



Floodplains by Design

• REDUCING RISK, RESTORING RIVERS •

Newsletter

February 2025



Photo Credit: Kayla Seaforth

Fall & Winter 2025 Site Visits for Proposed Projects for the 2025-2027 Biennium

This past fall and winter, we had the privilege of visiting several transformative floodplain projects across Washington State, witnessing firsthand the collaboration, innovation, and resilience of the communities driving these efforts.

Each visit offered unique insights into the challenges and successes of integrated floodplain management, from protecting communities and restoring critical habitats to supporting local economies and Tribal rights. These site visits underscored the diversity and interconnectedness of floodplain challenges and solutions across Washington State. Each project not only advances ecological restoration but also strengthens communities, protects vital resources, and ensures a more resilient future for people and the watershed we all depend on.

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STEVENS COUNTY

A Century-Defining Floodplain Restoration on the Colville River

The Chewelah Valley Restoration and Integrated Floodplain Management Project marks the most impactful improvement on the Colville River in 100 years. Developed through over a decade of collaboration with the Spokane Tribe of Indians, local organizations, and private landowners, this multi-benefit initiative will reduce flood hazards, restore floodplain functions, protect priority habitats, and support agricultural and economic development. Key efforts include constructing a berm setback pilot project, preserving a 160-acre wetland, and advancing strategic planning for long-term watershed resilience. This pioneering project sets the stage for scaling integrated floodplain management throughout the Colville River watershed.

*The Stevens County Natural Resource Program is working with Floodplains by Design to promote floodplain management throughout the Colville River watershed. Using various funding sources including FbD, the Voluntary Stewardship Program (VSP) and the Flood Control Assistance Account Program (FCAAP), Stevens County works with local farmers, landowners, businesses, and municipalities to address flooding while also stewarding the environment. Visit their comprehensive Storymap that details various and on-going floodplain improvement projects: [Stevens County Floodplains](#).



*Stevens County Site Visit
Photo Credit: Jonathon Loos*

SNOHOMISH

Building a Resilient Future Through Community Floodplain Solutions

Phase 4 of the Community Floodplain Solutions (CFS) initiative continues a 12-year partnership under the Sustainable Lands Strategy to reduce flood risks, enhance ecological functions, and protect farmland productivity in Snohomish County. By integrating watershed-scale, multi-benefit approaches, the project strengthens Tribal treaty rights, bolsters the local farm economy, and fosters community resilience. With flooding as the county's costliest natural hazard, these efforts are projected to shield the community from \$83 million in potential damages, creating a safer, more sustainable future for all.



*Snohomish County Site Tour
Photo Credit: Allan Warren*

TROUT UNLIMITED

Groundbreaking Floodplain Restoration on Hangman Creek

The Phase 1 restoration of the Grouse Creek Ranch floodplain on Hangman Creek is a transformative 2.2-mile project, blending innovative techniques to combat flooding and rehabilitate critical habitats in one of Washington's most degraded waterways. As a key initiative for Tribal-led salmon reintroduction in the Inland Northwest, this collaborative effort supports Tribal rights, sovereignty, and cultural healing while showcasing a model for large-scale, process-based floodplain management. With broad partner engagement, this project represents a significant step forward in integrated watershed restoration.



WHATCOM

Addressing Dynamic Challenges on the Nooksack River Floodplain

Phase 4 of the Nooksack River: Floodplains That Work initiative tackles some of the most complex floodplain challenges in Washington. This highly dynamic river presents risks from flooding, sedimentation, and transboundary issues, with severe impacts on small communities, cities, and the Lummi Nation and Nooksack Tribe, including isolation of the Lummi Nation Reservation. The project builds on the success of the flood risk buyout and acquisition program while prioritizing salmon recovery to protect two Chinook populations critical to federal delisting efforts. By implementing integrated watershed-scale strategies, Phase 4 aims to reduce flood risk, restore habitats, and support sustainable floodplain land use for long-term resilience.



KITTITAS COUNTY

Floods, Fish, and Farms: Integrated Success on the Upper Yakima River

The Upper Yakima River Floodplain and Habitat Restoration project exemplifies a balanced approach to floodplain management. Since 2019, Kittitas County and its partners have acquired flood-prone lands, relocating people and businesses to safer areas. These efforts set the stage for transformative construction, including a setback flood protection berm that will reduce community flood risk, restore critical salmon habitat, and recover irrigable lands vital to the local agricultural economy. With all necessary lands secured, this project moves forward, delivering benefits for floods, fish, farms, and recreation while supporting one of the county's largest employers.



