Virginia Code Commission Meeting Materials September 16, 2019

#### VIRGINIA CODE COMMISSION

Monday, August 19, 2019 - 10:00 a.m. Richmond, Virginia 23219

Minutes Draft

Members Present: John S. Edwards; James A. Leftwich, Jr.; Nicole S. Cheuk; Rita Davis; Leslie L. Lilley; Thomas M. Moncure, Jr.; Christopher R. Nolen; Charles S. Sharp; Malfourd W. Trumbo; Mark Vucci

Members Absent: Ryan T. McDougle; Samuel T. Towell

**Staff Present:** David Barry, Brooks Braun, Meg Lamb, Scott Meacham, Sarah Stanton, Amigo Wade, Karen Perrine, Anne Bloomsburg, Lilli Hausenfluck, Division of Legislative Services (DLS)

Others Present: Brian Kennedy, LexisNexis

<u>Call to order; welcome and introduction of new member:</u> Senator Edwards, chair, called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. He introduced Nicole "Nikki" Cheuk, who joins the Commission as a nonlegislative citizen member with legal knowledge and experience in the codification of session laws and recodification of statutes, and welcomed her to the Commission.

**Approval of minutes:** The minutes of the May 6, 2019, meeting of the Commission, as printed and distributed to the members, were approved without objection.

## Review of codified sections currently shown as "Not Set Out":

As part of the Commission's 2019 work plan and ongoing review of sections that appear in the Code of Virginia with only a section number, DLS staff presented sections for consideration by the Commission to be set out in the Code of Virginia. Based on decisions made in the past by the Code Commission, the text of these sections is currently not set out in the Code. DLS staff presented reports and recommendations regarding approximately 13 individual sections that are currently not set out.

#### Title 2.2 - Administration of Government and Title 36 - Housing:

Amigo Wade presented §§ 2.2-4503 and 2.2-5500 in Title 2.2 and §§ 36-19.1, 36-19.4, 36-27.1, 36-72, and 36-85.4 in Title 36 of the Code of Virginia.

Section 2.2-4503: Mr. Wade explained that Fairfax County has a finance director instead of a treasurer, and this section provides the finance director with the same authority as a treasurer. The Commission concurred with the recommendation to set out the section.

Section 2.2-5500: Mr. Wade suggested removing the purpose and intent language in sentences 1, 3, and 4 as shown in the materials. After a brief discussion, Delegate Leftwich moved that the Code section be set out with only technical changes. Ms. Davis seconded and the motion carried, with Mr. Moncure and Mr. Trumbo voting no.

Sections 36-19.1, 36-19.4, and 36-27.1: Mr. Wade explained that under the Commission's policy to replace population brackets with the name of the affected city or county, the population bracket language is replaced with the appropriate city name as follows: Roanoke in § 36-19.1, Portsmouth in § 36-19.4, and Waynesboro in § 36-27.1. Upon a question from Judge Lilley, Mr. Wade indicated that he will check for other localities that may have grown into the bracket for all three sections. The Commission asked Mr. Wade to prepare a bill for consideration by the Commission at a later meeting reflecting the requested information.

Section 36-72: The Commission concurred with the recommendation to set out this section.

Section 36-85.4: The Commission concurred with the recommendation to proceed with a bill for introduction in the 2020 Session of the General Assembly that includes the deletion of the first sentence of the section.

## Title 57 - Religious and Charitable Matters; Cemeteries:

Brooks Braun presented §§ 57-39.2 through 57-39.7 (Article 1) of Title 57 of the Code of Virginia, which addresses how an owner of certain cemeteries may acquire abandoned cemetery lots. Mr. Braun said that most of the changes are technical and explained that references to a court of equity are updated to reflect the current structure of the Virginia judicial system. The Commission concurred with the recommendation to set out §§ 57-39.3 through 57-39.7.

Section 57-39.2 contains a population bracket, and other counties may have grown into this bracket. Mr. Braun will contact the localities involved and report to the Commission at a meeting later this year. The Commission asked Mr. Braun to prepare a bill for consideration by the Commission at a later meeting reflecting the requested information.

Restructuring of certain sections of the Code of Virginia: The Commission's work plan for 2019 included consideration of certain sections of the Code of Virginia to be restructured and reorganized. Staff of DLS presented proposals for sections in Titles 54.1 and 24.2 of the Code of Virginia.

## Title 54.1 - Professions and Occupations:

Sarah Stanton presented a proposal for restructuring § 54.1-3408. Ms. Stanton explained that this section has become very long and unwieldy, containing subsections A through Z. New subsections are proposed each year, and this section will likely continue to grow. Section 54.1-3408 includes provisions relating to (i) prescribing, (ii) dispensing, and (iii) administering drugs and devices by numerous categories of health care providers and other individuals. Ms. Stanton explained that prescribing, dispensing, and administering are subject to different statutory requirements and restrictions. The lack of organization makes this section difficult to navigate.

Under the proposal regarding § 54.1-3408 and related sections, § 54.1-3408 will retain only the provisions related to the administration of drugs and devices, which make up the most substantial portion of the section and are not addressed elsewhere in a cohesive fashion. Provisions related to the prescription and dispensation of drugs and devices in § 54.1-3408 will be moved to Chapter 33, which contains provisions governing the practice of pharmacy, or other sections of Chapter 34, which is the Drug Control Act.

Ms. Stanton indicated that changes to other related sections brings diverse provisions relating to prescribing together in a cohesive group of sections governing the requirements for a prescription to be valid, the form of prescriptions, and the transmission of prescriptions. As these provisions are most appropriate for and consistent with the Drug Control Act, provisions related to prescribing currently found in Chapter 33 (Pharmacy) are moved to Chapter 34 (Drug Control Act), so that only sections dealing with the practice of pharmacy are in Chapter 33.

The proposal sets out the provisions governing the dispensing of drugs and devices by various categories of health care providers and other individuals in a new section separate from the provisions governing the dispensing of drugs and devices by a pharmacist.

If the Commission approves this approach, Ms. Stanton will contact stakeholders and prepare a draft bill for the Commission's review at a meeting later this year.

In response to a question from Ms. Davis, Ms. Stanton identified possible downsides to this effort including that the scope and size of the restructuring may appear to be a major change and that there is risk of inadvertently leaving something out in moving language around.

Hearing no objection, Senator Edwards directed Ms. Stanton to proceed with drafting a bill per her presentation and contacting stakeholders.

## Title 24.2 - Elections:

Meg Lamb presented a proposal and draft bill to restructure existing § 24.2-604, relating to polling place activities, which currently addresses (i) prohibited activities within a certain distance outside of a polling place, (ii) prohibited activities within a polling place, (iii) presence of authorized representatives of political parties or candidates, (iv) presence of candidates, (v) presence of authorized neutral observers, (vi) presence of news media, (vii) electioneering, (viii) simulated election activities, and (ix) penalties, making individual requirements often difficult to find.

Ms. Lamb explained that the proposed restructuring will limit the scope of § 24.2-604 to (i) prohibited activities within a certain distance outside of the polling place and (ii) prohibited activities within the polling place. The other provisions currently in § 24.2-604 will be moved to new sections as follows: presence of authorized representatives of political parties or candidates to § 24.2-604.4, presence of authorized neutral observers and news media to § 24.2-604.5, and simulated election activities to § 24.2-604.6. At the request of Senator Edwards, Ms. Lamb will check to see if the provisions on simulated elections are obsolete. Penalties are included in each section as appropriate.

Ms. Lamb next presented a proposal regarding existing §§ 24.2-652 and 24.2-653, relating to provisional voting. Currently, § 24.2-652 contains the conditions that must be met for a voter whose name is not in the poll book to cast a ballot. However, the provisions stating what happens when the conditions cannot be met are located in § 24.2-653. The proposed bill moves these provisions to § 24.2-652 as new subsection B so that the relevant provisions are in a single section.

Section 24.2-653 also currently contains (i) the process for the electoral board to determine the validity of provisional votes after election day and (ii) the reasons a voter would be permitted to vote provisionally. The proposed bill moves the language relevant to the process for the electoral board to new § 24.2-653.01 and the language relating to the reasons why a voter is permitted to vote provisionally to § 24.2-653.2, so the remaining scope of § 24.2-653 is only provisional voting procedures in the polling place.

The Commission concurred with the recommendation to introduce the bills in the 2020 Session of the General Assembly, subject to the question regarding simulated elections.

Brooks Braun presented a proposal to restructure Article 1 of Chapter 8 of Title 24.2, consisting of §§ 24.2-800 through 24.2-802, so that the sections are more cohesive. Section 24.2-802 has become lengthy, and the proposal moves certain subsections to other current or proposed new sections.

Mr. Nolen asked if the cross-reference on line 114 regarding discovery in a contested election is correct. Mr. Braun will research this question and report at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Braun noted that to reduce possible confusion regarding the multiple senses of the words "determination," "redetermination," and "recount" as currently used in the Title 24.2, (i) "determination" is changed to "recount" in §§ 24.2-802 A and 24.2-802.2 B and to "counting" in § 24.2-802.1 B and (ii) "redetermination" is changed to "recount" in § 24.2-802.2 D.

The Commission concurred with the recommendation to introduce a bill in the 2020 Session of the General Assembly, subject to the question regarding discovery in a contested election.

Mr. Nolen left the meeting at 11:45 a.m.

Recodification of Title 45.1, Mines and Mining: The DLS recodification team, Scott Meacham and David Barry, presented proposed Chapter 5, Coal Mine Safety Act, and reported that the work group had met three times. Mr. Meacham reviewed the revised proposed organization of proposed Title 45.2, which is divided into five subtitles: Administration, Coal Mines, Mineral Mines, Oil and Gas, and Other Forms of Energy. He noted that the proposal moves the majority of existing Title 67, the Virginia Energy Plan, into new Title 45.2. Other sections of Title 67 will be moved elsewhere in the Code so the plan will no longer be in a separate title.

Mr. Meacham described most of the changes in Chapter 5 as grammatical corrections or modernizations or clarifications of existing language.

Mr. Vucci asked about the change in license renewal date from 15 business days following the anniversary of the date operations began to 15 business days following the expiration of the license (lines 769-771). Mr. Trumbo stated that he could foresee a circumstance, such as a severe weather event, that might delay the opening of a mine. Mr. Meacham will review this change with the work group again and report to the Commission.

Mr. Meacham explained that the change in the license fee for operation of a coal mine fee was based on the 2019 Appropriation Act, which set the amount at \$350. Mr. Meacham will contact the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy regarding the change in the fee.

## **Other business:**

- Ms. Perrine stated that the Southern Legislative Conference was sponsoring a staff exchange for staff of the Arkansas Bureau of Legislative Research, which has been charged with creating an administrative code, placing it online with regular updates, and providing a search feature. Virginia was asked to host the exchange and share our experience with creating, updating daily, and publishing the Virginia Administrative Code (VAC) and operating the Regulatory Information System application used to update VAC and publish the *Virginia Register*. Several years ago, Virginia hosted a delegation from Kentucky for a similar purpose.
- Mr. Vucci explained that the supplement for Volume 5A of the Code of Virginia (Elections to Fisheries) is being reissued to clarify the 2019 amendments regarding absentee voting and to set out twice certain sections with different effective dates. The supplement is expected in late August or early September.
- Mr. Vucci reminded the Commission that the November meeting is the same day as the Special Session and every effort will be made to move all November agenda items to December 16.
- Ms. Davis stated that the Governor had issued Executive Order 32 to establish a commission to examine racial inequity in Virginia law. The Commission will review the Acts of Assembly, the Code of Virginia, and administrative regulations to identify and make recommendations to address laws that were intended to or could have the effect of promoting or enabling racial discrimination or inequity. The Commission will be assisted by law students who will review the acts.

<u>Public comment, adjournment:</u> Senator Edwards opened the floor for public comment. As there was no public comment and no further business to discuss, the meeting adjourned at 12:17 p.m.

Virginia Code Commission

**Recommendations for Sections Not Set Out in Title 19.2** 

**Title 19.2** 

**Criminal Procedure** 

Chapter 18.

SENTENCE; JUDGMENT; EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.

Article 1.

General Provisions.

§ 19.2-309.1. Sentence of confinement to jail farms maintained by the Cities of

Danville, Martinsville and Newport News. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any

person sentenced to a term of incarceration of up to two years by the courts of the Twenty-second

Judicial Circuit may be confined, at the discretion of the court and subject to applicable regulations,

at the farm established and maintained by the City of Danville pursuant to § 53.1-96; any person

sentenced to such term by the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit may be so confined at the farm so

established and maintained by the City of Martinsville; and any person sentenced to such term by

the Seventh Judicial Circuit may be so confined at the farm so established and maintained by the

City of Newport News.

(1988, cc. 764, 785.)

RECOMMENDATION: Set out in the Code using the current section number. All other sections of this article are set out in the Code.

## **Virginia Code Commission**

## Recommendations for Codified Sections Currently Shown as "Not Set Out" in Title 46.2

## Title 46.2. Motor Vehicles.

## CHAPTER 3. LICENSURE OF DRIVERS.

Article 6.1.

Commercial Driver's License Act.

## § 46.2-341.2. Statement of intent and purpose.

The purpose of this Act act is to improve the safety of commercial motor vehicle operations in the Commonwealth and to implement in Virginia the applicable provisions of the federal Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of Pub. Law P.L. 99-570), as amended. It is intended that the adoption of this Act act, in conjunction with the adoption of similar legislation in all other states, will improve the safety of commercial motor vehicle operations in Virginia and in the United States by (i) permitting commercial drivers to hold only one driver's license and to have only one driving record; (ii) disqualifying drivers from the operation of commercial motor vehicles for certain offenses and violations; and (iii) strengthening licensing and testing standards for commercial drivers. (1989, c. 705.)

RECOMMENDATION: Repeal this section by way of a bill. This section does not create substantive law. It merely states the intent of the Commercial Driver's License Act. That intent is accomplished in the substantive provisions of the Act that follow this section. If this section is not repealed, it can be set out with the technical amendments as shown. It still accurately represents the contents of the Commercial Driver's License Act.

#### CHAPTER 10.

## MOTOR VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT SAFETY.

#### Article 15.

Maximum Vehicle Widths and Heights.

## § 46.2-1106. Bus widths in Arlington County.

Upon application by the governing body of Arlington County, the Commonwealth Transportation Board may by general or special order, which may be amended or rescinded from time to time, permit the operation of passenger buses wider than 96 inches but no wider than 102 inches on certain highways or parts thereof in Arlington County as designated by the Board-in Arlington County.

(1989, c. 727.)

RECOMMENDATION: Set out in the Code, with amendment as shown to clarify that the Commonwealth Transportation Board designates the "highways or parts thereof." While this section is specific to only one locality, it also addresses the authority of the Commonwealth Transportation Board. Representatives of Arlington County have advised that they do not need this section set out. Representatives for the Department of Motor Vehicles have requested that this section be set out because it is relevant for them to know how Arlington County has authority that differs from other localities.

#### Article 17.

## Maximum Vehicle Weights.

§ 46.2-1138. County ordinances fixing weight limits on roads—which that have been withdrawn from secondary system.

A. The governing bodies of Arlington and Henrico Counties may adopt ordinances providing weight limits in accordance with the weight limits established by §§ 46.2-1123 through 46.2-1127 for any vehicle or combination of vehicles passing over any such highway under the county's jurisdiction. Any such ordinance shall provide for the assessment of liquidated damages as to overweight vehicles at rates and amounts not exceeding those applicable to the liquidated damages under § 46.2-1135.

B. Such ordinances may also provide that:

- 1. Upon a finding of a violation of any weight limit prescribed therein, the court shall assess the owner, operator, or other person causing the operation of such overweight vehicle at such rate and amount as is provided in the ordinance;
  - 2. The assessment shall be entered by the court as a judgment for such county;
  - 3. The entry of such judgment shall constitute a lien upon the overweight vehicles;
- 4. Such sums shall be paid into the treasury of such county, and allocated to the fund appropriated by such county for the construction and maintenance of such roads under its jurisdiction.
- C. Such ordinances may include additional provisions relating to payment of such assessment and enforcement powers applicable to such county and corresponding to the provisions of §§ 46.2-1131-and, 46.2-1133-through, 46.2-1134, and 46.2-1135, except that civil penalties, liquidated damages, and the weighing fees collected pursuant to such ordinances shall be paid to the county, and the county attorney or his designee shall represent the county in any court proceeding.

(1989, c. 727.)

RECOMMENDATION: Set out in the Code with the included technical amendments. This section, while limited in scope to two localities, places limits on the localities of which the public may not be aware unless this section is set out. Representatives of Henrico County have advised that they currently rely on § 46.2-1313 for their authority to prosecute overweight trucks but do not see a downside to setting this section out. Representatives from Arlington County have advised that they do not need this section set out. Representatives from the Department of Motor Vehicles have advised that they would like to see this section set out because it is cross-referenced in §§ 46.2-1131 and 46.2-1135 and the authority granted by this section is relevant to DMV because they issue overweight permits on behalf of other localities.

#### CHAPTER 12.

## ABANDONED, IMMOBILIZED, UNATTENDED AND TRESPASSING VEHICLES; PARKING.

#### Article 13.

Trespassing Vehicles, Parking and Towing.

§ 46.2-1235. Authority of Chesterfield County law-enforcement <u>personnel officers</u> to issue <u>parking</u> tickets.

Law-enforcement officers in employed by Chesterfield County are authorized to issue tickets or citations for motor vehicles that are illegally parked anywhere in Chesterfield County. (1989, c. 727.)

RECOMMENDATION: Set out this Code section as amended. Setting out the section will increase public access to this section that grants Chesterfield County law-enforcement officers the authority to issue parking citations and places limitations on such authority. Representatives from Chesterfield County have advised that they would prefer that this section not be set out because they usually write parking tickets under the County Code. The Chesterfield County Code cites §§ 46.2-1220, 46.2-1221, 46.2-1224, and 46.2-1225 as their authorizing statutes.

## CHAPTER 15. MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS.

#### Article 9.

Motor Vehicle Dealer Advertising.

### § 46.2-1580. Legislative findings.

Whereas the purchase of a motor vehicle is often the second largest purchase made by the average consumer; and, whereas the business of retail sales of motor vehicles is highly competitive; and, whereas, advertising for the retail sale of motor vehicles is intensive and often specialized; and, whereas, it is in the interest of the consuming public and legitimate motor vehicle dealers to insure that the advertising of the sale of motor vehicles is honest, fair, and clear, the General Assembly of Virginia hereby finds that the deceptive or misleading advertising of the retail sale of motor vehicles should be prohibited. The General Assembly further finds that the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles has the expertise and experience in licensing of motor vehicle dealers and, therefore, the Commissioner shall be solely responsible for the enforcement of this act. The authority granted in this article shall be in addition to and not a substitute for the powers and authority granted pursuant to the provisions of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act (§ 59.1-196 et seq.). (1989, c. 308.)

RECOMMENDATION: Repeal this section and amend and reenact § 46.2-1582 as shown below by way of a bill. The first sentence and the portion of the second sentence before the language "and, therefore" of § 46.2-1580 do not create substantive law. Additionally, the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles is no longer solely responsible for the enforcement of the provisions related to motor vehicle dealer advertising. Therefore, that portion of the section does not reflect current practice. Enforcement of this article is handled by the Motor Vehicle Dealer Board. The provision of this section regarding the Consumer Protection Act is still applicable and relevant and has been retained as a proposed amendment to § 46.2-1582.

### § 46.2-1582. Enforcement; regulations.

A. The Board may promulgate regulations reasonably necessary for enforcement of this article.

B. In addition to any other sanctions or remedies available to the Board under this chapter, the Board may assess a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for any single violation of this article. Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

C. The authority granted in this article shall be in addition to and not a substitute for the powers and authority granted pursuant to the provisions of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act (§ 59.1-196 et seq.).

To: Virginia Code Commission

Re: Proposed Restructuring of Recounts Article in Title 24.2

Meetings Date: August 19, 2019 and September 16, 2019

From: Brooks C. Braun, Attorney, Division of Legislative Services

1 TITLE 24.2. 2 ELECTIONS. 3 CHAPTER 8. RECOUNTS AND CONTESTED ELECTIONS. 4 5 Article 1. 6 Recounts. 7 Drafting note: This proposed restructuring of Article 1 (§ 24.2-800 et seq.) of 8 Chapter 8 of Title 24.2 is presented with all sections of Article 1 and one section outside of 9 Article 1 in which a cross-reference is updated.

