



OMEGA

End of Session Bill Tracking Report

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
WV 2026 SB 985	Thorne Deeds Azinger	<p>Relating to registration and enforcement of kratom products</p> <p>The bill amends and reenacts several sections of the Code of West Virginia related to the regulation of kratom products, specifically focusing on registration, enforcement, and penalties associated with the sale and distribution of these products. Key provisions include the introduction of a new section, 19-12F-12, which mandates the Commissioner of Agriculture to implement a software management system for monitoring the registration of kratom manufacturers, processors, distributors, and retailers, as well as inspections and referrals to prosecutors and the Tax Department for violations. Additionally, the bill establishes age verification requirements for the sale of kratom products, stipulating that individuals must be 21 years or older to purchase these items, and outlines the necessary methods for verifying age.</p> <p>The bill also clarifies the penalties for various violations related to kratom, including criminal penalties for selling contaminated products or selling to individuals under the age of 21. It specifies that first-time offenders may face misdemeanors with fines and potential jail time, while repeat offenders could face felony charges with significantly higher fines and longer imprisonment. Furthermore, the bill includes provisions for administrative sanctions against licensees who violate age restrictions, with escalating penalties for repeated offenses, including license suspension and revocation. The Department of Agriculture is also required to notify the Tax D...</p> <p>Mar 18, 2026, Senate - To Governor 3/18/2026</p> <p>Mar 14, 2026, Senate - House Message received - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal</p> <p>Mar 14, 2026, House - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 615) - Communicated to Senate</p>	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>- Completed legislative action</p> <p>Mar 13, 2026, House - On 3rd reading with right to amend, Special Calendar</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026, House - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026, House - Markup Discussion - Do pass, but first to Finance - 2nd reference dispensed - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026, House - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Judiciary then Finance - To House Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 04, 2026, Senate - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 348) - Ordered to House</p> <p>Mar 03, 2026, Senate - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time</p> <p>Mar 02, 2026, Senate - Committee substitute reported - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time</p> <p>Feb 18, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p>		
<p>WV 2026 SB 641</p>	<p>Rose Helton Rucker</p>	<p>Relating generally to aboveground storage tanks</p> <p>The bill amends the Code of West Virginia regarding the regulation of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) by modifying definitions, exceptions, and inspection protocols. It updates the definition of an "aboveground storage tank" to include devices that contain more than 1,320 gallons of liquid and specifies that certain categories of devices, such as shipping containers and swimming pools, are exempt from regulation. The bill also introduces a defined notice period before existing tanks in newly-designated zones of critical concern or peripheral concern can be reclassified as regulated tanks, allowing for a nine-month grace period after notification.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill establishes new inspection requirements for regulated level 1 and level 2 tanks, mandating that level 1 tanks be inspected at least once every three years. It allows for the use of remote non-destructive examination technologies during periodic inspections to minimize human entry into confined spaces.</p>	<p>Senate • Mar 14, 2026: To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal</p>	<p>Enrolled Committee Substitute</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>These changes aim to enhance the safety and environmental protection associated with aboveground storage tanks while providing clarity on regulatory requirements and exceptions. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 22-30-3, 22-30-5, 22-30-6 Committee Substitute: 22-30-3 Engrossed Committee Substitute: 22-30-3, 22-30-15 Enrolled Committee Substitute: 22-30-3, 22-30-15</p> <p>Mar 14, 2026, Senate - To Governor 3/18/2026 - Senate Journal</p> <p>Mar 18, 2026, Senate - To Governor 3/18/2026</p> <p>Mar 13, 2026, Senate - House Message received - Senate concurred in House amendments and passed bill (Roll No. 600) - Communicated to House - Completed legislative action</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026, House - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 431) - Title amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Communicated to Senate</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026, House - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Committee amendment adopted (Voice vote)</p> <p>Mar 10, 2026, House - Markup Discussion - With amendment, do pass - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026, House - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Energy and Public Works - To House Energy and Public Works</p> <p>Mar 04, 2026, Senate - On 3rd reading with right to amend - Read 3rd time - Rose amendments adopted (Voice vote) - Garcia amendments rejected (Roll No. 333) - Passed Senate (Roll No. 334) - Rose title amendment adopted - Ordered to House</p> <p>Mar 03, 2026, Senate</p>		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time <p>Mar 02, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee substitute reported - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time <p>Jan 28, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Energy, Industry, and Mining - Introduced in Senate - To Energy, Industry, and Mining 		
<p>WV 2026 HB 5437</p>	<p>McCormick Maynor Kyle</p>	<p>Creating the Vape Safety Act</p> <p>The Vape Safety Act is a proposed legislation in West Virginia aimed at regulating vape and smoke shop retailers through a comprehensive framework that includes definitions, licensing requirements, operational standards, and penalties for non-compliance. The bill introduces new legal language defining terms such as "vape or smoke retailer," "authorized vapor product," and "tobacco-derived product." It mandates that individuals must obtain a license from the Alcohol Beverage Control Commissioner to operate a vape or smoke shop, with qualifications including background checks and adherence to local laws. The legislation also establishes an annual license fee of at least \$1,200, with funds allocated to the Agricultural Fees Fund and the Alcohol Beverage Control Enforcement Fund.</p> <p>In addition to licensing, the bill sets operational requirements for vape and smoke shops, including restrictions on product sales and advertising standards, as well as location regulations that prohibit public entrances within 300 feet of sensitive areas like schools and parks. It outlines strict guidelines for signage, including size limitations and restrictions on the display of merchandise. The bill also requires manufacturers to submit certifications for vapor products, creating a directory of certified products and imposing penalties for non-compliance. Enforcement mechanisms are established, granting authority to the State Tax Commissioner and the Alcohol Beverage Control Commissioner for complia...</p> <p>Mar 14, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House Message received <p>Mar 13, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House received Senate message - House concurred in Senate amendment and title amendment and passed bill (Roll No. 506) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action <p>Mar 10, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 3rd reading with right to amend - Read 3rd time - Committee amendment reported - Amendments to committee amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Committee amendment as amended adopted (Voice vote) - Passed Senate (Roll No. 414) - Title amendment adopted - Senate requests House to concur <p>Mar 09, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time <p>Mar 06, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration 	<p>Senate • Mar 14, 2026: House Message received</p>	<p>Enrolled Committee Substitute</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read 1st time Mar 04, 2026, Senate - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources - To Health and Human Resources Feb 27, 2026, House - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Amendment rejected (Roll No. 225) - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Amendment reported by the Clerk - Amendment rejected (Roll No. 226) - Amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Passed House (Roll No. 227) - Title amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Communicated to Senate Feb 26, 2026, House - Read 2nd time - Amendments pending Feb 25, 2026, House - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time - Postponed on 2nd reading, Special Calendar, until 2/26/2026 Feb 24, 2026, House - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time Feb 23, 2026, House - By substitute, do pass, but first to Judiciary - 2nd reference dispensed Feb 17, 2026, House - Markup Discussion Feb 11, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources 		
WV 2026 HB 5353	Criss Fehrenbacher Riley	To bring virtual currency kiosks within the purview of money transmission licensure and create disclosure requirements and daily transaction limitations for new and existing customers. Companions: SB 887	Senate • Mar 14, 2026: House Message received	Enrolled Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>The bill seeks to amend the Code of West Virginia to enhance the regulation of money service businesses, particularly focusing on virtual currency and the operation of virtual currency kiosks. It introduces new definitions such as "virtual currency," "virtual currency kiosk," and "virtual currency kiosk operator," and incorporates these kiosks into the existing framework of money transmission. The legislation establishes a timeline for the licensure of kiosks, requiring operators to submit applications through the Nationwide Multistate Licensing System (NMLS) by November 1, 2026, with licenses becoming effective on January 1, 2027. It also outlines specific customer disclosure and receipt requirements, maximum daily transaction limits, and mandates that operators implement fraud prevention measures, including customer identification protocols.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill emphasizes consumer protection and regulatory oversight by requiring authorized delegates to report theft or loss of payment instruments within 24 hours and to cease operations immediately upon license suspension or revocation. Licensees must also report the removal or termination of authorized delegate locations quarterly to the commissioner. The legislation aims to ensure compliance with both state and federal laws while enhancing transparency and security in virtual currency transactions, thereby modernizing the regulatory framework for money service businesses in West Virginia. Statutes affected: Introduced V...</p> <p>Mar 14, 2026, Senate - House Message received</p> <p>Mar 14, 2026, House - House received Senate message - House concurred in Senate amendment and passed bill (Roll No. 655) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 657) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action</p> <p>Mar 13, 2026, Senate - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 563) - Title amendment adopted - Effective from passage (Roll No. 564) - Senate requests House to concur</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026, Senate - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time - Committee amendment adopted (Voice vote)</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026, Senate - Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026, Senate - Introduced in Senate - To Finance - To Finance</p> <p>Mar 04, 2026, House - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 307) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 308) - Communicated to Senate</p>		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Mar 03, 2026, House - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time</p> <p>Mar 02, 2026, House - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time</p> <p>Feb 27, 2026, House - By substitute, do pass</p> <p>Feb 09, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>		
<p>WV 2026 SB 887</p>	<p>Barnhart Oliverio Charnock</p>	<p>Relating to requirements for licensure and regulation of money transmission services</p> <p>Companions: HB 5353</p> <p>The bill amends the Code of West Virginia to create a regulatory framework for money transmission services, specifically focusing on virtual currency kiosks. It introduces a new section, 32A-2-8c, which establishes licensing requirements for virtual currency kiosk operators, including definitions related to virtual currency transactions. Key provisions include disclosure requirements for licensees, maximum fees and commissions, daily transaction limits, and mandates for refunds in cases of fraudulent transactions. The bill clarifies the relationship between state and federal laws regarding money transmission and grants the Commissioner of Financial Institutions the authority to provide interpretive guidance.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill outlines specific responsibilities for virtual currency kiosk operators, including the need to disclose material risks and provide clear terms for transactions. It prohibits individuals with certain criminal convictions from acting as delegates for licensees and requires contracts that ensure compliance with laws. The bill also mandates reporting requirements for licensees regarding their authorized delegates, including the status of virtual currency kiosks, and emphasizes the importance of compliance and accountability in their operations. Overall, the legislation aims to enhance consumer protection and regulatory oversight in the evolving landscape of digital currency transactions. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 32A-2-1, 32A-2-4, 32A-2-17...</p> <p>Feb 19, 2026, Senate - Committee substitute reported, but first to Finance - To Finance</p> <p>Feb 09, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Banking and Insurance then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Banking and Insurance</p>	<p>Senate • Feb 19, 2026: To Finance</p>	<p>Committee Substitute</p>
