Task 3.4 Prioritization of Gaps

Virtual Feedback Session - Follow-Up Survey Report

VFPMP Prioritization of Gaps Feedback Survey

Summary Report

KEY MECHANISM: COORDINATION — INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

Definition

Formal or informal systems for coordinating both within and across state agencies (or with outside entities) regarding flood resilience efforts

Rank the order in which you would address these gaps to achieve the objectives of the VFPMP by clicking and dragging each gap into the order you see fit.

- Coordination among state agencies to streamline flood resilience strategies and reduce redundancies
- Staff capacity to support improved coordination between federal, state, and local agencies required for appropriate event responses

Gap	1st	2nd
Staff capacity to support improved coordination between federal, state, and local agencies required for appropriate event responses	9	5
Coordination among state agencies to streamline flood resilience strategies and reduce redundancies	5	9

Please provide feedback or comments on these gaps. (4 Responses)

- Cannot have coordination without staff
- Coordination between state agencies should be the first objective, then following with staff capacity. No need, for staff capacity first if we don't have the coordination established prior.
- Effective coordination requires staff capacity--including adequate funding, training, resources, time.
- With regard to event response and staff capacity, has there been an evaluation of whether or not the gap is not so much about capacity but about expectations of coordination not being established or clear?

KEY MECHANISM: FINANCIAL SUPPORT — GRANTS, LOANS, AND OTHERS

Definition

Providing, managing, and/or coordinating on grants, loans, or other funding opportunities to both state and non-state agency actors in support of flood resilience efforts

Rank the order in which you would address these gaps to achieve the objectives of the VFPMP by clicking and dragging each gap into the order you see fit.

- Funding resources for long-term resilience planning and disaster response to address state and local needs
- Staff capacity and funding resources for additional grant application and management support to local governments
- Flexibility in allocating state funding to support the breadth of needs, local needs in particular, required to build local flood resilience including use for personnel or overhead costs
- Dedicated, recurring hazard mitigation/recovery funding resources for flood resilience work affecting long-term strategy implementation

Gap	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Staff capacity and funding resources for additional grant application and management support to local governments	3	1	2	4
Flexibility in allocating state funding to support the breadth of needs, local needs in particular, required to build local flood resilience including use for personnel or overhead costs	3	0	2	5
Dedicated, recurring hazard mitigation/recovery funding resources for flood resilience work affecting long-term strategy implementation	2	5	3	0
Funding resources for long-term resilience planning and disaster response to address state and local needs	2	4	3	1

Please provide feedback or comments on these gaps. (4 Responses)

- Consider a single application process for multiple funding streams and lengthening timelines for implementation funds.
- "Funding resources for long-term..." sounds very similar to "Dedicated....funding resources", but I can also see how they are two sides of the same coin. Also, my #4 is important, but I fear that the large bucket of "resilience" activities may lead under resourced communities to use this funding for much needed/merited other activities. There needs to be some level of state prioritization for resilience funding.
- I appreciate that not every locality has expertise to apply for and manage grants. At least on the application side, there is the ability to contract that work out. Regardless, this item would be more fully enabled with the other three gaps being realized. There doesn't

seem to be the urgency to develop grant application skills if there's not enough money to apply for.

- I appreciate the inclusion of flexibility in how funds are allocated, particularly to local needs and to cover the personnel and overhead costs of actually implementing resilience strategies.

KEY MECHANISM: MANAGEMENT — ASSETS

Definition
Oversight and maintenance of state assets (e.g., buildings, properties, etc.) with regard to flood resilience efforts

Rank the order in which you would address these gaps to achieve the objectives of the VFPMP by clicking and dragging each gap into the order you see fit.

- **Up-to-date data resources on state-owned assets and their associated flood risk**
- **Funding resources for asset maintenance**
- **Staff capacity and resources to support coordination between state agencies and local governments in managing flood risk to assets**

Gap	1st	2nd	3rd
Funding resources for asset maintenance	4	2	3
Up-to-date data resources on state-owned assets and their associated flood risk	4	1	4
Staff capacity and resources to support coordination between state agencies and local governments in managing flood risk to assets	1	6	2

Please provide feedback or comments on these gaps. (6 Responses)

- All three of these are equally needed.
- I have ranked up-to-date data resources as the highest priority, but, of course, adequate funding is also essential to keeping those resources updated.
- I know less about this, but also know in the coastal zone, we have more up to date data resources, hence my response here.
- Must have funding for staff, and staff for updating resources
- Ranking funding resources for dam maintenance in particular is listed as the highest from my job experience due to being very limited on what resources are available to fund these projects and to uphold the structural integrity of all of our dams.
- These three gaps are pretty well tied together in my mind. But accomplishing updating data resources, determining associated flood risk, and funding asset maintenance facilities coordination between state and local government entities.

KEY MECHANISM: MANAGEMENT — PROGRAMS

Definition
Oversight and management of state agency programs that are directly focused on or indirectly impact flood resilience efforts

Rank the order in which you would address these gaps to achieve the objectives of the VFPMP by clicking and dragging each gap into the order you see fit.

- Staff resources and high turnover rates impacting effective management of flood resilience programs
- Staff resources affecting real-time information intake during disaster events, thereby influencing response efforts
- Staff capacity to train on new resilience tools and integrate flood resilience policies effectively
- Reliance on non-permanent federal funding posing challenges in sustaining flood resilience programs

Gap	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Reliance on non-permanent federal funding posing challenges in sustaining flood resilience programs	5	2	1	2
Staff resources and high turnover rates impacting effective management of flood resilience programs	3	6	0	1
Staff resources affecting real-time information intake during disaster events, thereby influencing response efforts	1	2	4	3
Staff capacity to train on new resilience tools and integrate flood resilience policies effectively	1	0	5	4

Please provide feedback or comments on these gaps. (2 Responses)

- Difficult to rank.
- I know less about event response, but I do know that for hazard mitigation planning my number 1 is a known priority among our partners.

