

Advancing Infrastructure Resilience in Washington's State Parks

APWA Washington Spring Conference 2024





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Project Background

Flooding currently impacts infrastructure



Erosion currently impacts infrastructure



State parks have a lot of infrastructure



93 coastal properties

74 with infrastructure

52 with on-site visit

This project builds on previous work



WASHINGTON STATE PARKS ADAPATION PLAN

June 2019



Prepared by The University of Washington, Climate Impacts Group

In Partnership with The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission



Washington State Parks Climate Resiliency Framework

1	2	3	4
Authorization	Adaptation	Mitigation	Education
Mainstream climate resiliency	Prepare parks for current and	Reduce greenhouse gas	Foster climate change
into existing policies &	future climate change	emissions and energy	awareness and culture of
practices	conditions	consumption	inclusion

Building capacity to prepare for, adapt to, and recover from current and future climate-related impacts

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Sea level rise vulnerability assessment for coastal infrastructure



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Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Coastal Facilities Vulnerability Assessment: Implications for Sea Level Rise and Coastal Hazard Planning



HERRERA

STATE DADKS

Washington State Parks Climate Adaptation Framework



Policy context for vulnerability assessments



Steps and Pathways to Integrate Resilience into Comprehensive Plan



Coastal Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessment Approach



Vulnerability assessment approach



1. Identify Coastal Infrastructure



2. Assess and Map Exposure



Sea level rise does not act alone



Erosion rates are linked with sea level rise rates



Consider different likelihoods and timeframes

Inundation

50% likelihood by 2050	Sea level rise about MHHW (RCP 8.5) + 20-year high water event
50% likelihood by 2050, with waves.	Sea level rise about MHHW (RCP 8.5) + 20-year high water event + waves
1% likelihood by 2050	Sea level rise about MHHW (RCP 8.5) + 20-year high water event
1% likelihood by 2050, with waves	Sea level rise about MHHW (RCP 8.5) + 20-year high water event +waves
Compound flooding	FEMA 100-year base flood elevation (coastal, riverine, and surface)

Erosion

High confidence bluff erosion	Puget Sound minimum long-term bluff recession rate	
Intermediate confidence bluff erosion	Puget Sound median long-term bluff recession rate Pacific Coast shoreline change rate	
Low confidence bluff erosion	Puget Sound maximum long-term bluff recession rate	

Map and score exposure



3. Assess Sensitivity



Consider the impact of damaged infrastructure

If this infrastructure was exposed, how big of an impact would it have on:

- Human health and safety?
- The environment?
- Park operations?

Less sensitive

More sensitive

- Temporary structures
- Nonhazardous storage
- Trails

- Administrative buildings
- Docks and piers
- Roofed accommodations

- Evacuation routes
- Sewage/ wastewater utilities
- Shore protection

Map and score sensitivity



4. Score Vulnerability



Exposure

Overlay exposure and sensitivity



Exposure + sensitivity = vulnerability







Vulnerability

Key Findings



Many facilities are currently exposed



More facilities will be exposed in the future



Inundation AND erosion will both be hazards



Roads and utilities will be especially vulnerable



Adaptation Strategies

Evaluate Adaptation Options



Evaluate Adaptation Options



No Action - rocky shore



No Action – coastal bluff



No Action – barrier beach



No Action – armored beach



Evaluate Adaptation Options



Make Space – move away from the water



Make Space – move away from the bluff crest



Evaluate Adaptation Options



Adapt in Place – restore areas



Adapt in Place – elevate structures



Adapt in Place – replace function



Evaluate Adaptation Options



Delay – beach nourishment



Adaptation strategies can be paired



Screening Tool



Dashboard GIS tool



Explore park-specific data and maps



Explore infrastructure-specific details



Lessons Learned



- This is not an emerging issue. Coastal facilities are already being impacted by sea level rise annually.
- Proactive action is needed in the nearterm. If not, infrastructure is likely to become more vulnerable.
- Future assessments will need to consider other assets, such as cultural and natural resources.





Thank You.









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