



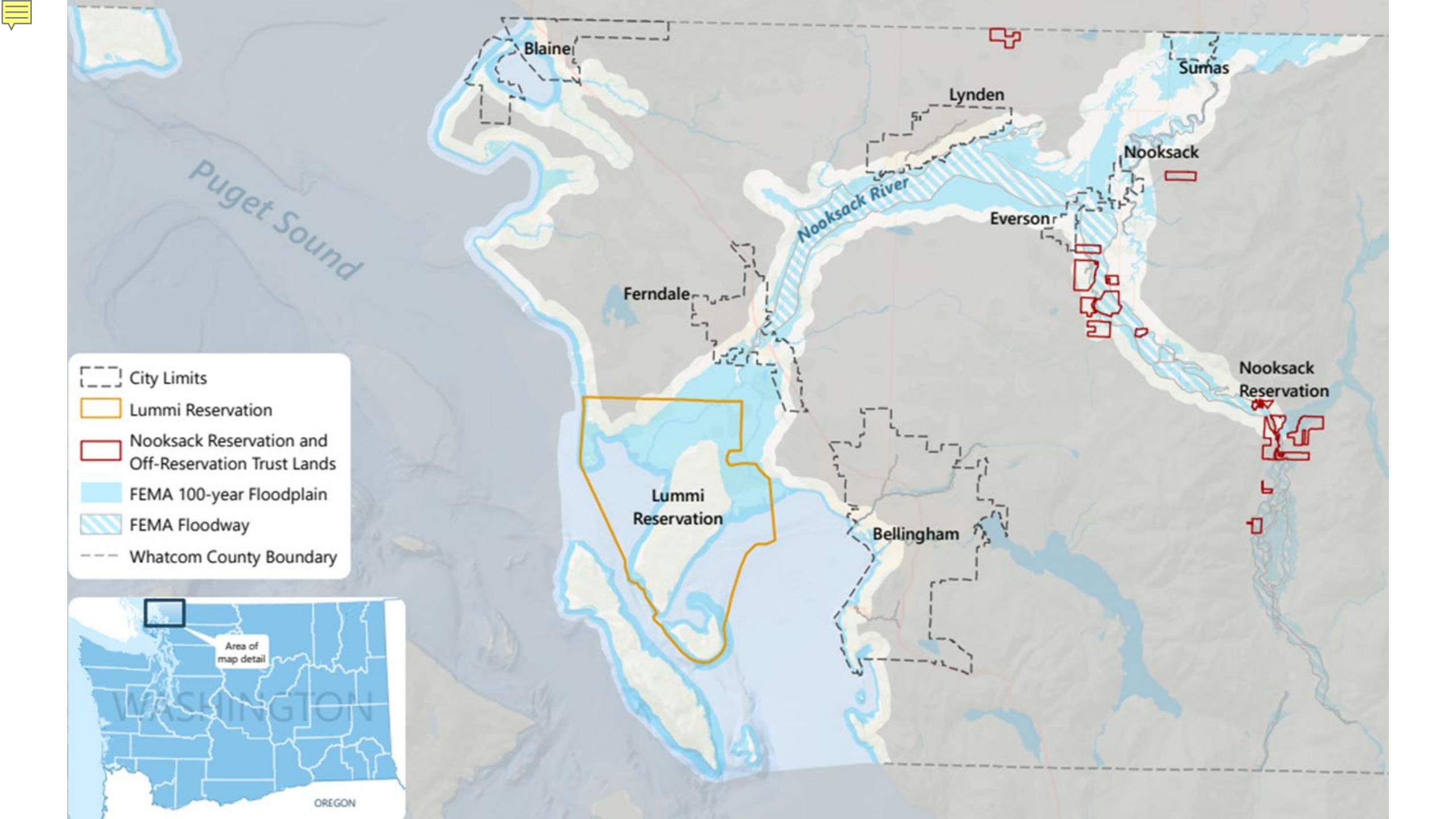
Future Shorelines: Planning for coastal and riverine flooding in Whatcom County