<p>WV 2026 HB 4625</p>	<p>Hillenbrand Hanshaw Phillips</p>	<p>Relating to quit claim deeds</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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: 11-22-1 Committee Substitute: 11-22-1</p>	<p>Senate • Mar 14, 2026: House Message received</p>	<p>Enrolled Committee Substitute</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Engrossed Committee Substitute: 11-22-1Enrolled Committee Substitute: 11-22-1</p> <p>Mar 14, 2026, Senate - House Message received</p> <p>Mar 14, 2026, House - House received Senate message - House concurred in Senate amendment and passed bill (Roll No. 640) - Communicated to Senate - Completed legislative action</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026, Senate - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Passed Senate (Roll No. 486) - Senate requests House to concur</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026, Senate - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time - Committee amendment adopted (Voice vote)</p> <p>Mar 10, 2026, Senate - Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time</p> <p>Feb 09, 2026, Senate - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary - To Judiciary</p> <p>Feb 06, 2026, House - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 57) - Communicated to Senate</p> <p>Feb 05, 2026, House - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time</p> <p>Feb 04, 2026, House - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - By substitute, do pass</p> <p>Jan 30, 2026, House - Markup Discussion</p>		

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Jan 29, 2026, House - To House Judiciary</p> <p>Jan 23, 2026, House - Markup Discussion</p> <p>Jan 22, 2026, House - To House Legal Services</p> <p>Jan 21, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary</p>		
<p>WV 2026 HB 4198</p>	<p>Coop-Gonzalez Hornby Brooks</p>	<p>E-Verify Safe Harbor Act</p> <p>Companions: SB 462</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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-13 Committee Substitute: 21-1B-2, 21-1B-5, 21-1B-7, 21-1B-6 Engrossed Committee Substitute: 21-1B-2, ...</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026, Senate - Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 2nd time</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026, Senate</p>	<p>Senate • Mar 14, 2026: Senate requests House to concur</p>	<p>Engrossed Committee Substitute</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Without recommendation, but first rereferred to Judiciary - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time - On 2nd reading, rereferred to Judiciary Feb 11, 2026, Senate - 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	Helton	Using E-Verify to verify legal employment status of workers	Senate • Jan 16,	Introduced

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
SB 462	Taylor Roberts	<p>Companions: HB 4198</p> <p>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 business licenses for repeated violations.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 16, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in Senate - To Government Organization 	2026: To Government Organization	Version
WV 2026 HB 4852	Worrell Burkhammer	<p>Relating to regulation of foods</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to establish new regulations regarding food additives, specifically prohibiting certain substances from being included in food products manufactured after January 1, 2028. The prohibited additives include butylated hydroxyanisole, propylparaben, and various FD&C color additives (Blue No. 1, Blue No. 2, Green No. 3, Red No. 3, Red No. 40, Yellow No. 5, and Yellow No. 6). Additionally, the bill introduces civil penalties for individuals or entities that knowingly manufacture, offer for sale, or sell food containing these additives, with fines not exceeding \$500 for each individual food item found in violation.</p> <p>The bill also modifies existing sections of the Code by removing previous references to the same additives and clarifying that the new regulations will not apply to food manufactured before January 1, 2028, allowing such products to be sold until their inventories are depleted, but no later than July 1, 2028. Furthermore, it exempts individuals or entities that sell less than \$5,000 in aggregate of food containing the prohibited additives per month from these penalties. This legislative change aims to enhance food safety and protect public health by eliminating potentially harmful substances from the food supply. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-7-2 Committee Substitute: 16-7-2, 16-7-4, 16-7-12 Engrossed Committee Substitute: 16-7-2, 16-7-4, 16-7-12</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2nd reading - Referred to Rules on 2nd reading <p>Mar 11, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported do pass, with amendment - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time <p>Feb 26, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported do pass, with amendment, but first to Judiciary - To Judiciary <p>Feb 18, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - To Health and Human Resources <p>Feb 17, 2026, House</p>	Senate • Mar 12, 2026: Referred to Rules on 2nd reading	Engrossed Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 106) - Effective from passage (Roll No. 109) - Communicated to Senate <p>Feb 16, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time <p>Feb 13, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time <p>Feb 12, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By substitute, do pass <p>Feb 03, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Markup Discussion <p>Jan 28, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources 		
<p>WV 2026 SB 928</p>	<p>Morris Fuller Helton</p>	<p>Relating to manufacture, sale, and distribution of low-proof spirit alcohol products</p> <p>Companions: HB 5504</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to introduce regulations concerning the manufacture, sale, and distribution of low-proof spirit alcohol products. It defines "low-proof spirit alcohol products" as alcoholic beverages containing between 0.5% and 15.5% alcohol by volume, which are obtained through distillation and mixed with various ingredients, packaged in containers not exceeding 25 fluid ounces. The bill establishes that existing distillery licenses and requirements will apply to the manufacture of these products, and it allows for the sale and distribution of low-proof spirits under the same conditions as nonintoxicating beer, with no additional license fees imposed.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill outlines a taxation framework for low-proof spirit alcohol products, imposing a tax of \$1.25 per gallon sold, with reporting requirements for distilleries and suppliers to ensure compliance. It grants the West Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner the authority to propose rules for the implementation of these regulations. The legislative intent behind this bill is to regulate the production and sale of low-proof spirits to protect public safety and welfare while promoting responsible consumption and business growth within the state. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-1-5, 60-8B-1, 60-8B-2, 60-8B-3, 60-8B-4, 60-8B-5 Committee Substitute: 60-1-5, 60-8B-1, 60-8B-2, 60-8B-3, 60-8B-4, 60-8B-5</p> <p>Mar 09, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Markup Discussion <p>Mar 05, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Judiciary then Finance - To House Judiciary <p>Feb 21, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time 	<p>House • Mar 9, 2026: Markup Discussion</p>	<p>Committee Substitute</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passed Senate (Roll No. 192) - Ordered to House Feb 20, 2026, Senate - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time Feb 19, 2026, Senate - On 1st reading - Read 1st time Feb 18, 2026, Senate - Committee substitute reported Feb 12, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance 		
WV 2026 HB 5504	Clark Lucas Criss	<p>Relating to the manufacture, sale, and distribution of low-proof spirit alcohol products.</p> <p>Companions: SB 928</p> <p>This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing regulations for the manufacture, sale, and distribution of low-proof spirit alcohol products. It defines "Low-Proof Spirit Alcohol Products" as beverages containing between 0.5% and 15.5% alcohol by volume, which are produced through distillation and mixed with various ingredients. The bill establishes that existing distillery licenses and requirements will apply to these products, and it allows for their sale and distribution under the same conditions as nonintoxicating beer, with specific prohibitions on selling them in growlers. Additionally, it mandates that no extra license fees will be charged for the manufacture or sale of these products.</p> <p>Furthermore, the bill imposes a tax of \$1.25 per gallon on low-proof spirit alcohol products sold, with reporting requirements for distilleries and suppliers to ensure compliance. It also outlines penalties for failing to file tax returns and grants the West Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner the authority to propose rules for implementing these regulations. The provisions of this article are set to take effect 90 days after passage, with the intent of providing West Virginia consumers with responsible access to low-proof alcohol products similar to those available in neighboring states. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-1-5, 60-8B-1, 60-8B-2, 60-8B-3, 60-8B-4, 60-8B-5</p> <p>Feb 13, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary 	House • Feb 13, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 1065	Rucker	<p>Reforming licenses related to sale of alcohol and nonintoxicating alcohol products</p> <p>This bill proposes extensive amendments to the Code of West Virginia regarding the licensing and regulation of nonintoxicating beer, craft beer, wine, and liquor. Key changes include the elimination of certain license fees, such as the nonintoxicating beer growler fee, and the introduction of new provisions that allow Class A and Class B retail dealers to conduct limited sampling of nonintoxicating beer without additional fees. The bill also establishes a new fee structure for various licenses, including a private venue license, while repealing several existing licenses and their associated fees. Additionally, it clarifies the authority of licensees regarding the sale of wine and nonintoxicating beer and allows for the transport of liquor purchased from distilleries under specific conditions.</p> <p>Moreover, the bill modifies operational requirements for private clubs and venues, including the implementation of age verification systems and the ability to conduct charitable auctions. It introduces new definitions for private sports venues and private clubs, specifying operational criteria such as the need for a full kitchen and dining facilities. The legislation also allows for the sale of craft cocktail growlers and establishes a new Class S4 special permit for the sale of alcoholic beverages in approved outdoor areas. Overall, the bill aims to streamline the licensing process, enhance consumer access to alcoholic beverages, and promote the local brewing and wine industries while ...</p>	House • Mar 5, 2026: To House Finance	Engrossed Committee Substitute

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Mar 05, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Finance - To House Finance <p>Mar 03, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having been read 3rd time 3/2/2026 - Passed Senate (Roll No. 307) - Title amendment adopted - Effective July 1, 2026 (Roll No. 308) - Ordered to House <p>Mar 02, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 3rd reading - Read 3rd time - Laid over on 3rd reading 3/2/2026 <p>Feb 27, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time <p>Feb 26, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 1st reading - Read 1st time <p>Feb 25, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee substitute reported <p>Feb 23, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance 		
