



## **Appendix A — Floodplain Management**

As evidenced by the flood damages resulting from the summer of 2001 and other historical floods, floodplain management is ineffective in much of West Virginia. While every county and municipality in the National Flood Insurance Program has enacted a floodplain management ordinance, enforcement of the ordinances has not been a priority for many of them. Likewise, the State has not officially acknowledged the importance of floodplain management in reducing flood damages.

In the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) 2003 Budget submittal, the agency rated the National Flood Insurance Program as "moderately effective" and went on to state that it processed flood damage claims quickly; however many at-risk homes and businesses remained un-insured.

After flood events, numerous homeowners stated that they were unable to purchase flood insurance because their insurance agent does not sell flood insurance policies. The Task Force recommends that the WV Insurance Commission require all insurance agents selling property insurance in West Virginia either offer flood insurance or maintain a referral list of agents who do offer flood insurance in their community. One such referral mechanism is the LEADS program operated by FEMA. By calling a toll-free number (1-800-720-1093) the caller can obtain contact information for three agents offering flood insurance in any given zip code area.

In addition, the Task Force recommends that the Insurance Commission address this problem by requiring all insurance agents to:

- Obtain a signature on a statement that acknowledges that the purchaser is aware that flood insurance is not included with their standard policy; and,
- Obtain a separate signature stating that the client has declined purchase of a separate policy to cover flood damages if they decline to purchase such a policy.

The Insurance Commission should provide incentives for insurance agents to be educated about the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Ten to twenty agents should be randomly checked each year to ensure that they are offering flood insurance to businesses and residents or providing appropriate referrals; and to determine if flood policies are being rated properly. While participation in the National Flood Insurance Program is

voluntary, sanctions on mortgage credit and economic development program funding effectively require local participation. Local governments must acknowledge ownership of their floodplain management ordinance and that its requirements provide sensible protection for the community. Local government needs to reaffirm its support for the concepts of responsible floodplain management.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a voluntary program based upon a formal agreement between local communities and FEMA. If the community agrees to enforce certain regulations in the 100-year floodplain, then subsidized flood insurance will be available for eligible structures and facilities within the community. This program encourages property owners to buy flood insurance as an alternative to disaster assistance to meet the rising costs of repairing damage caused by floods. Flood insurance isn't included in the standard business or homeowner insurance policy. Many agents and few purchasers are aware that flood insurance under the NFIP, can be purchased for the value of the dwelling (not just the amount of the mortgage) or that additional coverage can be purchased for the contents. Renters are generally unaware that they can purchase flood insurance just for the contents. All residents in West Virginia's floodplains, and all insurance agents licensed in West Virginia should become better informed concerning the NFIP and its availability.

If a community with identified flood hazard areas chooses not to participate:

- Flood insurance will no longer be available.
- There will be no Federal loans or grants for structures in identified flood hazard areas
- No Federal disaster assistance may be provided to repair or replace structures in identified flood hazard areas for any flood related damage.
- Lenders must notify the buyer or lessee that the property is in a flood hazard area and must notify the buyer that the buyer is not eligible for disaster relief in a flood related declared disaster.
- Actuarial rates go into effect regardless of a community's status in the program. Insurance premiums on non-compliant construction may prove prohibitive and affect future property salability and values.

The local governing body may be open to liability because their action denies the ability of its citizens to purchase flood insurance, and it does not take positive steps to reduce the exposure of life and property in the face of authoritative scientific and technical data. In FEMA's 2003 Budget submittal, the agency has outlined proposals to improve the financial situation of the NFIP. The proposals that would affect West Virginia include:

- Reducing the percentage of policyholders who pay only a portion of the cost of their premiums. (FEMA is prohibited from charging the full premium for properties built before a community adopted NFIP building standards. Properties built after a community
- adopts NFIP building standards must pay the full actuarial rates and requires that the new
- construction comply with floodplain management guidelines. Many pre-FIRM (Flood
- Insurance Rate Maps) structures are unwisely located, repeatedly flooded, and account

- for a significant portion of flood insurance claims).
- Phase out flood insurance subsidies of second homes and vacation properties
- Require that mortgage borrowers insure the full replacement value of their properties
- Eliminate State taxation of flood- insurance policies.

