

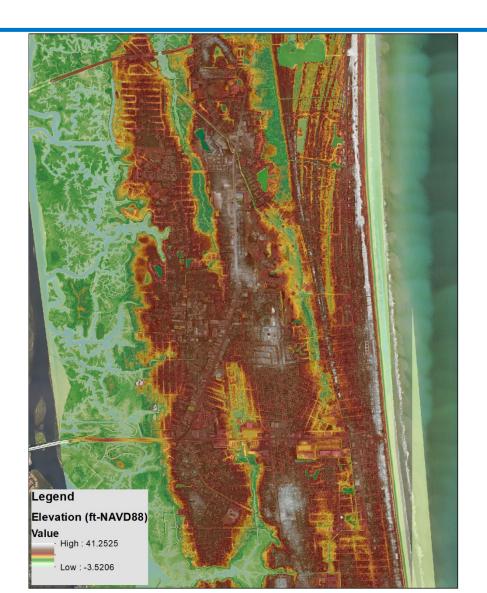
Coastal Resiliency Planning

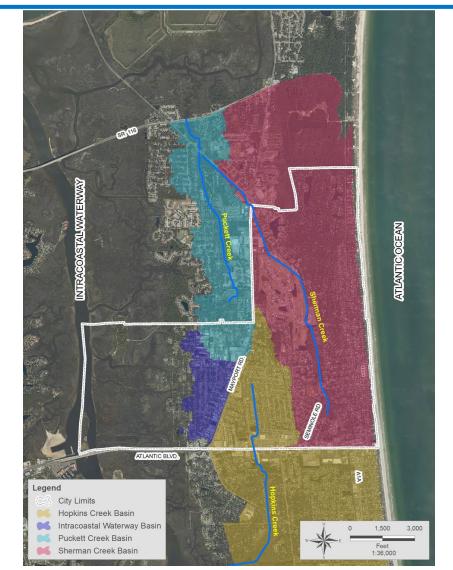


M DESIGN Jones Edmunds

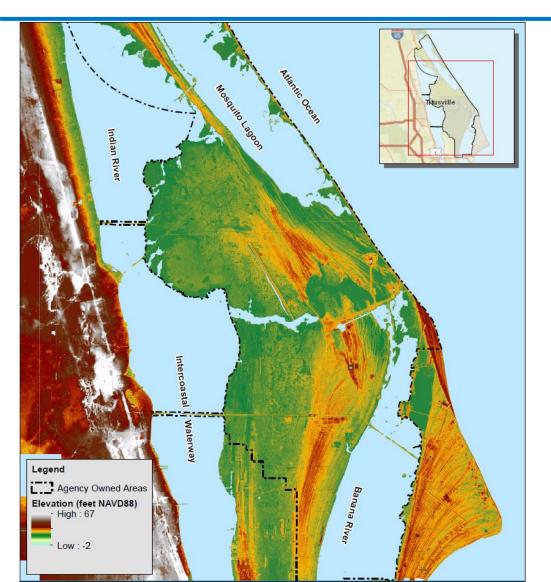
Atlantic Beach







Kennedy Space Center



- Build on previous work
- Collect & Summarize Climate Data
- Present Climate Projections
 - Projection timeframes 2029, 2059 and 2089
- Develop a Climate Adaptation Plan

Technical Approach

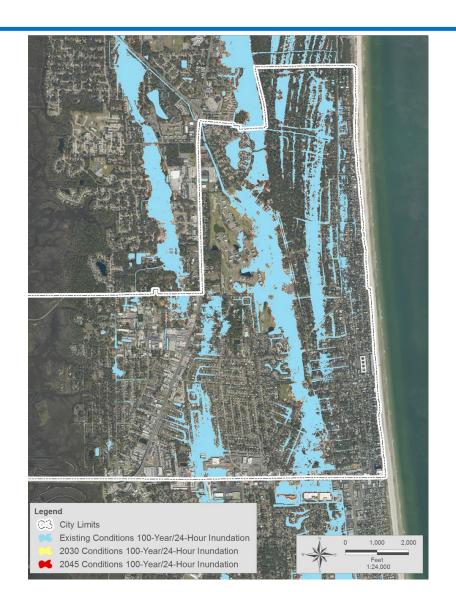
- 1) Develop Planning Horizons
- 2) Estimate Sea Level Rise
- Assess Extent of Future Nuisance or "Sunny Day" flooding
- 4) Model Future Extreme Event Storm Surge/Wave & Rainfall Flooding
- 5) Assess Exposure, Vulnerability, and Risk
- 6) KSC only Develop Climate Adaptation Plan