<p>WV 2026 SB 1000</p>	<p>Rucker Helton Bartlett</p>	<p>Regulating vape and smoke shop retailers</p> <p>The proposed "Vape and Smoke Retailer Location and Operating Requirements Act" in West Virginia establishes a regulatory framework for vape and smoke shop retailers. It requires these retailers to obtain a license from the Alcohol Beverage Control Commissioner, which includes background checks and an annual fee of \$1,200. The bill defines key terms such as "vape or smoke retailer," "vapor product," and "tobacco-derived product," and outlines the qualifications for obtaining a license. It also prohibits the use of vape or smoke shops as residences and restricts the sale of certain vapor products, particularly those appealing to minors.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill mandates periodic inspections and allows for written complaints regarding violations, with the Alcohol Beverage Control Commissioner having the authority to suspend operations until compliance is achieved. It establishes penalties for violations, including fines and potential criminal charges, and requires manufacturers to appoint an agent for service of process in West Virginia. The legislation emphasizes public health protections by enforcing labeling standards that require clear warnings and ingredient disclosures on vapor products, ultimately aiming to ensure responsible practices within the industry. Statutes affected:</p> <p>Introduced Version: 16-9H-1, 16-9H-2, 16-9H-3, 16-9H-4, 16-9H-5, 16-9H-6 Committee Substitute: 16-9H-1, 16-9H-2, 16-9H-3, 16-9H-4, 16-9H-5, 16-9H-6, 16-9H-7, 16-9H-8, 16-9H-9, 16-9H-10, 16-9H-11, 16-9H-...</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House received Senate message - Introduced in House - To Health and Human Resources 	<p>House • Mar 5, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Engrossed Committee Substitute</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>- To House Health and Human Resources</p> <p>Mar 03, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 3rd reading with right to amend - Read 3rd time - Rucker amendment adopted (Voice vote) - Passed Senate (Roll No. 300) - Helton title amendment adopted - Ordered to House <p>Mar 02, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2nd reading - Read 2nd time <p>Feb 27, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee substitute reported - Immediate consideration - Read 1st time <p>Feb 19, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources 		
<p>WV 2026 HB 5060</p>	<p>Leavitt Cannon, J. Smith, B.</p>	<p>Relating to Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Associations</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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...</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary - To Judiciary <p>Mar 04, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 3rd reading, Special Calendar - Read 3rd time - Passed House (Roll No. 296) - Communicated to Senate <p>Mar 03, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2nd reading, Special Calendar - Read 2nd time 	<p>Senate • Mar 5, 2026: To Judiciary</p>	<p>Engrossed Committee Substitute</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Mar 02, 2026, House - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Read 1st time</p> <p>Feb 27, 2026, House - By substitute, do pass</p> <p>Feb 26, 2026, House - Markup Discussion</p> <p>Feb 20, 2026, House - To House Judiciary</p> <p>Feb 19, 2026, House - To House Homeland Security - Markup Discussion</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary</p>		
<p>WV 2026 SB 1075</p>	<p>Takubo Woelfel</p>	<p>Funding Tobacco Use Cessation Initiative</p> <p>Companions: HB 5108</p> <p>The bill aims to establish the Tobacco Cessation Initiative Program Special Revenue Account within the State Treasury, which will be managed by the Director of the Bureau for Public Health. It stipulates that all funds deposited into this account will be used exclusively for the purposes outlined in the article, with the provision that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, expenditures can be made from collections rather than requiring legislative appropriation. Additionally, any remaining balance in the fund at the end of each fiscal year will not revert to the General Revenue Fund but will stay in the account for future use.</p> <p>Furthermore, the bill mandates that by July 30, 2026, and annually thereafter, \$5 million from the interest and returns accrued on the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund Part B will be transferred to the Tobacco Cessation Initiative Program Special Revenue Account. This amount is designated solely for the purposes of the Tobacco Cessation Initiative, ensuring a dedicated funding source for tobacco cessation efforts in West Virginia. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-9G-3</p> <p>Feb 23, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Senate • Feb 23, 2026: To Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
<p>WV 2026 HB 5108</p>	<p>Rohrbach Amos</p>	<p>To fund the Tobacco Use Cessation Initiative</p> <p>Companions: SB 1075</p> <p>This bill proposes the creation of the "Tobacco Cessation Initiative Program Special Revenue Account" within the State Treasury, which will be administered by the Director of the Bureau for Public Health. The account is intended to fund tobacco cessation initiatives, with all deposited funds to be used exclusively for this purpose. Notably, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, expenditures from this account will be authorized from collections rather than requiring legislative appropriation. Additionally, any remaining balance in the fund at the end of each fiscal year will not revert to the General Revenue Fund but will remain available for future expenditures.</p> <p>Furthermore, the bill mandates that on or before July 30, 2026, and each subsequent July 30, \$5 million from the interest and returns accrued on the moneys in the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund Part B will be transferred to the Tobacco Cessation Initiative Program Special Revenue Account. This transfer is intended to</p>	<p>House • Feb 9, 2026: To House Banking and Insurance</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>ensure a consistent funding source for the tobacco cessation efforts outlined in the bill. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-9G-3</p> <p>Feb 09, 2026, House - To House Banking and Insurance</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>		
WV 2026 SB 1049	Woodrum	<p>Allowing retail liquor licensees to wholesale certain low-proof alcohol to class A and class B retailers</p> <p>This bill proposes amendments to the Code of West Virginia, specifically targeting the sale and distribution of ready-to-drink, low-proof distilled alcohol products. It introduces a new article that allows retail liquor licensees to act as wholesalers for these products, enabling them to sell directly to Class A and Class B licensees for consumer distribution. The bill establishes a maximum wholesale markup of 22% for these transactions and permits liquor retailers to deliver these products under certain conditions. Additionally, it sets an annual license fee of \$250 for retail liquor licensees engaging in wholesale distribution and delivery services.</p> <p>The bill also includes several definitions and clarifications regarding the terms related to alcohol and its distribution. Notably, it defines "Ready To Drink Low-Proof Distilled Alcohol Products" and outlines the legislative intent behind the changes, emphasizing the growing popularity and lower alcohol content of these beverages. The Commissioner is granted rule-making authority to implement the provisions of this article, ensuring that the distribution and sale of these products align with existing regulations. Overall, the bill aims to modernize the alcohol distribution framework in West Virginia to accommodate new market trends. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-1-5, 60-8B-1, 60-8B-2, 60-8B-3</p> <p>Feb 21, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p>	Senate • Feb 21, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 1022	M. Maynard	<p>Removing electrical transformers as exempted aboveground storage tanks</p> <p>This bill proposes an amendment to the Aboveground Storage Tank Act in West Virginia, specifically targeting the exemptions outlined in section 22-30-3. The key change involves the removal of electrical transformers from the list of exempted aboveground storage tanks. The bill introduces new legal language stating that "transformers" are no longer exempt, thereby subjecting them to the regulations of the Aboveground Storage Tank Act. Additionally, the bill clarifies that all aboveground storage tanks and regulated substances stored within them are subject to the provisions of the article, except for those specifically exempted.</p> <p>The bill also maintains existing exemptions for various categories of devices, such as shipping containers, swimming pools, and devices containing drinking water, while adding new exemptions for any tanks specifically exempted by rule of the department. The overall aim of the legislation is to enhance environmental protection by ensuring that electrical transformers, which can pose risks if not properly regulated, are included under the purview of the Aboveground Storage Tank Act. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 22-30-3</p> <p>Feb 20, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Energy, Industry, and Mining - Introduced in Senate - To Energy, Industry, and Mining</p>	Senate • Feb 20, 2026: To Energy, Industry, and Mining	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 765	Takubo	<p>Allowing retail liquor outlets discount certain liquor below minimum markup</p> <p>This bill amends West Virginia Code 60-3A-17 to allow retail liquor outlets to discount liquor that has been stagnant in their inventory for over two years. Specifically, if a retail licensee can provide documentation of the purchase date and invoice, they may sell this stagnant liquor at a reduced markup of 85% of their cost to licensed individuals and 90% of their cost to the general public, as opposed to the standard minimum markup of 115% and 110%, respectively. This change</p>	Senate • Feb 20, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>aims to facilitate the sale of older inventory, thereby benefiting both the retail outlets and the state through increased sales tax revenue.</p> <p>The bill also maintains existing provisions regarding the wholesale pricing and purchasing requirements for liquor, ensuring that retail licensees continue to buy their stock from the commissioner. The proposed adjustments are intended to provide a solution for retail licensees dealing with unsold inventory while still adhering to the overall regulatory framework governing liquor sales in West Virginia. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-3A-17</p> <p>Feb 20, 2026, Senate - Reported do pass, but first to Finance - To Finance</p> <p>Feb 05, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Government Organization</p>		
<p>WV 2026 HB 4459</p>	<p>Heckert Amos Flanigan</p>	<p>Relating to Kratom</p> <p>This bill seeks to repeal multiple sections of the Code of West Virginia related to the regulation of kratom under the Select Plant-Based Derivatives Regulation Act. The provisions being repealed encompass a wide range of regulatory aspects, including the short title, definitions, permits for processors and retailers, rule-making authority, age verification requirements, taxation, application fees, cooperative enforcement agreements, mandatory labeling, contraband seizures, and associated criminal violations and penalties.</p> <p>In addition to the repeal, the bill amends existing laws to classify kratom and its components as Schedule I controlled substances, specifically including substances derived from the kratom plant such as 7-Hydroxymitragynine, Mitragyna speciosa, and Mitragynine pseudoindoxyl. This reclassification aims to impose stricter regulations on the use and distribution of kratom, alongside a comprehensive list of other psychoactive substances that would also fall under this classification. The bill further addresses the temporary listing of certain substances for emergency scheduling, reflecting a commitment to enhance public health and safety by regulating substances associated with significant health risks. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-10-2, 60A-2-204</p> <p>Feb 18, 2026, House - To House Health and Human Resources</p> <p>Feb 11, 2026, House - To House Public Health - Markup Discussion</p> <p>Jan 16, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>House • Feb 18, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
<p>WV 2026 HB 5631</p>	<p>Flanigan Amos Ferrell</p>	<p>Relating to the Tobacco Products Excise Tax Act</p> <p>This bill proposes amendments to the Tobacco Products Excise Tax Act in West Virginia, specifically targeting sections 11-17-2, 11-17-3, and 11-17-7, while repealing sections 11-17-4a, 11-17-4b, and 11-17-9. Key changes include the introduction of a definition for "electronic smoking device," which encompasses various devices used to deliver aerosolized or vaporized nicotine. The bill also aims to eliminate discounts on tax stamps, thereby increasing the tax rates on tobacco products. Specifically, the excise tax on cigarettes will rise from \$1.20 to \$2.70 per 20 cigarettes, and the tax on other tobacco products will increase from 12% to 51% of the wholesale price.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill mandates that 10% of the revenue generated from these taxes be allocated to the West Virginia Division of Tobacco Prevention, reinforcing the state's commitment to tobacco control and prevention efforts. The amendments are set to take effect on July 1, 2026, ensuring that the new tax rates and definitions are implemented in a timely manner. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance public health initiatives by increasing the financial burden on tobacco products and supporting prevention programs. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-17-2, 11-17-3, 11-17-7, 11-17-4a, 11-17-4b, 11-17-9</p>	<p>House • Feb 16, 2026: To House Finance</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		Feb 16, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance		