#### § 24.2-800. Recounts in all elections.

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- A. The provisions of this article apply to all elections held in the Commonwealth.
- B. When there is between any candidate apparently nominated or elected and any candidate apparently defeated a difference of not more than one percent of the total vote cast for the two such candidates as determined by the State Board or the electoral board, the defeated candidate may appeal from the determination of the State Board or the electoral board for a recount of the vote as set forth in this article. When there is between any write-in candidate apparently nominated or elected and any candidate apparently defeated, or between any candidate apparently nominated or elected and any write-in candidate apparently defeated, a difference of not more than five percent of the total vote cast for the two such candidates as determined by the State Board or the electoral board, the defeated candidate may appeal from the determination of the State Board or the electoral board for a recount of the vote as set forth in this article. In an election of electors for the President and Vice President of the United States,

the presidential candidate shall represent the vice presidential candidate and slate of electors and be the party to the recount for purposes of this article.

C. When there is between the vote for a question and the vote against a question a difference of not more than fifty 50 votes or one percent of the total vote cast for and against the question as determined by the State Board or the electoral board, whichever is greater, fifty 50 or more voters qualified to vote on the question, by signing and filing their petition, may appeal from the determination of the State Board or the electoral board for a recount of the vote as set forth in this article.

D. The State Board shall promulgate standards and instructions for the conduct of simultaneous recounts of two or more elections in a single election district.

Drafting note: Subsection D is relocated as proposed subsection B of § 24.2-802. Technical changes are made.

## § 24.2-801. (Effective until July 1, 2020) Petition for recount; recount court.

A. The petition for a recount of an election, other than an election for presidential electors, shall be filed within 10 days from the day the State Board or the electoral board certifies the result of the election under § 24.2-679 or § 24.2-671, but not thereafter. The petition shall be filed in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond in the case of any statewide office and in the circuit court of the county or city in which the candidate being challenged resides in the case of any other office. The petition shall be filed in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond in the case of any statewide referendum and in the circuit court of any county or city comprising a part of the election district in the case of any other referendum.

<u>B.</u> The petition shall set forth the results certified by the <u>State</u> Board or electoral board and shall request the court to have the ballots in the election recounted or, in the case of direct recording electronic machines, the vote redetermined.

<u>C.</u> In an election for office, a copy of the petition shall be served on the candidate apparently nominated or elected as provided under § 8.01-296 and within 10 days after the <u>State</u> Board or electoral board has certified the results of such election. In a referendum, a copy of the

petition shall be so served on the governing body or chief executive officer of the jurisdiction in which the election was held.

<u>D.</u> The chief judge of the circuit court in which a petition is filed shall promptly notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, who shall designate two other judges to sit with the chief judge, and the court shall be constituted and sit in all respects as a court appointed and sitting under §§ 24.2-805 and 24.2-806.

E. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of an election.

Drafting note: Proposed subsection E is derived from subsection B of § 24.2-802. Subsection labels are added for easier reference to distinct parts of the section. Technical changes are made.

## § 24.2-801. (Effective July 1, 2020) Petition for recount; recount court.

A. The petition for a recount of an election, other than an election for presidential electors, shall be filed within 10 days from the day the State Board or the electoral board certifies the result of the election under § 24.2-679 or § 24.2-671, but not thereafter. The petition shall be filed in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond in the case of any statewide office and in the circuit court of the county or city in which the candidate being challenged resides in the case of any other office. The petition shall be filed in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond in the case of any statewide referendum and in the circuit court of any county or city comprising a part of the election district in the case of any other referendum.

<u>B.</u> The petition shall set forth the results certified by the <u>State</u> Board or electoral board and shall request the court to have the ballots in the election recounted.

C. In an election for office, a copy of the petition shall be served on the candidate apparently nominated or elected as provided under § 8.01-296 and within 10 days after the <u>State</u> Board or electoral board has certified the results of such election. In a referendum, a copy of the

petition shall be so served on the governing body or chief executive officer of the jurisdiction inwhich the election was held.

<u>D.</u> The chief judge of the circuit court in which a petition is filed shall promptly notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, who shall designate two other judges to sit with the chief judge, and the court shall be constituted and sit in all respects as a court appointed and sitting under §§ 24.2-805 and 24.2-806.

E. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of an election.

Drafting note: Proposed subsection E is derived from subsection B of § 24.2-802. Subsection labels are added for easier reference to distinct parts of the section. Technical changes are made.

# § 24.2-801.1. (Effective until July 1, 2020) Petition for recount of election for presidential electors; recount court.

A. The petition for a recount of an election for presidential electors shall be filed no later than 5:00 p.m. on the second calendar day after the day the State Board certifies the result of the election under § 24.2-679, but not thereafter. Presidential candidates who anticipate the possibility of asking for a recount are encouraged to so notify the State Board by letter as soon as possible after election day. The petition shall be filed in the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond. If any presidential candidate is eligible to seek a recount of the results of the election for presidential electors under § 24.2-800 the State Board shall, within 24 hours of the certification of the results, notify the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond and the Supreme Court of Virginia (i) that a recount is possible, (ii) which presidential candidate is eligible to seek a recount, and (iii) of the date the results were certified. The Circuit Court of the City of Richmond shall make arrangements to receive any such filing if the office would normally be closed the entire day, or prior to 5:00 p.m., on the second calendar day after the day the State Board certified the result of the election.

103	B. The petition shall set forth the results certified by the State Board and shall request the
104	court to have the ballots in the election recounted or, in the case of direct recording electronic
105	machines, the vote redetermined.
106	C. A copy of the petition shall be served on the presidential candidate whose electors
107	were apparently elected as provided under § 8.01-296 and within five calendar days after the
108	State Board has certified the results of such election.
109	<u>D.</u> As soon as a petition is filed, the chief judge of the Circuit Court shall promptly notify
110	the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, who shall designate two other judges to sit
111	with the chief judge, and the court shall be constituted and sit in all respects as a court appointed
112	and sitting under § 24.2-805.
113	E. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or
114	disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of
115	an election.
116	F. Any recount of an election for presidential electors shall be held promptly and
117	completed, in accordance with the provisions of 3 U.S.C. § 5, at least six days before the time
118	fixed for the meeting of the electors.
119	Drafting note: Proposed subsection E is derived from subsection B of § 24.2-802.
120	Subsection labels are added for easier reference to distinct parts of the section. Technical
121	changes are made.
122	§ 24.2-801.1. (Effective July 1, 2020) Petition for recount of election for presidential
123	electors; recount court.
124	A. The petition for a recount of an election for presidential electors shall be filed no later
125	than 5:00 p.m. on the second calendar day after the day the State Board certifies the result of the
126	election under § 24.2-679, but not thereafter. Presidential candidates who anticipate the
127	possibility of asking for a recount are encouraged to so notify the State Board by letter as soon
128	as possible after election day. The petition shall be filed in the Circuit Court of the City of

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changes are made.

130	for presidential electors under § 24.2-800 the State Board shall, within 24 hours of the
131	certification of the results, notify the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond and the Supreme
132	Court of Virginia (i) that a recount is possible, (ii) which presidential candidate is eligible to seek
133	a recount, and (iii) of the date the results were certified. The Circuit Court of the City of
134	Richmond shall make arrangements to receive any such filing if the office would normally be
135	closed the entire day, or prior to 5:00 p.m., on the second calendar day after the day the State
136	Board certified the result of the election.
137	B. The petition shall set forth the results certified by the State Board and shall request the
138	court to have the ballots in the election recounted.
139	C. A copy of the petition shall be served on the presidential candidate whose electors
140	were apparently elected as provided under § 8.01-296 and within five calendar days after the
141	State Board has certified the results of such election.
142	<u>D.</u> As soon as a petition is filed, the chief judge of the Circuit Court shall promptly notify
143	the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, who shall designate two other judges to sit
144	with the chief judge, and the court shall be constituted and sit in all respects as a court appointed
145	and sitting under § 24.2-805.
146	E. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or
147	disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of
148	an election.
149	F. Any recount of an election for presidential electors shall be held promptly and
150	completed, in accordance with the provisions of 3 U.S.C. § 5, at least six days before the time
151	fixed for the meeting of the electors.
152	Drafting note: Proposed subsection E is derived from subsection B of § 24.2-802.

§ 24.2-802. (Effective until July 1, 2020)—Procedure for recount Recount

standards.

Subsection labels are added for easier reference to distinct parts of the section. Technical

A. The State Board of Elections shall promulgate standards for (i) the proper handling and security of voting and counting machines, ballots, and other materials required for a recount, (ii) accurate—determination\_counting of votes based upon objective evidence and taking into account the counting machine and form of ballots approved for use in the Commonwealth, and (iii) any other matters that will promote a timely and accurate resolution of the recount.

B. The State Board shall promulgate additional standards and instructions for the conduct of simultaneous recounts of two or more elections in a single election district.

<u>C.</u> The chief judge of the circuit court or the full recount court may, consistent with State Board of Elections standards, resolve disputes over the application of the standards and direct all other appropriate measures to ensure the proper conduct of the recount.

The recount procedures to be followed throughout the election district shall be as uniform as practicable, taking into account the types of ballots and voting and counting machines in use in the election district.

In preparation for the recount, the clerks of the circuit courts shall (a) secure all printed ballots and other election materials in sealed boxes; (b) place all of the sealed boxes in a vault or room not open to the public or to anyone other than the clerk and his staff; (c) cause such vault or room to be securely locked except when access is necessary for the clerk and his staff; and (d) certify that these security measures have been taken in whatever form is deemed appropriate by the chief judge.

B. Within seven calendar days of the filing of the petition for a recount of any election other than an election for presidential electors, or within five calendar days of the filing of a petition for a recount of an election for presidential electors, the chief judge of the circuit court shall call a preliminary hearing at which (i) motions may be disposed of and (ii) the rules of procedure may be fixed, both subject to review by the full court. As part of the preliminary hearing, the chief judge may permit the petitioner and his counsel, together with each other party and his counsel and at least two members of the electoral board and the custodians, to examine any direct recording electronic machine of the type that prints returns when the print-out sheets

are not clearly legible. The petitioner and his counsel and each other party and their counsel under supervision of the electoral board and its agents shall also have access to pollbooks and other materials used in the election for examination purposes, provided that individual ballots cast in the election shall not be examined at the preliminary hearing. The chief judge during the preliminary hearing shall review all security measures taken for all ballots and voting and counting machines and direct, as he deems necessary, all appropriate measures to ensure proper security to conduct the recount.

The chief judge, subject to review by the full court, may set the place or places for the recount and may order the delivery of election materials to a central location and the transportation of voting and counting machines to a central location in each county or city under appropriate safeguards.

After the full court is appointed under § 24.2-801 or 24.2-801.1, it shall call a hearing at which all motions shall be disposed of and the rules of procedure shall be fixed finally, and it shall issue a written order setting out such rules of procedure. The court shall call for the advice and cooperation of the Department, the State Board, or any local electoral board, as appropriate, and such boards or agency shall have the duty and authority to assist the court. The court shall fix procedures that shall provide for the accurate determination of votes in the election.

The determination of the votes in a recount shall be based on votes cast in the election and shall not take into account (a) any absentee ballots or provisional ballots sought to be cast but ruled invalid and not cast in the election, (b) ballots cast only for administrative or test purposes and voided by the officers of election, or (c) ballots spoiled by a voter and replaced with a new ballot.

The eligibility of any voter to have voted shall not be an issue in a recount. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of an election.

C. The court shall permit each candidate, or petitioner and governing body or chief executive officer, to select an equal number of the officers of election to be recount officials and

to count printed ballots, or in the case of direct recording electronic machines, to redetermine the vote. The number shall be fixed by the court and be sufficient to conduct the recount within a reasonable period. The court may permit each party to the recount to submit a list of alternate officials in the number the court directs. There shall be at least one team of recount officials to recount printed ballots and to redetermine the vote cast on direct recording electronic machines of the type that prints returns for the election district at large in which the recount is being held. There shall be at least one team from each locality using ballot scanner machines to insert the ballots into one or more scanners. The ballot scanner machines shall be programmed to count only votes cast for parties to the recount or for or against the question in a referendum recount. Each team shall be composed of one representative of each party.

The court may provide that if, at the time of the recount, any recount official fails to appear, the remaining recount officials present shall appoint substitute recount officials who shall possess the same qualifications as the recount officials for whom they substitute. The court may select pairs of recount coordinators to serve for each county or city in the election district who shall be members of the county or city electoral board and represent different political parties. The court shall have authority to summon such officials and coordinators. On the request of any party to the recount, the court shall allow that party to appoint one representative observer for each team of recount officials. The representative observers shall have an unobstructed view of the work of the recount officials. The expenses of its representatives shall be borne by each party.

D. The court (i) shall supervise the recount and (ii) may require delivery of any or all pollbooks used and any or all ballots cast at the election, or may assume supervision thereof through the recount coordinators and officials.

The redetermination of the vote in a recount shall be conducted as follows:

- 1. For paper ballots, the recount officials shall hand count the paper ballots using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A.
- 2. For direct recording electronic machines (DREs), the recount officials shall open the envelopes with the printouts and read the results from the printouts. If the printout is not clear,

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or on the request of the court, the recount officials shall rerun the printout from the machine or examine the counters as appropriate.

3. For ballot scanner machines, the recount officials shall rerun all the machine-readable ballots through a scanner programmed to count only the votes for the office or issue in question in the recount and to set aside all ballots containing write-in votes, overvotes, and undervotes. The ballots that are set aside, any ballots not accepted by the scanner, and any ballots for which a scanner could not be programmed to meet the programming requirements of this subdivision, shall be hand counted using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A. If the total number of machine-readable ballots reported as counted by the scanner plus the total number of ballots set aside by the scanner do not equal the total number of ballots rerun through the scanner, then all ballots cast on ballot scanner machines for that precinct shall be set aside to be counted by hand using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A. Prior to running the machine-readable ballots through the ballot scanner machine, the recount officials shall ensure that logic and accuracy tests have been successfully performed on each scanner after the scanner has been programmed. The result calculated for ballots accepted by the ballot scanner machine during the recount shall be considered the correct determination for those machine-readable ballots unless the court finds sufficient cause to rule otherwise.

There shall be only one redetermination of the vote in each precinct.

At the conclusion of the recount of each precinct, the recount officials shall write down the number of valid ballots cast, this number being obtained from the ballots cast in the precinct, or from the ballots cast as shown on the statement of results if the ballots cannot be found, for each of the two candidates or for and against the question. They shall submit the ballots or the statement of results used, as to the validity of which questions exist, to the court. The written statement of any one recount official challenging a ballot shall be sufficient to require its submission to the court. If, on all direct recording electronic machines, the number of persons voting in the election, or the number of votes cast for the office or on the question, totals more

than the number of names on the pollbooks of persons voting on the voting machines, the figures recorded by the machines shall be accepted as correct.

At the conclusion of the recount of all precincts, after allowing the parties to inspect the questioned ballots, and after hearing arguments, the court shall rule on the validity of all questioned ballots and votes. After determining all matters pertaining to the recount and redetermination of the vote as raised by the parties, the court shall certify to the State Board and the electoral board or boards (a) the vote for each party to the recount and declare the person who received the higher number of votes to be nominated or elected, as appropriate, or (b) the votes for and against the question and declare the outcome of the referendum. The Department shall post on the Internet any and all changes made during the recount to the results as previously certified by it pursuant to § 24.2-679.

E. Costs of the recount shall be assessed against the counties and cities comprising the election district when (i) the candidate petitioning for the recount is declared the winner; (ii) the petitioners in a recount of a referendum win the recount; or (iii) there was between the candidate apparently nominated or elected and the candidate petitioning for the recount a difference of not more than one half of one percent of the total vote cast for the two such candidates as determined by the State Board or electoral board prior to the recount. Otherwise the costs of the recount shall be assessed against the candidate petitioning for the recount or the petitioners in a recount of a referendum. If more than one candidate petitions for a recount, the court may assess costs in an equitable manner between the counties and cities and any such candidate if both are liable for costs under this subsection. Costs incurred to date shall be assessed against any candidate or petitioner who defaults or withdraws his petition.

F. The court shall determine the costs of the recount subject to the following limitations:

(i) no per diem payment shall be assessed for salaried election officials; (ii) no per diem payment to officers of election serving as recount officials shall exceed two-thirds of the per diem paid such officers by the county or city for service on election day; and (iii) per diem payments to alternates shall be allowed only if they serve.

G. Any petitioner who may be assessed with costs under subsection E shall post a bond with surety with the court in the amount of \$10 per precinct in the area subject to recount. If the petitioner wins the recount, the bond shall not be forfeit. If the petitioner loses the recount, the bond shall be forfeit only to the extent of the assessed costs. If the assessed costs exceed the bond, he shall be liable for such excess.

H. The recount proceeding shall be final and not subject to appeal.

I. For the purposes of this section:

"Overvote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a greater number of candidates or positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote and no vote shall be counted with respect to that office or issue.

"Undervote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a lesser number of candidates or positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote.

Drafting note: The catchline is amended to reflect the revised content of the section as proposed. Subsection A is amended to reduce possible confusion regarding the multiple senses of the words "redetermination" and "recount" currently used in this chapter. Proposed subsection B is derived from § 24.2-800. The first stricken paragraph in existing subsection A is relocated to proposed subsection B of § 24.2-802.1. The second stricken paragraph in existing subsection A is removed from the article because the procedures unnecessarily duplicate those already set out in subsection A of § 24.2-668 and subsection D of § 24.2-802. Existing subsections B and C and the first paragraph of existing subsection D are relocated to proposed § 24.2-802.1; however, The fourth paragraph of existing subsection B is relocated to proposed subsection B of § 24.2-802.2, the first sentence of the fifth paragraph of existing subsection C of § 24.2-802.2, and the second sentence of the fifth paragraph of existing subsection B is relocated to subsection E of §§ 24.2-801 and 24.2-801.1. The remainder of existing subsection D is relocated to proposed subsections D, E, and F of § 24.2-802.2. Subsections E, F, and G are

relocated to proposed § 24.2-802.3. Subsections H and I are relocated to § 24.2-802.2 as proposed subsections G and A, respectively. Technical changes are made.

## § 24.2-802. (Effective July 1, 2020)-Procedure for recount Recount standards.

A. The State Board of Elections shall promulgate standards for (i) the proper handling and security of voting systems, ballots, and other materials required for a recount, (ii) accurate determination counting of votes based upon objective evidence and taking into account the voting system and form of ballots approved for use in the Commonwealth, and (iii) any other matters that will promote a timely and accurate resolution of the recount.

B. The State Board shall promulgate additional standards and instructions for the conduct of simultaneous recounts of two or more elections in a single election district.

<u>C.</u> The chief judge of the circuit court or the full recount court may, consistent with State Board of Elections standards, resolve disputes over the application of the standards and direct all other appropriate measures to ensure the proper conduct of the recount.

The recount procedures to be followed throughout the election district shall be as uniform as practicable, taking into account the types of ballots and voting systems in use in the election district.

In preparation for the recount, the clerks of the circuit courts shall (a) secure all printed ballots and other election materials in sealed boxes; (b) place all of the sealed boxes in a vault or room not open to the public or to anyone other than the clerk and his staff; (c) cause such vault or room to be securely locked except when access is necessary for the clerk and his staff; and (d) certify that these security measures have been taken in whatever form is deemed appropriate by the chief judge.

B. Within seven calendar days of the filing of the petition for a recount of any election other than an election for presidential electors, or within five calendar days of the filing of a petition for a recount of an election for presidential electors, the chief judge of the circuit court shall call a preliminary hearing at which (i) motions may be disposed of and (ii) the rules of procedure may be fixed, both subject to review by the full court. The petitioner and his counsel

and each other party and their counsel under supervision of the electoral board and its agents shall have access to pollbooks and other materials used in the election for examination purposes, provided that individual ballots cast in the election shall not be examined at the preliminary hearing. The chief judge during the preliminary hearing shall review all security measures taken for all ballots and voting systems and direct, as he deems necessary, all appropriate measures to ensure proper security to conduct the recount.

The chief judge, subject to review by the full court, may set the place or places for the recount and may order the delivery of election materials to a central location and the transportation of voting systems to a central location in each county or city under appropriate safeguards.

After the full court is appointed under § 24.2-801 or 24.2-801.1, it shall call a hearing at which all motions shall be disposed of and the rules of procedure shall be fixed finally, and it shall issue a written order setting out such rules of procedure. The court shall call for the advice and cooperation of the Department, the State Board, or any local electoral board, as appropriate, and such boards or agency shall have the duty and authority to assist the court. The court shall fix procedures that shall provide for the accurate determination of votes in the election.

The determination of the votes in a recount shall be based on votes cast in the election and shall not take into account (a) any absentee ballots or provisional ballots sought to be cast but ruled invalid and not cast in the election, (b) ballots cast only for administrative or test purposes and voided by the officers of election, or (c) ballots spoiled by a voter and replaced with a new ballot.

