to any non-consenting party who elects to participate in the horizontal well unit on a carried basis pursuant to §22C-9-7a of this code.

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§22C-9-3. Application of article; exclusions.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the provisions of this article shall apply to all lands located in this state, however owned, including any lands owned or administered by any government or any agency or subdivision thereof, over which the state has jurisdiction under its police power. The provisions of this article are in addition to and not in derogation of or substitution for the provisions of §22-6-1 *et seq*. of this code.

(b) This article shall not apply to or affect:

(1) Shallow wells other than shallow horizontal wells and those utilized in secondary recovery programs as set forth in in §22C-9-8 of this code and those provided for in §22C-9-4 of this code;

(2) Any well commenced or completed prior to March 9, 1972, unless the well is, after completion (whether the completion is prior or subsequent to that date):

(A) Deepened or drilled laterally subsequent to that date to a formation at or below the top of the uppermost member of the Onondaga Group;

(B) Involved in secondary recovery operations for oil under an order of the commission entered pursuant to §22C-9-8 of this code; or

(C) Drilled laterally as a horizontal well at any depth;

(3) Gas storage operations or any well employed to inject gas into or withdraw gas from a gas storage reservoir or any well employed for storage observation;

(4) Free gas rights; or

(5) Coalbed methane wells.

(c) The provisions of this article shall not be construed to grant to the commissioner or the commission authority or power to:

(1) Limit production or output, or prorate production of any oil or gas well, except as provided in §22C-9-7(a)(6) of this code; or

(2) Fix prices of oil or gas.

(d) Nothing contained in either this chapter or §22-1-1 *et seq*. of this code may be construed so as to require, prior to commencement of plugging operations, a lessee under a lease covering a well to give or sell the well to any person owning an interest in the well, including, but not limited to, a respective lessor, or agent of the lessor, nor shall the lessee be required to grant to a person owning an interest in the well, including, but not limited to, a respective lessor, or agent of a lessor, an opportunity to qualify under §22-6-26 of this code

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to continue operation of the well.

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§22C-9-4. Oil and gas conservation commissioner and commission; commission membership; qualifications of members; terms of members; vacancies on commission; meetings; compensation and expenses; appointment and qualifications of commissioner; general powers and duties.

NOTE: West Virginia Code §22C-9-4 was amended by two bills passed during the 2022 Regular Session of the Legislature. When two acts of the Legislature amend the same section of the Code without express recognition in the bill of the action of the other bill, the Legislative Manager makes no determination as to the appropriate, legal effect of the two acts. Therefore, BOTH versions of this section are set out below.

The later act, Senate Bill 694 (passed on March 9, 2022), amended West Virginia Code §22C-9-4 to read as follows:

(a) The "oil and gas conservation commission" is composed of seven members. The director of the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas are members of the commission ex officio. The remaining five members of the commission shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may not be employees of the Department of Environmental Protection. Of the five members appointed by the Governor, one shall be an independent producer and at least one shall be a public member not engaged in an activity under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The third appointee shall possess a degree from an accredited college or university in engineering or geology and must be a registered professional engineer with particular knowledge and experience in the oil and gas industry and shall serve as commissioner and as chair of the commission. The fourth appointee shall be an individual who has substantial experience in the agricultural industry, who is engaged in the business of farming in this state, and who is not and never has been, either himself or herself nor through a member of his or her immediate family, engaged in the business of oil and gas other than as a royalty recipient. When this member is to be appointed, the Governor shall request from the primary organization representing the agriculture industry in this state a list of three nominees for the member to be appointed. The fifth appointee shall be a resident owner of minerals in this state who is not and never has been affiliated with an operator of oil or gas wells. The term "affiliated", as used in the immediately preceding sentence, means someone who directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with an operator of oil and gas wells by virtue of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of that operator, whether through the ownership of voting shares, by contract or otherwise.

(b) The members of the commission appointed by the Governor shall be appointed for overlapping terms of six years each, except that any initial appointments shall be for terms of two, four, or six years to achieve staggered ends of terms. Each member appointed by the Governor shall serve until the members successor has been appointed and qualified. Members may be appointed by the Governor to serve any number of terms. The members of the commission appointed by the Governor, before performing any duty hereunder, shall take and subscribe to the oath required by section 5, article IV of the Constitution of West Virginia. Vacancies in the membership appointed by the Governor shall be filled by

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appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term of the member whose office is vacant and the appointment shall be made by the Governor within 60 days of the occurrence of such vacancy. Any member appointed by the Governor may be removed by the Governor in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality, or malfeasance in office. A commission member's appointment is terminated as a matter of law if that member fails to attend three consecutive meetings. The Governor shall appoint a replacement within 30 days of the termination.

(c) The commission shall meet at such times and places as are designated by the chair. The chair may call a meeting of the commission at any time, and shall call a meeting of the commission upon the written request of two members or upon the written request of the oil and gas conservation commissioner or the Chief of the Office of Oil and Gas. Notification of each meeting shall be given in writing to each member by the chair at least 14 calendar days in advance of the meeting. Four members of the commission, at least two of whom are appointed members, constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

(d) The commission shall pay each member the same compensation as is paid to members of the Legislature for their interim duties as recommended by the citizens legislative compensation commission and authorized by law for each day or portion thereof engaged in the discharge of official duties and shall reimburse each member for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties.

(e) The commission is hereby empowered and it is the commission's duty to execute and carry out, administer, and enforce the provisions of this article in the manner provided herein. Subject to the provisions of §22C-9-3 of this code, the commission has jurisdiction and authority over all persons and property necessary therefor. The commission is authorized to make such investigation of records and facilities as the commission considers proper. In the event of a conflict between the duty to prevent waste and the duty to protect correlative rights, the commission's duty to prevent waste is paramount.

(f) Without limiting the commission's general authority, the commission has specific authority to:

(1) Regulate the spacing of deep wells;

(2) Issue horizontal well unit orders;

(3) Make and enforce reasonable rules and orders reasonably necessary to prevent waste, protect correlative rights, govern the practice and procedure before the commission and otherwise administer the provisions of this article;

(4) Issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of any books, records, maps, charts, diagrams, and other pertinent documents, and administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses, whenever, in the judgment of the commission, it is necessary to do so for the effective discharge of the commission's duties

under the provisions of this article; and

(5) Serve as technical advisor regarding oil and gas to the Legislature, its members and committees, to the Chief of Office of Oil and Gas, to the Department of Environmental Protection and to any other agency of state government having responsibility related to the oil and gas industry.

(g) The commission may delegate to the commission staff the authority to approve or deny an application for new well permits, to establish drilling units or special field rules if:

(1) The application conforms to the rules of the commission; and

(2) No request for hearing has been received.

(h) The commission may not delegate its authority to:

(1) Propose legislative rules;

(2) Approve or deny an application for new well permits, to establish drilling units or special field rules if the conditions set forth in subsection (g) of this section are not met; or

(3) Approve or deny an application for the pooling of interests within a drilling unit.

(i) Any exception to the field rules or the spacing of wells which does not conform to the rules of the commission, and any application for the pooling of interests within a drilling unit, must be presented to and heard before the commission.

(j) The commission is hereby empowered and it is the commission's duty to execute and carry out, administer, and enforce the relevant provisions of §37B-1-1 *et seq.* of this code concerning mineral development by cotenants for all wells at all depths and §22-11B-1 *et seq.* of this code concerning underground carbon dioxide sequestration storage facilities at all depths. The commission has jurisdiction and authority over all persons and property necessary therefor. The commission is authorized to make such investigation of records and facilities as the commission deems proper.

The earlier act, House Bill 4491 (passed on March 1, 2022) amended West Virginia Code §29C-9-4 to read as follows:

(a) The "oil and gas conservation commission" shall be composed of five members. The director of the Department of Environmental Protection and the chief of the office of oil and gas shall be members of the commission ex officio. The remaining three members of the commission shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may not be employees of the Department of Environmental Protection. Of the three members appointed by the Governor, one shall be an independent producer and at least one shall be a public member not engaged in an activity under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission or the federal energy regulatory commission. The third appointee

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shall possess a degree from an accredited college or university in petroleum engineering or geology and must be a registered professional engineer with particular knowledge and experience in the oil and gas industry and shall serve as commissioner and as chair of the commission.

(b) The members of the commission appointed by the Governor shall be appointed for overlapping terms of six years each, except that the original appointments shall be for terms of two, four and six years, respectively. Each member appointed by the Governor shall serve until the members successor has been appointed and qualified. Members may be appointed by the Governor to serve any number of terms. The members of the commission appointed by the Governor, before performing any duty hereunder, shall take and subscribe to the oath required by section 5, article IV of the Constitution of West Virginia. Vacancies in the membership appointed by the Governor shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term of the member whose office is vacant and such appointment shall be made by the Governor within 60 days of the occurrence of such vacancy. Any member appointed by the Governor may be removed by the Governor in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality or malfeasance in office. A commission member's appointment shall be terminated as a matter of law if that member fails to attend three consecutive meetings. The Governor shall appoint a replacement within 30 days of the termination.

(c) The commission shall meet at such times and places as shall be designated by the chair. The chair may call a meeting of the commission at any time, and shall call a meeting of the commission upon the written request of two members or upon the written request of the oil and gas conservation commissioner or the chief of the office of oil and gas. Notification of each meeting shall be given in writing to each member by the chair at least 14 calendar days in advance of the meeting. Three members of the commission, at least two of whom are appointed members, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

(d) The commission shall pay each member the same compensation as is paid to members of the Legislature for their interim duties as recommended by the citizens legislative compensation commission and authorized by law for each day or portion thereof engaged in the discharge of official duties and shall reimburse each member for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties.

(e) The commission is hereby empowered and it is the commission's duty to execute and carry out, administer and enforce the provisions of this article in the manner provided herein. Subject to the provisions of §22C-9-3 of this code, the commission has jurisdiction and authority over all persons and property necessary therefor. The commission is authorized to make such investigation of records and facilities as the commission deems proper. In the event of a conflict between the duty to prevent waste and the duty to protect correlative rights, the commission's duty to prevent waste shall be paramount.

(f) Without limiting the commission's general authority, the commission shall have specific authority to:

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(1) Regulate the spacing of deep wells;

(2) Make and enforce reasonable rules and orders reasonably necessary to prevent waste, protect correlative rights, govern the practice and procedure before the commission and otherwise administer the provisions of this article;

(3) Issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of any books, records, maps, charts, diagrams and other pertinent documents, and administer oaths and affirmations to such witnesses, whenever, in the judgment of the commission, it is necessary to do so for the effective discharge of the commission's duties under the provisions of this article; and

(4) Serve as technical advisor regarding oil and gas to the Legislature, its members and committees, to the chief of office of oil and gas, to the Department of Environmental Protection and to any other agency of state government having responsibility related to the oil and gas industry.

(g) The commission may delegate to the commission staff the authority to approve or deny an application for new well permits, to establish drilling units or special field rules if:

(1) The application conforms to the rules of the commission; and

(2) No request for hearing has been received.

(h) The commission may not delegate its authority to:

(1) Propose legislative rules;

(2) Approve or deny an application for new well permits, to establish drilling units or special field rules if the conditions set forth in subsection (g) of this section are not met; or

(3) Approve or deny an application for the pooling of interests within a drilling unit.

(i) Any exception to the field rules or the spacing of wells which does not conform to the rules of the commission, and any application for the pooling of interests within a drilling unit, must be presented to and heard before the commission.

(j) The commission is hereby empowered and it is the commission's duty to execute and carry out, administer, and enforce the relevant provisions of §37B-1-1 *et seq.* of this code concerning mineral development by cotenants for all wells at all depths and §22-11B-1 *et seq.* of this code concerning underground carbon dioxide sequestration storage facilities at all depths. The commission has jurisdiction and authority over all persons and property necessary therefor. The commission is authorized to make such investigation of records and facilities as the commission deems proper.

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§22C-9-4a.

Repealed.

Acts, 2010 Reg. Sess., Ch. 32.

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§22C-9-5. Rules; notice requirements.

(a) The commission may propose rules for legislative approval in accordance with the provisions of §29A-3-1 *et seq*. of this code, to implement and make effective the provisions of this article and the powers and authority conferred and the duties imposed upon the commission under the provisions of this article.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of §29A-7-2 of this code, any notice required under the provisions of this article shall be given at the direction of the commission by personal or substituted service or by certified United States mail, addressed, postage prepaid, to the last-known mailing address, if any, of the person being served, with the direction that the same be delivered to addressee only, return receipt requested. In the case of providing notice upon the filing of an application with the commission, the commission shall, within 14 days of the filing of an application, submit for publication notice of the application notice to be published as a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of §59-3-1 *et seq*. of this code, and the publication area for the publication shall be the county or counties wherein any land which may be affected by the order is situate.

In addition, the commission shall mail a copy of the notice to all other persons who have specified to the commission an address to which all such notices may be mailed. The notice shall issue in the name of the state, shall be signed by the one of the commission members, shall specify the style and number of the proceeding, the time and place of any hearing and shall briefly state the purpose of the proceeding. Each notice of a hearing must be provided no fewer than 20 days preceding the hearing date. Personal or substituted service and proof thereof may be made by an officer authorized to serve process or by an agent of the commission in the same manner as is now provided by the West Virginia Rules of Civil Procedure for service of process in civil actions in the various courts of this state.

A certified copy of any pooling or unit order entered under the provisions of this article shall be presented by the commission to the clerk of the county commission of each county wherein all or any portion of the pooled or unit tract is located, for recordation in the record book of the county in which oil and gas leases are normally recorded. The recording of the order from the time noted thereon by the clerk shall be notice of the order to all persons.