WV 2026 HB 5572	Roop	Creating Vape and Smoke Shop Location and Operating Requirements Act Companions: SB 235 The proposed "Vape and Smoke Shop Location and Operating Requirements Act" aims to regulate the establishment and operation of vape and smoke shops in West Virginia. Key provisions include restrictions on the proximity of these shops to schools, daycare facilities, parks, and other public spaces, mandating that no public entrance is located within 5,280 feet of such establishments. The bill also sets forth specific aesthetic and content guidelines for signage to prevent appeal to minors, including prohibitions on displaying merchandise in a manner visible from public areas. The bill outlines the responsibilities of the county health department, which will process permit applications, conduct inspections, and enforce compliance with the new regulations. It establishes a clear application process for permits, with fines ranging from \$100 to \$500 for violations. Additionally, it provides a framework for appeals against decisions made by the health department, allowing individuals to file appeals within 30 days, subject to public notice and hearings. The legislation aims to protect public health and safety while ensuring that vape and smoke shops adhere to established standards, particularly in safeguarding minors from targeted advertising. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-9H-1, 16-9H-2, 16-9H-3, 16-9H-4, 16-9H-5, 16-9H-6, 16-9H-7, 16-9H-8, 16-9H-9, 16-9H-10 Feb 16, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources	House • Feb 16, 2026: To House Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 235	Taylor	Creating Vape and Smoke Shop Location and Operating Requirements Act Companions: HB 5572 The proposed "Vape and Smoke Shop Location and Operating Requirements Act" aims to regulate the establishment and operation of vape and smoke shops in West Virginia. Key provisions include restrictions on the proximity of these shops to schools, daycare facilities, parks, and other public spaces, ensuring that no public entrance is located within 5,280 feet of such establishments. The bill mandates that all advertising must be safe and not appeal to minors, and it establishes standards for inspections, fines for violations, and an appeals process. Additionally, it defines terms related to the operation of these shops and requires that permit applications be completed by a designated responsible person, with the county health department responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions. The bill outlines specific duties for the county health department, including processing permit applications within 10 working days, conducting compliance investigations, and enforcing regulations. Fines for non-compliance range from \$100 to \$500, and the health department can take enforcement actions such as ordering the discontinuation of illegal activities. An appeals process is established for individuals aggrieved by health department decisions, requiring appeals to be filed within 30 days and including provisions for notifying nearby landowners and conducting public hearings. The legislation emphasizes public health and safety, particularly regarding youth exposure to vaping pro... Jan 14, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 130	Rucker	Creating E-cigarette and E-cigarette Liquid Directory The proposed bill aims to establish a comprehensive E-cigarette and E-cigarette Liquid Directory in West Virginia, mandating that all manufacturers obtain marketing authorization from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) before selling their products in the state. Manufacturers are required to submit annual certifications to the State Tax Commissioner and the Alcohol Beverage Control Commissioner, detailing each e-cigarette and e-cigarette liquid they sell. The bill also stipulates that products not listed in the directory cannot be sold, and it outlines the penalties for violations, including civil fines for unauthorized	Senate • Feb 13, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>sales and potential misdemeanor charges for false representations.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill grants enforcement and rule-making authority to the State Tax Commissioner and the Alcohol Beverage Control Commissioner, who will conduct unannounced compliance checks on retailers and wholesalers. It requires foreign manufacturers to appoint a local agent for service of process and mandates that the directory be publicly accessible. The bill also includes provisions for appeals regarding directory decisions and requires annual reporting on the directory's status and related enforcement activities. Overall, the legislation seeks to enhance regulation and oversight of e-cigarette products in West Virginia to ensure consumer safety and compliance with federal standards. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-9H-1, 16-9H-2, 16-9H-3, 16-9H-4, 16-9H-5, 1...</p> <p>Feb 13, 2026, Senate - Reported do pass, but first to Finance - To Finance</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources</p>		
WV 2026 SB 917	Morris Helton	<p>Imposing privilege tax on retail sale of electric vehicle charging services</p> <p>This bill proposes the introduction of a new article in the Code of West Virginia, specifically establishing a 15 percent privilege tax on the retail sale of electric vehicle charging services at public charging stations. The legislation outlines definitions for key terms such as "electric vehicle," "electric vehicle charging service," and "public electric vehicle charging station." It mandates that charging station operators collect this tax from consumers at the time of sale and remit it to the State Tax Commissioner, with the tax being clearly stated as a separate line item on invoices or receipts.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill specifies that the revenues generated from this tax will be dedicated to the State Road Fund, which is used for the construction, maintenance, and repair of public highways and bridges. The Tax Commissioner is granted authority to administer and enforce the tax, including the ability to create necessary rules and procedures. The bill is set to take effect on July 1, 2026, applying to sales occurring on or after that date. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-15C-1, 11-15C-2, 11-15C-3, 11-15C-4, 11-15C-5, 11-15C-6, 11-15C-7, 11-15C-8, 11-15C-9</p> <p>Feb 11, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p>	Senate • Feb 11, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 914	Takubo	<p>Increasing taxes on tobacco products</p> <p>This bill proposes amendments to the Tobacco Products Excise Tax Act in West Virginia, specifically targeting sections 11-17-2, 11-17-3, and 11-17-7, while repealing sections 11-17-4a, 11-17-4b, and 11-17-9. Key changes include the introduction of a new definition for "electronic smoking device," which encompasses various devices used to deliver aerosolized or vaporized nicotine. The bill also aims to eliminate discounts on tax stamps, thereby increasing the tax rates on tobacco products. Specifically, the excise tax on cigarettes will rise from \$1.20 to \$2.70 per 20 cigarettes, and the tax on other tobacco products will increase from 12% to 51% of the wholesale price.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill mandates that 10% of the revenue generated from these taxes be allocated to the West Virginia Division of Tobacco Prevention, reinforcing the state's commitment to tobacco control and prevention efforts. The amendments are set to take effect on July 1, 2026, aligning with the new tax rates and definitions. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance public health measures related to tobacco use while increasing state revenue from tobacco taxation. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-17-2, 11-17-3, 11-17-7, 11-17-4a, 11-17-4b, 11-17-9</p> <p>Feb 11, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources</p>	Senate • Feb 11, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
<p>WV 2026 HB 5058</p>	<p>Moore Jeffries Phillips</p>	<p>Require that notice be provided for any lab-grown food served in restaurants.</p> <p>This bill amends West Virginia Code 16-6-2 to enhance labeling requirements for food products sold in restaurants. Specifically, it mandates that any product containing or composed of "Analogue product," "Cell-cultured product," and/or "Food product," as defined in West Virginia Code 19-39-2, must be clearly and legibly labeled on all menus. This requirement aims to ensure that consumers are fully informed about the nature of the food items they are considering for purchase, thereby promoting informed consent.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill stipulates that the West Virginia board of health is responsible for creating rules and regulations necessary to implement these labeling requirements. The director of the state department of health is tasked with enforcing these regulations and any related laws concerning pure food in the context of hotels and restaurants. Overall, the bill seeks to improve transparency in food labeling, allowing consumers to make more informed choices regarding their dining options. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-6-2</p> <p>Feb 10, 2026, House - Markup Discussion</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>House • Feb 10, 2026: Markup Discussion</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
<p>WV 2026 SB 808</p>	<p>Takubo Clements Phillips</p>	<p>Regulating consumable hemp products</p> <p>This bill aims to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for consumable hemp products in West Virginia by adding a new article to the state code. It includes legislative findings that highlight the need for consistent regulation due to public health and safety concerns associated with hemp products, particularly those marketed to minors. The bill defines key terms, prohibits certain products such as smokable hemp and those containing synthetically derived cannabinoids, and mandates that manufacturers, distributors, and retailers obtain licenses from the West Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Administration. Additionally, it sets forth requirements for testing, labeling, packaging, and marketing of these products, as well as age restrictions for sales.</p> <p>The legislation imposes a 10% excise tax on retail sales of consumable hemp products, with revenue allocated to the State General Revenue Fund and local municipalities or counties. It outlines enforcement mechanisms, including inspections and penalties for violations, and designates products sold in violation of the article as contraband subject to seizure. The bill preempts local ordinances regulating consumable hemp products, except for zoning and certain restrictions, and establishes effective dates for implementation and enforcement of licensing and taxation requirements. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 19-40-1</p> <p>Feb 06, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Senate • Feb 6, 2026: To Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
<p>WV 2026 HB 5100</p>	<p>Pinson Drennan Burkhammer</p>	<p>Transferring all regulatory and enforcement responsibilities for CBD and Kratom from the Department of Agriculture to the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration.</p> <p>This bill proposes a significant shift in the regulatory oversight of cannabidiol (CBD) and kratom in West Virginia, transferring authority from the Department of Agriculture to the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration Commissioner. It amends several sections of the Code of West Virginia, specifically 19-12E-3, 19-12E-12, 19-12F-3, and 19-12F-5, and introduces two new sections, 19-12E-13 and 19-12F-12. The term "Commissioner" is redefined to refer to the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration Commissioner, reflecting this change in oversight. The bill aims to enhance public health and safety through a comprehensive regulatory framework that includes permitting requirements, labeling, age verification for sales, and an 11% privilege tax on retail sales of hemp-derived cannabinoids.</p> <p>Effective July 1, 2026, the bill outlines the responsibilities of the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration Commissioner in managing the manufacturing, processing, distribution, and sale of hemp-derived products and kratom. It establishes a collaborative enforcement approach with the Tax Commissioner and law enforcement agencies to ensure compliance with the new regulations. The legislation also details penalties for violations, including misdemeanors and felonies, and emphasizes the importance of cooperation among enforcement agencies, mandating regular reporting on enforcement actions to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance. This centralized regulatory approach aims to streamline o...</p>	<p>House • Feb 6, 2026: To House Agriculture, Commerce, and Tourism</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Feb 06, 2026, House - To House Agriculture, Commerce, and Tourism</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization</p>		