Pilot Project: Washington State DNR's Large Wood Supply Initiative

BY KAYLA SEAFORTH

Rivers today look very different from how they did a century or more ago. Many groups, often with Tribal leadership, are working hard to improve in-stream and riparian conditions to benefit salmon and other aquatic and terrestrial species. This work is complex and requires a lot of materials, including large logs and rootballs to foster high-quality salmon habitat, which can often be challenging to source, move, and store. Washington State's Department of Natural Resources is experimenting with a pilot project called the [Large Wood Supply Initiative](#) (LWSI) to meet this challenge and streamline wood procurement to benefit salmon, forests, and communities.

Prior to Euro-American contact in the Pacific Northwest, the landscape, and especially the river systems, looked vastly different than they do today. Influenced by factors like geomorphology, sediment, riparian vegetation communities, beaver engineering, and more, the rivers

of this region were full of wood. The Puget Lowlands were a marshy network of sloughs and islands, with driftwood logjams throughout. Higher velocity streams would have had continuous inputs of wood from windthrow, bank erosion, fires, floods, and avalanches, resulting in massive logjams and channels only navigable to the wriggly bodies that can slip between messes of logs, or jump over them (Bureau of Reclamation, 2015).

Check out a recent [story from the Seattle Times](#) on the reintroduction of large wood to the Elwha River, work led by the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.



Matt Steinwurtzel of DNR and Luke Fisher of the Tulalip Tribes meet with Nielsen Brothers, Inc. to oversee the sorting and staging of timber to be used in the Snohomish pilot project. Photo Credit: DNR Staff

This complex and visually messy status quo was an impediment to logging low-elevation timber for early settlers. The disorganized pattern of waterways near their outlet to Puget Sound was incompatible with the vision of many early settler farmers. Later, when fish populations began to decline, it was also thought that the proliferation of wood in streams was a barrier to fish passage. All of these desires to use the waters and lands surrounding them led to massive clearing of wood from streams of all sizes, and, in many cases, the straightening, drainage, and extreme simplification of PNW waterways. This 1988 [paper](#) by the US Forest Service provides a more detailed picture of pre-contact stream conditions and the efforts to clear them.

While enormous log jams, braided channels, and complex networks of islands and bars posed challenges to those looking to shape the land for industry and settlement, the complexity is what made these rivers so valuable to salmon. While life history varies among species, all five species of Pacific Salmon utilize rivers and streams for spawning and juvenile rearing. Estuarine habitat is similarly vital for rearing, and is also affected negatively by a lack of large wood in the system. The presence of large wood in freshwater streams creates variation in stream velocity which is important for salmon at different stages in their journeys up or downstream. Pockets of slow water created by log jams provide rest stops for salmon where they are out of sight from predators. These areas can also create deep pools that can serve as cool water refugia for juvenile fish during the summer low flow period thanks to increased hyporheic exchange, which can moderate water temperature (Hester and Gooseff 2010).

Juvenile salmonids mostly eat plankton, insects, and invertebrates while in freshwater systems. Logjams act as hotspots for these critters because of the nutrient cycling and accumulation of organic material that they facilitate (Coe, et al. 2009).

Considering the benefits that complex, wood-rich systems once provided, it is unsurprising that the removal of wood in aquatic systems coincided with the rapid decline of salmon populations. Together with overfishing, other types of channel modifications, and diminished water quality due to runoff from surrounding land use practices, the period of wood removal has had lasting impacts on salmon.

