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End of Session Bill Tracking Report

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
WV 2026 SB 821	Smith Woelfel	Supplemental appropriation to Department of Administration, fund 2367 Companions: HB 5291 The bill is a supplementary appropriation act that allocates public funds from the unappropriated balance of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Specifically, it appropriates $21,000,000 to the Department of Administration, Board of Risk and Insurance Management, Premium Tax Savings Fund (fund 2367, organization 0218). This funding is intended to be transferred to the Public Entity Insurance Trust Fund (fund 2363) as part of the financial management for the fiscal year. The bill emphasizes the availability of unappropriated funds as determined by the Governor, allowing for this additional appropriation to be made. The act is effective immediately upon passage, ensuring that the funds can be utilized without delay for their intended purpose within the specified fiscal year. **Mar 19, 2026, Senate** - Approved by Governor 3/19/2026 **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/17/2026 - Senate Journal - Approved by Governor 3/19/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 17, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/17/2026 **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 12, 2026, House**	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: Approved by Governor 3/19/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 453) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 454) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Mar 11, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 10, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time **Mar 09, 2026, House** - Do pass **Feb 19, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Feb 18, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 129) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 130) - Ordered to House **Feb 17, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Feb 16, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Feb 13, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass **Feb 06, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance		
WV 2026 HB 5291	Hanshaw Hornbuckle	Supplemental Appropriation to the Department of Administration - Board of Risk and Insurance Management from Special Revenue. Companions: SB 821	House • Feb 6, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		This bill proposes a supplementary appropriation of public funds from the unappropriated balance in the Department of Administration's Board of Risk and Insurance Management Premium Tax Savings Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. The Governor has identified an available balance in this fund, which will be appropriated for expenditure during the specified fiscal year. The bill aims to amend the current appropriations by adding a new item for the fund, specifically for the Directed Transfer to the Public Entity Insurance Trust Fund. The new appropriation includes a total of $21,000,000 to be transferred from the Premium Tax Savings Fund (fund 2367) to the Public Entity Insurance Trust Fund (fund 2363). The bill outlines the necessary adjustments to the appropriations for the fiscal year 2026, ensuring that the funds are allocated appropriately for the intended purpose. **Feb 06, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 SB 617	Willis Oliverio Rucker	Banking and Financial Services Provider Protections for Eligible Adults from Financial Exploitation The proposed bill aims to establish protections for eligible adults against financial exploitation by creating a new article in the West Virginia Code titled "Banking and Financial Services Provider Protections for Eligible Adults from Financial Exploitation." It outlines the responsibilities of depository institutions, allowing them to disclose financial information of eligible adults to designated state agencies and associated third parties when exploitation is suspected. The bill also grants depository institutions the authority to delay or refuse transactions that may pose a risk of financial exploitation, while ensuring that they are not obligated to contravene valid customer instructions. Additionally, the bill provides legal immunities for depository institutions and their employees when they act in good faith to prevent financial exploitation, including making disclosures or delaying transactions. It defines key terms such as "eligible adult," "financial exploitation," and "associated third-party," and emphasizes the importance of protecting vulnerable individuals while allowing institutions to intervene when necessary. The legislation aims to balance the need for timely access to funds for eligible adults with the need to safeguard them from potential financial harm.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-2C-1, 31A-2C-2, 31A-2C-3, 31A-2C-4, 31A-2C-5, 31A-2C-6, 31A-2C-7Committee Substitute: 31A-2C-1, 31A-2C-2, 31A-2C-3, 31A-2C-4, 31A-2C-5, 31A-2C-6, 31A-2C-7 Comm... **Mar 19, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/19/2026 **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - House Message received - Senate concurred in House amendments and passed bill (Roll No. 642) - Communicated to House - Completed legislative action - To Governor 3/19/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 13, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 542) - Communicated to Senate **Mar 12, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Committee amendment adopted (Voice vote) **Mar 11, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/19/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Read 1st time **Mar 10, 2026, House** - With amendment, do pass **Mar 02, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Feb 27, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 256) - Ordered to House **Feb 26, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Feb 25, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Feb 24, 2026, Senate** - Com. sub. for com. sub. reported **Feb 02, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported, but first to Finance - To Finance **Jan 27, 2026, Senate** - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary **Jan 26, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary then Finance		
WV 2026 SB 649	Grady Deeds Oliverio	Requiring coverage of home blood pressure monitoring devices for certain Medicaid recipients The bill amends the Code of West Virginia to enhance Medicaid coverage for blood pressure monitoring devices for certain individuals diagnosed with hypertension. Specifically, it stipulates that once funding from the Rural Health Transformation Program has been exhausted, Medicaid enrollees who are either pregnant or within 12 months post-partum and have uncontrolled hypertension will be eligible to receive a self-measured blood pressure validated device. Additionally, the Bureau for Medical Services is required to draft a state plan amendment to include coverage for home blood pressure monitoring, which will encompass specific requirements such as coverage for validated devices and related services. Furthermore, the bill mandates that Medicaid providers receive education from the Bureau for Public Health to improve the evaluation and treatment of chronic kidney disease. This includes managing risk factors associated with kidney disease and improving the nutritional status of affected patients. The overall aim of the legislation is to ensure better health outcomes for individuals with hypertension and chronic kidney disease through enhanced monitoring and support services.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 9-5-20Committee Substitute: 9-5-20 Enrolled Committee Substitute: 9-5-20	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Mar 14, 2026, Senate - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 18, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/18/2026 **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 12, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 436) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Mar 11, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 10, 2026, House** - Do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Mar 05, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Mar 04, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 335) - Ordered to House **Mar 03, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Mar 02, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Feb 11, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported, but first to Finance - To Finance **Jan 28, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 SB 582	Azinger	Relating to requirements for licensure as mortgage lender or broker Companions: HB 4790 The bill amends the West Virginia Residential Mortgage Lender, Broker, and Servicer Act, specifically focusing on the requirements for licensure as a mortgage lender or broker. It introduces provisions that allow applicants to submit alternative forms of financial statements to demonstrate their tangible net worth, rather than being limited to only the most recent audited financial statement. This change aims to provide more flexibility for broker applicants in proving their financial stability. Additionally, the bill maintains existing requirements for both lenders and brokers, including the submission of fingerprints for background checks, proof of registration with the Secretary of State for foreign corporations, and the filing of electronic surety bonds with specified amounts based on annual loan originations. It also includes provisions for fee structures, the potential for fee waivers for nonprofit entities, and stipulations regarding the resolution of consumer restitution claims before addressing civil administrative penalties. Overall, the bill seeks to streamline the licensing process while ensuring consumer protection and compliance with regulatory standards.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31-17-4Enrolled Version: 31-17-4 **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 18, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/18/2026 **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 12, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 429) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Mar 11, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 10, 2026, House** - Do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Feb 04, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Feb 03, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Passed Senate (Roll No. 41) - Ordered to House **Feb 02, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Jan 30, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass **Jan 22, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 HB 4790	Criss	Relating to requirements for licensure as a mortgage lender or broker Companions: SB 582 This bill amends the West Virginia Residential Mortgage Lender, Broker, and Servicer Act, specifically section 31-17-4, to allow mortgage broker applicants to submit alternative forms of financial statements to demonstrate their tangible net worth. Currently, applicants are required to provide an audited financial statement showing a minimum tangible net worth of $10,000. The new language permits the use of compiled or reviewed financial statements in addition to audited ones, thereby broadening the options available to applicants. Additionally, the bill maintains existing requirements for both mortgage lenders and brokers, including the submission of fingerprints for background checks, proof of registration for foreign corporations, and the payment of application fees. It also outlines the conditions under which the commissioner may reduce or waive certain fees and requirements for nonprofit organizations that primarily serve low-income households. Overall, the bill aims to streamline the licensing process for mortgage brokers while ensuring compliance with financial standards.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31-17-4 **Jan 23, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 23, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 581	Azinger	Eliminating requirement that commissioner approve joint account forms used by banking institutions Companions: HB 4791 The bill amends West Virginia Code 31A-4-33, which pertains to joint accounts in banking institutions. A significant change is the elimination of the requirement for the commissioner to approve joint account forms used by banking institutions. This amendment streamlines the process for banks in managing joint accounts, allowing them to operate without the need for prior approval from the commissioner. Additionally, the bill clarifies the rights and responsibilities of banking institutions regarding joint accounts, including provisions for payments to creditors and the handling of multiple-fiduciary accounts. It specifies that a banking institution may pay the entire amount of a joint deposit account to a creditor of any one of the joint tenants without being liable for any claims from other joint tenants, provided that no prior written notice has been received to prohibit such actions. The bill is set to take effect 90 days after its passage, on June 10, 2026.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-4-33Enrolled Version: 31A-4-33	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Mar 14, 2026, Senate - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 18, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/18/2026 **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 13, 2026, House** - Completed legislative action **Mar 12, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 428) - Communicated to Senate **Mar 11, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 10, 2026, House** - Do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Feb 04, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Feb 03, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 40) - Communicated to House **Feb 02, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Jan 30, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass **Jan 22, 2026, Senate**		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 HB 4791	Criss	Relating to joint accounts in banking institutions and eliminating the requirement that the commissioner approve joint account forms to be used by banking institutions Companions: SB 581 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to eliminate the requirement for the commissioner of financial institutions to approve joint account forms used by banking institutions. Specifically, it removes the language that mandates the approval of such forms, thereby streamlining the process for financial institutions in managing joint accounts. The bill also clarifies the rights and responsibilities of banking institutions regarding joint accounts, including provisions for payments to creditors and the handling of multiple-fiduciary accounts. Key changes include the deletion of the requirement for commissioner approval of joint account forms and the establishment of clearer guidelines for how joint accounts can be managed, including the conditions under which payments can be made to creditors and the responsibilities of banking institutions in the absence of written notice from joint tenants. Overall, the bill aims to simplify the regulatory framework surrounding joint accounts in West Virginia's banking system.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-4-33 **Jan 23, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 23, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 574	Azinger	Relating to bank merger by interstate branching This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to clarify the regulations surrounding interstate bank mergers, specifically when an out-of-state bank acquires a West Virginia state-chartered bank. It allows West Virginia banks to engage in interstate merger transactions with out-of-state banks, provided that certain conditions and filing requirements are met. The bill also establishes that a merger will not be permitted if the resulting bank would control deposits in West Virginia beyond the limits set by existing law, although the commissioner has the authority to waive this limitation for good cause. Additionally, the bill requires that any out-of-state bank acquiring a West Virginia state bank or its branches must confirm in writing to the commissioner that it will comply with all applicable state laws, including consumer protection laws, and that its deposits will be insured according to state provisions. The language in the bill updates existing legal references from "chapter" to "code" and modifies the requirements for the out-of-state bank's written confirmation to ensure clarity in the merger process.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-8D-4 **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 18, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/18/2026 **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 12, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 427) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Mar 11, 2026, House - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 10, 2026, House** - Do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Feb 04, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Feb 03, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 39) - Ordered to House **Feb 02, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Jan 30, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass **Jan 22, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 SB 573	Azinger	Relating to requirements for disclosures and recordkeeping by persons making mortgage loans Companions: HB 4792 The bill amends and reenacts section 31-17-9 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, focusing on the requirements for disclosures and recordkeeping by mortgage lenders. Key provisions include the reinforcement of state law regarding late fees, the mandate for disclosing the maximum late payment penalty, and the requirement for the borrower's signature on the closing statement. Additionally, the bill clarifies that a separate state-specific closing disclosure is not necessary if all required information is included in the federal closing disclosures, thereby streamlining the process for both lenders and borrowers. The legislation also outlines the responsibilities of mortgage lenders in terms of recordkeeping and providing account statements to borrowers. It specifies that lenders must deliver a statement of the borrower's account within ten business days upon request and must comply with lien release requirements upon full satisfaction of the mortgage loan. Furthermore, lenders are required to maintain business records related to residential mortgage loans for 36 months after the final entry, ensuring transparency and accountability in the mortgage lending process.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31-17-9Committee Substitute: 31-17-9 Enrolled Committee Substitute: 31-17-9	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Mar 14, 2026, Senate - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 18, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/18/2026 **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 12, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 426) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Mar 11, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 10, 2026, House** - Do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Feb 04, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Feb 03, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 38) - Ordered to House **Feb 02, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Jan 30, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported **Jan 22, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 HB 4792	Criss	Relating to requirements for disclosures and recordkeeping, reinforcing state law regarding late fees, and clarifying that a state-specific closing disclosure is not required as long as federal closing disclosures are given accurately Companions: SB 573 This bill amends the West Virginia Residential Mortgage Lender, Broker, and Servicer Act, specifically section 31-17-9, to clarify the requirements for disclosures and recordkeeping related to mortgage loans. It reinforces state law regarding late fees by specifying that the closing statement provided to borrowers must include the maximum late payment penalty. Additionally, the bill states that a separate state-specific closing disclosure is not necessary as long as the federal Closing Disclosure, which complies with the Truth-In-Lending Act and Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act Integrated Disclosure Rules, is accurately provided to the borrower. The bill also outlines the obligations of mortgage loan holders regarding account statements and payoff statements upon request from borrowers, ensuring timely delivery and transparency without imposing unnecessary charges. Furthermore, it mandates that licensees maintain business records related to residential mortgage loans for a period of 36 months after the final entry. Overall, the bill aims to streamline the disclosure process for borrowers while ensuring compliance with both state and federal regulations.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31-17-9 **Jan 23, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 23, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 231	Helton Rose Taylor	Relating to value-based payment requirements The bill amends the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new article focused on establishing a value-based payment model for addiction care recovery outcomes. It aims to address the ongoing issues of substance use disorder and overdose deaths in the state by reorganizing the addiction care system into a value-based continuum of care. The article outlines the legislative intent, defines key terms, and sets forth the establishment of value-based measures, including timelines for implementation and the authority of the Bureau for Medical Services. It emphasizes the need for coordination, integration, and accountability in recovery success, while also mandating the collection and analysis of performance data to improve quality in the Medicaid program. Key provisions include the establishment of standard billing codes for substance use disorder services, the development of outcome-based performance measures, and the requirement for managed care organizations to implement value-based payments by July 1, 2028. The bill also stipulates that the Bureau for Medical Services must submit a state plan amendment to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to facilitate the necessary payment and coverage changes. Notably, the provisions of this article will not take effect unless CMS approves the state plan amendment, ensuring that the implementation of the value-based payment model is contingent upon federal approval.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-67-1, 16-67-2, ... **Mar 18, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/18/2026 **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - House Message received - Senate concurred in House amendments and passed bill (Roll No. 655) - Communicated to House - Completed legislative action - Effective ninety days from passage - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 13, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 520) - Effective July, 1, 2026 (Roll No. 521)	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Communicated to Senate **Mar 12, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Committee amendment adopted (Voice vote) **Mar 11, 2026, House** - With amendment, do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Feb 25, 2026, House** - Do pass, but first to Finance - To House Finance **Feb 19, 2026, House** - Markup Discussion **Feb 17, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - To House Health and Human Resources **Feb 16, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 92) - Ordered to House **Feb 13, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Feb 12, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Feb 11, 2026, Senate** - Com. sub. for com. sub. reported **Jan 16, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported, but first to Finance - To Finance **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
