

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2026 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 4615

By Delegate Dillon

[Introduced; referred

to the Committee on]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §22-31-2, §22-31-3, §22-31-4, and §22-31-5 of the Code of West
2 Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating the creation of the Public Water Supply Reform Act of
3 2026; providing for definitions; creating a water level status plan for aboveground water
4 storage tanks; providing for transparency; and ensuring public service district
5 communication.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 31. THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION ACT.

§22-31-2. Public Water System Supply Study Commission. Definitions.

1 (a) There is hereby established the Public Water System Supply Study Commission which
2 is created for the purpose of studying and reporting back to the Joint Committee on Government
3 and Finance on the following subject matters:

4 (1) A review and assessment of the effectiveness and the quality of information contained
5 in updated source water protection plans required for certain public water systems by the
6 provisions of section nine-c, article one, chapter sixteen of this code;

7 (2) A review and assessment of the effectiveness of legislation enacted during the 2014
8 Regular Session of the West Virginia Legislature, as it pertains to assisting public water systems in
9 identifying and reacting or responding to identified potential sources of significant contamination,
10 and increasing public awareness and public participation in the emergency planning and response
11 process;

12 (3) The extent of available financing and funding alternatives which are available to
13 existing public water systems to pursue projects which are designed to create alternate sources of
14 supply or increased stability of supply in the event of a spill, release or contamination event which
15 impairs the water system's primary source of supply;

16 (4) A review and consideration of the recommendations of the U. S. Chemical Safety and
17 Hazard and Investigation Board after its investigation of the Bayer Crop Science incident of 2008;
18 and

19 (5) Any recommendations or suggestions the study commission may offer to improve the
20 infrastructure of existing public water systems, to provide safe and reliable sources of supplies,
21 and to pursue other measures designed to protect the integrity of public water service.

22 (b) The study commission shall consist of the following twelve members, who shall be
23 appointed and comprised as follows:

24 (1) Four members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be a professional
25 engineer experienced in the design and construction of public water systems; one of whom shall
26 be a hydrologist or other expert experienced in determining the flow characteristics of rivers and
27 streams; one of whom shall be an environmental toxicologist or other public health expert who is
28 familiar with the impact of contaminants on the human body; and one citizen representative;

29 (2) One representative designated by the Rural Water Association;

30 (3) One representative designated by the Municipal League;

31 (4) The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection or his or her designee;

32 (5) The Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health or his or her designee who shall
33 serve as chair;

34 (6) The Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management or his
35 or her designee;

36 (7) The Chairman of the Public Service Commission or his or her designee;

37 (8) Two representatives designated by the Business Industry Council; and

38 (9) One representative designated by West Virginia Rivers Coalition.

39 (c) Reports by the Commission shall be submitted to the Joint Committee on Government
40 and Finance on or before December 15 of each year, beginning December 15, 2014.

41 (d) The study commission shall terminate on June 30, 2019.

42 For purposes of this article:

43 (1) "Aboveground water storage tank" or "tank" or "AWST" means a device made to
44 contain an accumulation of more than 1,320 gallons of drinking water, which is constructed

45 primarily of nonearth materials, including concrete, steel, plastic, or fiberglass reinforced plastic,
46 which provide structural support, more than 90 percent of the capacity of which is above the
47 surface of the ground, and includes all ancillary pipes and dispensing systems up to the first point
48 of isolation. The term includes stationary devices which are permanently affixed, and mobile
49 devices which remain in one location on a continuous basis for 365 or more days.

50 (2) "Department" means the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection.

51 (3) "Governing body" means the political subdivision with the authority to appoint board
52 members of the public service district.

53 (4) "Operator" means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily
54 operation of an aboveground water storage tank.

55 (5) "Owner" means a person who holds title to, controls, or owns an interest in an
56 aboveground water storage tank, including the owner immediately preceding the discontinuation
57 of its use. "Owner" does not mean a person who holds an interest in a tank for financial security
58 unless the holder has taken possession of and operated the tank.

59 (6) "Person", "persons", or "people" means any individual, trust, firm, owner, operator,
60 corporation, or other legal entity, including the United States government, an interstate
61 commission or other body, the state or any agency, board, bureau, office, department, or political
62 subdivision of the state, but does not include the Department of Environmental Protection.

63 (7) "Public groundwater supply source" means a primary source of water supply for a
64 public water system which is directly drawn from a well, underground stream, underground
65 reservoir, underground mine, or other primary sources of water supplies which are found
66 underneath the surface of the state.

67 (8) "Public surface water supply source" means a primary source of water supply for a
68 public water system which is directly drawn from rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, impoundments, or
69 other primary sources of water supplies which are found on the surface of the state.

70 (9) "Public surface water influenced groundwater supply source" means a source of water

71 supply for a public water system which is directly drawn from an underground well, underground
72 river or stream, underground reservoir, or underground mine, and the quantity and quality of the
73 water in that underground supply source is heavily influenced, directly or indirectly, by the quantity
74 and quality of surface water in the immediate area.

75 (10) "Public water system" means:

76 (A) Any public service district or municipal entity which regularly supplies or offers to supply
77 water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if serving at least
78 an average of 25 individuals per day for at least 60 days per year, or which has at least 15 service
79 connections, and shall include:

80 (B) A public water system does not include a bathhouse located on coal company property
81 solely for the use of its employees or a system which meets all of the following conditions:

82 (i) Consists only of distribution and storage facilities (and does not have any collection and
83 treatment facilities);

84 (ii) Obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a public water system
85 which otherwise meets the definition;

86 (iii) Does not sell water to any person; and

87 (iv) Is not a carrier conveying passengers in interstate commerce.

88 (11) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, or
89 his or her designee.

90 (12) "Telemetry system" means a system capable of transmitting data.

§22-31-3. Water level status plan for aboveground water storage tanks.

1 (a) For all aboveground water storage tanks, a plan shall be created to establish timely
2 situational awareness of tank levels throughout each water system, with status updates
3 concerning water levels occurring no less than twice per day for tanks not equipped with telemetry.
4 Where feasible, such plan shall utilize telemetry to increase situational awareness and operational
5 efficiencies. Where telemetry is determined infeasible by the public water system, plan shall take

6 into consideration the topography, geography, and other factors relevant to the area served and
7 plan adequate transportation equipment and staffing to collect timely tank measurements. Such
8 plan shall be completed by July 1, 2028. Access to all available telemetry data must be provided to
9 each public service district or municipal water manager and board member as well as members of
10 the governing body and county emergency office.

11 (b) Reporting on the implementation of this plan shall be provided annually to the
12 governing body, and to the joint Technology and Infrastructure committee of the Legislature.

§22-31-4. Transparency.

1 (a) Every public water system shall provide quarterly operational and financial reports to
2 the governing body.

3 (b) Every public water system shall participate in Open Checkbooks.

4 (c) When five or more formal complaints are filed against a public water system per 1,000
5 customers with the Public Service Commission in one quarter, such systems must submit to a
6 forensic audit conducted or supervised by the Office of the State Auditor.

§22-31-5. Ensuring public service district communication.

1 Each public service district must assign public communication duties to a specific officer or
2 persons and communicate changes of status effecting customers at least every three hours during
3 a service disruption. Each public service district shall utilize communications platforms, such as
4 social media, to keep customers informed during service disruptions and shall provide a call-in
5 number, as well as a recorded message to all customers detailing the nature of the interruption,
6 area effected, and the estimated time of restoration.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to create the Public Water Supply Reform Act of 2026. The bill provides for definitions. The bill creates a water level status plan for aboveground water storage tanks. The bill provides for transparency. Finally, the bill ensures public service district communication.

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