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§22C-9-6. Waste of oil or gas prohibited.

Waste of oil or gas is hereby prohibited.

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§22C-9-7. Drilling units and the pooling of interests in drilling units in connection with deep oil or gas wells.

(a) Drilling units.

(1) After one discovery deep well has been drilled establishing a pool, an application to establish drilling units may be filed with the commission by the operator of such discovery deep well or by the operator of any lands directly and immediately affected by the drilling of such discovery deep well, or subsequent deep wells in said pool. Each application shall contain such information as prescribed by reasonable rules proposed by the commission in accordance with the provisions of section five of this article.

(2) Upon the filing of an application to establish drilling units, the commission shall provide notice to all interested parties in accordance with this subsection. If the application does not conform to the existing rules of the commission, then the commission shall set a hearing and provide notice to all interested parties. If the application conforms to the rules of the commission, the commission shall provide notice of the filing of the application to all interested parties. Each notice shall describe the area for which a spacing order is to be entered in recognizable, narrative terms; contain such other information as is essential to the giving of proper notice, including the time and date and place of a hearing, if any; include a statement that any party has a right to a hearing before the commission; and include a statement that any request for hearing must be filed with the commission within fifteen days of receipt of notice. If no request for hearing has been received within the fifteen days following receipt of the notice, the commission may proceed to process the application. If a request for hearing has been received by the commission, then the commission shall set a hearing and provide notice to all interested parties.

(3) The commission shall determine the area to be included in such spacing order and the acreage to be contained by each drilling unit, the shape thereof, and the minimum distance from the outside boundary of the unit at which a deep well may be drilled thereon. The commission shall consider:

(A) The surface topography and property lines of the lands underlaid by the pool to be included in such order;

(B) The plan of deep well spacing then being employed or proposed in such pool for such lands;

(C) The depth at which production from said pool has been found;

(D) The nature and character of the producing formation or formations, and whether the substance produced or sought to be produced is gas or oil or both;

(E) The maximum area which may be drained efficiently and economically by one deep well; and

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(F) Any other available geological or scientific data pertaining to said pool which may be of probative value to the commission in determining the proper deep well drilling units therefor.

If the commission determines that drilling units should be established, the commission shall enter an order establishing drilling units of a specified and approximately uniform size and shape for each pool subject to the provisions of this section.

(4) When it is determined that an oil or gas pool underlies an area for which a spacing order is to be entered, the commission shall include in such order all lands determined or believed to be underlaid by such pool and exclude all other lands.

(5) No drilling unit established by the commission shall be smaller than the maximum area which can be drained efficiently and economically by one deep well: Provided, That if there is not sufficient evidence from which to determine the area which can be drained efficiently and economically by one deep well, the commission may enter an order establishing temporary drilling units for the orderly development of the pool pending the obtaining of information necessary to determine the ultimate spacing for such pool.

(6) An order establishing drilling units shall specify the minimum distance from the nearest outside boundary of the drilling unit at which a deep well may be drilled. The minimum distance provided shall be the same in all drilling units established under said order with necessary exceptions for deep wells drilled or being drilled at the time of the filing of the application. If the commission finds that a deep well to be drilled at or more than the specified minimum distance from the boundary of a drilling unit would not be likely to produce in paying quantities or will encounter surface conditions which would substantially add to the burden or hazard of drilling such deep well, or that a location within the area permitted by the order is prohibited by the lawful order of any state agency or court, the commission is authorized after notice and hearing to make an order permitting the deep well to be drilled at a location within the minimum distance prescribed by the spacing order. In granting exceptions to the spacing order, the commission may restrict the production from any such deep well so that each person entitled thereto in such drilling unit shall not produce or receive more than his just and equitable share of the production from such pool.

(7) An order establishing drilling units for a pool shall cover all lands determined or believed to be underlaid by such pool, and may be modified by the commission from time to time, to include additional lands determined to be underlaid by such pool or to exclude lands determined not to be underlaid by such pool. An order establishing drilling units may be modified by the commission to permit the drilling of additional deep wells on a reasonably uniform pattern at a uniform minimum distance from the nearest unit boundary as provided above. Any order modifying a prior order shall be made only after application by an interested operator and notice and hearing as prescribed herein for the original order: Provided, That drilling units established by order shall not exceed one hundred sixty acres for an oil well or six hundred forty acres for a gas well: Provided, however, That the commission may exceed the acreage limitation by ten percent if the applicant demonstrates

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that the area would be drained efficiently and economically by a larger drilling unit.

(8) After the date an application to establish drilling units has been filed with the commission, no additional deep well shall be commenced for production from the pool until the order establishing drilling units has been made, unless the commencement of the deep well is authorized by order of the commission.

(9) The commission shall, within forty-five days after the filing of an application to establish drilling units for a pool subject to the provisions of this section, enter an order establishing such drilling units, dismiss the application, or for good cause, continue the application process.

(10) As part of the order establishing a drilling unit, the commission shall prescribe just and reasonable terms and conditions upon which the royalty interests in the unit shall, in the absence of voluntary agreement, be deemed to be integrated without the necessity of a subsequent order integrating the royalty interests.

(11) If a hearing has been held on an application submitted pursuant to this subsection, the order shall be a final order. If no hearing has been held, the commission shall issue a proposed order and shall provide a copy of the proposed order, together with notice of the right to appeal and request a hearing, to all interested parties. Any party aggrieved by the proposed order may appeal the proposed order to the full commission and request a hearing. Notice of appeal and request for hearing shall be made in accordance with section ten of this article within fifteen days of entry of the order. If no appeal and request for hearing has been received within fifteen days, the proposed order shall become final.

(b) Pooling of interests in drilling units.

(1) When two or more separately owned tracts are embraced within a drilling unit, or when there are separately owned interests in all or a part of a drilling unit, the interested persons may pool their tracts or interests for the development and operation of the drilling unit. In the absence of voluntary pooling and upon application of any operator having an interest in the drilling unit, the commission shall set a hearing and provide notice to all interested parties. Each notice shall describe the area for which an order is to be entered in recognizable, narrative terms; contain such other information as is essential to the giving of proper notice, including the time and date and place of a hearing. After the hearing, the commission shall enter an order pooling all tracts or interests in the drilling unit for the development and operation thereof and for sharing production therefrom. Each such pooling order shall be upon terms and conditions which are just and reasonable and in no event shall drilling be initiated on the tract of an unleased owner without the owner's written consent.

(2) All operations, including, but not limited to, the commencement, drilling or operation of a deep well, upon any portion of a drilling unit for which a pooling order has been entered, shall be deemed for all purposes the conduct of such operations upon each separately owned tract in the drilling unit by the several owners thereof. That portion of the production

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allocated to a separately owned tract included in a drilling unit shall, when produced, be deemed for all purposes to have been actually produced from such tract by a deep well drilled thereon.

(3) Any pooling order under the provisions of this subsection (b) shall authorize the drilling and operation of a deep well for the production of oil or gas from the pooled acreage; shall designate the operator to drill and operate such deep well; shall prescribe the time and manner in which all owners of operating interests in the pooled tracts or portions of tracts may elect to participate therein; shall provide that all reasonable costs and expenses of drilling, completing, equipping, operating, plugging and abandoning such deep well shall be borne, and all production therefrom shared, by all owners of operating interests in proportion to the net oil or gas acreage in the pooled tracts owned or under lease to each owner; and shall make provisions for payment of all reasonable costs thereof, including a reasonable charge for supervision and for interest on past-due accounts, by all those who elect to participate therein.

(4) No drilling or operation of a deep well for the production of oil or gas shall be permitted upon or within any tract of land unless the operator shall have first obtained the written consent and easement therefor, duly acknowledged and placed on record in the office of the county clerk, for valuable consideration of all owners of the surface of such tract of land, which consent shall describe with reasonable certainty, the location upon such tract, of the location of such proposed deep well, a certified copy of which consent and easement shall be submitted by the operator to the commission.

(5) Upon request, any such pooling order shall provide just and equitable alternatives whereby an owner of an operating interest who does not elect to participate in the risk and cost of the drilling of a deep well may elect:

(A) Option 1. To surrender such interest or a portion thereof to the participating owners on a reasonable basis and for a reasonable consideration, which, if not agreed upon, shall be determined by the commission; or

(B) Option 2. To participate in the drilling of the deep well on a limited or carried basis on terms and conditions which, if not agreed upon, shall be determined by the commission to be just and reasonable.

(6) In the event a nonparticipating owner elects Option 2, and an owner of any operating interest in any portion of the pooled tract shall drill and operate, or pay the costs of drilling, completing, equipping and operating a deep well for the benefit of such nonparticipating owner as provided in the pooling order, then such operating owner shall be entitled to the share of production from the tracts or portions thereof pooled accruing to the interest of such nonparticipating owner, exclusive of any royalty or overriding royalty reserved in any leases, assignments thereof or agreements relating thereto, of such tracts or portions thereof, or exclusive of one eighth of the production attributable to all unleased tracts or portions thereof, until the market value of such nonparticipating owner's share of the

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production, exclusive of such royalty, overriding royalty or one eighth of production, equals double the share of such costs payable by or charged to the interest of such nonparticipating owner.

(7) If a dispute shall arise as to the costs of drilling, completing, equipping and operating a deep well, the commission shall determine and apportion the costs, within ninety days from the date of written notification to the commission of the existence of such dispute.

(8) The commission shall, within forty-five days after the filing of an application, enter an order, dismiss the application, or for good cause, continue the application process.

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§22C-9-7a. Unitization of interests in horizontal well drilling units.

(a) *Declaration of public policy; legislative findings regarding unitization for all horizontal wells*. —

The Legislature finds that horizontal drilling is a technique that effectively and efficiently recovers natural resources and should be encouraged as a means of production of oil and gas and it is hereby declared to be the public policy of this state and in the public interest to:

(1) Foster, encourage, and promote exploration for and development, production, utilization, and conservation of oil and gas resources by horizontal drilling in deep and shallow formations;

(2) Prohibit waste of oil and gas resources and unnecessary surface loss of oil and gas and their constituents;

(3) Encourage the maximum recovery of oil and gas; and

(4) Safeguard, protect, and enforce the correlative rights of operators and royalty owners of oil and gas in a horizontal well unit to the end that each such operator and royalty owner may obtain his or her just and equitable share of production from that pool, horizontal well unit or unconventional reservoir of oil or gas; and

(5) Safeguard, protect, and enforce the property rights and interests of surface owners and the owners and agricultural users of other interests in the land.

(b) *Definitions*. — Unless the context in which used clearly requires a different meaning, as used in this section:

(1) "Bonded operator" means a person that has posted a bond under §22-6-1 *et seq*. or §22-6A-1 *et seq*. of this code; is registered as an oil and gas well operator with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Oil and Gas; and operates eight or more oil and gas wells, as defined in §22-6-1 *et seq*. or §22-6A-1 et seq. of this code, in West Virginia that are active, producing oil and gas wells;

(2) "Executive interest" and "executory interest" means the interest entitling the owner to lease the oil and gas estate or amend an existing oil and gas lease. For purposes of this section, the owner of the executive interest is considered to be the royalty owner and interested party for purposes of notice and participation in proceedings here in this article, and all horizontal well unit orders are binding on the owners of executive interests and non-executive interests in a horizontal well unit. The owners of the executive interest and the associated non-executive interest owners are considered to be the same interest for purposes of computing percentages pursuant to §22C-9-7a(c)(2)(A) and §22C-9-7a(c)(2)(B) of this code;

(3) "Horizontal well unit" means an area in which horizontal drilling may occur, and that is

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designated for the allocation of production from one or more horizontal wells drilled in the unit to oil and gas tracts, or portions of the tracts, included in the unit for production of oil and gas and payment of royalty and proceeds of production regardless of the tract or tracts in which the horizontal well is drilled or completed, and the corresponding authorization to drill and produce oil and gas from that area as a unit, notwithstanding the lack of adequate consensual rights allowing pooling or unitization of oil and gas or allowing drilling horizontally across tract lines. When a horizontal well unit is formed, that portion of the production allocated to each tract or portion of the unit included in the horizontal well unit shall, when produced, be considered for all purposes to have been actually produced from the tract by an oil and gas well drilled, completed and producing on the tract;

(4) "Lateral" means the portion of a well bore that deviates from approximate vertical orientation to approximate horizontal orientation and all wellbore beyond the initial deviation to total depth or terminus of the wellbore;

(5) "Overriding royalty" means an interest carved out of the leasehold or out of the working interest and is not included within the meaning of royalty;

(6) "Royalty owner" means any owner of oil and gas in place, or oil and gas rights, to the extent that the owner is not an operator as defined in §22C-9-2(a) of this code. A royalty owner does not include a person whose interest is limited to: (A) A working interest in a wellbore only; (B) overriding royalties; (C) non-participating royalty interests; (D) non-executive mineral interests; or (E) net profits interests;

(7) "Target formation" means the primary geologic formation from which oil or gas is intended to be produced from a horizontal drilling operation and, where completions can reasonably be expected to produce from formations above or below the target formation, includes the formations from which production can reasonably be expected;

(8) "Unitization" means the combination of two or more tracts of oil and gas, or portions thereof, or leases, for drilling of horizontal wells and production of oil and gas from the unit with allocation of production to the net acreage of each tract included in the unit to operate as a consolidated horizontal well unit;

(9) "Unitization consideration" means consideration provided as set forth in subsection (f) of this section. Unitization consideration relates to the net acreage of the non-consenting royalty owner included in a horizontal well unit;

(10) "Unknown and unlocatable interest owner" means a royalty owner, executive interest owner, operator, or other person vested with an interest in oil and gas in the target formation to be included in a horizontal well unit, whose present identity or location cannot be determined from:

(A) A reasonable review of the records of the clerk of the county commission for the county or counties where the oil and gas is located and any immediately adjacent counties within

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this state;

(B) Diligent inquiry to known interest owners in the same tract;

(C) Inquiry to the sheriff's and assessor's offices of the county or counties in which the oil and gas interest is located;

(D) A reasonable inquiry utilizing available internet resources that could reasonably lead to the identification of the person; and

(E) A mailing to the last known address, if available, of the person as reflected in the records of the sheriff's or assessor's office, and includes the unknown heirs, representatives, successors, and assigns of the person.