The eligibility of any voter to have voted shall not be an issue in a recount. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of an election.

C. The court shall permit each candidate, or petitioner and governing body or chief executive officer, to select an equal number of the officers of election to be recount officials and to count printed ballots. The number shall be fixed by the court and be sufficient to conduct the

recount within a reasonable period. The court may permit each party to the recount to submit a list of alternate officials in the number the court directs. There shall be at least one team from each locality using ballot scanner machines to insert the ballots into one or more scanners. The ballot scanner machines shall be programmed to count only votes cast for parties to the recount or for or against the question in a referendum recount. Each team shall be composed of one representative of each party.

The court may provide that if, at the time of the recount, any recount official fails to appear, the remaining recount officials present shall appoint substitute recount officials who shall possess the same qualifications as the recount officials for whom they substitute. The court may select pairs of recount coordinators to serve for each county or city in the election district who shall be members of the county or city electoral board and represent different political parties. The court shall have authority to summon such officials and coordinators. On the request of any party to the recount, the court shall allow that party to appoint one representative observer for each team of recount officials. The representative observers shall have an unobstructed view of the work of the recount officials. The expenses of its representatives shall be borne by each party.

D. The court (i) shall supervise the recount and (ii) may require delivery of any or all pollbooks used and any or all ballots cast at the election, or may assume supervision thereof through the recount coordinators and officials.

The redetermination of the vote in a recount shall be conducted as follows:

- 1. For paper ballots, the recount officials shall hand count the paper ballots using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A.
- 2. For ballot scanner machines, the recount officials shall rerun all the machine readable ballots through a scanner programmed to count only the votes for the office or issue in question in the recount and to set aside all ballots containing write in votes, overvotes, and undervotes. The ballots that are set aside, any ballots not accepted by the scanner, and any ballots for which a scanner could not be programmed to meet the programming requirements of this subdivision, shall be hand counted using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection

A. If the total number of machine readable ballots reported as counted by the scanner plus the total number of ballots set aside by the scanner do not equal the total number of ballots rerun through the scanner, then all ballots cast on ballot scanner machines for that precinct shall be set aside to be counted by hand using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A. Prior to running the machine-readable ballots through the ballot scanner machine, the recount officials shall ensure that logic and accuracy tests have been successfully performed on each scanner after the scanner has been programmed. The result calculated for ballots accepted by the ballot scanner machine during the recount shall be considered the correct determination for those machine readable ballots unless the court finds sufficient cause to rule otherwise.

There shall be only one redetermination of the vote in each precinct.

At the conclusion of the recount of each precinct, the recount officials shall write down the number of valid ballots cast, this number being obtained from the ballots cast in the precinct, or from the ballots cast as shown on the statement of results if the ballots cannot be found, for each of the two candidates or for and against the question. They shall submit the ballots or the statement of results used, as to the validity of which questions exist, to the court. The written statement of any one recount official challenging a ballot shall be sufficient to require its submission to the court. If, on all ballot scanners, the number of persons voting in the election, or the number of votes cast for the office or on the question, totals more than the number of names on the pollbooks of persons voting on the voting machines, the figures recorded by the machines shall be accepted as correct.

At the conclusion of the recount of all precincts, after allowing the parties to inspect the questioned ballots, and after hearing arguments, the court shall rule on the validity of all questioned ballots and votes. After determining all matters pertaining to the recount and redetermination of the vote as raised by the parties, the court shall certify to the State Board and the electoral board or boards (a) the vote for each party to the recount and declare the person who received the higher number of votes to be nominated or elected, as appropriate, or (b) the

votes for and against the question and declare the outcome of the referendum. The Department shall post on the Internet any and all changes made during the recount to the results as previously certified by it pursuant to § 24.2-679.

E. Costs of the recount shall be assessed against the counties and cities comprising the election district when (i) the candidate petitioning for the recount is declared the winner; (ii) the petitioners in a recount of a referendum win the recount; or (iii) there was between the candidate apparently nominated or elected and the candidate petitioning for the recount a difference of not more than one half of one percent of the total vote cast for the two such candidates as determined by the State Board or electoral board prior to the recount. Otherwise the costs of the recount shall be assessed against the candidate petitioning for the recount or the petitioners in a recount of a referendum. If more than one candidate petitions for a recount, the court may assess costs in an equitable manner between the counties and cities and any such candidate if both are liable for costs under this subsection. Costs incurred to date shall be assessed against any candidate or petitioner who defaults or withdraws his petition.

F. The court shall determine the costs of the recount subject to the following limitations:

(i) no per diem payment shall be assessed for salaried election officials; (ii) no per diem payment to officers of election serving as recount officials shall exceed two-thirds of the per diem paid such officers by the county or city for service on election day; and (iii) per diem payments to alternates shall be allowed only if they serve.

G. Any petitioner who may be assessed with costs under subsection E shall post a bond with surety with the court in the amount of \$10 per precinct in the area subject to recount. If the petitioner wins the recount, the bond shall not be forfeit. If the petitioner loses the recount, the bond shall be forfeit only to the extent of the assessed costs. If the assessed costs exceed the bond, he shall be liable for such excess.

H. The recount proceeding shall be final and not subject to appeal.

I. For the purposes of this section:

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"Overvote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a greater number of candidates or positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote and no vote shall be counted with respect to that office or issue.

"Undervote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a lesser number of candidates or positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote.

Drafting note: The catchline is amended to reflect the revised content of the section as proposed. Subsection A is amended to reduce possible confusion regarding the multiple senses of the words "redetermination" and "recount" currently used in this chapter. Proposed subsection B is derived from § 24.2-800. The first stricken paragraph in existing subsection A is relocated to proposed subsection B of § 24.2-802.1. The second stricken paragraph in existing subsection A is removed from the article because the procedures unnecessarily duplicate those already set out in subsection A of § 24.2-668 and subsection D of § 24.2-802. Existing subsections B and C and the first paragraph of existing subsection D are relocated to proposed § 24.2-802.1; however, The fourth paragraph of existing subsection B is relocated to proposed subsection B of § 24.2-802.2, the first sentence of the fifth paragraph of existing subsection B is relocated to proposed subsection C of § 24.2-802.2, and the second sentence of the fifth paragraph of existing subsection B is relocated to subsection E of §§ 24.2-801 and 24.2-801.1. The remainder of existing subsection D is relocated to proposed subsections D, E, and F of § 24.2-802.2. Subsections E, F, and G are relocated to proposed § 24.2-802.3. Subsections H and I are relocated to § 24.2-802.2 as proposed subsections G and A, respectively. Technical changes are made.

## § 24.2-802.1. (Effective until July 1, 2020) Recount court proceedings.

B. A. Within seven calendar days of the filing of the petition for a recount of any election other than an election for presidential electors, or within five calendar days of the filing of a petition for a recount of an election for presidential electors, the chief judge of the circuit court shall call a preliminary hearing at which (i) motions may be disposed of and (ii) the rules of procedure may be fixed, both subject to review by the full court. As part of the preliminary

hearing, the chief judge may permit the petitioner and his counsel, together with each other party and his counsel and at least two members of the electoral board and the custodians, to examine any direct recording electronic machine of the type that prints returns when the print-out sheets are not clearly legible. The petitioner and his counsel and each other party and their counsel under supervision of the electoral board and its agents shall also have access to pollbooks and other materials used in the election for examination purposes, provided that individual ballots cast in the election shall not be examined at the preliminary hearing. The chief judge during the preliminary hearing shall review all security measures taken for all ballots and voting and counting machines and direct, as he deems necessary, all appropriate measures to ensure proper security to conduct the recount.

The chief judge, subject to review by the full court, may set the place-or places for the recount and may order the delivery of election materials to a central location and the transportation of voting and counting machines to a central location in each county or city under appropriate safeguards.

B. After the full court is appointed under § 24.2-801 or 24.2-801.1, it shall call a hearing at which all motions shall be disposed of and the rules of procedure shall be fixed finally, and it shall issue a written order setting out such rules of procedure. The court shall call for the advice and cooperation of the Department, the State Board, or any local electoral board, as appropriate, and such boards or agency shall have the duty and authority to assist the court. The court shall fix procedures that shall provide for the accurate determination counting of votes in the election. The recount procedures to be followed throughout the election district shall be as uniform as practicable, taking into account the types of ballots and voting and counting machines in use in the election district.

The determination of the votes in a recount shall be based on votes cast in the election and shall not take into account (a) any absentee ballots or provisional ballots sought to be cast but ruled invalid and not cast in the election, (b) ballots cast only for administrative or test

purposes and voided by the officers of election, or (c) ballots spoiled by a voter and replaced with a new ballot.

The eligibility of any voter to have voted shall not be an issue in a recount. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of an election.

C. The court shall permit each candidate, or petitioner and governing body or chief executive officer, to select an equal number of the officers of election to be recount officials and to count printed ballots, or in the case of direct recording electronic machines, to redetermine the vote. The number shall be fixed by the court and be sufficient to conduct the recount within a reasonable period. The court may permit each party to the recount to submit a list of alternate officials in the number the court directs. There shall be at least one team of recount officials to recount printed ballots and to redetermine the vote cast on direct recording electronic machines of the type that prints returns for the election district at large in which the recount is being held. There shall be at least one team from each locality using ballot scanner machines to insert the ballots into one or more scanners. The ballot scanner machines shall be programmed to count only votes cast for parties to the recount or for or against the question in a referendum recount. Each team shall be composed of one representative of each party.

The court may provide that if, at the time of the recount, any recount official fails to appear, the remaining recount officials present shall appoint substitute recount officials who shall possess the same qualifications as the recount officials for whom they substitute. The court may select pairs of recount coordinators to serve for each county or city in the election district who shall be members of the county or city electoral board and represent different political parties. The court shall have authority to summon such officials and coordinators. On the request of any party to the recount, the court shall allow that party to appoint one representative observer for each team of recount officials. The representative observers shall have an unobstructed view of the work of the recount officials. The expenses of its representatives shall be borne by each party.

D. The court (i) shall supervise the recount and (ii) may require delivery of any or all pollbooks used and any or all ballots cast at the election, or may assume supervision thereof through the recount coordinators and officials.

Drafting note: Proposed subsections A and B are derived from subsection B of § 24.2-802. Subsection B is amended to reduce possible confusion regarding the multiple senses of the words "redetermination" and "recount" currently used in this chapter. Additional new language in proposed subsection B is derived from the first stricken paragraph in subsection A of § 24.2-802. The first stricken paragraph of proposed subsection B is relocated to subsection B of proposed § 24.2-802.2. The first sentence of the second stricken paragraph of proposed subsection B is relocated to subsection C of proposed § 24.2-802.2. The second sentence of the second stricken paragraph of proposed subsection B is relocated to proposed subsection E of § 24.2-801 and proposed subsection E of 24.2-801.1. Proposed subsection C is derived from subsection C of § 24.2-802. The stricken language in subsection C is removed from the article because it unnecessarily duplicates the language in proposed subdivision D 3 of § 24.2-802. Proposed subsection D is derived from the first paragraph of subsection D of § 24.2-802. Technical changes are made.

## § 24.2-802.1. (Effective July 1, 2020) Recount court proceedings.

B. A. Within seven calendar days of the filing of the petition for a recount of any election other than an election for presidential electors, or within five calendar days of the filing of a petition for a recount of an election for presidential electors, the chief judge of the circuit court shall call a preliminary hearing at which (i) motions may be disposed of and (ii) the rules of procedure may be fixed, both subject to review by the full court. The petitioner and his counsel and each other party and their counsel under supervision of the electoral board and its agents shall have access to pollbooks and other materials used in the election for examination purposes, provided that individual ballots cast in the election shall not be examined at the preliminary hearing. The chief judge during the preliminary hearing shall review all security measures taken

for all ballots and voting systems and direct, as he deems necessary, all appropriate measures to ensure proper security to conduct the recount.

The chief judge, subject to review by the full court, may set the place-or places for the recount and may order the delivery of election materials to a central location and the transportation of voting systems to a central location in each county or city under appropriate safeguards.

B. After the full court is appointed under § 24.2-801 or 24.2-801.1, it shall call a hearing at which all motions shall be disposed of and the rules of procedure shall be fixed finally, and it shall issue a written order setting out such rules of procedure. The court shall call for the advice and cooperation of the Department, the State Board, or any local electoral board, as appropriate, and such boards or agency shall have the duty and authority to assist the court. The court shall fix procedures that shall provide for the accurate determination counting of votes in the election. The recount procedures to be followed throughout the election district shall be as uniform as practicable, taking into account the types of ballots and voting systems in use in the election district.

The determination of the votes in a recount shall be based on votes cast in the election and shall not take into account (a) any absentee ballots or provisional ballots sought to be cast but ruled invalid and not cast in the election, (b) ballots cast only for administrative or test purposes and voided by the officers of election, or (c) ballots spoiled by a voter and replaced with a new ballot.

The eligibility of any voter to have voted shall not be an issue in a recount. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of an election.

C. The court shall permit each candidate, or petitioner and governing body or chief executive officer, to select an equal number of the officers of election to be recount officials and to count printed ballots. The number shall be fixed by the court and be sufficient to conduct the recount within a reasonable period. The court may permit each party to the recount to submit a

list of alternate officials in the number the court directs. There shall be at least one team from each locality using ballot scanner machines to insert the ballots into one or more scanners.—The ballot scanner machines shall be programmed to count only votes cast for parties to the recount or for or against the question in a referendum recount. Each team shall be composed of one representative of each party.

The court may provide that if, at the time of the recount, any recount official fails to appear, the remaining recount officials present shall appoint substitute recount officials who shall possess the same qualifications as the recount officials for whom they substitute. The court may select pairs of recount coordinators to serve for each county or city in the election district who shall be members of the county or city electoral board and represent different political parties. The court shall have authority to summon such officials and coordinators. On the request of any party to the recount, the court shall allow that party to appoint one representative observer for each team of recount officials. The representative observers shall have an unobstructed view of the work of the recount officials. The expenses of its representatives shall be borne by each party.

D. The court (i) shall supervise the recount and (ii) may require delivery of any or all pollbooks used and any or all ballots cast at the election, or may assume supervision thereof through the recount coordinators and officials.

Drafting note: Proposed subsections A and B are derived from subsection B of § 24.2-802. Subsection B is amended to reduce possible confusion regarding the multiple senses of the words "redetermination" and "recount" currently used in this chapter. Additional new language in proposed subsection B is derived from the first stricken paragraph in subsection A of § 24.2-802. The first stricken paragraph of proposed subsection B is relocated to subsection B of proposed § 24.2-802.2. The first sentence of the second stricken paragraph of proposed subsection B is relocated to subsection C of proposed § 24.2-802.2. The second sentence of the second stricken paragraph of proposed subsection B is relocated to proposed subsection E of § 24.2-801 and proposed subsection E of § 24.2-801.1. Proposed subsection C is derived from subsection C of § 24.2-802. The

stricken language in subsection C is removed from the article because it unnecessarily duplicates the language in proposed subdivision D 2 of § 24.2-802.2. Proposed subsection D is derived from the first paragraph of subsection D of § 24.2-802. Technical changes are made.

## § 24.2-802.2. (Effective until July 1, 2020) General recount procedures.

<u>I.-A.</u> For the purposes of this section:

"Overvote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a greater number of candidates or positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote and no vote shall be counted with respect to that office or issue.

"Undervote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a lesser number of candidates or positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote.

- <u>B.</u> The <u>determination recount</u> of the votes in a recount shall be based on votes cast in the election and shall not take into account <u>(a) (i)</u> any absentee ballots or provisional ballots sought to be cast but ruled invalid and not cast in the election, <del>(b)</del> (ii) ballots cast only for administrative or test purposes and voided by the officers of election, or <del>(e)</del> (iii) ballots spoiled by a voter and replaced with a new ballot.
  - C. The eligibility of any voter to have voted shall not be an issue in a recount.
- D. There shall be only one recount of the vote in each precinct. The redetermination recount of the vote in a recount shall be conducted as follows:
- 1. For paper ballots, the recount officials shall hand count the paper ballots using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A § 24.2-802.
- 2. For direct recording electronic machines (DREs), the recount officials shall open the envelopes with the printouts and read the results from the printouts. If the printout is not clear, or on the request of the court, the recount officials shall rerun the printout from the machine or examine the counters as appropriate.
- 3. For ballot scanner machines, the recount officials shall rerun all the machine-readable ballots through a scanner programmed to count only the votes for the office parties to or issue in

question in the recount and to set aside all ballots containing write-in votes, overvotes, and undervotes. The ballots that are set aside, any ballots not accepted by the scanner, and any ballots for which a scanner could not be programmed to meet the programming requirements of this subdivision, shall be hand counted using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A § 24.2-802. If the total number of machine-readable ballots reported as counted by the scanner plus the total number of ballots set aside by the scanner do not equal the total number of ballots rerun through the scanner, then all ballots cast on ballot scanner machines for that precinct shall be set aside to be counted by hand using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A § 24.2-802. Prior to running the machine-readable ballots through the ballot scanner machine, the recount officials shall ensure that logic and accuracy tests have been successfully performed on each scanner after the scanner has been programmed. The result calculated for ballots accepted by the ballot scanner machine during the recount shall be considered the correct determination for those machine-readable ballots unless the court finds sufficient cause to rule otherwise.

#### There shall be only one redetermination of the vote in each precinct.

<u>E.</u> At the conclusion of the recount of each precinct, the recount officials shall write down the number of valid ballots cast, this number being obtained from the ballots cast in the precinct, or from the ballots cast as shown on the statement of results if the ballots cannot be found, for each of the two candidates or for and against the question. They shall submit the ballots or the statement of results used, as to the validity of which questions exist, to the court. The written statement of any one recount official challenging a ballot shall be sufficient to require its submission to the court. If, on all direct recording electronic machines, the number of persons voting in the election, or the number of votes cast for the office or on the question, totals more than the number of names on the pollbooks of persons voting on the voting machines, the figures recorded by the machines shall be accepted as correct.

<u>F.</u> At the conclusion of the recount of all precincts, after allowing the parties to inspect the questioned ballots, and after hearing arguments, the court shall rule on the validity of all

questioned ballots and votes. After determining settling all matters pertaining to the recount-and redetermination of the vote as raised by the parties, the court shall certify to the State Board and the electoral board or boards (a) (i) the vote for each party to the recount and declare the person who received the higher number of votes to be nominated or elected, as appropriate, or (b) (ii) the votes for and against the question and declare the outcome of the referendum. The Department shall post on the Internet any and all changes made during the recount to the results as previously certified by it pursuant to § 24.2-679.

H. G. The recount proceeding shall be final and not subject to appeal.

Drafting note: Proposed subsection A is derived from subsection I of § 24.2-802. Proposed subsections B and C are derived from the fourth paragraph and first sentence of the fifth paragraph of subsection B of § 24.2-802. Proposed subsections D, E, and F are derived from subsection D of § 24.2-802, excluding the first paragraph of that existing subsection. The line "There shall be only one recount of the vote in each precinct" is moved from the middle of the existing subsection to the beginning of proposed subsection D. The first sentence of proposed subsection B and the opening paragraph of proposed subsection D are amended to reduce possible confusion regarding the multiple senses of the words "redetermination" and "recount" currently used in this chapter. Language in proposed subdivision D 3 is changed from "office" to "parties to" to express the more specific requirements of similar language stricken from subsection C of proposed § 24.2-802.1. Proposed section G is derived from subsection H of § 24.2-802. Technical changes are made.

## § 24.2-802.2. (Effective July 1, 2020) General recount procedures.

<u>I.-A.</u> For the purposes of this section:

"Overvote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a greater number of candidates or positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote and no vote shall be counted with respect to that office or issue.

"Undervote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a lesser number of candidates or positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote.

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- <u>B.</u> The <u>determination recount</u> of the votes in a recount shall be based on votes cast in the election and shall not take into account <u>(a) (i)</u> any absentee ballots or provisional ballots sought to be cast but ruled invalid and not cast in the election, <del>(b)</del> (ii) ballots cast only for administrative or test purposes and voided by the officers of election, or <del>(e)</del> (iii) ballots spoiled by a voter and replaced with a new ballot.
  - C. The eligibility of any voter to have voted shall not be an issue in a recount.
- <u>D. There shall be only one recount of the vote in each precinct.</u> The redetermination recount of the vote in a recount shall be conducted as follows:
- 1. For paper ballots, the recount officials shall hand count the paper ballots using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A § 24.2-802.
- 2. For ballot scanner machines, the recount officials shall rerun all the machine-readable ballots through a scanner programmed to count only the votes for the-office parties to or issue in question in the recount and to set aside all ballots containing write-in votes, overvotes, and undervotes. The ballots that are set aside, any ballots not accepted by the scanner, and any ballots for which a scanner could not be programmed to meet the programming requirements of this subdivision, shall be hand counted using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A § 24.2-802. If the total number of machine-readable ballots reported as counted by the scanner plus the total number of ballots set aside by the scanner do not equal the total number of ballots rerun through the scanner, then all ballots cast on ballot scanner machines for that precinct shall be set aside to be counted by hand using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A § 24.2-802. Prior to running the machine-readable ballots through the ballot scanner machine, the recount officials shall ensure that logic and accuracy tests have been successfully performed on each scanner after the scanner has been programmed. The result calculated for ballots accepted by the ballot scanner machine during the recount shall be considered-the correct-determination for those machine-readable ballots unless the court finds sufficient cause to rule otherwise.

