

Figure 21. Sea level rise maps for *Lime Kiln Point State Park*. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

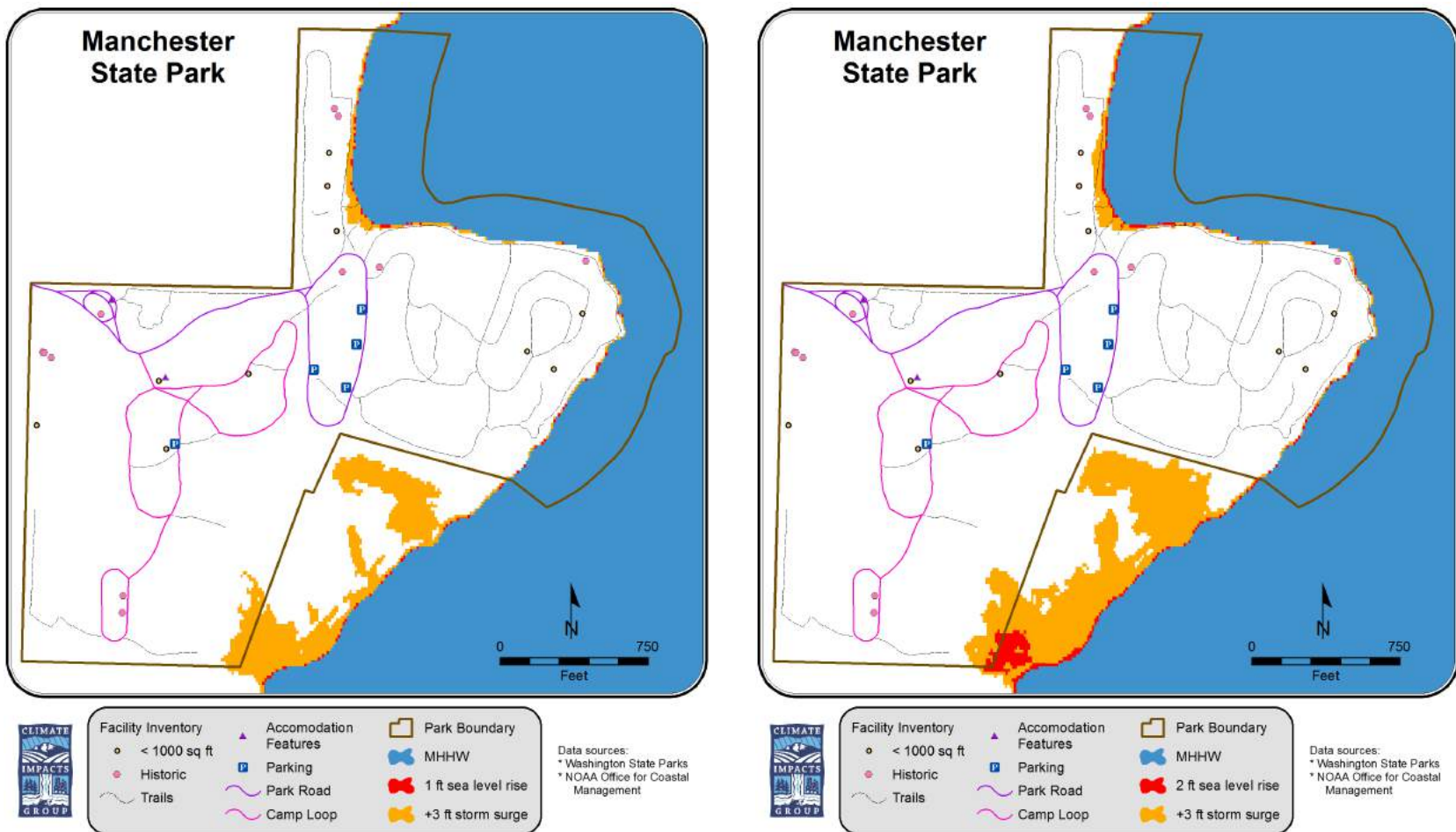
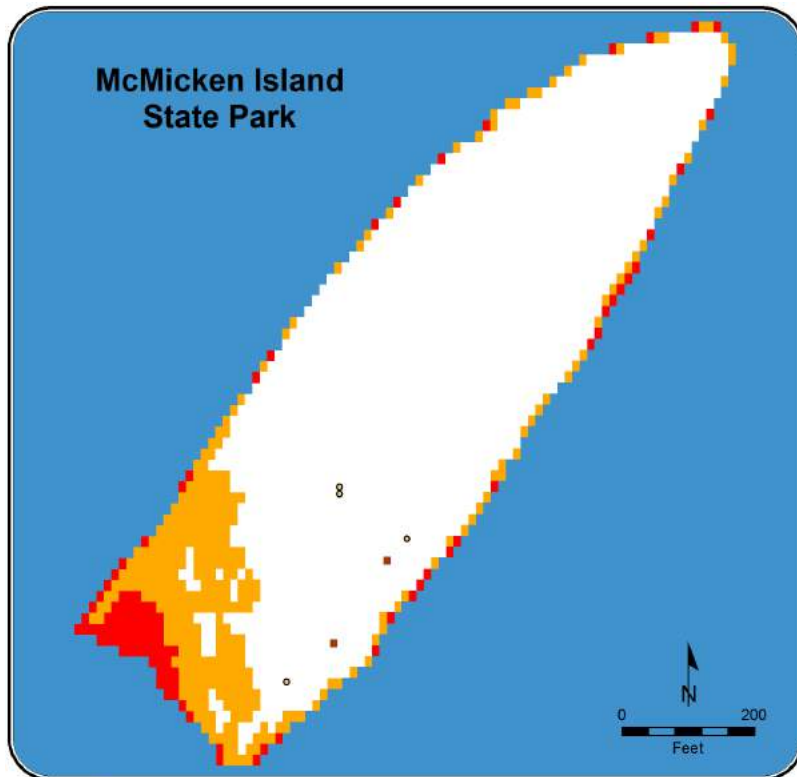
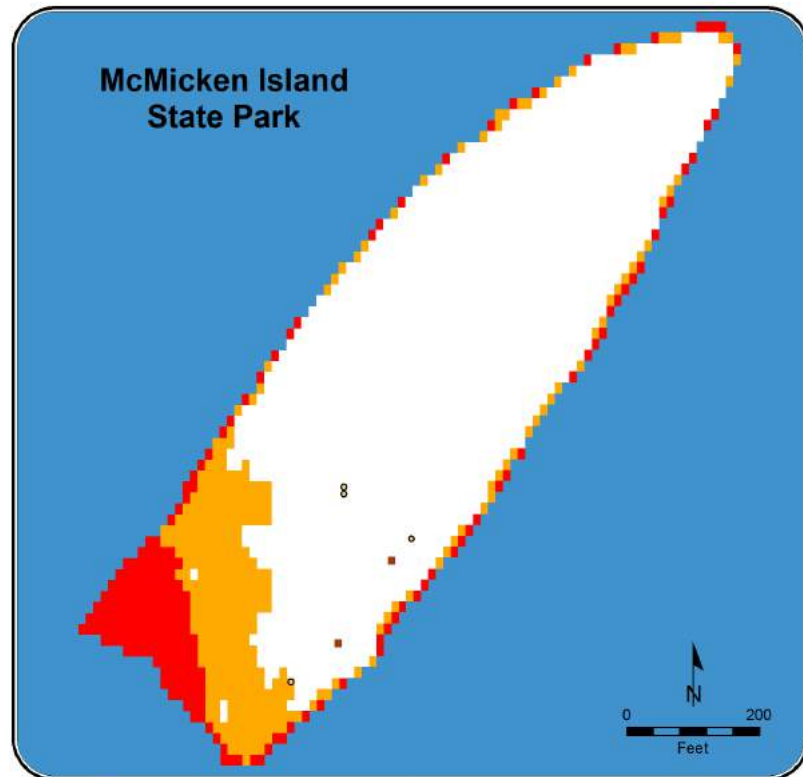