One additional action that could be proposed would be to ensure that actuarial rates go into effect regardless of a community's status in the program. (Insurance premiums on noncompliant construction may prove prohibitive and affect future property salability and values.) To participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, communities must adopt a floodplain management ordinance that requires the community to determine if construction, development, or fill is within the regulated floodplain and issue or deny a permit for all such activity within the regulated floodplain. This provides the basis for a local floodplain management program and will identify the area at risk from flooding, reduce the impacts of flooding in the community, and allow responsible floodplain development.

In West Virginia, the 55 counties and 248 of the municipalities participate in the NFIP. (See Table A-1 at the end of this appendix). These jurisdictions have agreed to adopt and enforce floodplain ordinances. While all of these jurisdictions are required to meet the same minimum standards, each jurisdiction may interpret them differently. Few counties or municipalities have the staffing, technical expertise, or resources to properly manage floodplains. The State government in West Virginia has never officially endorsed floodplain management as a priority. The WV Office of Emergency Services (WVOES) has been designated by the Governor as the coordinating agency for the NFIP. WVOES offers education and technical support for floodplain management. To improve professional management of the floodplains, the Task Force recommends that all relevant State agencies participate with the local floodplain managers in the establishment of a West Virginia Floodplain Management Association in cooperation with the Association of State Floodplain Managers, Inc. (ASFPM). The State should encourage participation and membership in the Association of State Floodplain Managers by paying membership dues for one floodplain manager in each county. Table A-1 provides the name and contact information for all county floodplain managers in the State. To determine the floodplain managers for a municipality, contact the floodplain manager for the appropriate county.

The Task Force recommends that all counties and participating municipalities have a certified floodplain manager (CFM) on staff or under contract by 2008. It would be acceptable for participants to join together to employ one certified floodplain manager. All counties and participating municipalities should adopt and enforce improved floodplain ordinances or enter into enforcement agreements with adjacent local governments. When municipalities annex areas, they do not always prepare new maps to include the newly annexed floodplain. Sometimes these annexed floodplains are not properly managed because the city is unaware it is a floodplain, the city did not adopt the county map, or the city is simply ignorant of the need to manage the area. It is recommended that cities be required to adopt surrounding floodplain maps at some stage in the annexation process.

Many local jurisdictions would like to participate in the hazard mitigation programs offered by Federal agencies but lack the funds for the required local match. To provide these funds the Task Force recommends that the State allocate a minimum of one million dollars each year be allocated as the “Flood Loss Reduction Fund.” This fund would provide:

- Cost-sharing to match Federal funds for flood damage reduction projects (structural or non-structural)
- A stand-alone fund for State flood damage reduction projects
- Grants to improve local floodplain management.

The Task Force recommends that every participating county and municipality be required to file its floodplain ordinance with WVOES within 30 days of passage to improve oversight of floodplain management ordinances. Some structures that affect the flow characteristics of a stream, such as bridges, retaining walls, culverts etc., were constructed during the gap between the time the watershed was studied and the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) was published. These “gap” structures provide ample reason for restudying a watershed. The Task Force recommends that a program be established to identify these “gap” structures and report them to WVOES so the appropriate watersheds can be moved to a higher priority for restudy.

The Task Force recommends that Federal, State and local agencies and all participating communities should discourage development within the floodplain by:

- Providing relocation assistance to remove businesses and residents currently located in the regulated **floodway**, the area adjacent to the stream with the deepest floodwater and greatest velocity,
- Floodplain ordinances to forbid future development in floodways.
- Modifying legislation to prohibit infrastructure development in regulated floodway,
- Requiring all new public structures or significant improvements to existing public structures within the regulated floodplain to be constructed in a flood-resistant manner, and
- Requiring Real Estate Agents to determine the location of structures and property listed for sale relative to the floodplain. This information should be provided to potential purchasers before execution of a purchase agreement.