There shall be only one redetermination of the vote in each precinct.

<u>E.</u> At the conclusion of the recount of each precinct, the recount officials shall write down the number of valid ballots cast, this number being obtained from the ballots cast in the precinct, or from the ballots cast as shown on the statement of results if the ballots cannot be found, for each of the two candidates or for and against the question. They shall submit the ballots or the statement of results used, as to the validity of which questions exist, to the court. The written statement of any one recount official challenging a ballot shall be sufficient to require its submission to the court. If, on all ballot scanners, the number of persons voting in the election, or the number of votes cast for the office or on the question, totals more than the number of names on the pollbooks of persons voting on the voting machines, the figures recorded by the machines shall be accepted as correct.

<u>F.</u> At the conclusion of the recount of all precincts, after allowing the parties to inspect the questioned ballots, and after hearing arguments, the court shall rule on the validity of all questioned ballots and votes. After-determining settling all matters pertaining to the recount-and redetermination of the vote as raised by the parties, the court shall certify to the State Board and the electoral board-or boards (a) (i) the vote for each party to the recount and declare the person who received the higher number of votes to be nominated or elected, as appropriate, or (b) (ii) the votes for and against the question and declare the outcome of the referendum. The Department shall post on the Internet any and all changes made during the recount to the results as previously certified by it pursuant to § 24.2-679.

H. G. The recount proceeding shall be final and not subject to appeal.

Drafting note: Proposed subsection A is derived from subsection I of § 24.2-802. Proposed subsections B and C are derived from the fourth paragraph and first sentence of the fifth paragraph of subsection B of § 24.2-802. Proposed subsections D, E, and F are derived from subsection D of § 24.2-802, excluding the first paragraph of that existing subsection. The line "There shall be only one recount of the vote in each precinct" is moved from the middle of the existing subsection to the beginning of proposed subsection D. The first sentence of proposed subsection B and the opening paragraph of proposed subsection

D are amended to reduce possible confusion regarding the multiple senses of the words "redetermination" and "recount" currently used in this chapter. Language in proposed subdivision D 2 is changed from "office" to "parties to" to express the more specific requirements of similar language stricken from subsection C of proposed § 24.2-802.1. Proposed section G is derived from subsection H of § 24.2-802. Technical changes are made.

## § 24.2-802.3. Costs of the recount.

E. A. Costs of the recount shall be assessed against the counties and cities comprising the election district when (i) the candidate petitioning for the recount is declared the winner; (ii) the petitioners in a recount of a referendum win the recount; or (iii) there was between the candidate apparently nominated or elected and the candidate petitioning for the recount a difference of not more than one-half of one percent of the total vote cast for the two such candidates as determined by the State Board or electoral board prior to the recount. Otherwise the costs of the recount shall be assessed against the candidate petitioning for the recount or the petitioners in a recount of a referendum. If more than one candidate petitions for a recount, the court may assess costs in an equitable manner between the counties and cities and any such candidate if both are liable for costs under this subsection. Costs incurred to date shall be assessed against any candidate or petitioner who defaults or withdraws his petition.

F. B. The court shall determine the costs of the recount subject to the following limitations: (i) no per diem payment shall be assessed for salaried election officials; (ii) no per diem payment to officers of election serving as recount officials shall exceed two-thirds of the per diem paid such officers by the county or city for service on election day; and (iii) per diem payments to alternates shall be allowed only if they serve.

G.C. Any petitioner who may be assessed with costs under subsection—EA shall post a bond with surety with the court in the amount of \$10 per precinct in the area subject to recount. If the petitioner wins the recount, the bond shall not be forfeit. If the petitioner loses the recount, the bond shall be forfeit only to the extent of the assessed costs. If the assessed costs exceed the bond, he shall be liable for such excess.

Drafting note: Proposed subsections A, B, and C are derived from subsections E, F, and G of § 24.2-802 in order to provide a separate section addressing the costs of a recount. Technical changes are made. This proposed section does not need to be set out twice because the underlying language from the existing sections is identical.

### § 24.2-814. Contest following recount.

A candidate in a primary or an election to office, who was originally declared a winner and subsequently loses as the result of a recount, may file either (i) notice of his intent to contest the result in accordance with \$ 24.2-803 or \$ 24.2-804 or (ii) a written complaint pursuant to \$ 24.2-805 or \$ 24.2-806. Such notice or complaint shall be filed within 10 days following the date of the entry of the order of the recount court pursuant to subsection  $\frac{D}{F}$  of \$ 24.2-802 24.2-802.2.

In the case of a contest pursuant to § 24.2-803 or—§ 24.2-804, the times for filing the answer, petition, and reply and for taking depositions and affidavits shall be set by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the appropriate house. The Committee may consider the contestant's and contestee's recommendations for the procedural schedule.

This section shall not be applicable to a contest of an election for the President and Vice President of the United States.

**Drafting note: Technical changes.** 

<u>Underlined text</u> indicates proposed chapter or article number.

#### **Subtitle I. Administration.**

<u>Ch. 1.</u> Chapter 14.1 Administration (§§ 45.1-161.1 through 45.1-161.6)

7 sections.

Ch. 2. Chapter 25 Division of Geology and Mineral Resources (§§ 45.1-383 through 45.1-389)

7 sections.

<u>Ch. 3.</u> Chapter 20 Interstate Mining Compact (§ 45.1-271) (covers both coal and non-coal)

1 section.

Ch. 4. Chapter 24 Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas (§§ 45.1-381 through 45.1-382)

2 sections.

#### Subtitle II. Coal Mines.

## Part A. Coal Mines Generally.

Ch. 5. Chapter 14.2 Coal Mine Safety Act (§§ 45.1-161.7 through 45.1-161.104) 10 articles containing 81 sections.

Ch. 6. Coal Mining Property, Interests, Adjacent Owners, and Dams.

Article 1. Chapter 14.7 Rights of Owners of Land Adjacent to Coal Mines (§§ 45.1-161.310 through 45.1-161.311)

2 sections.

<u>Article 2.</u> Chapter 14.7:2 Trust for Coal Interests (§§ 45.1-161.311:3 through 45.1-161.311:8)

2 articles containing 6 sections.

Article 3. Chapter 14.8 Emergency Seizure of Coal Properties by Commonwealth (§§ 45.1-161.312 through 45.1-161.322)

11 sections.

<u>Article 4.</u> Chapter 18 Coal Mining Refuse Piles, Water and Silt Retaining Dams (§§ 45.1-221 through 45.1-225)

4 sections.

## Part B. Underground Coal Mines.

<u>Ch. 7.</u> Portion of Chapter 14.3 Requirements Applicable to Underground Coal Mines (§§ 45.1-161.105 through 45.1-161.252) [Articles 1-3, 5-8, 15, and 16]

9 articles containing approximately 77 sections.

<u>Ch. 8.</u> Portion of Chapter 14.3 Requirements Applicable to Underground Coal Mines (§§ 45.1-161.105 through 45.1-161.252) [Articles 4 and 9-14]

7 articles containing approximately 64 sections.

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#### Part C. Surface Coal Mines.

Ch. 9. Chapter 14.4 Requirements Applicable to Surface Coal Mines (§§ 45.1-161.253 through 45.1-161.292)

13 articles containing 40 sections

<u>Ch. 10.</u> Chapter 19 Virginia Coal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1979 (§§ 45.1-226 through 45.1-270.7)

5 articles containing 54 sections.

#### **Subtitle III. Mineral Mines.**

## Part A. Mineral Mines Generally.

<u>Ch. 11.</u> Chapter 14.4:1 Mineral Mine Safety Act (§§ 45.1-161.292:1 through 45.1-161.292:73)

9 articles containing 69 sections.

<u>Ch. 12.</u> Chapter 16 Permits for Certain Mining Operations; Reclamation of Land (§§ 45.1-180 through 45.1-197.18) ("Nothing herein shall apply to mining of coal.")

4 articles containing 42 sections.

Ch. 13. Mineral Mining Dams and Adjacent Owners.

Article 1. Chapter 18.1 Mineral Mining Refuse Piles, Water and Silt Retaining Dams (§§ 45.1-225.1 through 45.1-225.3)

3 sections.

Article 2. Chapter 14.7:1 Rights of Owners of Land Adjacent to Mineral Mines (§§ 45.1-161.311:1 through 45.1-161.311:2)

2 sections.

# Part B. Underground Mineral Mines.

<u>Ch. 14.</u> Chapter 14.5 Requirements Applicable to Underground Mineral Mines (§§ 45.1-161.293 through 45.1-161.303)

11 sections.

#### Part C. Surface Mineral Mines.

<u>Ch. 15.</u> Chapter 14.6 Requirements Applicable to Surface Mineral Mining (§§ 45.1-161.304 through 45.1-161.309)

6 sections.

#### Subtitle IV. Oil and Gas.

<u>Ch. 16.</u> Chapter 22.1 The Virginia Gas and Oil Act (§§ 45.1-361.1 through 45.1-361.44)

4 articles containing 47 sections.

<u>Ch. 17.</u> **Title 67** Chapter 3 Offshore Energy Resources (§§ 67-300 through 67-301) 2 sections: royalties from offshore; put wind in Subtitle V.

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# Subtitle V. Other Sources of Energy; Energy Policy.

# Ch. 18. Energy Generally.

Chapter 26 Energy Division, Etc. (§§ 45.1-390 through 45.1-394)

2 sections: all forms of energy.

Title 67 Ch. 1 Energy Policy of the Commonwealth (§§ 67-100 to 67-103)

4 sections: energy policy, objectives, etc., some renewable

**Title 67** Chapter 2 Virginia Energy Plan (§§ 67-200 through 67-203)

5 sections: DMME Div. of Energy develop plan, reporting by utilities

Title 67 Ch. 6 Va. Coastal Energy Research Consortium (§§ 67-600 to 604)

5 sections, university group studies waves, wind, oil and gas.

**Title 67** Ch. 9 Renewable Electricity Production Grant Prog. (§§ 67-900 to 903)

2 sections: Dept. grant to corp. for renewable electricity production.

Should be in Title 56 but for DMME involvement.

Title 67 Ch. 10 Solar and Wind Energy System Acquisition Grant Program

(§§ 67-1000 through 67-1003). Contingent effective date.

4 sections: DMME funding to buy solar/wind.

**Title 67** Ch. 16 Southwest Virginia Energy Research and Development Authority

(§§ 67-1600 through 67-1607)

8 sections: Creates independent authority, promotes energy development.

## Ch. 19. Wind Energy.

Title 67 Subsection C of § 67-300, wind energy

1 subsection

Title 67 Chapter 12 Virginia Offshore Wind Development Authority

(§§ 67-1200 through 67-1211)

12 sections: Political subdivision with DMME assistance.

#### Ch. 20. Solar Energy.

Title 67 Ch. 15 Virginia Solar Energy Development and Energy Storage Auth.

(§§ 67-1500 through 67-1509)

10 sections

### Ch. 21. Geothermal Energy.

Chapter 15.1 Geothermal Energy (§§ 45.1-179.1 through 45.1-179.11)

2 articles containing 11 sections.

## Ch. 22. Nuclear Energy.

Title 67 Chapter 14 Virginia Nuclear Energy Consortium

(§§ 67-1400 through 67-1406)

7 sections: Authority (DMME and universities) establishes Consortium.

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#### Ch. 23. Uranium Mining.

Title 45.1 Chapter 21 Exploration for Uranium Ore (§§ 45.1-272 through 45.1-285.10) 24 sections.

### Portions of Title 67 that are not proposed for incorporation into Title 45.2:

Title 67 Chapter 4 Clean Coal Projects (§§ 67-400 through 67-402). We propose to move to new Article 4 in Chapter 13 of Title 10.1, comprising new §§ 10.1-1328 and 10.1-1329.

Title 67 Chapter 5 Biodiesel Fuel (§§ 67-500 through 67-501).

We propose to combine the two sections into one new section numbered 33.2-120 and move to Chapter 1 of Title 33.2.

Title 67 Chapter 7 Covenants Restricting Solar Energy Collection Devices (§§ 67-700 through 67-701).

We propose to combine the two sections into one new section numbered 55.1-1996 and move to new Chapter 19.1 in Subtitle IV of Title 55.1.

Title 67 Chapter 8 Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Standards (§§ 67-800 through 67-801). We propose to combine the two sections into one new section numbered 33.2-120 and move to Chapter 1 of Title 33.2.

Title 67 Chapter 11 Renewable Energy Co-Location of Distribution Facilities (§§ 67-1100 through 67-1110). Contingent effective date.

We propose to move to new Chapter 29 in Title 56, comprising new §§ 56-614-56-624.

#### Expired chapter

Title 67 Chapter 13 Voluntary Solar Resource Development Fund [Expired] (§ 67-1300). One section.

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1	<u>CHAPTER 6.</u>
2	COAL MINING PROPERTY, INTERESTS, ADJACENT OWNERS, AND DAMS.
3	Drafting note: Proposed Chapter 6, Coal Mining Property, Interests, Adjacent
4	Owners, and Dams, retains existing Chapters 14.7, Rights of Owners of Land Adjacent to
5	Coal Mines; 14.7:2, Trust for Coal Interests; 14.8, Emergency Seizure of Coal Properties
6	by Commonwealth; and 18, Coal Mining Refuse Piles, Water and Silt Retaining Dams, as
7	Articles 1 through 4, respectively.
8	CHAPTER 14.7.
9	RIGHTS OF OWNERS OF LAND ADJACENT TO COAL MINES.
10	Article 1.
11	Rights of Owners of Land Adjacent to Coal Mines.
12	Drafting note: Existing Chapter 14.7, Rights of Owners of Land Adjacent to Coal
13	Mines, is retained as proposed Article 1 of Chapter 6.
14	§ 45.2-xxx. Consent required before working mine near land of another.
15	No owner or tenant of any land containing coal within the Commonwealth, shall open
16	or sink, dig, excavate, or work in any mine on such land within five feet of the line dividing
17	such land from that of another person, without the written consent, in writing, of every person
18	interested in or having title to such adjoining lands or mineral rights in possession, reversion,
19	or remainder, or of the guardian of any such person that may be if the person is under a
20	disability. If any Any person who violates this section, he shall forfeit \$500 to any person
21	injured by such activity and to anyone whose consent is required but not obtained.
22	Drafting note: Technical changes are made.
23	§-45.1-161.311 45.2-xxx. Adjacent owner to be permitted to survey mine; proceedings
24	to compel entry for survey.
25	A. The owner, tenant, or occupant of any land or coal, on or in which a mine is opened
26	and worked, or his agent, shall permit any person interested in or having title to any land or
27	mineral rights coterminal with that in which such mine is located, to have ingress and egress
28	with surveyors and assistants to explore and survey such mine at his own expense if-he such

person has reason to believe his property is being trespassed, to have ingress and egress with
surveyors and assistants to explore and survey such mine at his own expense, for the upon. The
purpose of ascertaining such survey shall be to ascertain whether a violation of § 45.1-161.310
45.2-xxx has occurred; however. However, such person-shall is not-be entitled to enter the
property more often than once a month. Every owner, tenant, occupant, or agent who-shall
refuse refuses such permission, exploration, or survey, shall forfeit twenty dollars \$20 for each
refusal, to the person so refused.

B. The judge of the general district court of the county or city in which such mine is located, before whom any complaint of such refusal shall be made, may issue a summons to such owner, tenant, occupant, or agent, to answer such complaint. On the return of the summons executed, and proof that (i) the complainant has a right of entry, and that it (ii) such right has been refused without sufficient cause, the judge shall designate an early and convenient time for such entry to be made, and issue his a warrant, commanding the sheriff of the county or city to attend and prevent obstructions and impediments any obstruction or impediment to such entry, exploration and, or survey. The costs of such summons, and a fee of three dollars \$3 to the sheriff executing the warrant, shall be paid by the person whose refusal caused the complaint. If the court dismisses the complaint, the costs shall be paid by the party making the complaint.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made and language is updated for modern usage.

49 CHAPTER 14.7:2.

50 TRUST FOR COAL INTERESTS.

51 Article  $\pm 2$ .

52 Unknown Trusts for Coal Owners Interests.

Drafting note: Existing Chapter 14.7:2, Trust for Coal Interests, is renamed and retained as proposed Article 2, Trusts for Coal Interests, of Chapter 6. The two existing articles of existing Chapter 14.7:2 are combined to form this article.

§ 45.1-161.311:3 45.2-xxx. Petition to establish a trust for missing coal owners.

- A. Any person or persons coal owner or lessee with greater than who (i) has at least a 50 percent interest in the coal on a particular tract, who is seeking and (ii) seeks to impress a trust upon unknown or missing owners of such tract of coal, may petition the circuit court in the county or city containing the majority of the tract of coal to establish a trust to protect the interests of all coal owners and lessees.
- B. The petition shall:
  - 1. Describe the particular tract of coal at issue;
  - 2. List all known owners, missing owners, and unknown owners of interests in such tract of coal and set forth the efforts to locate and identify the unknown or missing or unknown owners of the interests in the tract of coal and such provide any other information known to the petitioner that may could be helpful in identifying or locating the every present owners owner thereof; and
  - 2. 3. Include the proposed terms of a lease to be offered to the trust, which. Such lease shall be typical of other arm's-length leases in the area.
- 71 C. The petitioner shall establish to the satisfaction of the court that a diligent effort has 72 been made to identify and locate the present owners of such interests.
  - Drafting note: Amendments are made for consistent use of "owners" and "lessees" and of "known," "missing," and "unknown" owners. The requirement that the petition describe the tract of coal at issue, implied in the following section, proposed § 45.2-xxx [45.1-161.311:4], is made express in proposed subdivision B 1.
- 77 § 45.1-161.311:4 45.2-xxx. Advertisement upon filing of petition.

Immediately upon filing-of the petition <u>pursuant to § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-161.311:3]</u>, the petitioner shall advertise a notice of the pending action, including a statement that the action is brought for the purpose of impressing a trust authorizing the execution of a valid and present coal lease for the development of a tract of coal described in the petition <u>pursuant to the provisions of subsection B of § 45.2-xxx [45.1-161.311:3]</u>. Such notice shall appear in a local newspaper of general circulation <u>at least</u> once a week for two consecutive weeks.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made and a cross-reference to the prior section, proposed § 45.2-xxx [45.1-161.311:3], is added.

§-45.1-161.311:5 45.2-xxx. Court may declare trust; trustee sale of lease.

A. If, upon presentation of a petition pursuant to § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-161.311:3] to the circuit court of the petition in the county or city containing the majority of the tract of coal, it appears to the court that development of the interests in—the such tract of coal will be advantageous to the unknown or missing owners, the court shall declare a trust in the coal interests, and—shall appoint a trustee for such interests. The court shall authorize the trustee to execute a lease covering the coal interests in the identified tract of coal. The order of the court shall provide for all the terms and provisions of the lease that the trustee is authorized to make.

B. The trustee shall proceed in compliance with the provisions of the order to execute the lease, and after executing the lease shall submit a report thereof to the court.

C. The court shall not authorize a trustee's lease upon the coal interests of any owner whose identity and—whereabouts—is\_location are known,—or can be ascertained, or—is\_are discovered as a result of the action brought under this article. Any such owner may intervene as a matter of right at any time prior to the judgment approving the trustee's lease, for the purpose of establishing his title to the coal interests. If the such coal owner's claim is established to the satisfaction of the court, the court shall dismiss the action at the plaintiff's cost.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made and language is updated for modern usage.

§45.1-161.311:6 45.2-xxx. Duty of trustee; sale of lease; distribution of funds.

A. The trustee shall collect the proceeds from the sale of the lease and hold and invest such proceeds for the use and benefit of the unknown or missing owners. The court may authorize the trustee to expend an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the funds collected by the trustee for the purpose of searching for the unknown or missing owners.