(11) "Weighted average sales price" means a weighted average sales price obtained each month for amounts received at the applicant's various delivery points to unaffiliated, third-party purchasers accessible by the owner's production, without deduction of post-production, third-party costs and expenses charged to or incurred by applicant and/or its affiliates other than costs and expenses charged to or incurred by applicant and/or its affiliates after the first liquid trading point or, if the production does not undergo processing, after delivery to the first interstate pipeline.

(c) *Applicability.* —

(1) For all horizontal wells, including shallow horizontal wells and deep horizontal wells, the commission may unitize tracts, or portions of tracts, in a horizontal well unit established under this section upon the filing of an application with the commission by a person that controls the horizontal well unit and upon the issuance of a horizontal well unit order pursuant to this section.

(2) Before filing an application under this section, an applicant must have:

(A) With respect to the royalty interest, for shallow horizontal wells and deep horizontal wells, obtained by ownership, lease, lease amendment, assignment, farmout, compliance with §37B-1-1, *et seq.* of this code with respect to unknown or unlocatable interest owners defined in §37B-1-3 of this code only, contract or other agreement the right, consent or agreement to pool or unitize the acreage to be included in the horizontal well unit from executory interest royalty owners of 75 percent or more of the net acreage in the target formation proposed to be included in the horizontal well unit, as provided and determined in subdivision (3) of this subsection; and

(B) With respect to the operator interest:

(i) For shallow horizontal wells, obtained by ownership, lease, lease amendment, assignment, farmout, contract or other agreement the right, consent or agreement to pool or unitize as to 55 percent or more of the net acreage in the target formation proposed to be included in the

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horizontal well unit owned, leased, or operated by operators and the applicant, collectively, by ownership, lease, farmout, assignment, contract or other agreement, as provided and determined in subdivision (3) of this subsection; or

(ii) For deep horizontal wells, obtained by ownership, lease, lease amendment, assignment, farmout, compliance with §37B-1-1, *et seq*. of this code with respect to unknown or unlocatable interest owners defined in §37B-1-3 of this code only, contract or other agreement the right, consent or agreement to develop the acreage to be included in the horizontal well unit from executory interest royalty owners of 55 percent or more of the net acreage in the target formation proposed to be included in the horizontal well unit, as provided and determined in subdivision (3) of this subsection;

(C) (i) Made good-faith offers to consent or agree to pool or unitize, and has negotiated in good faith with, all known and locatable royalty owners having executory interests in the oil and gas in the target formation within the acreage to be included in the proposed horizontal well unit who have not previously consented or agreed to the pooling or unitization of the interests and whose interests are not subject to development under §37B-1-1, *et seq*. of this code; and

(ii) Made good-faith offers to participate or consent or agree to the proposed horizontal well unit, and has negotiated in good faith with, all known and locatable operators who have not previously agreed to participate or consent or agree to pool or unitize the acreage to be included in a proposed horizontal well unit.

(iii) A person who satisfies the conditions of paragraphs (A) through (C) of this subdivision is referred to in this section as a person that controls the horizontal well unit.

(3) For purposes of determining whether a person has obtained the requisite control of the proposed horizontal well unit, the commission may not include overriding royalty owners, non-executive interest royalty owners or acreage owned or otherwise held by unleased unknown and unlocatable interest owners whose acreage is not subject to development pursuant to §37B-1-1, *et seq*. of this code, or acreage owned or otherwise held by operators who are not bonded operators, unless such operators have consented or otherwise agreed to develop their operator interest in the net acreage in the target formation proposed to be included in the horizontal well unit. Furthermore, for purposes of determining whether a person has the requisite control of the proposed horizontal well unit, the identity and rights of royalty owners and operators shall be determined as of the date on which the application for a horizontal well unit is filed.

(4) If the applicant has not met all the provisions of this subsection, the application shall be dismissed without prejudice.

(5) If the applicant meets all of the provisions of this subsection, the commission shall authorize unitization of tracts, or portions of the tracts, as to all interests in oil and gas in the target formation acreage proposed to be unitized for horizontal drilling, including

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interests of unknown and unlocatable interest owners, for production of oil and gas from the target formation as a horizontal well unit, and shall issue a horizontal well unit order in accordance with this section.

(d) *Application requirements*. —

(1) An applicant who is a person that controls the horizontal well unit proposed for a horizontal well unit order and has drilled or plans to drill one or more horizontal wells in the proposed horizontal well unit may file an application with the commission for a horizontal well unit order. The application shall contain:

(A) A description of the proposed horizontal well unit and identification of the target formation or formations;

(B) A statement of the nature of the operations contemplated;

(C) A plat that depicts the boundaries and acreage of the proposed horizontal well unit, the tracts in the horizontal well unit, the surface tax map and parcel numbers of the surface tracts above the tracts to be included in the horizontal well unit in accordance with county assessor's records, and the district(s) and county or counties where the proposed horizontal well unit is located. The plat shall show the surface location of the vertical borehole of the horizontal well(s) to be included in the proposed horizontal well unit determined by survey, the courses, and distances of the surface location from two permanent points or landmarks on those tracts, the deviation from vertical, and also the proposed horizontal lateral portion of each proposed horizontal well to be included in the proposed horizontal well unit. The plat shall show the proposed horizontal well unit name, the proposed horizontal well names, and if known, the well number of each horizontal well to be drilled in the horizontal well unit. The plat shall also show the location of each permitted, active oil and gas well located in the horizontal well unit, and the name of the operator of the well as shown by the records of the Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Oil and Gas: *Provided,* That the applicant is not required to depict or identify any abandoned or plugged well that is not required to be depicted or identified on the plat required by §22-6A-5(a)(6) of this code;

(D) A listing of all oil and gas tracts, or portions thereof, within the proposed horizontal well unit, the size of each tract, and the extent to which each tract is leased;

(E) The names and last known addresses of royalty owners of the target formation of each tract within the proposed horizontal well unit, specifying:

(i) Which, if any, of them are unknown and unlocatable;

(ii) Which of them hold executive rights; and

(iii) With respect to owners of an executory interest, whether they have consented to pooling or unitization of the acreage proposed to be included in the horizontal well unit;

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(F) The names and last known addresses of operators of proposed horizontal well unit target formation acreage whose interest is of record in the county where the property is located, specifying:

(i) Which, if any, of them are unknown and unlocatable; and

(ii) Which, if any of them, are bonded operators, and if a bonded operator, whether he or she has consented to pooling or unitization as to the acreage proposed to be included in the horizontal well unit;

(G) Information regarding the applicant's actions to identify and locate unknown and unlocatable interest owners of target formation acreage to be included in the horizontal well unit;

(H) The percentage of the net acreage in the proposed horizontal well unit owned by executory interest target formation royalty owners who have consented to pooling or unitization;

(I) The percentage of the net acreage in the proposed horizontal well unit held by bonded operators and the applicant, collectively, as to which consent or agreement to pool or unitize has been granted;

(J) A percentage allocation to the separately owned tracts, or portions thereof, in the proposed horizontal well unit of the oil and gas that will be produced from the horizontal well unit as determined by the proportion that each tract's net acreage within the horizontal well unit bears to the total net acreage in the horizontal well unit;

(K) A certification that the applicant meets the requirements of subsection (c) of this section with respect to the proposed horizontal well unit, a list of the instruments granting the control and a certification that the applicant has mailed a copy of the application to all known and locatable interested parties by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, to their last known address and to the most current address filed with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Oil and Gas, if any;

(L) A statement whether the applicant has submitted, either previously or contemporaneously with the application filed pursuant to this section, an application for a well work permit with the Department of Environmental Protection for one or more horizontal wells to be completed within the boundaries of the proposed horizontal well unit; and

(M) A proposed joint operating agreement that will govern the contractual relationship between the applicant and any unleased royalty owners following an election by the executive interest owners to participate in the drilling in the horizontal well unit on a carried basis under §22C-9-7a(f)(9) of this code.

(2) Upon the filing of an application for a horizontal well unit order, the commission shall

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provide notice of a hearing to all interested parties, as defined in this section, in accordance with §22C-9-5 of this code and subsection (g) of this section.

(e) *Standard of review*. —

(1) The commission shall evaluate the application and shall consider:

(A) The ownership and control of the tracts, or portions of the tracts, in the proposed horizontal well unit;

(B) Whether the tracts, or portions of the tracts, proposed to be made subject to a horizontal well unit order are owned, in whole or in part, by unknown and unlocatable interest owners;

(C) Information regarding the applicant's actions to locate unknown and unlocatable interest owners for the tracts, or portions of the tracts, sought to be included in the horizontal well unit;

(D) The percentage of executory interest royalty owner target formation acreage to be included in the horizontal well unit as to which consent or agreement for pooling or unitization has been granted;

(E) The percentage of proposed horizontal well unit target formation acreage held, collectively, by the applicant and bonded operators who have consented or agreed to the unit in accordance with subsection (c) of this section;

(F) Whether the applicant is a person that controls the horizontal well unit proposed for unitization;

(G) The area to be drained by well(s) completed or to be completed in the horizontal well unit;

(H) Correlative rights;

(I) The extent to which the application will prevent waste including the stranding of acreage of oil and gas formations between units that would be uneconomical to produce;

(J) Whether the applicant has complied with subsection (c) of this section;

(K) Whether notice has been provided in accordance with this section; and

(L) Whether the applicant demonstrates the intent and ability to drill all the wells proposed in the unit.

(2) The commission may not issue a horizontal well unit order pursuant to this section unless it finds that the applicant has before the filing of the application met the requirements of subsection (c) of this section.

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(3) The commission may not change the operator of an existing well drilled in the proposed horizontal well unit, or a well actually being drilled within the proposed horizontal well unit as of the date the application is filed under this section and shall consider and protect the interests of owners of the well when issuing a horizontal well unit order.

(f) *Horizontal well unit orders*. —

(1) A horizontal well unit order under this section shall specify:

(A) The size and boundaries of the horizontal well unit giving due regard for maximization of the amount of oil and gas produced to prevent waste and protect correlative rights: *Provided*, That a horizontal well unit's size may not exceed 640 acres: *Provided, however*, That the commission may exceed the acreage limitation if the applicant demonstrates that the proposed horizontal well unit area would be drained efficiently and economically by a larger horizontal well unit: *Provided further*, That a horizontal well unit containing one or more horizontal wells may not contain more than 128 net acres controlled by non-consenting royalty owners determined as of the date that the application for the horizontal well unit application is filed.

(B) The horizontal wells which may be drilled in the horizontal well unit, and whether the horizontal wells to be drilled are shallow or deep;

(C) If there are vertical wells completed in the target formation in the horizontal well unit, the area where a horizontal well may not be completed;

(D) The target formation or target formations to which the horizontal well unit applies; and

(E) Any unitization consideration due.

(2) An order authorizing unitization of tracts with unknown and unlocatable interest owners shall contain a finding that identifies the persons as unknown and unlocatable.

(3) An order shall specify that the allocation of the percentage of production of the horizontal wells drilled in the horizontal well unit to the separately owned tracts, or portions of the tracts, included within the horizontal well unit shall be in the proportion that each tract's net acreage within the horizontal well unit bears to the total net acreage within the horizontal well unit.

(4) A horizontal well unit order shall authorize and perfect unitization of all interests in the target formation as to the tracts, or portions of the tracts, included in the horizontal well unit.

(5) If the applicant is a person that controls the horizontal well unit proposed for a horizontal well unit order under this section, the commission shall form a horizontal well unit pursuant to this section and authorize the drilling and operation of one or more horizontal wells in the unit for the production of oil or gas from the target formation from any tract within the

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horizontal well unit.

(6) With respect to royalty owners of leased tracts who have not consented to pooling or unitization, the commission shall require that unitization consideration be paid to executive interest royalty owners in an amount equal to 25 percent of the weighted average monetary bonus amount on a net mineral acre basis and a production royalty percentage equal to 80 percent of the weighted average production royalty percentage rounded to the nearest one tenth of one percent paid to other executive interest owners of leased tracts in the unit in the same target formation: *Provided*, That the weighted average calculation shall not include any fixed amounts paid to royalty owners or payments made on any basis other than a net mineral acre basis. Further, the royalty percentage cannot be less than the production royalty percentage in the existing lease or 12 and one-half percent for a flat rate lease. The applicant, all royalty owners, and owners of leasehold, working interest, overriding royalty interest and other interests in the oil and gas are bound by the order and the remaining lease terms, including other terms related to the payment of royalties. Unitization consideration shall be paid by the participating operators, including the applicant, to the extent of their interest in the horizontal well unit.

