The Potential Impacts of Global Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure



Part 1: Methodology

U.S. DOT Center for Climate Change and Environmental Forecasting

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1 Study Intent

The methodologies, uncertainties and intended uses of this study should be considered while reviewing the results. This study was designed to produce high level estimates of the net effect of sea level rise and storm surge on the national transportation network. It was designed primarily to aid policy makers at the U.S. Department of Transportation by providing estimates of these effects as they relate to roads, rails, airports and ports.

This study was meant to provide a broad, first look at potential sea level changes on the Atlantic coast, and the results should not be viewed as defining specific changes in water levels at specific points in time. The study was not intended to create a new estimate of future sea levels, or to provide a detailed view of a particular area under a given scenario. Instead, the study applied existing predictions of global sea level rise from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Third and Fourth Assessment Reports¹. The inherent value of this study is the broad view of the subject and the overall estimates identified.

Due to the overview aspect of this study, and systematic and value uncertainties in the involved models, this analysis appropriately considered sea level rise estimates from the IPCC reports as eustatic occurrences, in other words, as uniform sea level rise estimates, rather than estimates for a particular geographic location. The confidence stated by the IPCC in the regional distribution of sea level change is *low* due to significant variations in the included models; thus, it would be inappropriate to use the IPCC model series to estimate local changes. Local variations, whether caused by erosion, subsidence² or uplift, local steric³ factors or even coastline protection, were not considered in this study.⁴ The effect of potential protective measures, such as building levees or sea walls, was not considered in this report.

Ultimately, the goal of this study is to provide a "first look" at areas and infrastructure that may be inundated by sea level and the resulting increase in storm activity. The areas and infrastructure identified in the maps, statistics and the qualitative report should therefore be considered for further, more detailed study.

¹ IPCC's Assessment Reports http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/assessments-reports.htm

² Subsidence – this study uses the term to mean the motion of the Earth's surface as it shifts downward relative to sea level

³ Steric - this study uses this term to refer to the volumetric increase in water due to thermal expansion.

⁴ It is recognized that protection such as bulkheads, seawalls or other protective measures may exist or be built that could protect specific land areas but, due to the overview nature of this study, they were not included in the analysis.

2 Study Methodology

Eight of the nine scenarios of sea level rise used in this study are based on the Third Assessment Report, because this study was begun before the release of the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report; a ninth scenario from the Fourth Assessment Report was recently added to reflect the full range of results. All of the scenarios used in this study are in line with the results of the Fourth Assessment Report.

The first 8 SLR scenarios examined (6 cm to 48.5 cm) are based on the range of increases in global eustatic⁵ sea level rise by 2100 referred to as the *range of averages* of the Atmosphere-Ocean General Circulation Models (AOGCMs) for all 35 SRES (Special Report on Emission Scenarios), reported in figure 11.12⁶ of the IPCC's Third Assessment Report (2001).⁷ The range of averages is narrower than the range of results for the complete set of models and scenarios, 9 to 88 cm from 1990 to 2100, which includes uncertainties in land-ice changes, permafrost changes and sediment deposition. The 8 SLR scenarios represent points along the high and low lines that bracket the range of averages, spaced in 25 year increments. The 9th SLR scenario considered in the study, 59 cm, corresponds to the high end of the six illustrative scenarios considered in the Fourth Assessment.⁸ See Figure 3.1 below for the estimate range used in this study.

While methods for estimating changes have significantly improved, the overall picture of the predicted changes relevant to this study remains relatively unchanged. The results of the two IPCC reports are in fact not all that different, if differences in the way the analyses were conducted are considered. The IPCC notes that if two differences in the analysis are taken into account, the Third Assessment Report model means would be within 10% of the central estimates of the Fourth Assessment Report results. These two differences are: 1) while the Third Assessment Report gives projections for 2100, the Fourth Assessment Report gives projections for 2100, the Fourth Assessment Report gives projections, which are not included in the Fourth Assessment Report analysis. Furthermore, the IPCC notes that the ranges in the Third and Fourth Assessment Reports would have been similar if uncertainties had been treated the same.⁹

It is also noteworthy to consider that this study, like the Third Assessment Report and the Fourth Assessment Report, does not include the effects of full melting of either the Greenland or West Antarctic Ice Shelf. Combined or individually, melting of these ice features would add significant additional water to the global oceans and raise the level beyond the scenarios considered in this study.

- ⁶ IPCC3, WG1, c.11, page 671. <u>http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/wg1/pdf/TAR-11.PDF</u>
- ⁷ IPCC3, 2001, WG1, c.11, pp. 671-72. <u>http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/wg1/pdf/TAR-11.PDF</u>

⁵ Eustatic sea level rise refers to a uniform change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion (caused by higher temperatures) and ice melt.

⁸ IPCC4, 2007, WG1, summary for policy makers, p. 13. <u>http://ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu/wg1/Report/AR4WG1_Pub_SPM-v2.pdf</u>

⁹ IPCC4, WG1, c.10, pp. 820-822. <u>http://ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu/wg1/Report/AR4WG1_Pub_Ch10.pdf</u>

For each scenario two areas of concern were established. These are:

- *regularly inundated*, for areas that would be permanently under water under the given SLR scenarios
- *at-risk*, for areas that could be temporarily flooded due to storm surge under the given SLR scenarios

The *regularly inundated* areas are described as all the areas falling between NOAA's mean higher high water (MHHW)¹⁰, the study definition of sea level, in 2000 and the projected sea level under each SLR scenario (MHHW in 2000 plus each of nine sea level rise scenario increments in Phase I and 5 in Phase II up to 59 cm).

The *at-risk* areas are the areas falling between the adjusted MHHW, and NOAA's highest observed water level (HOWL) plus the of sea level rise projected for the particular scenario (HOWL in 2000 plus each sea level rise increment up to 59 cm). This is the study definition of storm surge. Note that any potential changes in storm intensity and resultant surge due to climate change are not considered by this study.

Figure 2-1 Provides a description of how *regularly inundated* and *at-risk* areas are defined for each SLR scenario. The projected sea level is based on the range of averages (the dark shaded areas) of the IPCC's Third Assessment Report, and the 59 cm level is from the Fourth Assessment Report.

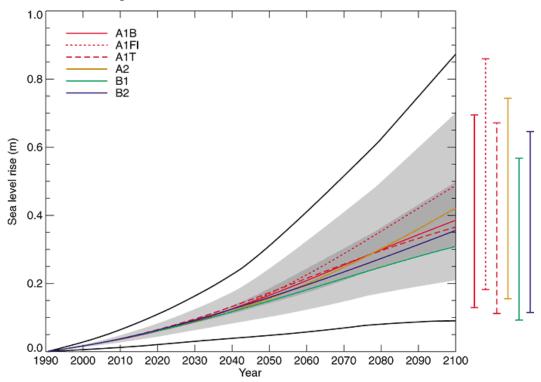


Figure 2-1: Global average sea level rise 1990 to 2100 for the SRES scenarios. ICF used the upper and lower limits of the dark shaded area in this study as the basis for the changes in sea level for eight of the nine sea level rise scenarios. These figures are based on the range of averages of the Atmosphere-Ocean General Circulation Models (AOGCMs) for all 35 SRES Scenarios as reported in figure 11.12 from the IPCC's third assessment report (2001).¹¹

¹⁰ NOAA's mean higher high water (MHHW) level approximates the average shoreline at the daily highest tide computed over an epoch (19 year period). See Figure 3-2 for more on this subject.

¹¹ IPCC3, 2001, WG1, c.11, pp. 671. <u>http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/wg1/pdf/TAR-11.PDF</u>

2.1 Creating Current Sea Level Surface Models

Given that sea level is not a flat and easily defined surface, a surface model that suits the study needs was required. NOAA's National Ocean Service $(NOS)^{12}$ maintains numerous *tidal stations* along the coast of the United States that are used to measure the daily variances of sea level. These tidal station data are maintained as a matter of public record¹³ mainly as a service to ensure commercial and private maritime safety. While it is important for sea going vessels to understand how low the low tides may be, so they do not run aground, they also need to know how high the high tides (Mean Higher High Water) are expected to be so that they do not collide with the underside of structures such as bridges. This latter measurement is useful to this study to determine areas that are *regularly inundated* and is therefore the basis for our current (or base year 2000) sea level model. This area defines the highest areas that are wet on a regular basis and would therefore be of concern to those who plan and maintain transportation infrastructure.

Station ID: 8594900 PUBLICATION DATE: 09/05/2003 WASHINGTON, POTOMAC RIVER Name DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NOAA Chart: 12289 38° 52.4' N Latitude: USGS Quad: WASHINGTON WEST 77° 1.3' W Longitude: ттраг ратимс Tidal datums at WASHINGTON, POTOMAC RIVER based on: LENGTH OF SERIES: LENGTH OF Same January _ January _ 1983-2001 228 MONTHS January 1983 - December 2001 CONTROL TIDE STATION: Elevations of tidal datums referred to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW), in METERS: HIGHEST OBSERVED WATER LEVEL (10/17/1942) = 3.368 MRAN HIGHER HIGH MATER (MHHM) = 0.965 MEAN HIGH WATER (MHW) = 0.896 MEAN SEA LEVEL (MSL) = 0.472 MEAN TIDE LEVEL (MTL) = 0.471 NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM-1988 (NAVD) = 0.425 MEAN LOW WATER (MLW) = 0.047 MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW) = 0.000 LOWEST OBSERVED WATER LEVEL (02/26/1967) = -1.539

Figure 2-2: An example of the tidal station data collected from the NOS showing the location of the facility, and all of the National Tidal Datum Epoch (NTDE) data for the tidal epoch of 1983-2001 are shown above. The NOS defines a tidal epoch as "the specific 19-year period adopted by the National Ocean Service as the official time segment over which tide observations are taken and reduced to obtain mean values (e.g., mean lower low water, etc.) for tidal data. It is necessary for standardization because of periodic and long term trends in sea level. The present NTDE is 1983 through 2001 and is actively considered for revision every 20-25 years. Tidal data in certain regions with anomalous sea level changes (Alaska, Gulf of Mexico) are calculated on a Modified 5-Year Epoch."¹⁴

¹² The National Ocean Service http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/

¹³ See <u>http://www.tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</u> for further details on Tidal Station data

¹⁴ See <u>http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/datum_options.html</u> for definitions



Figure 2-3: an exaggerated 3D view of the MHHW sea level surface in the Chesapeake Bay area.

There are 632 tidal stations from New York to the Atlantic coast of Florida. Of those, 410 include the data needed (MHHW and NAVD¹⁵) to produce a surface model of the sea¹⁶. To use these measurements across the broad area of the Atlantic coast, a surface was needed to approximate the elevation of the ocean at MHHW. Given the sparse population of discreet data from the tidal stations, this interpolation does not account for all local variations in the real world environment. This sparseness also introduces some value uncertainty. However, for the prescribed broad usage of this study, it does provide enough information to estimate the shape of the surface of sea level. In order to model this, the actual ground elevation (MHHW less NAVD) of the MHHW from the tidal stations was entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS) and a Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) surface was interpolated. In the table above from the Washington, Potomac River tidal station, MHHW is 0.965 meters above MLLW and MLLW is 0.425 meters below NAVD, the benchmark ground elevation. By subtracting the NAVD from the MHHW the actual ground elevation of the MHHW can be found, in this case 0.965 (MHHW) – 0.425(NAVD) = 0.54 meters. This process was performed on each tidal station and the TIN was interpolated from these points. The TIN created by this process was used to represent base year (2000) sea level. An example of the surfaces created by this process is found in Figure 2-3.

¹⁵ The North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) is the vertical control datum established for vertical control surveying in the United States of America. NAVD is a benchmark for ground elevation.

¹⁶ This model estimates all elevations by using the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD)

2.2 Creating Future Sea Level Surface Models

Working with the base year MHHW data from the tidal stations, additional TINs were created for each scenario by adding that scenario's estimated increase in sea level to the base year tidal station data. For example, in the table above from the Washington, Potomac River tidal station, the actual ground elevation of MHHW is 0.54 meters (see section 2.1 for further explanation of the process) and one of the scenarios for the increase in sea level for *regular inundation* is 48.5 cm (0.485 m). The addition of the estimated increase (48.5 cm) to the base MHHW level for this station (54 cm) equals 1.024 meters. This process was repeated for each tidal station and sea level rise scenario and a new surface model TIN created.

2.3 Creating the Highest Observed Water Levels (Storm Surge) Surface Models

The Highest Observed Water Level (HOWL) data was extracted from the same tidal station data source (NOAA's National Ocean Service) used to create the current sea level models. The HOWL represents the highest recorded water level at that station and the date on which that observation was made. Therefore the HOWL data is completely dependent upon the length of time that the tidal station has been in existence. The oldest HOWL was recorded in 1898.

This data was used to model the base year (2000) surface representing areas *at-risk* of periodic inundation (storm surge). Of the 632 Atlantic coast tidal stations with full tidal data, 208 maintain data on HOWL, resulting in some value uncertainty in the base year surface.

The same process was used to create the HOWL surface as was used in creating future sea level surface models. For example, in the table above from the Washington, Potomac River tidal station, the actual ground elevation of HOWL is 2.943 meters (see section 2.1 for further explanation of process) and one of the scenarios for the increase in sea level is 48.5 cm (0.485 m). The addition of the estimated increase to the base year provides a sum of 3.428 meters. This process was repeated for each tidal station and sea level rise scenario and a new surface model TIN created for a total of 9 HOWL surface models.

2.4 Identifying Areas of Concern

The areas of concern are the areas that will be *regularly inundated*, the areas falling between the current MHHW and the projected sea level under each sea level rise scenario; and that are *at-risk* of periodic inundation, areas that fall between projected sea level and the projected HOWL under each SLR scenario.

These areas were produced by using a 3D geographic information system tool that compared the surfaces created in the previous steps to Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) produced by US Geological Survey (USGS) for the National Elevation Dataset (NED). These have a horizontal grid size of 30 meters. Please see section 2.5 for more about the DEM data used in this study.

These DEMs were then resampled to a 5 meter resolution using a bilinear interpolation to prevent "terracing" that occurs at such coarse scales as the 30 meter resolution.¹⁷ This function smoothes out the DEM and provides interpolated elevation data between the cells.

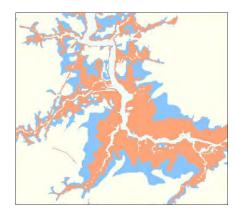


Figure 2-4: Areas of Concern

The surface models for all scenarios were then compared to the DEMs to determine where the surface models were above the elevation of the DEMs. For each sea level rise scenario, this comparison identified areas that would be *regularly inundated* or *at-risk* of periodic inundation due to storm surge. The results are created as polygon features.

¹⁷ The term "terracing" refers to the effect produced when a continuous surface (land elevation in this case) is represented by discrete data at large intervals. In this case, the DEMs used take an elevation reading every 30 meters and assign that elevation to the entire grid cell, thus making unnatural cliffs and flat areas where cells converge.

2.5 About the Digital Elevation Models

The Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) used in this study are a product of the USGS and are know as the National Elevation Dataset (NED). The USGS DEMs were, at the initiation of this study, "the highest-resolution, best quality elevation data available across the United States."¹⁸ Additionally, the NED was at the time of this study the only consistent elevation dataset publicly available for the entire study area. The DEMs were downloaded from the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Geospatial Data Gateway.¹⁹ North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Washington DC, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York DEMs are in UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) zone 18, while Georgia, South Carolina, and the Atlantic Coast of Florida were all in UTM zone 17. The NED has full coverage of the United States at 30 meter resolution, and partial coverage of the United States at 10 and 3 meter resolution.²⁰ The 30 meter resolution was used in this study because it was the only dataset that covered the entire study area. A need for consistency in methodology overrode the potential for higher detail in certain areas.