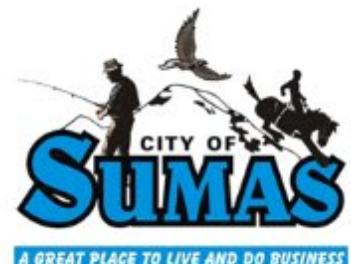


Photo credit: Bellingham Herald













**IDENTIFY ASSETS
TO PROTECT**



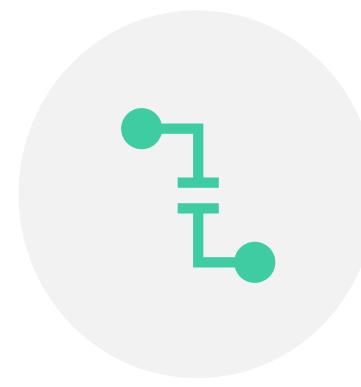
**IDENTIFY
PRIMARY
HAZARDS**



**ASSESS
EXPOSURE
WHERE ASSETS
AND HAZARDS
OVERLAP**



**ASSESS THE
SENSITIVITY OF
EXPOSED ASSETS**



**ASSESS THE
ADAPTIVE
CAPACITY OF
SENSITIVE ASSETS**



**DETERMINE THE
VULNERABILITY
OF ASSETS**

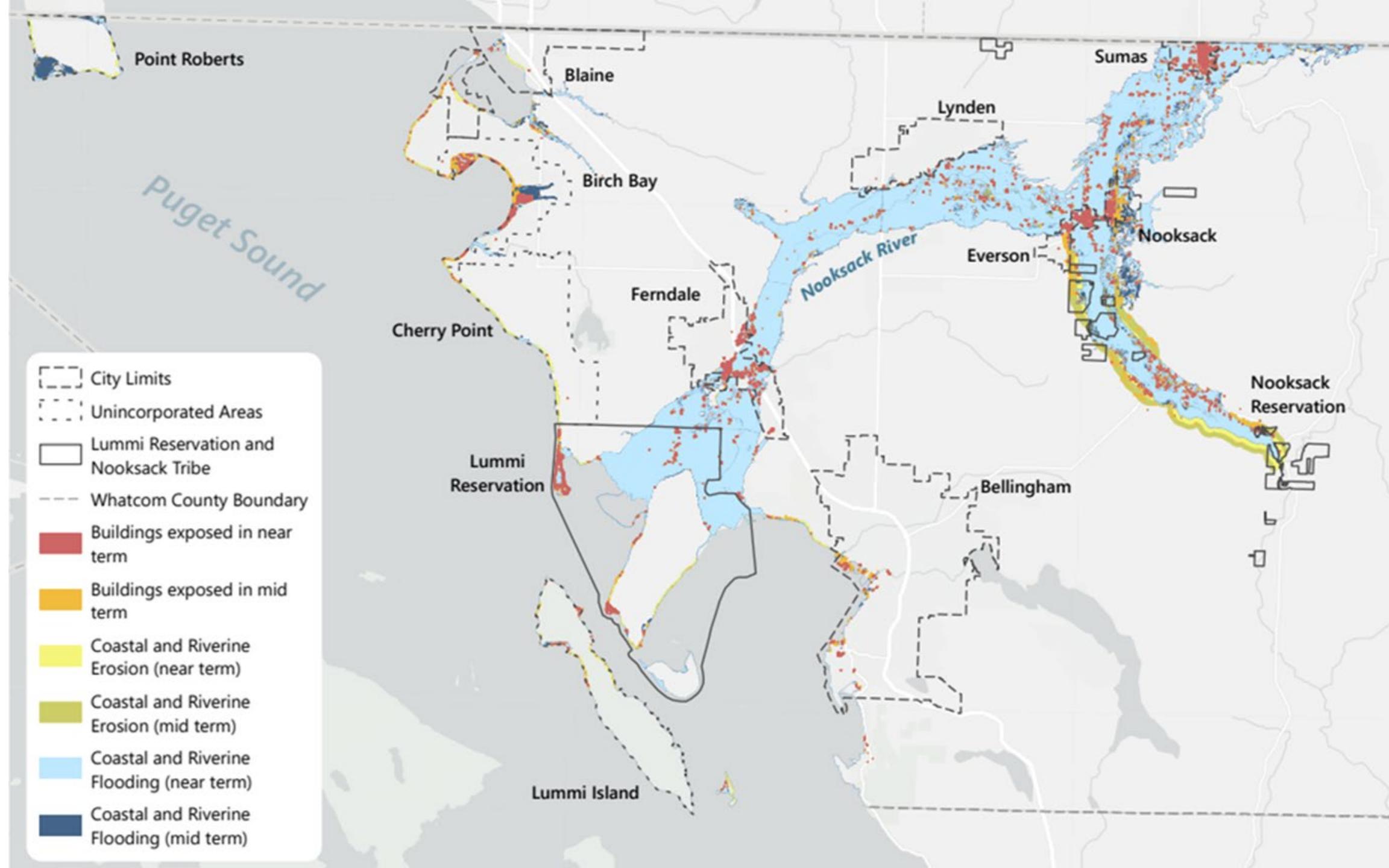




Photo credit: Christopher Ramirez



How are you considering future flood risk in your jurisdiction's plan or code?

special flood hazard corridor. Could be effective tool elsewhere?