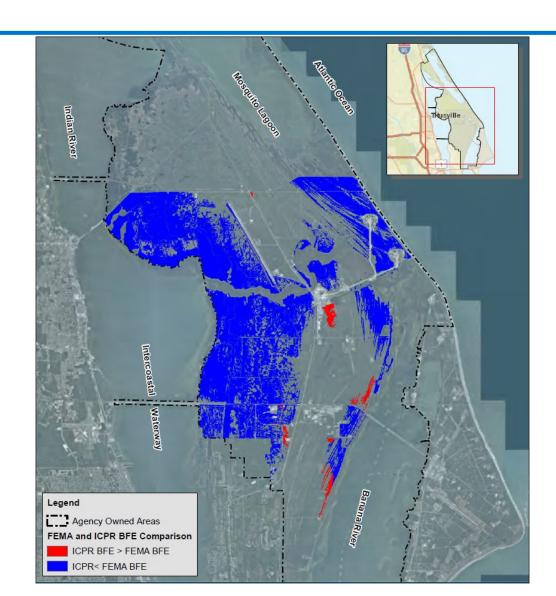
Changing Watershed Conditions

- Boundary Conditions
- Initial Conditions
- Soil Storage/Water Table
- Rainfall
- Redevelopment

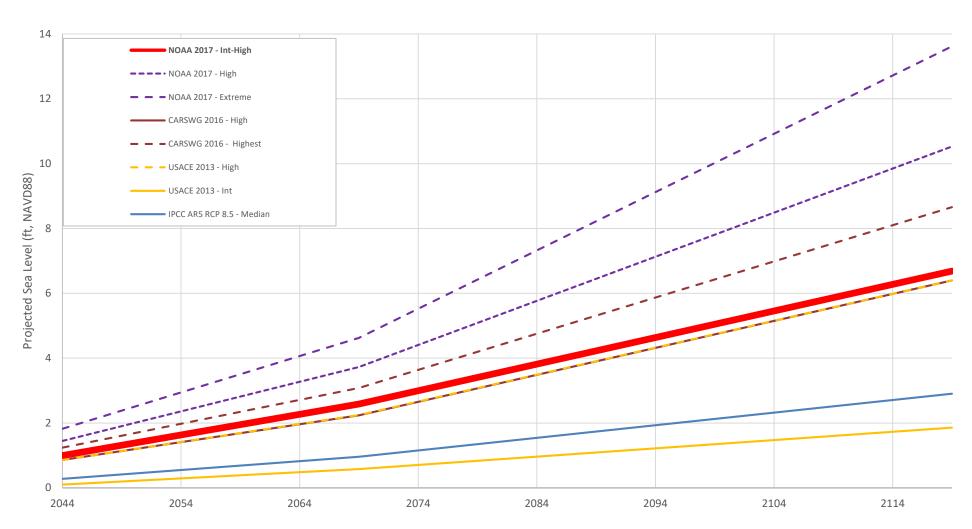


Increases in Stormwater Flooding Vulnerability



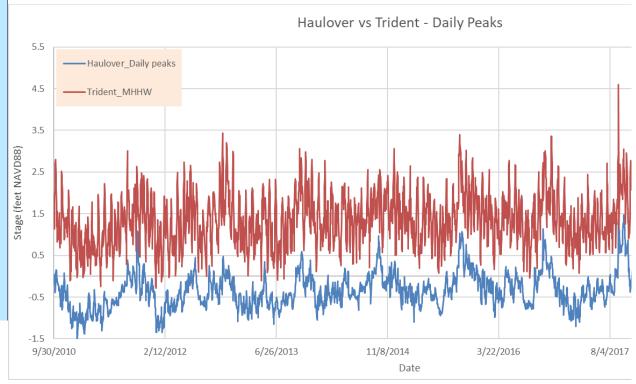


NOAA 2017 Intermediate High

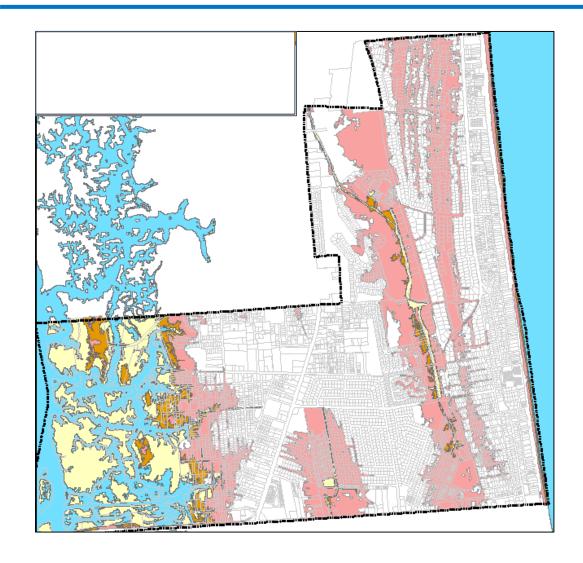