B. Five years after the date of first commercial production of the coal interests, the proceeds in the trust shall be disposed of pursuant to the Virginia Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (§ 55.1-2500 et seq.).

112	Drafting note: No change.
113	§-45.1-161.311:7_45.2-xxx. Payment of attorney's attorney fees, expenses, and court
114	costs.
115	All-attorney's attorney fees, expenses, and court costs incident to the original
116	proceedings shall be paid by the lessee if a lease is executed, and by the plaintiff if for any
117	reason no lease is executed. Subsequent to entry of judgment, all allowable attorney fees,
118	expenses, and court costs shall be paid out of funds controlled by the trustee.
119	Drafting note: Technical changes.
120	Article 2.
121	Known Coal Owners.
122	Drafting note: Article 2 of existing Chapter 14.7:2 is combined with Article 1 of
123	existing Chapter 14.7:2 to form proposed Article 2 of Chapter 6.
124	§-45.1-161.311:8 45.2-xxx. Production of coal by majority interest owner; petition to
125	establish trust for known coal owners.
126	A. Any-person or persons coal owner or lessee-with who (i) has at least a two-thirds
127	interest in the coal on a particular tract of land, who is seeking and (ii) seeks to extract such
128	coal, may petition the circuit court in the county or city containing the majority of the tract of
129	<u>coal</u> to establish a trust <u>for known coal owners and lessees</u> .
130	B. The petition shall:
131	1. Describe the particular tract of coal at issue;
132	2. List all known owners of interests in the tract of coal; and
133	2. 3. Include the proposed terms of a lease to be offered to the each minority owners,
134	which owner. Such lease shall be typical of other arm's-length leases in the area.
135	C. The petitioner shall establish to the satisfaction of the court that a diligent effort has
136	been made to obtain the consent of each minority-owners' consent owner to lease-their his
137	interest in the coal. The petitioner shall demonstrate to the court that (i) the production of the
138	coal by the petitioner's lessee is of economic benefit to all parties; (ii) if the coal is not

produced, then the economic value of the coal is lost and the economic benefit of owning the

140	coal is decreased; and (iii) there is no practical method for dividing such coal among the owners
141	without extracting the coal.
142	D. Immediately upon filing the petition, the petitioner shall send by registered or
143	certified mail, with a return receipt requested, notice of the petition to the party subject to the
144	petition.
145	E. The court may appoint a trustee and authorize the trustee to execute a lease pursuant
146	to §-45.1-161.311:5 45.2-xxx.
147	F. The court shall escrow or direct the trustee to escrow the proceeds of the lease
148	attributable to each of the minority interests until such time as-the such minority owner's claim
149	is established to the satisfaction of the court.
150	Drafting note: Amendments are made in subsection A for consistent use of
151	"owners" and "lessees." Technical changes are made, including changes made pursuant
152	to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes
153	the plural and vice versa.
154	CHAPTER 14.8.
155	EMERGENCY SEIZURE OF COAL PROPERTIES BY COMMONWEALTH.
156	Article 3.
157	Emergency Seizure of Coal Property by the Commonwealth.
158	Drafting note: Existing Chapter 14.8, Emergency Seizure of Coal Properties by
159	Commonwealth, is renamed and retained as proposed Article 3, Emergency Seizure of
160	Coal Property by the Commonwealth, of Chapter 6.
161	§-45.1-161.313 45.2-xxx. "Public uses" defined; declaration Declaration of policy.
162	A. As used in this chapter, "public uses" means the mining, production and marketing
163	of coal for the purpose of providing and furnishing heat and power to the people of Virginia.
164	B. Any substantial interruption or imminent threat of substantial interruption or existing
165	substantial interruption of such service the mining, production, or marketing of coal for the
166	purpose of providing and furnishing heat or power to the people of the Commonwealth is hereby
167	declared to be contrary to the public policy of the Commonwealth, and it. It is the duty of the

government of the Commonwealth to exercise all available means and every power at	t its
command to prevent-the same such interruption so as to protect its citizens from any dang	gers,
perils, calamities, or catastrophes which that would result therefrom.	

Drafting note: The definition of "public uses" is relocated to the following section, proposed § 45.2-xxx [45.1-161.312]. Technical changes are made.

§-45.1-161.312 45.2-xxx. Mining, "Public uses" defined; mining, etc., of coal essential business; subject to seizure by Commonwealth.

A. As used in this article, "public uses" means the mining, production, or marketing of coal for the purpose of providing and furnishing heat or power to the people of the Commonwealth.

<u>B.</u> Any person engaged in the business of <u>the</u> mining, production <u>and</u>, <u>or</u> marketing of coal, any portion of which is customarily used in the manufacture of heat<u>-and\_or</u> power, is hereby declared to be engaged in a business essential to the<u>-welfare</u>, health<u>-and</u>, safety, <u>and welfare</u> of the people of <u>Virginia</u>, and, <u>under the Commonwealth</u>. <u>Under</u> the conditions and in the manner <u>hereinafter</u> set forth <u>in this article</u>, <u>such business</u> may be seized and operated by the Commonwealth<u>-of Virginia</u>, or any agency created and organized for such purpose, for public uses.

Drafting note: The definition of "public uses" is relocated from existing § 45.1-161.313 as proposed subsection A, and proposed subsection B is divided into two sentences for clarity. The phrase "such business" is substituted for the implied "any person" as the entity subject to seizure. Technical changes are made.

§-45.1-161.314 45.2-xxx. Interruption of public uses; proclamation of emergency; seizure.

When in the judgment of the Governor there is exists a substantial interruption or an imminent threat of a substantial interruption or there exists a substantial interruption of the public uses, he shall proclaim that an emergency exists in this the Commonwealth endangering that endangers the welfare, health, and safety, and welfare of its people and the enjoyment of the public and private property within its borders, and it. It shall then be the duty of the Governor

to-forthwith seize and operate the property of any person used in the mining, production-and, or marketing of coal that-he the Governor deems essential for the protection of the-welfare, health-and, safety, and welfare of the people of Virginia the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: References to "interruption" and "threat of interruption" are reordered to match the first section in this article. Language is updated for modern usage and the section's single sentence is divided into two sentences for clarity. Technical changes are made.

§ 45.1-161.315 45.2-xxx. Additional powers of Governor to operate seized properties.

The Governor shall, in addition to his inherent power as Governor, have and may exercise the powers and authority to possess and operate properties of for public uses any person person's property used in the mining, production and, or marketing of coal for public uses in the manner hereinafter provided in this article.

Drafting note: Language is simplified and updated for modern usage.

§ 45.1-161.316 45.2-xxx. Virginia Fuel Commission; purpose; membership; compensation; staff; powers and duties; report.

To-A. The Virginia Fuel Commission (the Commission) may be established by the Governor as a supervisory commission in the executive branch of state government. The purpose of the Commission is to act for and on behalf of the Governor in the enforcement of the powers and duties set forth in this-chapter, the Governor may appoint a commission, known and designated as the Virginia Fuel Commission, hereafter the Commission article.

B. The Commission shall be composed have a total membership of three nonlegislative citizen members who are residents of the Commonwealth, one of whom. Each member of the Commission shall be appointed to serve at the pleasure of the Governor, and any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. One member of the Commission shall be designated by the Governor as chairman. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. The meetings of the Commission shall be held at the call of the Governor or the chairman.

223	C. Members shall receive such compensation for the performance of their duties as fixed
224	by the Governor. Funding for the costs of compensation and expenses of the members shall be
225	provided by the Department.
226	D. The Department shall provide staff support to the Commission. All agencies of the
227	Commonwealth shall provide assistance to the Commission, upon request.
228	E. The Commission, subject to the approval of the Governor, shall have, in addition to
229	such powers and duties incident-hereto to this article as the Governor-may have and shall
230	delegate delegates to it, the following powers power and duties duty to:
231	1. To promulgate Adopt such rules and regulations and to issue such orders as may are,
232	in the judgment of the Commission-be, necessary to accomplish in full the purposes of this
233	chapter, which article. Such rules, regulations, and orders shall have the force and effect of law,
234	and the violation thereof-shall be is punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor;
235	2. To appoint Appoint and employ such officers and personnel as are, in its judgment
236	may be, required to carry out the provisions of this chapter and to article; remove, in its
237	discretion, any and all persons serving thereunder; and to fix, subject to approval by the
238	Governor, the remuneration of all such officers and other personnel. Such personnel shall work
239	subject to such safety provisions as are in force on the property at the time of acquisition;
240	3. To acquire Acquire under the power of eminent domain, or by purchase, lease, or
241	otherwise, all of the property of any person used in the business of the mining, production and,
242	or marketing of coal, including all lands, tipples, mines, ores, rights-of-way, leaseholds, and
243	every character and type of equipment deemed by the Commission necessary-and or incidental
244	to the continuous mining and production of coal; and
245	4. To operate Operate, manage, and control any such properties property so acquired; to
246	purchase coal, coke-and, or other fuel and to sell-the same such fuel, either at retail or at
247	wholesale; to enter into contracts; to allocate and provide for the distribution of coal and other
248	fuels so as to-assure ensure a distribution deemed most likely to promote the welfare, health

and, safety, and welfare of the people of Virginia the Commonwealth; and to do any and all

things necessary—and incident and incidental to the mining, production—and, or marketing of coal; and

5. In any year in which the Commission meets, submit an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly for publication as a report document as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for the processing of legislative documents and reports. In any year in which the Commission meets, the chairman shall submit to the Governor and the General Assembly an annual executive summary of the interim activity and work of the Commission no later than the first day of the next regular session of the General Assembly. The executive summary shall be submitted as a report document as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for the processing of legislative documents and reports and shall be posted on the General Assembly's website.

Drafting note: The language that provides the Governor the option to establish the Virginia Fuel Commission is updated to reflect current language preferred in the Code for commissions, boards, and councils. The provisions of existing § 45.1-161.317, which relate to appointment and compensation of board members, are relocated to subsections B and C. Technical changes are made.

§ 45.1-161.317. Terms and compensation of members of Commission.

Members of the Commission shall be appointed to serve at the pleasure of the Governor at a compensation fixed by the Governor.

Drafting note: The provisions of this section are relocated to proposed § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-161.316].

§ 45.1-161.319 45.2-xxx. Negotiating purchase or lease of coal properties.

Whenever the Governor-shall have proclaimed proclaims that an emergency exists under this-chapter, article and the Governor has appointed appoints the Virginia Fuel Commission pursuant to § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-161.316], the Commission shall-forthwith make a bona fide attempt to negotiate the purchase or lease of the coal-properties property of-such persons any person engaged in the mining, production-and, or marketing of coal as the Commission deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this-chapter except article.

However, where such negotiations cannot be promptly made due to the incapacity of the owners, or one or more of them, owner of the property, or for any other reason,—no the Commission is not required to attempt to negotiate for the acquisition of such property—need be made.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Language is updated for modern usage and the section's single sentence is divided into two sentences for clarity. Technical changes are made.

§ 45.1-161.320 45.2-xxx. Proceedings for condemnation.

A. Proceedings for condemnation-hereunder <u>pursuant to this article</u> shall be instituted and conducted in the name of the Commission, and the procedure shall, except-insofar as altered <u>herein by the provisions of this article</u>, be <u>carried out</u> as provided in Chapter 3 (§ 25.1-300 et seq.) of Title 25.1.

B. The proceedings for condemnation shall be by petition to the circuit court of the county or city in which the land, property-and, or property-rights right, or the major portion thereof sought to be temporarily acquired are, is located, which. The petition shall set forth with reasonable particularity a description and designation of the interests, rights and interest, right, or property intended to be temporarily taken, the name-or names of the owners owner of the interest, right, or property-which that is to be taken or affected, and such other facts, if any, as may be deemed the Commission deems necessary by the Commission, in order to give adequate information to the court and all persons in interest, which. The petition shall be verified by oath by a member of the Commission.

<u>C.</u> Upon (i) the filing of-said the petition described in subsection B in the office of the clerk of the circuit court to which it is addressed, together with as many copies thereof as there are defendants upon which it is to be served, and (ii) the depositing with the clerk for the custody of the court, and for the benefit of the owners of the properties property taken or affected, such an amount of money as the Commission shall estimate to be just compensation for the property temporarily taken and the any damage done, if any, the Commission shall thereupon seize and

take possession, custody, and control of said the property or properties. The amount of money so deposited pursuant to clause (ii) shall not limit the amount of just compensation to be allowed to the owners owner of the property. Service of said The service of such petition upon the defendants defendant shall be made in the manner prescribed by the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia with respect to Practice and Procedure in Civil Actions at Law in effect at the time the petition is filed.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Language is updated for modern usage, the new designation of subsection C is added in existing subsection B for clarity, and the title of the relevant section of the Rules of Supreme Court of Virginia is updated.

§-45.1-161.321\_45.2-xxx. Expense of acquiring and operating coal-properties property; funds derived from operation.

The expense of acquiring and operating any property-or properties acquired under this ehapter\_article shall be paid out of moneys transferred from the general fund—of—the Commonwealth\_that are not otherwise appropriated. Such transfer shall be made upon such authorizations authorization as the Governor-may prescribe prescribes and shall be credited to the account of the Commission, and all funds and revenues derived from or received as a result of—said\_such\_operations shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the same account. Any-amounts amount transferred upon authorization of the Governor from the general fund-of—the—Commonwealth\_shall\_be—known—and\_designated as the "Capital Account" of the Commission, which. Such amount, or the residue thereof, together with any surplus that-may accrue\_accrues, shall be returned to the general fund-of the Commonwealth in the event of liquidation or, in the absence of liquidation, in such installments and at such times as the Governor-may prescribe prescribes.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Language is updated for modern usage.

§ 45.1-161.322 45.2-xxx. Restoration of property to owner or operator.

A. Whenever (i) the owner or operator—of engaged in the business of the mining, production—and, or marketing of coal; whose property has been acquired by the Commission; shall notify notifies the Commission in writing, stating that he is in position to, and can and will resume operation and render normal service, and—shall satisfy satisfies the Commission of the correctness of such—statement\_notice, or—whenever (ii) in the judgment of the Governor, the emergency declared by him no longer exists, the Commission shall restore the possession of the property so acquired by them it to—the such owner or operator upon his request. In the event the Commission refuses such restoration of possession, the owner or operator shall have the right to have a—rule ruling issued requiring the Commission to show cause why such possession should shall not be restored, and the court shall determine the matter as provided in this section provided.

B. Any such owner or operator shall be entitled to receive reasonable, proper, and lawful compensation for the use of the properties so property acquired by the Commonwealth pursuant to this article and shall be paid the same such compensation out of the state treasury. In the event the Commission has acquired such property by purchase, the owners owner or operator from whom it was acquired shall, upon reacquisition—shall, repay the purchase price less fair compensation for the use of such property. In the event the Commission and the owner or operator are unable to agree upon the amount of such compensation, either party in interest may file a petition in the circuit court for the county or city in which the majority of the property is located for the purpose of having the same amount of compensation judicially determined. The court shall, without a jury, hear such evidence and argument of counsel as may be deemed appropriate and (i) render judgment thereon or may (ii) refer to a commissioner such questions as are considered proper and act upon the commissioner's report as in any other equity proceedings proceeding. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any final judgment of the court rendered upon the provisions of this chapter article.

360	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
361	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
362	Other technical changes are made and language is updated for modern usage.
363	§-45.1-161.318 45.2-xxx. Chapter Article subject to provisions of general law.
364	This chapter shall be The provisions of this article are subject to all of the provisions of
365	general law applicable to coal mining operations.
366	Drafting note: Technical changes.
367	CHAPTER 18.
368	COAL MINING REFUSE PILES, WATER AND SILT RETAINING DAMS.
369	Article 4.
370	Coal Mine Refuse Impoundments and Retaining Dams.
371	Drafting note: Existing Chapter 18, Coal Mining Refuse Piles, Water and Silt
372	Retaining Dams, is renamed and retained as proposed Article 4, Coal Mine Refuse
373	Impoundments and Retaining Dams, of Chapter 6.
374	§ 45.1-221. Repealed.
375	Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2005, c. 3, cl. 2, effective February 10, 2005.
376	§-45.1-221.1 45.2-xxx. Definitions.
377	As used in this chapter article, unless the context requires a different meaning:
378	"Coal refuse" means waste material resulting from the mining and screening or
379	processing of coal.
380	"Coal slurry" means waste water and impurities produced as the result of coal washing
381	and preparation of coal for market, containing a combination of coal, shale, claystone, siltstone,
382	sandstone, limestone, or related materials that are excavated, moved, and disposed of from
383	underground workings.
384	"Impounding water" means to impound "Mine refuse impoundment" means a mine
385	refuse pile that retains water that has been used in carrying out any part of the process necessary
386	in the production or preparation of coal.

"Refuse pile" "Mine refuse pile" means a pile of coarse or fine coal refuse that is a result of the mining or screening process that may be stacked, spread, or graded and covers a minimum of 20 acre-feet or more.

"Operator" means any person who operates, controls, or supervises a water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dam or a mine refuse pile impounding water impoundment.

"Dam" "Retaining dam" means an artificial barrier or obstruction that is designed to impound water, coal slurry, or silt (i) to an elevation of five feet or more above the upstream toe of the structure, and has a storage volume of 20 acre-feet or more, or is designed to impound water, coal slurry, or silt (ii) to an elevation of 20 feet or more measured at the open channel spillway or from the crest of the dam in a closed system, regardless of storage volume.

"Silt" means fine particles resulting from a mining operation, suspended in or deposited by water.

"Water" means liquid or slurry as a result of that results from the processing of coal in mining operations.

Drafting note: The term "dam" is renamed as "retaining dam" and moved into alphabetical order and the definition is clarified and shortened to reduce redundant text. The adjective phrase "impounding water," which is used in the existing article to modify "mine refuse pile," is changed to the term "mine refuse impoundment" and incorporates "mine refuse pile" in its definition. The term "refuse pile" is renamed as "mine refuse pile" and moved into alphabetical order. Technical changes are made and language is updated for modern usage.

§-45.1-222 45.2-xxx. Design and construction of water, coal slurry, or silt a retaining dams dam or mine refuse piles impounding water impoundment; designs and other data to be submitted to the Chief.

A. New water, coal slurry, or silt Any new retaining dams, dam or mine refuse piles impounding water impoundment, or the modification of an existing water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dams dam or mine refuse piles impounding water impoundment, shall be designed

414	and constructed by, or under the direction of, a licensed professional engineer, if such retaining
415	dam or. Such requirement shall only apply to a mine refuse pile:

- 1. Is impoundment if it is designed to impound water, coal slurry, or silt (i) to an elevation of five feet or more above the upstream toe of the structure; and
  - 2. Has has a storage volume of 20 acre-feet or more; or
- 3. Is designed to impound water or silt (ii) to an elevation of 20 feet or more measured at the open channel spillway or from the crest of the dam in a closed system, regardless of storage volume.

The design, construction specifications, and other related data, including final abandonment plans for such retaining dam or mine refuse impoundment, shall be certified by the licensed professional engineer.

B. No person shall place, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, remove, or abandon such water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dam or mine refuse pile impounding water impoundment until the operator has filed an application for and received approval from the Chief for such construction or modification. However, routine repairs that do not affect the engineering design criteria and or safety of an approved water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dam or mine refuse pile impounding water impoundment are not subject to the application and approval requirements.

Drafting note: Language is updated for clarity and technical changes are made. The provisions regarding water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dams and mine refuse piles impounding water are shortened to correspond to the changes made to the definitions of "retaining dam" and "mine refuse impoundment" in proposed § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-221.1]. Requirements that control whether a new or modified impoundment shall be constructed under the direction of a licensed professional engineer are removed as redundant for retaining dams because, as defined, "retaining dam" includes only those structures that already meet the requirements.

§ 45.1-223. Repealed.

Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2005, c. 3, cl. 2, effective February 10, 2005.

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§-45.1-224\_45.2-xxx. Examination of water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dams dam or mine refuse piles impounding water impoundment; potentially hazardous conditions condition; plans to be submitted by operators.

A.—All water, coal slurry, or silt Each retaining—dams dam or mine refuse—piles impounding water impoundment shall be examined by an authorized person, as defined in § 45.1–161.8\_45.2-xxx, at least every seven days or as otherwise approved by the Chief. Each such retaining dam or mine refuse—pile impoundment shall be examined for compliance with approved design and maintenance requirements, visible structural weakness, volume overload, and other hazards.

