

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2026 REGULAR SESSION

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 402

By Senators Smith (Mr. President) and Woelfel

[by request of the executive]

[Reported January 28, 2026, from the Committee on

the Workforce]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §11-13W-1 and §30-1B-2 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as
2 amended; and to amend the code by adding eight new sections, designated §11-21-12o,
3 §11-24-6d, §18B-3D-8, §21-18-1, §21-18-2, §21-18-3, §21-18-4, and §21-18-5, relating to
4 expanding opportunities and participation in the state's workforce through the Workforce
5 Readiness and Opportunity Act; creating the West Virginia Micro-Credential Program
6 under the authority of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission; expanding
7 the availability for the tax credit for apprenticeship training programs; providing additional
8 modification from personal and corporate net income tax for contributions and recipients to
9 voluntary portable benefits plans; allowing hiring parties to contribute to the portable
10 benefits for independent contractors without creating an employer-employee relationship;
11 removing the requirement that military-trained applicants must pass a proficiency
12 examination before receiving a professional licensure; and clarifying who qualifies for a
13 license as a military-trained applicant.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

CHAPTER 11. TAXATION.

ARTICLE	13W.	APPRENTICESHIP	TRAINING	TAX	CREDITS.
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§11-13W-1. Tax credits for apprenticeship training in construction recognized trades.

1 (a) *Credit allowed.* –

2 (1) For those tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, there is allowed a credit for
3 any taxpayer against certain taxes imposed by this state as described in subsection (d) of this
4 section for wages paid to apprentices in the construction trades who are registered with the United
5 States Department of Labor, Office of Apprenticeship, West Virginia State Office, by the taxpayer
6 in the tax year that an apprentice and taxpayer participate in a qualified apprenticeship training
7 program, as described in this section, which is:

8 (1) (A) Administered pursuant to 29 U.S.C. Section § 50; and

9 (2) (B) Certified in accordance with regulations adopted by the United States Bureau of
10 Apprenticeship and Training or the successor agency of that bureau.

11 (2) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there is allowed a credit for any
12 taxpayer against certain taxes imposed by this state as described in subsection (d) of this section
13 for wages paid to apprentices who are registered with the United States Department of Labor,
14 Office of Apprenticeship, West Virginia State Office, by the taxpayer in the tax year that an
15 apprentice and taxpayer participate in a qualified apprenticeship training program, as described in
16 this section, which fulfills the requirements of paragraphs (A) and (B), subdivision (1) of this
17 subsection.

18 (b) *Amount of credit.* – The tax credit equals \$2 per hour multiplied by the total number of
19 hours worked during the tax year by an apprentice working for the participating taxpayer, and the
20 amount of credit allowed for any tax year with respect to each apprentice may not exceed \$2,000,
21 or 50 percent of actual wages paid in that tax year for the apprenticeship, whichever is less.

22 (c) *Qualified apprenticeship training program requirements.* — In addition to the
23 qualifications specified in subsection (a) of this section, a qualified apprenticeship training
24 program consists of at least ~~two thousand 2,000~~ but not more than ~~ten thousand 10,000~~ hours of
25 on-the-job apprenticeship training for certification of the apprenticeship by the United States
26 Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training or the successor agency of the bureau.

27 (d) *Application of annual credit allowance.* – The amount of credit as determined under
28 subsection (b) of this section is allowed as a credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability applied
29 as provided in subdivisions (1) through (2), inclusive, of this subsection, and in that order.

30 (1) *Corporation net income taxes.* – The credit must first be applied to reduce the taxes
31 imposed by §11-24-1 *et seq.* of this code for the taxable year.

32 (2) *Personal income taxes.* – After application of subdivision (1) of this subsection, any
33 unused credit is next applied as follows:

34 (A) If the person making the qualified investment is an electing small business corporation
35 (as defined in Section 1361 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended), a
36 partnership, a limited liability company that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax
37 purposes, or a sole proprietorship, then any unused credit (after application of subdivision (1) of
38 this subsection) is allowed as a credit against the taxes imposed by §11-21-1 *et seq.* of this code
39 on the income from business or other activity on income of a sole proprietor attributable to the
40 business.

41 (B) Electing small business corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships, and
42 other unincorporated organizations shall allocate the credit allowed by this article among its
43 members in the same manner as profits and losses are allocated for the taxable year.