Although this was the most appropriate data set for this study, there were some issues identified. These were primarily either due to the process used to create the DEM, or the quality of the "best quality elevation data" source data that went into making the DEM. Bordering DEMs can have vastly different quality, depending on how or when the DEM or source data was updated. See Figure 2-5: Examples of issues identified with the USGS DEMs. Both images illustrate how differences in source data used to create a single DEM can produce different quality results. The top image shows the differences in quality of the source data between adjacent DEMs in Virginia, while the bottom image shows the differences in quality between adjacent DEMs in Florida. There is a distinct difference in quality among the four tiles on the top (VA) image. The upper right tile is the most detailed and the bottom two are of lower quality and show signs of significant 'speckling'. On the bottom image (FL) there is a visual difference between the quality of the left and the right sides. for an example of the edge variations. USGS DEMs have been produced using several very different methods, the accuracy of which has progressively improved over time. Outdated techniques for creating large scale DEMs, which are no longer used, include digitizing topographic maps and then processing them into a grid format, creating orthophotos and manually profiling them (which were notorious for creating artificial ridges and valleys throughout the DEM, making it look as if it has stripes), or using stereo plotters to create contours from stereo photographs. Currently, DEMs are created from interpolating digital line graph data reprocessed into a raster format. In some cases the edges of two adjacent DEMs are inconsistent. Often this has to do with temporal variations in the data collection. In one example in southern Florida, an artificial cliff runs the entire length of the two DEMs. This was caused by a significant difference in source data ages and collection and processing methodology. Another issue encountered involved DEMs that appear "speckled". This may be a result of down sampling a DEM. This would be done in order to make the higher resolution DEM match the pixel size and resolution of the larger dataset.²¹ This was the most prominent issue in the Virginia portion of our study area – an example of this can be found in Figure 2-5: Examples of issues identified with the USGS DEMs. Both images illustrate how differences in source data used to create a single DEM can produce different quality results. The top image shows the

¹⁸ National Elevation Dataset, (August 2006), USGS National Elevation Dataset, http://ned.usgs.gov/

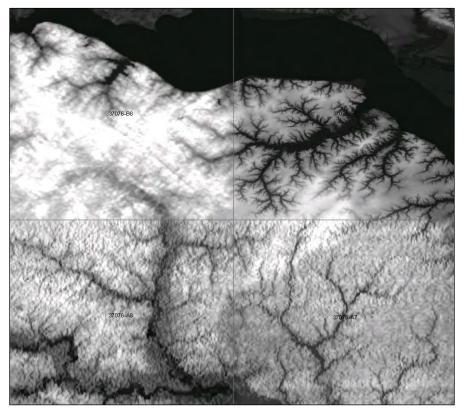
¹⁹ Geospatial Data Gateway, http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/

²⁰ 30 meter resolution means that 1 elevation point represents an averaged elevation of an area of 30 square meters.

²¹ http://edc.usgs.gov/guides/dem.html

differences in quality of the source data between adjacent DEMs in Virginia, while the bottom image shows the differences in quality between adjacent DEMs in Florida. There is a distinct difference in quality among the four tiles on the top (VA) image. The upper right tile is the most detailed and the bottom two are of lower quality and show signs of significant 'speckling'. On the bottom image (FL) there is a visual difference between the quality of the left and the right sides..

While these issues are important to understand, they actually affect only a small portion of the overall data. In fact, these issues were a factor in only 36 out of the 1098 total DEMs in the study area – or about 3% of the DEMs. And since the areas of inundation do not always cover the entire DEM area, the area affected by these issues is actually less than 3%.



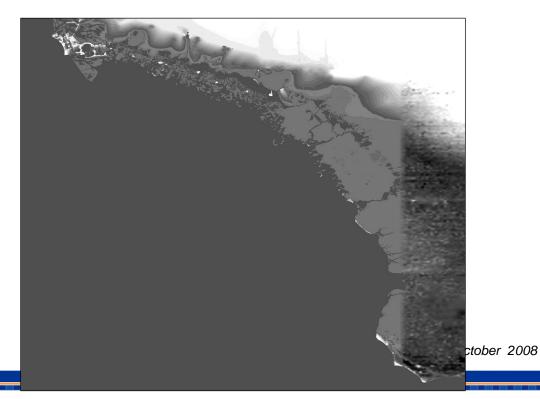


Figure 2-5: Examples of issues identified with the USGS DEMs. Both images illustrate how differences in source data used to create a single DEM can produce different quality results. The top image shows the differences in quality of the source data between adjacent DEMs in Virginia, while the bottom image shows the differences in quality between adjacent DEMs in Florida. There is a distinct difference in quality among the four tiles on the top (VA) image. The upper right tile is the most detailed and the bottom two are of lower quality and show signs of significant 'speckling'. On the bottom image (FL) there is a visual difference between the quality of the left and the right sides.

2.6 Identifying Potentially Affected Transportation

Once the areas of concern polygons were created, they were overlaid upon the transportation network data to identify potentially affected transportation infrastructure. The data used in this analysis include:

- 1:100K scale Road data from the National Highway Planning Network (NHPN)²² including. The study included:
 - o Interstate Highways
 - Non-Interstate Principal Arterials (hereafter referred to as Principal Arterials)
 - Minor Arterials (Including all Rural Minor Arterials, but not the Urban Minor Arterials)
 - National Highway System (NHS)²³
- 1:100K scale Rail data from the Federal Railroad Administration
- 1:100K scale Airport boundaries and runway areas from TeleAtlas²⁴
- 1:100K scale Port boundaries digitized from DOQQs²⁵ for the land boundaries and the MHW line for the water boundaries. Ports included are part of the following port authorities:
 - The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey
 - The South Jersey Port Corporation, NJ
 - The Philadelphia Regional Port Authority, PA
 - The Delaware River Port Authority
 - The Port of Baltimore, MD
 - The Virginia Port Authority
 - The North Carolina State Ports Authority
 - o The South Carolina State Ports Authority
 - The Georgia Ports Authority
 - The Florida Ports Council (Atlantic coast ports only)

The roads and rails were overlaid with the areas of concern to identify the linear distance in kilometers affected within each scenario. The airports, runways and port areas were also intersected with the areas of concern to identify the area in acres affected under each scenario. A portion of the bus public transit system impacts could be reflected in the results for roads, and the commuter rail system results are reflected in the results for rail. While heavy rail and light rail public transportation systems such as subways and metros were not assessed, systems in areas that are regularly inundated or at risk to storm surge could also be affected.

Since the elevations from the DEMs represent the actual ground elevation, this study did not account for situations where infrastructure is artificially elevated. However, the results in this study are still relevant in those areas. For example, a highway with a high bed is indicated as inundated in this study. While the road itself may not be underwater, the bed, which is inundated, was not likely designed to be permanently underwater and thus must still be considered for mitigation.

²² The NHPN is a product of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration.

²³ There are other roads identified on the lower functional systems to include the remainder of the National Highway System (NHS). There may be other roads identified which are Non-NHS/Non Arterial, but these systems are not complete in the NHPN.

²⁴ This data was extracted from ESRI's StreetMap Pro dataset which uses TeleAtlas North America data.

²⁵ A digital orthophoto quarter quadrangle (DOQQ) is a computer-generated image of an aerial photograph in which image displacement caused by terrain relief and camera tilts has been removed. For more information see: <u>http://www.usgsquads.com/prod_doqq.htm</u>.

2.7 Statistics Calculations

From the analysis in the previous steps, statistics at the county and state level were created for each scenario. For each scenario the statistics include:

- Kilometers of *Interstate Highways* potentially impacted
- Kilometers of Non-Interstate *Principal Arterial* roads potentially impacted
- Kilometers of Minor Arterial roads potentially impacted
- Kilometers of National Highway System facilities potentially impacted
- Kilometers of *Railroads* potentially impacted
- Total acres of *Land* potentially impacted
- Acres of *Airport Property* potentially impacted
- Acres of Airport Runways potentially impacted
- Acres of *Port Property* potentially impacted

The statistics tables include both regularly inundated and at-risk land areas. These are mutually exclusive, meaning the areas at-risk do not also include regularly inundated areas. The sum of these two fields equals the total land area potentially impacted by the effects of SLR and storm surge under the 59 cm SLR scenario. For example, in the table below, the total area for the 59 cm scenario is the sum of the regularly inundated or permanently flooded area, 236,581 acres, and the area at-risk to temporary flooding due to storm surge, 237,971 acres, for the total 474,552 acres impacted by either regular inundation or potentially storm surge.

State of Maryland Statistics													
		59 cm											
Increase in Eustatic SLR		gular Idation	At-I	Risk	To	tal							
Length	Km % Affected Km % Affected Km % Affected												
Interstates	0.1	0%	2.3	0%	2	0%							
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	6.5	0%	14.4	1%	21	1%							
NHS Minor Arterials	8.5	1%	57.3	4%	66	4%							
National Highway System (NHS)	5.3	0%	13.4	1%	19	1%							
Rails	5.5	0%	38.2	1%	44	2%							
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected							
Ports	186	20%	111	12%	298	32%							
Airport Property	65	1%	81	1%	147	1%							
Airport Runways	0	0%	2	0%	3	0%							
Total Land Area Affected	236,581	4%	237,971	4%	474,552	8%							

Figure 2-6: An example of the output statistics for the state of Maryland showing the 59 cm scenario.

2.8 Map Creation

To visualize the data created in the previous steps, maps were created. For each state an overview map for each sea level rise scenario was created. Similarly, for each county that was affected a map for each scenario was created. The maps contain both regular inundation and at-risk areas for each scenario for a total of nine maps per county for Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. For New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida a total of five maps per county were created. Note that since Washington D.C. is not a state, it's "State" and "County" maps are one and the same. In Figure 2-7 below, the map depicts the city of Virginia Beach, VA and is representative of the other county level maps created under this study. For Florida, the eastern half of the State only was included.

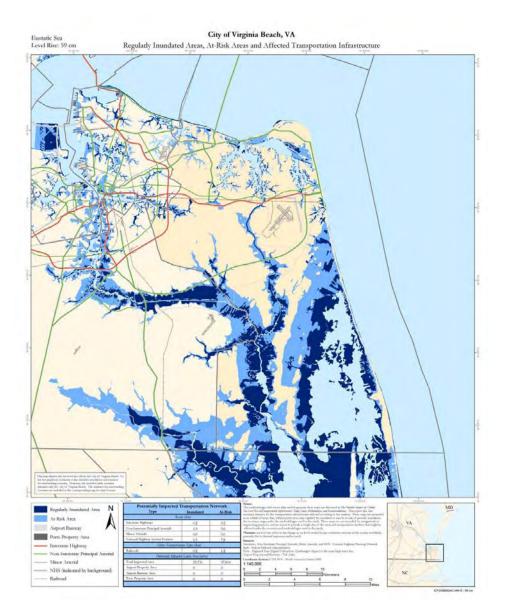


Figure 2-7: a representative output map from this study showing regular inundation and at-risk areas at the 59 cm scenario.

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3 Appendix

3.1 Tables accompanying this report:

- New York
 - o NY State Statistics.xls
- New Jersey
 - o NJ State Statistics.xls
- Pennsylvania
 - PA State Statistics.xls
- Delaware
 - o DE State Statistics.xls
- Maryland
 - o MD State Statistics.xls
- Washington D.C
 - o DC State Statistics.xls
- Virginia
 - VA State Statistics.xls
- North Carolina
 - o NC State Statistics.xls
- South Carolina
 - o SC State Statistics.xls
- Georgia
 - GA State Statistics.xls
- Florida
 - FL State Statistics.xls

3.2 Maps accompanying this report:

All statewide maps created are available publicly. County maps may be available upon request.

- New York
 - o New York Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
 - o New York Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
 - New York Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - o New York Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - o New York Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf
- New Jersey
 - o New Jersey Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
 - o New Jersey Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
 - New Jersey Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - o New Jersey Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - New Jersey Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf
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 - o Pennsylvania Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - Pennsylvania Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - Pennsylvania Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf
- Delaware
 - o Delaware Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
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 - o Delaware Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - o Delaware Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - o Delaware Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf
- Maryland
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 - o Maryland Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6.5cm.pdf
 - Maryland Eustatic Sea Level Rise 13cm.pdf
 - Maryland Eustatic Sea Level Rise 17.5cm.pdf
 - Maryland Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
 - Maryland Eustatic Sea Level Rise 30cm.pdf
 - Maryland Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - Maryland Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - o Maryland Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf

- Washington D.C
 - Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
 - o Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6.5cm.pdf
 - o Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 13cm.pdf
 - Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 17.5cm.pdf
 - Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
 - o Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 30cm.pdf
 - o Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - o Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - Washington DC Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf
- Virginia
 - o Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
 - o Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6.5cm.pdf
 - Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 13cm.pdf
 - Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 17.5cm.pdf
 - Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
 - Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 30cm.pdf
 - Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - o Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - o Virginia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf
- North Carolina
 - North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
 - o North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6.5cm.pdf
 - o North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 13cm.pdf
 - North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 17.5cm.pdf
 - North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
 - North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 30cm.pdf
 - North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - o North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - o North Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf
- South Carolina
 - o South Carolina- Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
 - o South Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
 - South Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - o South Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - o South Carolina Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf

- Georgia
 - o Georgia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
 - o Georgia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
 - Georgia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
 - o Georgia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
 - o Georgia Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf

• Florida

- o Florida Eustatic Sea Level Rise 6cm.pdf
- o Florida Eustatic Sea Level Rise 21cm.pdf
- o Florida Eustatic Sea Level Rise 31cm.pdf
- o Florida Eustatic Sea Level Rise 48.5cm.pdf
- o Florida Eustatic Sea Level Rise 59cm.pdf

State of New York Statistics													
			6	ó cm					21	l cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR		gular Idation	At	-Risk	Т	Total		gular dation	At-Risk		Total		
		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Length	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	
Interstates	1.7	0%	7.8	0%	9.5	0%	2.0	0%	8.6	0%	10.6	0%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	29.1	0%	83.0	1%	112.1	1%	34.4	0%	91.8	1%	126.2	1%	
Minor Arterials	0.9	0%	12.4	0%	13.3	0%	1.0	0%	14.0	0%	15.0	0%	
National Highway System (NHS)	27.2	0%	77.0	1%	104.2	1%	31.0	0%	84.9	1%	115.9	1%	
Rails	31.6	0%	56.7	0%	88.3	1%	37.4	0%	58.9	1%	96.3	1%	
		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	
Ports	60	14%	33	8%	93	22%	65	15%	32	8%	97	23%	
Airport Property	285	1%	1,626	4%	1,911	5%	324	1%	2,209	6%	2,533	7%	
Airport Runways	61	2%	224	7%	285	9%	67	2%	317	10%	384	12%	
Total Land Area Affected	47,659	0%	58,807	0%	106,466	0%	52,770	0%	60,839	0%	113,610	0%	

1. Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network (NHPN). Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.

Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials.