B. After each examination, the authorized person, as defined in § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-161.8], shall promptly record the results of the examination in a book that shall be available at the retaining dam or mine refuse pile impoundment, or other designated location, for inspection by the Chief or his authorized representative. All Each examination records record shall include a description of any potentially hazardous condition found and any action taken to abate-any such potentially hazardous condition. Records Each record shall be countersigned by the supervisor of the authorized person creating the records record. Where If such records disclose a record discloses a potentially hazardous-condition, the countersigning of the records record shall be performed no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled working shift following the shift for which the examination was completed, and the person countersigning shall ensure that actions to eliminate or control the potentially hazardous conditions condition have been taken. The operator of the retaining dam or mine refuse pile impoundment may authorize another a person with equivalent who possesses authority equivalent to that of the supervisor to act in the supervisor's temporary absence to read and countersign the records record and ensure that action is taken to eliminate the potentially hazardous-conditions condition disclosed in the-records record.

C. When rising water, coal slurry, or silt reaches 80 percent by volume of the safe design capacity of the a retaining dam or mine refuse pile impoundment, such the examination required

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- 468 by subsection A shall be made more often as required by the Chief or his authorized469 representative.
- D. When a potentially hazardous condition exists, the operator shall immediately initiateprocedures to:
- 1. Remove all persons from the area—which that may reasonably be expected to be affected by the potentially hazardous condition;
  - 2. Eliminate the potentially hazardous condition; and
- 3. Notify the Chief and other governing agencies by the quickest available means following the protocol established in the site's Emergency Notification and Evacuation Plan emergency notification and evacuation plan pursuant to § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-224.1].
  - E. The operator of each coal site on which a water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dam or mine refuse pile impounding water impoundment is located shall submit a plan for carrying out the requirements of § 45.1-222 45.2-xxx and subsections A, B, C, and D for approval by the Chief. The plan shall include:
- 1. The designs, construction specifications, and other related data required—under pursuant to §-45.1-222 45.2-xxx;
- 2. A schedule and procedures for inspection of the retaining dam or mine refuse impoundment by a qualified person under normal conditions and under conditions that could cause flooding;
- 3. Procedures for evaluating a potentially hazardous condition;
- 488 4. Procedures for removing all persons from the area—which that may reasonably be expected to be affected by the potentially hazardous-conditions condition;
  - 5. Procedures for eliminating the potentially hazardous-conditions condition;
- 491 6. Procedures for notifying the Chief and other governing agencies; and
- 7. Any additional information—which that may be required by the Chief.
- F. Before making any changes or modifications in the approved plan, the operator shall obtain approval of such changes or modifications from the Chief.

G. The Chief shall notify the operator in writing whether the operator's plan is approved or disapproved. If he the Chief disapproves the plan, he shall provide the operator with his written objections thereto and his required amendments.

Drafting note: The provisions regarding water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dams and mine refuse piles impounding water are shortened to correspond to the changes made to the definitions of "retaining dam" and "mine refuse impoundment" in proposed § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-221.1]. Changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Other technical changes are made and language is updated for modern usage and clarity.

§-45.1-224.1 45.2-xxx. Emergency Notification and Evacuation Plan notification and evacuation plan.

A. On or before July 1 of each year, the operator of any—water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dam or mine refuse—pile that impounds water impoundment that meets the criteria of subsection A of §-45.1-222\_45.2-xxx shall submit to the Chief an Emergency Notification and Evacuation Plan emergency notification and evacuation plan. If there are no changes to a plan at the time the updated plan is due, the operator may submit a notice that there are no changes to the plan in lieu of submitting an updated plan to the Chief.

- B. The plan and attendant maps, appropriate for the level of hazard of the such retaining dam or mine refuse pile impoundment, shall describe the water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dam or mine refuse pile that impounds water impoundment and shall include:
  - 1. The name and address of the operator owning, operating, or controlling the structure.;
- 2. The identification numbers of the structure as assigned by the Chief, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the Office of Surface Mining.;
- 3. The location of the structure indicated on (i) a current United States Geological Survey—7 1/2-minute 7.5-minute or 15-minute topographic quadrangle map, (ii) an equivalent digital map, or (iii) a topographic map of a scale approved by the Chief-;
  - 4. The name and size in acres of the watershed in which the structure is located.

522	5. A description of the physical and engineering properties of the foundation materials
523	on which the structure is to be or was constructed.
524	6. The location of existing or proposed instrumentation-;
525	7. A statement of the runoff attributable to the probable maximum precipitation of six-
526	hour duration and the calculations used in determining such runoff-;
527	8. A statement of the runoff attributable to the storm for which the structure is designed
528	and the calculations used in determining such runoff;
529	9. The <u>locations location</u> of <u>any</u> surface <u>and or</u> underground coal <u>mines</u> <u>mine</u> , including
530	the depth and extent of such workings, under and within 1,000 feet around the perimeter of the
531	retaining dam, mine refuse impoundment, and the area of impounded material, shown at a scale
532	not to exceed one inch equals 1,000 feet-;
533	10. A map depicting the impoundment area, and downstream and adjacent drainways
534	streambeds, roads, structures, and other public areas that might could be affected should if ar
535	accident were to occur at the impoundment. The map shall be at a scale not to exceed one inch
536	equals 1,000 feet-;
537	11. The name names of persons who are familiar with the plan protocols and can take
538	actions necessary to eliminate the hazard and minimize the impact to miners, the community
539	and the environment.;
540	12. A location where a command and communication center-can could be established
541	for the company team and emergency response personnel to report during an impoundment
542	event-;
543	13. The location of potential evacuation centers where affected parties may take shelter
544	during an impoundment event-;
545	14. An emergency contact list for agencies that would respond to an impoundment
546	event-; and
547	15. A list of miners employed at the site and businesses, community buildings
548	residences, and other occupied buildings within the impact zone that could be affected by an

impoundment event, or other effective means of identifying such impact zone.

Drafting note: The provisions regarding water, coal slurry, or silt retaining dams
and mine refuse piles impounding water are shortened to correspond to the changes made
to the definitions of "retaining dam" and "mine refuse impoundment" in proposed § 45.2-
xxx [§ 45.1-221.1]. Language is updated for clarity and technical changes are made
including changes made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any
word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
§ 45.1-225. Repealed.
Drafting note: Repealed by Acts 2005, c. 3, cl. 2, effective February 10, 2005.

558 #

1	PART C.
2	SURFACE COAL MINES.
3	Drafting note: In proposed Subtitle II, proposed Part C (Surface Coal Mines) is
4	created to logically organize provisions relating to surface coal mines and contains two
5	chapters: proposed Chapter 9, Requirements Applicable to Surface Coal Mines, and
6	proposed Chapter 10, Virginia Coal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of
7	1979.
8	CHAPTER-14.4 <u>9</u> .
9	REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SURFACE COAL MINES.
10	Drafting note: Existing Chapter 14.4, Requirements Applicable to Surface Coal
11	Mines, which is divided into 13 articles, is retained as proposed Chapter 9. Articles 1
12	through 13 of existing Chapter 14.4 are retained in that order in this proposed chapter.
13	Article 1.
14	General Provisions.
15	Drafting note: Existing Article 1, containing general provisions, is retained as
16	proposed Article 1.
17	§-45.1-161.253 45.2-xxx. Scope of chapter.
18	This chapter-shall be applicable applies to the operation of any surface coal mine in
19	the Commonwealth, and shall supplement supplements the provisions of Chapter 14.2 5 (§
20	45.1-161.7 45.2-xxx et seq.).
21	Drafting note: Technical changes are made to modernize language.
22	§-45.1-161.254_45.2-xxx. Regulations Rules and regulations governing conditions and
23	practices at surface coal mines.
24	A. The Chief-shall have authority is authorized, after consultation with the Virginia
25	Coal Mine Safety Board and in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Process
26	Act (§ 2.2-4000 et seq.), to promulgate adopt rules and regulations necessary to ensure safe
27	and healthy working conditions in surface coal mines in the Commonwealth. Such rules and
28	regulations governing surface coal mines shall relate to:

- 1. Safety and health standards for the protection of the life, health, and property of, and the prevention of injuries to, persons involved in or likely to be affected by any surface coal mining operations which shall include but not be limited to. Such rules and regulations shall include standards for the control of dust concentration levels; the installation, maintenance, and use of electrical devices, equipment, cables, and wires; fire protection; the use and storage of explosives; hoistings; drilling; loading and haulage areas; the training of surface miners; the preparation of responses to emergencies; examinations of conditions at a surface mine site; and reporting requirements;
- 2. The storage or disposal of any matter or <u>materials material that is (i)</u> extracted or disturbed as the result of a surface coal mining operation or <u>operations</u> or <u>(ii)</u> used in the <u>surface coal mining operation</u> or for the refinement or preparation of the <u>materials material</u> that is extracted from the <u>surface coal mining operation</u>, so that such matter or material does not threaten the health-or, safety, or property of the miners or the general public; and
- 3. The operation, inspection, operating condition, and movement of drilling equipment and machines to protect the health, safety, and property of miners and the general public.
- B. The Chief shall—not promulgate any adopt no rule or regulation establishing requirements a requirement for the operation of, or for conditions at, a surface coal mine which are that is inconsistent with requirements any requirement established by this the Act.

Drafting note: The term "promulgate regulations" is changed to "adopt regulations" in keeping with recent title revisions because "adopt" is more widely used and includes the promulgation process. In subdivision A 1, the phrase "but not limited to" is removed pursuant to § 1-218, which states that throughout the Code "'Includes' means includes, but not limited to." The word "property" is added to subdivision A 2 for consistency with subdivision A 1. Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Other technical changes are made to modernize language.

56	In-promulgating the adopting rules and regulations pursuant to §-45.1-161.254_45.2-
57	xxx, the Chief shall consider:
58	1. Standards utilized and generally recognized by the surface coal mining industry;
59	2. Standards established by recognized professional coal mining organizations and
60	groups;
61	3. Standards established by federal mine safety laws;
62	4. Research, demonstrations, experiments, and such other information that is available
63	regarding the maintenance of the highest degree of safety protection, including the latest
64	available scientific data in the field, the technical feasibility of the standards, and the
65	experience gained under-this the Act and other mine safety laws; and
66	5. Such other criteria as-shall be are necessary for the protection of the safety and
67	health of miners and other persons or property likely to be affected by surface coal mines or
68	related operations.
69	Drafting note: The term "promulgate regulations" is changed to "adopt
70	regulations" in keeping with recent title revisions because "adopt" is more widely used
71	and includes the promulgation process. Technical changes are made.
72	Article 2.
73	Work Area Examinations, Record Keeping Recordkeeping, and Reporting.
74	Drafting note: Existing Article 2, concerning work area examinations,
75	recordkeeping, and reporting, is retained as proposed Article 2. Technical changes are
<b>76</b>	made to the name.
77	§ 45.1-161.256 45.2-xxx. Safety examinations.
<b>78</b>	A. On-shift examinations An on-shift examination of the work area, including any pit,
79	auger, thin seam-and, or highwall-operations operation, shall be conducted by a certified
80	persons once every person for each production shift and at such other times or frequency as

B. Pre-operational examinations A pre-operational examination of all mobile equipment shall be conducted by an authorized person.

the Chief designates as necessary for hazardous conditions.

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84	C. Pre-shift examinations A pre-shift examination shall be conducted by a certified
85	person for certain hazardous conditions designated by the Chief.
86	D. Mine Each mine refuse piles pile, as defined in § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-221.1], shall be
87	examined-daily by an authorized person on any day on which-a any person works at such
88	location.
89	E. The location of-all_each natural gas-pipelines_pipeline on a permitted surface mine
90	areas area shall be identified and conspicuously marked so that equipment operators car
91	readily-see identify the location of such-lines pipeline. Pre-shift examinations A pre-shift
92	examination shall be conducted of the location of pipelines each pipeline whenever the work
93	area approaches within 500 feet of such pipeline unless otherwise approved by the Chief.
94	F. Air An air quality examinations examination shall be conducted by a certified
95	person when a surface coal mining operation intersects an underground mine, auger hole, or
96	other underground-workings working.
97	G. Examinations At least one examination for methane shall be conducted for each
98	production shift in each surface-installations installation, enclosures enclosure, or other
99	facilities facility in which coal is handled or stored once each production shift. Such areas
100	Each such area shall also be tested for methane before any activity involving welding, cutting
101	or an open flame. Examinations An examination pursuant to this subsection shall be made by
102	an authorized person certified to make gas tests.
103	H. Electrical equipment and wiring shall be inspected as often as necessary but at least
104	once-a_per month.
105	I. Fire extinguishers Each fire extinguisher shall be examined at least once every six
106	months.
107	JAreas Each area of an inactive surface coal-mines mine shall be examined for
108	hazardous conditions by a mine foreman immediately before-miners are any miner is
109	permitted to enter into such-areas an area to take emergency actions to preserve a mine.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

Reference to the definition of "mine refuse pile" is made as that term is not defined in this chapter.

§ 45.1-161.257 45.2-xxx. Records of examinations.

A. Documentation of examinations and testing conducted pursuant to §-45.1-161.256 45.2-xxx shall be recorded in a mine record book provided for that purpose. Documentation shall include records of hazardous conditions found in the work area. However, examinations of fire extinguishers shall be conducted by an authorized person and documentation shall be accomplished by recording the date of the examination on a permanent tag attached to-the each extinguisher.

B. The actual methane readings taken during examinations required under this the Act shall be recorded in the mine record book.

C. The surface foreman shall maintain and sign a daily record book. Where <u>any</u> such <u>reports disclose report discloses a hazardous-conditions condition</u>, the surface foreman shall take prompt action to have such-conditions condition corrected, barricaded, or posted with warning signs.

D.—Records Each record shall be countersigned by the supervisor of the examiner creating the—records\_record. Where such—records\_disclose\_record\_discloses\_a\_hazardous eonditions\_condition, the countersigning of the records\_record\_shall be performed no later than the end of the next regularly scheduled working shift following the shift for which the examination records were record was completed, and the person countersigning shall ensure that actions to eliminate or control the hazardous—conditions\_condition have been taken. Where such—records\_do\_record\_does\_not\_disclose\_a\_hazardous—conditions\_condition, the countersigning—may\_shall\_be completed within 24 hours following the end of the shift for which the examination—records\_were\_record\_was\_completed. The operator may authorize another person—with equivalent\_who has authority\_equivalent to that of the supervisor to act in the supervisor's temporary absence to read and countersign—the records and ensure that action is taken to eliminate—the\_any\_hazardous-conditions\_condition\_disclosed in-the records\_a\_record.

139	E. All records of inspections shall be open for inspection by any interested persons
140	person and maintained at the mine site for a minimum of one year.
141	Drafting note: Subsection D is clarified so that it does not allow an operator to
142	convey the authority of a supervisor to another person. Technical changes are made
143	pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the
144	singular includes the plural and vice versa. Other technical changes are made and
145	language is updated for modern usage.
146	§-45.1-161.258_45.2-xxx. Areas with safety or health hazards; duties of surface mine
147	foreman.
148	A. Any hazardous condition shall be corrected promptly or the affected area shall be
149	barricaded or posted with warning signs specifying the hazard and proper safety procedures.
150	Any imminent danger that cannot be removed within a reasonable time shall be reported to
151	the Chief by the quickest available means.
152	B. The surface mine foreman shall see that the requirements of this the Act pertaining
153	to his duties and to the health and safety of the miners are fully complied with at all times.
154	C. The surface mine foreman shall see that every miner employed to work at the mine,
155	before beginning work therein, is aware of all any hazardous conditions condition incident to
156	his work at the mine.
157	Drafting note: Technical changes are made, including changes pursuant to § 1-
158	227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the
159	plural and vice versa.
160	Article 3.
161	Personal Protection.
162	Drafting note: Existing Article 3, concerning personal protection, is retained as
163	proposed Article 3.
164	§-45.1-161.259 45.2-xxx. Personal protection devices and practices.
165	A. All persons Every person at a surface coal mine shall wear the following protection
166	in the specified conditions:

167	1. Hard hats A hard hat in and around mines any area of a mine where falling objects
168	may could cause injury.
169	2. Hard-toed footwear in and around-mines a mine.
170	3. Safety goggles or shields a shield where there is a hazard of flying material.
171	4. Protective A protective shield or goggles when welding.
172	5. Snug-fitting clothes when working around moving parts or machinery.
173	6. Gloves where the hands could be injured. Gauntlet cuffed gloves are prohibited
174	around moving machinery.
175	B. Ear The operator shall supply ear protection shall be supplied by the operator to all
176	miners any miner upon request.
177	C. Every person assigned to or performing duties at a surface mine work area shall
178	wear reflective-materials material adequate to be make the person visible from all sides. The
179	Such reflective material shall be placed on the hard hats hat and at least one other item of
180	outer clothing, such as belts a belt, suspenders, jackets a jacket, coats a coat, coveralls, shirts a
181	shirt, pants, or vests a vest.
182	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
183	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa
184	Other technical changes are made and language is updated for modern usage.
185	§-45.1-161.260 45.2-xxx. Housekeeping.
186	A. Good housekeeping shall be practiced in and around buildings every building,
187	shafts shaft, slopes slope, yards and yard, or other areas area of the mine. Such practices
188	include cleanliness, orderly storage of materials, and the removal of possible sources of
189	injury, such as stumbling hazards, protruding nails, broken glass, and material that-may
190	potentially could fall or roll.
191	BAll_Every surface mine-structures_structure, enclosures_enclosure, and or other
192	facilities facility shall be maintained in a safe condition.
193	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that

throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

employees.

195 §-45.1-161.261 45.2-xxx. Noxious fumes. 196 Painting or operations creating any operation that creates noxious fumes shall be 197 performed only in a well-ventilated atmosphere. 198 Drafting note: A technical change is made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that 199 throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. 200 Article 4. 201 First Aid Equipment; Medical Care; Emergency Medical Services Providers. 202 Drafting note: Existing Article 4, concerning first aid equipment, medical care, 203 and emergency medical services providers, is retained as proposed Article 4. 204 §-45.1-161.262 45.2-xxx. First aid equipment. 205 Each-Every surface coal mine shall have—an adequate—supply supplies of first aid 206 equipment as determined by the Chief. Such supplies shall be located at strategic locations at 207 the mine site so as to be available in a reasonable response time. The first aid Such supplies 208 shall be encased in suitable sanitary receptacles designed to be reasonably dust-tight and 209 moisture proof. In addition to the supplies in the-cases receptacles, blankets, splints, and 210 properly constructed stretchers in good-conditions condition shall be provided at every mine. 211 The All of the first aid supplies shall be available for use of all persons by any person 212 employed at the mine. No first aid supplies shall be removed or diverted without authorization 213 except in case of injury at the mine. 214 Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that 215 throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. 216 § 45.1-161.263 45.2-xxx. First aid training. A. Surface foremen Each surface foreman shall-have completed complete and passed 217 218 pass a first aid course of study as prescribed by the Chief. The Chief is authorized to utilize 219 the Department's educational and training facilities in the conduct of such training programs 220 and may require the cooperation of mine operators in making such programs available to their

222	B. Each operator of a surface coal mine, upon request, shall make first aid training,
223	including refresher training, available upon request to every miner employed-in at such mine
224	first aid training, including refresher training.
225	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
226	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
227	Language is updated for modern usage.
228	§-45.1-161.264_45.2-xxx. Attention to injured persons.
229	A. Prompt medical attention shall be provided in the event of an injury, and adequate
230	facilities shall be made available for transporting injured persons to a hospital where
231	necessary.
232	B. Safe transportation shall be provided to move injured persons from the site where
233	the injury occurred to areas an area that is accessible to emergency transportation.
234	C. The operator of each mine shall post directional signs that are conspicuously
235	located to identify the routes each route of ingress to and egress from any mine located off of
236	a public road.
237	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
238	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
239	Article 5.
240	Fire Prevention and Fire Control.
241	Drafting note: Existing Article 5, concerning fire prevention and fire control, is
242	retained as proposed Article 5.
243	§-45.1-161.265_45.2-xxx. Fire-fighting Firefighting equipment; duties in case of fire;
244	fire precaution in transportation of mining equipment; fire prevention generally.
245	A. Each mine shall be provided with suitable fire-fighting firefighting equipment, that
246	is adequate for the size of the mine and shall include includes at least three 20-pound dry
247	chemical fire extinguishers. Equipment and devices used for the detection, warning, and
248	extinguishing of fires shall be suitable in type, size, and quantity for the type of fire hazard

that may could be encountered. Such equipment and devices shall be strategically located and plainly identified.

B. Suitable fire extinguishers shall be provided at-all\_or on each (i) electrical-stations station, such as-substations a substation, transformer-stations and station, or permanent pump stations, station; (ii) piece of self-propelled mobile equipment; (iii) belt-heads, head; (iv) areas area used for the storage of flammable materials; (v) fueling-stations, station; and (vi) other-areas area that-may could constitute a fire hazard; Such fire extinguishers shall be placed so as to be out of the smoke in case of a fire.

Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage and technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

§-45.1-161.266 45.2-xxx. Duties in case of fire.

A. Should If a fire occur occurs, the person discovering it and any other person in the vicinity of the fire shall make a prompt effort to extinguish it. When a fire that may could endanger persons at the mine cannot be extinguished immediately, all persons shall be withdrawn promptly from the area of the fire.

B. In case of any unplanned fire at or about a mine that is not extinguished within thirty 30 minutes of discovery, the operator or agent shall report the fire to the Chief by the quickest available means—to the Chief, giving all information known to—him the operator or agent regarding the fire. The Chief shall take prompt action, based on the information, and decide whether to go in person or dispatch qualified subordinates to the scene of the fire for consultation, and—assist\_assistance in the extinguishing of the fire and the protection of exposed persons. In the event of a difference of opinion as to measures required, the decision of the Chief or his designated subordinate shall be final, but—must\_such decision shall be given to the operator in writing in order to have the force of an order.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made and language is updated for modern usage.

§-45.1-161.267 45.2-xxx. Fire precautions.

277 A. An examination for fire shall be made after every blasting operation. 278 B. No person shall smoke or use an open flame within twenty-five 25 feet of locations 279 any location used to handle or store flammable or combustible liquids or where an arc or 280 flame-may could cause a fire or explosion. 281 C.-Areas Any area surrounding a flammable liquid storage-tanks, tank or electrical 282 substations and transformers substation or transformer shall be kept free of combustible 283 material for at least-twenty-five 25 feet in-all-directions every direction. Such Each such 284 storage tanks, substations and transformers tank, substation, or transformer shall be posted 285 with readily visible fire hazard warning signs. 286 D. Structures Any structure or areas area used for storage of flammable materials shall 287 be constructed of fire resistant material, well-ventilated, kept well-ventilated, clean, and 288 orderly, and posted with readily visible fire hazard warning signs. 289 E. Fuel lines Every fuel line shall be equipped with a shut-off-valves valve at the **290** sources its source. Such valves shall be readily accessible and maintained in good operating 291 condition. 292 F. Battery Every battery charging areas area shall be well ventilated well-ventilated 293 and posted with warning signs prohibiting smoking or open flames within twenty-five 25 feet. 294 G. Oil, grease, other flammable hydraulic fluid, and other flammable materials shall 295 be kept in closed metal containers and separated from other materials so as to not create a fire 296 hazard. 297 H. Combustible materials, grease, lubricants, paints, and other flammable materials 298 and liquids shall not be allowed to accumulate where they could create a fire hazard. 299 Provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of such material on any equipment, at **300** any storage-areas area, and at any location where the material is used. 301 I. Electric motors, switches, lighting fixtures, and controls shall be protected by dust-302 tight construction. 303 J. Precautions shall be taken to ensure that sparks no spark or other hot materials do

not result material results in a fire when welding or cutting. Welding or cutting with an arc or

305	flame shall not be done in any excessively dusty-atmospheres atmosphere or-locations
306	location. Fire-fighting Firefighting apparatus shall be readily available when welding or
307	cutting is performed.
308	K. Precautions shall be taken before applying heat, cutting, or welding on any pipe or
309	container that has contained a flammable or combustible material.
310	L. Oxygen and Every oxygen or acetylene bottles bottle shall be (i) stored in racks
311	designated and a rack constructed and designated for the storage of such bottles with their
312	caps in place and (ii) secured when not in use. Such bottles shall not be stored near oil, grease,
313	and or other flammable material.
314	M. Oxygen Every oxygen and acetylene-gauges gauge and-regulators regulator shall
315	be kept clean and free of oil, grease, and other combustible materials.
316	N. Belt conveyors Every belt conveyor shall be equipped with a control switches
317	switch to automatically stop the driving motor of the conveyor in the event that the belt is
318	stopped by slipping on the driving pulley, by as a result of breakage or other accident.
319	O. Areas The area surrounding every main fan installations and installation or other
320	mine-openings opening shall be kept free from grass, weeds, underbrush, and other
321	combustible materials for twenty-five 25 feet in all directions every direction.
322	P. Internal Every internal combustion-engines engine, except a diesel-engines engine,
323	shall be shut off prior to fueling.
324	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
325	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
326	Other technical changes are made and language is updated for modern usage and
327	parallel construction.
328	Article 6.
329	Surface Equipment.
330	Drafting note: Existing Article 6, concerning surface equipment, is retained as
331	proposed Article 6.
332	§-45.1-161.268_45.2-xxx. Haulage and mobile equipment; operating condition.

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333 A. All mobile equipment shall be maintained in a safe operating condition. 334 B. Positive-acting stopblocks shall be used where necessary to protect persons from 335 danger of moving or runaway haulage equipment. 336 C. Where it is necessary for-men persons to cross conveyors regularly, suitable 337 crossing facilities shall be provided. D. Persons No person shall-not get on or off moving equipment. 338 339 E. When the equipment operator is present, persons shall notify him before any person 340 getting on or off mobile equipment shall notify the operator before doing so. 341 F. Mobile equipment shall not be left unattended unless the brakes are set. Mobile 342 equipment with wheels or tracks, when parked on a grade, shall either be blocked or turned 343 into in to a bank unless the lowering of the bucket or blade to the ground will prevent movement and such bucket or blade is lowered. 344 345 G. Persons No person shall-not work on or from a piece of mobile equipment in a 346 raised position unless the equipment is specifically designed to lift persons a person. 347 H. Water, debris, or spilled materials—which may that could create—hazards a hazard to 348 moving equipment shall be removed. 349 I. Where seating facilities are provided on self-propelled mobile equipment, the 350 operator shall be seated before such equipment is moved. No person shall be allowed to ride 351 on top of self-propelled mobile equipment. 352 J. Operators The operator of a piece of self-propelled haulage equipment shall sound a 353 warning before starting he starts such equipment and as approaching he approaches any place 354 where persons are a person is or are is likely to be. 355 K. Each man-trip mantrip shall be operated independently under the charge of an 356 authorized person, and operated independently.

L. Operator provided man-trips Each mantrip shall be maintained in safe operating

condition, and enough of them. Mantrips shall be provided in sufficient number to prevent

their being any mantrip from becoming overloaded.

when the equipment is in motion.

360	M. Employees No employee shall-not board or leave a moving-man-trips; they
361	mantrip. Each employee shall remain seated while in a moving cars, car and shall proceed in
362	an orderly manner to and from man-trips a mantrip.
363	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
364	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
365	Language is updated for modern usage. The unnecessary phrase "Operator provided" is
366	removed from subsection L to make the subsection parallel to subsection C of § 45.1-
367	161.150 in proposed chapter 7.
368	§-45.1-161.269 45.2-xxx. Equipment operation.
369	A. Equipment operating speeds, conditions, and characteristics shall be prudent and
370	consistent with the conditions of the roadway, grades grade, clearance, visibility, and traffic,
371	and the type and use of equipment.
372	B. Vehicles Any vehicle that follows another vehicle shall-follow do so at a safe
373	distance; passing shall be limited to areas of adequate clearance and visibility.
374	C. Mobile equipment shall be operated under power control at all times and each
375	mobile equipment-operators operator shall have full control of the equipment while in motion.
376	D. Before starting or moving equipment, an equipment operator must be certain by
377	signal or other means that all persons are clear.
378	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
379	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
380	Language is updated for modern usage.
381	§-45.1-161.270 45.2-xxx. Safety measures on equipment.
382	A. Rubber tired Every rubber-tired or crawler mounted crawler-mounted piece of
383	equipment shall have <u>a</u> rollover protective-structures structure to the extent required by 30
384	CFR 77.403a C.F.R. § 77.403-1.
385	B. Seat belts Each seat belt provided in mobile equipment shall be maintained in safe
386	working condition. Operators Every operator of such equipment shall wear a seat-belts belt

persons.

388	C. Mobile equipment shall be equipped with adequate brakes and parking brakes.
389	D. Cab windows shall be of-safety safe design, kept in good condition, and clean for
390	adequate visibility.
391	E. Tires Any tire shall be deflated before repairs any repair on them are it is started,
392	and adequate means shall be provided to prevent-wheel locking wheel-locking rims from
393	creating a hazard during tire inflation.
394	F. An audible warning device and headlights shall be provided on-all each piece of
395	self-propelled mobile equipment.
396	G. An automatic backup alarm, that is audible above surrounding noise levels, shall be
397	provided on-all each piece of mobile equipment. An automatic reverse-activated strobe light
398	may be substituted for an audible alarm when mobile equipment is operated at night.
399	H.—All Each piece of equipment that is raised for repairs or other work shall be
400	securely blocked prior to persons positioning themselves before any person positions himself
401	where the falling of such equipment could create a hazardous condition.
402	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
403	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
404	The cross-reference to the Code of Federal Regulations in subsection A is updated to
405	reflect a redesignation of the section number in 71 Fed. Reg. 16669 (April 3, 2006).
406	Language is updated for modern usage.
407	§-45.1-161.271 45.2-xxx. Transportation of personnel.
408	No person shall be permitted to ride or-be otherwise be transported (i) on or in: (i)
409	dippers, shovels, buckets, forks and clamshells a dipper, shovel, bucket, fork, or clamshells;
410	(ii) on or in the cargo space of a dump-trucks, truck; (iii) outside cabs or beds the cab or bed
411	of a piece of heavy equipment; or (iv) on or in a chain, belt, or bucket-conveyors conveyor,
412	unless such items described in clauses (i) through (iv) are specifically designed to transport

the machine is put in operation.

414	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
415	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa
416	Language is added for clarity.
417	§-45.1-161.272 45.2-xxx. Lighting.
418	A. Lights shall be provided on or in surface structures as needed, in or on surface
419	structures.
420	B. Roads, paths, and walks outside of surface structures shall be kept free from
421	obstructions and shall be-well illuminated well-illuminated if used at night.
422	Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage.
423	§-45.1-161.273 45.2-xxx. Shop and other equipment.
424	A. The following shall be guarded and maintained adequately:
425	1. Gears, sprockets, pulleys, fan blades or propellers, friction devices, and couplings
426	with protruding bolts or nuts.
427	2. Shafting and projecting shaft ends that are within seven feet of the floor or the
428	platform level.
429	3. Belt, chain, or rope drives that are within seven feet of the floor or the platform.
430	4. Fly wheels. Where a Any fly wheels extend wheel that extends more than seven fee
431	above the floor, they shall be guarded to a height of at least seven feet.
432	5. Circular and band saws and planers.
433	6. Repair pits. Guards shall be kept in place when the pits are a pit is not in use.
434	7. Counterweights.
435	8. Mine fans. The approach to any mine fan shall be guarded.
436	9. Lighting and other electrical equipment that may cause could create a shock hazards
437	hazard or cause personal injury.
438	B. Machinery No machinery shall-not be repaired or oiled while in motion; provided
439	however, that this shall not apply where unless a safe remote oiling devices are device is used.
440	C. A guard or safety device that is removed from any machine shall be replaced before

- D.—Mechanically operated Every mechanically operated grinding—wheels wheel shall be equipped with:
  - 1. Safety washers and tool rests.;
  - 2. Substantial A substantial retaining hoods hood, the hood opening of which shall not expose more than a 90 degree sector of the wheel. Such hoods Each such hood shall include a device to control and collect excess rock, metal, or dust particles, or. If no such device is provided, equivalent protection shall be provided to the employees each employee operating such machinery; and
    - 3. Eyeshields, unless goggles are worn by the operators operator.
  - E. The operator or his agent shall develop <u>proper</u> procedures for examining for potential hazards, completing—<u>proper</u> maintenance, and—<u>properly</u> operating each type of centrifugal pump. The procedures shall, at a minimum, address the manufacturers' recommendations for start-up and shutdown of the <u>pumps</u> each type of <u>pump</u>, the proper actions to be taken when a pump is suspected of overheating, the safe location of start and stop switches, and the actions to be taken when signs of structural metal fatigue, such as cracks in the frame, damaged cover mounting brackets, or missing bolts or other components, are detected.—All <u>miners</u> Every <u>miner</u> who—<u>repair</u> <u>repairs</u>,—<u>maintain</u> <u>maintains</u>, or—operate operates any such—<u>pumps</u> <u>pump</u> shall be trained in these procedures.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Language is updated for modern usage.

§ 45.1-161.274 45.2-xxx. Hydraulic hoses.

All Every hydraulic hoses used on equipment purchased after January 1, 1986, hose that is used on equipment shall be clearly stamped or labeled by have the hydraulic hose manufacturer to indicate the manufacturer's rated pressure in pounds per square inch (psi). For hoses purchased after January 1, 1989, the rated pressure shall be permanently affixed on the outer surface of the hose and repeated at least every two feet. Hoses Every hose purchased and installed on an automatic displacement hydraulic systems system shall either (i) have a

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470	four-to-one safety factor based on the ratio between minimum burst pressure and the setting
471	of the hydraulic unloading system, (such as a relief valve), or-shall (ii) meet the minimum
472	hose pressure requirements set by the hydraulic equipment manufacturer per the applicable
473	hose standards for each type of equipment. No hydraulic hose shall be used in an application
474	where the hydraulic unloading system is set higher than the hose's rated pressure.
475	Drafting note: Obsolete dates for manufacture of hydraulic hoses are removed
476	and language is amended accordingly. Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227,
477	which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural
478	and vice versa. Other technical changes are made and language is updated for modern
479	usage.
480	Article 7.
481	Travelways, Travel Ways and Loading and Haulage Areas.
482	Drafting note: Existing Article 7, concerning travel ways and loading and
483	haulage areas, is retained as proposed Article 7. Technical changes are made to the
484	name.
485	§ 45.1-161.275 45.2-xxx. Stairways, platforms, runways, and floor openings.
486	A. Stairways, platforms, and runways shall be provided where-men_persons work or
487	travel.
488	B. Stairways, elevated platforms, floor openings, and elevated runways, and floor
489	openings shall be equipped with suitable handrails or guardrails.
490	C. Elevated Stairways, elevated platforms, runways, and floor openings, stairways,
491	and runways shall be provided with toe boards. Platforms, stairways, Stairways, platforms,
492	and runways shall be kept clear of stumbling and slipping hazards and shall be maintained in
493	good repair.
494	Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage and consistency.
495	§ 45.1-161.276 45.2-xxx. Loading and haulage work area requirements.

A. Ramps and dumps Every ramp or dump shall be of solid construction, ample width,

and ample clearance, and head room and headroom shall be kept reasonably free of spillage.

B. Berms or guards shall be provided on the outer bank of <u>every</u> elevated haulage <u>roads road. Berms constructed on or after July 1, 2005, Every berm</u> shall be constructed of substantial material to the mid-axle height of the largest vehicle regularly used on<u>the such</u> haulage road. The width and height of the berm shall be constructed on a two-to-one ratio when <u>it is</u> constructed of unconsolidated material. Other<u>no-less</u> equally effective and <u>appropriate</u> methods may be used for berms.

C. Berms, bumper blocks, safety hooks, or similar means shall be provided to prevent overtravel and overturning at-dump dumping stations.

D. Dumping locations and haulage roads shall be kept reasonably free of water, debris, and spillage. Water, debris, or spilled material that creates <u>hazards</u> a <u>hazard</u> to moving equipment shall be removed.

E. Haulage roads Every haulage road constructed on or after July 1, 2005, shall be constructed at least one and one-half times the width of the widest equipment in use, and those any haulage-roads road that is used for passing shall be constructed at least three times the width of the widest equipment in use. In areas where this may any area in which it is not be possible to construct the haulage road to at least the applicable minimum width, the foreman shall establish procedures for safe travel of haulage vehicles.

F. Traffic rules, signals, and warning signs shall be standardized at each mine and shall be posted. This Such rules, signals, and signs shall include, but not be limited to, rules for the travel of on-road vehicles operating near off-road haulers in work areas.

G. Dumping stations where Every dumping station at which material is dumped over an embankment shall be designed to minimize backing and, where conditions permit, to provide for perpendicular travel to allow the equipment operator to observe the dumping station for changing conditions prior to backing. Reflectorized signs, strobe lights, or other available means shall be used to clearly indicate each dumping—locations location. This subsection shall not apply to a dumping—stations station (i) that—are is moved after each dumped load as mining progresses, (ii) where spotters are being used, or (iii) where loads are dumped short and pushed over the embankment.—Dump stations Any dumping station that

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may could interfere with haulroads a haulage road or work areas area below shall be clearly marked with signs to prevent further dumping, unless other effective precautions are taken to protect haulroads such haulage road or work areas area below the dump station.

Drafting note: The berm construction date reference is removed from subsection B because it has been made obsolete by federal law. Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Language is updated for clarity, consistency, and modern usage. The word "haulroads," which appears only in this section, is replaced with the standard "haulage road."

- § 45.1-161.277 45.2-xxx. Equipment operation.
- A. If truck spotters are a truck spotter is used, they he shall be well in the clear while trucks are any truck is backing into dumping position and dumping. Truck spotters Every truck spotter shall use lights at night to direct backing and dumping operations.
- B. Dippers, buckets, scraper blades, and similar movable parts Every dipper, bucket,

  scraper blade, or similar movable part shall be secured or lowered to the ground when not in

  use.
  - C. Equipment—which that is to be hauled shall be loaded and protected so as to prevent sliding or spillage. When moving between work areas, the equipment shall be secured in the travel position.
- D. Tow bars shall be used to tow heavy equipment and a safety chain shall be used in conjunction with each tow bar.
- E. Dust control measures shall be taken so as to not obstruct prevent the obstruction of visibility of any equipment operators operator.
  - F.—Dippers No dipper, buckets bucket, loading booms boom, or other heavy-loads load shall—not be swung over—cabs the cab of haulage equipment until the driver is out of the cab and—is in a safe location, unless the equipment is designed specifically to protect—drivers the driver from falling material.

553	G. Lights, flares, or other warning devices shall be posted when parked equipment
554	creates a hazard for other vehicles.
555	Drafting note: Language is updated for clarity and technical changes are made,
556	including changes pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word
557	used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
558	Article 8.
559	Dust Control.
560	Drafting note: Existing Article 8, concerning dust control, is retained as proposed
561	Article 8.
562	§-45.1-161.278 45.2-xxx. Control of dust and combustible material.
563	A. Where a surface coal mining operations raise operation raises an excessive amount
564	of dust into the air, such dust shall be allayed at its sources by the use of water-or, water with
565	<u>a</u> wetting agent added to it, or <u>other</u> another effective methods shall be used to allay such dust
566	at its sources method.
567	B. Drilling in rock shall be done wet, or other means of dust control shall be used.
568	C. Loose coal, coal dust, oil, grease, and or other combustible materials shall not be
569	permitted to accumulate excessively on equipment or surface structures.
570	Drafting note: Language is updated for clarity and technical changes are made.
571	Article 9.
572	Electricity.
573	Drafting note: Existing Article 9, concerning electricity, is retained as proposed
574	Article 9.
575	§-45.1-161.279 45.2-xxx. Overhead high-potential power lines; surface transmission
576	lines; electric wiring in surface buildings.
577	A. Overhead high-potential power lines shall be (i) placed at least-fifteen 15 feet above
578	the ground and-twenty 20 feet above driveways and any driveway or haulage roads, shall be
579	road, (ii) installed on insulators, and shall be (iii) supported and guarded to prevent contact
580	with other circuits.

- B. Surface transmission lines shall be protected against short circuits and lightning.
- 582 C. Electric wiring in surface buildings shall be installed so as to prevent fire and contact hazards.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made, including changes pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

§-45.1-161.280 45.2-xxx. Transformers.

- A. Unless a surface transformers are transformer is isolated by elevation (to a height of eight feet or more above the ground), they, it shall be enclosed in a transformer house or surrounded by a suitable fence at least six feet high. If the enclosure or fence is made of metal,—it such enclosure or fence shall be grounded effectively. The gate or door to the enclosure shall be kept locked at all times, unless an authorized persons are person is present.
- B. Surface transformers containing Any surface transformer that contains flammable oil and is installed where they present it presents a fire hazard shall be provided with a means to drain or to confine the oil in the event of a rupture of the transformer casing.
- C. Suitable <u>danger</u> warning signs shall be posted conspicuously at <u>all</u> every transformer-stations station on the surface.
- D.—All\_Every transformer—stations station on the surface shall be kept free of nonessential combustible materials and refuse.
- E. No electrical work shall be performed on any low-voltage, medium-voltage, or high-voltage distribution eircuits circuit or equipment, except by (i) a certified person or by (ii) a person who is trained to perform electrical work and to maintain electrical equipment and who is working under the direct supervision of a certified person. All Every high-voltage eircuits circuit shall be grounded before repair work is performed. Disconnecting devices shall be locked out and suitably tagged by the persons person who perform performs electrical or mechanical work on such eircuits a circuit or on any equipment connected to the eircuits, except that circuit. However, in eases where a case in which such locking out is not possible, such devices shall be opened and suitably tagged by such persons. Locks and tags person.