The Task Force recommends that the State initiate a program to relocate all critical facilities, such as government administration buildings, hospitals, jails, and water and sewer treatment plants out of the floodway.

If a local government is receiving assistance on floodplain management from any regional or State agency, the Task Force recommends that the State require local governments to consult with the agency providing floodplain management assistance on all proposed variances from the floodplain ordinances.

The Task Force recommends that all licensed surveyors and professional engineers should be required to include the floodplain boundaries and elevation, where applicable, on deed plats with the latitude and longitude of a reference point. Where this

documentation isn't applicable, a statement to that effect should be placed on the deed plat. Licensed surveyors and professional engineers should also provide the appropriate floodplain manager with a copy of all elevation certificates.

Floatable material tends to accumulate on the floodplains and become floating debris during a flood. This potential debris is disguised as outbuildings, lumber, tires, woody debris, logs, plastic containers, propane and gas tanks and containers, manufactured homes, vehicles, solid waste, and hazardous materials. This debris causes additional damage during flood events by blocking culverts or catching on bridges to form temporary dams. When these dams break loose, the surge of water sweeps away everything in front of it until it catches on the next obstruction and repeats the cycle.

Floodplain ordinances should be amended to prohibit storage of floatable material in the floodway. Figures A-1 and A-2 show two common items that float and can cause stream blockages. Some materials reside at private floodplain residences, but the greatest concentrations of potential floatable debris is at commercial and industrial sites where they may be stored to support production, maintenance, replacement, or sales activities. During a flood event, this material, from whatever location, becomes a significant source of floatable debris. Storage of hazardous materials in the floodplain is already regulated through the WVDEP's hazardous materials programs. However, non-hazardous materials stored in the floodplain are largely unregulated in the State, and remain a hazard to thousands of residents.

Neither county nor municipal floodplain ordinances provide adequate regulatory enforcement powers in many cases to enable floodplain managers to control or reduce the existence of floatable debris. Other than WVDEP's Pollution Prevention Open Dump Cleanup Program (PPOD), there is little assistance in cleaning up floodplains and stream banks in the watersheds. The Task Force recommends that greater emphasis be placed on control of the storage of floatable materials and waste materials (liquids and solids) within floodplains. This oversight and control of floodplain materials storage could be deployed by WVDEP, WVDNR, and/or local floodplain managers.



**Figure A- 3: Woody debris in stream channel.**

Regulations do exist for anchoring manufactured housing through the NFIP and the Manufactured Housing Section of the WV Division of Labor. The Task Force recommends that the State establish a program to identify and either remove, stabilize, or anchor floatable structures and materials in the floodplain. This program could be deployed through the county and municipal floodplain managers. In addition, WVDEP's Pollution Prevention Open Dump Cleanup Program (PPOD) should receive additional funding to promote watershed clean-up days in West Virginia. This program has removed thousands of tons of solid waste from stream banks and other areas throughout the State. The Task Force recommends that every person or business (i.e. Contractor, property owner, homeowner, dealer or installer) involved in the placement, substantial improvement, construction, or installation of any manufactured housing unit in the floodplain should be required to provide a copy of a certification signed and sealed by a WV Registered



**Figure A-1: Unsecured manufactured home**



## Figure A-2: Unsecured propane tank

Professional Engineer, confirming that the manufactured home is properly installed (including anchoring) to the electric-power utility company before the power is connected.