Today, tribes, governments, scientists, businesses, nonprofits, and more are working on all fronts to reverse declining salmon numbers, often by improving the habitat that they rely on. In place of the large wood that used to define Pacific Northwest rivers, these groups are deploying strategically placed engineered structures made of wood and other materials. These projects seek to restore fluvial processes through the slowing of



Photo Credit: Kayla Seaforth

The Function of Wood Associated with Aquatic Fluvial Ecosystems

Adapted From [Large Wood National Manual](#)

- Shade
- Hydraulic influence raises local water elevations, scouring pools, creating low-velocity refugia
- Channel grade control
- Retention and storage of sediment and flotsam
- Retention of nutrients
- Side channel formation
- Increased floodplain connectivity
- Maintaining biological structure
- Maintaining channel and floodplain physical complexity
- Providing complex cover for aquatic organisms
- Increased hyporheic exchange
- Improved water quality
- Increased recharge and aquifer storage
- Habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates



Large Wood Supply Initiative Process

Much of the forests that DNR owns are managed as state trust lands. The trees on them are eventually harvested and sold, which funds Washington State schools, counties, and local services.

DNR manages state-owned forests in trust for Washington State schools, counties and local services. The legal obligation to manage trust lands for sustainable revenue generation is written into the state's constitution, so the agency is bound to manage these forests in a way that fulfills their trust responsibilities. Often that revenue is generated by harvesting and selling trees from state-owned forests. For this reason, trees procured by the Large Wood Supply Initiative are sold to implementing organizations at fair market rates. This keeps revenue coming back to state trust beneficiaries the same as if the logs were processed and sold as wood products, while building synergy with salmon restoration priorities. Materials costs are built into project budgets, often funded by state and local grants, so these costs are expected by project managers.

The benefit of having DNR assist with wood procurement is the integration with other program areas, and reducing the amount of time project managers have to spend tracking down materials suited to their project design. The pilot project with the Tulalip Tribes has demonstrated how these pieces can fit together to provide benefits for salmon, professional timber workers, and the state trust lands, and now program staff are hoping to expand their work to other watersheds in Puget Sound, with a goal eventually working with project implementers across Washington State.



bank erosion, recruitment of new wood, and creation of in-channel complexity that benefits fish species and the webs of life they rely on. In-stream work around the region is occurring across watersheds, however many of the riparian forests adjacent to project sites are so degraded that they are unable to supply the large wood needed to improve habitat conditions.

Instead of relying on natural processes to deliver wood into streams, project managers must track down tree trunks and root wads, and manage the often complex and expensive transportation, storage, and sorting of these materials. “There is no typical sourcing process for large wood,” shared Luke Fisher, Geomorphologist for the Tulalip Tribes' Timber, Fish and Wildlife Department. “Smaller wood may be purchased, but the best course of action is typically to work with the project site landowner to get wood directly from the site. Otherwise, the logistics of moving the large trees that we need can be nearly impossible to manage.” As with many practices, this process can be done more efficiently at scale. This was the rationale behind the creation of the [LWSI](#) by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

As the state's largest manager of timber lands, DNR is well positioned to play a connective role between supplies of wood and stream restoration sites. The initiative is a part of DNR's Watershed Resilience Action Plan (WRAP), “a tree to sea plan for landscape scale restoration and salmon recovery” in the Snohomish

Watershed, which drains into Puget Sound near the city of Everett. The LWSI has been in place for just over one year, and is currently working toward three goals:

- 1 Implement a pilot project in the Snohomish Watershed in partnership with the Tulalip Tribes**
- 2 Identify a sustainable mechanism for coordinated large wood distribution**
- 3 Expand the program to operate statewide**

In this early phase, the LWSI is funded by appropriations by the legislature, as well as funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Killer Whale Research and Conservation Fund. They are testing their process through a pilot project to source wood for a stream restoration project led by the Tulalip Tribes on the upper Pilchuck River.

This project seeks to restore river processes to benefit the seven species of anadromous fish that use this reach during various life stages ([SWIFD](#)). The reach of the Upper Pilchuck where the project will take place is mostly surrounded by forestland that, up until the 1950's and 1960's, was intensely harvested. The result was the removal of large trees from the riparian zone, floodplain disconnection, and overall simplification of the river (Luke Fisher, pers. comm.). A diversion dam was also constructed on this reach in 1912, which periodically





blocked fish passage during low flow periods. The dam eventually fell into disuse and [was removed in 2020](#) by a coalition of partners including Tulalip Tribes, the City of Snohomish, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The habitat above the former dam site is the target of the large wood installation project, also funded by NOAA.