44 (3) A credit is not allowed under this section against any employer withholding taxes
45 imposed by §11-21-1 *et seq.* of this code.

ARTICLE 21. PERSONAL INCOME TAX.

§11-21-12o. Additional modifications related to Voluntary Portable Benefits Plans.

1 (a) Modification for contributions. – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1,
2 2026, in addition to the amounts authorized to be subtracted from federal adjusted gross income
3 pursuant to §11-21-12(c) of this code there shall be subtracted an amount equal to a West Virginia
4 taxpayer's contribution to a voluntary portable benefits plan for the taxable year in which the
5 payment is made, in accordance with §21-18-1 *et seq.* of this code, but only to the extent the
6 amount is not allowable as a deduction when arriving at the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross
7 income for the taxable year.

8 **(b) Modification for recipients.** – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, in
9 addition to the amounts authorized to be subtracted from federal adjusted gross income pursuant

10 to §11-21-12(c) of this code there shall be subtracted an amount equal to a West Virginia
11 taxpayer's receipt of a contribution to a voluntary portable benefits plan for the taxable year in
12 which the payment is made, in accordance with §21-18-1 et seq. of this code, but only to the extent
13 the amount is includable when arriving at the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income for the
14 taxable year.

ARTICLE 24. CORPORATION NET INCOME TAX.

§11-24-6d. Additional modification related to Voluntary Portable Benefits Plans.

1 For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, in addition to the amounts
2 authorized to be subtracted from federal taxable income pursuant to §11-24-6(c) of this code,
3 there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income an amount equal to a West Virginia
4 taxpayer's contribution to a voluntary portable benefits plan for the taxable year in which the
5 payment is made, in accordance with §21-18-1 et seq. of this code, but only to the extent the
6 amount is not allowable as a deduction when arriving at the taxpayer's federal taxable income for
7 the taxable year.

CHAPTER 18B. HIGHER EDUCATION.

ARTICLE 3D. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE.

§18B-3D-8. West Virginia Micro-Credential Program.

1 (a) The Legislature finds that:
2 (1) Within and outside of the classroom, students and employees often engage in project-
3 based and experiential learning by which they attain knowledge and skills, such as critical thinking,
4 communication, and collaboration, that are essential for productive employment and effective
5 citizenship, but are not recognized or identified through an assessment score or a course grade;
6 (2) Students and employees often attain the mastery of valuable skills but lack the ability to
7 demonstrate this mastery in a manner that is meaningful or credible for school districts, charter
8 schools, institutions of higher education, or employers;

9 (3) School districts, nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and
10 employers have created micro-credentialing systems in the past. In these systems, an entity that
11 provides educational opportunities for students and adults establishes the criteria, including
12 curriculum and competencies, and assessments for determining whether a person has acquired
13 the necessary skills for the micro-credential. Individuals who earn the micro-credential can then
14 share the credential with formal or informal education providers or employers or other groups that
15 have a need for persons with the skills represented by the micro-credential;

16 (4) A micro-credentialing system enables individuals to earn micro-credentials from a
17 variety of issuers and use the micro-credentials to provide a much more complete picture of the
18 range of knowledge and skills that the individual has developed. The individual can then
19 incorporate the micro-credentials with the individual's resume when applying for entrance into
20 select post-secondary education programs or the workforce;

21 (5) For certain persons, nonprofits, and employers, especially those involved in manual
22 labor and skilled-trades, a system of micro-credentialing may be a cost and time-effective
23 alternative to traditional higher education formats for employee development and workforce-
24 readiness; and

25 (6) State institutions of higher education can also incorporate micro-credentials into degree
26 programs to provide students with enhanced practical skills that improve their employment
27 prospects compared to peers.

28 (b) The Legislature concludes that promoting and expanding a system of micro-
29 credentialing to document student learning and mastery of distinct skills is useful to enable
30 students and employees to demonstrate specific skills attained either within or outside of the
31 classroom in a manner that is credible and useful for school districts, charter schools, and state
32 institutions of higher education. The Legislature further finds that a standardized, credible system
33 of micro-credentialing is a valuable component of workforce development in West Virginia.