Acquisition of homes destroyed in flood to preserve flood capacity

Elevated 2 ft above BFE - specific to new construction and substantial development

State money through floodplains by design and Commerce to augment other funding sources for buyout

Partnersing with state and County to have new homes above flood level

Implementing grant for folks who want to elevate

County considering raising building code to 2 ft (current 1 ft)

What is a long term adaptation strategy you plan to pursue in your jurisdiction? Why is it compelling to you?

Channel migration easements - would give rivers space (eg upstream) where river constricts. Compensate landowners. Ease pressure of flooding for whole river in other location

Move UGA outside risk area (Sumas doing in western edge, higher, out of flooding, new development)

Channel migration easements - could be slow process. Use until river takes it.

UGA sweep. One in proposed FEMA floodway and swap ag land west of town outside of floodplain, but is agricultural. State GMA prohibition, not County.

Financing strategies for repair. Short term loans with banks?

Continue buyout program - historically state primary funder with Floodplains By Design (a couple per year). Would need more state funds



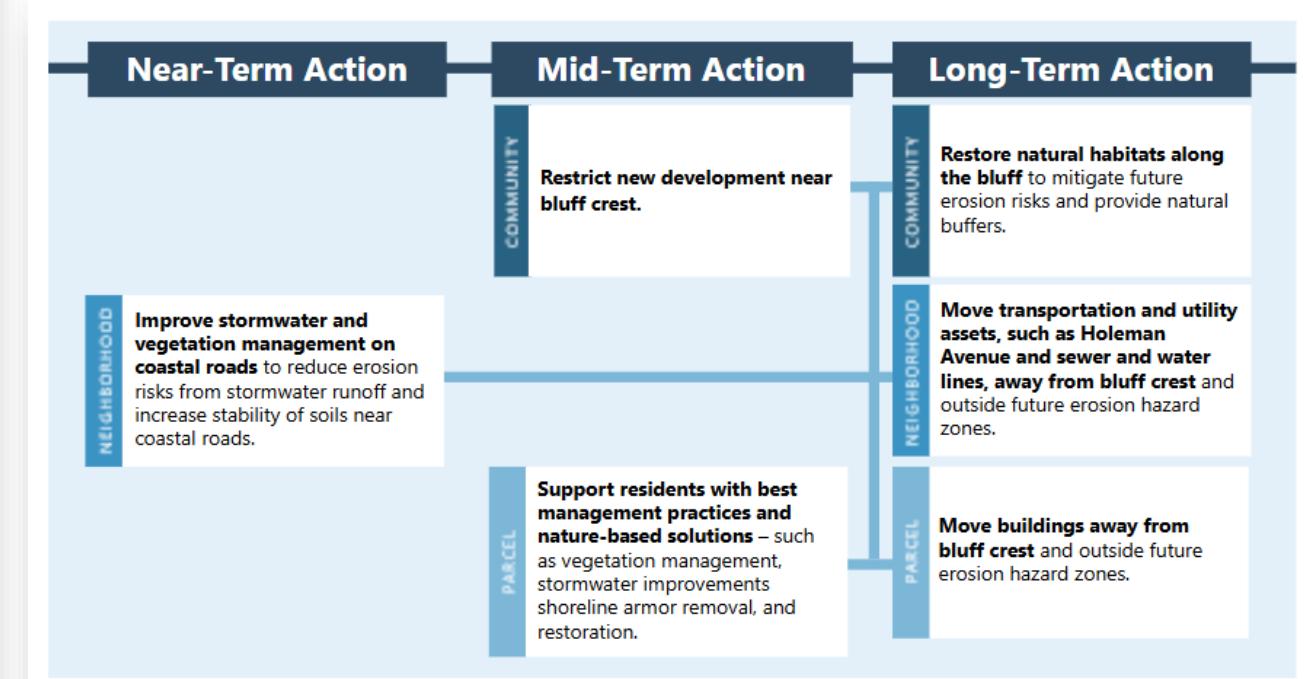
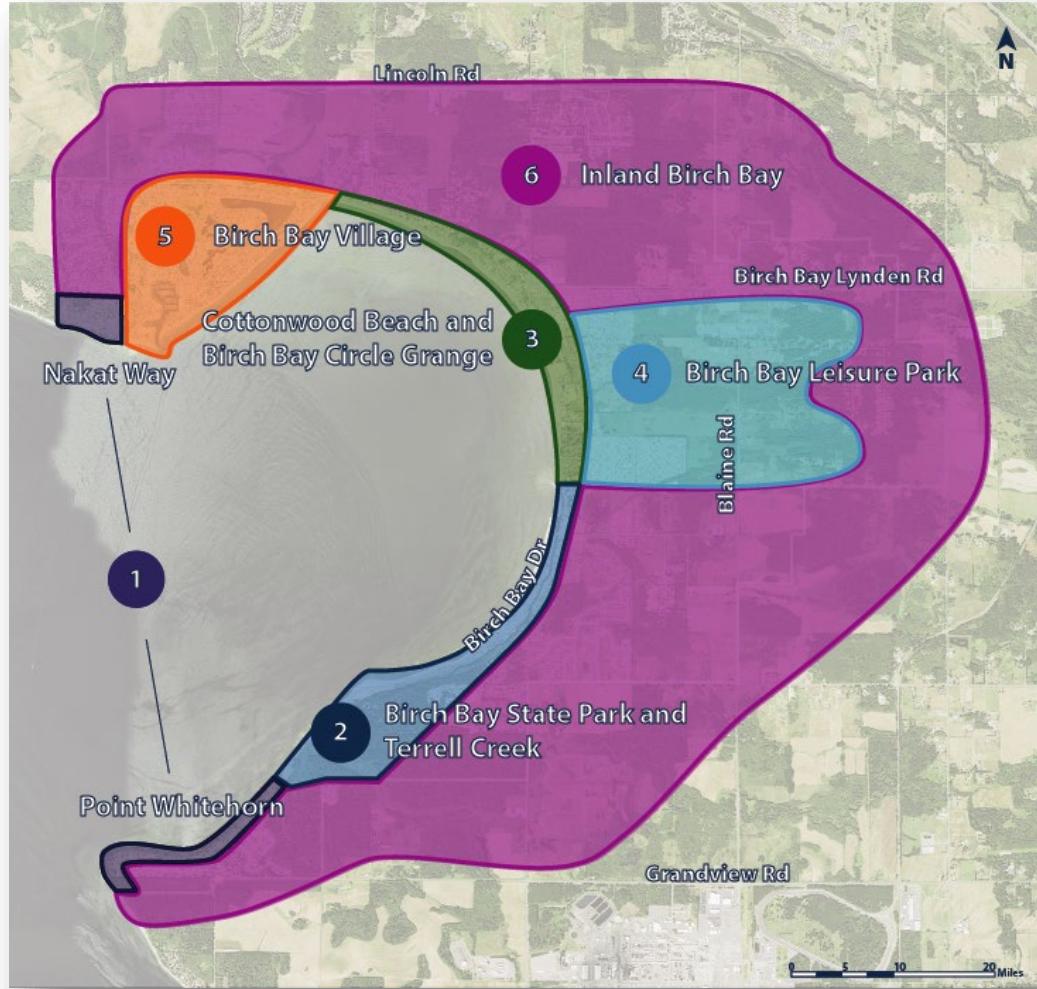
Adaptation strategy library

Library of Flooding and Erosion Adaptation Strategies
The full library and database of adaptation options.