4. See section 3 of the "Study Goals and Methodologies" for an explanation of how these results were generated.

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State of New York Statistics												
			31	cm					48.5	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		gular dation	At-	Risk	Total		•	gular dation	At-l	Risk	Total	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Length	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected
Interstates	2.2	0%	9.5	0%	11.7	0%	2.5	0%	11.5	0%	14.0	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	37.1	0%	99.0	1%	136.1	1%	42.5	0%	108.3	1%	150.8	2%
Minor Arterials	1.1	0%	15.3	0%	16.4	0%	1.4	0%	18.0	0%	19.4	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	33.4	0%	91.6	1%	125.0	2%	38.4	0%	100.8	1%	139.2	2%
Rails	40.8	0%	63.5	1%	104.3	1%	48.0	0%	69.5	1%	117.5	1%
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected
Ports	67	16%	33	8%	99	23%	70	17%	35	8%	105	25%
Airport Property	356	1%	2,524	7%	2,880	7%	412	1%	2,988	8%	3,399	9%
Airport Runways	69	2%	366	12%	435	14%	73	2%	440	14%	513	16%
Total Land Area Affected	56,675	0%	61,902	0%	118,577	0%	63,719	0%	63,072	0%	126,791	0%

State of New York Statistics							
			59	cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	6	ular lation	At-]	Risk	Total		
		%		%		%	
Length	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	
Interstates	2.9	0%	12.0	0%	14.9	1%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	49.2	1%	110.0	1%	159.2	2%	
Minor Arterials	1.8	0%	19.5	0%	21.3	0%	
National Highway System (NHS)	44.7	1%	101.9	1%	146.6	2%	
Rails	53.1	0%	72.6	1%	125.7	1%	
		%		%		%	
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	
Ports	72	17%	38	9%	110	26%	
Airport Property	445	1%	3,202	8%	3,647	9%	
Airport Runways	76	2%	462	15%	539	17%	
Total Land Area Affected	69,031	0%	62,289	0%	131,319	0%	

State of New Jersey Statistics													
			6 c	m					21 0	cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	0	Regular Inundation At-Risk Km % Affected				al	Regu Inunda		At-F	Risk	Total		
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	
Interstates	10.9	2%	10.8	2%	21.7	3%	12.0	2%	11.0	2%	23.0	3%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	22.7	1%	80.4	2%	103.1	3%	29.3	1%	85.5	2%	114.8	3%	
Minor Arterials	7.9	1%	11.6	1%	19.5	2%	9.0	1%	12.3	1%	21.3	2%	
National Highway System (NHS)	26.4	1%	55.4	2%	81.8	2%	31.8	1%	57.9	2%	89.7	3%	
Rails	53.7	1%	98.0	3%	151.7	4%	61.2	2%	110.8	3%	172.0	5%	
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	
Ports	162	6%	92	4%	254	10%	172	7%	98	4%	270	10%	
Airport Property	47	0%	415	2%	462	2%	71	0%	489	2%	560	3%	
Airport Runways	4	0%	33	2%	36	2%	5	0%	38	2%	42	2%	
Total Land Area Affected	101,621	2%	168,194	4%	269,815	6%	115,394	2%	167,261	3%	282,655	6%	

1. Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network (NHPN). Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

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State of New Jersey Statistics													
			31 0	em					48.5	cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Reg Inund		At-F	tisk	То	tal	Regu Inunda		At-R	Risk		Total	
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	
Interstates	12.6	2%	11.0	2%	23.6	3%	14.0	2%	10.9	2%	24.9	4%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	35.0	1%	89.0	2%	124.0	3%	49.2	1%	92.2	3%	141.4	4%	
Minor Arterials	9.8	1%	13.5	1%	23.3	2%	13.0	1%	14.8	1%	27.8	3%	
National Highway System (NHS)	35.7	1%	60.1	2%	95.8	3%	46.4	1%	63.4	2%	109.8	3%	
Rails	67.7	2%	116.8	3%	184.5	5%	94.2	3%	120.5	3%	214.7	6%	
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	
Ports	179	7%	107	4%	286	11%	194	7%	127	5%	321	12%	
Airport Property	89	0%	529	3%	617	3%	135	1%	600	3%	734	4%	
Airport Runways	5	0%	40	2%	45	2%	8	0%	50	3%	58	3%	
Total Land Area Affected	128,172	3%	163,659	3%	291,831	6%	177,646	4%	134,862	3%	312,508	7%	

State of New Jersey Statistics							
			59 c	cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Reg Inund		At-R	tisk	Total		
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	
Interstates	14.8	2%	11.5	2%	26.3	4%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	67.6	2%	87.2	2%	154.8	4%	
Minor Arterials	14.2	1%	16.1	2%	30.3	3%	
National Highway System (NHS)	58.1	2%	62.4	2%	120.5	4%	
Rails	109.8	3%	123.6	3%	233.4	6%	
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	
Ports	203	8%	141	5%	344	13%	
Airport Property	228	1%	583	3%	811	4%	
Airport Runways	18	1%	54	3%	72	4%	
Total Land Area Affected	216,773	5%	108,630	2%	325,403	7%	

State of Pennsylvania Statistics														
			6 0	m			21 cm							
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regu Inund		At-I	Risk	То	tal	Regu Inund		At-R	Risk	Total			
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected		
Interstates	0.7	0%	2.0	0%	2.7	0%	0.9	0%	2.0	0%	2.9	0%		
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.1	0%	0.6	0%	0.7	0%	0.1	0%	0.6	0%	0.7	0%		
Minor Arterials	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%		
National Highway System (NHS)	1.4	0%	3.8	0%	5.2	0%	1.9	0%	3.7	0%	5.6	0%		
Rails	3.4	0%	12.9	0%	16.3	0%	3.9	0%	13.8	0%	17.7	0%		
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected		
Ports	5	1%	18	5%	23	7%	7	2%	21	6%	28	8%		
Airport Property	30	0%	330	1%	360	1%	58	0%	370	1%	428	1%		
Airport Runways	0	0%	7	0%	7	0%	0	0%	15	1%	15	1%		
Total Land Area Affected	1,395	0%	3,909	0%	5,304	0%	1,579	0%	4,192	0%	5,770	0%		

1. Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network (NHPN). Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials.

4. See section 3 of the "Study Goals and Methodologies" for an explanation of how these results were generated.

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State of Pennsylvania Statistics													
			31	cm					48.5	cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	0	Regular Inundation At-Risk 5m % Affected 5m % Affected				tal	Reg Inund		At-R	Risk	Total		
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	
Interstates	1.1	0%	2.2	0%	3.3	0%	1.4	0%	2.6	0%	4.0	0%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.1	0%	0.7	0%	0.8	0%	0.2	0%	1.0	0%	1.2	0%	
Minor Arterials	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	
National Highway System (NHS)	2.2	0%	3.9	0%	6.1	0%	2.8	0%	6.4	0%	9.2	0%	
Rails	4.5	0%	14.8	0%	19.3	0%	6.1	0%	21.7	0%	27.8	0%	
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	
Ports	8	2%	23	7%	31	9%	10	3%	58	17%	68	19%	
Airport Property	78	0%	401	1%	479	2%	122	0%	619	2%	740	2%	
Airport Runways	0	0%	18	1%	18	1%	0	0%	46	2%	46	2%	
Total Land Area Affected	1,702	0%	4,401	0%	6,103	0%	1,999	0%	5,305	0%	7,303	0%	

State of Pennsylvania Statistics						
			59	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Reg Inund		At-I	Risk	To	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	1.7	0%	2.5	0%	4.2	0%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.2	0%	1.5	0%	1.7	0%
Minor Arterials	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	3.3	0%	9.1	0%	12.4	0%
Rails	7.3	0%	32.4	0%	39.7	0%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	11	3%	78	22%	89	25%
Airport Property	150	0%	871	3%	1,021	3%
Airport Runways	0	0%	56	3%	56	3%
Total Land Area Affected	2,189	0%	6,083	0%	8,271	0%

State of Delaware Statistics													
			6 c	m					21 0	cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	0	Regular Inundation At-Risk Xm % Affected Km % Affected			То	tal	Regu Inund		At-F	Risk	Total		
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	
Interstates	0.2	0%	0.9	1%	1.1	2%	0.2	0%	1.0	2%	1.2	2%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.1	0%	5.7	1%	5.8	1%	0.2	0%	7.1	1%	7.3	1%	
Minor Arterials	0.1	0%	18.3	8%	18.4	8%	0.3	0%	21.7	10%	22.0	10%	
National Highway System (NHS)	0.3	0%	21.8	4%	22.1	4%	0.5	0%	25.3	5%	25.8	5%	
Rails	0.8	0%	14.1	3%	14.9	3%	0.9	0%	16.0	3%	16.9	3%	
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	
Ports	2	1%	47	14%	49	15%	3	1%	70	22%	73	22%	
Airport Property	0	0%	126	2%	126	2%	0	0%	133	2%	133	2%	
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	
Total Land Area Affected	37,074	3%	87,369	7%	124,443	10%	42,140	3%	87,111	7%	129,251	10%	

1. Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network (NHPN). Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials.

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State of Delaware Statistics															
	31 cm							48.5 cm							
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regu Inund		At-R	At-Risk		Total		ılar ation	At-R	lisk	Total				
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected			
Interstates	0.2	0%	1.1	2%	1.3	2%	0.5	1%	1.2	2%	1.7	3%			
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.2	0%	7.9	1%	8.1	1%	0.9	0%	8.8	1%	9.7	2%			
Minor Arterials	0.5	0%	22.7	10%	23.2	11%	1.4	1%	23.7	11%	25.1	12%			
National Highway System (NHS)	0.7	0%	26.8	5%	27.5	5%	2.4	0%	28.3	5%	30.7	6%			
Rails	1.2	0%	17.7	3%	18.9	3%	4.2	1%	17.8	3%	22.0	4%			
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected			
Ports	4	1%	85	26%	89	27%	10	3%	102	32%	113	35%			
Airport Property	0	0%	138	2%	138	2%	0	0%	148	3%	148	3%			
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%			
Total Land Area Affected	45,720	4%	86,970	7%	132,690	11%	58,786	5%	79,004	6%	137,790	11%			

State of Delaware Statistics													
	59 cm												
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regu Inund		At-I	Risk	Total								
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected							
Interstates	0.6	1%	1.4	2%	2.0	3%							
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	1.2	0%	9.6	2%	10.8	2%							
Minor Arterials	3.8	2%	22.7	10%	26.5	12%							
National Highway System (NHS)	5.2	1%	27.5	5%	32.7	6%							
Rails	6.4	1%	17.8	3%	24.2	4%							
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected							
Ports	17	5%	109	34%	126	39%							
Airport Property	26	0%	128	2%	154	3%							
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%							
Total Land Area Affected	69,845	6%	70,892	6%	140,737	11%							

State of Maryland Statistics															
	6 cm							6.5 cm							
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul						Regula								
mereuse in Eustuite BER	Inunda	tion	At-Risk		Tot	tal	Inundat	ion	At-Ris	sk	Total				
Length	Km	% Affected													
Interstates	0.0	0%	1.5	0%	2	0%	0.0	0%	1.5	0%	2	0%			
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	2.5	0%	9.4	0%	12	0%	2.5	0%	9.4	0%	12	0%			
Minor Arterials	0.7	0%	19.6	1%	20	1%	0.7	0%	20.2	1%	21	1%			
National Highway System (NHS)	1.9	0%	8.3	0%	10	0%	2.0	0%	8.4	0%	10	0%			
Rails	2.1	0%	12.9	0%	15	1%	2.2	0%	13.2	0%	15	1%			
Area	Acres	% Affected													
Ports	157	17%	104	11%	261	28%	158	17%	104	11%	262	28%			
Airport Property	12	0%	71	1%	82	1%	12	0%	71	1%	83	1%			
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%			
Total Land Area Affected	107,605	2%	168,203	3%	275,808	4%	108,691	2%	168,513	3%	277,203	4%			

1. Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network (NHPN). Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.

Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

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State of Maryland Statistics															
	13 cm							17.5 cm							
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul Inunda		At-Risk		Total		Regul Inunda		At-Ri	sk	Total				
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected			
Interstates	0.0	0%	1.6	0%	2	0%	0.0	0%	1.7	0%	2	0%			
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	2.7	0%	9.8	0%	13	0%	2.9	0%	9.9	0%	13	0%			
Minor Arterials	0.9	0%	23.4	2%	24	2%	1.5	0%	25.1	2%	27	2%			
National Highway System (NHS)	2.1	0%	8.8	0%	11	0%	2.2	0%	9.0	0%	11	0%			
Rails	2.6	0%	13.7	1%	16	1%	3.0	0%	15.3	1%	18	1%			
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected			
Ports	161	17%	105	11%	266	28%	163	17%	105	11%	268	29%			
Airport Property	15	0%	73	1%	87	1%	17	0%	74	1%	91	1%			
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%			
Total Land Area Affected	124,235	2%	181,364	3%	305,599	5%	135,046	2%	202,579	3%	337,625	5%			

State of Maryland Statistics												
		21 cm	31 cm									
Increase in Eustatic SLR	0	Regular Inundation At-Ris			t-Risk Total			Regular Inundation			Total	
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.0	0%	1.8	0%	2	0%	0.1	0%	1.9	0%	2	0%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	3.1	0%	10.1	0%	13	0%	3.5	0%	11.0	0%	14	1%
Minor Arterials	1.9	0%	25.9	2%	28	2%	3.4	0%	28.8	2%	32	2%
National Highway System (NHS)	2.3	0%	9.2	0%	12	0%	2.6	0%	10.1	0%	13	1%
Rails	3.2	0%	18.5	1%	22	1%	3.6	0%	20.4	1%	24	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	165	18%	105	11%	271	29%	170	18%	107	11%	277	30%
Airport Property	19	0%	75	1%	94	1%	26	0%	76	1%	102	1%
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Total Land Area Affected	142,388	2%	209,087	3%	351,475	6%	159,439	3%	211,745	3%	371,184	6%

State of Maryland Statistics														
	30 cm							48.5 cm						
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regular Inundation			At-Risk		Total		ir ion	At-Risk		Total			
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected		
Interstates	0.1	0%	1.9	0%	2	0%	0.1	0%	2.1	0%	2	0%		
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	3.4	0%	10.9	0%	14	1%	6.0	0%	10.8	0%	17	1%		
Minor Arterials	3.3	0%	28.7	2%	32	2%	5.7	0%	36.6	2%	42	3%		
National Highway System (NHS)	2.6	0%	10.0	0%	13	1%	4.9	0%	9.9	0%	15	1%		
Rails	3.5	0%	20.3	1%	24	1%	4.8	0%	30.2	1%	35	1%		
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected		
Ports	170	18%	107	11%	276	29%	180	19%	110	12%	290	31%		
Airport Property	25	0%	75	1%	101	1%	44	0%	84	1%	128	1%		
Airport Runways	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%		
Total Land Area Affected	157,697	3%	211,930	3%	369,627	6%	203,766	3%	212,767	3%	416,533	7%		

State of Maryland Statistics						
			5	9 cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		gular Idation	At-I	Risk	To	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.1	0%	2.3	0%	2	0%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	6.5	0%	14.4	1%	21	1%
Minor Arterials	8.5	1%	57.3	4%	66	4%
National Highway System (NHS)	5.3	0%	13.4	1%	19	1%
Rails	5.5	0%	38.2	1%	44	2%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	186	20%	111	12%	298	32%
Airport Property	65	1%	81	1%	147	1%
Airport Runways	0	0%	2	0%	3	0%
Total Land Area Affected	236,581	4%	237,971	4%	474,552	8%

Washington DC Statistics												
			6 cm						6.5 cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul Inunda		At-Ris	k	То	tal	Regula Inundat		At-Ris	k	Tot	al
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.0	0%	0.5	2%	0.5	2%	0.0	0%	0.5	2%	0.5	2%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.0	0%	5.1	3%	5.1	3%	0.0	0%	5.1	3%	5.2	3%
Minor Arterials	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	0.0	0%	4.4	3%	4.4	3%	0.0	0%	4.4	3%	4.4	3%
Rails	0.0	0%	1.9	2%	1.9	3%	0.0	0%	1.9	2%	2.0	3%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Property	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total Land Area Affected	12	0%	1,721	4%	1,733	4%	12	0%	1,731	4%	1,743	4%

Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials. (There are no Rural Minor Arterials in DC.)

4. See section 3 of the "Study Goals and Methodologies" for an explanation of how these results were generated.

The results should not be understood as defining specific changes in water levels at precise points in time.

Washington DC Statistics												
			13 cm						17.5 cm	I		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul Inunda		At-Ris	k	То	tal	Regul Inunda		At-Ri	sk	Tot	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.0	0%	0.5	2%	0.5	2%	0.0	0%	0.5	2%	0.5	2%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.0	0%	5.4	3%	5.5	3%	0.0	0%	5.6	3%	5.6	3%
Minor Arterials	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	0.0	0%	4.7	4%	4.7	4%	0.0	0%	4.9	4%	4.9	4%
Rails	0.0	0%	2.3	3%	2.3	3%	0.1	0%	2.4	3%	2.4	3%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Property	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total Land Area Affected	14	0%	1,841	5%	1,855	5%	16	0%	1,912	5%	1,928	5%

Washington DC Statistics												
			30 cm						48.5 cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul: Inundat		At-Ris	šk	Tot	al	Regula Inundati		At-Ri	sk	Tot	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.0	0%	0.7	3%	0.7	3%	0.0	0%	1.0	4%	1.0	4%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.0	0%	6.3	4%	6.3	4%	0.1	0%	7.1	4%	7.2	4%
Minor Arterials	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	0.0	0%	5.6	4%	5.6	4%	0.0	0%	6.5	5%	6.5	5%
Rails	0.1	0%	2.7	4%	2.8	4%	0.1	0%	3.4	4%	3.4	4%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Property	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total Land Area Affected	20	0%	2,071	5%	2,092	5%	28	0%	2,257	6%	2,285	6%

Washington DC Statistics						
			59	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		gular dation	At-R	isk	То	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.0	0%	1.2	5%	1.2	5%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.1	0%	7.7	4%	7.8	4%
Minor Arterials	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	0.0	0%	7.1	5%	7.1	5%
Rails	0.1	0%	3.7	5%	3.8	5%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Property	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Runways	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total Land Area Affected	33	0%	2,359	6%	2,392	6%

State of Virginia Statistics												
			6 cm						6.5 cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul Inunda		At-Ris	k	То	tal	Regula Inundat		At-Ris	sk	То	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	2.6	0%	14.0	1%	17	1%	2.6	0%	14.0	1%	17	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	2.8	0%	42.9	1%	46	1%	2.9	0%	43.1	1%	46	1%
Minor Arterials	0.7	0%	6.5	0%	7	0%	0.7	0%	6.5	0%	7	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	4.3	0%	52.6	1%	57	1%	4.4	0%	52.8	1%	57	1%
Rails	6.6	0%	51.1	1%	58	1%	6.6	0%	51.3	1%	58	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	85	6%	294	22%	379	28%	85	6%	295	22%	380	28%
Airport Property	59	0%	1,119	3%	1,178	3%	60	0%	1,122	3%	1,182	3%
Airport Runways	3	0%	120	4%	123	4%	3	0%	120	4%	123	4%
Total Land Area Affected	66,000	0%	239,201	1%	305,202	1%	66,619	0%	239,487	1%	306,106	1%

1. Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network (NHPN). Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials.