34 (c) Therefore, the West Virginia Micro-Credential Program is established within the West

35 Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission. The Chancellor or their designee shall be
36 responsible for developing and administering the Micro-Credential Program that shall provide at
37 least the following:

38 (1) Standards and procedures for identifying the appropriate subjects and skills for micro-
39 credentialing and the manner in which a traditional or nontraditional student may demonstrate the
40 level of mastery necessary to obtain a micro-credential;

41 (2) Standards and procedures for the design of micro-credentials, including how the micro-
42 credentials are validated, stored, accessed, and maintained;

43 (3) Standards and procedures for the platform for creating, maintaining, accessing, and
44 sharing micro-credentials;

45 (4) Standards and procedures for determining the entity or entities that may store and
46 maintain records of the micro-credential completion, along with other educational attainments and
47 learning achievements such as post-secondary certificates and degrees, professional licenses,
48 industry certifications, and completed apprenticeships, as well as protocols to protect the security
49 of micro-credentials and other educational attainments and learning achievements and to help
50 ensure that a student who obtains a micro-credential or other educational attainment or learning
51 achievement controls access to their record;

52 (5) Standards and procedures for verifying the completion of micro-credentials and that
53 they lead to demonstrable, measurable improvements in workforce participation and earnings;
54 and

55 (6) Assistance to state institutions of higher education with implementing micro-credential
56 offerings that are high-quality, transparent, aligned with workforce needs, and implemented
57 through sound institutional processes, through increased capacity building for needs assessment,
58 program development, marketing, student supports, documentation, and program and process
59 improvement.

60 (d) The Commission is authorized and empowered, as necessary in developing and

61 implementing the Micro-Credential Program, to:

62 (1) Coordinate with the Department of Commerce, Department of Education, the
63 Professional Charter School Board, the Council for Community and Technical College Education,
64 any institution of higher education as that term is defined in §18B-1-2 of this code, and employers
65 to develop joint criteria, curriculum, competencies, assessments, and class credit for specific
66 micro-credentials within the program;

67 (2) Contract with education experts and service providers to consult on and develop the
68 program or specific micro-credentials within the program;

69 (3) Prioritize the development and deployment of micro-credentials for manual labor or
70 skilled trade-related workforce positions such as those found within the industries of construction,
71 manufacturing, and energy;

72 (4) Utilize digital, web-based, artificial intelligence-based, hands-on, or on-the-job micro-
73 credentials as needed to meet workforce and market demands; and

74 (5) Communicate with the Department of Commerce, employers, and industry
75 representatives to ensure that the micro-credentials being offered respond to local and regional
76 needs for specific workforce knowledge and skills.

77 (e) The Chancellor may propose rules in accordance with §29A-3-1 et seq. of this code, as
78 needed, to establish and implement the Micro-Credential Program.

CHAPTER 21. LABOR.

ARTICLE 18. VOLUNTARY PORTABLE BENEFITS PLAN ACT.

§21-18-1. Legislative Findings.

1 The Legislature hereby finds:

2 (1) As of the effective date of this Act, there are over 90,000 independent contractors in
3 West Virginia. Nationally, a substantial majority of independent contractors prefer their
4 independent work arrangement over traditional employment, citing autonomy, flexibility, and

5 control over their schedules;

6 (2) Under current law, hiring entities are generally prohibited from providing employment-
7 based benefits to independent contractors without risking the reclassification of those workers as
8 employees;

9 (3) As a result, many independent contractors lack access to affordable benefits through
10 traditional employment channels, spousal coverage, or public programs. For many, private market
11 alternatives remain prohibitively expensive; and

12 (4) Establishing a portable benefit plan would provide tax incentives for hiring entities as
13 contributions are deductible business expenses, and enhance financial stability for independent
14 contractors, as contributions would not be included in their gross income.

§21-18-2.

Definitions.

1 As used in this article:

2 "Hiring party" means a person who hires or enters into a contract with an independent
3 contractor;

4 "Independent contractor" means an individual who performs services for a hiring party in
5 exchange for compensation, and the relationship with the hiring party qualifies the individual as an
6 independent contractor based upon §21-5I-1 *et seq.* of this code;

7 "Portable benefit plan" means a benefit plan administered by a third-party portable benefit
8 plan provider chosen by the independent contractor and assigned to a beneficiary rather than to a
9 hiring party, and includes, but is not limited to:

10 (A) Health insurance;

11 (B) Unemployment insurance;

12 (C) Income replacement insurance;

13 (D) Disability insurance;

14 (E) Life insurance; and

15 (F) Retirement benefits;

"Portable benefit plan provider" means the administrator of a portable benefit account, and includes:

(A) A bank;

(B) An investment management firm;

(C) A technology provider or program manager that offers services through a bank or
nent management firm; or

(D) Any other person who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the West Virginia Division of
that the manner in which the person will administer the portable benefit account will be
consistent with the portable benefit account requirements under this chapter.