Figure 22. Sea level rise maps for *Manchester State Park*. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.



Data sources:
 * Washington State Parks
 * NOAA Office for Coastal Management



Data sources:
 * Washington State Parks
 * NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Figure 23. Sea level rise maps for *McMicken Island State Park*. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

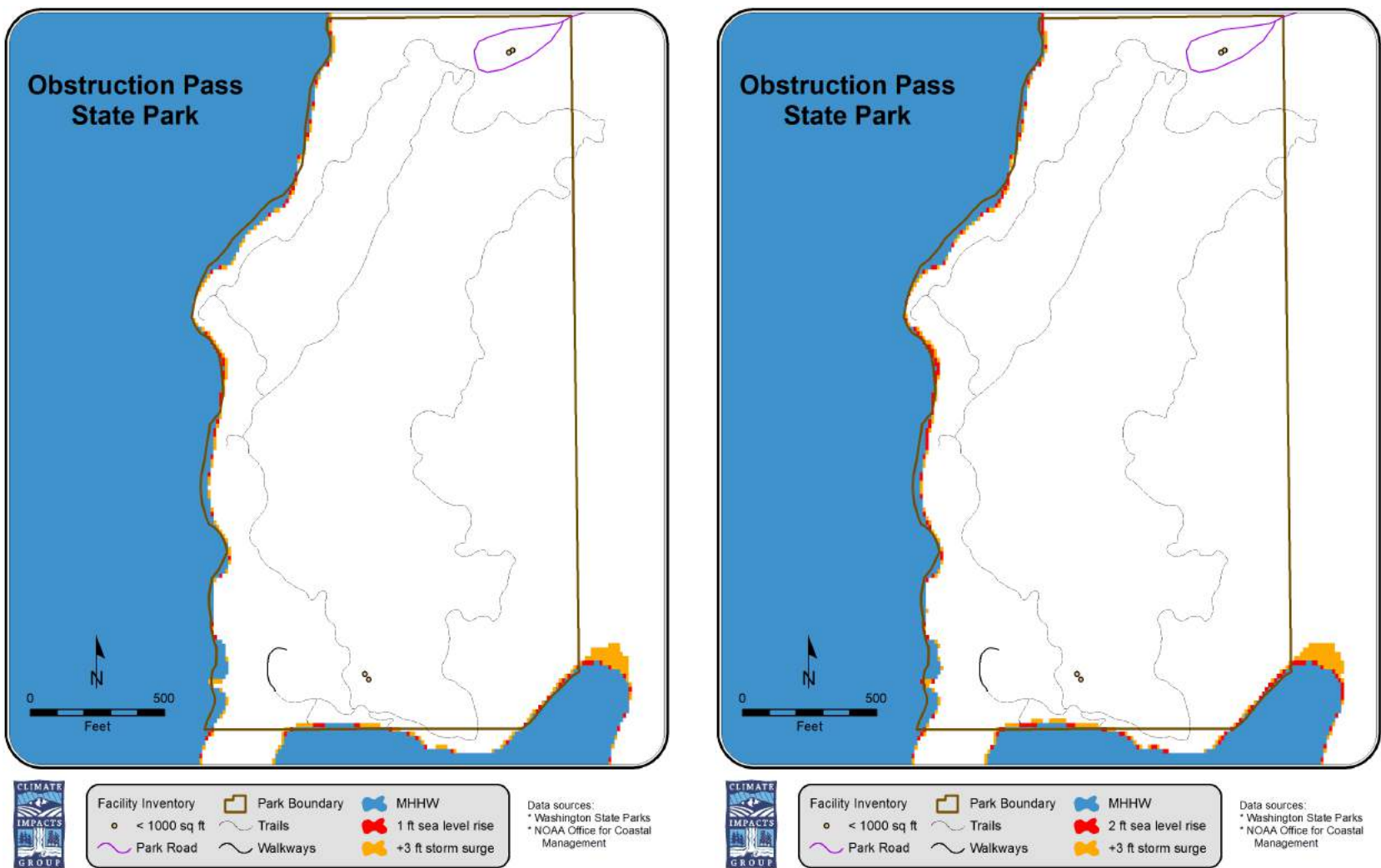
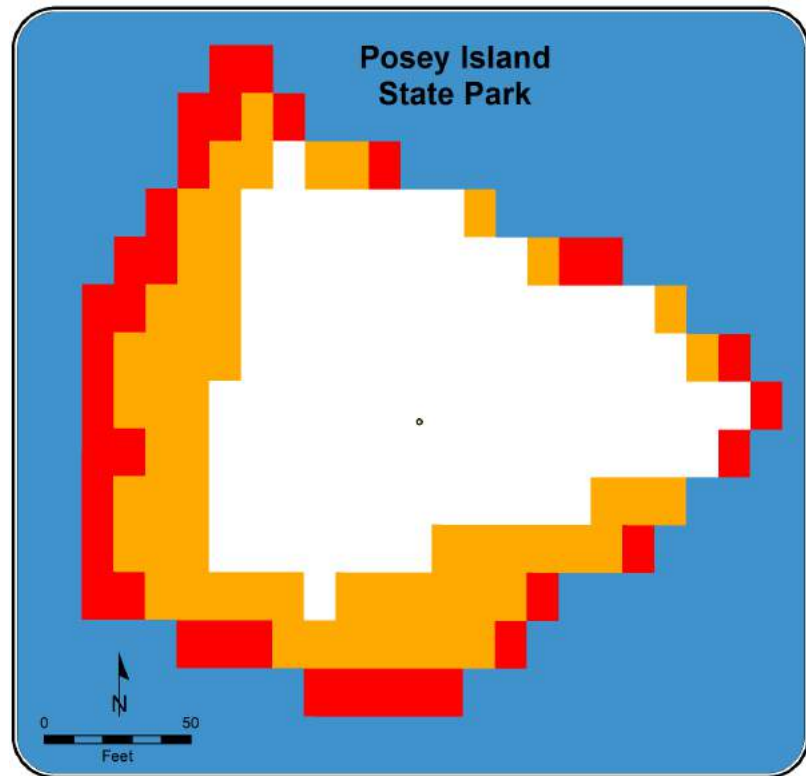
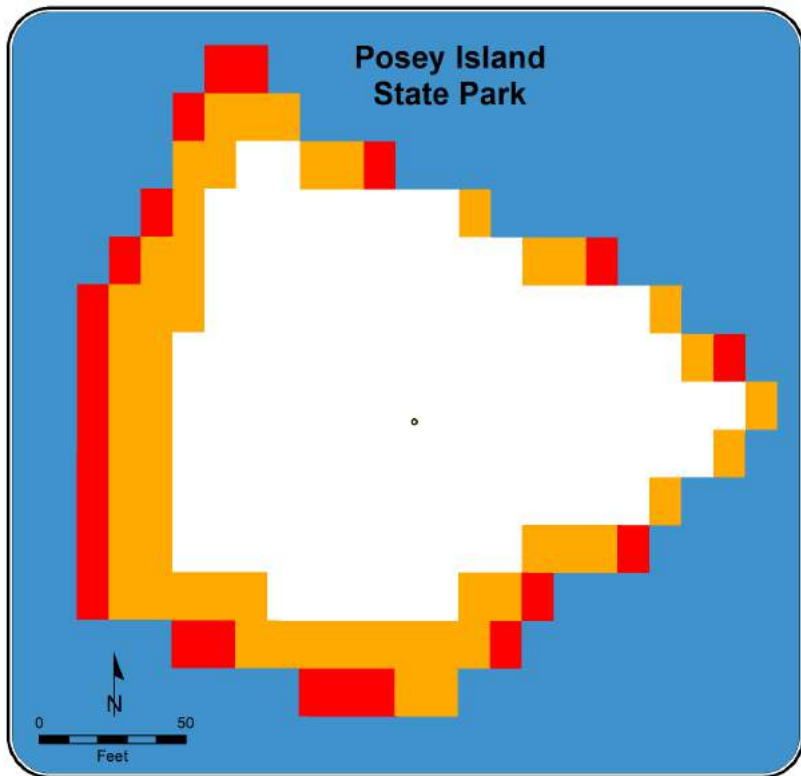


Figure 24. Sea level rise maps for *Obstruction Pass* State Park. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.



Facility Inventory	MHHW
○ < 1000 sq ft	1 ft sea level rise
	+3 ft storm surge

Data sources:
 * Washington State Parks
 * NOAA Office for Coastal Management



Facility Inventory	MHHW
○ < 1000 sq ft	2 ft sea level rise
	+3 ft storm surge

Data sources:
 * Washington State Parks
 * NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Figure 25. Sea level rise maps for *Posey Island State Park*. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