After several years spent seeking funding, permitting, and design, the Tulalip Tribes will place approximately 300 pieces of wood in 20-40 log jams over eight river miles, with construction to begin in the summer of 2025. The logs will be large in both diameter and length, necessary because the project engineering staff have elected to avoid anchoring the logjams in place using traditional methods like pilings or cables. This will allow them to place the logs using a helicopter, and avoid bringing heavy machinery into the stream. Because the project design depends on the use of long, large trees, some of which will have rootballs attached, the procurement of wood was one of the trickiest elements for project managers to figure out.

The project is taking place on a reach of the river that is surrounded by DNR managed state forest lands. The Tulalip Tribes' Timber, Fish and Wildlife program, who has planned and will implement the project, has a long history of working with DNR to review forest practices permit applications, as well as on other projects. Luke Fisher cites this partnership as one of the main reasons why this project, the largest large wood installation

his department will have executed, has worked so well through the design and permitting phases. "The fact that we're working primarily adjacent to publicly managed forest land has made this process so much easier," said Fisher. "We have a great relationship with the landowner, and that foundation made things much easier when things like permit related design tweaks come up," shared Fisher of his relationship with DNR staff.

According to Matt Steinwurtzel, who oversees the Large Wood Supply Initiative, the pilot project has come together with support from other DNR programs and a little bit of luck. During a storm last fall, a large number of trees blew over in DNR managed state lands, adjacent to the Pilchuck restoration site. State foresters let Matt know about the blowdown, and he set up a contract with a local, family-owned logging company to pull and sort the trees into appropriate size classes, and stage them nearby for installation during the fish window by the Tulalip Tribes and their implementation partners. Through the collaboration of agency staff from Product Sales, State Lands, and the Large Wood Supply Initiative's lead, DNR was able to identify this opportunity as a wood source for Tulalip's project. Had the LWSI initiative not been engaged, it's likely that the blowdown would have been treated as it is in any other working forest, and this opportunity would have been missed. That is the strength of this program: connecting key individuals and programs, and capitalizing on opportunities as they emerge.

Few entities in the stream restoration space are set up to have streamlined access to so much forestland, large equipment, relationships with the logging community, and a network of staff who are regularly out surveying and noting conditions on nearly 2 million acres of forestland. With these assets, DNR is well set up to fill this role which adds capacity to salmon recovery efforts and strengthens relationships in the forestry sector.

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- Coe, H. J., P. M. Kiffney, G. R. Press, K. K. Kloehn, and M. L. McHenry. 2009. *Periphyton and Invertebrate Response to Wood Placement in Large Pacific Coastal Rivers*. *River Research and Applications* 25(8):1025–1035.
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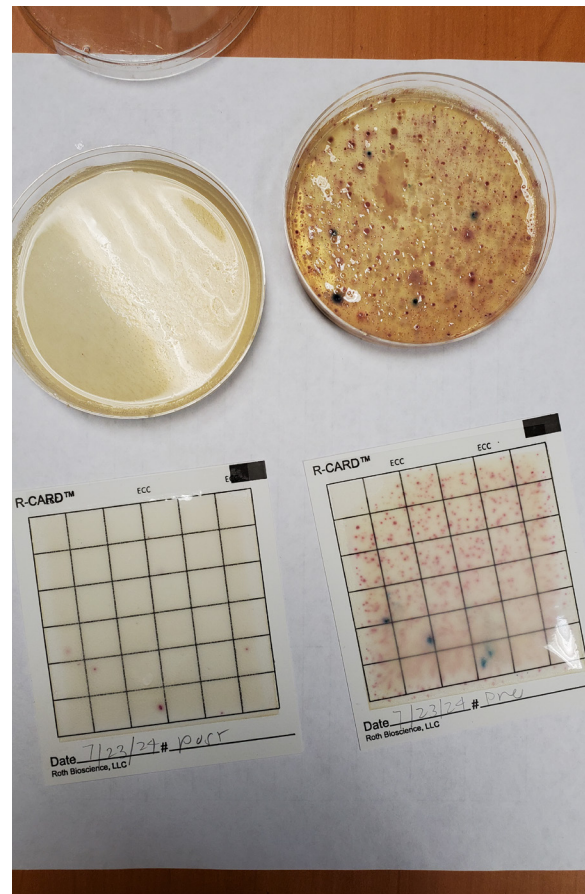
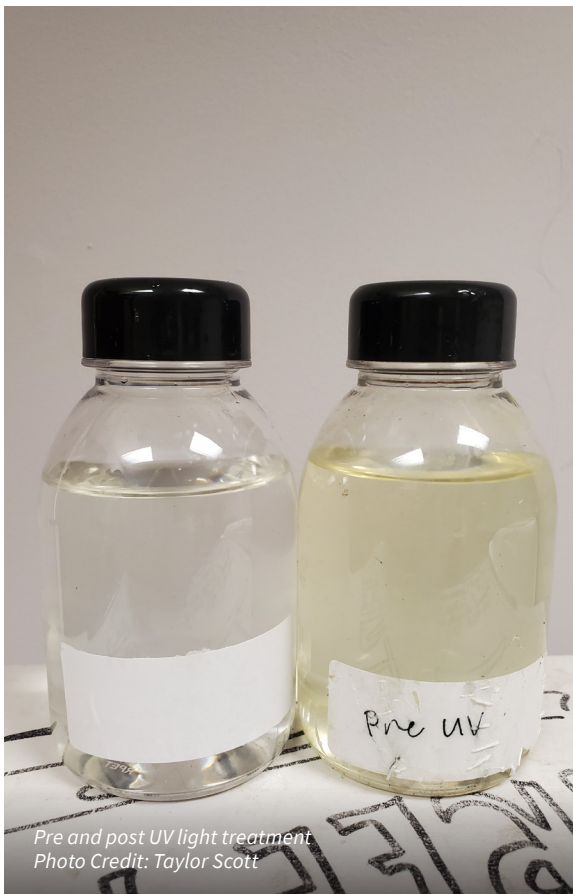
South Edison Slough UV Light Pilot Project