ID	Adaptation Category	Adaptation Strategy	ID - Adaptation Option	Description
1	Accommodate	Elevate public assets	1 - Elevate public assets	Elevate public assets, buildings, utilities, to protect against flooding. Architectural features like foundations, elevators, etc. are waterproofed.
2	Accommodate	Floodproof utility assets	2 - Floodproof utility assets	Waterproof assets to protect against flooding. Power, sewer, water, etc. are protected from damage or risk of flooding.
3	Accommodate	Elevate private assets	3 - Elevate private assets	Elevate private assets using variety of tactics. Options include pile-on foundations, elevators, etc. above flood level, or waterproofing.
5	Avoid	Surface drainage management	5 - Surface drainage management	Swales, gutters, diversion, downspouts to reduce surface runoff and reduce erosion.
6	Avoid	Subsurface groundwater management	6 - Subsurface groundwater management	Control groundwater levels to reduce the risk of landslides and slumping.
7	Protect	Beach nourishment	7 - Beach nourishment	Beach nourishment, artificial placement of sand and material on the shore to maintain the beach and protect against erosion.
8	Multiple	Coastal habitat restoration	8 - Coastal habitat restoration	Restore coastal habitats like salt marshes, sand dunes, kelp forests, etc. to protect against flooding and erosion.
9	Protect	Large wood selective placement	9 - Large wood selective placement	Large woody debris selective placement, such as logs and trees, to reduce wave energy and protect against flooding.
10	Protect	Seawalls or rock revetments	10 - Seawalls or rock revetments	Stone or concrete seawalls or rock revetments to protect land, infrastructure, and coastal areas from flooding and erosion.



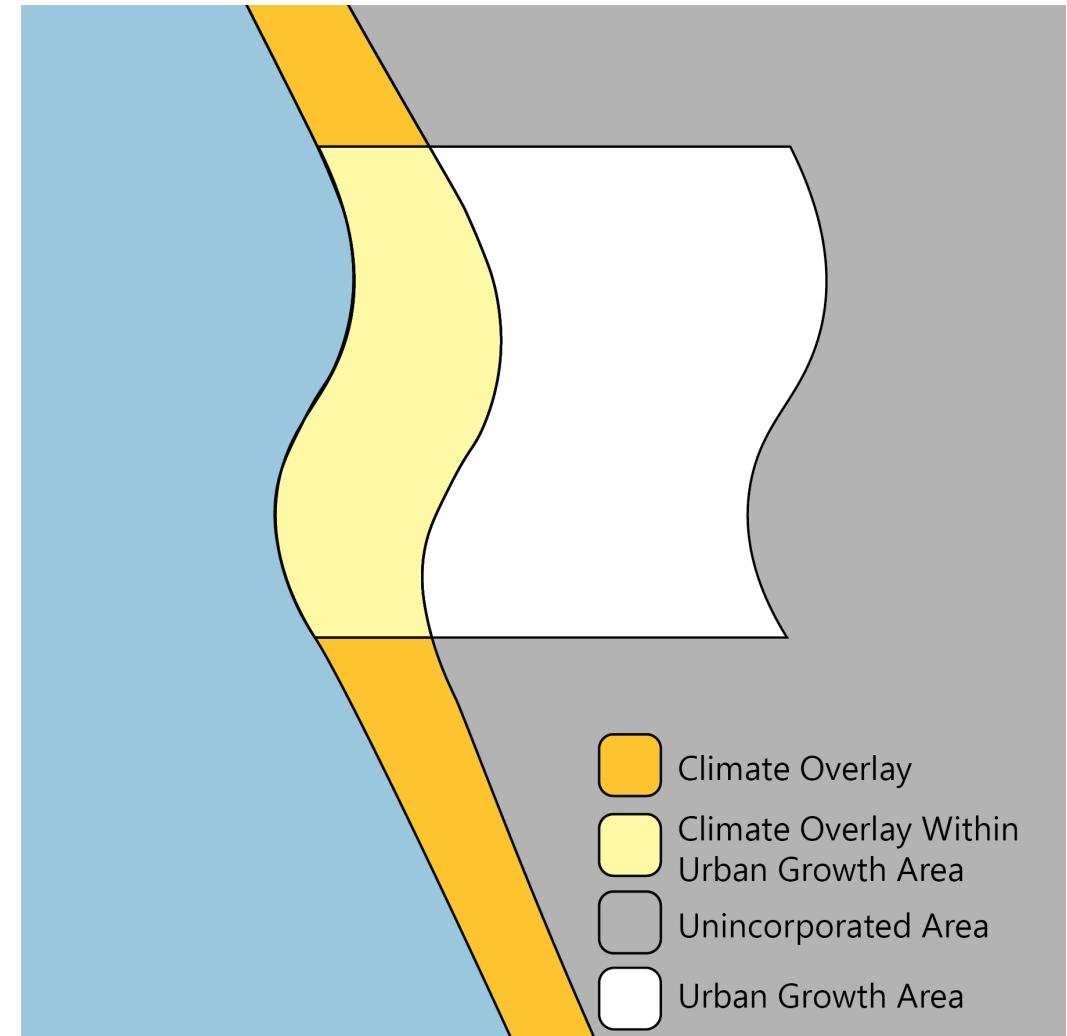
Adaptation pilot plan





Climate overlay

1. Restrict new development within the climate overlay.
2. Direct growth outside the climate overlay.
3. Support relocation and risk reduction programs.