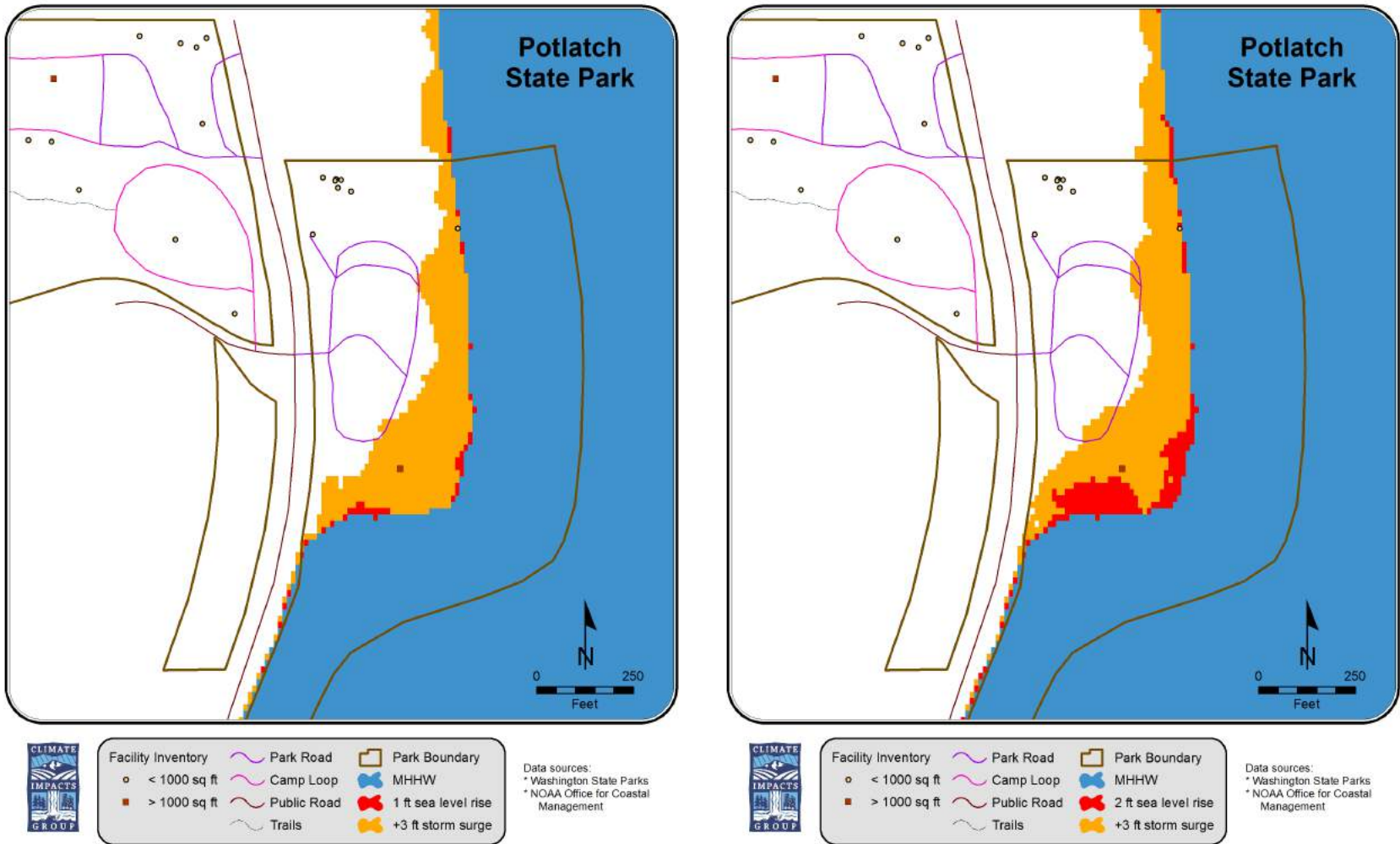


Figure 26. Sea level rise maps for *Potlatch* State Park. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

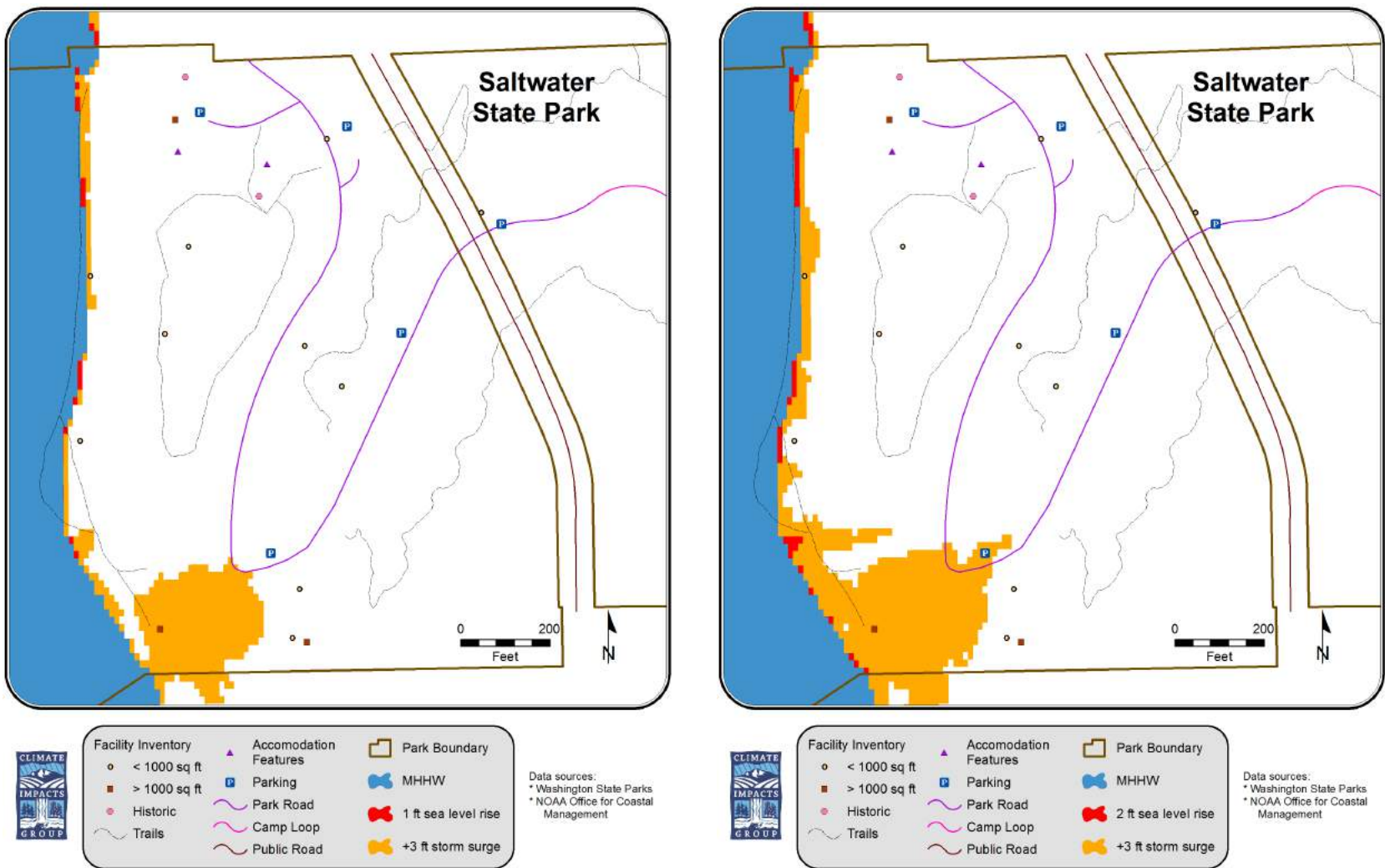


Figure 27. Sea level rise maps for *Saltwater State Park*. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