WASHINGTON GROW

The Skagit Conservation district works on a range of conservation projects, including addressing fecal coliform levels in waterways—essentially measuring the presence of waste that could affect water quality. One key project involves installing a UV filter system, which treats water to ensure it's safe for fish and wildlife, such as salmon, that rely on these water sources. This collaboration between farmers and conservationists highlights the delicate balance needed to preserve both agriculture and natural ecosystems, ensuring that the water used for irrigation supports healthy crops while

maintaining the region's biodiversity. The episode linked above highlights their efforts and blends farming insights with culinary explorations, showing the link between agriculture, the environment, and the food we enjoy. Innovation and partnership can help make systems work better for all. This work was funded in part through Alaska Airlines and the Bonneville Environmental Foundation.

 [View About Washington Grow Episode](#)



Recordings from the Acquisition and Buyout Series Parts 1-4 Are Now Available

Please check out the recordings from a comprehensive four-part webinar series to explore acquisition and buyout strategies as vital tools in integrated floodplain management. Each session brought together practitioners, policymakers, and researchers to discuss the complexities, challenges, and opportunities of implementing effective buyout programs. The series aimed to equip communities with the knowledge and strategies needed to address flood risks, conserve critical habitats, and promote resilience in the face of increasing climate hazards.

Flood Risk: The Need for Acquisitions and Buyouts Part 1

Recorded June 6, 12:00-1:00PM

To kick off the four-part series, this webinar addresses the challenges and opportunities in scaling these efforts to mitigate flood risks and enhance community resilience. Featuring insights from national and state experts, the session explores the necessity of buyouts in reducing flood losses, advancing conservation goals, and adapting to the growing impacts of climate change. Central to the discussion is the framing of adaptation and resilience as ongoing processes of purposeful change, rather than static goals. This webinar sets the stage for deeper exploration of local and regional strategies regarding acquisition and buyout strategies.



[View Presentation](#)