WV 2026 SB 764	Helton	<p>Prohibiting certain adulterated products</p> <p>This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new section and modifying existing sections related to the adulteration of food and drugs. It establishes legislative findings that highlight health concerns associated with synthetic food dyes and preservatives, emphasizing the need for regulation to protect public health. The bill specifically identifies certain substances, including butylated hydroxyanisole, propylparaben, and various FD&C color additives, as adulterated ingredients in food products. It also sets forth the effective date for these amendments as applying to products manufactured on or after January 1, 2028.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill outlines the penalties for adulterating food or drugs, distinguishing between criminal and civil penalties. While criminal penalties apply to general adulteration, the bill specifies that certain foods adulterated with the identified substances will not incur criminal penalties but may be subject to civil penalties. The bill also includes provisions for the forfeiture and destruction of adulterated products and clarifies that individuals or entities selling less than \$5,000 of such adulterated food per month are exempt from these penalties. Overall, the legislation seeks to enhance food safety regulations and clarify the legal framework surrounding food adulteration in West Virginia. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-7-1a, 16-7-2, 16-7-4</p> <p>Feb 05, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources</p>	Senate • Feb 5, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5243	Pushkin Garcia	<p>Allowing a bar to purchase liquor from a distillery or a mini-distillery</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to allow bars to purchase liquor from a distillery or mini-distillery located within 10 miles, provided that the liquor was produced at that distillery or mini-distillery. Specifically, it modifies sections 60-4-3a and 60-7-11, introducing new provisions that permit licensed distilleries, mini-distilleries, and micro-distilleries to sell their products to licensees under 60-7-1 et seq. of the code, as long as the licensed operation is within the specified distance. Additionally, the bill clarifies that distilleries can offer complimentary samples of their products on-site and outlines the conditions under which these samples can be provided.</p> <p>The bill also includes several deletions and insertions to existing legal language, such as the removal of certain restrictions on the sale of liquor and the addition of new language that specifies the conditions under which licensees may purchase liquor from distilleries. Furthermore, it emphasizes compliance with various provisions related to retail sales and the payment of taxes and fees associated with liquor sales. Overall, the bill aims to enhance the operational flexibility of distilleries and mini-distilleries while promoting local businesses and tourism in West Virginia. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-4-3a, 60-7-11</p> <p>Feb 05, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary</p>	House • Feb 5, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 740	Oliverio	<p>Relating to container labeling of nonintoxicating beer</p> <p>Companions: SB 60</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to update the regulations surrounding the labeling of nonintoxicating beer and nonintoxicating craft beer. It introduces new provisions that allow brewers, resident brewers, and manufacturers to create privately labeled beer brands for sale to Class A licensees. The bill specifies that these private labels can feature designs and wording related to notable geographic locations, sporting events, or commemorative occasions, provided they</p>	Senate • Feb 4, 2026: To Government Organization	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>do not promote intemperance or appeal to individuals under 21 years of age. Additionally, it establishes that any private label must be registered and approved by the commissioner before being made available for purchase.</p> <p>The bill also outlines specific requirements for the private labels, including limitations on the quantity produced (not exceeding 1,000 cases annually) and restrictions on pricing, marketing, and promotional activities. It clarifies that the private label must be sold at the regular price of the existing brand without discounts or incentives, and prohibits any cross-promotion between the brewer and the licensee. Furthermore, it mandates that all beer barrel taxes must be paid by the brewer, resident brewer, or manufacturer. Overall, the bill aims to support the growth of West Virginia's brewing industry while ensuring compliance with existing regulations. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-16-17</p> <p>Feb 04, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in Senate - To Government Organization</p>		
WV 2026 SB 60	Garcia	<p>Relating to container labeling of nonintoxicating beer and nonintoxicating craft beer</p> <p>Companions: SB 740</p> <p>This bill amends West Virginia Code 11-16-17, which pertains to the labeling of containers for nonintoxicating beer and nonintoxicating craft beer. The legislation makes it unlawful for any brewer, brewpub, manufacturer, distributor, or retailer to affix a label on beer containers that indicates the contents are brewed for a specific distributor or retailer, or to use any trademark other than that of a licensed brewer or manufacturer. However, it introduces a provision allowing brewers, brewpubs, manufacturers, or resident brewers who have not appointed a distributor for an existing brand to create a private label for their nonintoxicating beer or craft beer within their franchise territory.</p> <p>The bill outlines specific requirements for these private labels, including that they must not promote intemperance or appeal to underage individuals. Additionally, the private label must be available exclusively for purchase by one licensee or individual who buys the entire production, must be sold at the regular price without discounts, and cannot exceed a quantity of 25 cases of sealed containers. This legislation aims to provide more flexibility for certain brewers in marketing their products while maintaining responsible advertising practices. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-16-17</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary</p>	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5142	Young	<p>Relating to vintage distilled spirits</p> <p>This bill proposes amendments to the Code of West Virginia, specifically targeting the sale and distribution of vintage distilled spirits. It introduces a new definition for "vintage distilled spirit," which refers to unopened packages of distilled spirits that are not owned by a distillery and are unavailable for purchase from licensed wholesalers in the state. The bill also modifies existing definitions related to alcoholic beverages, including changes to the terms "alcoholic liquor" and "public place," allowing for more flexibility in the interpretation of these terms.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill establishes a new article that outlines the process for selling vintage distilled spirits. Licensed sellers of distilled spirits will be permitted to sell vintage spirits purchased from non-licensed individuals, provided they notify the Alcohol Beverage Control Commission in accordance with its regulations. The resale of vintage spirits is restricted to licensed establishments, either by the drink or by the package. Furthermore, distillers are granted the ability to sell their products directly to consumers at events such as fairs and festivals. Overall, the bill aims to enhance the market for vintage distilled spirits while ensuring regulatory compliance. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-1-5, 60-11-1</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary</p>	House • Feb 3, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
WV 2026 HB 5131	Young	<p>Establish food desert produce pilot program</p> <p>This bill proposes the establishment of a new Food Desert Program under the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, aimed at improving access to fresh and affordable produce for residents living in food desert communities. A food desert community is defined as an area lacking access to nutritious, affordable food. The program will be implemented over two years and will involve the selection of partnering providers to set up weekly markets in at least three designated food desert communities, including one in a rural area. The Department of Agriculture will be responsible for soliciting these providers, working with local communities, and conducting outreach to raise awareness about the program.</p> <p>The bill outlines specific requirements for partnering providers, which must demonstrate the ability to supply a consistent, year-round inventory of reasonably priced fresh fruits and vegetables. They will also be required to accept various forms of payment, offer reduced-price produce packages, provide storage guides and recipes, and donate any surplus produce to local food assistance organizations. Additionally, the Department of Agriculture is mandated to submit a report to the Legislature within two years of the program's enactment, detailing its implementation, the communities served, and recommendations for future legislative actions to enhance access to affordable produce in food desert areas. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-67-1</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization</p>	House • Feb 3, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5126	Young	<p>To make it explicit that both the lottery fund and the excess lottery fund can be utilized for early childhood education throughout West Virginia</p> <p>This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia regarding early childhood education programs by allowing the use of funds from the Lottery Education Fund, the State Lottery Fund, and the Excess Lottery Fund to support these programs. Specifically, it introduces new language stating that these funds may be utilized for early childhood education in the state, thereby enhancing financial resources available for such initiatives.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill outlines the requirements for early childhood education programs, including the age eligibility for enrollment, instructional minutes, and the necessity for county boards to develop and submit implementation plans. It emphasizes the importance of quality early childhood education in improving school readiness and overall student performance, while also addressing the need for collaboration with existing programs like Head Start. The bill seeks to ensure that all children who meet the age criteria have access to quality early childhood education, thereby fostering better educational outcomes in West Virginia. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 18-5-44</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>	House • Feb 3, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 5123	Young	<p>Consumer Data Protection Act</p> <p>The proposed bill aims to enhance consumer data privacy in West Virginia by establishing a new article in the Code of West Virginia that outlines consumer rights regarding personal information. It defines essential terms such as "personal information," "business," and "consumer," and grants consumers the right to access their personal data, request deletion or correction, and opt-out of the sale or sharing of their information with third parties. The bill also prohibits discrimination against consumers exercising these rights and mandates that businesses maintain an online privacy policy detailing consumer rights, the categories of personal information collected, and whether such information is sold or shared.</p> <p>Additionally, the legislation empowers the West Virginia Division of Consumer Protection to enforce compliance and take legal action against violations, while also creating a private cause of action for consumers whose privacy rights are breached. Businesses are required to follow a retention schedule for personal information, ensure contracts with third parties include privacy compliance measures, and provide clear opt-out mechanisms for consumers. The bill emphasizes the importance of consumer control over personal data and aims to hold businesses accountable for maintaining reasonable security practices to protect that information. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 46A-9-1, 46A-9-2, 46A-9-3, 46A-9-4, 46A-9-5, 46A-9-6, 46A-9-7, 46A-9-8, 46A-9-9, 46A-9-10, 46A-9-...</p> <p>Feb 03, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Energy and Public Works then Judiciary</p>	House • Feb 3, 2026: To House Environment, Infrastructure, and Technology	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduced in House - To House Energy and Public Works - To House Environment, Infrastructure, and Technology 		
WV 2026 SB 698	Rucker	<p>Defining what constitutes adulteration of food or drugs</p> <p>This bill seeks to amend and reenact section 16-7-2 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to allow the use of specific food colorings namely FD&C Blue No. 1, FD&C Blue No. 2, FD&C Green No. 3, FD&C Red No. 3, FD&C Red No. 40, FD&C Yellow No. 5, and FD&C Yellow No. 6 in dietary supplements as defined by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The proposed legal language clarifies that these colorings will not be considered harmful or adulterating when used in dietary supplements, thereby aligning state law with federal regulations.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill includes a provision that states the amendments made during the 2025 regular session of the Legislature will take effect on January 1, 2028. This change aims to modernize the state's regulations regarding food colorings in dietary supplements, ensuring that they are consistent with federal standards and promoting the safe use of these additives in consumer products. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-7-2</p> <p>Feb 02, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources 	<p>Senate • Feb 2, 2026: To Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