WV 2026 HB 4245	Smith, D.	Authorizing Certain Agencies of the Department of Revenue to Promulgate Legislative Rules Companions: SB 292 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize various agencies within the Department of Revenue to promulgate legislative rules. The bill includes specific provisions for the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration, Division of Financial Institutions, Insurance Commissioner, Lottery Commission, Racing Commission, and Tax Division, allowing them to establish rules related to areas such as private clubs, residential mortgage lending, insurance licensing, interactive wagering, and tax credits. Notably, the bill specifies the legislative rules as filed and modified by the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee, ensuring that these rules are aligned with legislative intent and requirements. Key amendments include the introduction of new identification verification requirements for the sale of alcoholic beverages, which mandate that licensees verify the age of purchasers using specific forms of identification, including a valid West Virginia driver's license or a Mobile ID. Additionally, the bill updates various references within the legislative rules, such as changing the citation format for certain codes and clarifying the language regarding tax credits and eligibility criteria. Overall, the bill aims to enhance regulatory clarity and compliance across multiple sectors governed by the Department of Revenue.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1Committee Substitute: 64-7-1 Engrossed Committee Substitute: 64-7-1 **Mar 18, 2026, House** - To Governor 3/18/2026 **Mar 14, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - House refused to concur; requested Senate to recede (Voice) - Communicated to Senate **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - Read 3rd time - Committee amendment withdrawn by unanimous consent - Floor amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Passed Senate (Roll No. 695) - Title amendment adopted - Effective from passage (Roll No. 696) - Senate requests House to concur - House Message received - Senate receded and passed (Roll No. 706) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 707) - Communicated to House - Completed legislative action - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading with right to amend, com. amendment pending - Laid over on 3rd reading 3/13/2026 with right to amend, com. amend. pending **Mar 12, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time - Committee amendment reported - Deferred until foot of 2nd reading **Mar 11, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time	House • Mar 18, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Mar 06, 2026, Senate - Introduced in Senate - To Finance - To Finance **Mar 02, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 234) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 235) - Communicated to Senate **Feb 27, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Feb 26, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time **Feb 25, 2026, House** - By substitute, do pass **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 SB 292	Rucker	Insurance Commissioner rule relating to insurance adjusters Companions: HB 4245 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to grant the Insurance Commissioner the authority to promulgate a legislative rule concerning insurance adjusters. Specifically, it authorizes the legislative rule that was filed in the State Register on April 16, 2025, under the authority of 33-12B-12 of the code, which pertains to insurance adjusters. The primary purpose of this legislation is to formalize the Insurance Commissioner's ability to establish regulations governing the conduct and operations of insurance adjusters in West Virginia. As this section is newly introduced, there are no deletions or existing legal language being modified.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5515	Hall Jeffries Hott	Relating to modernizing and updating workers' compensation statutes. Companions: SB 904 This bill seeks to modernize West Virginia's workers' compensation statutes by amending sections 23-4 and 23-5 of the Code of West Virginia. Key changes include the removal of outdated provisions and the standardization of references to public offices. Notably, the bill adjusts the composition of the Board of Review from five members to a range of three to five. It also introduces new requirements for employers to report injuries directly to their workers' compensation	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: House Message received	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		insurance carriers or claims administrators, establishes timelines for injury reporting and claims processing, and emphasizes timely communication regarding claim compensability and benefit payments. Additionally, the bill clarifies the roles of employers, private carriers, and self-insured employers in managing health care plans for injured employees, stipulating that employees can choose their initial health care provider if no managed care plan is provided. It revises the criteria for calculating disability benefits, including temporary total and permanent partial disability awards, and establishes new criteria for assessing disabilities related to the loss of specific bodily members. The bill also outlines the responsibilities of the Occupational Pneumoconiosis Board and shifts administrative duties to the Insurance Commissioner, enhancing the overall efficiency and clarity of the workers' compensation process while ensuring fair treatment for claimants.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 23-4-1a, 23-4... **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 14, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - House concurred in Senate amendment and and title amendmentpassed bill (Roll No. 647) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate with amended title (Roll No. 571) - Senate requests House to concur **Mar 12, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time - Committee amendment adopted (Voice vote) **Mar 11, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass, with amendment and title amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Mar 05, 2026, Senate** - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance - To Banking and Insurance **Mar 04, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 327) - Communicated to Senate **Mar 03, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 02, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Feb 27, 2026, House - By substitute, do pass **Feb 24, 2026, House** - To House Finance **Feb 16, 2026, House** - To House Banking and Insurance **Feb 13, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 SB 904	Azinger	Modernizing and updating workers' compensation statutes Companions: HB 5515 This bill aims to modernize West Virginia's workers' compensation statutes by amending and reenacting various sections of the Code of West Virginia, particularly Articles 4 and 5. Key changes include the removal of outdated provisions and the standardization of references to public offices, as well as updates to statutory citations. Notably, the bill modifies the composition of the Board of Review from five members to a range of at least three but no more than five. It also introduces significant amendments regarding the reporting of injuries, requiring employees to report directly to their employers and obligating employers to report injuries to their insurance carriers. The bill clarifies the process for determining claim compensability and establishes procedures for temporary total disability benefits, while also addressing the rights of claimants and employers concerning objections and overpayments. Additionally, the bill revises the responsibilities of the Insurance Commissioner, private carriers, and self-insured employers regarding permanent total disability benefits, including stipulations on the commencement of benefits and limitations on back payments. It introduces provisions for temporary total disability benefits for individuals in correctional facilities and outlines guidelines for medical service payments related to workers' compensation claims. The bill also clarifies the roles of employers and employees in managed health care plans, updates criteria for calc... **Feb 10, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance	Senate • Feb 10, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4625	Hillenbrand Hanshaw Phillips	Relating to quit claim deeds The bill amends the Code of West Virginia, specifically section 11-22-1, which pertains to exemptions from excise taxes related to the transfer of real property. It introduces new definitions and modifies existing ones, particularly concerning the types of transfers that are exempt from excise taxes. Notably, the bill removes the exemption for certain transfers while adding a new exemption for specific transfers, although the details of these new exemptions are not specified in the summary provided. The changes aim to clarify the definitions of terms such as "document," "transaction," and "value," which are crucial for determining the applicability of excise taxes on real property transfers. The bill emphasizes the importance of accurately assessing the value of properties involved in these transactions and outlines various scenarios under which transfers may be exempt from excise taxes, including transfers between family members and certain nonprofit organizations. Overall, the legislation seeks to streamline the process and ensure that the tax code reflects current practices and needs.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-22-1Committee Substitute: 11-22-1 Engrossed Committee Substitute: 11-22-1Enrolled Committee Substitute: 11-22-1 **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 14, 2026, House** - House received Senate message	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: House Message received	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- House concurred in Senate amendment and passed bill (Roll No. 640) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Mar 12, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 486) - Senate requests House to concur **Mar 11, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time - Committee amendment adopted (Voice vote) **Mar 10, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Feb 09, 2026, Senate** - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary - To Judiciary **Feb 06, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 57) - Communicated to Senate **Feb 05, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Feb 04, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time **Feb 03, 2026, House** - By substitute, do pass **Jan 30, 2026, House** - Markup Discussion **Jan 29, 2026, House** - To House Judiciary **Jan 23, 2026, House** - Markup Discussion		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Jan 22, 2026, House - To House Legal Services **Jan 21, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary		
WV 2026 HB 4198	Coop-Gonzalez Hornby Brooks	E-Verify Safe Harbor Act Companions: SB 462 The bill amends various sections of the Code of West Virginia regarding the E-Verify employment verification system, which is designed to ensure that employers verify the legal work authorization of their employees. Key provisions include the requirement for all employers to register and create an E-Verify account, and to verify a new employee's work authorization before employment. The bill also establishes exceptions for employers who hired employees prior to the amendment or are not required to verify under federal law. Additionally, it outlines the penalties for non-compliance, including increased fines for failing to maintain records and stricter sanctions for knowingly employing unauthorized workers. Significant changes include the repeal of a section that denied deductible business expenses and the introduction of an affirmative defense for employers who utilize the E-Verify system, which protects them from penalties related to hiring unauthorized workers. The bill also specifies that employers who do not use E-Verify will not receive leniency in penalties and will face stricter consequences for violations. Overall, the legislation aims to enhance the enforcement of employment verification laws while providing a structured process for compliance and penalties.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 21-1B-2, 21-1B-3, 21-1B-4, 21-1B-9, 21-1B-10, 21-1B-11, 21-1B-12, 21-1B-13Committee Substitute: 21-1B-2, 21-1B-5, 21-1B-7, 21-1B-6 Engrossed Committee Substitute: 21-1B-2, ... **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - Having been read 3rd time 3/13/2026 - Committee amendment reported - Rose amend. to committee amendment rejected (Voice vote) - Morris amend. to committee amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Committee amendment as amended adopted (Voice vote) - Passed Senate (Roll No. 702) - Morris title amendment adopted - Senate requests House to concur **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading with right to amend - Read 3rd time - Deferred until foot of 2nd reading - Laid over on 3rd reading 3/13/2026 with right to amend **Mar 12, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 2nd time **Mar 11, 2026, Senate** - Without recommendation, but first rereferred to Judiciary - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time - On 2nd reading, rereferred to Judiciary **Feb 11, 2026, Senate**	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: Senate requests House to concur	Engrossed Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary - To Judiciary **Feb 10, 2026, House** - Placed at foot of 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Amendment rejected (Roll No. 69) - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Amendment adopted (Roll No. 70) - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 71) - Title amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Communicated to Senate **Feb 09, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading with right to amend, Special Calendar - Postponed on 3rd reading, Special Calendar, until 2/10/2026 **Feb 06, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Feb 05, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time **Feb 04, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Postponed on 1st reading, Special Calendar, until February 5, 2026 **Feb 03, 2026, House** - By substitute, do pass **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization		
WV 2026 SB 462	Helton Taylor Roberts	Using E-Verify to verify legal employment status of workers Companions: HB 4198 This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia to enhance the verification of legal employment status for workers and establish record-keeping requirements for employers. It introduces definitions for key terms such as "employment verification," which is defined as the electronic system known as E-Verify, and clarifies the roles of the labor commissioner in enforcing compliance. The bill mandates that all employers register for an E-Verify account and verify the legal status of new employees before employment. It also outlines the consequences for employers who fail to comply, including fines and potential suspension or revocation of	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Government Organization	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		business licenses for repeated violations. Additionally, the bill prohibits local governments from enacting ordinances that would interfere with the labor commissioner's enforcement of these provisions. It provides civil protections for employers who terminate employees to comply with the law, ensuring they are not subject to wrongful termination claims. The commissioner is granted the authority to investigate complaints regarding violations and to access information from other state agencies to confirm a worker's legal status. Overall, the bill seeks to streamline the process of verifying employment eligibility while ensuring that employers adhere to both state and federal laws.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 21-1B-2, 21-1B-3, 21-1B-4, 21-1B-9, 21-1B-10, 21-1B-11, 21-1B-12, 21-1B-13 **Jan 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in Senate - To Government Organization		
WV 2026 HB 4009	Kyle Funkhouser Green	Relating to the creation of the Portable Benefit Account Act Companions: SB 68 This bill proposes the establishment of portable benefit accounts in West Virginia, aimed at providing independent contractors with access to essential benefits such as health insurance, income replacement, and retirement benefits. It introduces new sections to the West Virginia Code, specifically under Chapters 11 and 33, which include modifications to personal and corporate income tax laws. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, taxpayers will be allowed to subtract contributions made to voluntary portable benefits plans from their federal adjusted gross income, as well as from their federal taxable income, provided these contributions are not already deductible under federal law. Additionally, the bill outlines the administration of these portable benefit accounts, allowing contributions from various sources, including hiring parties, while ensuring that such contributions do not affect the employment classification of independent contractors. The legislation also emphasizes that contributions to these accounts cannot be used to establish an employer-employee relationship, thereby protecting the independent contractor status. The Commissioner of the Division of Insurance is granted the authority to create rules to implement the provisions of this new article effectively.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-10-1, 31A-10-2, 31A-10-3Committee Substitute: 11-21-12o, 11-24-6d, 33-64-1, 33-64-2, 33-64-3, 33-64-4, 33-64-5 Engrossed Committee Substitute: ... **Mar 14, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - House concurred in Senate amendment and passed bill (Roll No. 701) - Communicated to Senate **Mar 14, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading with right to amend - Read 3rd time - Finance comm amendment withdrawn by unanimous consent - Banking and Insurance com amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Passed Senate (Roll No. 676) - Title amendment adopted - Senate requests House to concur - House Message received - Senate concurred in House amendments and passed bill (Roll No. 708) - Communicated to House - Completed legislative action **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Mar 12, 2026, Senate**	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: Completed legislative action	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Mar 05, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass, with amendment, but first to Finance - Referred to Finance **Feb 19, 2026, Senate** - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance - To Banking and Insurance **Feb 18, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 117) - Communicated to Senate **Feb 17, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Feb 16, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time **Feb 13, 2026, House** - By substitute, do pass **Feb 11, 2026, House** - To House Finance **Jan 29, 2026, House** - To House Banking and Insurance **Jan 15, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 SB 68	Rucker	Creating Voluntary Portable Benefit Account Act Companions: HB 4009 The proposed bill aims to establish the "Voluntary Portable Benefit Account Act" in West Virginia, introducing a new article that outlines the creation and administration of voluntary portable benefit accounts for independent contractors. The bill includes definitions for key terms such as "bank," "hiring party," "voluntary portable benefit account," and "voluntary portable benefit account provider." It specifies that these accounts can be opened by independent contractors to fund various benefit plans, including health insurance, income replacement insurance, life insurance, and retirement benefits. Additionally, the bill allows contributions to these accounts from various sources, including hiring parties, under specific conditions that ensure the contributions are voluntary and agreed upon in writing. It clarifies that contributions to a voluntary portable benefit account will not affect the employment classification of	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		independent contractors. The legislation aims to provide a framework that supports the financial security of independent contractors by enabling them to access portable benefits that are not tied to a specific employer.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-10-1, 31A-10-2, 31A-10-3 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 SB 556	Martin Phillips Takubo	Modifying priority of insurance coverage for drivers of certain vehicles provided by entities Companions: HB 4877 The bill amends West Virginia's Code 33-6-29 to modify the priority of insurance coverage for drivers of motor vehicles provided by businesses engaged in selling, repairing, or servicing vehicles. It establishes that any motor vehicle liability insurance policy must extend coverage to individuals operating a vehicle with permission from the business owner, making this coverage primary. The bill specifies that recovery under the vehicle owner's insurance policy is only permitted after the insured individual has exhausted all other available insurance policies, provided that no separate payment is made for the use of the vehicle and that the vehicle is being used as a replacement while the individual's vehicle is being serviced. Additionally, the bill clarifies that if the insured individual is an employee of the business owner and is operating the vehicle within the scope of their employment, the insurance coverage available to them will be secondary to the business's own motor vehicle liability insurance. It also states that any security required for vehicles owned by businesses in the rental, leasing, selling, repairing, or servicing sectors will be secondary to any motor vehicle liability insurance available to an individual using the vehicle, unless additional liability insurance is purchased from the rental or leasing company, which will be considered primary.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-6-29Engrossed Version: 33-6-29 Enrolled Version: 33-6-29 **Mar 13, 2026, Senate** - To Governor 3/13/2026 **Mar 11, 2026, Senate** - House Message received **Mar 11, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 390) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Mar 10, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 09, 2026, House** - Do pass, but first to Finance - 2nd reference dispensed - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Mar 05, 2026, House** - Markup Discussion	Senate • Mar 13, 2026: To Governor 3/13/2026	Enrolled Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Feb 04, 2026, House - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Judiciary then Finance - To House Judiciary **Feb 03, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate with amended title (Roll No. 37) - Ordered to House **Feb 02, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Jan 30, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass, with title amendment **Jan 21, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4877	Riley	Relating to modifying the priority of insurance coverage for drivers of certain vehicles to make consistent with federal law Companions: SB 556 This bill amends West Virginia Code 33-6-29 to align the priority of insurance coverage for drivers of certain vehicles with federal law. It specifies that insurers cannot exclude coverage for bodily injury or property damage to passengers in a motor vehicle. The bill establishes that liability insurance policies must extend coverage to individuals operating a vehicle with permission from a business engaged in selling, repairing, leasing, or servicing motor vehicles, making the driver's insurance primary and the business's insurance secondary, provided certain conditions are met. Additionally, the bill clarifies that any insurance coverage available to the insured individual while operating a vehicle for business purposes is secondary to the motor vehicle liability insurance owned by the business, particularly if the individual is an employee acting within the scope of their employment. It also updates the language regarding the security requirements for vehicles owned by businesses engaged in renting, leasing, selling, repairing, or servicing motor vehicles, ensuring that such security is secondary to any applicable liability insurance. The changes aim to ensure consistency with federal regulations regarding insurance coverage for rental vehicles.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-6-29 **Jan 28, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 28, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5004	Masters Watt Pritt	Relating generally to PANS and PANDAS. Companions: HB 4197	House • Mar 13, 2026: House received Senate	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		The bill amends the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 16-1-8a, which focuses on the inclusion of Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome (PANS) and Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorders Associated with Streptococcal Infections (PANDAS) in existing public health programs. The legislation mandates that the Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health, in consultation with the State Health Officer, educate healthcare professionals on the evaluation and treatment of these disorders. Additionally, the Bureau for Public Health is required to enhance its outreach programs by incorporating information that raises awareness and understanding of PANS and PANDAS. This includes educating the public and healthcare providers about key signs and symptoms, such as the presence of obsessive-compulsive disorder or tics, the typical onset age, the episodic nature of the disorders, and their association with Group A Streptococcal infections and neurological abnormalities. The bill is set to take effect 90 days after its passage on March 12, 2026.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 9-5-20a, 33-25A-8zCommittee Substitute: 16-1-8a Engrossed Committee Substitute: 16-1-8aEnrolled Committee Substitute: 16-1-8a **Mar 13, 2026, House** - House received Senate message **Mar 12, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 498) - Communicated to House - Completed legislative action **Mar 11, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Mar 10, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Mar 05, 2026, Senate** - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources - To Health and Human Resources **Mar 04, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 294) - Communicated to Senate **Mar 03, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 02, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time **Feb 27, 2026, House** - By substitute, do pass	message	