Adjust for Lagoon Conditions



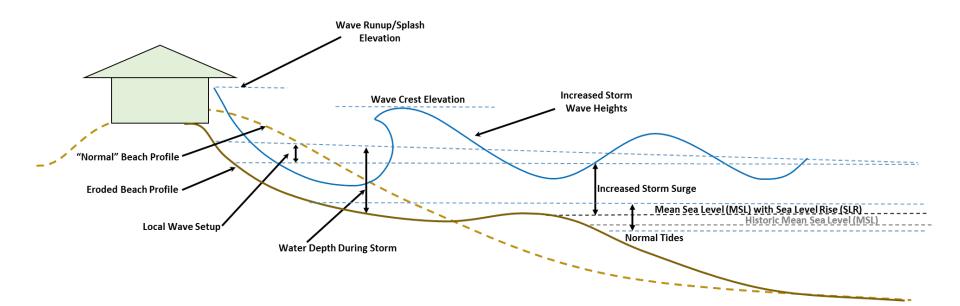


Sunny-Day Vulnerabilities



 For KSC, sunnyday vulnerabilities are mostly to low road bases

Components of Coastal Risk Assessment

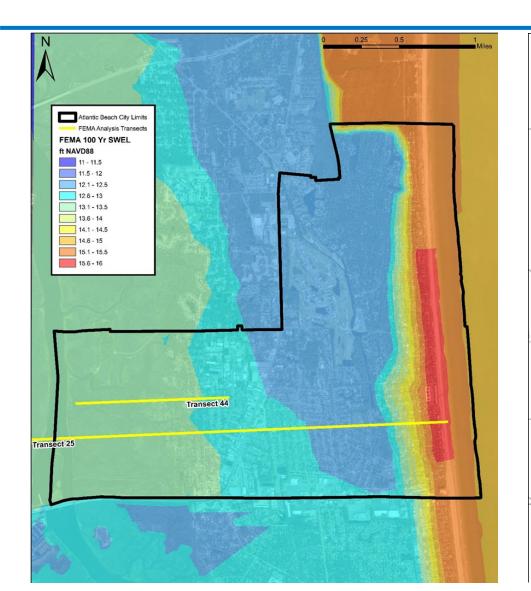


EFFECTS FROM:

Sea Level Rise

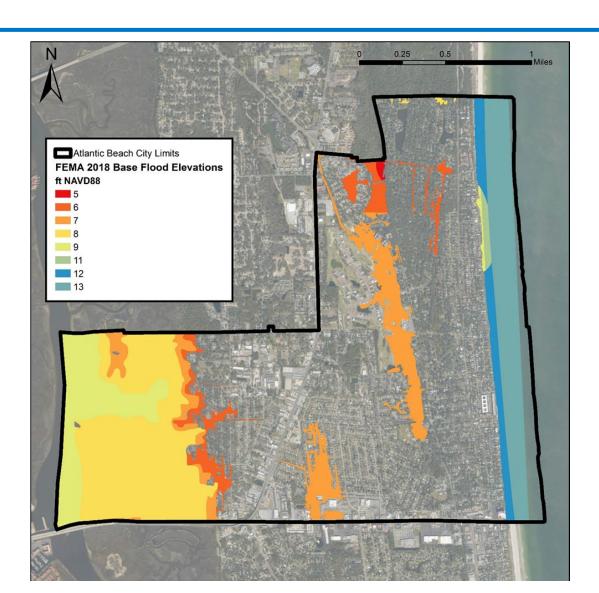
Storm Beach Erosion Storm Surge Wave Setup Wave Runup/Splash