(7) With respect to interests in oil and gas as to which there is no lease in existence:

(A) Executive interest owners may elect to surrender the oil and gas underlying the tract to the participating operators, including the applicant, to the extent of their interest in the horizontal well unit for consideration, which if not agreed upon, shall be an amount equal to the weighted average amount paid, per net mineral acre, by the applicant to executive interest owners in bona fide, third-party transactions for the acquisition of the oil and gas mineral estate in the same target formation underlying the horizontal well unit: *Provided*, That the weighted average calculation shall not include any fixed amounts paid to royalty owners or payments made on any basis other than a net mineral acre basis; or

(B) Executive interest owners may make an election for unitization consideration, and if the executive interest owner elects unitization consideration, the interests of the executive interest owner and the associated nonexecutive interest owners shall be considered leased to the participating operators, including the applicant, to the extent of their interest in the horizontal well unit on terms which, if not agreed upon, shall consist of the following:

(i) A bonus payment per net mineral acre equal to the weighted average monetary bonus paid, per net mineral acre, to executive interest owners by the applicant in connection with other leases in the same target formation controlled by the applicant within the horizontal well unit: *Provided*, That the weighted average calculation shall not include any fixed amounts paid as bonus payments to executive interest owners or payments made on any basis other than a net mineral acre basis; and

(ii) A production royalty for the natural gas, oil and natural gas liquids produced and sold equal to the highest production royalty percentage in connection with other leases in the same target formation controlled by the applicant within the horizontal well unit and dated

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within the 24 months preceding the application date. Executive interest owners may make a one-time election prior to the issuance of a horizontal well unit order by the commission to be paid production royalties for natural gas based on either: (a) An index price in effect at the beginning of each calendar month, as published in an independent, third-party publication reflecting arm's-length, market-based sales, for natural gas applicable to the first interstate pipeline into which the natural gas is delivered, and shall not be reduced by post-production expenses; or (b) the weighted average sales price.

Production royalties for natural gas liquids will be calculated using the sum of the proceeds received at the tailgate of the processing facility for each natural gas liquid product during each month divided by the volume of such natural gas liquid product that was sold during such month and shall not be reduced by post-production expenses. If an executive interest owner does not make the one-time election regarding the price on which royalties for natural gas shall be paid prior to the issuance of a horizontal well unit order by the commission, the applicant shall determine whether it will pay royalties to the executive interest owner and the associated nonexecutive interest owners based on either the index price described in this subparagraph or the weighted average sales price, and such determination shall be binding on the applicant, operators, executive interest owners and the associated non-executive interest owners for the term of the lease. The applicant and all royalty owners and owners of leasehold, working interest, overriding royalty interest and other interests in the associated unleased oil and gas shall be bound by the order. Nothing contained in paragraph (B) applies to any lease in this state now in existence or entered into in the future, or to any award of unitization consideration made by the commission other than unitization consideration awarded to an executive interest owner of an unleased tract who elects to be considered leased pursuant to this paragraph; or

(C) Executive interest owners may make an election to participate in a horizontal well unit consistent with §22C-9-7a(f)(9) and §22C-9-7a(f)(10) of this code.

(D) Owners of oil and gas interests as to which there is no lease in existence who do not elect (A), (B) or (C) of this subdivision shall be considered to have made an election to receive unitization consideration and lease their interest in the oil and gas mineral estate in the target formation to the applicant pursuant to §22C-9-7a(f)(7)(B) of this code.

(8) No unitization consideration may be required to be paid to any royalty owner who has consented or agreed to pooling or unitization by virtue of the terms contained in an oil and gas lease, or other agreement which permits pooling or unitization.

(9) An operator may elect to consent to and participate in a horizontal well unit after an application is filed. Subject to subdivision (7) of this subsection, when the commission issues a horizontal well unit order pursuant to this section, the commission shall consider each nonconsenting operator, who does not elect to participate in the risk and cost of drilling in the horizontal well unit through a voluntary agreement with the applicant, to participate in the drilling in the horizontal well unit on a carried basis on terms and conditions which, if not agreed upon, shall be consistent with the terms and conditions contained in the

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proposed joint operating agreement submitted by the applicant in accordance with §22C-9-7a(d)(1)(M) of this code: *Provided*, That the commission determines that the proposed terms and conditions of the joint operating agreement are consistent with terms typically found in other similarly situated, arm's-length joint operating agreements within the horizontal well unit that were entered into by the applicant for the same target formation prior to the filing of the application for the horizontal well unit.

(10) If a non-consenting operator participates in the drilling in the horizontal well unit on a carried basis under the horizontal well unit order and an owner of any operating interest in any portion of the horizontal well unit drills and operates, or pays the costs of drilling, completing, equipping, and operating a horizontal well for the benefit of a non-consenting operator as provided in the horizontal well unit order, then the operating owner is entitled to the share of production from the tracts or portions thereof subject to the horizontal well unit order accruing to the interest of the non-consenting operator, exclusive of any unitization consideration, and royalty and overriding royalty reserved in any leases, assignments thereof or agreements relating thereto, of the tracts or portions of the tracts, until the net revenue from the non-consenting operator's share of the production, exclusive of the unitization consideration, royalty and overriding royalty, equals double the share of the costs payable by or charged to the interest of the non-consenting operator, as set forth in the accounting procedures included within the joint operating agreement submitted by the applicant in accordance with §22C-9-7a(d)(1)(M) of this code.

(11) If all wells proposed in a horizontal well unit approved by the commission are not drilled and completed as approved in the horizontal well unit order, the applicant shall file a request to modify the horizontal well unit with the commission within 60 days from the later of: Completion of all drilling activities within the horizontal well unit; or the date that is five years after the most recent drilling activity in the horizontal well unit occurs.

(12) Any interested party may file an application to correct a clerical error in a horizontal well unit order at any time.

(13) The applicant may file a request to modify a horizontal well unit order at any time.

(14) If an operator has not drilled and completed a well in a horizontal well unit formed by the commission within three years after the latter of either the drilling and completion of the initial horizontal well in the horizontal well unit or the drilling and completion of the most recent horizontal well within the horizontal well unit, as the case may be, an interested party may file a request to modify the horizontal well unit, and the commission may modify the horizontal well unit. Upon the modification of the horizontal well unit, the commission shall recalculate the allocation of production from the tracts in the modified horizontal well unit from and after the modification order date and the modification order shall be binding on the property subject to the horizontal well unit order, and all owners thereof, their heirs, representatives, successors, and assigns for so long as the horizontal well unit order remains in effect. Following the entry of a modified horizontal well unit order containing the commission's recalculation of the allocation of production from the tracts in the modified

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horizontal well unit order, the applicant and all other operators shall have no liability whatsoever to pay royalty in any manner other than that set forth in the modified horizontal well unit order.

(15) All operations, including, but not limited to, the commencement, drilling, or operation of a horizontal well upon any portion of a horizontal well unit for which a unit order has been entered pursuant to this section, shall be considered for all purposes the conduct of the operations upon each separate tract or portion of the tract in the horizontal well unit. That portion of the production allocated to each tract or portion of the tract included in a horizontal well unit shall, when produced, be considered for all purposes to have been actually produced from the tract by an oil and gas well drilled, completed, and producing on the tract.

(16) Subject to the provisions of subsection (o) of this section, where the commission finds that the interest of one or more unknown and unlocatable interest owners are included in the horizontal well unit, the horizontal well unit operator shall deposit the moneys payable to unknown

and unlocatable interest owners into an escrow account bearing a market rate of interest to be held, administered, and disbursed in accordance with an order of the commission and this section.

(17) A horizontal well unit order under this section shall expire if a horizontal well has not been drilled in the horizontal well unit within three years of the date the order is final and is nonappealable, unless the commission extends the order for good cause, and if a well has been drilled within three years the horizontal well unit shall continue in force and effect until the last producing horizontal well in the horizontal well unit is no longer capable of producing oil and gas.

(18) So long as the order remains in effect, a horizontal well unit order shall be binding on the property subject to the horizontal well order and all owners of the property and their heirs, representatives, successors, and assigns.

(g) *Notice, timelines, hearings, and orders. —*

(1)(A) For purposes of this section and the West Virginia Administrative Procedures Act, “interested parties” and “parties” mean owners of the executive interest in the oil and gas in the target formation within the horizontal well unit, including the unknown and unlocatable interest owner of the executive interest in the tracts, or portions of the tracts, to be included in the horizontal well unit subject to an application for a horizontal well unit order; owners of unleased oil and gas to be included in the horizontal well unit; operators of all target formation acreage in the horizontal well unit; and operators of all oil and gas wells located in the unit that have been drilled to or through the target formation.

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(B) Bonded operators of wells drilled to or through the target formation that are not within the horizontal well unit but are located within 500 feet of a proposed horizontal well unit boundary and executive interest owners owning an interest in the target formation that is not located within the horizontal well unit but is located within 500 feet of a proposed horizontal well unit boundary may submit written comments regarding the horizontal well unit application at any time before the start of any hearing regarding the application, but are not interested parties and may not participate in the hearing nor have the right to appeal the commission's decision regarding the application.

(2) Each notice issued in accordance with this section shall describe the area for which a horizontal well unit order is proposed in recognizable, narrative terms and contain such other information as is essential to the giving of proper notice, including the time and date and place of a hearing. As soon as practicable the commission shall establish a website. Within three business days of the filing of an application under this section, the commission shall publish on its website a copy of: (i) The horizontal well unit application notice required to be published pursuant to this section and section five of this article; and (ii) the proposed horizontal well unit plat filed with the application, both identified as a horizontal well unit application and indexed by county and district where the majority of the acreage to be included in the proposed horizontal well unit is located, so that the plat and notice of the application are readily accessible. Timely publication on the website for a period of 10 business days shall be notice to all operators.

(3) Upon request of any interested party or the commission, the commission shall conduct a hearing and receive evidence regarding the application. All interested parties may participate in any hearing. If a hearing has been held regarding an application, the order shall be a final order. If no hearing has been requested by the commission or an interested party within 15 days after notice of the application is posted on the commission website in accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection, the commission may issue a proposed order and provide a copy of the proposed order, together with notice of the right to appeal to the commission and request a hearing, to all interested parties. Any interested party aggrieved by the proposed order may appeal the proposed order to the commission and request a hearing. Notice of appeal and request for hearing shall be made within 15 days of entry of the proposed order. If no appeal and request for hearing have been received within 15 days, the proposed order shall become final. If a hearing is requested, the hearing shall commence within 45 days of issuance of the initial notice. The commission may, upon written request, extend the date for the hearing: *Provided*, That the hearing must be convened within 45 days of the initial notice issued by the commission. The commission shall, within 20 days of the hearing, enter an order authorizing the unit, dismiss the application, or for good cause continue the process.

(4) At least 10 days prior to a hearing to consider an application for a horizontal well unit order, the applicant shall file with an independent, third-party attorney, or accountant selected by the chair of the commission a summary of:

(A) The prevailing economic terms of the leases within the proposed horizontal well unit

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relating to the target formation where the applicant is the operator, including the bonus payment per net mineral acre and production royalty rate, including whether the production royalty is subject to reduction for post-production expenses; and

(B) The prevailing amounts paid to the executive interest royalty owners, per net mineral acre, for the modification of leases relating to the target formation within the proposed unit where the applicant is the operator to allow the lessee to unitize the leased tract with other tracts for purposes of drilling horizontal wells.

(C) The independent, third party selected by the chair of the commission shall review the economic information filed by the applicant to determine its accuracy and, upon completion of his or her review, shall submit a report to the commission specifying the following information for inclusion by the commission in the horizontal well unit order:

(i) The weighted average monetary bonus paid, per net mineral acre, to executive interest owners by the applicant in connection with other leases in the same target formation controlled by the applicant within the horizontal well unit, as provided in §22C-9-7a(f)(6) and §22C-9-7a(f)(7)(B)(ii) of this code;

(ii) The weighted average production and highest royalty percentage, calculated on a net mineral acre basis, of the leases in the same target formation controlled by the applicant within the horizontal well unit, as provided in §22C-9-7a(f)(6) of this code; and

(iii) The highest production royalty percentage in the unit in connection with other leases in the same target formation controlled by the applicant within the horizontal well until and dated within the 24 months preceding the application date, as provided in §22C-9-7a(f)(7)(B)(ii) of this code.

(D) The reasonable fees and expenses of the independent, third party selected by the chair of the commission to review the information filed by the applicant and render his or her report to the commission pursuant to this subsection shall be paid by the applicant.

(E) When filing information with the independent third party selected by the chair of the commission, the applicant may mark the summary of the prevailing economic terms of leases and amounts paid for lease modifications, and any associated documents or information, as "CONFIDENTIAL" to the extent that the documents contain confidential, commercial information. Any information marked "CONFIDENTIAL" may only be used by the independent third-party selected by the chair of the commission for the purpose of performing his or her review and preparation and submission of his or her report to the commission, and by the court for the purpose of any appeal pursuant to §22C-9-7a(g)(5) of this code. All information marked "CONFIDENTIAL" pursuant to this subdivision shall retain that character in any court of competent jurisdiction on appeal, and the applicant may file a motion with the court seeking to have the documents sealed and withheld from the public record throughout the appeal from a final order of the commission pertaining to a horizontal well unit order. Furthermore, any information marked "CONFIDENTIAL" pursuant to this

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subdivision is exempt from disclosure under §29B-1-1 *et seq*. of this code.

(5) An order establishing a horizontal well drilling unit or dismissing an application shall be a final order. Any interested party aggrieved by the order may seek judicial review pursuant to section eleven of this article. Notice of appeal shall be made in accordance with §22C-9-11 of this code within 15 days of entry of the order. If no appeal has been received within 15 days, the order shall become final.

(h) *Unit order does not grant surface rights*. — A horizontal well unit order under this section does not grant or otherwise affect surface use rights: *Provided*, That without limiting the foregoing, in no event shall drilling be initiated upon, or other surface disturbance occur upon, the surface of or above a tract of minerals that was forced into the unit pursuant to this section without the owner's consent.