StoryMap (External)

Introduction Flood and Erosion Exposure Adaptation Strategies Birch Bay Adaptation Plan Land Use Planning and Policy Call to Action

Entire Project Area

Near-term exposure

Mid-term exposure

Estimates are based on the best-available geospatial data at the time of assessment in 2025. Building and critical facility data may be undercounted.

Buildings: 6,366 exposed in near term and 8,869 exposed in mid term.

Critical Facilities: 54 exposed in near term and 90 exposed in mid term.

Roads: 145.7 miles exposed in near term and 192.4 miles exposed in mid term.

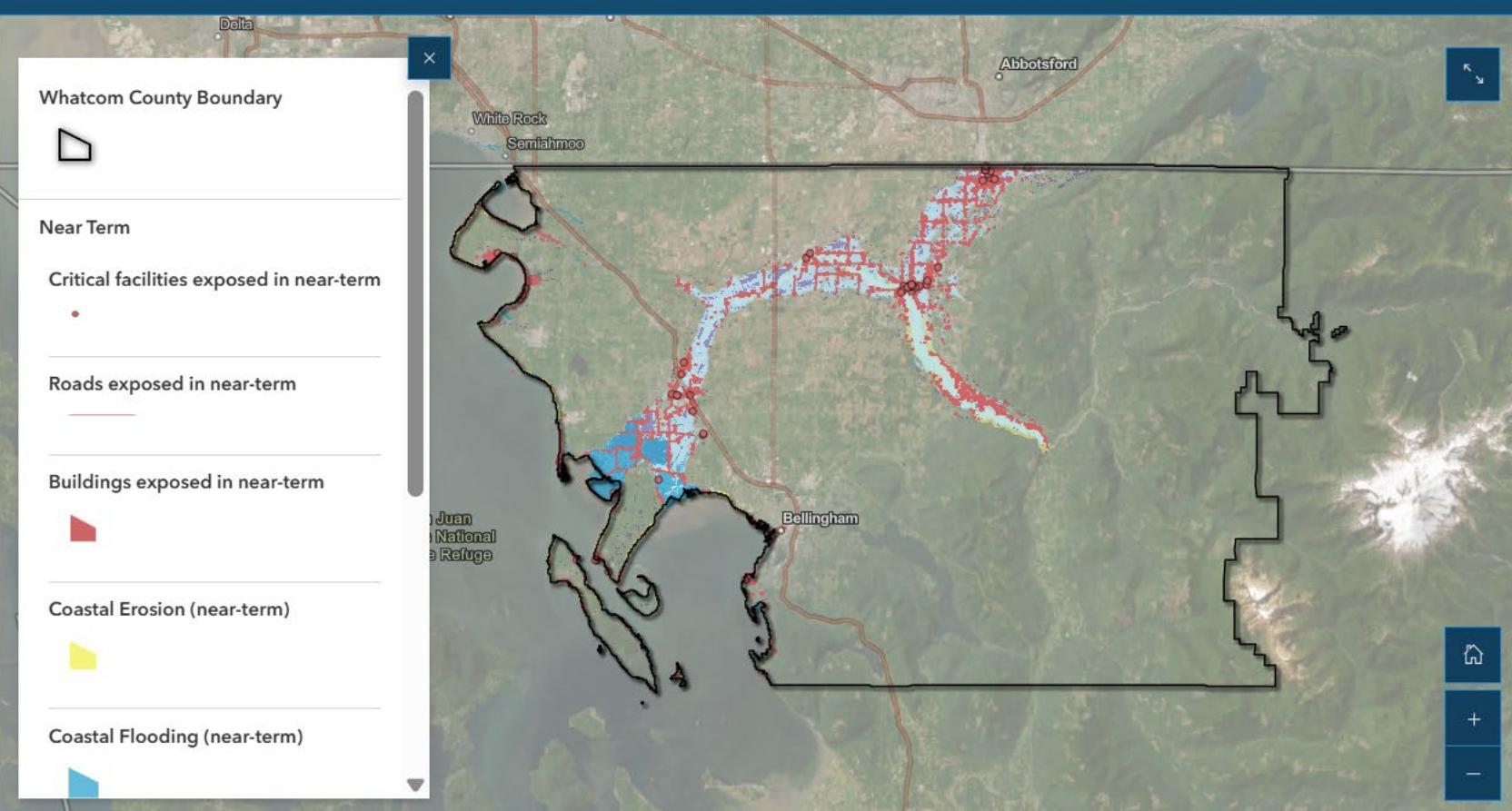
Whatcom County Boundary

Near Term

- Critical facilities exposed in near-term
- Roads exposed in near-term
- Buildings exposed in near-term

Coastal Erosion (near-term)

Coastal Flooding (near-term)



Decision-support tool (Internal)

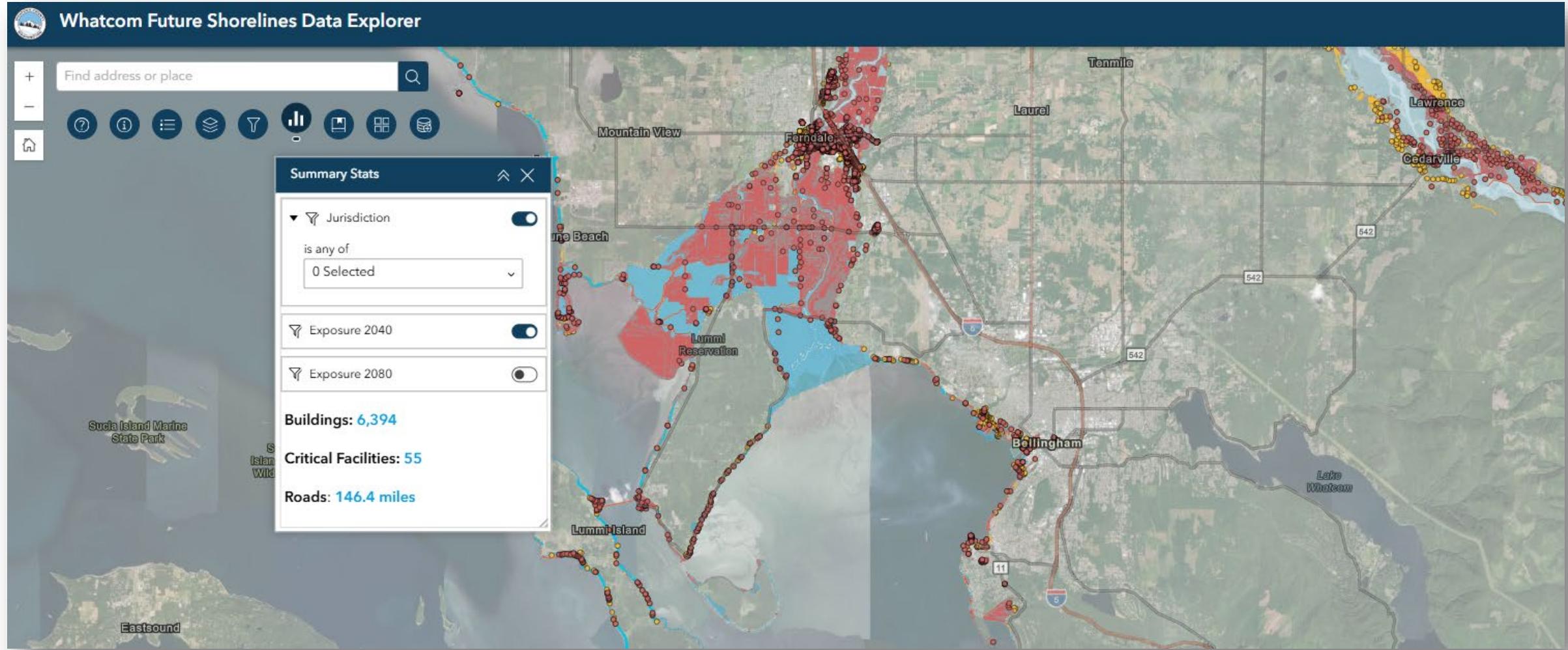




Photo credit: Department of Ecology



Thank you



**Whatcom County
Future Shorelines
Project**

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