

Western Washington University Western CEDAR

Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference (Seattle, Wash.)

Apr 5th, 3:45 PM - 4:00 PM

Floodplains by Design: Advancing a new generation of holistic floodplain practices and projects

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Floodplains by Design Partner Survey 2017 Results

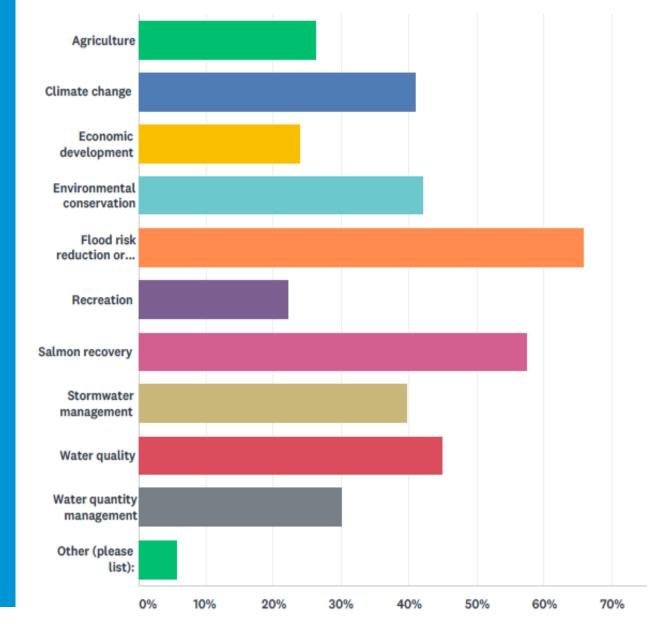






Partner Survey 181 respondents

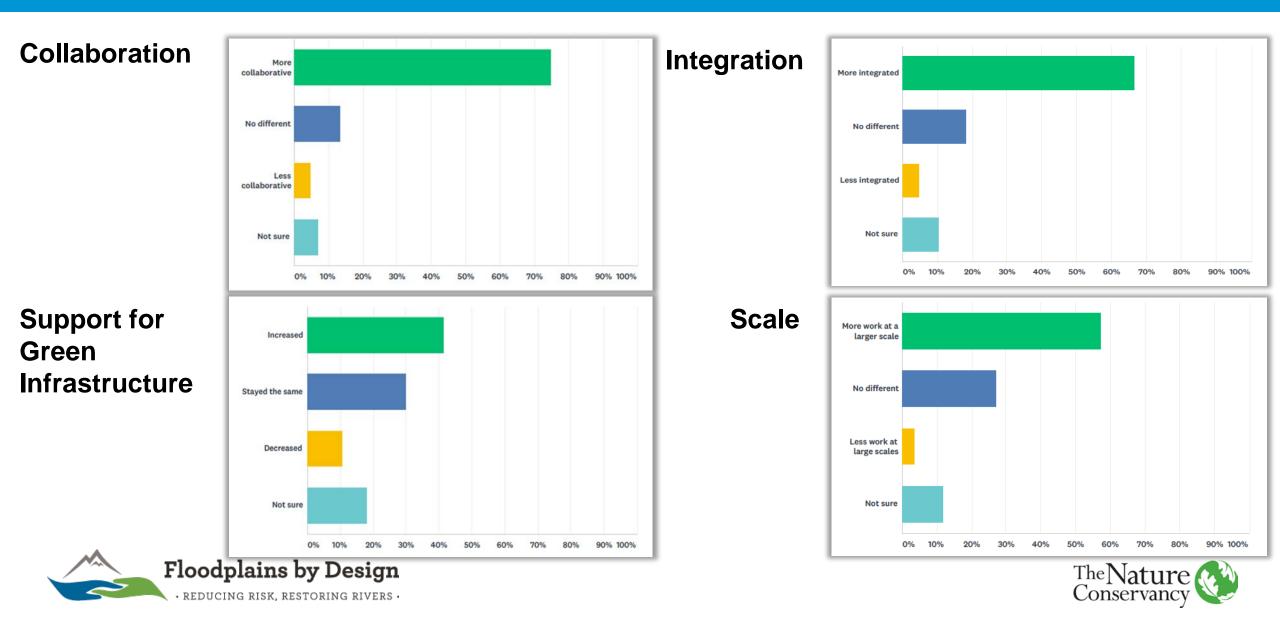
from 20+ watersheds with diverse perspectives







Partner Survey - 5 Year Trends



Flood risk and Salmon habitat

~Half of respondents say flood protection and salmon habitat are better than it was 5 years ago, due to habitat restoration projects.

But...

"Despite restoration actions, there is so much development pressure in the region it is hard to say things are getting better."









Vulnerability of **farms**

~Half of respondents say farms are **more vulnerable** now than they were 5 years ago.

Respondents with a particular interest in farms were even more worried, with 72% saying things are getting worse.





Floodplains by Design: past and future

2013-2017 Prove its Possible

DEVELOPING AND DEPLOYING

- know-how,
- FbD grants program,
- pilots & projects,
- collaborative processes,
- initial management structures, and
- workshops

2018-2023 Make it the Norm

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS



Broaden and deepen **REACH**



X



Increase **CAPACITY** and improve management systems



Document and COMMUNICATE benefits

Improve **REGULATORY/POLICY** framework





How Integrated is our Floodplain Management ?

SHARED VISION	GOALS	INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES	COLLABORATION	PARTICIPANTS
 No shared vision or very general shared vision ++ Multi-interest shared vision not yet tightly linked to actions +++ Multi-interest shared vision directly linked to actions 	 Some interests have clearly articulated needs and goals, others may not All interests have needs and goals that are known by other interests All interests have needs and goals that are integrated and actively shared 	+ Collaborative efforts are unstructured and ad-hoc ++ Efforts are staffed, structures are clear, and decision-making is defined +++ Collaboration is institutionalized with organizational support	 + Collaboration may result in mutual support for individual actions ++ Mutual support for actions coordinated on the landscape +++ Multi-benefit and individual interest actions coordinated on landscape 	 Actions are defined by one or two agencies with multiple interests in mind ++ A variety of stakeholders are at the table and participating +++ All people affected by the decision are participating
TECHNICAL STUDIES		SCALE		MEASURING SUCCESS
 + No understanding of the river system dynamics ++ Technical studies have been done but don't yet lead to integrated and prioritized actions +++ Technical studies have led to integrated actions and sequencing 	 Package of site-specific individual interest actions; may or may not conflict Package of individual interest actions that don't conflict Package of single interest and multi-benefit actions that don't conflict 	 + Actions are coordinated at the site-scale only, at one or more discrete sites ++ Actions are coordinated at a large-site or small- reach scale +++ Actions are coordinated at a reach or watershed scale 	 + Watershed-specific climate impacts are not understood or addressed ++ Climate impacts may be addressed in individual project designs +++ Climate projections addressed through location, sequence, and design of durable projects 	 No tracking in place to assess change over time Limited ability to measure success within certain interests, actions, or reaches Sophisticated ability to measure success across landscape







Vision

By 2030, integrated floodplain management becomes the preferred way of resolving interrelated water, flood, and fish issues across Washington's floodplains, leading to resilient communities and ecosystems that sustain nature, people, fish, farms, and the economy.

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