(i) *Commission approval required for certain additional drilling*. — After the filing of an application for a horizontal well unit order, no well may be drilled or completed to or through the target formation of the proposed horizontal well unit unless authorized by the commission.

(j) *Contemporaneous permit applications authorized*.— Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in §22-6A-1 *et seq*. of this code, upon the filing of an application for a horizontal well unit order pursuant to this section, an applicant may file an application for a well work permit under §22-6A-1 *et seq*. of this code for any proposed development within the horizontal well unit for which the unit order is sought.

(k) *A party may appear in person*. — At any hearing an interested party may represent themselves or be represented by an attorney-at-law.

(l) No provision of this section alters the common law of this state regarding the deduction of post-production expenses for the purpose of calculating royalty.

(m) *Conflict resolution*. — After the effective date of this section, all applications requesting unitization for horizontal wells shall be filed pursuant to this section. Deep well horizontal unit applications filed before the effective date of this section shall continue to proceed under and be governed by the provisions of section seven of this article. With respect to horizontal well unit applications filed after the effective date of this section, if this section conflicts with section seven of this article, the provisions of this section shall prevail. When considering an application pursuant to this section, rules regarding deep wells promulgated before the effective date of this section shall not apply.

(n) *Unknown and unlocatable interest owners*. — Notwithstanding the existence of unknown and unlocatable interest owners, a horizontal well unit order may be entered and development, drilling, and production may occur in the horizontal well unit. Unknown and unlocatable interest owners of oil and gas in place not subject to lease shall be considered to have made an election to receive unitization consideration and lease their interest in the oil

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and gas mineral estate in the target formation to the applicant pursuant to §22C-9-7a(f)(7)(B) of this code. Unknown and unlocatable interest owners of working interest in property subject to lease before an application for a horizontal well unit is filed pursuant to this section shall be considered to have elected to participate in the drilling in the horizontal well unit on a carried basis pursuant to §22C-9-7a(f)(9) and §22c-9-7a(f)(10) of this code.

(o) *Opportunity of surface owners to acquire interests of unknown and unlocatable interest owners in oil and gas underlying horizontal well unit*. —

(1) When the interests of unknown and unlocatable interest owners' property is included in a horizontal well unit, if the applicant has not filed a proceeding pursuant to §55-12A-1 *et seq*. of this code (entitled Lease and Conveyance of Mineral Interests Owned by Missing or Unknown Owners or Abandoning Owners) with respect to the interest of an unknown and unlocatable interest owner in the horizontal well unit, and taxes on the unknown and unlocatable interest owners' property are not delinquent, then, after a horizontal well unit order is entered by the commission, the applicant shall inform the parties paying taxes on the surface overlying that portion of the oil and gas included in the horizontal well unit that the surface owner(s) (TSO) may acquire the underlying interest of the unknown and unlocatable interest owners in the horizontal well unit in a proceeding pursuant to this subsection and that information about the interest may be obtained from the applicant. Upon written request to the applicant by any TSO, the applicant shall, to the extent practicable under the circumstances, furnish the requesting TSO the following information: *Provided*, That applicant is not required to provide confidential, trade secret, attorney client communications or attorney work product:

(A) An identification of the last known owner, and information in the possession of the applicant regarding the last known identity and address of, the interest believed to be held by unknown and unlocatable interest owners.

(B) The efforts to locate unknown and unlocatable interest owners.

(C) Such other information known to the applicant which might be helpful in identifying or locating the present owners thereof.

(D) A copy of the most recent recorded instrument embracing the interest of the unknown and unlocatable interest owners as necessary to show the vesting of title to the minerals in the last record owner of the title to the minerals.

(E) The acreage of the tract and the net acreage of the unknown or unlocatable mineral owner or owners in the tract.

(F) The amount of money at any point to which the surface owners would be entitled upon written request.

(2) When an unknown and unlocatable interest in oil and gas is included in a horizontal well

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unit an owner of the surface overlying the interest may file a verified petition with respect to all the interests of unknown and unlocatable interest owners included in a horizontal well unit and underlying the surface owner's property. The circuit court in which the majority of the property subject to the petition authorized by this subsection is located has jurisdiction of the proceeding. The petition shall refer to this subsection and identify the oil and gas property subject to the petition. The prayer in any such petition shall be for the court to order, in the case of any defendant or heir, successor, or assign of any defendant who does not appear to claim ownership of the defendant's interest for five years after the date the unit order is filed, a conveyance of the defendants' oil and gas mineral interest under this subsection, subject to the horizontal well unit order and lease terms approved by the commission, to the petitioners.

(3) In any proceeding authorized in this subsection the circuit court in which the petition is filed shall consider the property subject to the petition leased to the participating operators in the horizontal well unit on the terms determined by the commission.

(4) The person filing a petition under this subsection shall join as defendants to the action all unknown and unlocatable interest owners having record title to the particular oil and gas minerals subject to the petition, and the unknown heirs, successors, and assigns of all such owners not known to be alive. All persons not in being who might have some contingent or future interest therein, and all persons whether in being or not in being, having any interest, present, future or contingent, in the mineral interests subject to the petition, shall be fully bound by the proceedings under this subsection.

(5) Any other owner of an overlying surface tract shall be joined as a petitioner in the proceeding. Any other person purporting to be the unknown and unlocatable interest owner, or any heir, successor, or assign of an unknown and unlocatable interest owner, may appear as a matter of right at any time prior to the entry of judgment confirming the deed authorized by this subsection, for the purpose of establishing his or her title to a mineral interest subject to the petition. If the appearing unknown and unlocatable interest owner's claim is established to the satisfaction of the court, the court shall dismiss the action as to the appearing owner's interest without cost, fees, or damages: *Provided,* That if the appearance of the formerly unknown and unlocatable interest owner was as a result of the filing of the petition by the surface owner pursuant to this subsection, then the court may order the petitioner's reasonable proportionate attorneys' fees and costs to be paid to the petitioner out of the amounts payable to the formerly unknown and unlocatable interest owner.

(6) The court may appoint a special commissioner at any time to deliver a deed to the petitioners in the form provided herein five years after first production reported to the state occurs or one year after the first publication service of a petition under this subsection is made, whichever is later. The special commissioner shall be an attorney duly admitted to practice before the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and in good standing, but may not be required to give bond. If the petitioners do not agree as to the interest each is to acquire by the deed contemplated herein, or the division of any moneys associated

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therewith, the court shall equitably determine the interests of the petitioners.

(7) In any action under this subsection, if personal service of process is possible, it shall be made as provided by the West Virginia Rules of Civil Procedure. In addition, immediately upon the filing of the petition, the petitioner shall: (1) Publish a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of §59-3-1 *et seq*. of this code, and in the county wherein any part of the oil and gas mineral estate described in the petition lies and any immediately adjacent counties; and (2) no later than the first day of publication, file a lis pendens notice in the county clerk's office of the county where the petition is filed and the county wherein the larger part of the oil and gas mineral estate described in the petition lies. Both the advertisement and the lis pendens notice shall set forth: (1) The names of the petitioner and the defendants, as they are known to be by the exercise of reasonable diligence by the petitioner, and their last known addresses; (2) the date and record data of the instrument or other conveyance which immediately created the oil and gas mineral interest; (3) an adequate description of the land as contained therein; (4) the source of title of the last known owners of the oil and gas mineral interests; and (5) a statement that the action is brought for the purpose of authorizing payments from a horizontal well unit, and thereafter, in the case of any defendant or heir, successor, or assign of any defendant who does not appear to claim ownership of the defendant's interest within five years after the date of the court ordering a conveyance of the defendant's oil and gas mineral interest under this subsection, subject to the lease terms determined by the commission and horizontal well unit order, to the owners of the surface overlying the oil and gas mineral interest. In addition, the petitioner shall send notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address, if there is one, of all named defendants. In addition, the court may order advertisement elsewhere or by additional means if there is reason to believe that additional advertisement might result in identifying and locating the unknown and unlocatable interest owners.

(8) Upon a finding by the court of the present ownership of the petitioners of the surface estate, the court shall order the special commissioner to convey to the proven surface owners, subject to the horizontal well unit order and lease terms approved by the commission, the mineral interest specified in the petition authorized herein, by a deed substantially in the form as follows:

This deed, made the _____day of _____, 20___, between
_____, special commissioner, grantor and
_____, grantee,

Witnesseth, that whereas, grantor, in pursuance of the authority vested in him or her by an order of the circuit court of _____ county, West Virginia, entered on the _____day of _____, 20___, in civil action no. _____ therein pending, to convey the mineral interest more particularly described below to the grantee,

Now, therefore, this deed witnesseth: That grantor grants unto grantee, subject to the provisions of the horizontal well unit order of the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission in

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_____ and lease terms provided therein, and further subject to all other liens and encumbrances of record, that certain oil and gas mineral interest in _____ County, West Virginia, more particularly described in the cited order of the circuit court as follows: (here insert the description in the order).

Witness the following signature.

_____

Special Commissioner

(9) Prior to the delivery of the special commissioner's deed, no deed from owners of the surface to another party shall sever any benefits from this subsection from ownership of the surface. A deed doing so is void and unenforceable.

(10) After the date of the special commissioner's deed authorized herein, the surface owner grantee is entitled to receive all proceeds due and payable under a horizontal well unit order attributable to the mineral interests specified in the special commissioner's deed accruing before and after the date of the special commissioner's deed.

(11) The applicant may not be joined as a party, but shall be served with copies of all pleadings and other papers filed in the proceeding, and may intervene at any time. A surface owner must provide a copy of the recorded special commissioner deed to the applicant and any other necessary information reasonably requested by the applicant before the applicant or any other operator has an obligation to provide payment to the surface owner.

(12) Payment by the applicant shall relieve the participating operators of all liability whatsoever that the participating operators may have had to any unknown and unlocatable interest owners, their heirs, successors, and assigns with respect to the payment and all operations in the horizontal well unit, all operations therein and all production from the operations.

(13) If a surface owner does not file a petition pursuant to this subsection within six years of the date notice is given to a TSO as provided herein, amounts payable with respect to the unknown and unlocatable interest owners' interests included in a horizontal well unit shall be paid to the Oil and Gas Reclamation Fund established pursuant to §22-6-29 of this code, and the payment shall relieve the participating operators of all liability of the participating operators with respect to the horizontal well unit and all operations therein and production therefrom to any unknown and unlocatable interest owners, their heirs, successors, and assigns and to any owners of surface overlying the unknown and unlocatable interest owners' interest, their heirs, successors, and assigns, with respect to the payment.

(14) After the recording of the special commissioner's deed, no action may be brought by any unknown and unlocatable interest owner or any heir, successor, or assign thereof either to recover any past or future proceeds accrued or to be accrued from the property subject to

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the deed, or to recover any right, title or interest in and to the mineral interest subject to the deed.

(15) If any unknown and unlocatable interest owner or heir, successor, or assign thereof appears in the proceeding in circuit court, the unknown and unlocatable interest owner, if he or she establishes his or her claim to the satisfaction of the circuit court, shall only be entitled to receive amounts payable in connection with the horizontal well unit or production therefrom after the date of appearance in the proceeding. Further, the participating operators and the petitioning surface owners shall have no liability to the unknown and unlocatable interest owner or their heirs, successors, or assigns for any amount paid with respect to the unknown and unlocatable interest or the horizontal well unit or production therefrom paid in accordance with this subsection.

(p) If any part of this section is adjudged to be unconstitutional or invalid, the invalidation shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this section; and to this end, the provisions of this section are hereby declared to be severable.

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§22C-9-8. Secondary recovery of oil; unit operations.

(a) Upon the application of any operator in a pool productive of oil the commission shall set a hearing and provide notice to all interested parties. Each notice shall describe the area for which an order is to be entered in recognizable, narrative terms; contain such other information as is essential to the giving of proper notice, including the time and date and place of a hearing. After the hearing, the commission may enter an order requiring the unit operation of such pool in connection with a program of secondary recovery of oil, and providing for the unitization of separately owned tracts and interests within such pool, but only after finding that:

(1) The order is reasonably necessary for the prevention of waste and the drilling of unnecessary wells;

(2) The proposed plan of secondary recovery will increase the ultimate recovery of oil from the pool to such an extent that the proposed secondary recovery operation will be economically feasible;

(3) The production of oil from the unitized pool can be allocated in such a manner as to ensure the recovery by all operators of their just and equitable share of such production; and

(4) The operators of at least three fourths of the acreage (calculating partial interests on a pro rata basis for operator interests on any parcel owned in common) and the royalty owners of at least three fourths of the acreage (calculating partial interests on a pro rata basis for royalty interests on any parcel owned in common) in such pool have approved the plan and terms of unit operation to be specified by the commission in its order, such approval to be evidenced by a written contract setting forth the terms of the unit operation and executed by said operators and said royalty owners, and filed with the commission. The order requiring such unit operation shall designate one operator in the pool as unit operator and shall also make provision for the proportionate allocation to all operators of the costs and expenses of the unit operation, including reasonable charges for supervision and interest on past-due accounts, which allocation shall be in the same proportion that the separately owned tracts share in the production of oil from the unit. In the absence of an agreement entered into by the operators and filed with the commission providing for sharing the costs of capital investment in wells and physical equipment, and intangible drilling costs, the commission shall provide by order for the sharing of such costs in the same proportion as the costs and expenses of the unit operation: Provided, That any operator who has not consented to the unitization shall not be required to contribute to the costs or expenses of the unit operation, or to the cost of capital investment in wells and physical equipment, and intangible drilling costs, except out of the proceeds from the sale of the production accruing to the interest of such operator: Provided, however, That no credit to the well costs shall be adjusted on the basis of less than the average well costs within the unitized area: Provided further, That no order entered under the provisions of this section requiring unit operation shall vary or alter any of the terms of any contract entered into by operators and royalty owners under the provisions of this section.