All electric companies should be required to have a copy of the certification on file prior to connecting the power and keep a copy of the certification on file for a minimum of 5 years. If no certification is obtained prior to construction or installation, the builder, manufactured housing dealer or installer, homeowner, and property owner shall be held jointly liable. Methods do exist for anchoring various types of petroleum, propane gas, and gasoline tanks in the floodplain, but there are no State regulations requiring that anchoring to occur. The Task Force recommends that all propane and home-fuel-oil dealers be required to ensure that all LPG and propane tanks which hold more than 40 pounds in size and fuel-oil tanks that are located within the regulated floodplain or within 50 feet of a perennial stream are properly situated and anchored to resist expected flood waters and impact from debris before they can re-fill them.

The Task Force also recommends that the appropriate State agencies develop location standards that prohibit locating floatable materials within the regulated floodplain at the following types of facilities:

- Solid Waste non-disposal facilities,
- Solid Waste disposal facilities,
- Hazardous Waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities,
- Natural Gas facilities, and
- Underground storage tank facilities.

Agencies and individuals frequently do not consider the long-range effects of their actions during emergency operations to remove stream blockages and debris following a flood event. Often, their actions harm the stream channel and riparian environment and can actually increase the impacts of later flood events. In some instances, stable streams (discussed above) are modified during debris removal operations. Figure A-3 shows the type of woody debris accumulation that requires removal from stream channels.

The Task Force recommends that guidelines for the removal of stream obstructions and debris be developed through a joint effort of the Federal and State agencies on the Task Force. The purpose of these guidelines would be to ensure that stream debris removal crews, supervisors, and their sponsoring agencies (FEMA, NRCS, USACE, National Guard, WVCA, and others) are all aware of the environmental impacts that can occur from these operations, and the regulatory permits required by everyone during flood recovery work. At a minimum, information on locations of stable streams and high quality streams in the flooded area, and best management practices for in-stream work, would be included in the guidelines.

The Task Force recommends that the floodplain management staff in the West Virginia Office of Emergency Services be increased to support local floodplain managers. At a minimum, this should include 18 additional positions:

- 1 position to conduct training and education of State agencies and regional- floodplain technical specialists (as outlined in Appendix K-Education),
- 1 position to manage disbursement of grants funds and to coordinate regional meetings of Floodplain Managers that will focus on training and peer support for County and Local Floodplain Managers,
- 16 positions to coordinate the Community Rating System program, facilitate new studies and re- mapping of flood hazard areas, provide technical support to local government units and State agency projects throughout the State.

This increase in staffing could be accomplished by increasing the State's share of Community Assistance Program (CAP) funds from the Federal government. These funds pay for 75 percent of the expense of personnel working directly on NFIP issues. CAP funds are generated by a surcharge on every flood insurance policy. The Flood Insurance Administration could increase this surcharge, thereby generating more CAP funds to pay for State staff.

Few other State agencies are aware of floodplain-management and mitigation techniques or their implications. All investments of State funds should support practices that minimize the adverse effects of construction, development, and fill on the regulated floodplain. The Governor should issue an Executive Order and the Legislature should issue a resolution in support of floodplain management and recognizing the natural and beneficial role of the floodplain in providing ecological and economic benefits to the State. The Legislative Resolution should deny all financial assistance to local governments and public institutions that construct noncompliant buildings or enter into new leases in noncompliant buildings located in the regulated floodplain. The Legislative Resolution should also require all State agencies to prepare a 10-year plan to eliminate non-compliant State facilities within the regulated floodplain.

FEMA and WVOES may jointly conduct Community Assistance Visits (CAV) with participating communities. These are oversight inspections of the implementation and enforcement of floodplain ordinances. Communities can be placed on probation or suspended from the NFIP based on the results of these visits. Only fourteen (14) CAVs were conducted in West Virginia between 2000 and 2002. FEMA and WVOES should work together to meet FEMA's stated goal of conducting a Community Assistance Visit in every community once every 5 years to ensure that the floodplain ordinances are being properly implemented and enforced. This would require approximately 72 Community Assistance Visits each year in West Virginia. FEMA also operates a Community Rating System that allows residents to receive a discount on their flood insurance premiums based on community-wide actions. Most communities don't have the resources to conduct the activities required by this program. The State should assist local jurisdictions by assuming responsibility for some of these activities. These activities should reduce the cost of flood insurance and increase the number of policies issued. The State should provide monetary incentives to encourage communities to participate in FEMA's



Community Rating System program. Legislation should be changed to allow counties to conduct activities that exceed the minimum required to participate in the NFIP. This would allow them to participate in the Community Rating System. More information about the CRS program can be found at [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov).