WV 2026 HB 4640	Worrell Hite	<p>Relating to drugs and adding a provision relating to the scheduling of crystalline polymorph psilocybin approved by the Food and Drug Administration</p> <p>Companions: HB 4721</p> <p>1/27 H Health: W. Clark amended bill to make 7-OH a schedule I drug. Though he stated in committee this only affects "synthetics", said he has support of Dept of Ag. HART COMMENT: I assume they are trying to schedule 7-OH. But if that's the case, the first new addition would ban all kratom, because all kratom has a little bit of 7-OH in it. My suggestion would be to explain to them that this section could be read to ban all kratom. I would suggest deleting lines 100-104 and replace it with: "Fully-synthetic kratom alkaloids, compounds that are produced entirely through chemical processes and have no connection to the <i>Mitragyna speciosa</i> plant"</p> <p>The bill amends sections 60A-2-201 and 60A-2-204 of the West Virginia code, enhancing the authority of the Board of Pharmacy to recommend the addition or deletion of substances from the controlled substances schedules. This authority allows the Board to act during regular legislative sessions and on an emergency basis between sessions, guided by federal recommendations. The Board is required to evaluate factors such as the potential for abuse and scientific evidence when making these recommendations. However, the bill clarifies that the Board's authority does not extend to certain categories of substances, including distilled spirits and over-the-counter nonnarcotic substances.</p> <p>Significantly, the bill introduces provisions for organic psilocybin substances, permitting their prescription, distribution, and marketing if approved by the FDA and rescheduled by the DEA. It also expands the definition of Schedule I substances to include various synthetic compounds, such as synthetic cannabinoids and specific tryptamines, depressants, and stimulants. The bill outlines a temporary listing for certain substances, including fentanyl analogs, to address the risks posed by emerging synthetic drugs. Overall, the legislation aims to strengthen the regulation of controlled substances in response to evolving public health concerns. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60A-2-204</p> <p>Feb 02, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 1st reading, House Calendar <p>Jan 30, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Placed on House Calendar 	<p>House • Feb 2, 2026: On 1st reading, House Calendar</p>	<p>Committee Substitute</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Jan 29, 2026, House - On 1st reading, Special Calendar - Postponed on 1st reading, Special Calendar, until January 30, 2026</p> <p>Jan 28, 2026, House - By substitute, do pass</p> <p>Jan 22, 2026, House - Markup Discussion</p> <p>Jan 21, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in House - To House Health and Human Resources</p>		
WV 2026 SB 680	Rose Chapman Rucker	<p>Repealing personal income tax and corporate net income tax</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 30, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p>	Senate • Jan 30, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 673	Morris Grady Deeds	<p>Increasing tax on vapes and e-cigarettes</p> <p>This bill proposes the establishment of a new article in the West Virginia Code, specifically the "Electronic Cigarette Excise Tax Act," which introduces an excise tax on electronic cigarette products based on their nicotine content. The tax is set at three cents per milligram of nicotine, aligning it with the existing cigarette excise tax of \$1.20 per pack. The bill also includes provisions for fallback valuation in cases where product labeling is absent or unreliable, with specific presumptions for closed and open system electronic cigarettes. Additionally, the bill repeals the previous section 11-17-4b related to the levy of tax on e-cigarette liquid.</p> <p>The revenues generated from this new excise tax will be dedicated to a special revenue fund for the Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), with the aim of reducing or stabilizing employee health insurance premium costs. The bill mandates that these funds cannot replace employer contributions and requires the PEIA to report annually on the revenues received and their impact on employee premium rates. The effective date for this legislation is set for July 1, 2026. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-17A-1, 11-17A-2, 11-17A-3, 11-17A-4, 11-17A-5, 11-17-4b</p> <p>Jan 30, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p>	Senate • Jan 30, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026	Smith, D.	Relating to authorizing the Department of Agriculture to promulgate a legislative rule relating to select plant-based derivatives and select	House • Jan 30,	Introduced

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
HB 4270		<p>plant-based derivative products of hemp and kratom.</p> <p>Companions: SB 317</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Department of Agriculture to promulgate a legislative rule concerning select plant-based derivatives and products derived from hemp and kratom. Specifically, it references the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 25, 2025, which was modified to address concerns from the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee and subsequently refiled on December 4, 2025. The new legal language included in the bill identifies the specific rule as "61 CSR 30."</p> <p>The primary purpose of this legislation is to provide the Department of Agriculture with the authority to regulate and oversee the use of select plant-based derivatives and products, ensuring that they are appropriately managed within the state. This move aims to establish a framework for the safe and effective use of these substances, reflecting the growing interest and market for hemp and kratom products. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-9-1</p> <p>Jan 30, 2026, House - Do pass, but first to Judiciary - To House Judiciary</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization then Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization</p>	2026: To House Judiciary	Version
WV 2026 SB 317	Rucker	<p>Department of Agriculture rule relating to select plant-based derivatives and select plant-based derivative products of hemp and kratom</p> <p>Companions: HB 4270</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Department of Agriculture to promulgate a legislative rule concerning select plant-based derivatives and products derived from hemp and kratom. Specifically, it references the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 25, 2025, which was modified to address concerns from the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee and subsequently refiled on December 4, 2025. The new legal language included in the bill identifies the specific rule as "61 CSR 30."</p> <p>The primary purpose of this legislation is to provide the Department of Agriculture with the authority to regulate and oversee the use of select plant-based derivatives and products, ensuring that they are managed in accordance with state law. This move aims to clarify the regulatory framework surrounding these substances, promoting safe practices and compliance within the industry. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-9-1</p> <p>Jan 15, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary</p>	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4966	Vance Martin Brooks	<p>Increase the penalty for adults who buy vapes and cartiges for underage children</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to establish penalties for adults who purchase tobacco products for individuals under 21 years of age. It prohibits the sale, gift, or furnishing of any tobacco product to anyone younger than 21, requiring verification through valid identification. The bill outlines specific fines for violations, with the first offense resulting in a \$250 fine, escalating for subsequent offenses within specified time frames. Additionally, it introduces non-criminal, non-monetary penalties for employees acting as non-management agents who violate this law, which may include education classes and community service.</p> <p>New provisions in the bill impose stricter penalties on individuals who violate the tobacco purchasing restrictions, with fines increasing to \$500 for the first offense, \$1,500 for the second, and \$2,500 for third or subsequent offenses, along with possible jail time. The bill also allows employers to dismiss employees who sell tobacco products to minors, provided they have given prior written notice of the potential consequences. Overall, the legislation aims to strengthen regulations surrounding tobacco sales to minors and enhance accountability for both sellers and purchasers. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-9A-3</p>	House • Jan 29, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Jan 29, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary 		
<p>WV 2026 HB 4916</p>	<p>Anders Kump</p>	<p>Eliminate state taxes on tobacco, vape, alcohol products, and gambling</p> <p>This bill proposes the repeal of various sections of the West Virginia Code that impose taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and gambling. Specifically, it seeks to eliminate provisions related to the taxation of nonintoxicating beer, tobacco products, and the operation of lottery table games. The sections targeted for repeal include 11-16-13, 11-17-1 through 11-17-23, 29-22C-26, and 60-3A-21, as well as 60-8-4 and 60-8-24. By removing these tax regulations, the bill aims to eliminate the financial burdens associated with these products and activities.</p> <p>The overarching goal of the legislation is to simplify the tax structure related to alcohol, tobacco, and gambling in West Virginia, potentially making these products more accessible to consumers. The bill has been introduced and referred to the Committee on Finance for further consideration.</p> <p>Jan 29, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance 	<p>House • Jan 29, 2026: To House Finance</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
<p>WV 2026 SB 639</p>	<p>Takubo Oliverio</p>	<p>Levying user fee on cigarettes to support EMS</p> <p>This bill proposes amendments to the Code of West Virginia, specifically targeting the taxation of tobacco products. It introduces a user fee of \$1.00 on the sale of cigarettes, which is intended to generate revenue for emergency medical service agencies. The bill stipulates that counties wishing to impose this fee must have provided continuous emergency medical services for the past 12 months and must have an operational emergency medical services levy. The funds collected from this user fee are mandated to be used exclusively for funding emergency medical services within the respective counties.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill creates a special revenue fund known as the Emergency Medical Service Agency Fund within the State Treasury. This fund will consist of the revenues generated from the newly established user fee and is designated solely for supporting emergency medical services in the state. The bill ensures that any remaining balance in the fund, including accrued interest, will be retained and utilized for the specified purposes outlined in the legislation. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-17-2, 16-4C-27, 16-4C-28</p> <p>Jan 28, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources 	<p>Senate • Jan 28, 2026: To Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
<p>WV 2026 HB 4885</p>	<p>Bridges Roop Vance</p>	<p>To remove the state tax on gasoline at the pumps</p> <p>This bill proposes the repeal of section 11-14C-5 of the Code of West Virginia, which pertains to the motor fuel excise tax. The primary aim of the legislation is to eliminate taxes on gasoline, thereby reducing the financial burden on consumers and potentially lowering fuel prices.</p> <p>By repealing this section, the bill effectively removes the existing tax framework associated with gasoline sales in West Virginia. This legislative change is intended to promote economic relief for residents and encourage greater accessibility to fuel.</p> <p>Jan 28, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance 	<p>House • Jan 28, 2026: To House Finance</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
<p>WV 2026 SB 624</p>	<p>Tarr Phillips</p>	<p>Extending sunset date for modification to personal and corporate income tax for qualified businesses</p> <p>This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by extending the sunset date for modifications to personal and corporate income tax for qualified opportunity</p>	<p>Senate • Jan 27, 2026: To Finance</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>zone businesses. Specifically, it modifies the eligibility criteria for these tax benefits by changing the expiration date from January 1, 2024, to the date when qualified opportunity zones are no longer afforded federal tax relief as established by P.L. No. 115-97, as amended by P.L. No. 119-21. This change applies to both personal income tax (11-21-12I) and corporate net income tax (11-24-6b), allowing newly registered businesses in West Virginia to benefit from tax modifications for a 10-year period starting from the first full taxable year in which they qualify.</p> <p>The bill also clarifies the definitions of "newly registered business" and "qualified opportunity zone business," ensuring that only businesses formed after January 1, 2019, and that meet specific criteria can qualify for these tax modifications. The Tax Commissioner is granted the authority to propose rules to implement these provisions effectively. Overall, the bill seeks to encourage investment in qualified opportunity zones by extending the tax benefits available to eligible businesses. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-21-12I, 11-24-6b</p> <p>Jan 27, 2026, Senate - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p> <p>Jan 26, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance</p>		
<p>WV 2026 SB 621</p>	<p>Takubo Woelfel</p>	<p>Providing tax credit to corporations for existing employer-provided child care facilities</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 27, 2026, Senate - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources</p> <p>Jan 26, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance</p>	<p>Senate • Jan 27, 2026: To Health and Human Resources</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>
