



1 be taken to prevent or reduce the harmful consequences of  
2 disasters. At his or her direction, and pursuant to any other  
3 authority and competence they have, state agencies, including, but  
4 not limited to, those charged with responsibilities in connection  
5 with floodplain management, stream encroachment and flow  
6 regulation, weather modification, fire prevention and control, air  
7 quality, public works, land use and land-use planning and  
8 construction standards, shall make studies of disaster  
9 prevention-related matters. The Governor, from time to time, shall  
10 make such recommendation to the Legislature, political subdivisions  
11 and other appropriate public and private entities as may facilitate  
12 measures for prevention or reduction of the harmful consequences of  
13 disasters.

14 (b) At the request of and in conjunction with the Office of  
15 Emergency Services, the divisions of energy, natural resources and  
16 highways and any state department insured by the Board of Risk and  
17 Insurance Management shall keep land use and construction of  
18 structures and other facilities under continuing study and identify  
19 areas which are particularly susceptible to severe land shifting,  
20 subsidence, flooding or other catastrophic occurrences. Such  
21 studies shall concentrate on means of reducing or avoiding the  
22 dangers caused by such occurrences and the consequences thereof.

23 (c) In conjunction with the Board of Risk and Insurance  
24 Management and such other offices or agencies of state government

1 as the board may deem appropriate, the director of the Office of  
2 Emergency Services shall make a multiannual report to the West  
3 Virginia Disaster Recovery Board on the existence and location of  
4 abandoned motor vehicles, trash, debris and refuse that may in the  
5 event of a disaster cause an obstruction to natural water flow and  
6 thereby cause excessive and more extensive damage to property. The  
7 report shall further set forth a plan to remove and dispose of such  
8 trash, debris and refuse within the following multiannual reporting  
9 period.

10 (d) Community participation in the National Flood Insurance  
11 Program is important to manage and mitigate the special flood  
12 hazard areas in West Virginia. It is, therefore, a requirement for  
13 all state, county, municipality, and local flood plain managers to  
14 be adequately trained in flood plain management. On and after the  
15 enactment of this section during the 2012 regular legislative  
16 session, each flood plain manager shall be required to complete six  
17 hours of education yearly to maintain good standing with the West  
18 Virginia Division of Homeland Security. Governmental units failing  
19 to obtain the required training shall relinquish flood plain  
20 management responsibilities to a unit in good standing and all  
21 associated fees shall be transferred to the governmental unit that  
22 has taken over those responsibilities.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to require flood plain managers to complete yearly training. The bill provides that another manager may take over the responsibilities of a manager who has not completed the required training.

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