The Community Rating System activities fall under the following four categories:

- Public Information
- Flood-Damage Reduction
- Mapping Regulations
- Flood Preparedness

Some issues only affect selected areas within West Virginia. While these issues need to be addressed on an individual basis where they occur, the Task Force recommends a consistent policy be established for addressing them. These issues include:

- Areas outside the State's boundaries that affect flooding events within West Virginia include:
  - Virginia and North Carolina portions of the New River basin,
  - Virginia and Kentucky portions of the Tug Fork / Big Sandy River basin,
  - Ohio and Pennsylvania portions of the Ohio River basin (Wheeling Creek and other tributaries that cross West Virginia as well as those entirely within other states),
  - Pennsylvania portions of the Cheat River basin,
  - Maryland and Pennsylvania portions of the Potomac River basin, and
  - Virginia portions of the Shenandoah River basin.
- Islands with residences or industry located entirely within the floodplain include:
  - Blaine Island in the Kanawha River (Industrial),
  - Brown Island in the Ohio River (Industrial),
  - Wheeling Island in the Ohio River (Residential and Commercial),
  - Willow Island in the Kanawha River (Industrial), and
- Islands used for camping and other industry.
- County seats located within the floodway.
- Recreational areas in floodplain including:
  - Private campgrounds,
  - Federal, State and local campgrounds,
  - Secondary homes, and
  - Recreational vehicle storage in floodplains.
- Ponds and dams removed or altered and the subsequent planned or inadvertent reduction of flood protection. The Dam Safety Program within the Department of
- Environmental Protection's Division of Water and Waste Management can provide a list of such structures within the State.

The Task Force also recommends that every county identify and prepare relocation areas for use in the event of a disaster. These areas should be provided with adequate water and sewage service for the number of residences proposed. In the interim, these areas should be developed as parks, athletic fields or similar recreational use.

**Watershed Flood Protection Authorities.** The recommendations of the Task Force to enact stormwater runoff controls in all watersheds, tighten enforcement of floodplain management ordinances, control floatable debris and wastes stored in the floodplain and protect certain stream environments present a daunting task. The inability of governmental agencies and departments to maintain current database information on floodplain development and violations indicates the potential problems associated with deploying new requirements and responsibilities. Regardless of the Federal or State agency given these new responsibilities, identifying sufficient staff and funds to manage these programs would be difficult. Without some process of oversight or a strong grassroots involvement, the recommendations presented in this document would be fruitless.

In an effort to alleviate some of this administrative burden, the Task Force recommends that the State establish watershed flood protection authorities. These authorities would coordinate floodplain protection and management issues for one or more of the major river basins. The authorities would function similar to the existing solid-waste authorities. These individual authorities would be provided information, assistance, and direction through the Task Force. This program would be coordinated with the existing Watershed Association programs administered by WVDEP. The duties of the watershed authorities would include:

- Coordinating with State and Federal agencies during flood-damage-reduction planning
- Coordinating stream identification, designation, and protection
- Coordinating stream ecosystem and wetland restoration projects
- Coordinating information generated during planning for flood-protection projects
- Assisting with the issuance of Public Lands and Landowner Stream Access permits.
- Coordinating the development of comprehensive watershed plans.

Finally, it's recommended that the West Virginia State Code be amended as follows:

(a) §7-1-3v. Floodplain and mud slide area management; legislative findings; power and authority; enforcement; provisions cumulative.