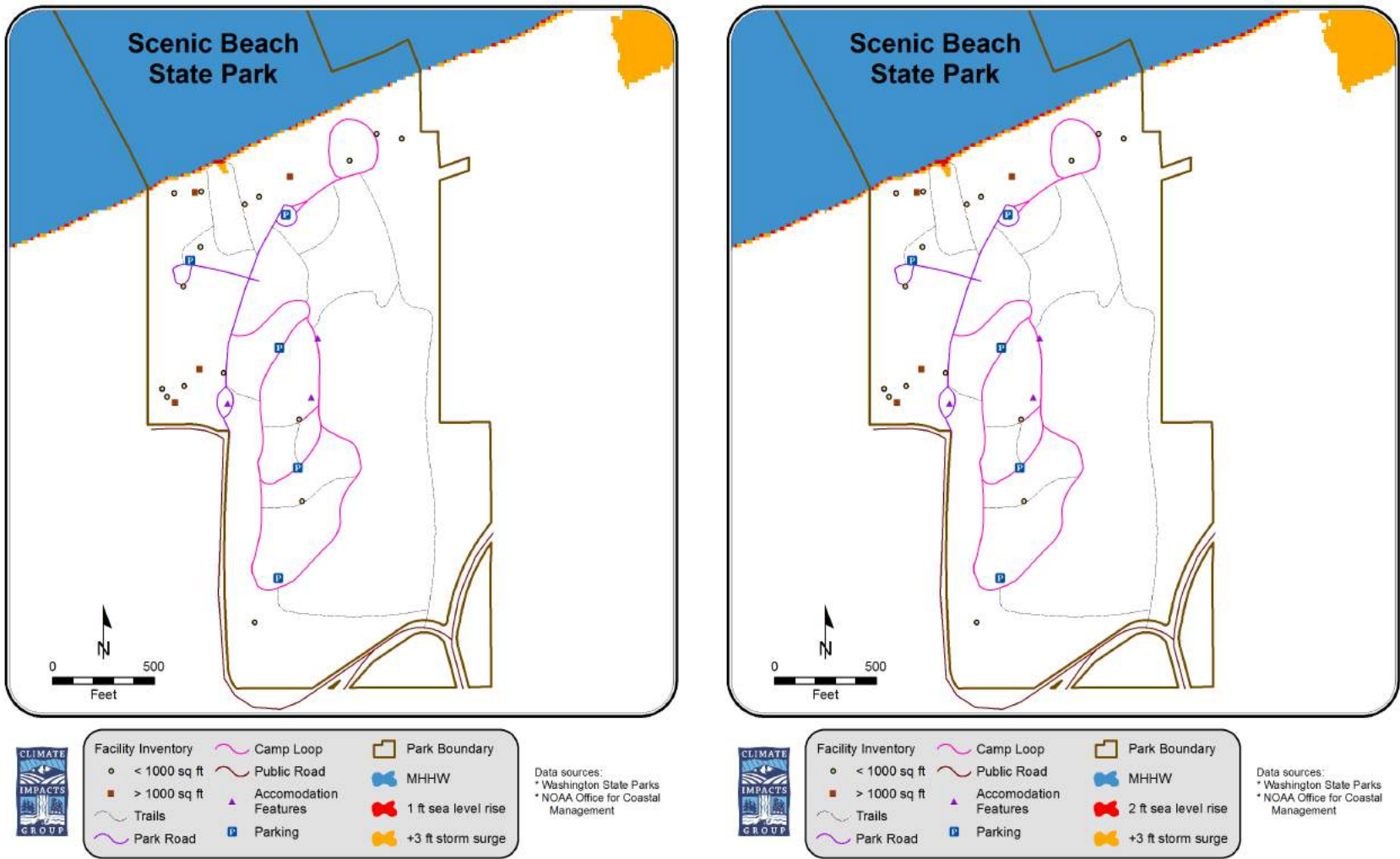


Figure 28. Sea level rise maps for *Scenic Beach* State Park. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