KEY MECHANISM: MANAGEMENT — RESOURCES

Definition
Oversight and management of agency resources that support agency or interagency flood resilience efforts

Rank the order in which you would address these gaps to achieve the objectives of the VFPMP by clicking and dragging each gap into the order you see fit.

- Data resources (data collection and data management) to support flood resilience planning
- Staff capacity and resources for interdepartmental data aggregation and coordination for comprehensive flood risk assessments

Gap	1st	2nd
Staff capacity and resources for interdepartmental data aggregation and coordination for comprehensive flood risk assessments	7	1
Data resources (data collection and data management) to support flood resilience planning	1	7

Please provide feedback or comments on these gaps. (4 Responses)

- 50/50 on this one.
- Chicken/egg. Good data must underly all decisions.
- Data is a big step, but it often comes down to staff capacity to use and integrate data. Much of these state planning efforts are well organized and intentioned, but if the agencies supporting them are doing so in a capacity strapped way, the gains are much less than they would be with dedicated staff on these topics.
- This was a back and forth for me, believe staff capacity is needed prior to having effective data resources. However, believe it is also needed to have the data resources available prior to staff capacity, to lend towards an effective staff capacity once established. Again, a back and forth.

KEY MECHANISM: OUTREACH — PROGRAM AND RESOURCE

Definitions
- *Program: Administration of a program that conducts outreach to individuals or communities regarding flood resilience*
- *Resource: Creation and distribution of a flood resilience resource (e.g., booklet, FAQ, guide, website, etc.)*

Rank the order in which you would address these gaps to achieve the objectives of the VFPMP by clicking and dragging each gap into the order you see fit.

- Public awareness to empower communities in taking proactive steps to reduce vulnerability to flooding
- Publicly available information resources about flood resilience
- Staff capacity hindering collaboration, technical assistance provision, and funding outreach efforts

Gap	1st	2nd	3rd
Staff capacity hindering collaboration, technical assistance provision, and funding outreach efforts	6	3	0
Public awareness to empower communities in taking proactive steps to reduce vulnerability to flooding	3	6	0
Publicly available information resources about flood resilience	0	0	9

Please provide feedback or comments on these gaps. (3 Responses)

- I feel like the "public awareness" gap and the "publicly available information" gap are really tied together - hard to accomplish one without the other.
- Staff capacity is important, especially when it is aimed at avoiding stakeholder fatigue. You have to be creative and collaborative about how you engage with people. Most people don't have these issues as their main concern until they are dealing with it. So finding ways to meet them and provide support requires capacity and collaboration.
- Though staff capacity and funding are chief concerns, ensuring the public understands and is empowered to take steps to reduce flood vulnerability is essential.

KEY MECHANISM: PLANNING — EVENT-BASED AND LONG TERM

Definitions
- *Event Based: Responsibility for developing, producing, and implementing flood resilience plans for the short term*
- *Long-term: Developing, producing, and implementing plans with a planning horizon of more than 1 year in length that are directing policies or programs that are not directly responding to flooding events, but are focused on mitigation, prevention, or other strategic flood resilience goals*

Rank the order in which you would address these gaps to achieve the objectives of the VFPMP by clicking and dragging each gap into the order you see fit.

- **Access to up-to-date data resources for making resource allocation decisions**
- **Staff capacity for integration of flood resilience tools**
- **Robust decision-making framework necessary for resource allocation and prioritization to facilitate long-term planning efforts**

Gap	1st	2nd	3rd
Robust decision-making framework necessary for resource allocation and prioritization to facilitate long-term planning efforts	7	2	0
Access to up-to-date data resources for making resource allocation decisions	1	2	6

Staff capacity for integration of flood resilience tools	1	5	3

Please provide feedback or comments on these gaps. (2 Responses)

- 1 and 2 are both important. The Chief Resilience Officer should help what seems like a fragmented decision-making process at this point.
- I know less about this, but I know that in communities we work in, hazard mitigation planning highlights the limited nature of decision making frameworks.

KEY MECHANISM: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — LONG-TERM, EVENT BASED, AND TRAINING

Definitions
- *Event Based: Providing capacity and/or resources to local entities for post-flood event recovery management efforts (not inclusive of Grants/Loans/Financial support)*
- *Long Term: Providing capacity and/or resources to local entities for long-term flood resilience efforts (not inclusive of Grants/Loans/Financial support)*
- *Training: Developing and providing training related to flood resilience, either internally, for professional groups, or for the public*

Rank the order in which you would address these gaps to achieve the objectives of the VFPMP by clicking and dragging each gap into the order you see fit.

- **Staff capacity and resources to coordinate technical assistance for funding and program initiatives to address long-term flood resilience goals**
- **Staff capacity to collaborate with localities and communities for effective technical assistance provision for flood resilience planning and mitigation**
- **Staff capacity for, and training resources on, available online and modeling tools to support complex and large-scale flood mitigation projects**

Gap	1st	2nd	3rd
Staff capacity to collaborate with localities and communities for effective technical assistance provision for flood resilience planning and mitigation	6	2	0
Staff capacity and resources to coordinate technical assistance for funding and program initiatives to address long-term flood resilience goals	2	5	1
Staff capacity for, and training resources on, available online and modeling tools to support complex and large-scale flood mitigation projects	0	1	7

Please provide feedback or comments on these gaps. (3 Responses)

- Capacity to coordinate with and support localities is essential.
- This order makes sense (it's the default order)
- Without direct contact from state, localities will be less likely to engage