ASSOCIATION OF STATE FLOODPLAIN MANAGERS  
FY-18 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES  
APPROVED BY BOARD: APRIL 30, 2017

1.0 IDENTIFY AND ADDRESS CRITICAL ISSUES FACING FLOOD LOSS REDUCTION IN THE NATION

1.1 Promote the shared responsibility of flood risk management between the Federal/State/Regional/Local governments, Tribes, the private sector, and citizens.
   1.1.1 Support and work to empower and incentivize state and local floodplain management and mitigation programs to improve support for local entities through disaster coordination, recovery, enforcement, funding, training, mentoring, and increased regulatory authority to build state capability in floodplain management (FPM). Work with Chapters, Regional Organizations and local entities to provide input to State legislators.
   1.1.2 Improve state and community compliance and enforcement process, such as through improving insurance rating and eliminating regulatory barriers to support those efforts. (For example, some state building codes prohibit municipal officials from making Substantial Improvement / Substantial Damage determinations.)
   1.1.3 Promote programs and policies that incentivize individual property owner mitigation actions and make mitigation more affordable.
   1.1.4 Improve coordination between the state and local communities.
   1.1.5 Assure Federal agencies treat “structural” and “non-structural” mitigation approaches equally (BCA, OMRR&R costs, Federal cost share).
   1.1.6 Ensure the continuation of critical federal science, climate change and water resource programs that are under threat from being significantly reduced or eliminated.

1.2 Develop strategies to promote support for the ongoing identification, updating and maintenance of flood hazard and flood risk data, for the purpose of improved hazard mitigation, development standards and flood insurance.
   1.2.1 Facilitate outreach to Congress about basic concepts of floodplain and flood risk management, including updating and use of “Flood Mapping for the Nation” (with TMAC updates). Maintain and promote funding for the National Flood Mapping Program and improved quality of mapping products, including future conditions mapping, climate change, and other flood-related hazards.
   1.2.2 Promote the acceptance of flood mapping products and updates by developing tools and processes for improved communication about flood risks, mapping and insurance (especially in coastal areas, areas behind levees, and other residual risk areas). Emphasize local involvement in map development and outreach to owners of property with flood risk and integration with flood insurance.
   1.2.3 Build and support state and local capacity through Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) program and expand CTP funding.
   1.2.4 Support adequate funding for stream gage infrastructure for modeling, flood study calibration, and early warning for public safety.
   1.2.5 Increase funding and agency coordination for the collection of elevation data (LiDAR), building footprints and parcel data to support mapping and structure–based risk assessment.
1.3 Promote local, state and Federal strategies that provide research, policies, and actions to incorporate adaptations to account for climate change, and its variability and uncertainty.

1.3.1 Support implementation of Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS) and promote higher standards and setbacks for all projects (federal and non-federal) to accommodate climate and future land development changes.

2.0 REFINE EXISTING PROGRAMS AND SERVICES TO IMPROVE FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT IN THE NATION

2.1 Promote evaluation and reforms of federal programs and policies.

2.1.1 Engage in recommendations and direction (and education) for 2017 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) reform legislation, including private insurance and other insurance mechanisms.

2.1.2 Provide input on implementation of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA2016).

2.1.3 Promote incorporation of mitigation and resiliency activities in the Public Assistance (PA) program, such as the disaster deductible, to eliminate rebuilding as-is and decrease dependency and long-term use of PA.

2.2 Promote improved national policy through coordination with partners on papers, publications, webinars, and discussions with Congressional, Administration and other decision makers.

2.2.1 Provide technical input, review, testimony and comments on draft legislation, budgets and policy affecting floodplain and flood risk management and mitigation at the local, state and federal levels, and urge Chapters to provide direct support.

2.2.2 Participate in, support, and lead coalitions and alliances, especially those related to NFIP reform and federal budgets.

2.2.3 Promote enhanced land use and mitigation funding to reduce floodplain encroachment and flood damages.

2.2.4 Promote conversation about a broader federal framework for avoidance and planned/gradual resettlement from areas unsafe for development.

2.3 Promote No Adverse Impact (NAI) principles along with enhanced NAI training.

2.3.1 In partnership with the ASFPM Foundation, complete the series of NAI “How-To Guides.”

2.3.2 Promote NAI “How-To Guides” and training approaches, including web resources.

2.3.3 Develop and begin implementing a plan for updating NAI toolkit, including legal aspects.

2.4 Ensure that the Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) Certification Program maintains the highest degree of professional standards, practice and training for floodplain managers.

2.4.1 Enhance floodplain management (FPM) training for CFMs and decision makers through development and deployment of workshops and web-based training, including train-the-trainer components.
2.4.2 Promote the requirement of mandatory training and CFM’s for state and local officials, or any governmental unit, agency or department where land development decisions are made in conjunction with property in or near at-risk-for-flood areas.

2.4.3 Implement creation of a user-friendly preparation guide for potential CFM exam takers that includes minimum experience, education and self-study required for the exam, as well as the long-term expectations and maintenance of their certification.

2.4.4 Implement and deploy Code of Ethics training for all CFMs for future consideration as a mandatory requirement for continuing education.

2.4.5 Prepare CBOR’s 5-year Strategic Plan (2018-2023).

2.4.6 Research creation of an “ASFPM Preferred Training Provider” program, which may include both an annual fee and then a fee per CEC, and different fee structures for members and non-members.

2.4.7 Identify like organizations and potential partnerships, and investigate ways to align our certification programs, including CEC structure, rounding and terminology with those other like partners.

2.5 Promote increased state and local capacity to decrease flood risk.

2.5.1 Promote increased funding and timeliness of the Community Assistance Program – State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE).