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Feb 25, 2026, House - Markup Discussion **Jan 30, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 HB 4197	Pritt Masters	Mandating health insurance coverage treatment of pediatric patients diagnoced with PANDAS or PANS Companions: HB 5004 The bill introduced on January 14, 2026, aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 5-16B-6b, which mandates coverage for pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infections (PANDAS) and pediatric acute-onset neuropsychiatric syndrome (PANS). It provides definitions for key terms such as "managed care organization" and "medically necessary," outlining the criteria that must be met for treatments to be considered medically necessary. The bill specifies that coverage must include various treatments such as antibiotics, behavioral therapies, and immunomodulating medicines, and it prohibits insurance plans from imposing higher co-payments or deductibles for these services compared to similar benefits. Additionally, the bill ensures that coverage cannot be denied or delayed based on a recipient's previous treatment history or different diagnostic names for their condition. It establishes that PANDAS and PANS should be coded as autoimmune encephalitis for billing purposes until specific codes are assigned. The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources is tasked with proposing rules necessary to implement these provisions. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance access to necessary medical treatments for children suffering from these disorders, ensuring that they receive timely and appropriate care.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16B-6b **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5521	Hott Hall Jeffries	Relating to public adjusters This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to establish new definitions and requirements for public adjusters, including the introduction of terms such as "catastrophic disaster" and "public adjuster." It outlines a comprehensive application process for obtaining a public adjuster license, which includes submitting fingerprints for criminal history checks and affirming the truthfulness of the application under penalty of perjury. The bill also specifies exemptions from licensure for certain professionals, such as attorneys and licensed health care providers, and sets forth the requirements for both resident and nonresident public adjuster licenses, including the necessity of passing a written examination unless exempted. In addition to licensing requirements, the bill introduces new standards of conduct for public adjusters, emphasizing their duty to act in the best interest of their clients. It mandates that contracts between public adjusters and clients be in writing, include detailed information about services and compensation, and prohibits charging more than 10% of the settlement amount. The legislation also requires public adjusters to maintain records for at least five years, report any administrative actions or criminal prosecutions to the commissioner, and disclose financial transactions to clients within three business days. Overall, the bill aims to enhance transparency, accountability, and ethical practices within the public adjusting profession, ensuring better ... **Mar 05, 2026, Senate** - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance - To Banking and Insurance **Mar 04, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 328) - Communicated to Senate	Senate • Mar 5, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Engrossed Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Mar 03, 2026, House - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Mar 02, 2026, House** - By substitute, do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Mar 01, 2026, House** - Markup Discussion **Feb 24, 2026, House** - To House Finance **Feb 16, 2026, House** - To House Banking and Insurance **Feb 13, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 HB 5060	Leavitt Cannon, J. Smith, B.	Relating to Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Associations The proposed bill establishes the Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Association Act in West Virginia, creating a legal framework for unincorporated nonprofit associations. It introduces a new article to the Code of West Virginia that includes definitions, governance structures, and operational guidelines for these associations. Key provisions allow these associations to hold property, engage in profit-making activities for nonprofit purposes, and provide liability protections for members and administrators. The bill also outlines the appointment process for agents for service of process, member rights, and procedures for dissolution and termination. Additionally, the bill introduces amendments regarding governance and operational structures, including the continuation of associations post-dissolution for winding up activities, member admission and expulsion processes, and the ability for members to resign while retaining prior obligations. It allows the use of distributed ledger technology for governance, including smart contracts, and clarifies the rights and duties of administrators. The bill also details requirements for mergers of decentralized unincorporated nonprofit associations, ensuring compliance with governing laws and necessary approvals. Furthermore, it grants associations the option to elect to be governed by the new act or to cease governance under it, with the effective date set for July 1, 2026.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31E-17-1701, 31E-17... **Mar 05, 2026, Senate** - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary - To Judiciary **Mar 04, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 296) - Communicated to Senate **Mar 03, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time	Senate • Mar 5, 2026: To Judiciary	Engrossed Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Mar 02, 2026, House - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time **Feb 27, 2026, House** - By substitute, do pass **Feb 26, 2026, House** - Markup Discussion **Feb 20, 2026, House** - To House Judiciary **Feb 19, 2026, House** - To House Homeland Security - Markup Discussion **Feb 03, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary		
WV 2026 SB 954	Charnock	Relating to health insurance for living organ donors This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 33-57-2, which specifically addresses health insurance coverage for living organ donors. It defines a "living organ donor" as an individual who has donated all or part of an organ and is not deceased. The bill prohibits insurers from taking certain actions against living organ donors, including denying or limiting coverage under sickness, disability, or long-term care insurance policies solely based on their status as organ donors. Additionally, the bill prevents insurers from imposing conditions that would preclude an insured from donating an organ as a requirement for maintaining their insurance policy. It also prohibits any form of discrimination in the offering, issuance, cancellation, or pricing of insurance policies based solely on the individual's status as a living organ donor. This legislation is designed to protect living organ donors from unfair treatment in the insurance market, ensuring they have equal access to coverage without penalties related to their organ donation status.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-57-2 **Mar 02, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Health and Human Resources - To House Health and Human Resources **Feb 27, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 261) - Effective July 1, 2026 (Roll No. 262) - Ordered to House **Feb 26, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time	House • Mar 2, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Feb 25, 2026, Senate - Reported do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time **Feb 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 SB 400	Smith Woelfel	Updating personal income tax definitions and provision of law relating to gaming and gambling losses Companions: HB 4024 The bill amends and reenacts section 11-21-9 of the West Virginia Code, which pertains to the personal income tax. It updates the definition of federal adjusted gross income and other related terms, ensuring that any changes to federal tax law made between December 31, 2024, and January 1, 2026, are recognized for state tax purposes. However, any amendments to federal law made after January 1, 2026, will not affect state tax calculations. The bill also preserves existing provisions regarding gaming and gambling losses, clarifying how these losses will be treated in relation to federal adjusted gross income. Additionally, the bill specifies that for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, modifications related to gaming and gambling losses will be based on prior law, as if federal tax law had not changed. It also clarifies the definition of "low income" for the purpose of refundable credits for low-income senior citizens, aligning it with federal poverty guidelines. Overall, the bill aims to maintain consistency between state and federal tax laws while providing specific provisions for certain tax credits and deductions.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-21-9Committee Substitute: 11-21-9 Enrolled Committee Substitute: 11-21-9 **Mar 02, 2026, Senate** - Approved by Governor 3/2/2026 **Mar 02, 2026, House** - Approved by Governor 3/2/2026 - House Journal **Feb 25, 2026, House** - To Governor 2/24/2026 - House Journal **Feb 24, 2026, Senate** - House Message received - To Governor 2/24/2026 **Feb 23, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 156) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 157) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Feb 20, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Feb 19, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar	Senate • Mar 2, 2026: Approved by Governor 3/2/2026	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Read 1st time **Feb 18, 2026, House** - Do pass **Jan 30, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 21) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 22) - Ordered to House **Jan 28, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Jan 27, 2026, Senate** - Read 1st time **Jan 26, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading **Jan 23, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4024	Hanshaw Hornbuckle	Relating to Updating Personal Income Tax definitions Companions: SB 400 This bill aims to amend and reenact section 11-21-9 of the West Virginia Code, which pertains to the Personal Income Tax Act. The primary focus is to update the definition of federal adjusted gross income and other related terms to align with changes in federal tax law. Notably, the bill changes the effective date for amendments to the laws of the United States from December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2024, and from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2026. It specifies that any amendments made to federal laws after December 31, 2024, but before January 1, 2026, will be considered for state tax purposes, while those made on or after January 1, 2026, will not be effective. Additionally, the bill clarifies the treatment of medical savings accounts and the definition of "surtax" related to withdrawals from these accounts. It also retroactively applies the amendments to the extent allowed under federal law and preserves the law in effect for taxable years prior to January 1, 2026. Furthermore, it defines "low income" for the purpose of refundable credits for low-income senior citizens based on federal poverty guidelines. Overall, the bill seeks to ensure that West Virginia's tax laws remain consistent with federal regulations and provide clarity on specific terms and provisions.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-21-9 **Jan 15, 2026, House**	House • Jan 15, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 SB 393	Smith Woelfel	Updating corporate net income tax definitions Companions: HB 4023 The bill amends and reenacts section 11-24-3 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to align the definitions of terms used in the corporation net income tax with their meanings under federal income tax law. It specifies that any term in this article will have the same meaning as in the federal laws unless a different meaning is required by context or definition within the article itself. The bill also clarifies that references to the laws of the United States pertain to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and any relevant amendments made before January 1, 2026. Notably, amendments to federal laws made after December 31, 2024, but before January 1, 2026, will be considered for tax determinations, while those made on or after January 1, 2026, will not. Additionally, the bill establishes that the amendments enacted in 2026 are retroactive to the extent permitted by federal income tax law. It preserves the law in effect for taxable years prior to January 1, 2026, ensuring that those years remain unaffected by the new amendments, except as specifically provided in the bill. This legislative change aims to create consistency between state and federal tax definitions, thereby simplifying compliance for corporations operating in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-24-3Enrolled Version: 11-24-3 **Mar 02, 2026, Senate** - Approved by Governor 3/2/2026 **Mar 02, 2026, House** - Approved by Governor 3/2/2026 - House Journal **Feb 25, 2026, House** - To Governor 2/24/2026 - House Journal **Feb 24, 2026, Senate** - House Message received - To Governor 2/24/2026 **Feb 24, 2026, House** - Read 3rd time **Feb 23, 2026, House** - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Passed House (Roll No. 154) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 155) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action **Feb 20, 2026, House** - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time **Feb 19, 2026, House** - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time **Feb 18, 2026, House** - Do pass	Senate • Mar 2, 2026: Approved by Governor 3/2/2026	Enrolled Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Feb 16, 2026, House - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance **Feb 13, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 74) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 75) - Ordered to House **Feb 12, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time **Feb 11, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Feb 10, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4023	Hanshaw Hornbuckle	Relating to Updating Corporate Net Income Tax definitions Companions: SB 393 This bill, introduced by Delegate Hanshaw and Hornbuckle, aims to amend and update Section 11-24-3 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to align the definitions of terms used in the state s corporation net income tax law with their meanings under federal income tax law. The bill specifies that any term used in this article will have the same meaning as in the federal laws unless a different meaning is required by context or definition. It also clarifies that references to the laws of the United States pertain to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and any subsequent amendments, with specific provisions regarding the effective dates of these amendments. Key changes include the adjustment of effective dates for amendments to the laws of the United States, moving the cutoff for amendments from December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2024, and from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2026. Additionally, the bill states that the amendments enacted in 2026 will be retroactive to the extent allowed under federal law, preserving the law in effect for taxable years prior to January 1, 2026. This update is intended to ensure that West Virginia's tax code remains consistent with federal tax regulations.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-24-3 **Jan 15, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 15, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 151	Oliverio Hamilton	Exempting life insurance cash value from Medicaid eligibility calculations	Senate • Feb 26, 2026: On 2nd	Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
	Woelfel	The bill proposes an amendment to the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 9-3-7, which specifically addresses Medicaid eligibility calculations. This new provision stipulates that the first $25,000 of the cash value of a life insurance policy will be exempt from these calculations, thereby allowing individuals to retain a portion of their life insurance assets without affecting their eligibility for Medicaid assistance. This change aims to provide financial relief to individuals who may otherwise be disqualified from receiving Medicaid benefits due to the cash value of their life insurance policies. By exempting the initial $25,000, the bill seeks to ensure that individuals can maintain some level of financial security while still accessing necessary healthcare services through Medicaid.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 9-5-11Committee Substitute: 9-3-7 **Feb 26, 2026, Senate** - Reported without recommendation - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time - On 2nd reading, rereferred to Health and Human Resources **Jan 22, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported, but first to Health and Human Resources - To Health and Human Resources **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance then Health and Human Resources - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance	reading, rereferred to Health and Human Resources	
WV 2026 SB 725	Barnhart	Creating First-Time Home Buyer Savings Account Act The proposed bill aims to establish the "First Time Home Buyer Savings Account Act" in West Virginia, which will facilitate the creation of savings accounts specifically for first-time home buyers. The bill outlines definitions for key terms, such as "account holder," "eligible costs," and "financial institution," and allows individuals to create these accounts to save for down payments and closing costs associated with purchasing a single-family residence. It also stipulates that contributions to these accounts can be subtracted from federal adjusted gross income, with specific limits based on the taxpayer's income level. Additionally, the bill includes provisions for penalties if funds are withdrawn for purposes other than eligible costs. Furthermore, the bill mandates that financial institutions provide account holders with an annual information certificate detailing account activity, and it requires the Tax Commissioner to propose rules for the implementation of the act. The tax exemptions and benefits outlined in the bill will apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and before January 1, 2032, with certain provisions allowing for continued tax exemption for contributions made before January 1, 2030. Overall, the legislation seeks to incentivize savings for first-time home buyers in West Virginia, addressing the challenges they face in affording home ownership.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31-18G-1, 31-18G-2, 31-18G-3, 31-18G-4, 31-18G-5, 31-1... **Feb 25, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass, but first to Finance - To Finance **Feb 03, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance	Senate • Feb 25, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 1006	Morris Hamilton	Relating to fire and casualty insurance premium tax This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to adjust the allocation of the additional fire and casualty insurance premium tax. It imposes a one percent tax on taxable premiums for fire and casualty insurance policies, with the collected funds being distributed to various pension and relief funds. Specifically, the bill stipulates that 10% of the collected amount will go to the Teachers Retirement System Reserve Fund, 25% to the Fire Protection Fund for volunteer and part-volunteer fire companies, and 65% to the Municipal Pensions and Protection Fund. The bill also establishes that each volunteer fire company or department will	Senate • Feb 24, 2026: To Finance	Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		receive an equal share of the funds allocated for volunteer and part-volunteer fire companies, while municipal fire departments will receive a share based on their composition of full-time paid members and volunteers. Additionally, the bill addresses past miscalculations in fund allocations from the Municipal Pensions and Protection Fund, declaring that no entity may seek to recover overpayments made to relief and pension funds. It authorizes the transfer of $3,631,846.55 from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund to the Municipal Pensions and Protection Fund to settle outstanding amounts owed to specific relief and pension funds. The bill emphasizes that this payment will be considered complete satisfaction of any amounts due, preventing any further claims for recovery.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-3-14dCommittee Substitute: 33-3-14d **Feb 24, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported, but first to Finance - To Finance **Feb 19, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Government Organization		