<p>WV 2026 HB 4694</p>	<p>Drennan Hornby Hite</p>	<p>To require that when a person's driver's license expires, the bar code on the back of the license expires as well.</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia regarding the renewal of driver's licenses, specifically focusing on the deactivation of bar codes on expired or expiring licenses. The new provision mandates that when a holder of a valid driver's license renews their license and presents their expired or expiring license to the Division of Motor Vehicles, the bar codes on the old license must be deactivated. This measure aims to enhance the prevention of underage sales of alcohol and tobacco products by ensuring that expired licenses cannot be used for identification purposes.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill outlines the procedures for notifying license holders of their expiration dates, the requirements for renewal applications, and the assessment of fees for late renewals. It also emphasizes the importance of vision screening and the need for applicants to provide updated photographs. The commissioner is tasked with proposing legislative rules to implement these provisions effectively, ensuring that the renewal process remains secure and compliant with safety standards. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 17B-2-12a</p> <p>Jan 23, 2026, House - To House Government Administration</p> <p>Jan 21, 2026, House - Filed for introduction</p>	<p>House • Jan 23, 2026: To House Government Administration</p>	<p>Introduced Version</p>

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization 		
WV 2026 HB 4736	Young	<p>Repealing the wine and liquor operating fund and operations fee</p> <p>This bill proposes the repeal of section 60-2-17b of the Code of West Virginia, which pertains to the establishment of the Wine and Liquor Operations Fund and the associated operations fees. By enacting this bill, the legislature aims to eliminate the legal framework that governs these financial mechanisms related to wine and liquor operations in the state.</p> <p>The repeal signifies a shift in the state's approach to managing wine and liquor operations, potentially impacting funding and regulatory processes associated with these activities. The bill does not introduce any new legal language or provisions but focuses solely on removing the existing section from the code.</p> <p>Jan 22, 2026, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization 	House • Jan 22, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 559	Taylor	<p>Protecting Children from Illegal Vapes Act</p> <p>The proposed bill, titled the "Protecting Children from Illegal Vapes Act," aims to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for vapor products in West Virginia. It introduces a new article to the state code that includes definitions of key terms, such as "vapor product," "distributor," and "retailer," and designates the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration as the sole regulatory authority responsible for licensing, inspection, and enforcement related to these products. The bill mandates that any entity wishing to sell or distribute vapor products must obtain a license and that all vapor products must be registered with the Administration. Additionally, it prohibits the sale of vapor products to individuals under 21 years of age and bans self-service displays.</p> <p>The legislation also outlines penalties for violations, including civil penalties of up to \$1,000 for businesses that fail to comply with the regulations, and criminal penalties for individuals who knowingly distribute unregistered vapor products, which could result in fines up to \$5,000 and/or imprisonment. The bill allows the Administration to conduct inspections and enforce compliance, and it preempts any conflicting local ordinances. The provisions of the bill are set to take effect 90 days after passage. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-11-1, 60-11-2, 60-11-3, 60-11-4, 60-11-5, 60-11-6, 60-11-7, 60-11-8, 60-11-9, 60-11-10, 60-11-11, 60-11-12, 60-11-13</p> <p>Jan 21, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary 	Senate • Jan 21, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 534	Deeds	<p>Relating to Kratom Consumer Protection Act</p> <p>The proposed West Virginia Kratom Consumer Protection Act aims to regulate the sale and distribution of kratom and kratom products within the state. It establishes a framework requiring businesses involved in kratom to obtain permits from the West Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control Administration Commissioner. The bill mandates independent testing of kratom products to ensure safety and compliance with specified alkaloid levels, prohibits sales to individuals under 21, and bans misleading labeling and the distribution of products containing controlled substances. Additionally, it grants the commissioner authority to create regulations for permit issuance and product testing, while also introducing an 11% privilege tax on kratom sales to fund various state initiatives.</p> <p>The legislation includes penalties for non-compliance, with first-time offenders facing misdemeanor charges and repeat offenders potentially facing felonies. It also provides a defense for retailers who can prove good faith reliance on a processor's compliance with the law. The bill establishes the "Kratom Licensure Fund" to support the act's enforcement and administration, and it allows existing permit holders a grace period to comply with the new regulations. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance consumer safety and streamline the legal framework governing kratom in West Virginia. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-11-1, 60-11-2, 60-11-3, 60-11-3a, 60-11-4, 60-11-5, 60-11-6, 60-11-7, 60-11-8, 60-11-9, 60-1...</p> <p>Jan 20, 2026, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary then Finance 	Senate • Jan 20, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		- Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary		
WV 2026 HB 4567	Drennan Hornby Crouse	To require that all in person and online Vape and vape products require an ID scan, similarly to prescription controlled substances and certain cold medicines. The proposed bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new article focused on the regulation of vape and vape products, specifically targeting the sale and distribution of these products to individuals under the age of 21. The legislation outlines the intent to discourage vape use among minors by highlighting the health risks associated with vaping, including addiction and potential lung and heart diseases. It establishes definitions for various terms related to vaping, such as "alternative nicotine product," "electronic cigarette," and "tobacco product," and sets forth clear age verification requirements for retailers to ensure compliance with the law. Additionally, the bill imposes penalties for violations, categorizing offenses as misdemeanors with escalating fines for repeat offenders. Retailers are required to verify the age of customers through valid identification and are prohibited from selling or distributing vape products to anyone under 21. The legislation also includes provisions for non-criminal penalties for employees who violate these regulations, such as education classes and community service, and allows employers to dismiss employees who fail to comply with the age restrictions after proper notification. Overall, the bill seeks to create a safer environment by limiting access to vape products for minors. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-9AA-1, 16-9AA-2, 16-9AA-3, 16-9AA-4 Jan 20, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary	House • Jan 20, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4085	Holstein	To increase penalties for selling or facilitating the sale of alcohol to a minor. The bill amends sections of the Code of West Virginia related to the sale and distribution of nonintoxicating beer and alcoholic liquor, with a focus on increasing penalties for selling alcohol to minors. Key changes include raising the minimum fine for violations from \$25 to \$50 and the maximum fine from \$500 to \$1,000. Additionally, the potential jail time for offenders is extended from 30 days to 60 days, with a maximum confinement period increased from six months to one year. A new provision allows Class B licensees who use transaction scan devices to verify customer ages to avoid penalties for employees who inadvertently sell to minors. The bill also enhances penalties for individuals under 21 who misrepresent their age to purchase alcohol, increasing the maximum fine from \$100 to \$200 and extending the confinement period from 72 hours to 144 hours. Furthermore, it raises the penalties for adults who furnish alcohol to minors, with the maximum fine increasing from \$100 to \$200 and the confinement period extending from 10 days to 20 days. The legislation aims to strengthen enforcement against underage drinking and improve accountability for both sellers and consumers, while also allowing individuals aged 18 and older to work in establishments that sell alcohol under specific conditions. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-16-18, 11-16-19, 60-3A-24 Jan 20, 2026, House - To House Courts - Markup Discussion Jan 14, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary	House • Jan 20, 2026: Markup Discussion	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 484	Woodrum	Creating Intoxicating and Nicotine Retail Licensing and Public Safety Act The proposed bill aims to establish comprehensive regulations for the sale of intoxicating, nicotine, and controlled retail products in West Virginia through the creation of "The Intoxicating and Nicotine Retail Licensing and Public Safety Act." This legislation introduces a new article to the Code of West Virginia, which includes the formation of the Division of Regulated Products and Retail Compliance within the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration. The bill outlines the requirements for state and county licenses, documentation sharing, inspection authority, and local enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with safety and health standards. It emphasizes the need for a unified regulatory framework to address public health concerns related to unregulated sales of products such as vape devices, intoxicating hemp derivatives, and drug-test-fraud devices.	Senate • Jan 19, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Key provisions of the bill include the requirement for retailers to obtain both a state license and a county operating permit, adherence to strict advertising and operational standards, and the necessity for third-party testing and certification of products. The legislation also imposes penalties for violations, including civil fines and potential license revocation. Additionally, it mandates that all costs associated with compliance, testing, and documentation be borne by the retailers, manufacturers, and distributors, ensuring that no state funds are used for these purposes. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance public ...</p> <p>Jan 19, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources</p>		
WV 2026 HB 4488	Howell, G. Sheedy Bell	<p>To reduce West Virginia sales tax on gasoline and diesel to zero, and make up difference with increase in sales tax equivalent to rate of tax</p> <p>This bill proposes the elimination of the motor fuel excise tax in West Virginia, which currently levies a flat rate of 20.50 cents per gallon on regular gasoline and diesel fuel, along with a variable component based on the average wholesale price. The bill introduces a new article, 11-14D, which outlines legislative findings supporting this tax elimination, emphasizing that reducing fuel prices will attract more visitors to the state and benefit working-class families. The bill also stipulates that the revenue lost from the excise tax will be offset by an equivalent increase in the state sales tax, raising it to 7.8%, with a portion dedicated to the state road fund.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill repeals numerous sections of the existing motor fuel excise tax law, effectively streamlining the tax structure. The provisions of this new article are set to take effect on July 1, 2026. The bill aims to ensure that the elimination of the motor fuel excise tax does not impact airline fuel taxation, which will continue to be governed by existing laws. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-14D-1, 11-14D-2, 11-14D-3, 11-14C-1, 11-14C-2, 11-14C-3, 11-14C-4, 11-14C-5, 11-14C-6, 11-14C-6a, 11-14C-7, 11-14C-8, 11-14C-9, 11-14C-9a, 11-14C-10, 11-14C-11, 11-14C-12, 11-14C-13, 11-14C-14, 11-14C-15, 11-14C-16, 11-14C-17, 11-14C-18, 11-14C-19, 11-14C-20, 11-14C-21, 11-14C-22, 11-14C-23, 11-14C-24, 11-14C-25, 11-14C-26, 11-14C-27, 11-14C-28, 11-14C-29, 11-14C-30, 11-14C-31, 11-14C-32, 11-14C-33, ...</p> <p>Jan 19, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>	House • Jan 19, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4486	Ridenour Martin Butler	<p>Establish fines for any company or organization that knowingly hires an illegal alien</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 19, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization - Introduced in House - To House Government Organization</p>	House • Jan 19, 2026: To House Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 460	Chapman Hart	<p>Establishing no tax on tips or overtime compensation</p> <p>Companions: HB 4347</p> <p>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</p>	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 16, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p>		