4. See section 3 of the "Study Goals and Methodologies" for an explanation of how these results were generated.

The results should not be understood as defining specific changes in water levels at precise points in time.

State of Virginia Statistics												
			13 cm						17.5 cn	1		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul Inunda		At-Ris	k	To	tal	Regul Inunda		At-Ri	sk	To	
Length	Km						Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	2.7	0%	15.1	1%	18	1%	2.8	0%	15.5	1%	18	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	3.2	0%	48.5	1%	52	1%	3.4	0%	50.1	1%	53	1%
Minor Arterials	0.9	0%	6.9	0%	8	0%	0.9	0%	7.2	0%	8	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	4.8	0%	57.2	1%	62	1%	5.0	0%	58.9	1%	64	1%
Rails	7.1	0%	54.8	1%	62	1%	7.3	0%	56.2	1%	64	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	90	7%	301	22%	391	29%	94	7%	305	22%	399	29%
Airport Property	68	0%	1,165	3%	1,233	3%	73	0%	1,203	3%	1,277	4%
Airport Runways	3	0%	123	4%	127	4%	4	0%	126	4%	129	4%
Total Land Area Affected	72,771	0%	247,848	1%	320,619	1%	77,971	0%	251,908	1%	329,879	1%

State of Virginia Statistics												
			21 cm						31 cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regula Inundat		At-Ris	k	То		Regular Inundati		At-Ris	k	То	
Length	Km					% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	2.9	0%	15.9	1%	19	1%	3.6	0%	16.8	1%	20	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	3.5	0%	51.2	1%	55	1%	8.5	0%	51.4	1%	60	1%
Minor Arterials	1.0	0%	7.5	0%	8	0%	1.2	0%	8.1	0%	9	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	5.3	0%	60.2	1%	65	1%	10.7	0%	60.0	1%	71	1%
Rails	7.6	0%	57.5	1%	65	1%	9.0	0%	61.7	1%	71	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	97	7%	308	23%	405	30%	116	8%	308	23%	423	31%
Airport Property	78	0%	1,230	3%	1,308	4%	91	0%	1,321	4%	1,411	4%
Airport Runways	4	0%	129	4%	133	4%	5	0%	139	4%	144	5%
Total Land Area Affected	82,623	0%	253,990	1%	336,613	1%	102,043	0%	267,783	1%	369,826	1%

State of Virginia Statistics												
			30 cm						48.5 cm	1		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regula Inundat		At-Ris	k	То	tal	Regula Inundat		At-Ri		То	otal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	3.5	0%	16.7	1%	20	1%	6.6	0%	16.0	1%	23	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	8.4	0%	51.0	1%	59	1%	11.2	0%	57.4	1%	69	1%
Minor Arterials	1.1	0%	8.1	0%	9	0%	1.7	0%	8.9	0%	11	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	10.5	0%	59.6	1%	70	1%	19.7	0%	60.4	1%	80	1%
Rails	8.9	0%	61.1	1%	70	1%	16.9	0%	62.0	1%	79	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	114	8%	307	22%	421	31%	138	10%	316	23%	454	33%
Airport Property	89	0%	1,310	4%	1,399	4%	599	2%	916	3%	1,515	4%
Airport Runways	5	0%	138	4%	143	5%	65	2%	89	3%	154	5%
Total Land Area Affected	100,000	0%	265,469	1%	365,469	1%	147,537	1%	302,181	1%	449,718	2%

State of Virginia Statistics						
			59	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		gular Idation	At-R	isk	То	
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	7.8	0%	16.8	1%	25	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	12.5	0%	62.7	1%	75	2%
Minor Arterials	2.1	0%	9.2	0%	11	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	22.3	0%	64.3	1%	87	2%
Rails	19.7	0%	64.0	1%	84	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	149	11%	326	24%	475	35%
Airport Property	684	2%	902	3%	1,587	4%
Airport Runways	73	2%	92	3%	165	5%
Total Land Area Affected	169,594	1%	298,988	1%	468,582	2%

State of North Carolina Statistics												
			6 cm						6.5 cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul		14 D:	,	m		Regula		1 (D'		T.	
	Inunda		At-Ris		To		Inundat		At-Ris		To	
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.1	0%	0.6	0%	1	0%	0.1	0%	0.6	0%	1	0%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	13.9	0%	83.0	1%	97	1%	14.3	0%	82.9	1%	97	1%
Minor Arterials	11.9	0%	161.5	3%	173	4%	12.5	0%	161.4	3%	174	4%
National Highway System (NHS)	27.9	0%	213.5	3%	241	3%	28.5	0%	213.6	3%	242	3%
Rails	8.5	0%	60.2	1%	69	1%	8.6	0%	60.4	1%	69	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Property	94	0%	358	1%	452	1%	94	0%	360	1%	455	1%
Airport Runways	0	0%	18	1%	18	1%	0	0%	19	1%	19	1%
Total Land Area Affected	524,321	2%	1,043,975	3%	-,,,,,,,,,,-	5%	530,986	2%	1,039,655	3%	1,570,641	5%

Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials.

4. See section 3 of the "Study Goals and Methodologies" for an explanation of how these results were generated.

The results should not be understood as defining specific changes in water levels at precise points in time.

State of North Carolina Statistics												
			13 cm						17.5 cn	1		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regul Inunda		At-Ris	k	То	tal	Regul Inunda		At-Ri	sk	Tot	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.1	0%	0.6	0%	1	0%	0.1	0%	0.6	0%	1	0%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	19.8	0%	82.1	1%	102	2%	24.8	0%	80.7	1%	106	2%
Minor Arterials	20.8	0%	157.0	3%	178	4%	27.9	1%	152.5	3%	180	4%
National Highway System (NHS)	38.2	1%	212.5	3%	251	4%	46.8	1%	210.2	3%	257	4%
Rails	10.2	0%	65.1	1%	75	1%	11.3	0%	66.8	1%	78	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Property	106	0%	392	1%	497	1%	114	0%	418	1%	532	1%
Airport Runways	0	0%	22	1%	22	1%	0	0%	25	1%	25	1%
Total Land Area Affected	618,577	2%	983,717	3%	1,602,294	5%	678,938	2%	945,874	3%	1,624,812	5%

State of North Carolina Statistics												
			21 cm						31 cm			
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regula Inundat		At-Ris	sk	То	al	Regular Inundati		At-Ris	isk Total		
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.1	0%	0.6	0%	1	0%	0.2	0%	0.5	0%	1	0%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	28.0	0%	80.1	1%	108	2%	38.5	1%	75.8	1%	114	2%
Minor Arterials	34.5	1%	147.9	3%	182	4%	56.7	1%	131.7	3%	188	4%
National Highway System (NHS)	53.7	1%	208.3	3%	262	4%	76.7	1%	198.0	3%	275	4%
Rails	12.1	0%	68.2	1%	80	1%	17.4	0%	69.2	1%	87	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Property	122	0%	439	1%	561	2%	151	0%	508	1%	658	2%
Airport Runways	0	0%	27	1%	27	1%	0	0%	33	1%	33	1%
Total Land Area Affected	730,233	2%	914,004	3%	1,644,237	5%	869,277	3%	826,503	3%	1,695,781	5%

State of North Carolina Statistics												
			30 cm						48.5 cm	L		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regula Inundat		At-Ri	sk	То	tal	Regula Inundat		At-Ri	isk	То	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.2	0%	0.5	0%	1	0%	0.2	0%	0.6	0%	1	0%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	37.5	1%	76.1	1%	114	2%	51.6	1%	73.1	1%	125	2%
Minor Arterials	54.7	1%	133.1	3%	188	4%	80.2	2%	120.9	2%	201	4%
National Highway System (NHS)	74.3	1%	199.1	3%	273	4%	113.4	2%	181.3	3%	295	4%
Rails	17.0	0%	68.9	1%	86	1%	24.2	0%	72.9	1%	97	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Airport Property	147	0%	500	1%	647	2%	219	1%	690	2%	908	2%
Airport Runways	0	0%	32	1%	32	1%	1	0%	52	2%	53	2%
Total Land Area Affected	857,746	3%	833,030	3%	1,690,776	5%	1,047,536	3%	736,193	2%	1,783,730	6%

State of North Carolina Statistics						
			59) cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		gular dation	At-F	Risk	То	tal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	0.3	0%	0.5	0%	1	0%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	59.5	1%	70.7	1%	130	2%
Minor Arterials	93.7	2%	115.3	2%	209	4%
National Highway System (NHS)	134.7	2%	170.7	2%	305	4%
Rails	28.9	0%	76.6	1%	105	1%
Area	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected	Acres	% Affected
Ports	54	12%	163	35%	217	47%
Airport Property	257	1%	816	2%	1,073	3%
Airport Runways	2	0%	65	2%	67	2%
Total Land Area Affected	1,144,709	4%	691,357	2%	1,836,066	6%

State of South Carolina Statistics												
			6	em					21	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		ular lation	At-]	Risk	To	otal		ular dation	At-	Risk	Total	
		%				%		%		%		%
Length	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected
Interstates	12.7	1%	4.4	0%	17.1	1%	13.6	1%	4.2	0%	17.8	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	17.4	0%	26.2	1%	43.6	1%	25.4	1%	22.2	1%	47.6	1%
Minor Arterials	5.9	0%	17.5	0%	23.4	0%	12.6	0%	13.8	0%	26.4	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	28.6	1%	28.1	1%	56.7	1%	36.2	1%	25.1	1%	61.3	1%
Rails	13.3	0%	25.2	0%	38.5	1%	16.7	0%	27.9	0%	44.6	
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected
Ports	81	10%	138	17%	220	27%	123	15%	117	14%	240	30%
Airport Property	144	1%	31	0%	176	1%	150	1%	44	0%	195	1%
Airport Runways	10	1%	2	0%	12	1%	11	1%	2	0%	13	1%
Total Land Area Affected	241,776	1%	245,457	1%	487,233	2%	307,226		217,331	1%	524,557	3%

Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials.

4. See section 3 of the "Study Goals and Methodologies" for an explanation of how these results were generated. The results should not be understood as defining specific changes in water levels at precise points in time.

State of South Carolina Statistics												
			31	cm					48.5	5 cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		ular						ular				
Increase in Eastatic SEX	Inuno	lation	At-l	Risk	To	otal	lation	At-	To	tal		
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Length	Km	Affected										
Interstates	14.2	1%	4.3	0%	18.5	1%	15.1	1%	4.8	0%	19.9	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	28.1	1%	23.8	1%	51.9	1%	36.5	1%	24.7	1%	61.2	2%
Minor Arterials	14.8	0%	15.6	0%	30.4	1%	20.1	0%	14.3	0%	34.4	1%
National Highway System (NHS)	39.0	1%	26.9	1%	65.9	2%	48.2	1%	27.8	1%	76.0	2%
Rails	18.6	0%	30.4	1%	49.0	1%	27.2	0%	34.7	1%	61.9	1%
Area	Acres	Affected										
Ports	131	16%	124	15%	255	32%	144	18%	152	19%	296	37%
Airport Property	156	1%	52	0%	208	1%	170	1%	68	0%	238	1%
Airport Runways	11	1%	3	0%	14	1%	12	1%	4	0%	17	1%
Total Land Area Affected	354,271	2%	200,140	1%	554,411	3%	422,745	2%	196,526	1%	619,272	3%

State of South Carolina Statistics						
			59	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		ular lation	At-]	Risk	To	tal
		%		%		%
Length	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected
Interstates	15.8	1%	4.6	0%	20.4	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	39.2	1%	24.9	1%	64.1	2%
Minor Arterials	22.0	0%	14.7	0%	36.7	1%
National Highway System (NHS)	51.2	1%	28.4	1%	79.6	2%
Rails	30.2	0%	39.7	1%	69.9	1%
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected
Ports	153	19%	154	19%	307	38%
Airport Property	182	1%	74	0%	257	1%
Airport Runways	13	1%	5	0%	18	1%
Total Land Area Affected	466,292	2%	173,357	1%	639,648	3%

State of Georgia Statistics												
			6 (em					21	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR		ular lation	Risk	То	tal		ular lation	At-1	Risk	Total		
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	4.0	0%	8.2	0%	12.2	1%	5.7	0%	8.3	0%	14.0	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	12.9	0%	32.1	0%	45.0	1%	21.4	0%	28.3	0%	49.7	1%
Minor Arterials	5.2	0%	11.2	0%	16.4	0%	6.3	0%	12.0	0%	18.3	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	17.8	0%	25.7	0%	43.5	1%	25.9	0%	22.5	0%	48.4	1%
Rails	5.9	0%	37.3	0%	43.2	0%	18.9	0%	34.2	0%	53.1	1%
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected
Ports	63	3%	357	20%	420	23%	98	5%	430	24%	527	29%
Airport Property	15	0%	18	0%	32	0%	20	0%	15	0%	35	0%
Airport Runways	4	0%	5	0%	9	0%	6	0%	4	0%	10	0%
Total Land Area Affected	297,240	1%	205,775	1%	,		366,797	1%	164,747	0%	531,544	

Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials.

4. See section 3 of the "Study Goals and Methodologies" for an explanation of how these results were generated.

The results should not be understood as defining specific changes in water levels at precise points in time.

State of Georgia Statistics												
			31	cm					48.	5 cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	0	ular lation	At-]	Risk	То	tal		ular lation	At-	Risk	Total	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Length	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected
Interstates	8.6	0%	5.9	0%	14.5	1%	10.1	1%	5.7	0%	15.8	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	25.2	0%	27.4	0%	52.6	1%	35.6	0%	22.5	0%	58.1	1%
Minor Arterials	9.9	0%	9.8	0%	19.7	0%	12.6	0%	9.9	0%	22.5	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	30.4	0%	20.5	0%	50.9	1%	35.6	0%	20.4	0%	56.0	1%
Rails	24.1	0%	32.7	0%	56.8	1%	35.0	0%	29.9	0%	64.9	1%
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected
Ports	122	7%	449	25%	570	32%	241	13%	388	22%	630	35%
Airport Property	22	0%	15	0%	37	0%	27	0%	15	0%	42	0%
Airport Runways	6	0%	4	0%	10	0%	7	0%	4	0%	12	0%
Total Land Area Affected	452,130	1%	90,129	0%	542,260	1%	475,415	1%	84,127	0%	559,541	1%

State of Georgia Statistics						
			59	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	0	ular lation	At-]	Risk	Τα	otal
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	11.0	1%	5.5	0%	16.5	1%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	38.4	0%	23.4	0%	61.8	1%
Minor Arterials	14.3	0%	11.0	0%	25.3	0%
National Highway System (NHS)	37.9	1%	21.1	0%	59.0	1%
Rails	38.3	0%	31.1	0%	69.4	1%
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected
Ports	301	17%	364	20%	665	37%
Airport Property	29	0%	17	0%	46	0%
Airport Runways	8	0%	5	0%	12	0%
Total Land Area Affected	486,071	1%	83,328	0%	569,399	2%

Atlantic Coast of Florida Statistics			6	cm			21 cm						
Increase in Eustatic SLR		ular lation	At-l	Risk	Tot	al	0	ular lation	At-]	Risk	Total		
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	
Interstates	2.4	0%	3.0	0%	5.4	0%	2.6	0%	6.9	1%	9.5	1%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	19.9	0%	81.0	2%	100.9	2%	40.8	1%	105.3	2%	146.1	3%	
Minor Arterials	6.7	0%	45.0	3%	51.7	4%	20.2	1%	41.8	3%	62.0	5%	
National Highway System (NHS)	14.3	0%	38.5	1%	52.8	2%	28.8	1%	44.2	1%	73.0	2%	
Rails	9.2	0%	41.9	1%	51.1	2%	18.7	1%	48.6	1%	67.3	2%	
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	
Ports	632	15%	715	17%	1,347	32%	897	22%	594	14%	1,492	36%	
Airport Property	682	1%	1,509	2%	2,191	3%	1,215	2%	1,826	3%	3,041	5%	
Airport Runways	13	0%	168	3%	181	3%	44	1%	249	4%	293	5%	
Total Land Area Affected	698,085	5%	639,550	5%	1,337,635		989,494	7%	470,609	3%	1,460,102		

Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

2. The NHPN includes all Interstates and other Principal Arterials, all Rural Minor Arterials, and a small portion of the Urban Minor Arterials, as well as the NHS.