WV 2026 SB 1073	Willis Barrett Bartlett	Classifying independent contractors and employees This bill aims to amend the West Virginia Employment Law Worker Classification Act by aligning the classification of independent contractors and employees with the standards set by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The proposed changes include the deletion of specific criteria that currently define independent contractors, such as the requirement for a written contract and various conditions regarding control over work and expenses. Instead, the bill introduces a new provision stating that the classification of all workers will be determined by the IRS Revenue Ruling 87-41 or any subsequent applicable IRS rules, with any ambiguity resolved in favor of independent contractor status. The bill emphasizes the importance of consistency with federal classifications, thereby potentially impacting how workers are classified in terms of benefits and protections under state law. By removing the detailed criteria for independent contractor status and relying on IRS guidelines, the legislation seeks to simplify the classification process while ensuring that workers who meet the IRS criteria are recognized as independent contractors. This change could have significant implications for both workers and employers in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 21-5I-4 **Feb 23, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Feb 23, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 1028	Rucker	Relating to financial assistance available for prescription drug Companions: HB 5483 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to improve fairness in cost-sharing calculations for health care services under health plans. It requires that pharmacy benefits managers and insurers include any cost-sharing amounts paid by the insured or on their behalf when determining the insured's contribution to cost-sharing requirements. The bill also establishes that the annual limitation on cost-sharing, as defined by federal law, applies to all health plans issued in the state. Additionally, it prohibits insurers, pharmacy benefits managers, and third-party administrators from changing health plan coverage terms based on the availability of financial assistance for prescription drugs. To clarify the legislation, the bill introduces new definitions for terms such as "health care service," "health plan," and "third-party administrator." It imposes civil penalties of up to $10,000 for violations of these provisions, which will be enforced through an order from the commissioner after a notice and hearing. The amendments are set to take effect for policies and agreements beginning on or after January 1, 2027, ensuring that the new regulations apply to future contracts and plans in the state. Overall, the bill aims to ensure that insured individuals are treated fairly in their cost-sharing obligations and that their contributions are accurately calculated.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-15-4t, 33-16-3ee, 33-24-7t, 33-25-8q, 33-25A-8t **Feb 20, 2026, Senate**	Senate • Feb 20, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 HB 5483	Rohrbach	Relating to financial assistance available for a prescription drug Companions: SB 1028 This bill amends various sections of the West Virginia Code to improve fairness in cost-sharing calculations for health plans. It requires that pharmacy benefits managers and insurers account for any cost-sharing amounts paid by the insured or on their behalf when determining the insured's contribution to cost-sharing requirements. The bill also establishes that the annual limitation on cost-sharing, as defined by federal law, applies to all health plans in the state. Additionally, it prohibits insurers, pharmacy benefits managers, and third-party administrators from changing health plan coverage terms based on the availability of financial assistance for prescription drugs. New definitions for terms such as "health care service," "health plan," and "third-party administrator" are introduced, and civil penalties of up to $10,000 are imposed for violations of these provisions. The amendments will take effect for policies and agreements beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and the commissioner is authorized to propose rules for legislative approval to ensure effective enforcement of these changes.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-15-4t, 33-16-3ee, 33-24-7t, 33-25-8q, 33-25A-8t **Feb 16, 2026, House** - To House Banking and Insurance **Feb 12, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Feb 16, 2026: To House Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 1019	Woodrum Woelfel Deeds	Requiring coverage for medically necessary treatment for cleft lip and cleft palate This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to enhance the Public Employees Insurance Act by mandating coverage for medically necessary care and treatment related to congenital anomalies associated with cleft lip and cleft palate for newborns up to the age of 19. It introduces new sections that detail eligibility, required coverage, exclusions, and coverage terms, while also amending existing provisions to ensure equitable coverage for various health services, including mental health and substance use disorder treatments. Notably, the bill clarifies the age specification for annual prostate cancer checkups and emphasizes comprehensive coverage for individuals under 20, particularly for severe protein-allergic conditions. The legislation requires the Public Employees Insurance Agency, Medicaid, and insurance providers to cover a range of treatments, including oral and facial surgery, prosthetic treatment, and orthodontic management, while explicitly excluding cosmetic surgery aimed at improving appearance. Insurers are allowed to apply the same cost-sharing limitations as for other surgical benefits. The provisions will take effect for policies beginning on or after July 1, 2026, ensuring that children affected by these congenital conditions have improved access to necessary medical care.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16-7, 9-5-34, 33-15-4y, 33-16-3ss, 33-24-7z, 33-25-8y, 33-25A-8z **Feb 20, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources	Senate • Feb 20, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 662	Oliverio Charnock Clements	Relating to colorectal cancer prevention The proposed bill aims to establish a Colorectal Cancer Screening, Diagnostic Colonoscopy, and Treatment Pilot Program within the Bureau for Public Health in West Virginia. It includes the creation of a new article in the state code that defines key terms, outlines the program's components, and sets forth eligibility criteria for financial and medical assistance. The program is designed to provide colorectal cancer screening and treatment services to unserved populations, ensuring that these services are delivered at no cost to patients. It also mandates the establishment of a fund to support the program, which will be administered by the Bureau for Public Health and may receive appropriations from various sources.	Senate • Feb 18, 2026: To Finance	Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Additionally, the bill outlines the process for approved organizations to apply for grants to provide these services, as well as the requirements for annual reporting on the program's effectiveness. Eligible patients must meet specific financial criteria, such as having an income at or below 300% of the federal poverty level, and must also adhere to medical guidelines established by a Medical and Implementation Advisory Committee. The program is set to operate for one year, with a comprehensive report to be submitted to the Legislative Oversight Commission on Health and Human Resources Accountability at the conclusion of the pilot.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-67-1, 16-67-2, 16-67-3, 16-67-4, 16-67-5, 16-67-6, 16-67-7, 16-67-8, 16-67-9, 16-67-10, 16-6... **Feb 18, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported, but first to Finance - To Finance **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 SB 949	Oliverio	Creating Uniform Assignment for Benefit of Creditors Act The proposed bill introduces the "Uniform Assignment for Benefit of Creditors Act" into the Code of West Virginia, establishing a structured framework for individuals or organizations to assign their assets for the benefit of creditors during financial distress. It defines key terms such as "assignor," "assignee," and "assigned asset," and outlines the requirements for assignment agreements, including the necessity for a signed record detailing asset transfers and the distribution of the assignment estate. The bill clarifies the roles and responsibilities of both assignors and assignees, mandating that assignees notify creditors within a specified timeframe and ensuring compliance with existing laws regarding filing, recording, and title transfer of assigned assets. Furthermore, the legislation delineates the duties and powers of assignors and assignees, emphasizing the fiduciary responsibility of assignees to manage the assignment estate for the benefit of creditors. It establishes a priority order for claims against the assignment estate and details the process for creditors to submit claims, including conditions for allowing or disputing claims. The bill also addresses liability issues, ensuring that assignors and assignees are not personally liable for each other's actions except in cases of gross negligence or willful misconduct. Overall, the act aims to create a uniform legal framework that enhances the efficiency and fairness of the asset assignment process in West Vi... **Feb 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Feb 16, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 173	Rose Helton Bartlett	Prohibiting abortifacients Companions: HB 4674 , SB 599 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to introduce strict regulations regarding abortifacients, including a prohibition on state contracts with manufacturers or distributors of such drugs. It establishes a new section, 5A-3-64, which mandates that public entities cannot enter into contracts with any entity involved in the manufacturing or wholesale distribution of abortifacients unless they provide a written certification stating they are not engaged in such activities. Additionally, the bill creates criminal penalties for individuals or entities that unlawfully distribute abortifacients within the state, with specific provisions for licensed medical professionals who violate these regulations, including potential revocation of their medical licenses. The bill also defines key terms related to abortion and abortifacients, and introduces civil actions for individuals affected by unlawful distribution. It allows pregnant women and their family members to sue for damages if they receive abortifacients unlawfully, with a specified damage amount of $10,000 for each violation. Furthermore, it requires licensed medical professionals to attest to their understanding of West Virginia's abortion laws within one year of their initial licensure. Overall, the legislation aims to strengthen the state's control over the distribution of abortifacients and ensure compliance with its laws.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-2R-2, 16-2R-10, 16-2R-11Committee Substitute: 16-2R-2, 16... **Feb 16, 2026, House** - House received Senate message - Introduced in House	House • Feb 16, 2026: To House Judiciary	Engrossed Committee Substitute for the Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- To Judiciary - To House Judiciary **Feb 13, 2026, Senate** - On 3rd reading with right to amend, amendment pending - Read 3rd time - Tarr amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Weld #2 amendments adopted (Voice vote) - Weld #3 amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Rucker amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Passed Senate (Roll No. 71) - Weld title amendment adopted - Ordered to House **Feb 12, 2026, Senate** - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time - Tarr amendment reported **Feb 11, 2026, Senate** - On 1st reading - Read 1st time **Feb 10, 2026, Senate** - Com. sub. for com. sub. reported **Feb 04, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported, but first to Judiciary - To Judiciary **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 SB 599	Rucker Willis	Prohibiting abortifacients Companions: HB 4674 , SB 173 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to establish new regulations concerning abortifacients and informed consent for abortion procedures. It defines "abortifacient" as any chemical or drug intended to induce an abortion and introduces criminal penalties for individuals or entities that perform or attempt to perform an abortion using such substances without proper authorization. Non-licensed individuals may face felony charges, while licensed medical professionals could face disciplinary actions, including license revocation. The bill also allows for civil actions against violators, enabling individuals to seek damages and injunctive relief. Additionally, the bill mandates informed consent requirements for women seeking abortions, requiring that they be informed of medical risks, gestational age of the fetus, and alternatives to abortion at least 24 hours prior to the procedure. It directs the Department of Health to publish relevant information on its website and maintain a hotline for assistance. The bill emphasizes the provision of objective, scientifically accurate materials regarding embryos and fetuses, including details about abortion procedures and associated risks. It also mandates the Bureau for Public Health to provide evidence-based information about in-utero disabilities and treatment options, ensuring accessibility and adherence to national standards for culturally and linguistically appropriate services. Overall, the bill aims to impose stricter regulatio... **Jan 23, 2026, Senate**	Senate • Jan 23, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 HB 4674	Anders Dillon Kimble	Relating to prohibiting the use or sale of abortifacients Companions: SB 173 , SB 599 The bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing stricter regulations regarding abortifacients under the Unborn Child Protection Act. It defines "abortifacient" as any drug or substance used to induce an abortion, particularly those requiring a prescription or not approved by the FDA. The bill also redefines the role of the Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health, replacing it with the "Cabinet Secretary" of the West Virginia Department of Health. Additionally, it establishes a new section, 16-2R-10, which outlines criminal penalties for the use or sale of abortifacients, including felony charges punishable by up to 10 years in prison or fines up to $100,000. Furthermore, the bill allows for a private cause of action, enabling individuals to sue those who knowingly perform or attempt to perform an abortion in violation of the new regulations. If successful, plaintiffs can receive damages of $10,000 for each violation and may also seek injunctive relief. The legislation specifies that a woman cannot be charged for the death of her unborn child under this law and provides affirmative defenses for licensed medical professionals and pharmacies acting within legal bounds. The bill emphasizes the protection of unborn children by imposing significant legal consequences for the distribution and use of abortifacients.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-2R-2, 16-2R-10 **Jan 21, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources	House • Jan 21, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5615	Kump	Relating to Teleheatlh This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by removing the requirement for an in-person visit prior to the provision of initial telemedicine services. Specifically, it deletes the stipulation that an established patient must visit an in-person healthcare practitioner within 12 months of using the initial telemedicine service, allowing for greater flexibility in accessing telehealth services. The bill also introduces new language to clarify the jurisdiction for documentation and confidentiality requirements, ensuring that health care records must comply with the legal standards of the state where the physician or podiatrist is primarily licensed and physically located. Additionally, the bill outlines the standards and regulations for telehealth practice, including the necessity for healthcare practitioners to be licensed and registered appropriately. It emphasizes that the standard of care for telemedicine encounters must align with traditional in-person interactions, and it maintains restrictions on prescribing controlled substances and abortifacients. The proposed changes are designed to enhance access to healthcare through telemedicine while ensuring that patient safety and confidentiality are upheld.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 30-1-26, 30-3-13a **Feb 16, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources	House • Feb 16, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5608	Fluharty Hornbuckle Williams	Prohibiting use of a person's credit history in certain insurance transactions This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 33-11-4c, which addresses unfair trade practices in the insurance industry. Specifically, it prohibits the use of an individual's credit history in certain insurance transactions related to passenger motor vehicles, residential property, and other personal insurance lines. The bill outlines three key prohibitions: insurers cannot refuse to underwrite, cancel, or refuse to renew a policy based on credit history; they cannot rate a risk or adjust premiums based on credit history; and they cannot require specific payment plans influenced by an applicant's or insured person's credit history. The intent of this legislation is to protect consumers from potential discrimination in insurance practices based on their credit history, ensuring that access to insurance is not unfairly limited or penalized due to an individual's financial background. By implementing these changes, the bill seeks to promote fairness and	House • Feb 16, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		equity in the insurance market in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-11-4c **Feb 16, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 HB 5505	Kyle	Relating to minimum limits for motor vehicle insurance coverage This bill proposes amendments to the Code of West Virginia regarding the minimum liability insurance coverage requirements for motor vehicles. Specifically, it seeks to increase the minimum amounts of coverage that drivers must maintain. The new requirements stipulate that drivers must have proof of financial responsibility in the amount of $100,000 for bodily injury to or death of one person in an accident, $300,000 for bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in an accident, and $100,000 for injury to or destruction of property of others in an accident. Additionally, the bill includes a provision that allows insurance policies in effect on December 31, 2026, to continue to meet the proof of financial responsibility requirements at the previous minimum amounts until those policies expire or are renewed. This transition aims to ensure that existing policyholders are not immediately burdened by the new requirements while still enhancing overall liability coverage standards in the state.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 17D-4-2 **Feb 16, 2026, House** - To House Banking and Insurance **Feb 13, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Feb 16, 2026: To House Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5517	Brooks Clay Pritt	Relating to the Office of Insurance Commissioner maintaining and posting lists of bondsmen This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to enhance the responsibilities of the Office of Insurance Commissioner regarding the management of bondsmen lists. It mandates that the Office maintain and post a typewritten or printed list of all licensed professional surety and property bondsmen, which must be displayed in various detention facilities and courts. The bill specifies that detainees must have access to this list and the ability to communicate with their chosen bondsman. Additionally, it establishes that the Office of Insurance Commissioner has exclusive authority over the creation, certification, and distribution of these lists, prohibiting any other entity from maintaining or posting such lists. Furthermore, the bill requires the Office to prepare geographically specific lists for each county and detention facility, ensuring that only those bondsmen who operate within a 50-mile radius are included. It also mandates the maintenance of a statewide master list that includes essential information about each bondsman. The bill grants the Office rule-making authority to implement these provisions and sets legibility requirements for the posted lists, ensuring they are clear and readable. Overall, the legislation aims to streamline the process for detainees to access bondsmen while ensuring compliance and oversight by the Office of Insurance Commissioner.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 51-10-6 **Feb 13, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Feb 13, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5379	Hite Petitto	To require payment by insurers directly to the out-of-network emergency medical services agency and the prompt payment of clean claims. This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing new sections that mandate insurers to directly pay out-of-network emergency medical services agencies for ground ambulance services. Specifically, it requires that insurers remit payment for clean claims within 30 days of receipt, ensuring that payments are made directly to the service providers rather than to the covered individuals. The bill outlines specific circumstances under which an insurer may delay payment, such as when another party is responsible for the claim or if there are issues of fraud or misrepresentation.	House • Feb 13, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Additionally, if an insurer determines that a claim is not a clean claim, they are required to provide written notice within 30 days, detailing the reasons for declining payment or specifying what additional information is needed to process the claim. This legislation is designed to streamline the payment process for emergency medical services and ensure timely compensation for providers, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of emergency medical care in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-15-24, 33-16-20, 33-24-46, 33-25-23, 33-25A-37 **Feb 13, 2026, House** - Do pass, but first to Finance - To House Finance **Feb 10, 2026, House** - Markup Discussion **Feb 09, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 SB 255	Rucker	Board of Risk and Insurance Management rule relating to Preferred Medical Liability and High Risk Medical Liability Program Companions: HB 4204 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-2-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the Preferred Medical Liability and High Risk Medical Liability Program. The legislative rule in question was filed in the State Register on July 21, 2025, and is authorized under the existing authority of section 29-12-5 of the code. The primary purpose of this bill is to formalize the Board's ability to create regulations that govern the Preferred Medical Liability and High Risk Medical Liability Program, thereby enhancing the framework for managing medical liability risks in West Virginia. The bill does not include any deletions or additional legal language beyond the authorization of the legislative rule.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-2-1 **Feb 11, 2026, Senate** - Reported in Com. Sub. for S. B. 251 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Feb 11, 2026: Reported in Com. Sub. for S. B. 251	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4204	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule relating to Preferred Medical Liability and High Risk Medical Liability Program. Companions: SB 255 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-2-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the Preferred Medical Liability and High Risk Medical Liability Program. The specific legislative rule referenced was filed in the State Register on July 21, 2025, and is authorized under the existing authority of section 29-12-5 of the code. The primary purpose of this bill is to provide the necessary legal framework for the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to implement regulations that will govern the Preferred Medical Liability and High Risk Medical Liability Program, thereby enhancing the management of medical liability risks in the state. This section is newly introduced, and as such, there are no deletions or existing legal language being modified.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-2-1	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Jan 14, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization		