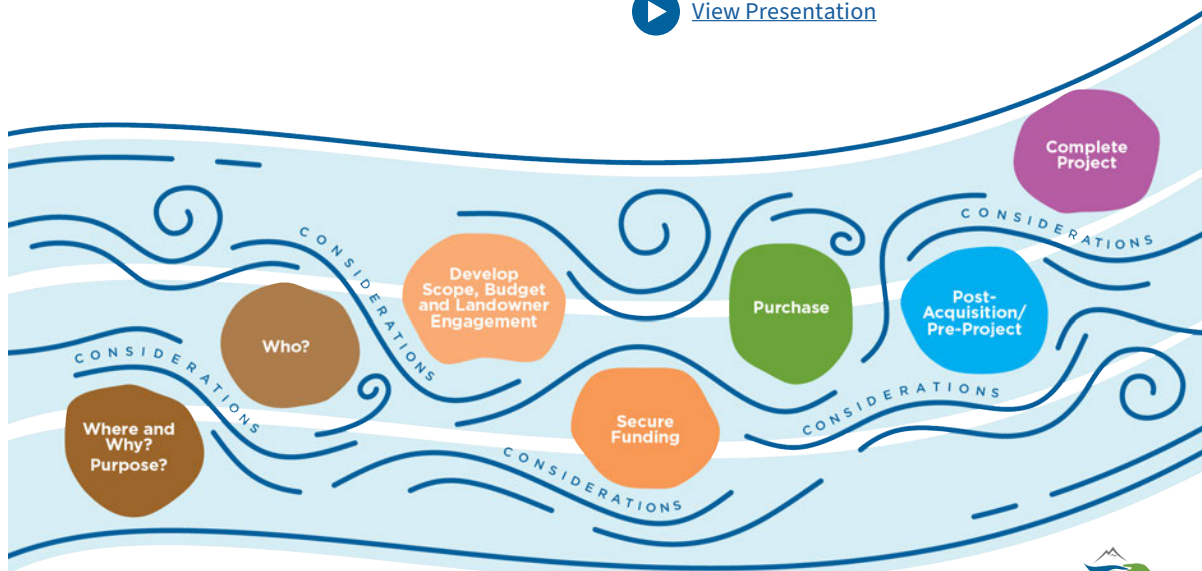
Crafting and Funding a Local Acquisition/Buyout Strategy Part 2

Recorded June 10, 2:30-4:00PM

This webinar highlighted the logistical, funding, and human complexities of buyouts while emphasizing the importance of community engagement and considering community displacement and access to resources. Contributions from experts such as Wendy Shaw from FEMA Region 10 and Anne Marie Marshall Doty from Washington State Emergency Management provided insights into the roles of government agencies and the diverse hazards faced in disaster-prone regions like Washington State. Experts such as Matt Gerlach and Helmut Schmidt from Pierce County shared lessons learned from implementing acquisition programs over decades, highlighting the significance of community-driven approaches, strategic funding, and integrating buyouts with broader resilience goals.



[View Presentation](#)



Implementing a Local Acquisition/Buyout Strategy Part 3

Recorded Thursday June 13, 1:00 - 2:30PM:

The third webinar in the series delved into the complexities of implementing acquisition and buyout strategies, focusing on the operational aspects and community considerations of such programs. Hosted with the support of FEMA and various local and regional agencies, this session emphasized the importance of planning, partnerships, and adaptable strategies to meet the needs of communities facing flood risks. The webinar featured visual tools like a stepping-stone infographic, which outlined the stages of an acquisition project, from initial landowner engagement to funding acquisition and post-purchase land management. The discussion underscored the need for innovative approaches to funding and stewardship, such as leveraging conservation easements and engaging local farmers in land management. Additionally, post-disaster environments were explored as critical opportunities to align buyouts with long-term community resilience plans. This webinar provided actionable insights into creating sustainable, and effective floodplain management programs.

 [View Presentation](#)