WV 2026 HB 4347	Crouse Drennan Howell, T.	<p>To remove income tax from overtime work</p> <p>Companions: HB 4883 , SB 460</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 15, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>	House • Jan 15, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 431	Deeds Bartlett	<p>Prohibiting sale of certain Kratom products</p> <p>This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by introducing a new section, 60-11-6a, which prohibits the sale, distribution, and advertisement of Kratom products that resemble electronic cigarettes or vapor devices. The legislation highlights concerns regarding the marketing of Kratom in forms that could confuse minors and young adults, promoting unsafe inhalation practices. It defines key terms related to Kratom and vapor products, and establishes that it is unlawful for any person or business to sell or promote Kratom products that are designed to look like electronic cigarettes or are intended for vaporization.</p> <p>The bill outlines penalties for violations, with a first offense classified as a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, while subsequent offenses could incur fines of up to \$5,000 and potential suspension or revocation of business licenses. It also allows for the immediate seizure and destruction of non-compliant Kratom products by relevant authorities. However, the bill does provide exceptions for the lawful sale of Kratom in non-inhaled forms, such as powdered, encapsulated, or beverage forms not intended for vaporization. The effective date for this legislation is set for July 1, 2026. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 60-11-6a</p> <p>Jan 16, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary</p>	Senate • Jan 16, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4482	McCormick Kyle	<p>Updating the state tax rates relating to e-cigarettes, e-cigarette liquids, vapor products, vaping systems, and components or accessories for such devices, increasing penalties for violations</p>	House • Jan 16, 2026: To House	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
	Riley	<p>This bill aims to amend the Code of West Virginia regarding the taxation of e-cigarettes, vapor products, and their associated liquids and accessories. It introduces new definitions for terms such as "e-cigarette," "closed vapor cartridge," "open vaping system," and "vapor products," while also updating the tax rates. Specifically, an excise tax of 50% will be imposed on the taxable sale price of e-cigarettes and all electronic vaping devices, as well as on e-cigarette liquids and mixing kits. The bill also establishes that wholesalers and dealers must purchase e-cigarette liquids only from approved sellers and mandates that all sales must be documented through a serially numbered invoice.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill increases penalties for non-compliance, raising the fine for failing to file required reports from \$25 to \$500 per month. It grants the Tax Commissioner the authority to inspect records and enforce compliance, including the ability to examine witnesses under oath. Furthermore, the bill allows the Tax Commissioner to establish an application and renewal fee for distributors, not exceeding \$500, to cover administrative costs associated with licensing. Overall, the legislation seeks to enhance regulation and enforcement of e-cigarette taxation in West Virginia. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-17-4b</p> <p>Jan 16, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>	Finance	
WV 2026 HB 4423	Gearheart Hott Pritt	<p>Eliminating specific statutory restrictions on outdoor advertisement</p> <p>This bill proposes amendments to Section 17-22-4 of the Code of West Virginia, which governs outdoor advertising. The legislation aims to remove specific statutory restrictions on advertising signs, displays, and devices adjacent to state roads, including federal-aid interstate and primary roads. Key changes include the replacement of the word "shall" with "may" in several provisions, indicating a shift from mandatory restrictions to permissive guidelines. Additionally, the bill allows for advertising signs that involve motion or rotation, provided they do not do so rapidly and comply with rules proposed by the Division of Highways.</p> <p>The bill also eliminates various restrictions, including those related to the proximity of advertising signs to churches, schools, and parks, as well as limitations on the size and configuration of signs. Notably, it removes the requirement that only one sign structure is permitted at a location. Overall, the bill seeks to provide greater flexibility in outdoor advertising regulations, potentially allowing for more diverse advertising options along state roadways. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 17-22-4</p> <p>Jan 16, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary</p>	House • Jan 16, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 306	Rucker	<p>Tax Department rule relating to soft drinks tax</p> <p>Companions: HB 4259</p> <p>This bill amends the Code of West Virginia to authorize the Tax Department to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the Soft Drinks Tax. Specifically, it pertains to the legislative rule filed in the State Register on July 25, 2025, which is identified as Soft Drinks Tax, 110 CSR 19. The bill is intended to provide the necessary legal framework for the Tax Department to implement this rule.</p> <p>The bill does not include any deletions from current law, as it introduces new legal language to facilitate the Tax Department's authority in this matter. The overall goal is to ensure that the Tax Department has the proper authorization to manage and regulate the Soft Drinks Tax effectively. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1</p> <p>Jan 15, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p>	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4259	Smith, D.	<p>Relating to authorizing the Tax Department to promulgate a legislative rule relating to the Soft Drinks Tax.</p>	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>Companions: SB 306</p> <p>This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Tax Department to promulgate a legislative rule concerning the Soft Drinks Tax. Specifically, it approves the legislative rule that was filed in the State Register on July 25, 2025, under the authority of section 11-10-5 of the code, which pertains to the Soft Drinks Tax (110 CSR 19).</p> <p>The primary purpose of this bill is to provide the necessary legal framework for the Tax Department to implement regulations related to the Soft Drinks Tax, thereby ensuring compliance and clarity in tax administration. As this section is newly introduced, there are no deletions or existing legal language being modified. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>	Finance	
WV 2026 SB 287	Rucker	<p>Alcohol Beverage Control Administration rule relating to private clubs</p> <p>Companions: HB 4236</p> <p>This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration to promulgate a legislative rule concerning private clubs. The rule in question was initially filed in the State Register on July 22, 2025, and subsequently modified to address concerns raised by the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee before being refiled on September 11, 2025.</p> <p>The primary aim of this legislation is to provide the necessary authorization for the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration to implement regulations that govern private clubs, thereby ensuring compliance with state laws and addressing any legislative concerns. The bill does not include any deletions or additional legal language beyond the authorization itself. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1</p> <p>Jan 15, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Finance</p>	Senate • Jan 15, 2026: To Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4236	Smith, D.	<p>Relating to authorizing the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration to promulgate a legislative rule relating to private clubs.</p> <p>Companions: SB 287</p> <p>This bill amends and reenacts section 64-7-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, to authorize the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration to promulgate a legislative rule concerning private clubs. The legislative rule in question was initially filed in the State Register on July 22, 2025, and subsequently modified to address the concerns of the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee before being refiled on September 11, 2025.</p> <p>The primary aim of this legislation is to provide the necessary authorization for the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration to implement regulations that govern private clubs, thereby ensuring compliance with state laws and addressing any regulatory gaps. The bill does not include any deletions or additional legal language beyond the authorization itself. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 64-7-1</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4396	Burkhammer Pinson	<p>Prevent credit card surcharge from including sales tax</p>	House • Jan 15, 2026: To House	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 15, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>	Finance	
WV 2026 SB 209	Helton Thorne Bartlett	<p>Creating Vape Regulation and Enforcement Act</p> <p>The proposed bill aims to establish the Vape Regulation and Enforcement Act in West Virginia by adding a new article to the state code. This legislation defines "vapes" and "vape cartridges" as devices used to inhale vapor containing nicotine and flavoring, and mandates that any business intending to sell these products must obtain a license. The licensing process includes requirements for identifying information about the owner and responsible person, demographic details, and a background check for the owner or operator. Additionally, the bill stipulates that the sale of vapes and vape cartridges must adhere to the same regulations as alcohol sales in the state.</p> <p>The Alcohol Beverage Control Administration (ABCA) is designated as the regulatory authority for the sale of vape products, with the power to maintain a state registry of these products and establish rules governing their sale. The ABCA will also oversee advertising regulations, aligning them with those for Limited Video Lottery terminals. Furthermore, the bill empowers the ABCA to impose penalties for violations related to the sale of vapes and vape cartridges, including the authority to suspend or revoke business licenses based on employee actions. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-9H-1</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Government Organization</p>	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 169	Woelfel Hamilton	<p>Creating tax credit related to child care expenses</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Health and Human Resources then Finance - Introduced in Senate - To Health and Human Resources</p>	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Health and Human Resources	Introduced Version
WV 2026	Garcia	<p>Repealing Workplace Freedom Act</p>	Senate • Jan 14,	Introduced

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
SB 115		<p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Workforce then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Workforce</p>	2026: To Workforce	Version
WV 2026 SB 109	Garcia	<p>Clarifying racial discrimination includes discrimination based on certain hair textures and hairstyles</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Government Organization then Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Government Organization</p>	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Government Organization	Introduced Version
WV 2026 SB 35	Tarr	<p>Limiting liability of employers for persons whose criminal records are expunged</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, Senate - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in Senate - To Judiciary</p>	Senate • Jan 14, 2026: To Judiciary	Introduced Version
WV 2026 HB 4147	Pritt	<p>Make underage tobacco possession unlawful</p> <p>The bill introduced on January 14, 2026, aims to amend the Code of West Virginia by adding a new section, 16-9A-6, which prohibits the possession and use of tobacco products by individuals under the age of 21. The legislation establishes penalties for violations, categorizing them as misdemeanors. Specifically, a first offense would result in a \$50 fine and eight hours of community service, a second offense would incur a \$100 fine and 16 hours of community service, and a third or subsequent offense would lead to a \$200 fine and 24 hours of community service. Additionally, the bill grants magistrate courts concurrent jurisdiction over</p>	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Judiciary	Introduced Version

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
		<p>these offenses.</p> <p>Furthermore, the bill includes a provision that allows individuals under 21 who are assisting in tobacco compliance inspections to possess tobacco products without being in violation of this law, provided that the possession is part of their inspection duties. This exception aims to facilitate compliance efforts while maintaining the overall prohibition on tobacco use and possession by minors. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 16-9A-6</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Judiciary - Introduced in House - To House Judiciary</p>		
WV 2026 HB 4060	Crouse White Kump	<p>Businesses in WV must accept cash</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Jan 14, 2026, House - Filed for introduction - To Finance - Introduced in House - To House Finance</p>	House • Jan 14, 2026: To House Finance	Introduced Version

75 bills