<u>Each lock and tag</u> shall be removed only by the <u>persons person</u> who installed them it or, if such <u>persons are person is</u> unavailable, by a certified <u>persons person who is</u> authorized by the operator or his agent. However, <u>employees an employee</u> may, where necessary, repair energized trolley wires if they wear he wears insulated shoes and lineman's gloves.

<u>F.</u> This section does not prohibit a certified electrical repairmen repairman from making checks on or troubleshooting an energized eircuits circuit or the performance of an authorized person from performing repairs or maintenance on equipment by authorized persons once the power is off and the equipment is blocked against motion, except where motion is necessary to make adjustments.

Drafting note: Technical changes are made, including changes pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. An organizational change is made in proposed subsection F, and language is updated for modern usage.

§-45.1-161.281\_45.2-xxx. Grounding.

A.—All Every metallic—sheaths, armors, and conduits sheath, armor, or conduit enclosing a power-conductors conductor shall be electrically continuous throughout and shall be grounded effectively.

B. <u>Metallic frames Every metallic frame</u>, casing, <u>and or other enclosures enclosure</u> of stationary electric equipment that can become <u>"alive" electrified</u> through failure of insulation or by contact with energized parts shall be grounded effectively, or equivalent protection shall be provided.

C. When electric equipment is operated from a three-phase alternating current circuits circuit originating in transformers a transformer that is connected to provide a neutral point, a continuous grounding conductor of adequate size shall be installed and connected to the neutral point and to the frames frame of the power-utilizing equipment. Such grounding conductors conductor shall be grounded at the neutral point and at intervals along the conductor, if feasible. A suitable circuit breaker or switching device shall be provided having

they control that it controls.

636	a ground-trip coil connected in series with the grounding conductor to provide effective
637	ground-fault tripping.
638	Drafting note: Technical changes are made, including changes pursuant to § 1-
639	227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the
640	plural and vice versa. In subsection B, the phrase "become 'alive' through failure" is
641	changed to "become live through failure."
642	§-45.1-161.282 45.2-xxx. Circuit breakers and switches.
643	A. Automatic circuit breaking devices or fuses An automatic circuit breaking device or
644	fuse of the correct type and capacity shall be installed so as to protect-all every piece of
645	electric equipment and power-eireuits circuit against excessive overload. Wires or other Wire
646	or another conducting-materials material shall not be used as a substitute for a properly
647	designed fuses fuse, and circuit breaking devices every circuit breaking device shall be
648	maintained in safe operating condition.
649	B. Operating controls, such as switches, starters, and or switch buttons, shall be so
650	installed that they are readily accessible and can be operated without danger of contact with
651	moving or live parts.
652	C. Electric equipment and circuits shall be provided with switches or other controls of
653	safe design, construction, and installation.
654	D. Insulating mats An insulating mat or other electrically nonconductive material
655	material shall be kept in place at each power-control switch and at stationary machinery
656	where a shock hazards exist hazard exists.
657	E. Suitable-danger warning signs shall be posted conspicuously at-all_every high-
658	voltage-installations installation.
659	F. All Every power wires and cables wire or cable shall have adequate current-
660	carrying capacity, shall be guarded from mechanical injury, and be installed in a permanent
661	manner.
662	G. Power circuits Every power circuit shall be labeled to indicate the unit or circuit

H. Persons All persons shall stay clear of an any electrically powered shovel or other

665	similar heavy equipment during an electrical storm.
666	I. All devices Every device that is installed on or after July 1, 2005, which provide that
667	provides either short circuit protection or protection against overload, shall conform to the
668	minimum requirements for protection of electric circuits and equipment of the National
669	Electric Electrical Code in effect at the time of their its installation.
670	JAll Every electric-conductors conductor installed on or after July 1, 2005, shall be
671	sufficient in size to meet the minimum current-carrying capacity provided for in the National
672	Electric Electrical Code in effect at the time of their its installation.
673	KAll Every trailing-cables cable purchased on or after July 1, 2005, shall meet the
674	minimum requirements for ampacity provided in the standards of the Insulated-Power Cable
675	Engineers Association——/National—Electric Electrical Manufacturers Association in effect at
676	the time such cables are cable is purchased.
677	Drafting note: Technical changes are made, including changes pursuant to § 1-
678	227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the
679	plural and vice versa. The names of the Insulated Cable Engineers Association and the
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680	National Electrical Manufacturers Association are updated. Language is updated for
680 681	National Electrical Manufacturers Association are updated. Language is updated for modern usage and clarity.
681 682	modern usage and clarity.
681 682 683	modern usage and clarity.  § 45.1-161.283 45.2-xxx. Electrical trailing cables.
681	modern usage and clarity.  § 45.1-161.283 45.2-xxx. Electrical trailing cables.  A. Trailing cables Every trailing cable shall be provided with suitable short-circuit
681 682 683 684 685	modern usage and clarity.  § 45.1-161.283 45.2-xxx. Electrical trailing cables.  A. Trailing cables Every trailing cable shall be provided with suitable short-circuit protection and a means of disconnecting power from the cable.
681 682 683 684 685 686	modern usage and clarity.  § 45.1-161.283 45.2-xxx. Electrical trailing cables.  A. Trailing cables Every trailing cable shall be provided with suitable short-circuit protection and a means of disconnecting power from the cable.  B. Temporary splices Any temporary splice in a trailing cables cable shall be made in
681 682 683 684	modern usage and clarity.  § 45.1-161.283 45.2-xxx. Electrical trailing cables.  A. Trailing cables Every trailing cable shall be provided with suitable short-circuit protection and a means of disconnecting power from the cable.  B. Temporary splices Any temporary splice in a trailing-cables cable shall be made in a workmanlike manner, and shall be mechanically strong, and well insulated well-insulated.
681 682 683 684 685 686	modern usage and clarity.  §-45.1-161.283_45.2-xxx. Electrical trailing cables.  A.—Trailing cables Every trailing cable shall be provided with suitable short-circuit protection and a means of disconnecting power from the cable.  B.—Temporary splices Any temporary splice in a trailing cable shall be made in a workmanlike manner, and shall be mechanically strong, and well insulated well-insulated.  C. The number of temporary, unvulcanized splices in a trailing cable shall be limited.

691	1. Mechanically mechanically strong, with adequate electrical conductivity and
692	flexibility <del>.</del>
693	2. Effectively, and shall be effectively insulated and sealed so as to exclude moisture.
694	3. The finished splice shall be vulcanized or otherwise treated with suitable materials
695	to provide flame-resistant properties and good bonding to the outer jacket.
696	E. Trailing cables Every trailing cable shall be protected against mechanical injury.
697	Drafting note: Technical changes are made, including organizational changes in
698	subsection D and changes pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code
699	any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Language is updated
700	for modern usage.
701	Article 10.
702	Explosives and Blasting.
703	Drafting note: Existing Article 10, concerning explosives and blasting, is retained
704	as proposed Article 10.
705	§ 45.1-161.284 45.2-xxx. Surface storage of explosives and detonators.
706	A. Separate Two or more surface magazines shall be provided for the storage of
707	explosives and the separate storage of detonators.
708	B. Surface magazines Every surface magazine for storing and distributing explosives
709	in-amounts an amount exceeding 150 pounds shall be:
710	1. Reasonably-bulletproof bullet-resistant and constructed of incombustible material or
711	covered with-fire-resistive fire-resistant material. The-roofs roof of magazines so a magazine
712	that is located-that in such a way as to make it-is impossible to fire-bullets a bullet directly
713	through the roof from the ground, need not be bulletproof, but where bullet-resistant. Where is
714	is possible to fire-bullets a bullet directly through them, roofs a roof from the ground, such
715	roof shall be made bullet-resistant by material construction, or by the use of a ceiling that
716	forms a tray containing not less than a four-inch thickness of sand, or by-other methods
717	another method:

- 2. Provided with doors that are constructed of three-eighth inch three-eighth-inch steel
  plate. Such doors shall be lined with a two-inch thickness of wood, or the equivalent;
- 3. Provided with dry floors made of wood or other nonsparking material and have no
  metal exposed inside the magazine;
- 4. Provided with suitable warning signs—so located so that a bullet passing directly through the face of a sign will not strike the magazine;
- 5. Provided with properly screened ventilators;
- 6. Equipped with no openings except for entrance and ventilation openings;
- 726 7. Kept locked securely when unattended; and

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- 8. Electrically bonded and grounded, if constructed of metal.
- 728 C.—Surface magazines A surface magazine for storing detonators need not be
  729 bulletproof bullet-resistant, but-they it shall be in accordance comply with other provisions for
  730 storing explosives.
  - D. Explosives—in amounts weighing a total of no more than 150 pounds—or less, or 5,000 detonators numbering 5,000 or less fewer, shall be stored either (i) in accordance with the preceding standards set forth in subsection A, B, or C or (ii) in a separate locked box-type magazines magazine.—Box-type magazines A box-type magazine may also be used as a distributing—magazines magazine when—quantities—do the weight of the explosives or the number of detonators does not exceed—those mentioned. Box-type magazines the limits set forth in this subsection. Every box-type magazine shall be strongly constructed—strongly of two-inch hardwood or the equivalent.—Metal magazines Every metal magazine shall be lined with nonsparking material. No magazine shall be placed (a) in a building containing oil, grease, gasoline, wastepaper, or other highly flammable material; nor shall a magazine be placed or (b) within twenty 20 feet of a stove, furnace, open fire, or flame.
  - E. The location of magazines No magazine shall be not placed less than 300 feet from any mine opening. However, in the event that if a magazine cannot be practicably located at such a distance, the magazine it may be located less than 300 feet from a mine opening, if it is sufficiently barricaded and is approved by the Chief. Unless approved by the Chief,

- 746 magazines no magazine shall-not be located closer to an occupied buildings building, public
   747 roads road, or passenger railways railway than allowed the distance recommended in the
   748 "American Table of Distances for Storage of Explosive Materials" published by the Institute
   749 of Makers of Explosives.
  - F. The supply kept in a distribution—magazines magazine shall be limited to approximately a—forty-eight hour 48-hour supply, and—such supplies of explosives and detonators may be distributed from the same magazine, if they are separated by at least a four-inch substantially fastened hardwood partition at least four inches thick or the equivalent.
  - G. The area surrounding-magazines for not less than twenty five feet in all directions any magazine shall be kept free of rubbish, dry grass, or other materials of a combustible nature for at least 25 feet in every direction.
  - H. If-the an explosives magazine is illuminated electrically, the lamps each lamp shall be of vapor-proof type, and installed and wired so as to present-minimum a minimal fire-and or contact-hazards hazard.
  - I. Only nonmetallic tools shall be used for opening any wooden containers explosives container. Extraneous materials shall not be stored—in an with explosives or—detonator detonators in an explosives magazine.
  - J. Smoking, or carrying smokers' articles or open flames shall be is prohibited in or near any magazine.
    - Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Language is updated for modern usage and "bulletproof" is replaced by "bulletresistant" three times in recognition of the fact that bullet-resistant is the correct descriptive term for practical and technical reasons.
- 770 §-45.1-161.285 45.2-xxx. Misfires.
  - A.—Misfires Every misfire shall be reported promptly to the mine foreman, and no other work shall be performed in the blasting area until the hazard has been corrected. A waiting period of at least-fifteen 15 minutes-shall-elapse is required before anyone-returns is

<u>allowed</u> to the <u>any</u> misfired holes hole. If explosives are suspected of burning in a hole, all
persons every person affected shall move to a safe location for the longer of one hour or until
the danger has passed, whichever time is longer. When such failure involves an electronic
detonators detonator, the blasting cable shall be disconnected from the source of power and
the battery ends short-circuited before-electric connections are any electrical connection is
examined.

- B. Explosives shall be removed by (i) firing a separate charge at least two feet away from, and parallel to, the misfired charge-or by, (ii) washing the stemming and the charge from the borehole with water, or by (iii) inserting and firing a new primer after the stemming has been washed out.
- C. A-very careful search of the blasting area, and, if necessary, of the coal after it reaches the tipple shall be made after blasting a misfired hole to recover any undetonated explosive.
- D. The handling of a misfired shot shall-be occur under the direct supervision of the foreman or an authorized person designated by him.
- Drafting note: Technical changes are made, including changes pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. Language is updated for modern usage and clarity.
- 792 §-45.1-161.286 45.2-xxx. Minimum blasting practices.
  - A. When If explosives are in use on the surface and an electrical storm approaches, all persons shall be removed from such the blast area until the storm has passed.
  - B. In accordance with the standards set forth in §-45.1-161.255\_45.2-xxx, the Chief shall-promulgate\_adopt regulations regarding the safe storage, transportation, handling, and use of blasting agents and other explosives.
  - Drafting note: Technical changes are made for modern usage. The term "promulgate regulations" is changed to "adopt regulations" in keeping with recent title revisions because "adopt" is more widely used and includes the promulgation process.

Article 11.

Ground Control.

Drafting note: Existing Article 11, concerning ground control, is retained as proposed Article 11.

§-45.1-161.287 45.2-xxx. Ground control.

A.—All\_Every surface coal mining operations operation shall establish and follow a ground control plan approved by the Chief to ensure the safety of workers and others affected by the operations operation. The ground control plan shall be consistent with prudent engineering design. Mining methods, including benching, shall ensure wall and bank stability, including benching, in order to obtain a safe overall slope. The ground control plan shall also ensure the safety of persons every person who is (i) located in residences a residence or other occupied buildings, (ii) working or traveling on any roadway, and or (iii) located in any other area where persons congregate, work, or travel that may could be affected by blasting or by the falling, sliding, or other uncontrolled movement of material. The ground control plan shall identify how residents or occupants of other buildings located down the slope from active workings will be notified when ground disturbing ground-disturbing activities will take place above them and what actions will be taken to protect such residents or occupants from ground control failures during the work.

- B. Scaling and removal of loose hazardous material from the tops top of pits and highwalls, banks, walls and benches a pit or from a highwall, wall, bank, or bench shall be completed to assure ensure a safe work area.
- C. Employees and other persons, except those involved in correction of the condition, shall be restricted from-areas any area where hazardous highwall or pit conditions exist.
- D. Unless he is required for the purpose of making repairs, all persons no person shall be restricted from areas allowed in any area that is located between equipment and walls, benches, or banks a highwall, wall, bank, or bench if the equipment may could hinder their escape from falling or sliding material. Special precautions shall be taken when persons are any person is required to perform such repairs.

829	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
830	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
831	Language is updated for modern usage and clarity. References to a highwall, wall, bank,
832	or bench are made consistent.
833	Article 12.
834	Auger and Highwall Mining.
835	Drafting note: Existing Article 12, concerning auger and highwall mining, is
836	retained as proposed Article 12.
837	§-45.1-161.288_45.2-xxx. Inspection of electric equipment and wiring; checking and
838	testing methane monitors.
839	Electric equipment and wiring that extend extends to an underground areas area shall
840	be inspected by a certified person at least once a week and more often if necessary to-assure
841	ensure safe operating conditions, and any. Any hazardous condition found shall be corrected
842	or the equipment or wiring shall be removed from service. This Such surface inspection is
843	also required for any trailing cables and cable or circuit breakers breaker used in conjunction
844	with such equipment and wiring.
845	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
846	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
847	The first sentence in the section is divided into two sentences for clarity and language is
848	updated for clarity.
849	§-45.1-161.289 45.2-xxx. Highwall inspections.
850	A.—The A mine foreman shall inspect the face of all highwalls each highwall, for a
851	distance of 25 feet in both directions from an auger or highwall miner operation, shall be
852	inspected by a mine foreman before any such operation begins and at least once during each
853	coal producing shift.
854	B. Mine A mine foreman shall examine the face of all highwalls each highwall, for a

distance of 25 feet in both directions from an auger or highwall miner-operations operation,

856	frequently during periods any period of heavy rainfall or intermittent freezing-thawing
857	freezing and thawing.
858	C. Hazardous conditions shall be corrected and loose material removed from above the
859	mining area before any work is begun.
860	D. Records shall be kept of the inspection-compiled and examination performed
861	pursuant to subsections A and B. Such records shall be maintained for at least one year.
862	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
863	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
864	Language is updated for modern usage and clarity.
865	§-45.1-161.290 45.2-xxx. Penetration of underground mines; testing.
866	A. A qualified person shall test for the presence of methane and for a deficiency of
867	oxygen, using an approved device, at the entrance to an auger hole or at a highwall miner
868	entry when either such entry point penetrates a worked-out area of an underground mine.
869	B. If one percent or more of methane is detected or 19.5 percent or less of oxygen is
870	found to exist, no further work shall be performed until the atmosphere has been made safe.
871	Drafting note: Language is updated for clarity.
872	§-45.1-161.291 45.2-xxx. Safety precautions.
873	A. No person shall enter an auger hole or highwall miner entry without prior approval
874	from the Chief.
875	B. Auger holes and Every auger hole or highwall miner-entries entry shall be blocked
876	with highwall spoil or other suitable material before it is abandoned.
877	C. Auger and Every auger or highwall mining machines which are machine that is
878	exposed to any highwall and or explosion hazards hazard shall be provided with worker
879	protection from falling material and a mine explosions explosion.
880	D. At least one person shall be assigned to observe the highwall for possible
881	movement while ground personnel are working in-high risk areas a high-risk area in close
882	proximity to the highwall.

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883	E. Persons All persons shall stay clear of any moving auger or highwall miner train,
884	and no-persons person shall pass over or under a moving train unless adequate crossing
885	facilities are provided.
886	F. The ground control plan shall specify-spacing any spacing of holes, any web design,
887	and any use of alignment control devices.
888	G. The ground control plan shall include other administrative, engineering, and source
889	controls that are to be provided for safe operations.
890	Drafting note: Technical changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that
891	throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa.
892	Language is updated for modern usage and clarity.
893	Article 13.
894	Proximity of Mining to Gas, or Oil Wells and or Vertical Ventilation Holes.
895	Drafting note: Existing Article 13, concerning proximity of mining to gas or oil
896	wells or vertical ventilation holes, is retained as proposed Article 13. Technical changes
897	are made to the name.
898	§-45.1-161.292 45.2-xxx. Surface coal mining; distance from wells; requirements.
899	A. Any mine operator who plans to remove coal or extend any workings in any mine
900	eloser to a distance of less than 500 feet to from any gas or oil well that is already drilled or is
901	in the process of being drilled shall file with the Chief a notice that such mining is taking
902	place or will take place, together with a copy copies of parts of the maps and plans required
903	under §-45.1-161.64 which 45.2-xxx that show the mine workings and projected mine
904	workings beneath the tract in question and within 500 feet of the well. Such mine operator
905	shall simultaneously mail copies of such notice, maps, and plans by certified mail, return
906	receipt requested, to the well operator and the Gas and Oil Inspector appointed pursuant to the

B. Subsequent to the filing of the notice required by subsection A of this section, the mine operator may proceed with surface coal mining operations in accordance with the maps

provisions of § 45.2-xxx [§ 45.1-361.4]. Each notice The mine operator shall certify in each

notice that the mine operator he has complied with the provisions of this subsection.

and plans; however. However, without the prior approval of the Chief, he such mine operator shall not remove any coal or extend any workings in any mine closer to a distance of less than 200 feet to from any gas or oil well that is already drilled or is in the process of being drilled.

C. The Chief shall-promulgate adopt regulations—which that prescribe the procedure to be followed by a mine-operators operator in petitioning the Chief for approval to conduct such activities closer surface coal mining operations to a distance of less than 200 feet-to from a well. A petition may include a request to mine through a plugged well or a plugged vertical ventilation hole.—A Such petition may also include a request to mine through a well or a vertical ventilation hole and to lower the head of such well or vertical ventilation hole. Each mine operator who files a petition to remove coal or extend any workings—closer to a distance of less than 200 feet—to from any gas or oil well shall mail copies of the petition, maps, and plans by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the well operator and the Gas and Oil Inspector—and the well operator shall have standing to object to any petition filed under this section. Such objections objection shall be filed within—ten 10 days following the date such petition is filed.

Drafting note: Language is updated for modern usage and clarity and technical changes are made. Changes are made pursuant to § 1-227, which states that throughout the Code any word used in the singular includes the plural and vice versa. The term "promulgate regulations" is changed to "adopt regulations" in keeping with recent title revisions because "adopt" is more widely used and includes the promulgation process. Existing subsection B is divided into two subsections for clarity. A cross-reference to the section addressing the appointment of the Gas and Oil Inspector is added.