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(5) The commission shall, within forty-five days after the filing of an application to establish unit operators for a pool subject to the provisions of this section, enter an order establishing such unit operators, dismiss the application, or for good cause, continue the application process.

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§22C-9-9. Validity of unit agreements.

No agreement between or among operators, lessees or other owners of oil or gas rights in oil and gas properties, entered into pursuant to the provisions of this article or with a view to or for the purpose of bringing about the unitized development or operation of such properties, shall be held to violate the statutory or common law of this state prohibiting monopolies or acts, arrangements, contracts, combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce.

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§22C-9-10. Hearing procedures.

(a) Upon receipt of a request for hearing, the commission shall set a time and place for such hearing not less than twenty and not more than forty-five days thereafter. Any scheduled hearing may be continued by the commission upon the commission's own motion or for good cause shown by any party to the hearing. All interested parties shall be entitled to be heard at any hearing conducted under the provisions of this article.

(b) All of the pertinent provisions of article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code shall apply to and govern the hearing and the administrative procedures in connection with and following such hearing, with like effect as if the provisions of said article five were set forth in extenso in this subsection.

(c) Any such hearing shall be conducted by the commission. For the purpose of conducting any such hearing, the commission shall have the power and authority to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum which shall be issued and served as specified in section one, article five of said chapter twenty-nine-a, and all of the said section one provisions dealing with subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum shall apply to subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum issued for the purpose of a hearing hereunder.

(d) At any hearing parties may represent themselves or be represented by an attorney-at-law admitted to practice before any circuit court of this state. Upon request by the commission, the commission shall be represented at a hearing by the Attorney General or the Attorney General's assistants without additional compensation. The commission, with the written approval of the Attorney General, may employ special counsel to represent the commission at any hearing.

(e) After any hearing and consideration of all of the testimony, evidence and record in the case, the commission shall render a decision in writing. The written decision of the commission shall be accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law as specified in section three, article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, and a copy of such decision and accompanying findings and conclusions shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, upon all parties and their attorney of record, if any.

The decision of the commission shall be final unless reversed, vacated or modified upon judicial review thereof in accordance with the provisions of section eleven of this article.

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§22C-9-11. Judicial review; appeal to Supreme Court of Appeals; legal representation for commission.

(a) Any party adversely affected by an order of the commission shall be entitled to judicial review thereof. All of the pertinent provisions of section four, article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, shall apply to and govern such judicial review with like effect as if the provisions of said section four were set forth in this section.

(b) The judgment of the circuit court shall be final unless reversed, vacated or modified on appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals in accordance with the provisions of section one, article six, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, except that notwithstanding the provisions of said section one the petition seeking such review must be filed with said Supreme Court of Appeals within thirty days from the date of entry of the judgment of the circuit court.

(c) Legal counsel and services for the commission in all appeal proceedings in any circuit court and the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be provided by the Attorney General or the Attorney General's assistants and in any circuit court by the prosecuting attorney of the county as well, all without additional compensation. The commission, with the written approval of the Attorney General, may employ special counsel to represent the commission at any such appeal proceedings.

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§22C-9-12. Injunctive relief.

(a) Whenever it appears to the commission that any person has been or is violating or is about to violate any provision of this article, any reasonable rule promulgated by the commission hereunder or any order or final decision of the commission, the commission may apply in the name of the state to the circuit court of the county in which the violations or any part thereof has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur, or the judge thereof in vacation, for an injunction against such person and any other persons who have been, are or are about to be, involved in any practices, acts or omissions, so in violation, enjoining such person or persons from any such violation or violations. Such application may be made and prosecuted to conclusion whether or not any such violation or violations have resulted or shall result in prosecution or conviction under the provisions of section fourteen of this article.

(b) Upon application by the commission, the circuit courts of this state may by mandatory or prohibitory injunction compel compliance with the provisions of this article, the reasonable rules promulgated by the commission hereunder and all orders and final decisions of the commission. The court may issue a temporary injunction in any case pending a decision on the merits of any application filed. Any other section of this code to the contrary notwithstanding, the state shall not be required to furnish bond or other undertaking as a prerequisite to obtaining mandatory, prohibitory or temporary injunctive relief under the provisions of this article.

(c) The judgment of the circuit court upon any application permitted by the provisions of this section shall be final unless reversed, vacated or modified on appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals. Any such appeal shall be sought in the manner and within the time provided by law for appeals from circuit courts in other civil actions.

(d) The commission shall be represented in all such proceedings by the Attorney General or the Attorney General's assistants and in such proceedings in the circuit courts by the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties as well, all without additional compensation. The commission, with the written approval of the Attorney General, may employ special counsel to represent the commission in any such proceedings.

(e) If the commission shall refuse or fail to apply for an injunction to enjoin a violation or threatened violation of any provision of this article, any reasonable rule promulgated by the commission hereunder or any order or final decision of the commission within ten days after receipt of a written request to do so by any person who is or will be adversely affected by such violation or threatened violation, the person making such request may apply in his own behalf for an injunction to enjoin such violation or threatened violation in any court in which the commission might have brought suit. The commission shall be made a party defendant in such application in addition to the person or persons violating or threatening to violate any provision of this article, any reasonable rule promulgated by the commission hereunder or any order or final decision of the commission. The application shall proceed and injunctive relief may be granted without bond or other undertaking in the same manner as if the application had been made by the commission.

§22C-9-13. Special oil and gas conservation tax.

Owners of leases on oil and gas for the exploration, development or production of oil or natural gas shall pay to the commission a special oil and gas conservation tax of 3¢ for each acre under lease, excluding from the tax the first twenty-five thousand acres. The commission shall deposit with the treasurer of the state of West Virginia, to the credit of the special oil and gas conservation fund, all taxes collected hereunder. The special oil and gas conservation fund shall be a special fund and shall be administered by the commission for the sole purpose of carrying out all costs necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. This tax shall be paid as provided herein annually on or before July 1, 1972, and on or before July 1, in each succeeding year.

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§22C-9-14. Penalties.

(a) Any person who violates any provision of this article, any of the reasonable rules promulgated by the commission hereunder or any order or any final decision of the commission, other than a violation covered by the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $1,000, and each day that a violation continues shall constitute a new and separate violation.

(b) Any person who, for the purpose of evading any provision of this article, any of the reasonable rules promulgated by the commission hereunder or any order or final decision of the commission, shall make or cause to be made any false entry or statement in a report required under the provisions of this article, any of the reasonable rules promulgated by the commission hereunder or any order or final decision of the commission, or shall make or cause to be made any false entry in any record, account or memorandum required under the provisions of this article, any of the reasonable rules promulgated by the commission hereunder or any order or any final decision of the commission, or who shall omit, or cause to be omitted, from any such record, account or memorandum, full, true and correct entries, or shall remove from this state or destroy, mutilate, alter or falsify any such record, account or memorandum, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or both fined and imprisoned.

(c) Any person who knowingly aids or abets any other person in the violation of any provision of this article, any of the reasonable rules promulgated by the commission hereunder or any order of final decision of the commission, shall be subject to the same penalty as that prescribed in this article for the violation by such other person.

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§22C-9-15. Construction.

Except as provided in subsection (c), section three of this article, this article shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the declaration of public policy set forth in section one of this article.

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§22C-9-16. Rules, orders and permits remain in effect.

(a) All orders, determinations, rules, permits, grants, contracts, certificates, licenses, waivers, bonds, authorizations and privileges which have been issued, made, granted or allowed to become effective pursuant to any prior enactment of this article and which are in effect on the effective date of this article shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside or revoked pursuant to this article, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(b) Orders and actions of the commission or commissioner in the exercise of functions amended by this enactment are subject to judicial review to the same extent and in the same manner as if such orders and actions had been by the commission or commissioner exercising such functions immediately preceding the enactment of this article.

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§22C-10-1. Enactment of compact.

The "Interstate Mining Compact" is hereby continued in law and continued in effect with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

INTERSTATE MINING COMPACT

Article I. Findings and Purposes.

(a) The party states find that:

(1) Mining and the contributions thereof to the economy and well-being of every state are of basic significance.

(2) The effects of mining on the availability of land, water and other resources for other uses present special problems which properly can be approached only with due consideration for the rights and interests of those engaged in mining, those using or proposing to use these resources for other purposes and the public.

(3) Measures for the reduction of the adverse effects of mining on land, water and other resources may be costly and the devising of means to deal with them are of both public and private concern.

(4) Such variables as soil structure and composition, physiography, climatic conditions and the needs of the public make impracticable to all mining areas of a single standard for the conservation, adaption or restoration of mined land, or the development of mineral and other natural resources, but justifiable requirements of law and practice relating to the effects of mining on land, water and other resources may be reduced in equity or effectiveness unless they pertain similarly from state to state for all mining operations similarly situated.

(5) The states are in a position and have the responsibility to assure that mining shall be conducted in accordance with sound conservation principles, and with due regard for local conditions.

(b) The continuing purposes of this compact are to:

(1) Advance the protection and restoration of land, water and other resources affected by mining.

(2) Assist in the reduction or elimination or counteracting of pollution or deterioration of land, water and air attributable to mining.

(3) Encourage, with due recognition of relevant regional, physical and other differences, programs in each of the party states which will achieve comparable results in protecting, conserving and improving the usefulness of natural resources, to the end that the most desirable conduct of mining and related operations may be universally facilitated.

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(4) Assist the party states in their efforts to facilitate the use of land and other resources affected by mining, so that such use may be consistent with sound land use, public health and public safety, and to this end to study and recommend, wherever desirable, techniques for the improvement, restoration or protection of such land and other resources.

(5) Assist in achieving and maintaining an efficient and productive mining industry and in increasing economic and other benefits attributable to mining.

Article II. Definitions.

As used in this compact, the term:

(a) "Mining" means the breaking of the surface soil in order to facilitate or accomplish the extraction or removal of minerals, ores or other solid matter, any activity or process constituting all or part of a process for the extraction or removal of minerals, ores and other solid matter from its original location, and the preparation, washing, cleaning or other treatment of minerals, ores or other solid matter so as to make them suitable for commercial, industrial or construction use; but shall not include those aspects of deep mining not having significant effect on the surface, and shall not include excavation or grading when conducted solely in aid of on-site farming or construction.

(b) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico or a territory or possession of the United States.

Article III. State Programs.

Each party state agrees that within a reasonable time it will formulate and establish an effective program for the conservation and use of mined land, by the establishment of standards, enactment of laws or the continuing of the same in force, to accomplish:

(a) The protection of the public and the protection of adjoining and other landowners from damage to their lands and the structures and other property thereon resulting from the conduct of mining operations or the abandonment or neglect of land and property formerly used in the conduct of such operations.

(b) The conduct of mining and the handling of refuse and other mining wastes in ways that will reduce adverse effects on the economic, residential, recreational or aesthetic value and utility of land and water.

(c) The institution and maintenance of suitable programs for adaption, restoration and rehabilitation of mined lands.

(d) The prevention, abatement and control of water, air and soil pollution resulting from mining, present, past and future.

Article IV. Powers.

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In addition to any other powers conferred upon the interstate mining commission, established by Article V of this compact, such commission shall have power to:

(a) Study mining operations, processes and techniques for the purpose of gaining knowledge concerning the effects of such operations, processes and techniques on land, soil, water, air, plant and animal life, recreation and patterns of community or regional development or change.

(b) Study the conservation, adaptation, improvement and restoration of land and related resources affected by mining.

(c) Make recommendations concerning any aspect or aspects of law or practice and governmental administration dealing with matters within the purview of this compact.

(d) Gather and disseminate information relating to any of the matters within the purview of this compact.

(e) Cooperate with the federal government and any public or private entities having interests in any subject coming within the purview of this compact.

(f) Consult, upon the request of a party state and within resources available therefor, with the officials of such state in respect to any problem within the purview of this compact.

(g) Study and make recommendations with respect to any practice, process, technique or course of action that may improve the efficiency of mining or the economic yield from mining operations.

(h) Study and make recommendations relating to the safeguarding of access to resources which are or may become the subject of mining operations to the end that the needs of the economy for the products of mining may not be adversely affected by unplanned or inappropriate use of land and other resources containing minerals or otherwise connected with actual or potential mining sites.

Article V. The Commission.

(a) There is hereby created an agency of the party states to be known as the "Interstate Mining Commission," hereinafter called "the commission." The commission shall be composed of one commissioner from each party state who shall be the Governor thereof. Pursuant to the laws of his party state, each Governor shall have the assistance of an advisory body (including membership from mining industries, conservation interests and such other public and private interests as may be appropriate) in considering problems relating to mining and in discharging his responsibilities as the commissioner of his state on the commission. In any instance where a Governor is unable to attend a meeting of the commission or perform any other function in connection with the business of the commission, he shall designate an alternate from among the members of the advisory body required by this paragraph, who shall represent him and act in his place and stead. The

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designation of an alternate shall be communicated by the Governor to the commission in such manner as its bylaws may provide.

(b) The commissioners shall be entitled to one vote each on the commission. No action of the commission making a recommendation pursuant to Articles IV (c), IV (g) and IV (h) or requesting, accepting or disposing of funds, services or other property pursuant to this paragraph, Article V (g), V (h) or VII shall be valid unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the commission is cast in favor thereof. All other action shall be by a majority of those present and voting: Provided, That action of the commission shall be only at a meeting at which a majority of the commissioners, or their alternates, is present. The commission may establish and maintain such facilities as may be necessary for the transacting of its business. The commission may acquire, hold and convey real and personal property and any interest therein.