3. This study includes the Rural Minor Arterials but not the Urban Minor Arterials.

4. See section 3 of the "Study Goals and Methodologies" for an explanation of how these results were generated.

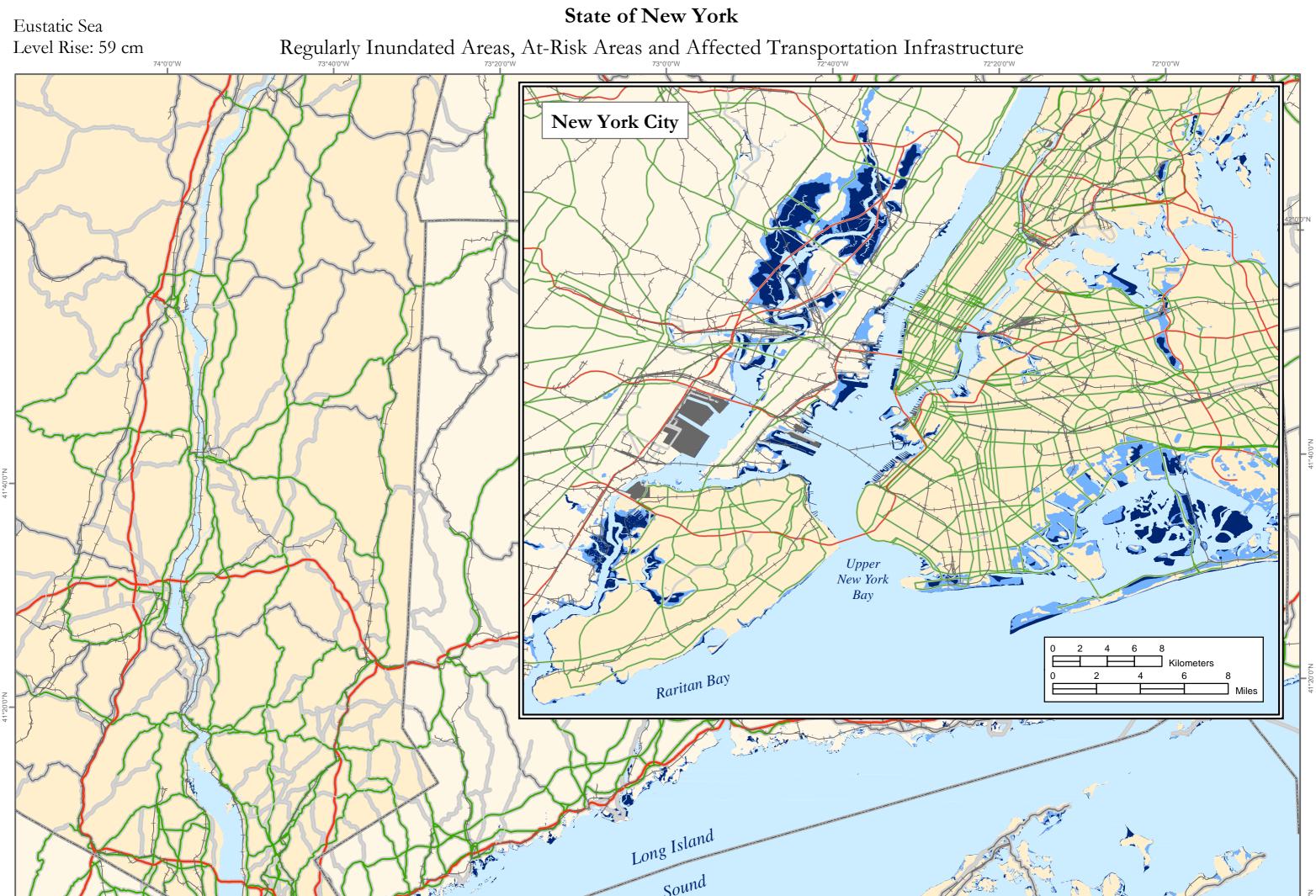
The results should not be understood as defining specific changes in water levels at precise points in time.

5. The Total column for each scenario includes the sum of Regular Inundation and At-Risk. The At-Risk column does not include Regularly Inundated data.

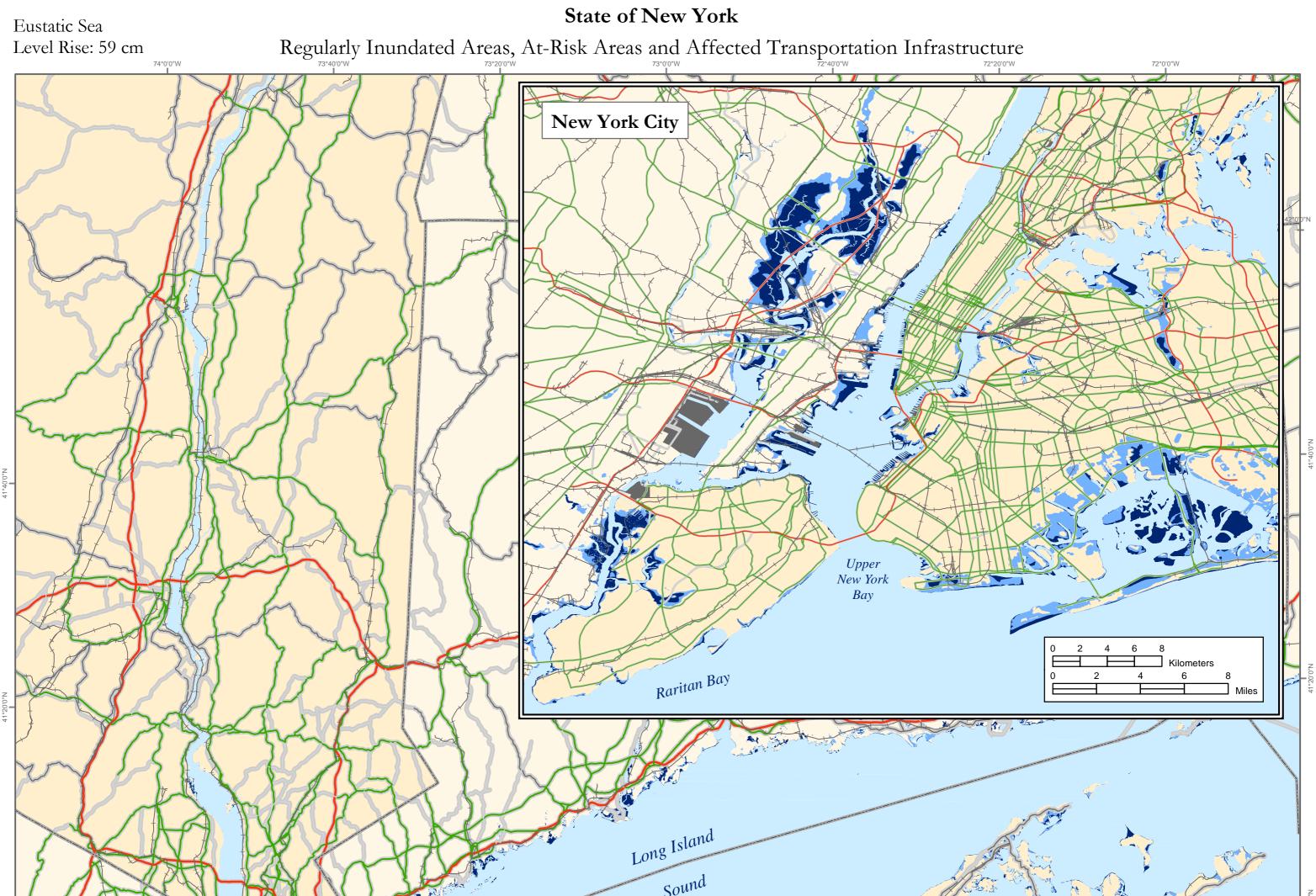
6. The numbers presented here represent area and infrastructure affected in all of the counties in Florida that border the Atlantic Ocean.

Atlantic Coast of Florida Statistics			31	cm			48.5 cm						
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regu Inund		At-l	Risk	То	tal	Regu Inund		At-l	Risk	Total		
		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Length	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	Km	Affected	
Interstates	3.7	0%	9.1	1%	12.8	1%	4.4	0%	34.0	3%	38.4	4%	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	58.5	1%	121.7	2%	180.2	3%	82.9	2%	219.8	4%	302.7	6%	
Minor Arterials	25.6	2%	45.2	3%	70.8	5%	39.4	3%	44.0	3%	83.4	6%	
National Highway System (NHS)	41.6	1%	47.3	2%	88.9	3%	54.9	2%	104.6	3%	159.5	5%	
Rails	22.7	1%	58.6	2%	81.3	2%	31.2	1%	103.9	3%	135.1	4%	
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	
Ports	1,072	26%	512	12%	1,583	38%	1,250	30%	676	16%	1,926	46%	
Airport Property	1,729	3%	1,972	3%	3,701	6%	2,617	4%	1,974	3%	4,591	7%	
Airport Runways	135	2%	244	4%	379	7%	258	5%	167	3%	425	8%	
Total Land Area Affected	1,097,768	8%	451,145	3%	1,548,913	11%	1,250,250	9%	554,066	4%	1,804,316	13%	

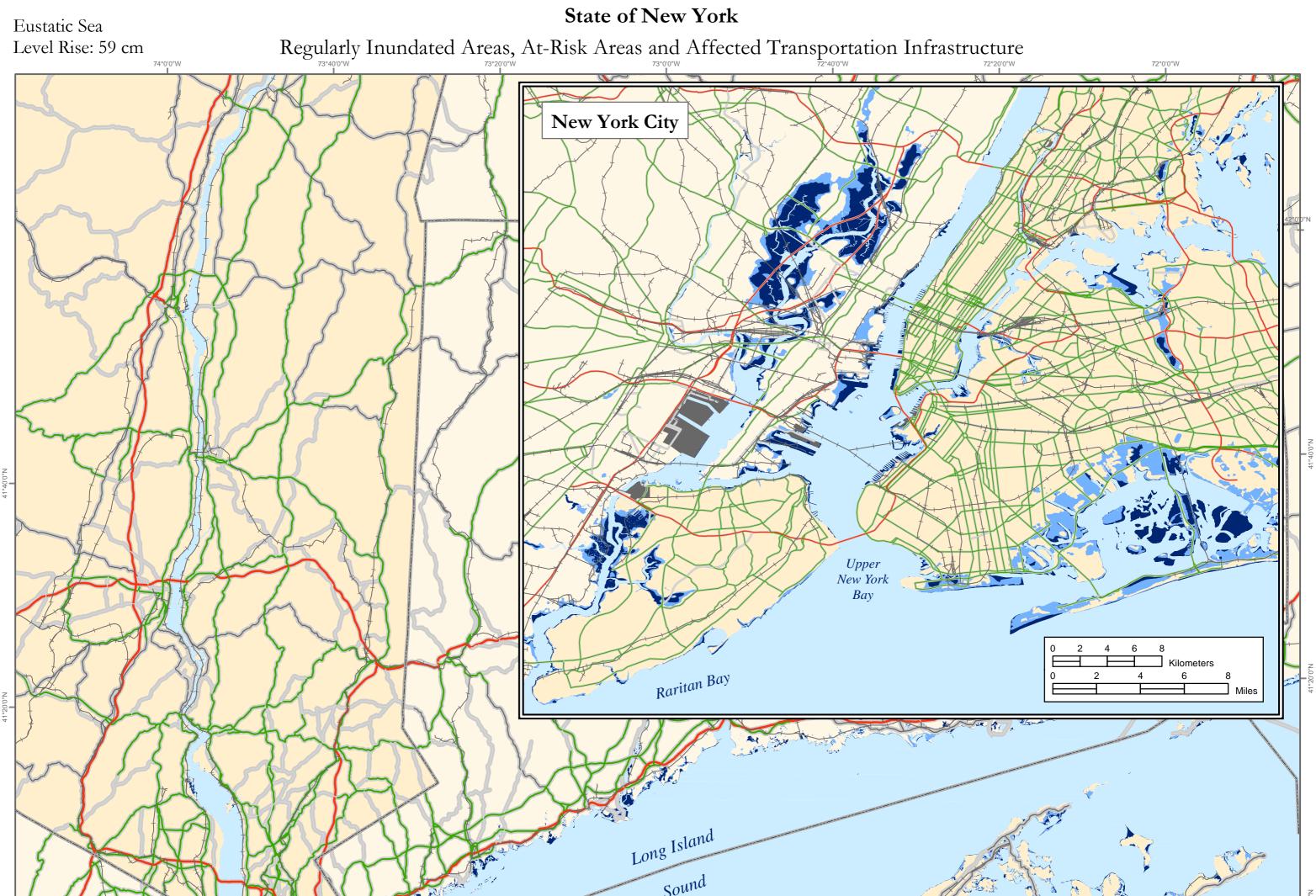
Atlantic Coast of Florida Statistics			59	cm		
Increase in Eustatic SLR	Regu Inund		At-]	Risk	Tot	al
Length	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected	Km	% Affected
Interstates	6.5	1%	35.2	3%	41.7	4%
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	103.5	2%	309.3	6%	412.8	8%
Minor Arterials	46.8	3%	48.1	4%	94.9	7%
National Highway System (NHS)	70.9	2%	128.1	4%	199.0	6%
Rails	40.8	1%	135.6	4%	176.4	5%
Area	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected	Acres	Affected
Ports	1,344	32%	693	17%	2,036	49%
Airport Property	2,828	4%	2,534	4%	5,361	8%
Airport Runways	280	5%	200	4%	480	9%
Total Land Area Affected	1,342,836	10%	617,180	5%	1,960,016	15%