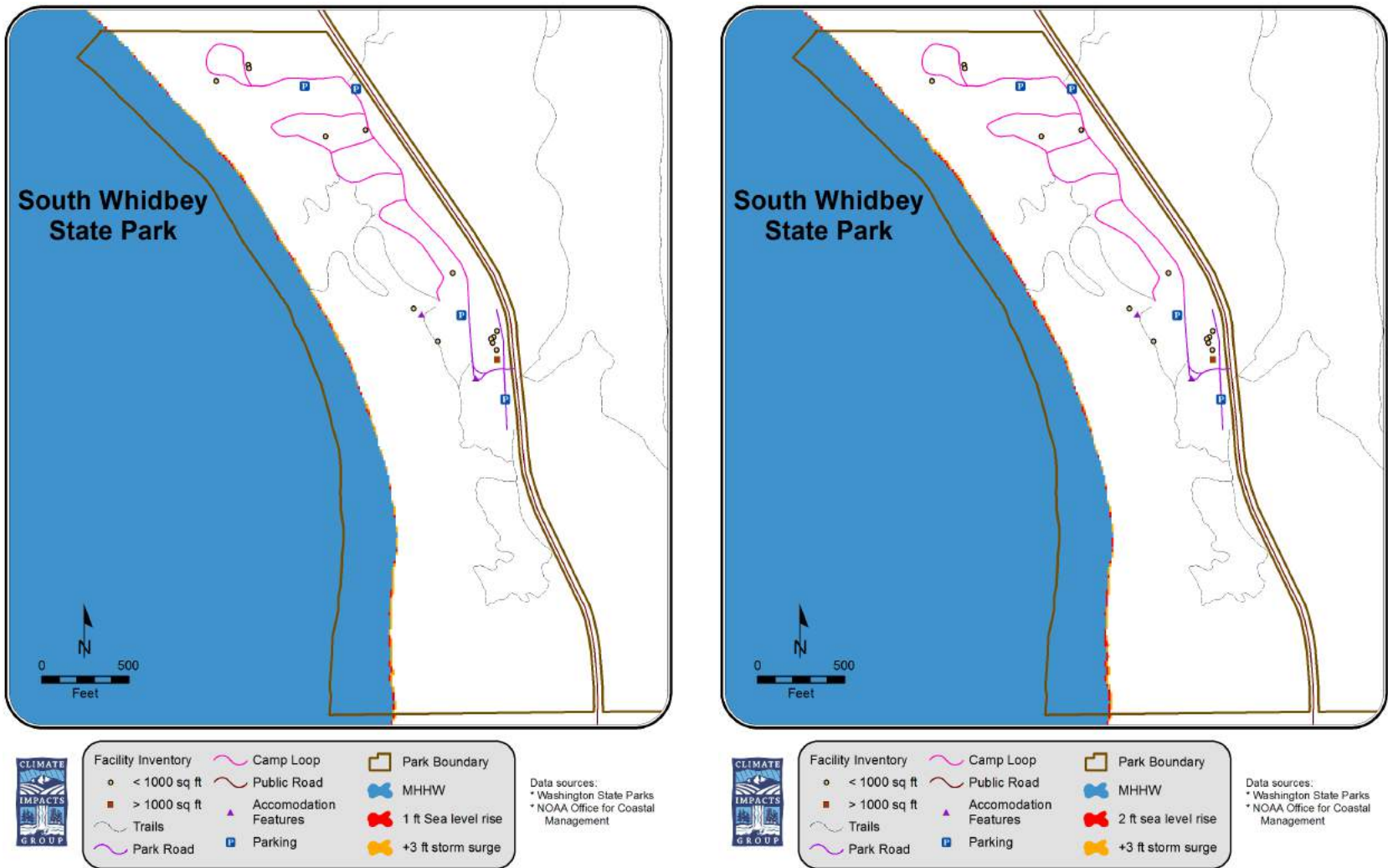


Figure 29. Sea level rise maps for *South Whidbey State Park*. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

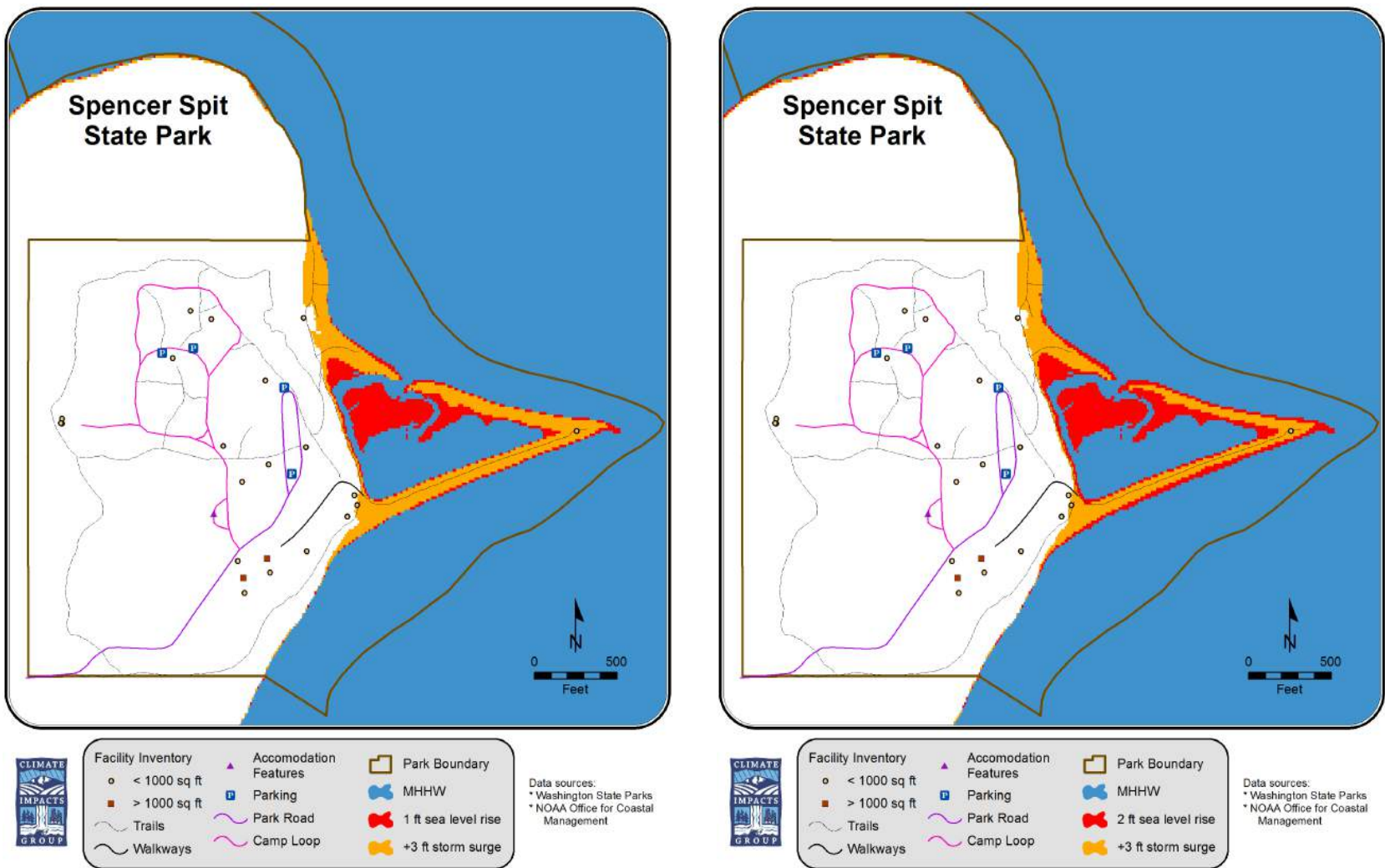


Figure 30. Sea level rise maps for *Spencer Spit* State Park. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