FEMA 100-Year SWEL and FIS Analysis Transects

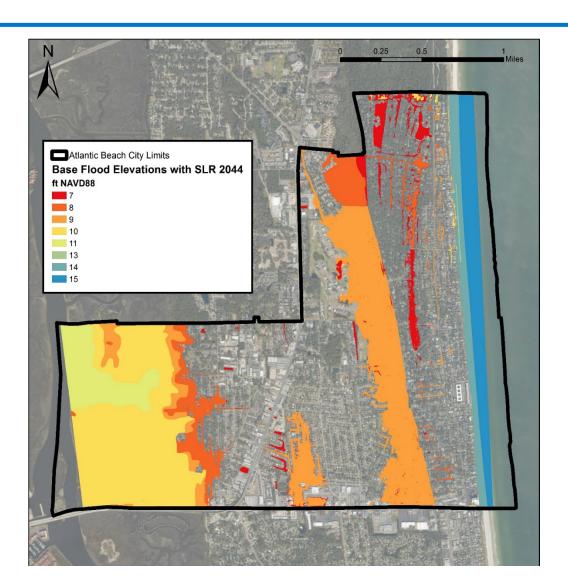




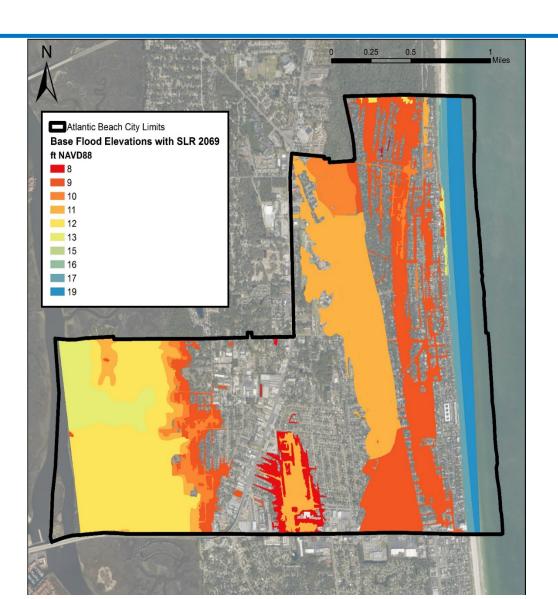
Atlantic Beach FEMA Base Flood Elevation



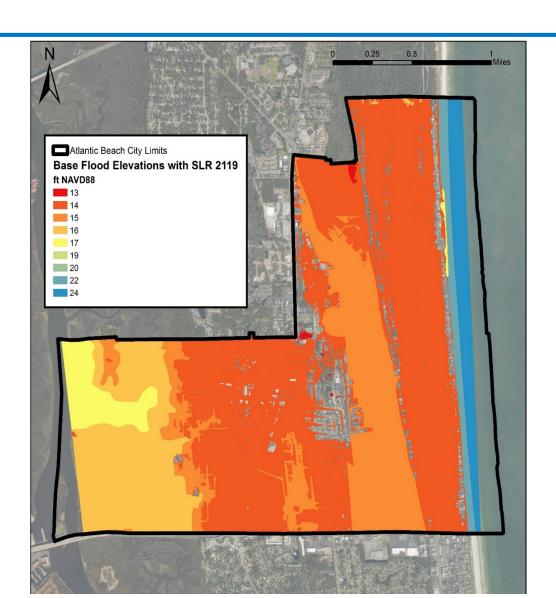
Atlantic Beach BFE Inundation with SLR Year 2044



Atlantic Beach BFE Inundation with SLR Year 2069



Atlantic Beach BFE Inundation with SLR Year 2119



KSC Vulnerabilities

- Facilities
 - 2029: Minimal
 - 2059: Moderate
 - 2089: Moderate
- Road Base Degradation
 - 2029: Minor
 - 2059: Moderate
 - 2089: High
- Major Arterial Flooding
 - 2029: Moderate
 - 2059: High
 - 2089: High



Takeaways

- Screen to determine the primary vulnerabilities
- Wave setup/runup is usually more important
- Adaptation measures
 - Less expensive decade(s) of protection
 - More expensive additional decades of protection
 - Retreat/very expensive