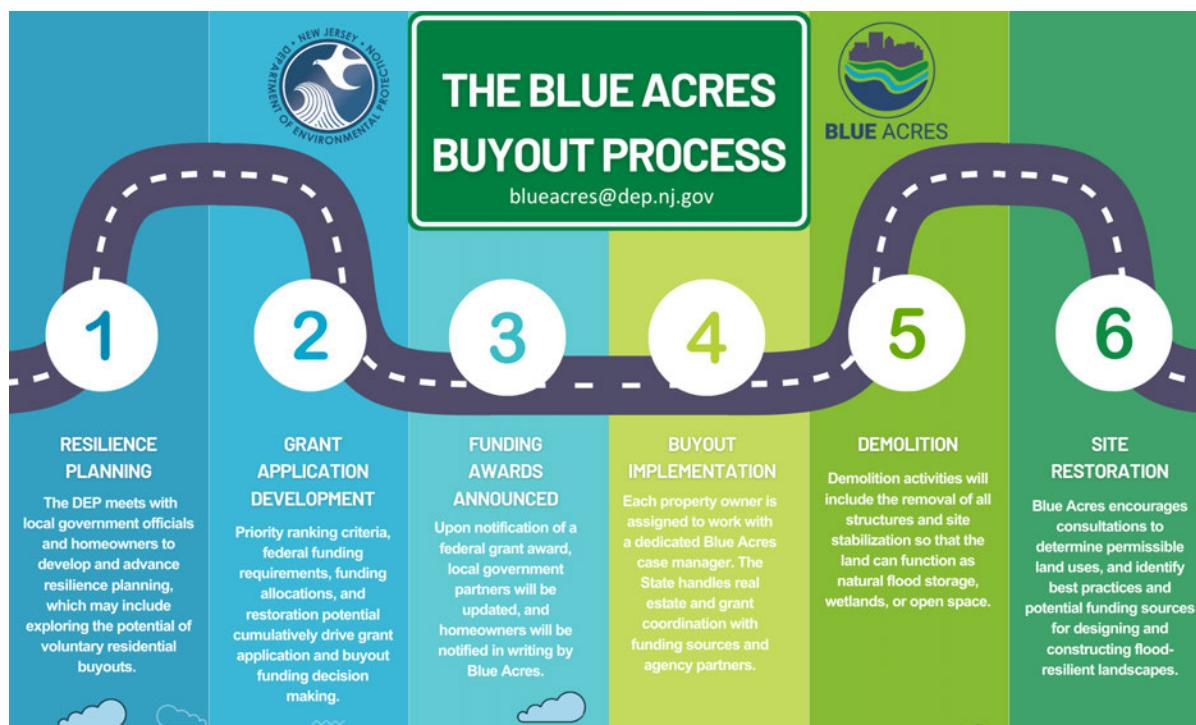
Exploring the Creative Roles States Are Playing to Get People out of Harm's Way Series Part 4

Recorded July 11, 12:00 - 1:00PM:

The final webinar in the Floodplains by Design series focused on the Blue Acres Program in New Jersey, a state-led initiative for floodplain buyouts and resilience planning. The session featured Courtney Wald-Wittkop from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Garin Bulger from Rutgers University, who provided an in-depth exploration of the program's history, operations, and vision.

Key discussions highlighted the unique structure of Blue Acres, which leverages state and federal funding to implement buyouts while addressing the needs of flood-impacted communities. The program uses tools like the "Blue Acres Roadmap" to guide communities through the acquisition process, from planning to long-term site restoration. Case managers play a pivotal role in supporting homeowners, ensuring transparency and trust throughout the process. The webinar concluded with reflections on lessons learned and future priorities, such as fostering regional collaboration, balancing funding complexities, and embedding buyouts within broader climate resilience initiatives.

 [View Presentation](#)



The Blue Acres Buyout Process

Announcements

2027-29 FBD GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW PROCESS

The Washington State Department of Ecology, in collaboration with the NGO backbone team, is launching the biennial Floodplains by Design (FbD) grant program review process to prepare for the 2027-29 grant round. As part of this effort, we are seeking input from an external advisory group composed of:

- Current and past FbD grant recipients and applicants
- Potential future grantees and applicants
- Partner organizations involved with FbD grantees and applicants

We invite a diverse group of participants to share their insights, increase efficiencies, and help refine the program for future success.

We are finalizing the details for these advisory group meetings, including topics and formats. Tentatively, we plan to convene virtual meetings every 4–6 weeks, lasting 1–2 hours per session, beginning in February 2025 and concluding by May–June 2025. Attendance at every meeting is not required; members can participate in the sessions most relevant to their interests.

FbD Grant Update Meeting #2

The second grant update meeting is scheduled for **March 25, 9-11AM**. During this meeting, we will:

- Revisit the timeline and sequence of the FbD grant program to determine shifts in timing or sequence delivers benefits.

[Register here](#) to confirm your attendance and join us in shaping the future of the FbD grant program. We look forward to your participation and the valuable perspectives you bring to this process.

FCAAP GRANT APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED

Established in 1984, the FCAAP is a state-funded program that provides grants to local governments, Tribes, and other organizations to help them develop CFHMPs. These plans identify flood hazards, assess risks, and develop strategies to reduce those risks. CFHMPs are essential tools for communities that want and need to prepare for flooding events.