WV 2026 SB 254	Rucker	Board of Risk and Insurance Management rule relating to public entities insurance program Companions: HB 4203 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-2-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the public entities insurance program. The legislative rule in question was initially filed in the State Register on July 8, 2025, and subsequently modified to address the concerns of the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee before being refiled on October 10, 2025. The bill aims to formalize the authority of the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to implement this rule, which is identified as 115 CSR 02. The text indicates that this section is new, and therefore, there are no deletions or existing legal language being removed. The overall purpose is to enhance the regulatory framework governing the public entities insurance program in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-2-1 **Feb 11, 2026, Senate** - Reported in Com. Sub. for S. B. 251 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Feb 11, 2026: Reported in Com. Sub. for S. B. 251	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4203	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule relating to the public entities insurance program. Companions: SB 254 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-2-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the public entities insurance program. The legislative rule in question was initially filed in the State Register on July 8, 2025, and subsequently modified to address the concerns of the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee before being refiled on October 10, 2025. The bill aims to formalize the authority of the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to implement this rule, which is designated as 115 CSR 02. The purpose of this legislative action is to ensure that the public entities insurance program operates under updated regulations that reflect the necessary modifications and approvals from the relevant legislative bodies.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-2-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 253	Rucker	Board of Risk and Insurance Management rule relating to mine subsidence insurance Companions: HB 4202 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule concerning mine subsidence insurance. Specifically, it references the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 18, 2025, which was modified to address the concerns of the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee and subsequently refiled on August 14, 2025. The new legal language included in the bill is "115 CSR 01," which pertains to the mine subsidence insurance rule.	Senate • Feb 11, 2026: Reported in Com. Sub. for S. B. 251	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		The primary purpose of this legislation is to ensure that the Board of Risk and Insurance Management has the authority to implement regulations that govern mine subsidence insurance, thereby providing a framework for managing risks associated with this issue. The bill reflects a commitment to updating and refining the state's insurance regulations to better serve the needs of its citizens.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-2-1 **Feb 11, 2026, Senate** - Reported in Com. Sub. for S. B. 251 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary		
WV 2026 HB 4202	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule relating to mine subsidence insurance. Companions: SB 253 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Board of Risk and Insurance Management to promulgate a legislative rule concerning mine subsidence insurance. Specifically, it references the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 18, 2025, which was modified to address the concerns of the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee and subsequently refiled on August 14, 2025. The new legal language inserted into the current law includes the designation of the rule as 115 CSR 01. The primary purpose of this bill is to ensure that the Board of Risk and Insurance Management has the authority to implement regulations that govern mine subsidence insurance, thereby enhancing the framework for managing risks associated with subsidence in mining areas. This legislative action reflects the ongoing efforts to improve insurance coverage and risk management practices in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-2-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5392	Roop	Public Adjuster Professional Standards Reform Act The "West Virginia Public Adjuster Professional Standards Reform Act" establishes a regulatory framework for the licensing and operation of public adjusters in West Virginia. The bill mandates that individuals must be licensed to act as public adjusters, detailing the qualifications required for licensure, such as age, reputation, and financial responsibility. It introduces specific requirements for contracts between public adjusters and insured individuals, including the necessity for written agreements that outline the adjuster's information and the services provided. The legislation also emphasizes transparency in compensation provisions and prohibits unfair contract terms, ensuring that insured parties are adequately protected. Additionally, the bill outlines the responsibilities of public adjusters in the claims process, including the requirement to provide written notice of insured rights and maintain fiduciary responsibility over funds. It establishes penalties for non-compliance, including potential license suspension or revocation, and grants the commissioner authority to enforce these regulations. The act is designed to enhance consumer protection and accountability within the public adjusting industry, with an effective date set for July 1, 2026.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-64-1, 33-64-2, 33-64-3, 33-64-4, 33-64-5, 33-64-6, 33-64-7, 33-64-8, 33-64-9 **Feb 10, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization then Finance - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization	House • Feb 10, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 884	Rucker	Requiring coverage of treatment for certain pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders in certain circumstances	Senate • Feb 9, 2026: To Health	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing new sections that mandate coverage for the treatment of pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infections and pediatric acute onset neuropsychiatric syndrome. Specifically, it requires that health insurance plans, including those under the Public Employees Insurance Act (PEIA) and Medicaid, provide coverage for intravenous immunoglobulin therapy for these conditions. However, coverage will only be granted if the insured's physician obtains prior authorization, demonstrating that all other treatment options have been exhausted. The new provisions will take effect for plans issued or renewed after January 1, 2027. The bill includes multiple insertions across various chapters of the West Virginia Code, establishing the requirement for coverage and the prior authorization process. This legislative change is intended to ensure that affected children receive necessary medical treatment while also implementing a protocol for healthcare providers to follow before administering specific therapies.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16-7h, 9-5-34, 33-15-4y, 33-16-3ii, 33-24-7z, 33-25-8w, 33-25A-8z **Feb 09, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources	and Human Resources	
WV 2026 HB 5349	Pushkin	Requiring the Public Employees Agency and other health insurance providers to provide mental health parity The bill seeks to amend the Code of West Virginia to establish mental health parity in health insurance coverage, ensuring that benefits for behavioral health, mental health, and substance use disorders are provided on equal terms with medical and surgical benefits. It mandates that health insurance providers, including the Public Employees Insurance Agency, offer coverage for prevention, screening, and treatment of these disorders that is no less extensive than that for physical illnesses. Key provisions include compliance with nonquantitative treatment limitations, the requirement for coverage of behavioral health screenings, and the establishment of procedures for treatment authorization with nonparticipating providers. Additionally, any denial of reimbursement must include specific language informing covered persons of their rights. The bill also requires the Insurance Commissioner to submit an annual report starting June 1, 2026, detailing compliance with these parity requirements, including data on adverse determinations for mental health claims and analyses of medical necessity criteria. The report must ensure that nonquantitative treatment limitations are applied comparably across both mental health and medical benefits. The provisions of this bill will take effect for policies and contracts beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and the Insurance Commission is tasked with proposing legislative rules to implement these changes.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: ... **Feb 09, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Feb 9, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5330	Rohrbach Ellington	Allow expedited partner treatment for bacterial vaginitis This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to expand the provisions for expedited partner therapy (EPT) in the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Specifically, it allows health care professionals to provide EPT for bacterial vaginitis and trichomoniasis using flagyl and clindamycin cream. The bill maintains existing regulations that require health care professionals to ensure that the sexual partner is unlikely or unable to seek comprehensive health care and that the partner has been exposed to a sexually transmitted disease within the last sixty days. Additionally, the bill emphasizes the importance of counseling for patients receiving EPT, advising them to encourage their sexual partners, particularly women with symptoms suggestive of pelvic inflammatory disease, to seek medical attention. Health care professionals are also required to provide written or electronic materials from the department to be shared with the patient's sexual partner. Overall, the bill aims to enhance the accessibility and effectiveness of treatment for sexually transmitted diseases by allowing for a broader application of expedited partner therapy.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-4F-2 **Feb 09, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources	House • Feb 9, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026	Rohrbach	Amending the procedures for determining liability for exposures to asbestos or silica.	House • Feb 9,	Introduced

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
HB 5324		Companions: SB 666 This bill amends the statute of limitations for asbestos and silica litigation in West Virginia, specifically addressing when a cause of action may be initiated. It clarifies that an exposed person's cause of action will not accrue until they receive a medical diagnosis of an asbestos-related or silica-related impairment, discover facts that would lead a reasonable person to seek such a diagnosis, or upon their death if they have such impairments. The bill also stipulates that it does not revive or extend limitations for claims that were already time-barred before the bill's effective date and ensures that existing settlements or agreements related to asbestos or silica actions are not adversely affected. Additionally, the bill introduces a new provision that restricts plaintiffs from bringing actions against manufacturers of coal mining equipment that was compliant with Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration requirements. Such actions must be initiated within the applicable limitations period, specifically within 12 years from the date of first sale or 10 years from the date of first delivery to the initial user, unless a longer warranty period has been expressly provided by the manufacturers. This aims to enhance the judicial system's ability to manage asbestos and silica litigation effectively.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 55-7G-9 **Feb 09, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary	2026: To House Judiciary	Version
WV 2026 SB 666	Helton Rose Tarr	Determining liability for exposure to asbestos or silica Companions: HB 5324 This bill seeks to amend the Code of West Virginia regarding the statute of limitations for asbestos and silica-related claims. It establishes that a cause of action for an exposed person will not accrue until certain conditions are met, such as receiving a medical diagnosis or discovering facts that would lead to such a diagnosis. Additionally, it clarifies that this amendment does not revive any claims that were already time-barred prior to the bill's effective date, nor does it affect any existing settlements or agreements related to asbestos or silica actions. A significant insertion in the bill is the provision that prohibits plaintiffs from bringing actions against manufacturers of coal mining equipment that complied with Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration requirements, unless the action is initiated within specific time frames. This includes a limitation of 12 years from the date of the first sale or 10 years from the date of first sale to the initial user, whichever is shorter, unless a longer warranty period has been expressly provided by the manufacturers. This aims to streamline the litigation process and clarify liability in cases involving asbestos and silica exposure.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 55-7G-9 **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Jan 29, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5071	Rohrbach Amos	Creating the oral health and cancer rights act Companions: SB 435 This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing new sections that mandate health benefit plans to cover oral health medical procedures necessary due to the side effects of cancer treatments. Specifically, it requires that any policy, plan, or contract issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2026, must include coverage for procedures related to surgery, chemotherapy, biotherapy, pharmacology, immunotherapy, or radiation. The coverage encompasses a wide range of services, including evaluations, examinations, patient education, laboratory assessments, medications, treatments, restoration, rehabilitation, medical devices, and prosthetics that are essential for restoring functions associated with eating, breathing, voice, speech, and swallowing. Additionally, the bill stipulates that one year after implementation, the Public Employees Insurance Agency and the Bureau of Medical Services must report to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance regarding the costs associated with these changes. The overarching goal of the legislation is to create the Oral Health and Cancer Rights Act, ensuring that individuals undergoing cancer treatment receive comprehensive support for their oral health needs as a critical aspect of their overall care.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16-8b, 9-5-34, 33-15-24, 33-16-20, 33-24-15, 33-25-23, 33-25A-37	House • Feb 9, 2026: To House Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Feb 09, 2026, House - To House Banking and Insurance **Feb 03, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 SB 435	Deeds Hamilton Morris	Requiring health policies cover oral health medical procedures due to side effect from cancer Companions: HB 5071 This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing new sections that mandate health benefit plans to cover oral health medical procedures necessary due to the side effects of cancer treatments. Specifically, it requires that any policy, plan, or contract issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, must include coverage for procedures related to surgery, chemotherapy, biotherapy, pharmacology, immunotherapy, or radiation. The coverage will encompass a wide range of services, including evaluations, examinations, patient education, laboratory assessments, medications, treatments, restoration, rehabilitation, medical devices, and prostheses that are essential for restoring functions associated with eating, breathing, voice, speech, and swallowing. Additionally, the bill stipulates that one year after the implementation of these changes, both the Public Employees Insurance Agency and the Bureau of Medical Services must report to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance regarding the costs associated with this new coverage requirement. This legislative effort underscores the importance of addressing the oral health needs of cancer patients and ensuring that they receive comprehensive care as part of their treatment journey.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16-8b, 9-5-34, 33-15-24, 33-16-20, 33-24-15, 33-25-23, 33-25A-37 **Jan 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4781	Chiarelli	Insurance coverage for laser hair removal This bill proposes an amendment to the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 33-15-4y, which mandates insurance coverage for laser hair removal. Specifically, it requires that any group or individual policy of accident or health insurance or managed care plan that is amended, delivered, issued, or renewed after January 1, 2027, must provide coverage for laser hair removal when deemed medically necessary and prescribed according to accepted medical standards. The primary objective of this legislation is to ensure that individuals have access to insurance coverage for laser hair removal procedures that are considered medically necessary. This change aims to align insurance policies with evolving medical practices and patient needs, thereby enhancing healthcare options for residents of West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-15-4y **Feb 09, 2026, House** - To House Banking and Insurance **Jan 23, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Feb 9, 2026: To House Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5264	Pushkin Garcia	Establishing workers cooperative corporations This bill aims to establish a framework for the creation and operation of workers cooperative corporations in West Virginia, designated as the West Virginia Workers Cooperative Corporations Act. It introduces new articles to the Code of West Virginia, defining key terms and outlining the purpose of these cooperatives, which is to promote sustainable jobs, employee wealth, and community-focused economic activities. The bill allows for the designation of a corporation as a workers cooperative in its articles of incorporation and provides guidelines for the distribution of net earnings and losses among members.	House • Feb 5, 2026: To House Energy and Public Works	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Additionally, the bill specifies the requirements for the articles of incorporation, including the necessity for a statement indicating the cooperative's status and the option to establish a capital account cooperative. It also details the criteria for dissolution, ensuring that upon dissolution, the unallocated capital account is distributed to members based on patronage or capital contributions. The legislation emphasizes the importance of employee ownership and community benefit, while also allowing for flexibility in governance and financial management within these cooperatives.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31D-18-1801, 31D-18-1802, 31D-18-1803, 31D-18-1804, 31D-18-1805 **Feb 05, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Energy and Public Works then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Energy and Public Works		
WV 2026 HB 5263	Pushkin Garcia	Relating to use of credit scores in applications for insurance This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia regarding the use of credit scores and reports in insurance ratings and declinations. It prohibits insurers from declining applications for automobile liability insurance based on the number of inquiries in a credit report or any disputed information within those reports. Additionally, the bill restricts the use of credit scores in casualty insurance rate filings to only those generated by banking institutions, thereby eliminating the consideration of credit scoring in determining rates for homeowners or automobile liability policies. Furthermore, the bill introduces new provisions that ensure insurers cannot rely on false or potentially false information when making decisions about insurance applications. It emphasizes that legitimate underwriting data can still be used for independent risk assessments. The proposed changes aim to protect consumers from unfair discrimination based on credit history while ensuring that insurers can still evaluate risk effectively.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-6B-3, 33-20-3, 33-20-5 **Feb 05, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Feb 5, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5241	Hornbuckle	Relating to insurance coverage for breast cancer screening This bill aims to enhance insurance coverage for breast cancer screenings in West Virginia by amending existing laws and adding new sections to the Code of West Virginia. It mandates that health insurance policies provide coverage for one baseline mammogram for women aged 30 to 39, annual mammograms for women aged 40 and older, and additional screenings for women under 40 with a family history or other risk factors as determined by their healthcare provider. Furthermore, it requires coverage for comprehensive ultrasound screenings if a mammogram indicates dense breast tissue or if the woman is at increased risk for breast cancer. In addition to the coverage requirements, the bill introduces provisions for notifying patients about breast density in mammography reports, emphasizing that high breast density is not abnormal and providing information on potential risks and benefits of additional screenings. The new requirements will apply to all insurance policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2026, ensuring that women in West Virginia have access to necessary breast cancer screening services.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-16-3g, 33-24-7b, 5-16-7h, 16-5A-6, 33-15-4y, 33-16-3pp, 33-24-7z, 33-25-8w, 33-25A-8z **Feb 05, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Feb 5, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 727	Barnhart	Relating to bank merger by interstate branching Companions: HB 4789 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to clarify the requirements for interstate bank mergers involving out-of-state banks acquiring West Virginia state-chartered banks. It allows West Virginia banks to engage in interstate merger transactions with out-of-state banks, provided that certain conditions and filing	Senate • Feb 3, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		requirements are met. A significant change is the introduction of a provision that permits the commissioner to adopt a rule to waive the acquisition deposit limitation for good cause, which is calculated based on the most recent deposit information available. Additionally, the bill specifies that an out-of-state bank must confirm in writing to the commissioner that it will comply with all applicable West Virginia laws, including consumer protection laws, as long as it maintains a branch in the state. It also ensures that deposits of the resulting bank are insured according to state provisions and that the bank meets capital requirements if it is state-chartered. The bill aims to enhance clarity regarding the attestation process required during interstate bank mergers.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-8D-4 **Feb 03, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 HB 4789	Criss	Relating to bank merger by interstate branching and providing clarity regarding the disclosure required when an out of bank acquires a West Virginia state-chartered bank Companions: SB 727 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to clarify the regulations surrounding interstate bank mergers, specifically when an out-of-state bank acquires a West Virginia state-chartered bank. It allows West Virginia banks to engage in interstate merger transactions with out-of-state banks, provided that certain conditions and filing requirements are met. The bill also establishes that a merger will not be permitted if the resulting bank would control deposits in West Virginia beyond the limits set by existing law, although the commissioner has the authority to waive this limitation for good cause. Additionally, the bill specifies that an out-of-state bank must confirm in writing to the commissioner that it will comply with all applicable West Virginia laws, including consumer protection laws, as long as it maintains a branch in the state. It also ensures that deposits of the resulting bank are insured according to state provisions and that any state-chartered resulting bank meets the necessary capital requirements. The amendments include the replacement of the term "chapter" with "code" in several instances to enhance clarity.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-8D-4 **Jan 23, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 23, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5077	Young	Related to Mental Health Protection Act The proposed bill introduces the Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Insurance Coverage Protection Act, which mandates that all insurance policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, must cover medically necessary treatment for mental health and substance use disorders. It establishes new sections within the Code of West Virginia that outline insurance coverage requirements, definitions of key terms, and standards for determining medical necessity. The bill prohibits discretionary clauses in insurance contracts that could undermine these requirements and ensures that insurers adhere to generally accepted standards of care when making medical necessity determinations. It also requires insurers to provide out-of-network services without imposing higher costs if in-network services are unavailable and outlines penalties for non-compliance. Additionally, the bill allows insurers to include a clause in their contracts that informs insured individuals about the routine application of contract terms in decision-making processes, such as eligibility determinations and claims handling. However, this provision is crafted to ensure it does not create a deferential standard of review by courts, thus safeguarding the rights of insured individuals. The bill also includes specific legal language changes, including the insertion of a new clause that clarifies the permissible scope of contract provisions related to decision-making processes, promoting transparency and accoun... **Feb 03, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources	House • Feb 3, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