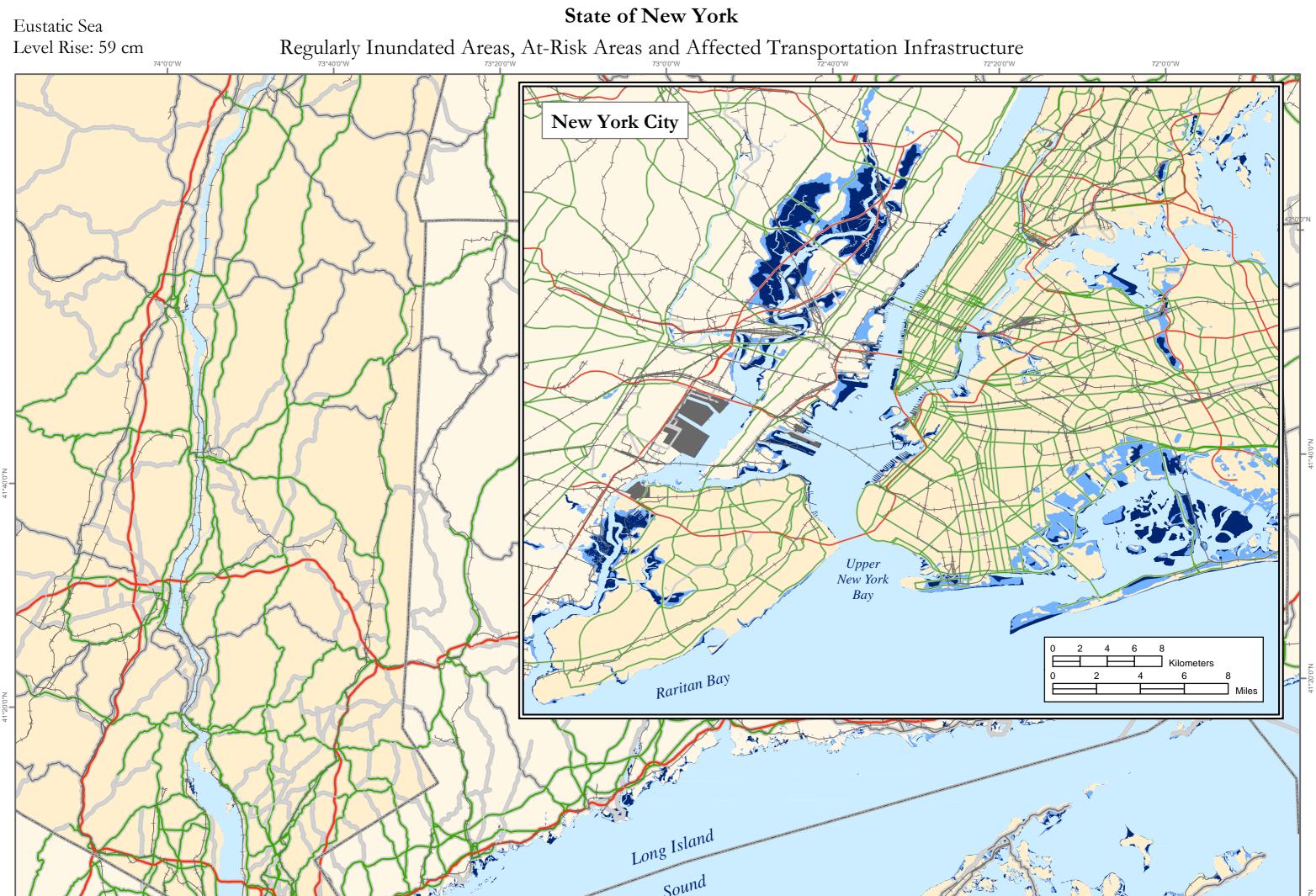
			South and the second se
74°0'0"W	73°40′0"W	73°20'0"W	73°0'0''W 72°20'0''W 72°0'0''W
	Potentially Impacted	Transportation Network	Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>
Regularly Inundated Area	Туре	Inundated At-Risk	
At-Risk Area	Rø	ads (km)	as an estimate of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation
	Interstate Highways	2.9 12.0	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	49.2 110.0	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.
Ports Property Area	Minor Arterials	1.8 19.5	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.
Forts Floperty Alea	National Highway System Features	44.7 101.9	Sources:
—— Interstate Highway	Other Transporte	tion Types (km)	Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.
	Railroads	53.1 72.6	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impact	ed Land Area (acres)	Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas. Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 PAL
——— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	69,031 62,289	- 1:530,000
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area	445 3,202	0 5 10 15 20 25 30 NJ
	Airport Runway Area	76 462	Kilometers
Railroad	Ports Property Area	72 38	
			Miles



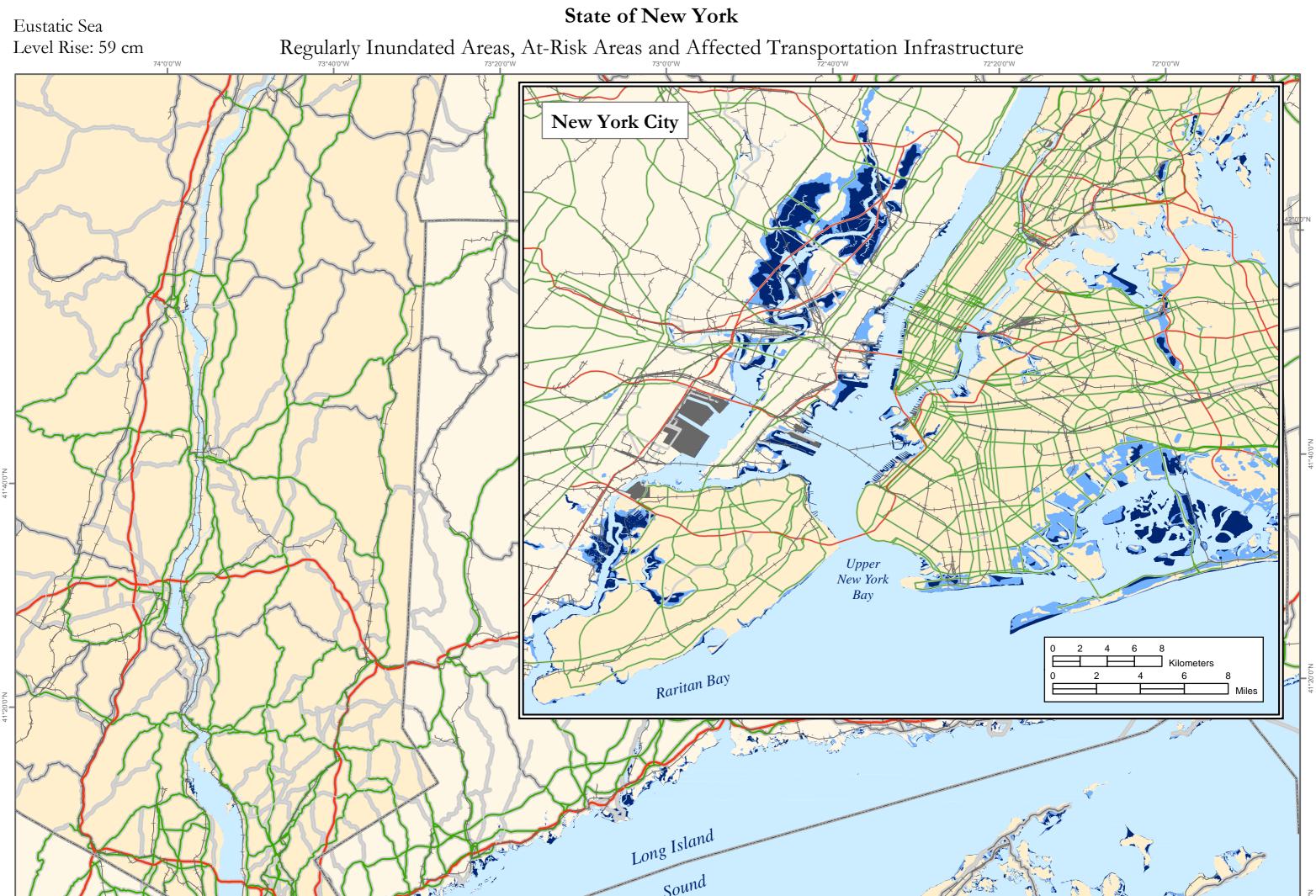
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74°0'0"W	73°40'0"W	73°20'0"W	73°0'0"W 72°40'0"W 72°20'0"W 72°0'0"W
Regularly Inundated Area N		Transportation Network	Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>
Regularly Inundated Area	Туре	Inundated At-Risk	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented MA
At-Risk Area	Ro	ads (km)	as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation
	Interstate Highways	2.9 12.0	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	49.2 110.0	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.
Ports Property Area	Minor Arterials	1.8 19.5	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.
	National Highway System Features	44.7 101.9	Sources:
Interstate Highway	Other Transporta	ution Types (km)	Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroads Potentially Impact	53.1 72.6 ted Land Area (acres)	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	69,031 62,289	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983
	Airport Property Area	445 3,202	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area	76 462	
Railroad	Ports Property Area	72 38	0 5 10 15 20 25 30



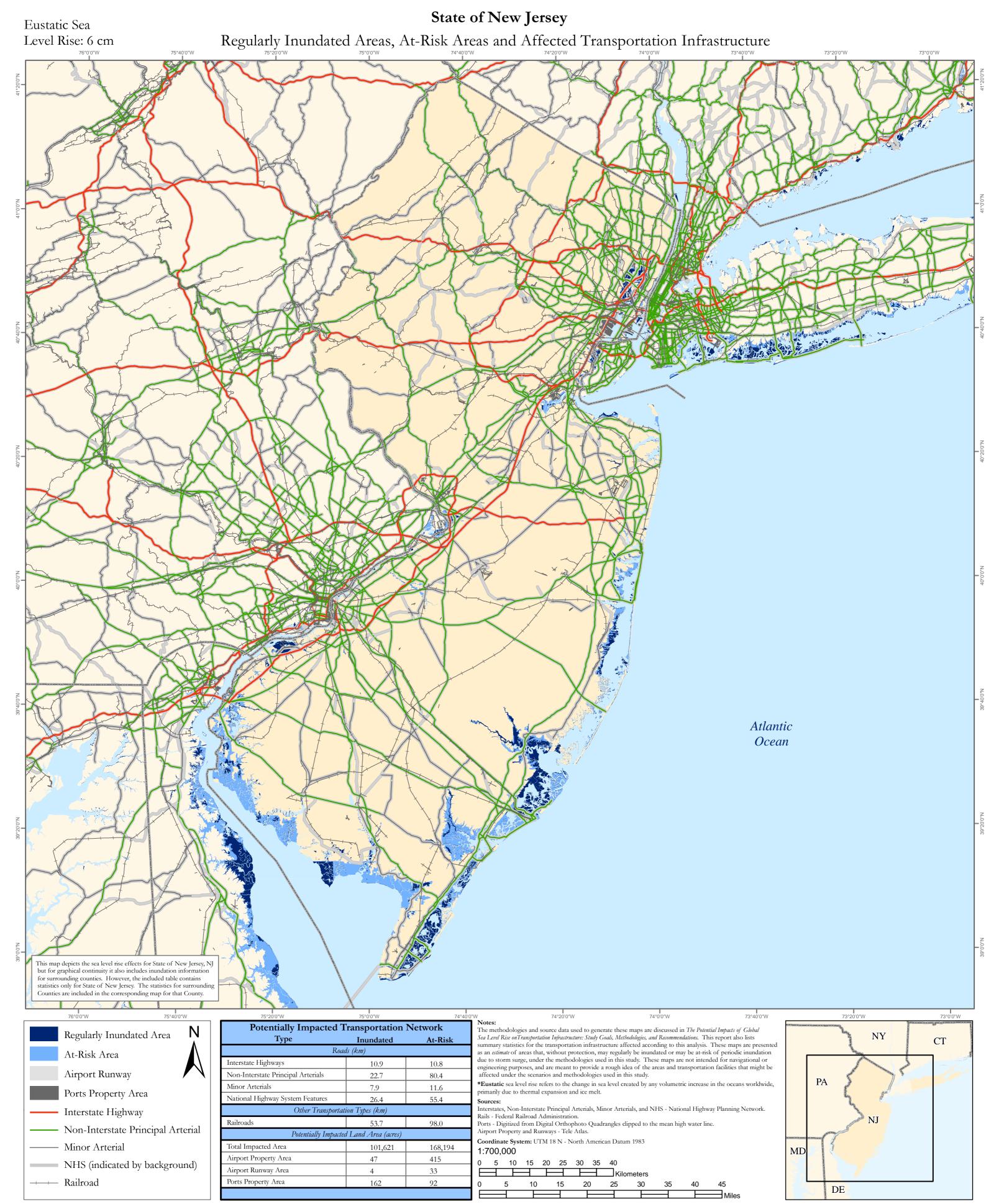
the provide the set of			South and a second seco	N00-19
74°00'W	73°40'0"W	73°20'0"W	73°0'0'W 72°40'0'W 72°20'0	"W 72°00"W
	Potentially Impacted T		Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Туре	Inundated At-Risk	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	МА
At-Risk Area		s (km)	summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
	Interstate Highways	2.9 12.0	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	49.2 110.0	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	CT RI
	Minor Arterials	1.8 19.5	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide,	NY CT RI
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	44.7 101.9	primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt. Sources:	
Interstate Highway	Other Transportati		Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.	
	Railroads	53.1 72.6	Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	sol los
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.	PAL
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	69,031 62,289	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:530,000	
	Airport Property Area	445 3,202	0 5 10 15 20 25 30	NJ
	Airport Runway Area	76 462	Kilometers	
Railroad	Ports Property Area	72 38	0 5 10 15 20 25 30	
			Miles	



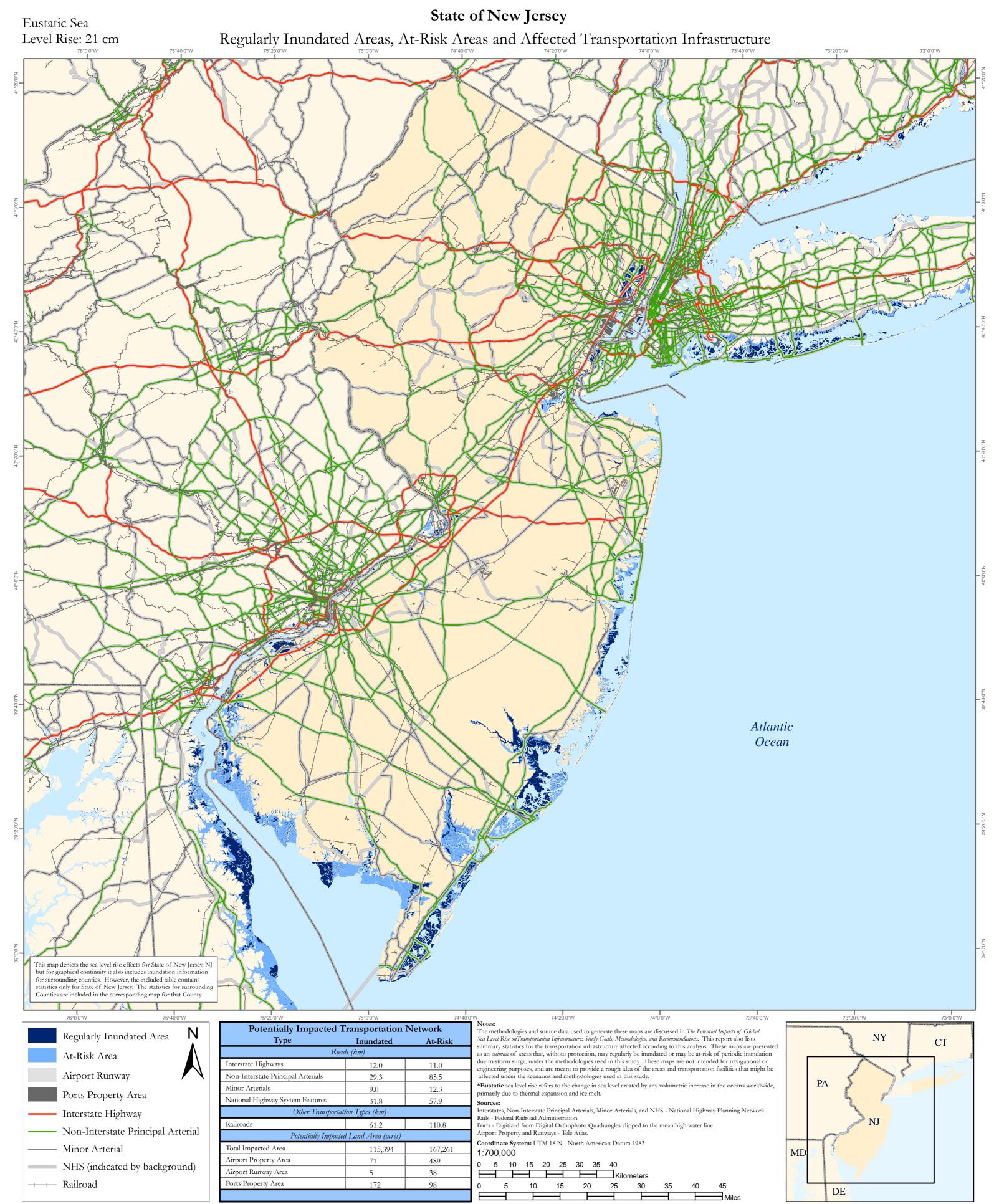
			South Contract of the second sec	40°400°N
74°00"W	73°40'0"W	73°20'0"W	73°0'0"W 72°40'0"W 72°20'0"W 72°0'0"W	
		Fransportation Network	Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Туре	Inundated At-Risk	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
At-Risk Area		rds (km)	summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	14
At-Risk Alea	Interstate Highways	2.9 12.0	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	49.2 110.0	engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	
	Minor Arterials	1.8 19.5	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide,	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	44.7 101.9	primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt. Sources:	
——— Interstate Highway	Other Transporta		Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.	
	Railroads	53.1 72.6	Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial		ed Land Area (acres)	Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas. PAL	
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	69,031 62,289	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:530,000	
	Airport Property Area	445 3,202	- 1.530,000 - 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 NJ	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area	76 462		
Railroad	Ports Property Area	72 38	0 5 10 15 20 25 30	
			Miles	