(c) The commission shall have a seal.

(d) The commission shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, a vice chairman, and a treasurer. The commission shall appoint an executive director and fix his duties and compensation. Such executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The executive director, the treasurer and such other personnel as the commission shall designate shall be bonded. The amount or amounts of such bond or bonds shall be determined by the commission.

(e) Irrespective of the civil service, personnel or other merit system laws of any of the party states, the executive director with the approval of the commission, shall appoint, remove or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the commission's functions, and shall fix the duties and compensation of such personnel.

(f) The commission may establish and maintain, independently or in conjunction with a party state, a suitable retirement system for its employees. Employees of the commission shall be eligible for social security coverage in respect of old age and survivor's insurance: Provided, That the commission take such steps as may be necessary pursuant to the laws of the United States to participate in such program of insurance as a governmental agency or unit. The commission may establish and maintain or participate in such additional programs of employee benefits as it may deem appropriate.

(g) The commission may borrow, accept or contract for the services of personnel from any state, the United States or any other governmental agency, or from any person, firm, association or corporation.

(h) The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States or any other governmental agency, or from any person, firm, association or corporation, and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same. Any donation or grant accepted by the commission pursuant to this

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paragraph or services borrowed pursuant to paragraph (g) of this article shall be reported in the annual report of the commission. Such report shall include the nature, amount and conditions, if any, of the donation, grant or services borrowed and the identity of the donor or lender.

(i) The commission shall adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind these bylaws. The commission shall publish its bylaws in convenient form and shall file a copy thereof and a copy of any amendment thereto with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states.

(j) The commission annually shall make to the Governor, Legislature and advisory body required by Article V (a) of each party state a report covering the activities of the commission for the preceding year, and embodying such recommendations as may have been made by the commission. The commission may make such additional reports as it may deem desirable.

Article VI. Advisory, Technical and Regional Committees.

The commission shall establish such advisory, technical and regional committees as it may deem necessary, membership on which shall include private persons and public officials, and shall cooperate with and use the services of any such committees and the organizations which the members represent in furthering any of its activities. Such committees may be formed to consider problems of special interest to any party states, problems dealing with particular commodities or types of mining operations, problems relating to reclamation, development or use of mined land or any other matters of concern to the commission.

Article VII. Finance.

(a) The commission shall submit to the Governor or designated officer or officers of each party state a budget of its estimated expenditures for such periods as may be required by the laws of that party state for presentation to the Legislature thereof.

(b) Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states. The total amount of appropriations requested under any such budget shall be apportioned among the party states as follows: One half in equal shares, and the remainder in proportion to the value of minerals, ores and other solid matter mined. In determining such values, the commission shall employ such available public source or sources of information as, in its judgment, present the most equitable and accurate comparisons among the party states. Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures and requests for appropriations shall indicate the source or sources used in obtaining information concerning value of minerals, ores and other solid matter mined.

(c) The commission shall not pledge the credit of any party state. The commission may meet any of its obligations, in whole or in part, with funds available to it under Article V (h) of this

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compact: Provided, That the commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to incurring any obligation to be met, in whole or in part, in such manner. Except where the commission makes use of funds available to it under Article V (h) hereof, the commission shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the party states adequate to meet the same.

(d) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a qualified public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

(e) The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the party states and by any persons authorized by the commission.

(f) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent commission compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the commission.

Article VIII. Entry Into Force and Withdrawal.

(a) This compact shall enter into force when enacted into law by any four or more states. Thereafter, this compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment thereof.

(b) Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until one year after the Governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the Governors of all other party states. No withdrawal shall affect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a party state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

Article IX. Effect on Other Laws.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit, repeal or supersede any other law of any party state.

Article X. Construction and Severability.

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the Constitution of any state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the Constitution of any state participating herein, the compact shall

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remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

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§22C-10-2. Bylaws of interstate mining commission.

In accordance with Article V (i) of the interstate mining compact, the commission shall file copies of its bylaws and any amendments thereto in the office of the Secretary of State of West Virginia.

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§22C-10-3. Effective date.

This article is effective as of July 1, 1972.

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§22C-11-1. Creation of commission; members; terms; compact with other political units.

There is hereby created a commission consisting of three members, to act jointly with commissioners appointed for like purposes by the commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the state of Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and an additional three members to be appointed by the president of the United States, and which, together with the other commissioners appointed as hereinbefore mentioned, shall constitute and be known as the "Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin." The said commission of the State of West Virginia shall consist of three members. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two persons as two of such commissioners, each of whom shall be a resident and citizen of this state. The terms of one of the said two commissioners first appointed shall be three years and of the other shall be six years; and their successors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of six years each. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring in the office of any such commissioner for any reason or cause shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the unexpired term. The third commissioner from this state is the director of the Division of Environmental Protection, and the term of the ex officio commissioner terminates at the time he ceases to hold said office. Said ex officio commissioner may delegate, from time to time, to any deputy or other subordinate in his division or office, the power to be present and participate, including voting, as his representative or substitute at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the commission. The term of each of the initial three members shall begin at the date of the appointment of the two appointive commissioners: Provided, That the compact hereinafter referred to shall then have gone into effect, in accordance with article six thereof, otherwise to begin upon the date said compact shall become effective, in accordance with said article six.

Any commissioner may be removed from office by the Governor.

The Governor of the State of West Virginia is hereby authorized and directed to execute a compact on behalf of the State of West Virginia, with the other states and the district hereinabove referred to, who may by their legislative bodies so authorize a compact in form substantially as follows:

A COMPACT

Whereas, It is recognized that abatement of existing pollution and the control of future pollution of interstate streams can best be promoted through a joint agency representing the several states located wholly or in part within the area drained by any such interstate streams; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has given its consent to the states of Maryland and West Virginia, the commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the District of

Columbia to enter into a compact providing for the creation of a conservancy district to consist of the drainage basin of the Potomac River and the main and tributary streams therein, for "the purpose of regulating, controlling, preventing, or otherwise rendering unobjectionable and harmless the pollution of the waters of said Potomac drainage area by sewage and industrial and other wastes"; and

Whereas, The regulation, control and prevention of pollution is directly affected by the quantities of water in said streams and the uses to which such water may be put, thereby requiring integration and coordination of the planning for the development and use of the water and associated land resources through cooperation with, and support and coordination of, the activities of federal, state, local and private agencies, groups, and interests concerned with the development, utilization and conservation of the water and associated land resources of the said conservancy district; now, therefore,

The states of Maryland and West Virginia, the commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, hereinafter designated signatory bodies, do hereby create the Potomac valley conservancy district, hereinafter designated the conservancy district, comprising all of the area drained by the Potomac River and its tributaries; and also, do hereby create, as an agency of each signatory body, the interstate commission on the Potomac River basin, hereinafter designated the commission, under the articles of organization as set forth below.

Article I

The interstate commission on the Potomac River basin shall consist of three members from each signatory body and three members appointed by the president of the United States. Said commissioners, other than those appointed by the president, shall be chosen in a manner and for the terms provided by law of the signatory body from which they are appointed, and shall serve without compensation from the commission but shall be paid by the commission their actual expenses incurred and incident to the performance of their duties.

(A) The commission shall meet and organize within thirty days after the effective date of this compact, shall elect from its number a chairman and vice chairman, shall adopt suitable bylaws, shall make, adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary for its management and control, and shall adopt a seal.

(B) The commission shall appoint, and at its pleasure, remove or discharge such officers and legal, engineering, clerical, expert and other assistants as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect, and shall determine their qualifications and fix their duties and compensation. Such personnel as may be employed shall be employed without regard to any civil service or other similar requirements for employees of any of the signatory bodies. The commission may maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time within the area of the signatory bodies.

WV Legislature

(C) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements and shall make an annual report thereof and shall in such report set forth in detail the operations and transactions conducted by it pursuant to this compact. The commission, however, shall not incur any obligations for administrative or other expenses prior to the making of appropriations adequate to meet the same nor shall it in any way pledge the credit of any of the signatory bodies. Each of the signatory bodies reserves the right to make at any time an examination and audit of the accounts of the commission.

(D) A quorum of the commission shall, for the transaction of business, the exercise of any powers, or the performance of any duties, consist of at least six members of the commission who shall represent at least a majority of the signatory bodies: Provided, That no action of the commission relating to policy or stream classification or standards shall be binding on any one of the signatory bodies unless at least two of the commissioners from such signatory body shall vote in favor thereof.

Article II

The commission shall have the power:

(A) To collect, analyze, interpret, coordinate, tabulate, summarize and distribute technical and other data relative to, and to conduct studies, sponsor research and prepare reports on, pollution and other water problems of the conservancy district.

(B) To cooperate with the legislative and administrative agencies of the signatory bodies, or the equivalent thereof, and with other commissions and federal, local governmental and nongovernmental agencies, organizations, groups and persons for the purpose of promoting uniform laws, rules or regulations for the abatement and control of pollution of streams and the utilization, conservation and development of the water and associated land resources in the said conservancy district.

(C) To disseminate to the public information in relation to stream pollution problems and the utilization, conservation and development of the water and associated land resources of the conservancy district and on the aims, views, purposes and recommendations of the commission in relation thereto.

(D) To cooperate with, assist, and provide liaison for and among, public and nonpublic agencies and organizations concerned with pollution and other water problems in the formulation and coordination of plans, programs and other activities relating to stream pollution or to the utilization, conservation or development of water or associated land resources, and to sponsor cooperative action in connection with the foregoing.

(E) In its discretion and at any time during or after the formulation thereof, to review and to comment upon any plan or program of any public or private agency or organization relating to stream pollution or the utilization, conservation or development of water or associated land resources.

WV Legislature

(F) (1) To make, and, if needful from time to time, revise and to recommend to the signatory bodies, reasonable minimum standards for the treatment of sewage and industrial or other wastes now discharged or to be discharged in the future to the streams of the conservancy district, and also, for cleanliness of the various streams in the conservancy district.

(2) To establish reasonable physical, chemical and bacteriological standards of water quality satisfactory for various classifications of use. It is agreed that each of the signatory bodies through appropriate agencies will prepare a classification of its interstate waters in the district in entirety or by portions according to present and proposed highest use, and for this purpose technical experts employed by appropriate state water pollution control agencies are authorized to confer on questions relating to classification of interstate waters affecting two or more states. Each signatory body agrees to submit its classification of its interstate waters to the commission with its recommendations thereon.

The commission shall review such classification and recommendations and accept or return the same with its comments. In the event of return, the signatory body will consider the comments of the commission and resubmit the classification proposal, with or without amendment, with any additional comments for further action by the commission.

It is agreed that after acceptance of such classification, the signatory body through its appropriate state water pollution control agencies will work to establish programs of treatment of sewage and industrial wastes which will meet or exceed standards established by the commission for classified waters. The commission may from time to time make such changes in definitions of classifications and in standards as may be required by changed conditions or as may be necessary for uniformity and in a manner similar to that in which these standards and classifications were originally established.

It is recognized, owing to such variable factors as location, size, character and flow and the many varied uses of the waters subject to the terms of this compact, that no single standard of sewage and waste treatment and no single standard of quality of receiving waters is practical and that the degree of treatment of sewage and industrial wastes should take into account the classification of the receiving waters according to present and proposed highest use, such as for drinking water supply, bathing and other recreational purposes, maintenance and propagation of fish life, industrial and agricultural uses, navigation and disposal of wastes.

Article III

For the purpose of dealing with the problems of pollution and of water and associated land resources in specific areas which directly affect two or more, but not all, signatory bodies, the commission may establish sections of the commissions consisting of the commissioners from such affected signatory bodies: Provided, That no signatory body may be excluded from any section in which it wishes to participate. The commissioners appointed by the president of the United States may participate in any section. The commission shall designate, and from time to time may change, the geographical area with respect to which each section

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shall function. Each section shall, to such extent as the commission may from time to time authorize, have authority to exercise and perform with respect to its designated geographical area any power or function vested in the commission, and in addition may exercise such other powers and perform such functions as may be vested in such section by the laws of any signatory body or by the laws of the United States. The exercise or performance by a section of any power or function vested in the commission may be financed by the commission, but the exercise or performance of powers or functions vested solely in a section shall be financed through funds provided in advance by the bodies, including the United States, participating in such section.

Article IV

The moneys necessary to finance the commission in the administration of its business in the conservancy district shall be provided through appropriations from the signatory bodies and the United States, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several signatory bodies and of the United States, and in amounts as follows:

The pro rata contribution shall be based on such factors as population; the amount of industrial and domestic pollution; and a flat service charge; as shall be determined from time to time by the commission, subject, however, to the approval, ratification and appropriation of such contribution by the several signatory bodies.

Article V

Pursuant to the aims and purposes of this compact, the signatory bodies mutually agree:

1. Faithful cooperation in the abatement of existing pollution and the prevention of future pollution in the streams of the conservancy district and in planning for the utilization, conservation and development of the water and associated land resources thereof.

2. The enactment of adequate and, insofar as is practicable, uniform legislation for the abatement and control of pollution and control and use of such streams.

3. The appropriation of biennial sums on the proportionate basis as set forth in article four.

Article VI

This compact shall become effective immediately after it shall have been ratified by the majority of the Legislatures of the states of Maryland and West Virginia, the commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and approval by the Congress of the United States: Provided, That this compact shall not be effective as to any signatory body until ratified thereby.