§21-18-3.

Administration.

(a) Any person or entity, whether public or private, including an internet or application-based company, may voluntarily contribute funds to a portable benefit account, as set forth in this article, for an independent contractor who resides in West Virginia or who performs actual work in West Virginia.

(b) Contributions to a portable benefit account may be made using the funds of the hiring party, or a percentage of funds withheld from the compensation owed to the independent contractor, or both.

(c) A percentage of funds may be withheld only if the following conditions are met:

(1) The withholding of compensation is expressly agreed to in writing;

(2) The written agreement is clear, unambiguous, and prominently displayed either in a work contract or a separate invoice;

- (3) The withholdings are voluntary and require the independent contractor to opt-in; and
- (4) The independent contractor may choose to opt-out for such withholdings at any time

§21-18-4.

Employment

Classification.

(a) Contributions to a portable benefit account must not be used as a criterion for determining a worker's employment classification for purposes of:

- (1) Human Rights Act rights, as set forth in §16B-17-1 et seq. of this code;
- (2) Wage payment and collection, as set forth in §21-5-1 et seq. of this code;
- (3) Unemployment compensation, as set forth Chapter 21A of this code;
- (4) Workers' compensation, as set forth in Chapter 23 of this code;
- (5) Taxes due the state, except for as set forth in §11-21-12o and §11-24-6d of this code;
- (6) Any lawsuit implicating employment law, including, but not limited to, discrimination, hostile work environment, wrongful discharge, or retaliation;
- (7) Any lawsuit implicating a third party, including, but not limited to, vicarious liability; or
- (8) Establishing any other right, privilege, or legal standing which would only apply when there is an employer-employee relationship.

(b) This section does not preclude the establishment of an employer-employee relationship for any of these purposes. However, any act under this article, including the creation, use, or contributions to a portable benefit account, is strictly prohibited from being used to establish an employer-employee relationship between the hiring party and the independent contractor.

§21-18-5. Rulemaking.

The Director of the Division of Labor is authorized to promulgate legislative rules, and emergency legislative rules, in accordance with §29A-3-1 *et seq.* of this code to effectuate the provisions of this article.

CHAPTER 30. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

ARTICLE 1B. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO MILITARY MEMBERS AND THEIR SPOUSES.

S30-1B-2. Licensure for individuals with military training and experience.

(a) As used in this article:

"Armed Forces of the United States" means the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps,

3 Space Force, and Coast Guard.

4 "Military occupational specialty" means the detail jobs or specialties in the Armed Forces,
5 including the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force, and Coast Guard; the detail jobs or
6 specialties in the Navy Ratings List; and the detail jobs or specialties in the West Virginia National
7 Guard.

8 "Military-trained applicant" means any active member of the Armed Forces of the United
9 States, any active or inactive member of the West Virginia National Guard, and any veteran of the
10 Armed Forces of the United States or the West Virginia National Guard.

11 "West Virginia National Guard" means the state organized militia, which includes the army
12 National Guard, the air National Guard, and the inactive National Guard of this state, and shall be
13 deemed to include any unit, component, element, headquarters, staff, or cadet thereof, as well as
14 any member or members.

15 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, and notwithstanding any other
16 provision of this Code to the contrary, All boards referred to in this chapter shall issue a license,
17 certification, or registration to a military-trained applicant to allow the applicant to lawfully practice
18 the applicant's occupation in this state if, upon application to a board, the military-trained applicant
19 satisfies the following conditions:

20 (1) Has The applicant has been awarded a military occupational specialty and has done all
21 of the following at a level that is substantially equivalent to or exceeds the requirements for
22 licensure, certification, or registration of the board from which the applicant is seeking licensure,
23 certification, or registration in this state:

24 (A) Completed a military program of training;

25 (B) Completed testing or equivalent training and experience; and

26 (C) Performed in the occupational specialty;

27 (2) Has The applicant has engaged in the active practice of the occupation for which the
28 person is seeking a license, certification, or permit from the board in this state for at least two of the

29 five years preceding the date of the application under this section. All relevant experience of a
30 military service member in the discharge of official duties shall be credited in the calculation of
31 years of practice in an occupation; and