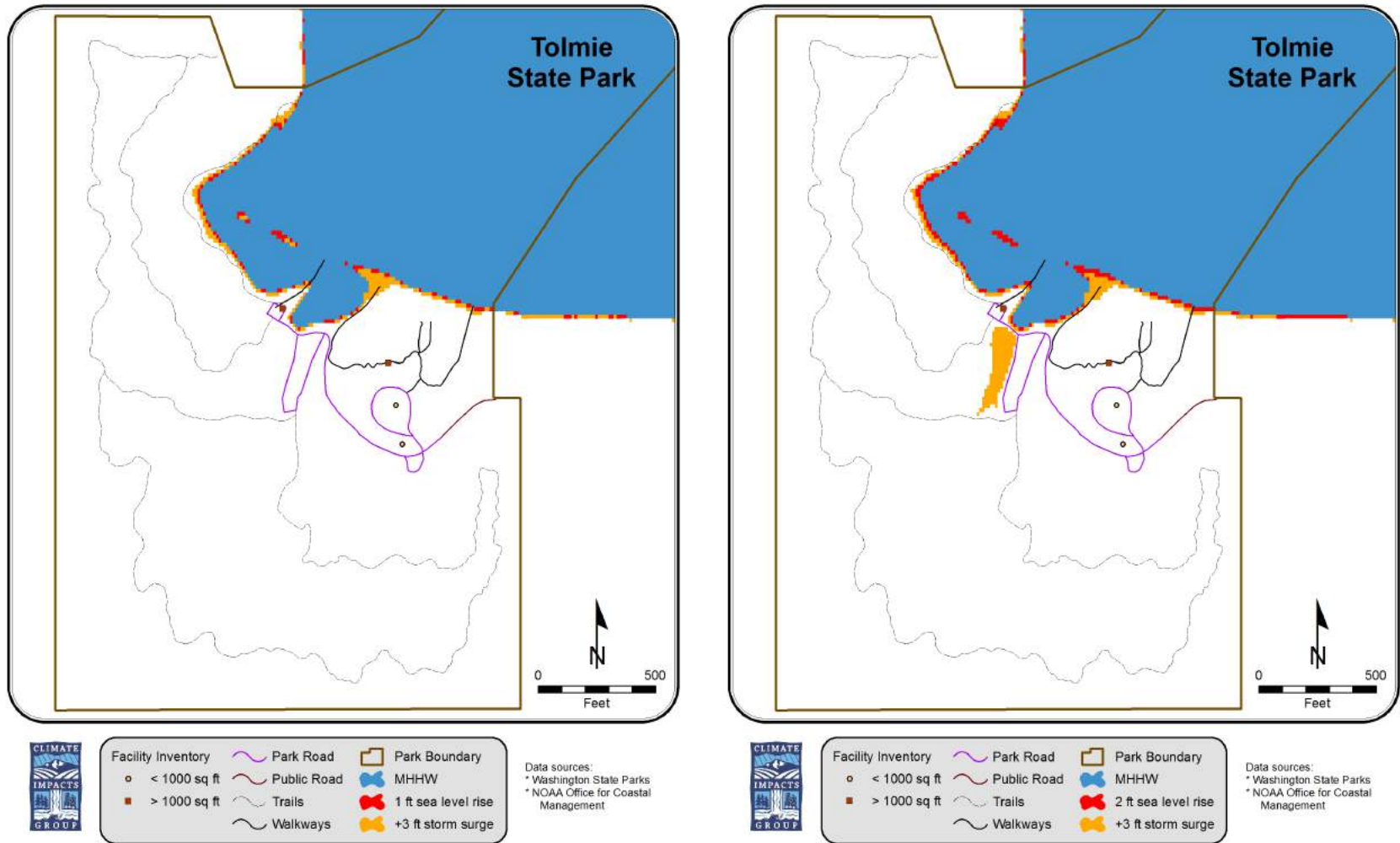


Figure 31. Sea level rise maps for *Tolmie State Park*. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