2.5.2 Promote increased state and local accountability and capacity, including dedicated funding, to decrease flood risk, support CRS activities, and ensure long-term continuity of mitigation programs.

2.5.3 Publicize self-sustaining local mitigation programs with case studies or other examples.

3.0 INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE ASFPM OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

3.1 Identify ways the Executive Office operations can better serve ASFPM members and leadership.

3.1.1 Update recommendations of the ASFPM Long-term Financial Plan and develop a financial reserve policy.

3.1.2 Offer training, resources (including timely ASFPM analyses) and mentoring to Chapters on how to approach national policy issues and communicate with their membership.

3.1.3 Evaluate the effectiveness of what ASFPM does to support State Floodplain Managers, CTP’s and State Hazard Mitigation Officers (SHMOs).

3.1.4 Complete a comprehensive update of the ASFPM website.

3.1.5 Strengthen networking and the sharing between chapters to support training at the local level by leveraging existing resources and knowledge.

3.1.6 Recruit leaders from Western states and underrepresented population groups to both ASFPM leadership and for issues.

3.1.7 Investigate options, including ASFPM’s role, to support states/chapters in post disaster activities.

3.1.8 Work with FEMA to update the L273 class (Managing Floodplain Development through the NFIP) and expand field delivery of other training courses (i.e., advanced FPM courses).
3.1.9 Produce products and demonstrate the benefits of national membership, including the creation of a visually appealing annual report.

3.1.10 Work cooperatively among the EO, ASFPM Board and Accredited Chapters to mutually resolve inequities in the Accredited Chapters/ASFPM arrangement.

3.2 Support the ASFPM Foundation Goals and programs (see ASFPM Foundation goals and objectives).

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**Legend:**
Leadership = Officers, EO and POD Facilitators
CBOR = Certification Board of Regents
EO = Executive Office

**Definitions:**

**Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA):** is a systematic approach to estimating the strengths and weaknesses of alternatives to determine options that provide the best approach to achieve benefits while preserving savings.

**CAP-SSSE (Community Assistance Program--State Support Services Element):** National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) funds, provided through a State grant mechanism, to ensure that communities participating in the NFIP are achieving the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP. The funds are used by States to provide technical assistance to NFIP communities, to evaluate community implementation/performance of NFIP floodplain management activities, and to build State and community floodplain management expertise and capacity. The CAP-SSSE program supports the Mitigation Mission Area Capabilities and Targets described in the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) under “Planning” and “Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment.”

**Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP):** The CTP Program is an innovative approach to creating partnerships between the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and participating NFIP communities, regional agencies, State agencies, tribes, and universities that have the interest and capability to become more active participants in the FEMA flood hazard mapping program and who will be partners with FEMA in developing, maintaining and getting communities to adopt up-to-date flood hazard maps and other flood hazard data and information as part of the Program.

**Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS):** A Federal Flood Risk Management Standard for Federally-funded actions was established in Executive Order 13690 (that modified EO 11988, which directs federal agencies to avoid or minimize the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect federal support of floodplain development where there is any practicable alternative). The FFRMS establishes a vertical and horizontal floodplain through three different approaches: the freeboard approach, the 500-year approach, and the climate-informed science approach. The FFRMS also encourages the use of natural systems, ecosystem processes, and nature-based approaches in the development of alternatives for Federal Actions. The purpose of the Order is to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with federal taxpayer support of such occupancy or development of our nation’s floodplains.

**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):** The program of flood insurance coverage, floodplain management, and flood hazard mapping administered under the National Flood Insurance Act and applicable federal regulations promulgated in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Subchapter B.

**National Flood Mapping Program:** Created as part of the Biggert-Waters legislation in 2012, this program shall identify, review, update, maintain and publish National Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for all populated areas and areas of possible population growth within the 100-year floodplain and within the 500 year floodplain; areas of residual risk, to include areas protected by levees, dams, and other flood control structures; areas that could be inundated as a result of the failure of a levee, dam or other flood control structure; and with respect to the level of protection provided by flood control structures. The Program shall establish or update flood-risk data in all such areas, and make estimates with respect to the rates of probable flood-caused loss for the various flood risk zones for each such area; and use, in identifying, reviewing, updating, maintaining or publishing any National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) the most accurate topography and elevation data available.

**No Adverse Impact (NAI):** A principle fostered in floodplain management by ASFPM that calls for advance consideration of the potential negative consequences of any proposed development or floodplain-related activity, and taking steps to avoid or mitigate such consequences.
**OMRR&R**: Operation and Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Rehabilitation. Common US Army Corps of Engineers term for managing civil works assets.

**Technical Mapping Advisory Council (TMAC)**: The first TMAC authorized by Congress provided advice to FEMA that lead to the Map Modernization (MAPMod) program. A new TMAC was established by Congress in Biggert-Waters-12 (BW-12) and was “stood up” in 2014 by FEMA. The Council is to make recommendations to FEMA (in a cost-effective manner) on the accuracy, general quality, ease of use, and distribution and dissemination of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) and flood risk data, including performance metrics and milestones that would effectively and efficiently map flood risk areas in the US; recommend mapping standards; make recommendations on map maintenance and procedures for delegating mapping activities to state and local mapping partners; facilitate interagency and intergovernmental coordination on flood mapping; and recommend a funding strategy for mapping across federal agencies. The TMAC is made up of representation of various NFIP stakeholders identified in the law.

**Water Resources Development Act (WRDA)**: WRDA is the bill that authorizes all projects and programs of the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) that impact water and related resources. Congress has generally passed a WRDA bill every 2 years (though it has taken up to 7 years). The latest WRDA was passed in 2016. The WRDA authorizes the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, to set authorized funding levels for programs like Silver Jackets, Floodplain Management Services (FPMS) and Planning Assistance to States (PAS), and for other purposes.