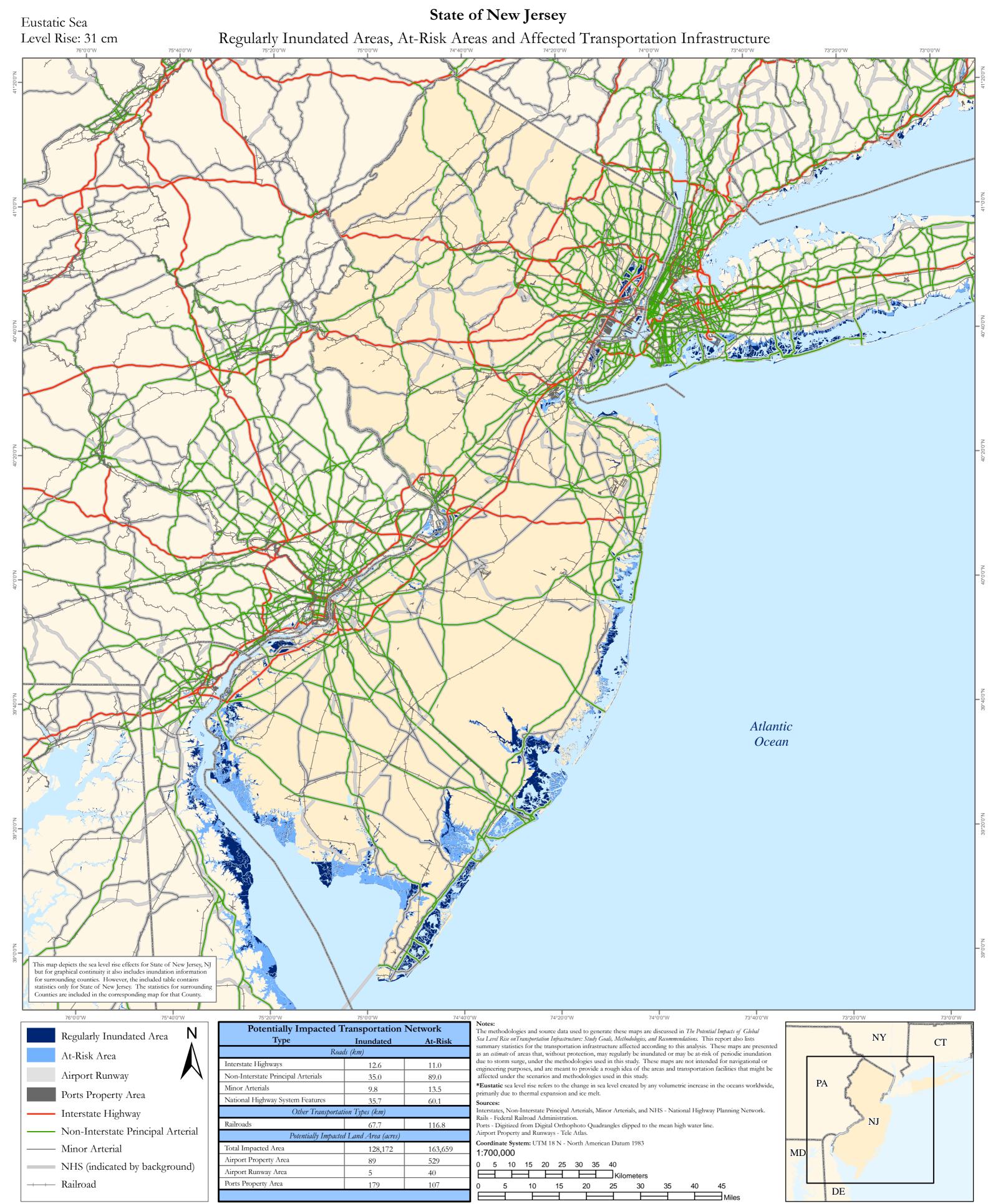
the provide the set of	Sum of the second	40°40°N
74°0'0"W	73°40'0'W 73°20'0'W 73°0'0'W 72°40'0'W 72°20'0'W 72°0'0'W	
	Potentially Impacted Transportation Network Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Type Inundated At Bisk Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
At-Risk Area	Roads (km) summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	and a second
	Interstate Highways 2.9 12.0 due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials 49.2 110.0 affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	1
	Minor Arterials 18 10.5 *Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, NV	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features 44.7 101.9 Sources:	
Interstate Highway	Other Transportation Types (km) Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.	
	Railroads 53.1 72.6 Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted Land Area (acres) Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas. PA	
——— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area 69,031 62,289 Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:530,000 1:530,000	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area 445 3,202 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 NJ	
	Airport Runway Area 76 462 Kilometers	
Railroad	Ports Property Area 72 38 0 5 10 15 20 25 30	
	Miles	



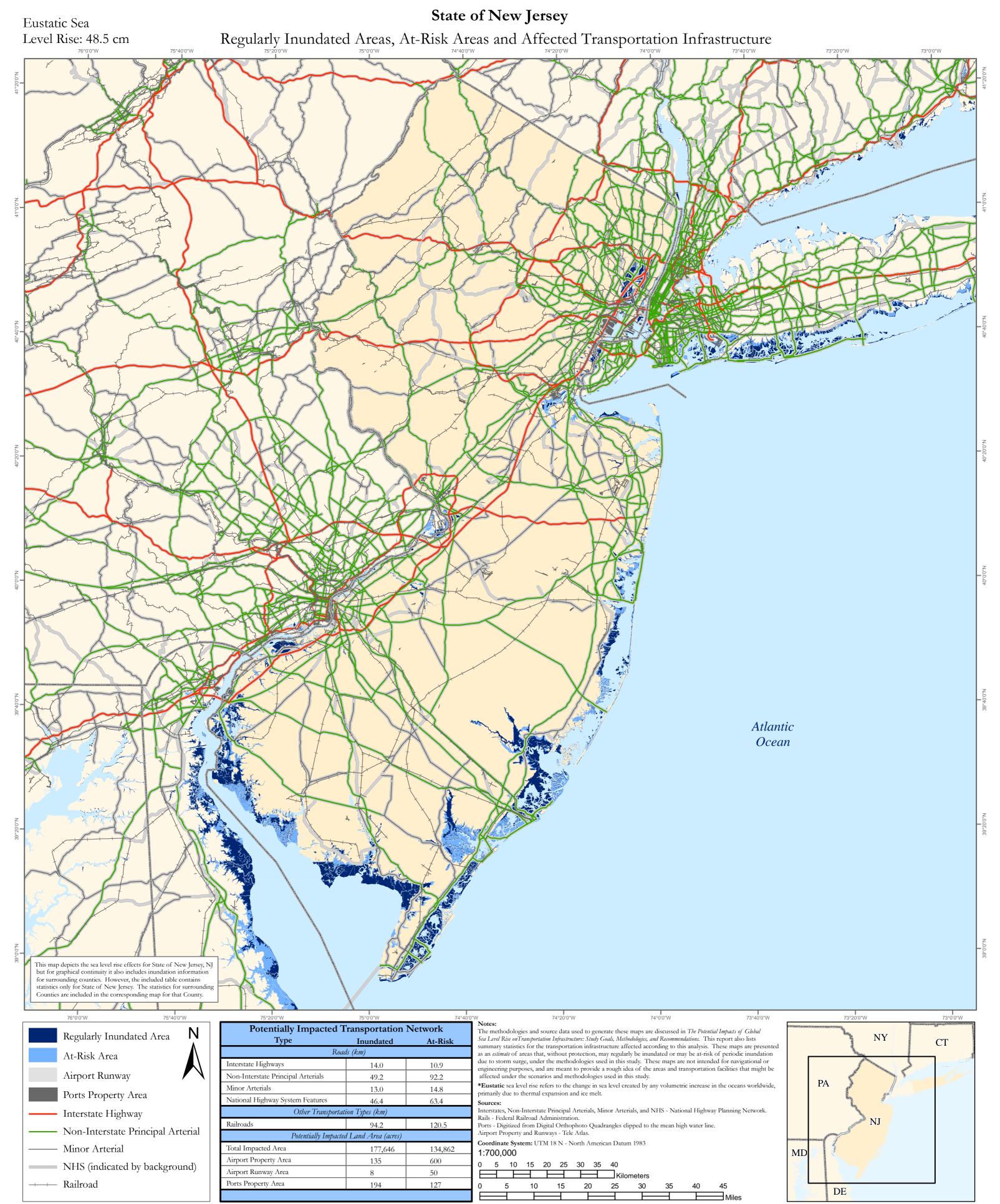
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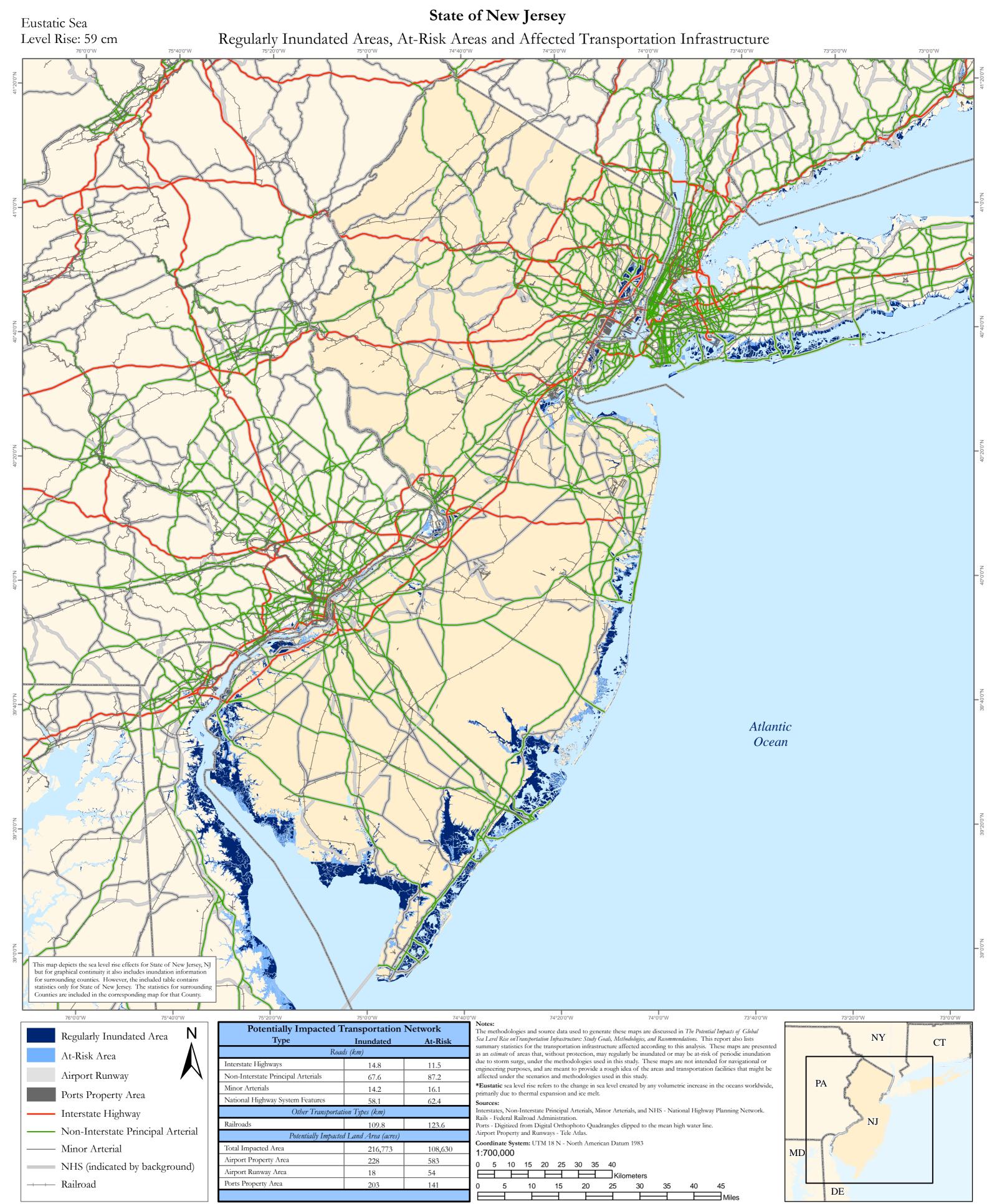
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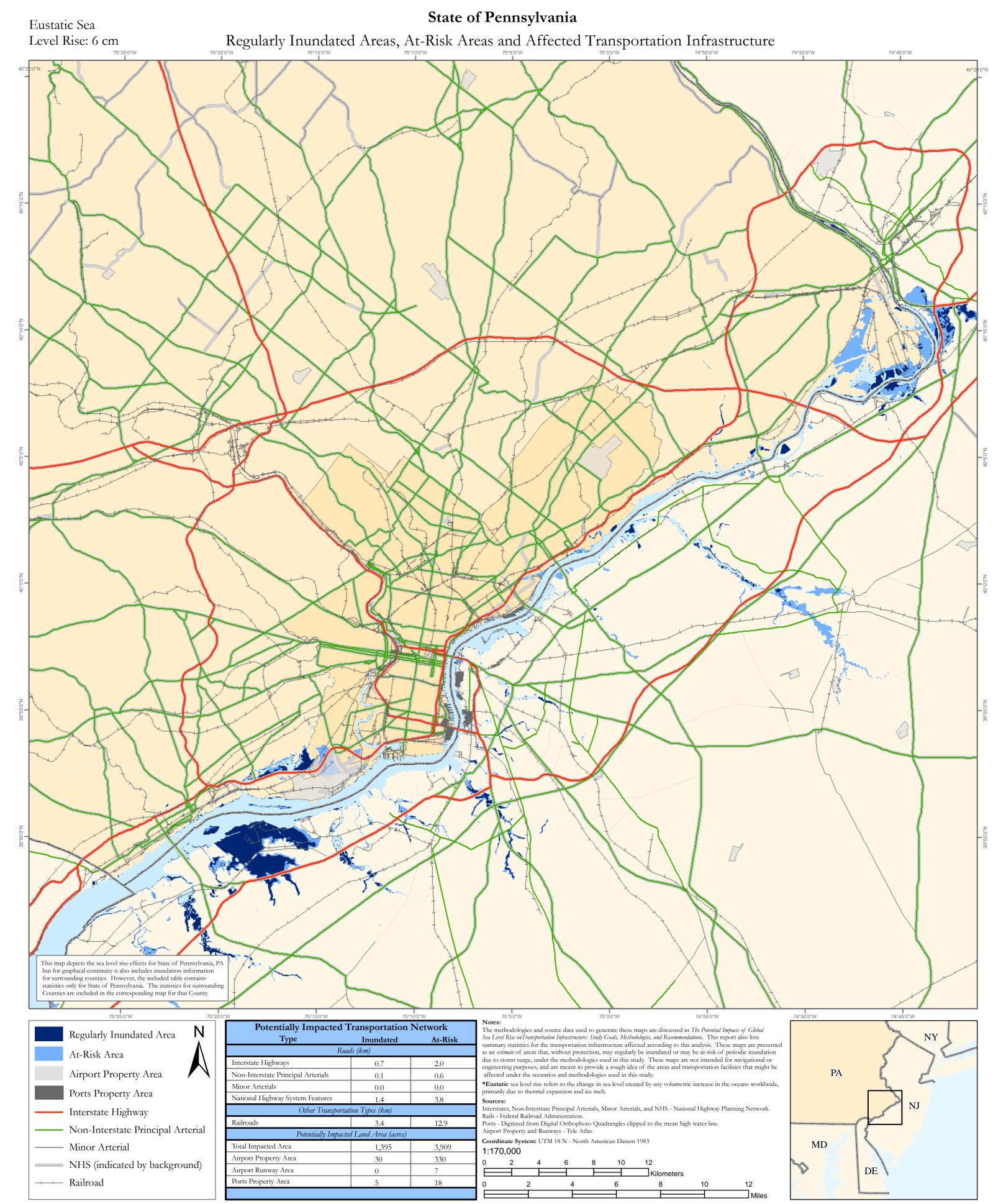
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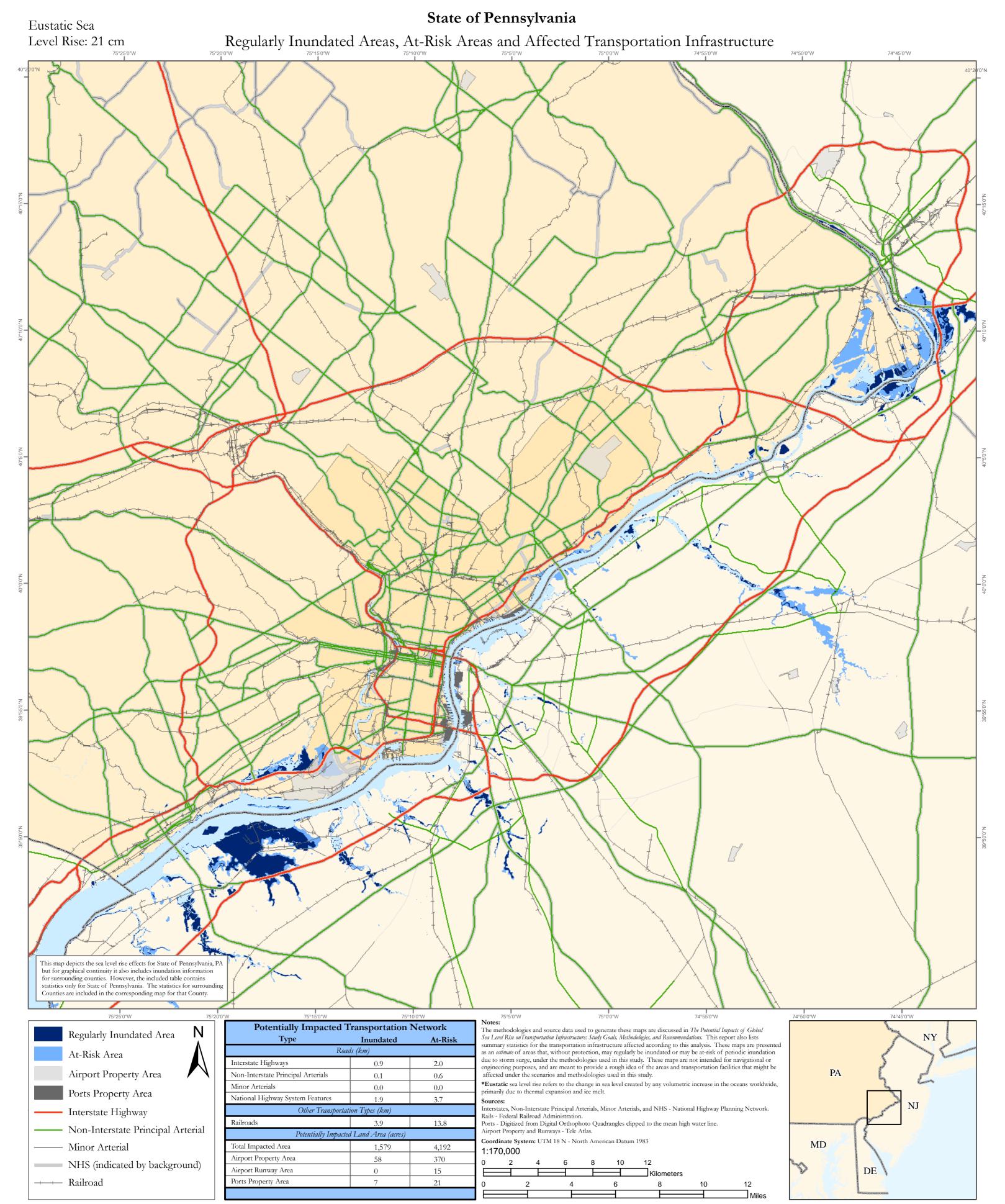