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that it is imperative that municipalities and counties in this state be fully authorized and empowered to take all action necessary to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Public Law 91-152), as amended by the Congress of the United States through the fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred seventy-five 2001; that municipalities presently are vested with all statutory power and authority necessary in this regard; and that the purpose of this section is to authorize and empower the several counties of this state to comply with such requirements.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) "Act" means the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Public Law 91-152), as amended by the Congress of the United States through the fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred seventy-five 2001; and

(2) "Specified area or areas" means the area or areas specified under such act as a floodplain or mudslide area or areas within which control over construction and improvements must be exercised in order to comply with such act.

(c) To the extent and only to the extent necessary to comply with the eligibility requirements of and otherwise fully and in all respects to comply with the requirements of such act, the county commission of each county is hereby authorized and empowered to (i) adopt, administer and enforce building codes for a specified area or areas within such county, which building codes may establish different requirements for different specified areas; (ii) require and issue building permits for all proposed construction or other improvements in such county: Provided, That nothing contained in this subdivision (ii) shall authorize a county commission to refuse to issue a building permit for any proposed construction or other improvement outside of a specified area or areas within such county; (iii) conduct inspections of construction and other improvements in a specified area or areas within such county and (iv) otherwise take such action and impose such requirements regarding land use and control measures in a specified area or areas within such county as shall be necessary under such act: Provided, That no such building code adopted by a county commission shall apply within nor any authority hereinabove granted exercised by a county commission within the corporate limits of any municipality which has taken appropriate action to comply with such act, unless and until such municipality so provides by ordinance. Any such building code adopted by a county commission or municipality and any other requirements imposed by a county commission or municipality under the provisions of this subsection (c) may be enforced by injunctive action in the circuit court of the county.

(d) The county commission, in formally adopting a floodplain ordinance may designate an enforcement agency which shall consist of the following:

(i) The county assessor (or other technically qualified county employee) shall determine whether proposed development will occur in a specified area by using information collected in accordance with subsection (c) (ii) above and/or section 11-3-3a and 7-1-3p of the State Code.

(ii) The president of the county commission, the president of the planning commission, the county administrator, or his or her designee, is to be appointed county floodplain manager, and guide all development determined to be within the specified area in accordance with the ordinance requirements. The county floodplain manager must be complete training specific to floodplain management through the NFIP within two months of being appointed.

(iii) The director of the county office of emergency services shall be responsible for providing information and assistance to the floodplain manager after a flooding event.

(iv) The county surveyor and/or county engineer, if the commission chooses to hire one (or other technically qualified county employee), shall provide field inspections

of permitted development and technical assistance as requested by the floodplain manager.

(v) The prosecuting attorney shall serve as an ex officio member of the enforcement agency and the county officer charged with processing injunctions.

(vi) The county sheriff shall serve as an ex officio member of the enforcement agency and the county officer charged with enforcing the orders of the county commission under this section.

(vii) The members of this agency, along with their staff, are jointly responsible for assuring that any new development observed has been properly permitted. The power and authority conferred upon county commissions in this section is supplemental to and not in derogation of any power and authority heretofore or hereafter conferred by law upon county commissions.

(e) Nothing in this or any other act shall prohibit any county commission or municipal government from enacting rules or regulations that exceed the requirements established by section (a).