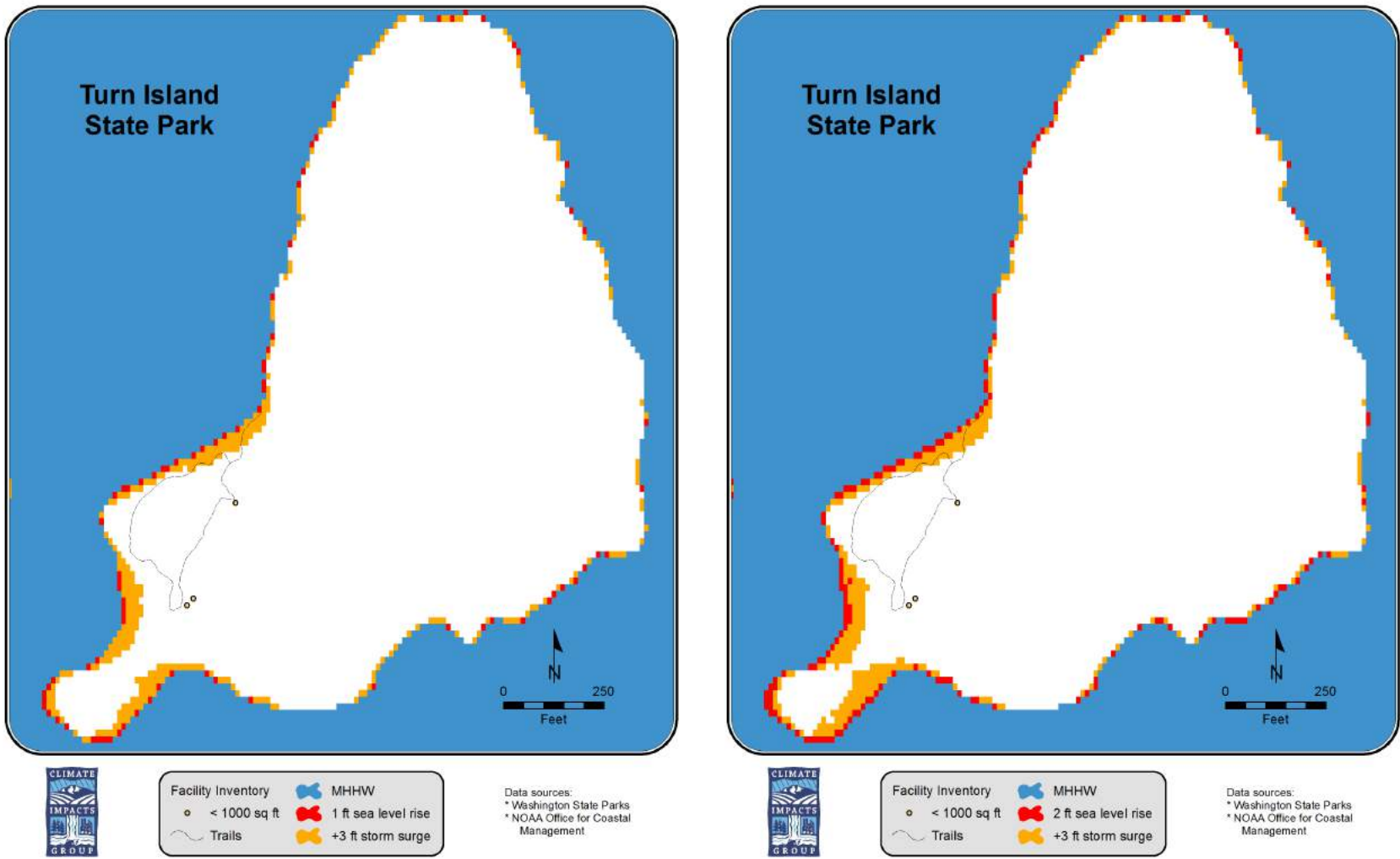


Figure 32. Sea level rise maps for *Turn Island State Park*. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.

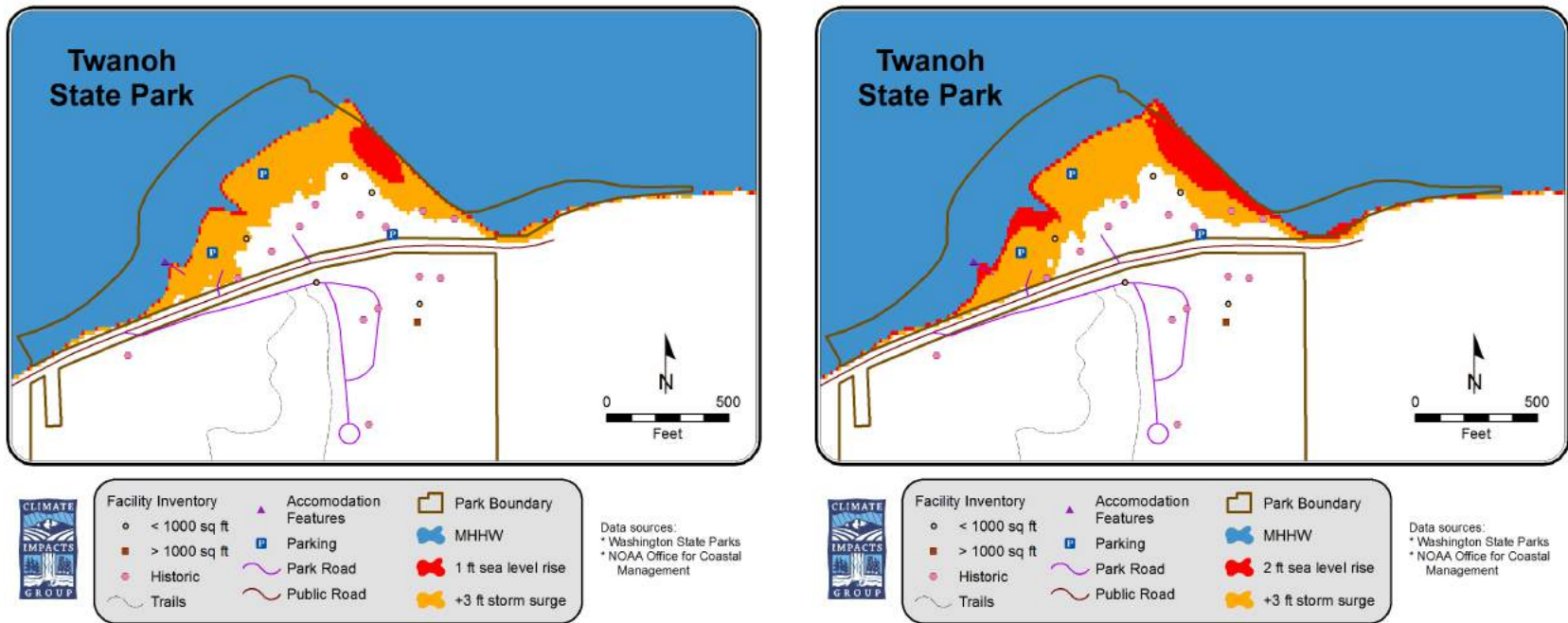


Figure 33. Sea level rise maps for *Twanoh* State Park. The +1 and +2 foot sea level rise values shown on the maps are proximate to or within the current range of sea level rise projected for Washington for 2050 (mean of +6 in. with a range of -1 to +19 in.) and 2100 (mean of +24 in. with a range of +4 to +56 in.) (NRC 2012). A 1% annual probability storm surge value of +3 feet is also mapped. The maps do not capture the dynamic effects of coastal erosion and bluff sloughing, which can affect the reach of inundation zones over time. Figure source: R. Norheim, UW Climate Impacts Group.