Article VII

Any signatory body may, by legislative action, after one year's notice to the commission,

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withdraw from this compact.

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§22C-11-2. Appointment of alternates.

The Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint an alternate member for the two members of the commission who are not ex officio, and each alternate shall have power to act in the absence of the person for whom he is alternate. The Governor shall appoint the first alternates hereunder on or before July 1, 1949, the term of each alternate to run concurrently with the term of the member for whom he is alternate.

WV Legislature

§22C-11-3. Expenses of commission; appropriation; officers and employees; meetings.

The commissioners shall be reimbursed, out of moneys appropriated for such purposes, all sums which they necessarily shall expend in the discharge of their duties as members of such commission.

There shall be appropriated to the commission out of any moneys in the State Treasury unexpended and available therefor, and not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the uses and purposes of the commission in carrying out the provisions of this article and the payment of the proper proportion of the State of West Virginia of the expenses of the "Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin," in accordance with article four of said compact.

The commission shall elect from its membership a chairman and may also select a secretary who need not be a member. The commission may employ such assistants as it may deem necessarily required, and the duties of such assistants shall be prescribed and their compensation fixed by the commission and paid out of the State Treasury out of funds appropriated for such purposes upon the requisition of said commission.

The commission shall meet at such times and places as agreed upon by the commissioners or upon call of its chairman.

WV Legislature

§22C-11-4. Effective date; findings.

This article shall become effective upon the adoption of substantially similar amendments to the interstate compact by each of the signatory states to the compact, and upon the approval of the amendments to the compact by the Congress of the United States.

WV Legislature

§22C-11-5. Restrictions.

Neither the Governor of the State of West Virginia nor any member of the commission aforesaid, representing the State of West Virginia, shall consent to the construction of any dam, whether in the State of West Virginia, or without this state, which shall flood lands in this state, without the express consent of the Legislature.

WV Legislature

§22C-11-6.

Repealed.

Acts, 2010 Reg. Sess., Ch. 32.

WV Legislature

§22C-12-1. Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact approved.

The following Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact, which has been negotiated by representatives of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia, is hereby approved, ratified, adopted, enacted into law, and entered into by the State of West Virginia as a party thereto and signatory state, namely:

OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMPACT

Whereas, A substantial part of the territory of each of the signatory states is situated within the drainage basin of the Ohio River; and

Whereas, The rapid increase in the population of the various metropolitan areas situate within the Ohio drainage basin, and the growth in industrial activity within that area, have resulted in recent years in an increasingly serious pollution of the waters and streams within the said drainage basin, constituting a grave menace to the health, welfare, and recreational facilities of the people living in such basin, and occasioning great economic loss; and

Whereas, The control of future pollution and the abatement of existing pollution in the waters of said basin are of prime importance to the people thereof, and can best be accomplished through the cooperation of the states situated therein, by and through a joint or common agency;

Now, Therefore, the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Article I

Each of the signatory states pledges to each of the other signatory states faithful cooperation in the control of future pollution in and abatement of existing pollution from the rivers, streams and waters in the Ohio River basin which flow through, into or border upon any of such signatory states, and in order to effect such object, agrees to enact any necessary legislation to enable each such state to place and maintain the waters of said basin in a satisfactory sanitary condition, available for safe and satisfactory use as public and industrial water supplies after reasonable treatment, suitable for recreational usage, capable of maintaining fish and other aquatic life, free from unsightly or malodorous nuisances due to floating solids or sludge deposits, and adaptable to such other uses as may be legitimate.

Article II

The signatory states hereby create a district to be known as the "Ohio River valley water sanitation district," hereinafter called the district, which shall embrace all territory within the signatory states, the water in which flows ultimately into the Ohio River, or its tributaries.

Article III

WVLegislature

The signatory states hereby create the "Ohio River valley water sanitation commission," hereinafter called the commission, which shall be a body corporate, with the powers and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective Legislatures of the signatory states or by act or acts of the Congress of the United States.

Article IV

The commission shall consist of three commissioners from each state, each of whom shall be a citizen of the state from which he is appointed, and three commissioners representing the United States government. The commissioners from each state shall be chosen in the manner and for the terms provided by the laws of the state from which they shall be appointed, and any commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which he shall be appointed. The commissioners representing the United States shall be appointed by the president of the United States, or in such other manner as may be provided by Congress. The commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in and incident to the performance of their duties; but nothing herein shall prevent the appointment of an officer or employee of any state or of the United States government.

Article V

The commission shall elect from its number a chairman and vice chairman, and shall appoint, and at its pleasure remove or discharge, such officers and legal, clerical, expert and other assistants as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect, and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation. It shall adopt a seal and suitable bylaws, and shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for its management and control. It may establish and maintain one or more offices within the district for the transaction of its business, and may meet at any time or place. One or more commissioners from a majority of the member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The commission shall submit to the Governor of each state, at such time as he may request, a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of such state for presentation to the Legislature thereof.

The commission shall keep accurate books of account, showing in full its receipts and disbursements, and said books of account shall be open at any reasonable time to the inspection of such representatives of the respective signatory states as may be duly constituted for that purpose.

On or before December 1, of each year, the commission shall submit to the respective Governors of the signatory states a full and complete report of its activities for the preceding year.

WV Legislature

The commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to the making of appropriations adequate to meet the same; nor shall the commission pledge the credit of any of the signatory states, except by and with the authority of the Legislature thereof.

Article VI

It is recognized by the signatory states that no single standard for the treatment of sewage or industrial wastes is applicable in all parts of the district due to such variable factors as size, flow, location, character, self-purification, and usage of waters within the district. The guiding principle of this compact shall be that pollution by sewage or industrial wastes originating within a signatory state shall not injuriously affect the various uses of the interstate waters as hereinbefore defined.

All sewage from municipalities or other political subdivisions, public or private institutions, or corporations, discharged or permitted to flow into these portions of the Ohio River and its tributary waters which form boundaries between, or are contiguous to, two or more signatory states, or which flow from one signatory state into another signatory state, shall be so treated, within a time reasonable for the construction of the necessary works, as to provide for substantially complete removal of settleable solids, and the removal of not less than forty-five percent of the total suspended solids: Provided, That in order to protect the public health or to preserve the waters for other legitimate purposes, including those specified in article I, in specific instances such higher degree of treatment shall be used as may be determined to be necessary by the commission after investigation, due notice and hearing.

All industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into the aforesaid waters shall be modified or treated, within a time reasonable for the construction of the necessary works, in order to protect the public health or to preserve the waters for other legitimate purposes, including those specified in article I, to such degree as may be determined to be necessary by the commission after investigation, due notice and hearing.

All sewage or industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into tributaries of the aforesaid waters situated wholly within one state shall be treated to that extent, if any, which may be necessary to maintain such waters in a sanitary and satisfactory condition at least equal to the condition of the waters of the interstate stream immediately above the confluence.

The commission is hereby authorized to adopt, prescribe and promulgate rules, regulations and standards for administering and enforcing the provisions of this article.

Article VII

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any signatory state, or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement by any signatory state, imposing additional conditions and restrictions to further lessen or

WV Legislature

prevent the pollution of waters within its jurisdiction.

Article VIII

The commission shall conduct a survey of the territory included within the district, shall study the pollution problems of the district, and shall make a comprehensive report for the prevention or reduction of stream pollution therein. In preparing such report, the commission shall confer with any national or regional planning body which may be established, and any department of the federal government authorized to deal with matters relating to the pollution problems of the district. The commission shall draft and recommend to the Governors of the various signatory states uniform legislation dealing with the pollution of rivers, streams and waters and other pollution problems within the district. The commission shall consult with and advise the various states, communities, municipalities, corporations, persons, or other entities with regard to particular problems connected with the pollution of waters, particularly with regard to the construction of plants for the disposal of sewage, industrial and other waste. The commission shall, more than one month prior to any regular meeting of the Legislature of any state which is a party thereto, present to the Governor of the state its recommendations relating to enactments to be made by any Legislature in furthering the intents and purposes of this compact.

Article IX

The commission may from time to time, after investigation and after a hearing, issue an order or orders upon any municipality, corporation, person or other entity discharging sewage or industrial waste into the Ohio River or any other river, stream or water, any part of which constitutes any part of the boundary line between any two or more of the signatory states, or into any stream any part of which flows from any portion of one signatory state through any portion of another signatory state. Any such order or orders may prescribe the date on or before which such discharge shall be wholly or partially discontinued, modified or treated or otherwise disposed of. The commission shall give reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing to the municipality, corporation or other entity against which such order is proposed. No such order shall go into effect unless and until it receives the assent of at least a majority of the commissioners from each of not less than a majority of the signatory states; and no such order upon a municipality, corporation, person or entity in any state shall go into effect unless and until it receives the assent of not less than a majority of the commissioners from such state.

It shall be the duty of the municipality, corporation, person or other entity to comply with any such order issued against it or him by the commission, and any court of general jurisdiction or any United States district court in any of the signatory states shall have the jurisdiction, by mandamus, injunction, specific performance or other form of remedy, to enforce any such order against any municipality, corporation or other entity domiciled or located within such state or whose discharge of the waste takes place within or adjoining such state, or against any employee, department or subdivision of such municipality, corporation, person or other entity: Provided, That such court may review the order and

affirm, reverse or modify the same upon any of the grounds customarily applicable in proceedings for court review of administrative decisions. The commission or, at its request, the Attorney General or other law-enforcing official, shall have power to institute in such court any action for the enforcement of such order.

Article X

The signatory states agree to appropriate for the salaries, office and other administrative expenses, their proper proportion of the annual budget as determined by the commission and approved by the Governors of the signatory states, one half of such amount to be prorated among the several states in proportion to their population within the district at the last preceding federal census, the other half to be prorated in proportion to their land area within the district.

Article XI

This compact shall become effective upon ratification by the Legislatures of a majority of the states located within the district and upon approval by the Congress of the United States; and shall become effective as to any additional states signing thereafter at the time of such signing.

In Witness Whereof, the various signatory states have executed this compact through their respective compact commissioners.

WV Legislature

§22C-12-2. Appointment of members of commission; director of Division of Environmental Protection member ex officio.

In pursuance of article four of said compact, there shall be three members of the "Ohio River valley water sanitation commission" from the State of West Virginia. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two persons as two of such commissioners, each of whom shall be a resident and citizen of this state. The terms of one of the said two commissioners first appointed shall be three years and of the other shall be six years; and their successors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of six years each. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring in the office of any such commissioner from any reason or cause shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the unexpired term. The third commissioner from this state is the director of the Division of Environmental Protection, ex officio, and the term of the ex officio commissioner terminates at the time he ceases to hold the office of director of the Division of Environmental Protection, and his successor as a commissioner shall be his successor as the director of the Division of Environmental Protection. With the exception of the issuance of any order under the provisions of article nine of the compact, the ex officio commissioner may delegate, from time to time, to any deputy or other subordinate in his division or office, the power to be present and participate, including voting, as his representative or substitute at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the commission. The terms of each of the initial three members shall begin at the date of the appointment of the two appointive commissioners, provided the said compact shall then have gone into effect in accordance with article eleven of the compact; otherwise shall begin upon the date which said compact shall become effective in accordance with said article eleven.

Any commissioner may be removed from office by the Governor.

WV Legislature

§22C-12-3. Powers of commission; duties of state officers, departments, etc.; jurisdiction of circuit courts; enforcement of article.

There is hereby granted to the commission and commissioners thereof all the powers provided for in the said compact and all the powers necessary or incidental to the carrying out of said compact in every particular. All officers of this state are hereby authorized and directed to do all things falling within their respective provinces and jurisdiction necessary to or incidental to the carrying out of said compact in every particular; it being hereby declared to be the policy of this state to perform and carry out the said compact and to accomplish the purposes thereof. All officers, bureaus, departments and persons of and in the state government or administration of this state of West Virginia are hereby authorized and directed at convenient times and upon request of the said commission to furnish the said commission with information and data possessed by them or any of them and to aid said commission by loan of personnel or other means lying within their legal powers respectively.

The circuit courts of this state are hereby granted the jurisdiction specified in article nine of said compact, and the Attorney General or any other law-enforcing officer of this state is hereby granted the power to institute any action for the enforcement of the orders of the commission as specified in said article nine of the compact.

WV Legislature

§22C-12-4. Powers granted herein supplemental to other powers vested in commission.

Any powers herein granted to the commission shall be regarded as in aid of and supplemental to and in no case a limitation upon any of the powers vested in said commission by other laws of this state or by the laws of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, or by Congress or the terms of said compact.

WV Legislature

§22C-12-5. Expenses of commission; appropriations; officers and employees; meetings.

The commissioners shall be reimbursed out of moneys appropriated for such purposes, all sums which they necessarily shall expend in the discharge of their duties as members of such commission.

There shall be appropriated to the commission out of any moneys in the State Treasury unexpended and available therefor, and not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the uses and purposes of the commission in carrying out the provisions of this article and the payment of the proper proportion of the State of West Virginia of the annual budget of the "Ohio River valley water sanitation commission" in accordance with article ten of said compact.

The commission shall elect from its membership a chairman and may also select a secretary who need not be a member. The commission may employ such assistance as it may deem necessarily required, and the duties of such assistants shall be prescribed and their compensation fixed by the commission and paid out of the State Treasury out of funds appropriated for such purposes upon the requisition of said commission.

The commission shall meet at such times and places as agreed upon by the commissioners or upon call of its chairman.

WV Legislature

§22C-12-6. When article effective; findings; continuation.

This article shall take effect and become operative and the compact be executed for and on behalf of this state only from and after the approval, ratification, adoption and entering into thereof by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia.

WV Legislature