32 (3) ~~Has~~ The applicant has not committed any act in any jurisdiction that would have
33 constituted grounds for refusal, suspension, or revocation of a license to practice that occupation
34 in this state at the time the act was committed and has no pending complaints;

35 (4) The applicant was honorably discharged, if the applicant is a veteran;

36 (5) The applicant has never had a comparable license, registration, or certificate revoked
37 by any other licensing board;

38 (6) The applicant does not have a disqualifying criminal history as determined by the
39 board;:-

40 (b) ~~No later than 15 days following receipt of an application from a military-trained~~
41 ~~applicant, the board shall either issue a license, certification, registration, or notify an applicant~~
42 ~~when the applicant's military training or experience does not satisfy the requirements for licensure,~~
43 ~~certification, or registration and specify the criteria or requirements that the board determined that~~
44 ~~the applicant failed to meet and the basis for that determination. If a military-trained applicant has a~~
45 ~~pending complaint under §30-1B-3(a)(3), the board shall notify the applicant no later than 15 days~~
46 ~~following the board receiving written notice of the disposition of the pending complaint.~~

47 (c) ~~A board shall issue a license, certification, or registration to a military-trained applicant~~
48 ~~to allow the applicant to lawfully practice the applicant's occupation in this state if the military-~~
49 ~~trained applicant, upon application to the board, satisfies the following conditions:~~

50 (1) Presents (7) The applicant provides official, notarized documentation, such as a U.S.
51 Department of Defense Form 214 (DD-214), or similar substantiation, attesting to the applicant's
52 military occupational specialty certification and experience in an occupational field within the
53 board's purview; and

54 (8) The applicant provides any additional information requested by the board, if the

55 additional information is necessary to establish that the applicant's military occupational specialty
56 is sufficiently consistent with the license, registration, or certificate that the applicant seeks.

57 (2) Passes a proficiency examination offered by the board to military-trained applicants in
58 lieu of satisfying the conditions set forth in subsection (a) of this section; However, if an applicant
59 fails the proficiency examination, then the applicant may be required by the board to satisfy those
60 conditions.

61 (d) In any case where a proficiency examination is not offered routinely by a board, the
62 board shall design a fair proficiency examination for military-trained applicants to obtain licensure,
63 certification, or registration under this section. If a proficiency examination is offered routinely by a
64 board, that examination shall satisfy the requirements of this section.

65 (e) All relevant experience of a military service member in the discharge of official duties
66 shall be credited in the calculation of years of practice in an occupation as required under
67 subsection (a) of this section.

68 (f) (c) If the applicant meets the criteria set forth in (b) of this section, the board is prohibited
69 from requiring the applicant to pass a proficiency examination or take additional testing, unless the
70 board can establish good cause for determining that the applicant may not be proficient or
71 otherwise qualified. Good cause must be based on the individual applicant and cannot be applied
72 to military-trained applicants as a class.

73 (d) A nonresident licensed, certified, or registered under this section shall be entitled to the
74 same rights and subject to the same obligations as required of a resident licensed, certified, or
75 registered by all boards referred to in this chapter.

76 (g) (e) Nothing in this section may be construed to apply to the practice of law under §30-2-
77 1 et seq. of this code, the practice of medicine under article § 30-3-1 et. seq. of this code, or the
78 practice of osteopathic medicine under article § 30-14-1 et seq. of this code. Further, the licensing
79 board for professions regulated by §30-4-1 et seq. may still require the applicant to complete a
80 clinical hand-skills exam.

81 (f) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit a military-trained applicant from
82 proceeding under the existing licensure, certification, or registration requirements established by a
83 board referred to in this chapter.

84 (g) A board may not charge a military-trained applicant an initial application fee for a
85 license, certification, registration, or temporary practice permit issued pursuant to this
86 section: ~~Provided, That nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit a board from~~
87 ~~charging its ordinary fee for a renewal application or prohibit a third party from charging actual~~
88 ~~costs for a service such as a background check. A third party may charge the applicant for the~~
89 ~~actual costs for a service associated with the application, such as a background check, and a~~
90 board may charge its ordinary fee for a renewal application.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is all related to the Workforce Readiness and Opportunity Initiatives Act including by establishing the West Virginia Micro-Credential Program, expanding the apprenticeship training tax credit, allowing for independent contractors to have portable benefits which hiring parties can contribute to without altering the nature of the relationship, providing for tax treatment of portable benefits, and eliminating barriers to professional licensures for military trained applicants.

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