WV 2026 SB 680	Rose Chapman Rucker	Repealing personal income tax and corporate net income tax This bill proposes the repeal of both the personal income tax and the corporate net income tax in West Virginia. It introduces two new articles, 11-21B and 11-24A, which outline the legislative findings supporting the repeal, the purpose of the act, and the specific provisions for terminating tax liabilities. The bill states that no personal income tax will be imposed on income earned on or after January 1, 2028, while tax liabilities incurred for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2027, will remain enforceable under prior law. Similarly, the corporate net income tax will not be imposed for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2028. Additionally, the bill includes provisions for the administration of final returns, assessments, and refunds related to the repealed taxes, as well as conforming amendments to other code provisions that reference these taxes. The State Tax Commissioner is granted authority to create rules for implementing the act, including transitional administration and record retention requirements. The act is set to take effect on July 1, 2026, unless otherwise specified.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-21B-1, 11-21B-2, 11-21B-3, 11-21B-4, 11-21B-5, 11-21B-6, 11-21B-7, 11-21B-8, 11-24A-1, 11-24A-2, 11-24A-3, 11-24A-4, 11-24A-5, 11-24A-6 **Jan 30, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance	Senate • Jan 30, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 196	Weld Deeds	Relating generally to liability insurance coverage for board of education The bill amends the Code of West Virginia to update the minimum insurance requirements for individuals, organizations, or associations using school property for community activities. Specifically, it establishes that the liability insurance coverage must be no less than $1 million for each occurrence, with excess coverage of at least $5 million also required. Additionally, it mandates that any insurance purchased must be obtained from a company licensed to operate in West Virginia. The previous requirement that insurance coverage amounts be specified in another section of the code has been removed. Furthermore, the bill clarifies that county boards of education will not be liable for acts or omissions related to community activities on school property, provided the insurance requirements are met. It also states that county boards are not liable for injuries or losses arising from unorganized recreational use of school property, except in cases of gross negligence or willful misconduct. The bill maintains that existing rights, duties, and defenses under other statutes or common law remain unaffected.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 18-5-19dCommittee Substitute: 18-5-19d **Jan 30, 2026, Senate** - Committee substitute reported, but first to Finance - To Finance **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Education then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Education	Senate • Jan 30, 2026: To Finance	Committee Substitute
WV 2026 SB 661	Oliverio Clements Takubo	Clarifying commercial real property insurance policies This bill amends West Virginia's Code 33-17-9 to clarify the underwriting of insurance policies for commercial or industrial real property. It specifies that insurers and insured parties can agree on any total amount for coverage, which may be less than the replacement cost value. The bill emphasizes that this agreement can include various valuation methods such as Replacement Cost Value, Actual Cost Value, market value determined by a qualified appraiser, or any other mutually agreed-upon amount. The new legal language inserted into the bill explicitly states that, notwithstanding any other provisions in the code, the flexibility in determining the total amount of insurance coverage applies specifically to commercial real property. This change aims to provide clarity and flexibility in the insurance market for commercial properties, ensuring that parties can negotiate terms that suit their specific needs without being constrained by the replacement cost value.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-17-9 **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance	Senate • Jan 29, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 SB 660	Oliverio Clements Hamilton	Relating to spousal coverage under PEIA This bill proposes amendments to section 5-16-13 of the Code of West Virginia, specifically addressing spousal coverage under the Public Employees Insurance Agency. The key change is the removal of the requirement for employees to pay the actuarial value for spousal coverage. Instead, the bill mandates that the cost for spousal coverage be based on the employee's salary and tier of coverage. This adjustment aims to simplify the payment structure for employees seeking to include their spouses in their health insurance plans. Additionally, the bill maintains existing provisions regarding the coverage of dependents, the continuation of insurance after involuntary termination, and the conversion of accrued leave for extended insurance coverage upon retirement. The director of the Public Employees Insurance Agency is also granted the authority to require proof of primary coverage for spouses and dependents and to establish rules governing the coverage process. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance the accessibility and affordability of health insurance for employees and their families.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16-13 **Jan 29, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance	Senate • Jan 29, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4733	Young	To mandate coverage for breastfeeding and lactation consultant services This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new section, 33-57-2, which mandates health benefit plans to provide coverage for breastfeeding and lactation consultant services. The bill defines key terms such as "breastfeeding and lactation consultant," "health benefit plan," and "healthcare insurer," and specifies that coverage for these services will be available in outpatient settings starting January 1, 2026. Importantly, the coverage will not be subject to annual deductibles, copayments, or coinsurance limits, ensuring that it remains accessible to enrollees. Additionally, the bill stipulates that certified lactation counselors must be supervised by a contracted and in-network healthcare provider to qualify for reimbursement. It also outlines that the West Virginia Medicaid Program will reimburse for these services if individuals meet specific requirements. To facilitate this coverage, the Bureau for Medical Services is authorized to file a state plan amendment by January 1, 2027. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance support for breastfeeding and lactation services, thereby promoting better maternal and infant health outcomes.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-57-2 **Jan 29, 2026, House** - To House Banking and Insurance **Jan 22, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 29, 2026: To House Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4472	Statler McCormick Chiarelli	Clarifying that commercial real property insurance policies may be underwritten for less than replacement cost value of the insured property This bill amends West Virginia Code 33-17-9 to clarify the underwriting of commercial real property insurance policies. It specifies that insurers may underwrite these policies for any total amount agreed upon by the insurer and the insured, which can include amounts less than the replacement cost value of the property. The bill introduces definitions for "replacement cost value" and "actual cost value," providing clarity on how these terms are understood in the context of insurance coverage. Additionally, the bill maintains the existing liability structure for insurers in cases of total or partial fire loss, ensuring that they remain liable for the full amount stated in the policy. However, it explicitly states that the new provisions apply only to commercial real property insurance and do not affect policies procured from multiple insurers covering the same interest. Overall, the bill aims to provide flexibility in the underwriting process for commercial real property insurance, allowing for agreements that reflect the specific needs and circumstances of the insured parties.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-17-9	House • Jan 29, 2026: To House Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Jan 29, 2026, House - To House Banking and Insurance **Jan 16, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4901	Pritt Masters Dean	Modifying the Occupational Pneumoconiois award categories for Worker's Compensation This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia, specifically section 23-4-2, to establish payment guidelines for employees suffering from pulmonary massive fibrosis without current pulmonary impairment. The proposed changes include new provisions that allow employees with this condition to receive compensation based on specific categories, with Category A receiving 10 percent, Category B receiving 20 percent, and Category C receiving 30 percent. Additionally, the bill stipulates that any cause of action related to this condition must be filed within one year of meeting the requirements, and the employee must prove that the employer fraudulently concealed or manipulated dust or air quality samples. Furthermore, the bill introduces a requirement for written certification from a board-certified pulmonologist to confirm the diagnosis of pulmonary massive fibrosis without current pulmonary impairment. This certification must include all relevant evidence, such as diagnostic test results. The bill also emphasizes that no punitive or exemplary damages shall be awarded to the employee or plaintiff, and it allows for the bifurcation of discovery in legal actions to expedite the resolution of immunity issues. Overall, the bill seeks to provide a structured approach to compensation for employees facing potential future impairments due to pulmonary conditions.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 23-4-2 **Jan 28, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary	House • Jan 28, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 621	Takubo Woelfel	Providing tax credit to corporations for existing employer-provided child care facilities This bill proposes the addition of two new sections to the Code of West Virginia, specifically 11-21-98 and 11-24-45, which establish a tax credit for employers who operate existing employer-provided or employer-sponsored child care facilities. The bill defines key terms such as "cost of operation," "qualified child-care property," and "employer," and outlines the eligibility criteria for the tax credit. The credit is set at 100% of the total operational costs incurred by the employer, excluding amounts paid by employees, and is subject to certain limitations, including a cap on the total credit that can be claimed in a taxable year. Additionally, the bill allows for a transferable credit for non-profit corporations, enabling them to sell or assign their credits to other taxpayers. The Tax Commissioner is granted the authority to create rules necessary for the implementation of this tax credit program. Overall, the bill aims to incentivize employers to maintain and support child care facilities, thereby promoting employee welfare and family support within the state.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-21-98, 11-24-45 **Jan 27, 2026, Senate** - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources **Jan 26, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance	Senate • Jan 27, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4783	Burkhammer	Providing equal share of funds from the fire and casualty premium tax to all departments This bill amends West Virginia Code 33-3-14d to ensure that part-volunteer fire departments receive an equal share of funds from the fire and casualty premium tax. The legislation imposes an additional premium tax of one percent on taxable fire and casualty insurance premiums, with the collected funds being allocated to various entities. Notably, the bill removes previous provisions that directed funds to municipal policemen and firemen's pension and relief funds and the Teachers Retirement System Reserve Fund, instead focusing on the distribution of funds to volunteer and part-volunteer fire companies and departments.	House • Jan 23, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Additionally, the bill specifies that the funds allocated to fire companies and departments will be distributed quarterly, with the State Fire Marshal responsible for reporting eligible entities. The legislation also clarifies that each volunteer fire company or department will receive an equal share of the allocated revenues, while municipal fire departments with both paid and volunteer members will receive a share adjusted based on the number of full-time paid members. Overall, the bill aims to enhance financial support for part-volunteer fire departments by ensuring equitable distribution of tax revenues.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-3-14d **Jan 23, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary then Finance - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary		
WV 2026 SB 310	Rucker	DMV rule relating to compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance Companions: HB 4263 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-8-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to promulgate a legislative rule concerning compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance. The bill specifically references a legislative rule that was filed in the State Register on July 24, 2025, and subsequently modified to address objections from the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee before being refiled on September 22, 2025. The purpose of this legislation is to formalize the DMV's authority to implement regulations related to compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance, ensuring that the rules are in compliance with state law and addressing any necessary modifications. The section being amended is new, and therefore, there are no deletions or existing legal language being removed.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-8-1 **Jan 22, 2026, Senate** - Reported in Com. Sub. for S. B. 309 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Jan 22, 2026: Reported in Com. Sub. for S. B. 309	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4263	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Division of Motor Vehicles to promulgate a legislative rule relating to compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance. Companions: SB 310 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-8-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to promulgate a legislative rule concerning compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance. The bill specifically references a legislative rule that was filed in the State Register on July 24, 2025, and subsequently modified to address objections from the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee before being refiled on September 22, 2025. The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that the DMV has the authority to implement regulations related to compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance, thereby enhancing the state's ability to manage and enforce insurance requirements for motor vehicles. The section being amended is new, and as such, there are no deletions or existing legal language being altered.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-8-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4724	Pritt Chiarelli Bridges	Relating to placing a cap on insurance copays This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to establish a cap on insurance copayments for terminally ill insureds. Specifically, it introduces a provision that prohibits any copayment, coinsurance, or office visit deductible for services rendered by licensed occupational therapists, speech-language pathologists, and	House • Jan 22, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		physical therapists from exceeding $500 per year for individuals diagnosed with a terminal illness. The definition of "terminal illness" is provided, indicating that it refers to conditions that cannot be cured and are likely to result in death. This limitation on copayments will remain in effect until the insured's death. Additionally, the bill reinforces existing regulations regarding copayments for therapy services, ensuring that they do not exceed those charged for primary care or osteopathic physician services. It mandates that insurance policies clearly outline the availability of coverage for occupational therapy, speech-language therapy, and physical therapy, along with any related limitations or exclusions. Overall, the bill aims to alleviate the financial burden on terminally ill patients by capping their out-of-pocket expenses for essential therapeutic services.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-15-23 **Jan 22, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4589	Holstein Chiarelli Worrell	Clarifying that the time limitations provided for filing occupational pneumoconiosis claims do not apply or otherwise limit the ability of a claimant to obtain an evaluation from the Occupational Pneumoconiosis Board This bill amends Section 23-4-15 of the Code of West Virginia to clarify that the time limitations for filing occupational pneumoconiosis claims do not restrict a claimant's ability to obtain an evaluation from the Occupational Pneumoconiosis Board. The bill specifies that while there are established timeframes for filing applications for compensation related to occupational pneumoconiosis, these do not apply to the evaluation process itself. Additionally, the bill makes several changes to the language regarding the filing of claims. It replaces "must" with "shall" in the context of filing proofs of dependency, and modifies the phrasing around the jurisdictional nature of time limitations, changing "hence" to "therefore." The bill also introduces a provision stating that nothing in this section may limit the time within which a claimant may obtain an evaluation from the Occupational Pneumoconiosis Board, ensuring that claimants retain access to necessary evaluations regardless of the filing deadlines for compensation claims.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 23-4-15 **Jan 22, 2026, House** - Markup Discussion **Jan 20, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources	House • Jan 22, 2026: Markup Discussion	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 446	Chapman	Including certain mental health disorders in existing public health programs This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 16-1-8a, which focuses on the inclusion of postpartum depression, anxiety, psychosis, and obsessive-compulsive disorders in existing public health programs. The legislation mandates that the Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health, in collaboration with the Bureau for Medical Services, educate healthcare professionals on the early detection and timely diagnosis of these mental health conditions. This education will utilize assessment tools and effective care planning throughout pregnancy, delivery, and up to one year postpartum, alongside counseling and referral programs. Additionally, the bill requires the Bureau for Public Health to enhance public health outreach programs by incorporating information that raises awareness about postpartum mental health issues, including early signs and the importance of early diagnosis, especially for those at higher risk. The outreach programs will provide consistent, culturally relevant guidance in nonclinical terms to improve health literacy among the public. Overall, the bill seeks to strengthen the support and resources available for individuals experiencing postpartum mental health challenges.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-1-8a **Jan 21, 2026, Senate** - Reported do pass, but first to Finance - To Finance **Jan 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction	Senate • Jan 21, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 HB 4627	Howell, G. Pritt Masters	Mandate free cancer screenings for professional firefighters. This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 5-16-13a, which focuses on health coverage for professional firefighters. It defines a "professional firefighter" and outlines the entities that must comply with the new provisions, including insurers and health maintenance organizations that provide medical benefits in the state. The bill mandates that these entities provide coverage for preventive cancer screenings in accordance with the latest guidelines from the International Association of Fire Fighters. Additionally, the bill prohibits any copayment, coinsurance, or deductible requirements for these preventive cancer screenings, ensuring that professional firefighters can access this essential health service without financial barriers. However, it does allow for exceptions in cases where the insured is covered under a high-deductible health plan, in which case the screenings may be subject to the plan's deductible. The legislation emphasizes the importance of providing comprehensive health coverage for firefighters, particularly in relation to cancer prevention.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16-13a **Jan 21, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources	House • Jan 21, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4565	Brooks Roop Pritt	Exempt those with 25 years holding an insurance license from attaining additional CEUs The proposed bill seeks to amend West Virginia's Code of 1931, specifically section 33-12-8, to introduce an exemption from continuing education requirements for insurance employees who have held an insurance license for 20 years or more. This exemption is referred to as the "Insurance Continuing Education Responsibility Act." The bill outlines that while these long-term license holders may choose to attend continuing education courses, it will no longer be a mandatory requirement for them. In addition to the new exemption, the bill retains existing provisions regarding the continuing education requirements for other insurance producers, including the development of educational programs by the Board of Insurance Agent Education and the penalties for non-compliance. The bill aims to recognize the experience of long-serving insurance professionals while maintaining the educational standards for newer licensees.