Application Opens: January 1, 2025

Application Closes: February 27, 2025

[Study Identifies Simple Rules to Help Federal Climate Funding Benefit Those Most at Risk](#)

CARAT COHORT

The North American Food Systems Network will host a new CARAT Cohort of representative organizations from 12 communities throughout the US in 2025. This highly interactive experience will be organized based on best practices & lessons learned from our CARAT Cohort of 2024.*

The goal of each applicant organization will be to plan, promote, conduct, complete, and locally distribute a full CARAT assessment of their community this year.

Applications are due: Feb 14, 2025.

[Apply here](#)

To learn more about this 9-month opportunity to benefit from both technical assistance and collegial support, attend an upcoming CARAT Information Session.

- Monday, Jan 27, 1pm EST
- Monday, Feb 10, 1pm EST

[Register here](#)

GOV. JAY INSLEE'S BUDGET RECOMMENDS \$59,629,000 FOR FLOODPLAINS BY DESIGN

TREATY TALKS: WASHINGTON STATE TREATY 101 & OTHER KEY HISTORIES

Ron will be breaking it all down—going way beyond a one-minute lesson—to explore the history of treaties in Washington State, starting all the way back at the beginning of colonization in the U.S. This is your chance to expand your knowledge with insights straight from the professor himself. Don't miss it!

This training is approved for 2 general CLE credits by the Washington State Bar Association (MSBA)

[Register here](#)



Photo Credit: Kayla Seaforth

Events & Opportunities

Washington State Flood Hazard Mapping Needs Assessment

To help address this challenge, the Washington State Dept. of Ecology in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are gathering information from communities to help improve flood risk products across Washington State. We would appreciate a moment of your time to fill out the survey linked below. This information will help us assess needs across Washington and prioritize future projects.

[Learn More](#)

L0273 Managing Floodplain Development through the NFIP

Vancouver, WA (in-person)

Monday, March 24-Thursday, March 27, 2025

This four-day course equips participants with the necessary expertise and abilities to make informed decisions regarding the management and regulation of floodplain development. The course focuses on the NFIP and the concepts of floodplain management, flood maps and studies, ordinance administration, and the relationship between floodplain management and flood insurance.

How to attend: Register [here](#), requires a FEMA Student ID number (get one [here](#)). You must use the course code EZKCY. Without this, you will not be able to register. When asked to input a 'Head of Organization', please type in the following contact information:

- Name: Amelia Petersen
- Title: Floodplain Planner
- Email Address: amelia.petersen@ecy.wa.gov

If you have any questions, please contact Amelia at the above email address.

Updated Policy to the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS)

On July 11, 2024, FEMA published a [Final Rule in the Federal Register](#) and [an updated policy](#) in the Federal Register to revise its floodplain management regulations at [Title 44 Part 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\): Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands](#).

The rule revises regulations to fully implement the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS)—increased flood risk minimization requirements for federally funded projects that incorporate consideration of anticipated changes in future projects.

This final rule and policy are effective on Sept. 9, 2024.

[Learn More](#)

Fish War Documentary Screening at Red Eagle Soaring Native Youth Theater

March 1, 2025 at 5PM | March 2, 2025 at 2PM

Experience the powerful and on-going story of *Fish War*, a documentary that delves into the unfolding conflicts between Washington State and Indigenous treaty tribes over fishing rights. The film highlights the courageous fight of tribal fishers to uphold their treaty rights, protect their cultural heritage, and ensure the sustainability of vital natural resources.

Join us for exclusive screenings of *Fish War* on **March 1 at 5PM and March 2 at 5PM**. Witness this important history that not only recounts a pivotal chapter in Native American history but also raises questions about environmental responsibility, and the power of community.

[Learn More](#)

For more information, email Austin Bernales, abernales@b-e-f.org.

Floodplains by Design Communications Survey

We want to hear from you!

Floodplains by Design is committed to keeping our network of restoration practitioners, researchers, local government, state officials, and tribal members informed. We've created a short survey to better understand your preferences for receiving updates and information about the watershed work being done around the state. Your input will help us tailor our communications strategies to meet your needs. Thank you for helping us stay connected in meaningful and impactful ways.

[Learn More](#)