TABLE A-1. COUNTY FLOODPLAIN MANAGERS

County	Name	Address	City	St	Zip
Barbour	Chuck Foley	8 North Main St	Philippi	WV	26416
Berkeley	Harry Carter	119 West King St	Martinsburg	WV	25401
Boone	Greg Lay	PO Box 253	Danville	WV	25053
Braxton	Fred Thompson	HC 69, Box 48	Frametown	WV	26623
Brooke	Phyllis Sisinni	632 Main St	Wellsburg	WV	26070
Cabell	Connie Gray	750 5th Ave	Huntington	WV	25701
Calhoun	Richard Kirby	PO Box 230	Grantsville	WV	26145
Clay	Suzanne Legg	PO Box 310	Clay	WV	25043
Doddridge	Lewis Knight	118 East Court St	West Union	WV	26456
Fayette	Tim Richardson	PO Box 307	Fayetteville	WV	25840
Gilmer	Reta Kight	10 Howard St	Glenville	WV	26351
Grant	Robert Livingston	PO Box 608	Petersburg	WV	26847
Greenbrier	Drema Cyrus	200 North Court St	Lewisburg	WV	24901
Hampshire	Shelley Kile	PO Box 883	Romney	WV	26757
Hancock	Joe Alongi	PO Box 455	New Cumberland	WV	26047
Hardy	Paul Lewis	204 Washington Ave	Moorefield	WV	26836
Harrison	Richard McElroy	301 West Main St	Clarksburg	WV	26301
Jackson	Robert Bibbee	PO Box 800	Ripley	WV	25271
Jefferson	Paul Raco	104 East Washington St	Charles Town	WV	25414
Kanawha	Danny Haught	407 Virginia St East	Charleston	WV	25301
Lewis	Shelia Lewis	PO Box 466	Weston	WV	26452
Lincoln	Steve McComas	PO Box 497	Hamlin	WV	25523
Logan	Mark Sefton	28 1/2 Main St	Logan	WV	25601
Marion	Kevin McLung	200 Jackson St	Fairmont	WV	26554
Marshall	Tom Hart	PO Drawer B	Moundsville	WV	26041
Mason	John Bryant	PO Box 247	Point Pleasant	WV	25550
McDowell	Norman Clark	PO Box 1508	Welch	WV	24801
Mercer	Nelson Short	1501 West Main St	Princeton	WV	24740
Mineral	Jason Simmons	150 Armstrong St	Keyser	WV	26726
Mingo	Bill Davis	PO Box 1197	Williamson	WV	25661
Monongalia	Ronald Kyle	74 Vandervort Dr.	Morgantown	WV	26505
Monroe	Randall Williams	PO Box 350	Union	WV	24983
Morgan	Alma Gorse	PO Box 28	Berkely Springs	WV	25411
Nicholas	David King	700 Main St	Summersville	WV	26651
Ohio	John Tagg	City/County Bldg.	Wheeling	WV	26003
Pendleton	Carolyn Sponaugle	PO Box 937	Franklin	WV	26807
Pleasants	Tina Butcher	301 Court Lane	St Marys	WV	26170

TABLE A-1. COUNTY FLOODPLAIN MANAGERS

County	Name	Address	City	St	Zip
Pocahontas	Donald McNeil	900C 10th Ave	Marlinton	WV	24954
Preston	Gregory Cain	103 1/2 West Main St	Kingwood	WV	26537
Putnam	Sandy Mellert	3389 Winfield Road	Winfield	WV	25213
Raleigh	Clayton Terry	116 1/2 North Heber St	Beckley	WV	25801
Randolph	Bill Swecker	120 South Randolph Ave	Elkins	WV	26241
Ritchie	Gayford Hoover	115 East Main St	Harrisville	WV	26362
Roane	Rob Miller	205 East Main St	Spencer	WV	25276
Summers	David Dent	PO Box 97	Hinton	WV	25951
Taylor	Ronnie Helmondoll	214 West Main St	Grafton	WV	26354
Tucker	W. Tuesing	215 First St Suite #3	Parsons	WV	26287
Tyler	Chuck Shephard	PO Box 238	Middlebourne	WV	26149
Upshur	Greg Harris	38 West Main St	Buckhannon	WV	26201
Wayne	Randy Fry	PO Box 248	Wayne	WV	25570
Webster	Don McCourt	112 Bell St	Webster Springs	WV	26288
Wetzel	Edgar Sapp	PO Box 156	New Martinsville	WV	26155
Wirt	Debbie Hennen	PO Box 548	Elizabeth	WV	26143
Wood	Keith Litton	1 Court Square	Parkersburg	WV	26101
Wyoming	Dean Meadows	PO Box 568	Pineville	WV	24874