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-12-8 **Jan 20, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 20, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4539	Howell, G. Willis Ward, G.	Requiring health insurers provide price information to consumers timely prior to rate change This bill amends the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 33-16B-5, which focuses on accident and sickness insurance rates. It defines "insurer" as any entity that is subject to the state's insurance laws and regulations, including various types of insurance companies and health organizations. The bill mandates that if the commissioner approves a rate change, the insurer must provide written notice to affected policyholders at least 30 days before open enrollment. This notice must include specific details such as the dollar amount of the premium increase, the percentage increase, the effective date of the new rate, and any changes in plan design or benefits, all highlighted in a clear and understandable format. Additionally, the bill establishes that any rate changes approved by the commissioner will take effect only after the open enrollment period has closed. This aims to ensure that policyholders are adequately informed about any changes to their insurance rates and benefits, promoting transparency and allowing them to make informed decisions regarding their health insurance coverage.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-16B-5 **Jan 19, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance	House • Jan 19, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4486	Ridenour Martin Butler	Establish fines for any company or organization that knowingly hires an illegal alien The bill aims to amend West Virginia's Code regarding the penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. It proposes to increase fines for various offenses related to the employment of unauthorized workers. Specifically, the fine for failing to maintain required employment records will rise from $100 to $200. For employers who violate the provisions by employing unauthorized workers, the fines will increase significantly: from $100 to $1,000 for a first offense, from $500 to $5,000 for a second offense, and from $1,000 to $10,000 for a third or subsequent offense, with the possibility of jail time added for repeat offenders. Additionally, the bill introduces penalties for employers who provide false records regarding an employee's legal status, with fines set between $1,000 and $5,000 and a potential jail term of 30 days to one year. It also addresses fraudulent actions by employers who attempt to evade record-keeping requirements by selling or transferring their assets, imposing similar jail time and fines ranging from $20,000. Overall, the bill seeks to enforce stricter penalties to deter the hiring of illegal aliens and ensure compliance with employment verification laws.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 21-1B-5 **Jan 19, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization	House • Jan 19, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 464	Chapman	Requiring insurance coverage for biomarker testing This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to mandate coverage for biomarker testing under the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Act and within the Human Services and Insurance sectors. It introduces definitions for key terms such as "biomarker," "biomarker testing," "clinical utility," and "nationally recognized clinical practice guidelines." The bill requires health insurers to provide coverage for biomarker testing when ordered by a treating physician, ensuring that the tests are medically indicated and demonstrate clinical utility based on established medical evidence. Importantly, it specifies that coverage is not required for screening purposes prior to a diagnosis and emphasizes the need for a streamlined process for requesting exceptions to coverage policies. Furthermore, the bill allows health insurers to require prior authorization for biomarker testing and mandates that both the covered person and the treating physician have access to a clear process for requesting exceptions, which must be easily accessible on the insurer's website. The legislation aims to minimize disruptions in patient care, such as the need for multiple biopsies, while ensuring that biomarker testing adheres to FDA-approved standards and established clinical practice guidelines. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance access to biomarker testing, which is essential for effective diagnosis and management of various diseases and conditions.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16-7h, 9-5-3... **Jan 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 460	Chapman Hart	Establishing no tax on tips or overtime compensation Companions: HB 4347 This bill amends the West Virginia Code to exempt tips and overtime compensation from being included in the state's adjusted gross income for personal income tax purposes, effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. It defines tips to encompass cash tips, electronic payments, noncash tips, amounts from tip-sharing arrangements, and allocated tips from employers. Overtime compensation, defined as pay for hours worked beyond 40 in a week at a rate of at least one and a half times the regular pay, is also included in this exemption. Additionally, the bill requires employers to report any amounts earned from tips or overtime compensation when withholding taxes from employee wages, promoting transparency and compliance with the new tax exemptions. The overarching aim of the bill is to stimulate economic development by encouraging workforce participation and supporting the service industry, particularly in tourism. The amendments will apply to all taxable years or portions thereof beginning after June 30, 1996, indicating that the changes will not be retroactive but will take effect for future tax years.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-21-12, 11-21-71	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Jan 16, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4347	Crouse Drennan Howell, T.	To remove income tax from overtime work Companions: HB 4883 , SB 460 This bill proposes amendments to the West Virginia Code regarding personal income tax, specifically targeting the adjusted gross income of resident individuals. The key changes include the introduction of new provisions that exempt income received by full-time hourly paid employees for work performed in excess of 40 hours in a week, as well as all tips and gratuities earned by any employee, from being included in gross income and thus not subject to taxation. The bill aims to alleviate the tax burden on workers who earn additional income through overtime and tips. Additionally, the bill includes a deletion of a provision that would render certain modifications null and void if found unconstitutional, replacing it with a new insertion that clarifies the conditions under which the modifications would be affected. Overall, the bill seeks to provide financial relief to employees by ensuring that specific forms of income are not taxed, thereby promoting fairness in the state's income tax system.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-21-12 **Jan 15, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 15, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 456	Chapman	Limiting cost of prescription medications for senior citizens This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new article focused on prescription drug pricing for older West Virginians. It defines key terms such as "older individual," "lowest national price," and "personal representative." The bill mandates that pharmacies in West Virginia must charge senior citizens, defined as individuals aged 60 and older, no more than the lowest national price for prescription drugs. Additionally, it allows pharmacists to verify the age and residency of the senior citizen or their personal representative through identification. The legislation also establishes enforcement mechanisms, stating that violations of this pricing requirement are considered unfair or deceptive acts. It grants the Attorney General the authority to enforce these provisions and allows seniors who are charged more than the lowest price to seek legal recourse in circuit court, potentially recovering treble damages or a minimum of $500, along with attorney fees. The bill emphasizes the protection of older West Virginians from inflated prescription drug prices, ensuring they have access to medications at the lowest available rates.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 46A-9-1, 46A-9-2, 46A-9-3 **Jan 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 452	Chapman	Preventing home insurers from canceling policy for isolated event This bill amends West Virginia Code 33-6-37 to enhance protections for homeowners insurance policyholders. Specifically, it introduces a new provision that prohibits insurers from canceling or denying the renewal of a homeowner's insurance policy due to a claim filed for an isolated incident. This change aims to provide greater security for homeowners, ensuring that their insurance coverage remains intact even after a single claim. In addition to this new provision, the bill maintains existing regulations regarding the cancellation or nonrenewal of combination automobile and homeowners insurance policies. Insurers are still required to offer a replacement policy for any coverage that is not canceled or nonrenewed, effective from the date of cancellation. Overall, the bill seeks to strengthen consumer protections in the homeowners insurance market by preventing unfair cancellations based on isolated claims.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-6-37	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Jan 16, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance		
WV 2026 SB 448	Chapman	Relating to brain injury screening training This bill proposes the addition of a new section, 15A-3-19, to the Code of West Virginia, which mandates the Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation to implement training for its personnel on conducting brain injury screenings for both incoming and currently incarcerated individuals. The training will be facilitated through the Division's medical provider in collaboration with the West Virginia University Center for Excellence in Disabilities. By July 1, 2028, all individuals in the correctional system must be screened for brain injuries, with the screening processes developed with input from a designated study group focused on competency and criminal responsibility. Furthermore, the bill requires the Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Division of Rehabilitation Services, and the Department of Veterans Assistance to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the aforementioned study group. This agreement will allow for the sharing of confidential health records to support the study group's objectives. The overall aim of the bill is to enhance the identification and understanding of brain injuries within the incarcerated population, thereby improving rehabilitation efforts and ensuring appropriate care.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 15A-3-19 **Jan 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 434	Deeds	PEIA Stability and Sustainability Act of 2026 The proposed bill, known as the "PEIA Stability and Sustainability Act of 2026," aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by establishing a new article that focuses on stabilizing and sustaining the Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA). Key provisions include the creation of a permanent PEIA Stabilization Reserve Fund, which will be funded through annual legislative appropriations, transfers from budget surpluses, and investment earnings. The bill mandates that the employer-employee premium cost-sharing ratio be set at 82% for employers and 18% for employees, with specific protections for retirees, including a cap on premiums for those with lower pension incomes. Additionally, the bill emphasizes transparency and accountability in the management of PEIA by requiring public notice and comment on changes to premium rates and plan designs, as well as the establishment of an Independent PEIA Oversight Board to review financial projections and plan changes. The agency will also be authorized to implement cost-containment initiatives, such as reference-based pricing and wellness incentive programs. The full implementation of the act is set to take effect on January 1, 2027, with a severability provision ensuring that if any part of the act is deemed invalid, the remaining provisions will still be enforceable.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16E-1, 5-16E-2, 5-16E-3, 5-16E-4, 5-16E-5, 5-16E-6, 5-16E-7, 5-16E-8, 5-16E-9, 5-16E-10, 5-16E-11, 5-16E-12 **Jan 16, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 294	Rucker	Insurance Commission rule relating to credit for reinsurance Companions: HB 4247 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Insurance Commissioner to promulgate a legislative rule concerning credit for reinsurance. The legislative rule in question was initially filed in the State Register on April 16, 2025, and subsequently modified to address the concerns of the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee before being refiled on August 21, 2025. The primary aim of this legislation is to formalize the authority of the Insurance Commissioner to implement the specified rule, which is identified as "credit for reinsurance, 114 CSR 40." This bill does not include any deletions from current law, as the section being amended is new and does not contain any existing legal language that is being removed.Statutes affected:	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4247	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule relating to credit for reinsurance. Companions: SB 294 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Insurance Commissioner to promulgate a legislative rule concerning credit for reinsurance. The specific rule in question was filed in the State Register on April 16, 2025, and subsequently modified to address objections from the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee before being refiled on August 21, 2025. The primary aim of this legislation is to provide the Insurance Commissioner with the authority to establish regulations that govern credit for reinsurance, thereby ensuring that the state's insurance practices align with updated standards and requirements. This section is newly introduced, and as such, there are no deletions or existing legal language being altered.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 293	Rucker	Insurance Commission rule relating to insurance holding company systems Companions: HB 4246 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule concerning insurance holding company systems. Specifically, it references the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 22, 2025, which was modified to address the concerns of the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee and subsequently refiled on August 21, 2025. The new legal language inserted into the current law identifies the rule as "114 CSR 35." The primary purpose of this bill is to ensure that the Insurance Commission has the authority to implement regulations that govern insurance holding company systems, thereby enhancing oversight and compliance within the insurance industry in West Virginia. This legislative action reflects the ongoing efforts to refine and improve regulatory frameworks in response to evolving industry standards and practices.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4246	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule relating to insurance holding company systems. Companions: SB 293 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule concerning insurance holding company systems. Specifically, it references the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 22, 2025, which was modified to address concerns from the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee and subsequently refiled on August 21, 2025. The new legal language inserted into the current law identifies the rule as "114 CSR 35." The primary purpose of this bill is to provide the necessary authorization for the Insurance Commission to implement regulations that govern insurance holding	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		company systems, thereby ensuring compliance with state law and addressing any regulatory gaps. This legislative action aims to enhance the oversight and management of insurance holding companies within West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 SB 291	Rucker	Insurance Commission rule relating to advertisement of accident and sickness insurance Companions: HB 4244 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the advertisement of accident and sickness insurance. Specifically, it pertains to the legislative rule that was filed in the State Register on July 22, 2025, under the authority of section 33-2-10 of the code, which is identified as 114 CSR 10. The bill does not include any deletions from current law, as it introduces new legal language to facilitate the Insurance Commission's ability to regulate advertising practices for accident and sickness insurance. The intent is to ensure that the advertising of such insurance products is conducted in a manner that is consistent with state regulations.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4244	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule relating to the advertisement of accident and sickness insurance. Companions: SB 291 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the advertisement of accident and sickness insurance. Specifically, it references a legislative rule that was filed in the State Register on July 22, 2025, which is related to the advertisement of such insurance products. The bill aims to provide the necessary legal framework for the Insurance Commission to regulate how accident and sickness insurance is advertised, ensuring compliance with established standards. As this section is newly introduced, there are no deletions or existing legal language being modified.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 290	Rucker	Insurance Commission rule relating to mass marketing of property and liability insurance Companions: HB 4243 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the mass marketing of property and liability insurance. Specifically, it references the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 25, 2025, which is identified as 114 CSR 09 and is authorized under the authority of 33-2-10 of the code. The primary purpose of this bill is to facilitate the Insurance Commission's ability to implement regulations that govern the mass marketing of property and	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		liability insurance, thereby enhancing the regulatory framework surrounding these types of insurance products. The bill does not include any deletions from current law but introduces new language to clarify the authorization of the legislative rule.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4243	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule relating to mass marketing of property and liability insurance. Companions: SB 290 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the mass marketing of property and liability insurance. Specifically, it references the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 25, 2025, which is identified as 114 CSR 09. This authorization is granted under the authority of section 33-2-10 of the code. The primary purpose of this bill is to facilitate the Insurance Commission's ability to implement regulations that govern the mass marketing of property and liability insurance, thereby enhancing the regulatory framework surrounding these types of insurance products. The bill does not include any deletions from current law, focusing solely on the insertion of the new rule reference.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 289	Rucker	Insurance Commission rule relating to premium financing for life insurance for college students Companions: HB 4242 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule concerning premium financing for life insurance specifically aimed at college students. The rule, which was filed in the State Register on July 22, 2025, is established under the authority of existing law, specifically 33-2-10 of the code. The primary purpose of this legislation is to provide a framework for premium financing options for life insurance that can benefit college students, thereby enhancing their access to necessary financial products. The bill does not include any deletions from current law, as the section being introduced is entirely new.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4242	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Insurance Commission to promulgate a legislative rule relating to premium financing for life insurance for college students. Companions: SB 289 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Insurance Commission to create a legislative rule concerning premium financing for life insurance specifically aimed at college students. The rule, which was filed in the State Register on July 22, 2025, is established under the authority of existing law, specifically 33-2-10 of the code.	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		The primary purpose of this legislation is to facilitate access to life insurance for college students by allowing for premium financing options. This initiative aims to support students in obtaining necessary insurance coverage while managing their financial responsibilities. The bill does not include any deletions or existing legal language changes, as it introduces a new section to the law.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 SB 288	Rucker	Insurance Commissioner rule relating to fingerprinting requirements for applicants for insurance producer license and insurance adjuster license Companions: HB 4241 This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Insurance Commissioner to establish a legislative rule concerning fingerprinting requirements for individuals applying for insurance producer and insurance adjuster licenses. Specifically, it references a legislative rule that was filed in the State Register on April 16, 2025, which outlines these fingerprinting requirements. The bill aims to enhance the regulatory framework for licensing insurance professionals by ensuring that applicants undergo fingerprinting as part of the licensing process. This measure is intended to promote accountability and security within the insurance industry in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 15, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4241	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Insurance Commissioner to promulgate a legislative rule relating to fingerprinting requirements for applicants for insurance producer license and insurance adjuster license. Companions: SB 288 This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Insurance Commissioner to establish a legislative rule concerning fingerprinting requirements for individuals applying for insurance producer and insurance adjuster licenses. The legislative rule in question was filed in the State Register on April 16, 2025, and is based on the authority granted under section 33-12-37 of the code. The primary purpose of this bill is to ensure that the Insurance Commissioner has the necessary authority to implement fingerprinting requirements, which are intended to enhance the vetting process for applicants seeking these licenses. This measure aims to improve the integrity and security of the insurance licensing process in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4396	Burkhammer Pinson	Prevent credit card surcharge from including sales tax This bill proposes the addition of a new article to the Code of West Virginia, specifically addressing credit card surcharge fees. It includes definitions for key terms such as "credit card," "debit card," "electronic payment transaction," and "interchange fee." The bill clarifies that state or local taxes and fees, including sales and use taxes, hotel occupancy taxes, alcoholic beverage taxes, and rental vehicle surcharge taxes, must be excluded from the amount on which interchange fees are calculated for electronic payment transactions.	House • Jan 15, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Additionally, the bill mandates that payment card networks either deduct the amount of any tax imposed from interchange fee calculations at the time of settlement or rebate a proportionate amount of the interchange fee. If merchants cannot capture and transmit tax amounts at the time of sale, the payment card network must accept proof of tax amounts collected and credit the merchant's settlement account accordingly. A civil penalty of up to $1,000 per violation is established for payment card networks that fail to comply, along with a requirement to refund the surcharge to affected merchants.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-13NN-1, 11-13NN-2, 11-13NN-3, 11-13NN-4 **Jan 15, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4377	Burkhammer	Relating to eligibility for workers' compensation benefits by requiring blood test after traumatic injury to determine intoxication This bill proposes the addition of a new section, 23-4-2b, to the Code of West Virginia, which mandates that individuals receiving treatment for a traumatic personal injury related to their employment must undergo a blood test to assess intoxication. The blood test must be conducted within 12 hours of the injury and prior to any medication or substance that could affect the test results. The bill specifies that only qualified medical professionals may perform the blood withdrawal, and it outlines the procedures to ensure the test is conducted safely and in accordance with medical standards. Furthermore, the bill establishes that if a person refuses to take the blood test, they and their dependents will be disqualified from receiving any benefits related to the injury. The individual will be informed of this consequence both verbally and in writing before they make a decision. After a 15-minute period following a refusal, the refusal becomes final, and the medical provider is no longer obligated to offer the test. The bill also protects medical providers from criminal or civil liability related to the administration of the test, except in cases of gross negligence or willful injury. The provisions of this bill are set to take effect on July 1, 2026.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 23-4-2b **Jan 15, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary	House • Jan 15, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 169	Woelfel Hamilton	Creating tax credit related to child care expenses This bill proposes the addition of a new section, 11-21-27, to the Code of West Virginia, 1931, aimed at providing tax credits for residents who incur childcare expenses. Starting from income tax years beginning January 1, 2027, individuals who claim a childcare eligible expenses credit on their federal tax return will be eligible for a corresponding credit against their state income taxes. The amount of the credit varies based on the individual's federal adjusted gross income: 50% for incomes of $30,000 or less, 30% for incomes between $30,001 and $45,000, and 20% for incomes between $45,001 and $65,000. Individuals with incomes of $65,000 or more will not qualify for this credit. Additionally, the bill stipulates that if the credits exceed the income taxes owed, the excess amount will be refunded to the individual rather than carried forward to future tax years. It also specifies that individuals receiving childcare assistance from the Department of Health and Human Resources are only eligible for credits to the extent of their unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses. The bill defines the "federal childcare tax credit" in reference to IRS Form 2441 and establishes that to qualify for the credit, the dependent child must be under the age of 13 at the end of the tax year.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-21-27 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 161	Oliverio	Uniform Mortgage Modification Act The proposed bill aims to establish the Uniform Mortgage Modification Act in West Virginia, introducing a new article to the state's code that outlines the framework for mortgage modifications. It includes definitions for key terms such as "mortgage," "modification," and "obligation," and specifies the applicability of the act to certain mortgage modifications while providing exceptions. The bill clarifies that existing terms and conditions of a mortgage remain in effect when	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		specific terms are modified, ensuring that the priority of the mortgage as a lien against the property is not altered. Additionally, it encourages courts to promote uniformity in the application of this act across different states. Furthermore, the bill modifies certain provisions of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act while maintaining specific exceptions. It establishes that the provisions of the act apply only to mortgage modifications made after its effective date, regardless of when the original mortgage or obligation was created. The intent of the bill is to facilitate mortgage modifications without compromising the security interests of lenders, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of mortgage transactions in West Virginia.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31-17B-1, 31-17B-2, 31-17B-3, 31-17B-4, 31-17B-5, 31-17B-6, 31-17B-7 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary		
WV 2026 SB 148	Oliverio	Relating to distributions from funds collected from premium tax on certain insurance policies This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to modify the distribution of funds collected from a premium tax on fire insurance and casualty insurance policies. Specifically, it reallocates 10 percent of the funds that were previously directed to the Teachers Retirement System to the Municipal Pensions Security Fund. The bill also increases the percentage of funds allocated to the Municipal Pensions Security Fund from 65 percent to 75 percent, while ensuring that 13 and one-third percent of this amount is designated for municipalities that employ specific financing methods. Additionally, the bill clarifies that the Municipal Pensions Oversight Board will oversee the allocation and distribution of these funds. Furthermore, the bill reduces the time frame in which a municipal policeman's or firefighter's pension and relief fund can be noncompliant with investment provisions before being required to invest with the state Investment Management Board. It mandates that municipalities report their average monthly number of active and retired members to the Municipal Pensions Oversight Board, which will then allocate and authorize the distribution of revenues collected during the previous calendar year. The bill aims to enhance the financial stability of municipal pension funds while ensuring compliance with investment regulations.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-3-14d **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 136	Deeds	Providing reports to DMV on mental and physical disabilities for driver's license This bill proposes the addition of a new section, designated 17B-3-14, to the Code of West Virginia, 1931, aimed at enhancing the process by which the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) assesses an individual's medical competency to retain their driver's license. The section, titled "McKayla, Miranda, and Philip's Law," outlines the responsibilities of healthcare providers to report any diagnosed mental or physical disabilities or disorders that may impair a person's ability to drive safely. Specifically, it mandates that licensed healthcare professionals report the full name, date of birth, and address of individuals over 15 years old diagnosed with such conditions within ten days of diagnosis. Additionally, the bill establishes confidentiality for the reports submitted to the DMV, stipulating that they are to be used solely for determining driving qualifications and cannot be used as evidence in civil or criminal trials, except in incompetency proceedings. It also provides immunity from civil and criminal liability for those who report the required information. The provisions of this section are set to take effect on July 1, 2026.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 17B-3-14 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 115	Garcia	Repealing Workplace Freedom Act This bill proposes the repeal of several sections of the West Virginia Code, specifically 21-5G-1 through 21-5G-7, which collectively constitute the West Virginia	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Workforce	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Workplace Freedom Act. The legislation aims to eliminate the "right-to-work" laws established in 2016, which currently allow workers to opt out of joining or paying dues to a labor organization while still benefiting from union representation. By repealing these sections, the bill seeks to restore previous labor regulations that may have been altered by the "right-to-work" provisions. The removal of these laws indicates a shift in policy regarding worker affiliation with labor organizations, potentially impacting collective bargaining and union membership dynamics within the state. **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Workforce then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Workforce		
WV 2026 SB 109	Garcia	Clarifying racial discrimination includes discrimination based on certain hair textures and hairstyles This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 16B-17-21, to clarify that racial discrimination encompasses discrimination based on specific hair textures and hairstyles that are historically associated with particular races. The bill explicitly states that discrimination based on race includes, but is not limited to, discrimination based on these hair textures and protective hairstyles. Additionally, the bill defines "protective hairstyles" to include various styles such as braids, locks, and twists. This legislative change seeks to enhance the understanding and enforcement of anti-discrimination laws in West Virginia by explicitly recognizing the significance of hair textures and styles in the context of racial discrimination.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16B-17-21 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Government Organization	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 107	Garcia	Requiring medical insurance providers to include infertility services in policies This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new article focused on fertility care, specifically requiring medical insurance providers to include infertility services in their policies. The legislation recognizes infertility as a significant health issue affecting one in six couples and outlines the necessity for coverage of diagnosis, treatment, and preservation services related to infertility. It mandates that health carriers provide coverage for medically necessary fertility treatments, including evaluations, laboratory assessments, and procedures for fertility preservation when individuals are at risk of losing their fertility due to medical treatments. Additionally, the bill establishes guidelines for permissible and prohibited limitations on coverage, ensuring that health carriers cannot impose different deductibles, copayments, or waiting periods for infertility services compared to other medical services. It also prohibits coverage limitations based on arbitrary factors such as age or number of attempts. The bill requires the Insurance Commissioner to propose rules for implementation and sets an effective date of January 1, 2027, for the new provisions. Overall, the legislation seeks to enhance access to fertility care for West Virginia residents, thereby improving health outcomes and supporting family growth.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-15F-1, 33-15F-2, 33-15F-3, 33-15F-4, 33-15F-5, 33-15F-6 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 93	Tarr	Limiting medical monitoring damages This bill proposes the addition of a new section, 55-7-33, to the Code of West Virginia, which establishes specific limitations on damages related to medical monitoring in civil actions. It stipulates that an increased risk of disease, regardless of any physiological changes, is not a basis for compensable damages. Furthermore, for a plaintiff to receive damages for future medical surveillance, they must demonstrate that such monitoring is directly related to a currently existing and diagnosable physical disease caused by the defendant's actions.	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Additionally, the bill outlines that any awarded payments for future medical surveillance, screening tests, or monitoring procedures will not be disbursed until these procedures are completed. Instead, the court will require the liable defendant to make periodic payments into a fund designated for these future medical expenses. The court will also determine the administration of this fund and the timeline for when the medical monitoring is no longer necessary, ensuring that any remaining funds are returned to the defendant after the required procedures are completed.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 55-7-33 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary		
WV 2026 SB 86	Oliverio Takubo Hamilton	Enacting bank protections for eligible adults from financial exploitation The proposed bill aims to enhance protections for eligible adults against financial exploitation by establishing a framework for depository institutions, broker-dealers, and investment advisers. It introduces a new article to the Code of West Virginia, titled "Banking and Financial Services Provider Protections for Eligible Adults from Financial Exploitation." The bill outlines the responsibilities of financial institutions when they suspect financial exploitation, allowing them to delay or refuse transactions, notify designated state agencies, and disclose information to associated third parties. It also provides definitions for key terms such as "eligible adult," "financial exploitation," and "associated third-party," ensuring clarity in the application of the law. Additionally, the bill includes provisions for immunities, protecting financial institutions and their employees from civil, criminal, or administrative liability when they act in good faith to prevent financial exploitation. This immunity applies to disclosures made to state agencies or associated third parties, as well as actions taken to delay or refuse transactions. The legislation emphasizes that while financial institutions are encouraged to intervene in suspected cases of exploitation, they are not required to contravene valid customer instructions. Overall, the bill seeks to empower financial institutions to act in the best interest of vulnerable adults while providing them with legal protections.Statute... **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 78	Phillips	Prohibiting financial institutions from discriminating against firearms businesses The proposed bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new article that prohibits financial institutions from discriminating against firearms businesses. It defines key terms such as "firearm," "firearm accessory," and "financial institution," and outlines what constitutes discrimination, including refusal to engage in trade or termination of business relationships. The bill clarifies exceptions where financial institutions may not be held liable for discrimination if they have a written policy against it or if their actions are based on legitimate business reasons. Additionally, the bill establishes civil remedies for individuals harmed by violations, allowing them to file lawsuits against offending financial institutions. Successful plaintiffs may be awarded various forms of damages, including actual and punitive damages, as well as attorney fees. The Attorney General is also empowered to take legal action against violators, with the potential for civil penalties and the requirement to report violations to the governor. The statute of limitations for filing civil actions is set at two years, and the article is set to take effect on July 1, 2026.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31A-8H-1, 31A-8H-2, 31A-8H-3, 31A-8H-4 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 71	Rucker	Requiring coverage for certain pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing new sections that mandate coverage for the treatment of pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infections and pediatric acute onset neuropsychiatric syndrome. Specifically, it requires that health insurance plans, including those under the Public Employees Insurance Act (PEIA), Medicaid, and other health insurance providers, provide coverage for intravenous immunoglobulin therapy for these conditions. However, coverage will only be granted if the insured's physician obtains prior authorization, demonstrating that all other treatment options have been exhausted.	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		The new provisions will take effect for plans issued or renewed after specific dates in 2027, ensuring that the necessary protocols for prior authorization are in place. The bill includes multiple insertions across various chapters of the West Virginia Code, establishing a comprehensive framework for the required coverage while emphasizing the need for prior authorization to ensure that alternative treatments have been considered.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 5-16-7h, 9-5-34, 33-15-4y, 33-16-3ii, 33-24-7z, 33-25-8w, 33-25A-8z **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources		
WV 2026 SB 35	Tarr	Limiting liability of employers for persons whose criminal records are expunged The proposed bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new article that limits the liability of employers regarding employees whose criminal records for drug addiction-related offenses are expunged. It establishes that employers are not liable for any unlawful or negligent actions of employees who have had their records expunged, nor are they responsible for health care costs associated with addiction if the employee relapses during employment. Additionally, the bill mandates the creation of a database to track expunged drug addiction-related offenses and requires courts to cross-reference this database in civil or criminal actions involving employees under return-to-work initiatives for recovering addicts. Furthermore, the bill specifies that employers are not obligated to provide health insurance coverage for employees with expunged records if they commit unlawful acts during employment. It also allows employers to voluntarily sign waivers for health insurance coverage related to addiction but does not require them to do so. Overall, the legislation seeks to encourage the hiring of individuals with expunged records while protecting employers from potential liabilities associated with their past offenses.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 62-15C-1, 62-15C-2, 62-15C-3, 62-15C-4, 62-15C-5 **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 32	Tarr	Establishing branch banks and FDIC insurance requirements This bill amends various sections of the Code of West Virginia concerning banking and credit unions, with a primary focus on the establishment of branch banks and the processes for mergers and acquisitions. A significant new requirement mandates that no bank or credit union can establish a branch or engage in a merger or acquisition unless it is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). This requirement is incorporated into the amendments of sections 31A-8-12, 31A-8A-5, and 31A-8D-4, ensuring that only financially secure institutions are permitted to expand or consolidate. The bill also updates procedural aspects, such as eliminating certain timeframes for intervention petitions and clarifying the approval process for branch banks and mergers. Additionally, the bill stipulates that merging credit unions must conduct a membership vote after receiving preliminary approval from the commissioner, unless waived due to insolvency. It outlines the final approval process for merger plans, ensuring the protection of members' rights and establishing conditions under which the commissioner can authorize mergers involving insolvent credit unions without prior hearings if specific emergency criteria are met. The legislation also restricts mergers between West Virginia credit unions and out-of-state credit unions unless reciprocal terms are allowed by the other state. Overall, the bill aims to enhance the stability and security of the banking and credit union systems in... **Jan 14, 2026, Senate** - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Banking and Insurance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4142	Mallow	Better protect citizens in the event of a car accident with an uninsured motorist This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to enhance motor vehicle safety by mandating the development and implementation of an electronic insurance verification program by the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles. It requires that every driver operating a vehicle in the state must have insurance coverage. The bill also stipulates that the Insurance Commissioner must propose necessary rules to facilitate the implementation of this electronic verification program.	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Key changes include the insertion of a requirement for all drivers to maintain insurance coverage and the establishment of an electronic system to verify insurance status, which will utilize data from law enforcement and insurance companies. The bill outlines the responsibilities of both the Division of Motor Vehicles and insurance companies in maintaining and operating this verification system, including the need for cooperation and compliance with the program's requirements. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of data security and the confidentiality of information obtained through the verification system.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 17D-2A-4, 17D-2A-6a, 33-6-31g **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 HB 4075	Crouse White Howell, T.	Insurance must cover Bioidentical hormones as they do pharmaceutical one This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding five new sections that mandate health insurance policies to cover biodentical hormones. Specifically, it requires that any insurer delivering or issuing group accident and sickness insurance, as well as health care corporations and health maintenance organizations, provide coverage for biodentical hormones when deemed medically necessary by a licensed physician. The coverage must be available to all subscribers and members and is contingent upon a thorough evaluation of the patient's symptoms, diagnostic test results, or response to treatment. The new sections are designated as 33-15-4y, 33-16-3ii, 33-24-7z, 33-25-8w, and 33-25A-8z, and they collectively emphasize the importance of ensuring that patients have access to necessary hormone treatments. The bill specifies that this requirement will take effect for policies issued on or after January 1, 2026, thereby establishing a clear timeline for compliance by insurers in the state.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 33-15-4y, 33-16-3ii, 33-24-7z, 33-25-8w, 33-25A-8z **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4060	Crouse White Kump	Businesses in WV must accept cash The bill introduced on January 14, 2026, aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding a new article that mandates businesses in the state to accept cash as a form of payment. Specifically, it requires retail establishments that prepare, sell, or serve food, as well as other businesses offering goods or services, to accept United States currency without discrimination against cash buyers. The bill clarifies that businesses cannot require customers to use credit or debit cards or electronic payment methods to complete a purchase. However, this requirement does not apply to transactions conducted via telephone, mail order, or online where the buyer is not physically present. Additionally, the bill grants the West Virginia Treasurer's Office the authority to create regulations for implementing this cash payment requirement, including the ability to establish exemptions based on various criteria such as the type of establishment or the nature of the transaction. Violations of this mandate could result in fines of up to $500. The article is set to take effect upon passage, with the West Virginia Department of Commerce empowered to take necessary actions to implement the law.Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 31-22-1, 31-22-2 **Jan 14, 2026, House** - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

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