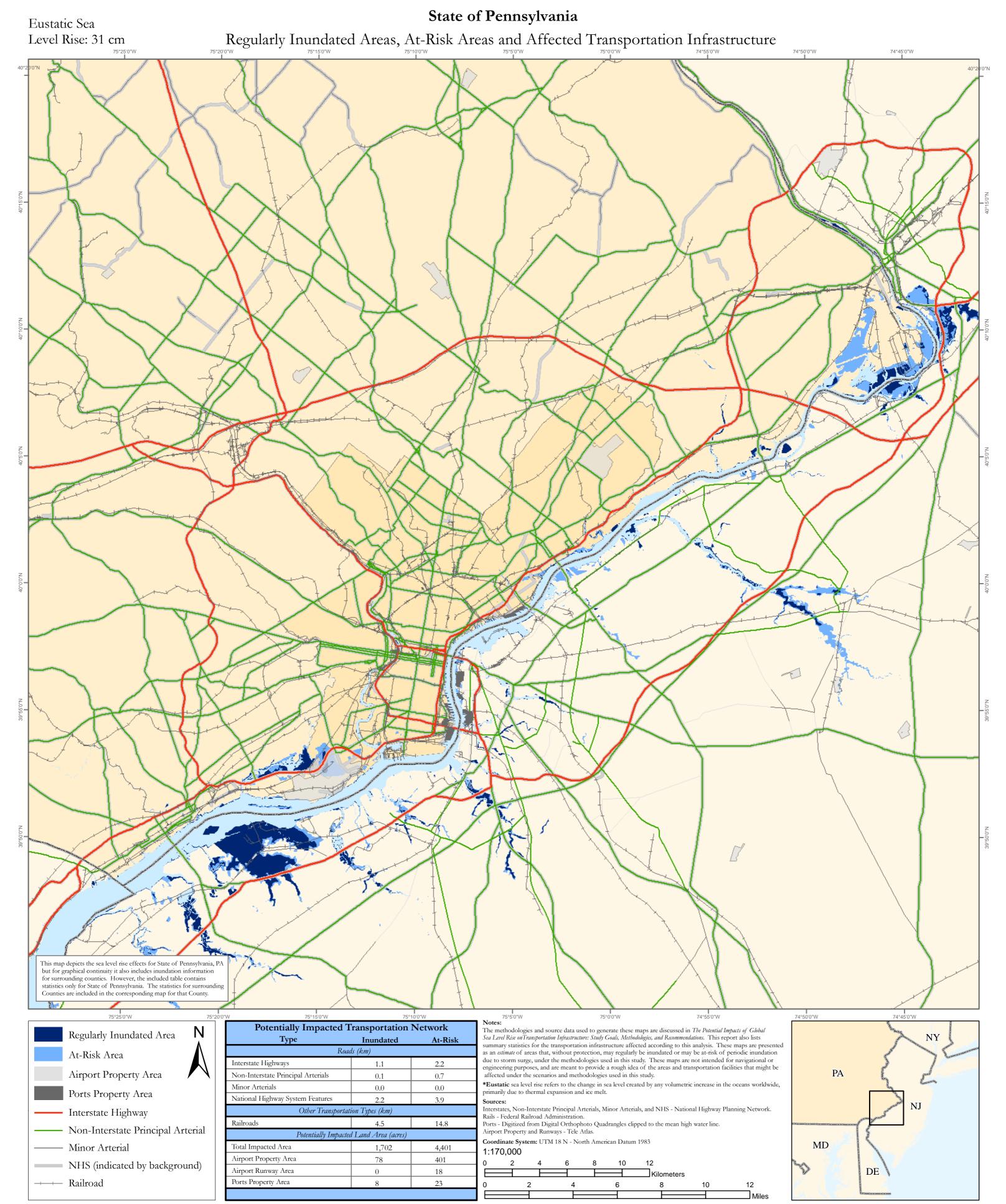
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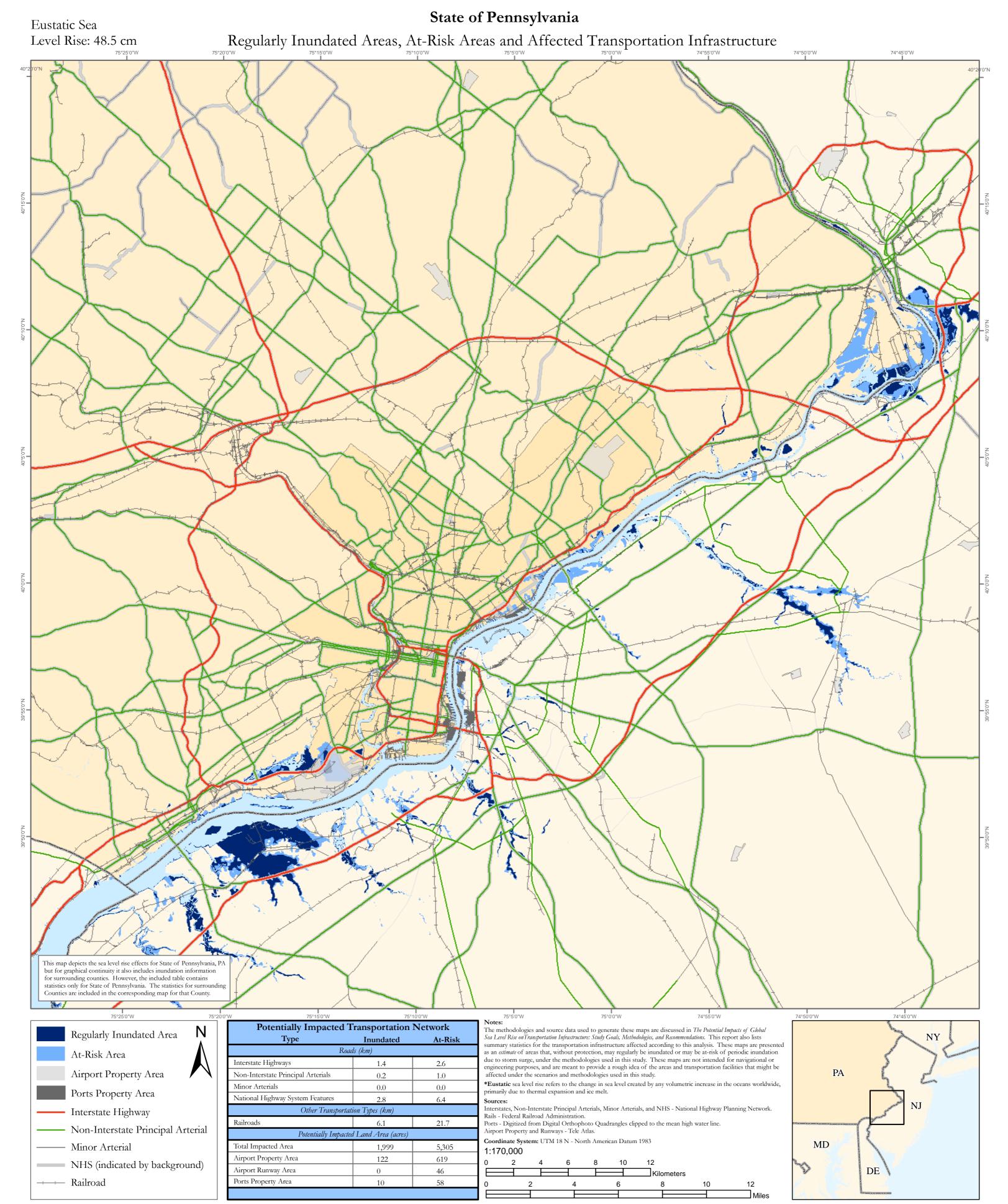


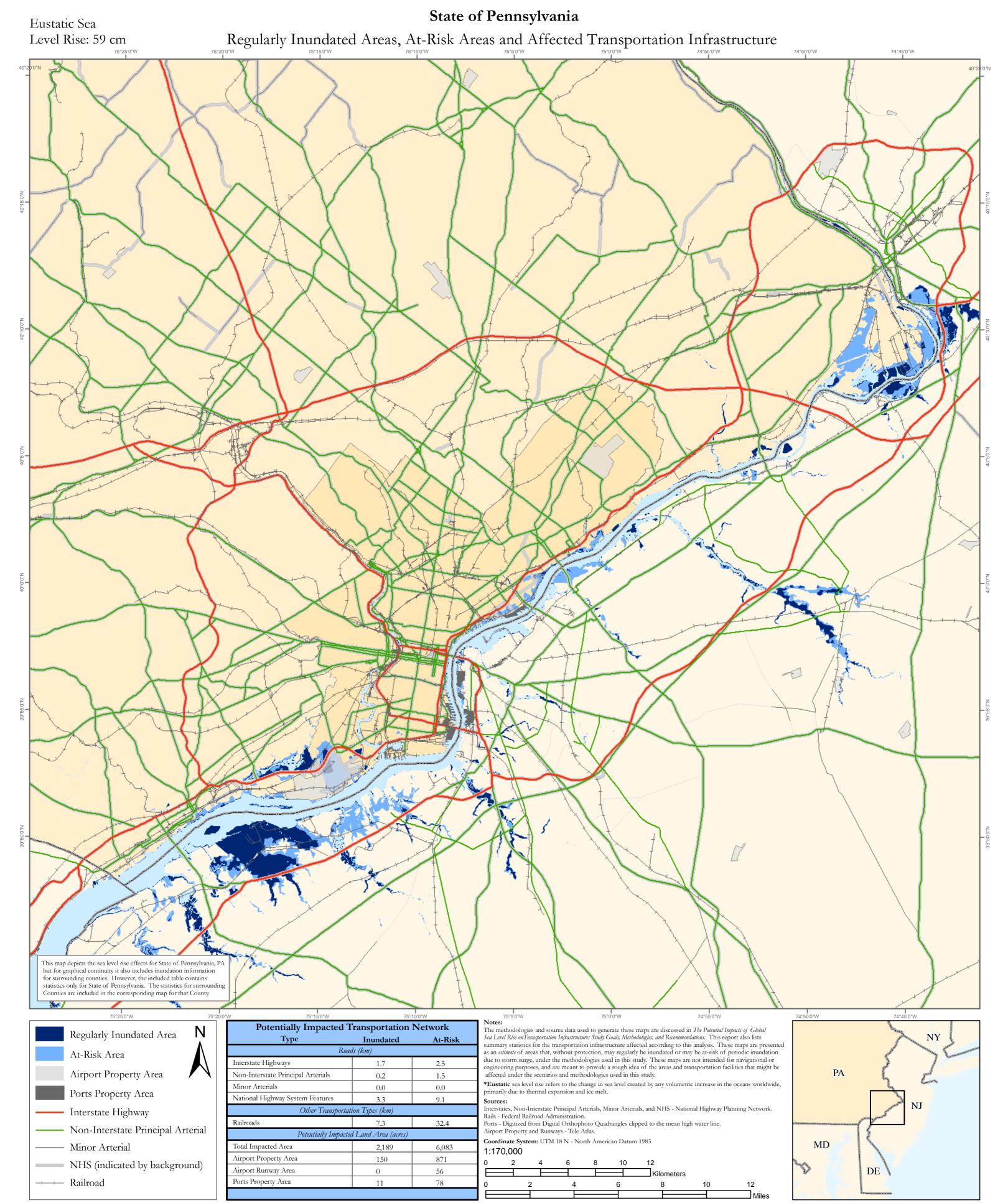
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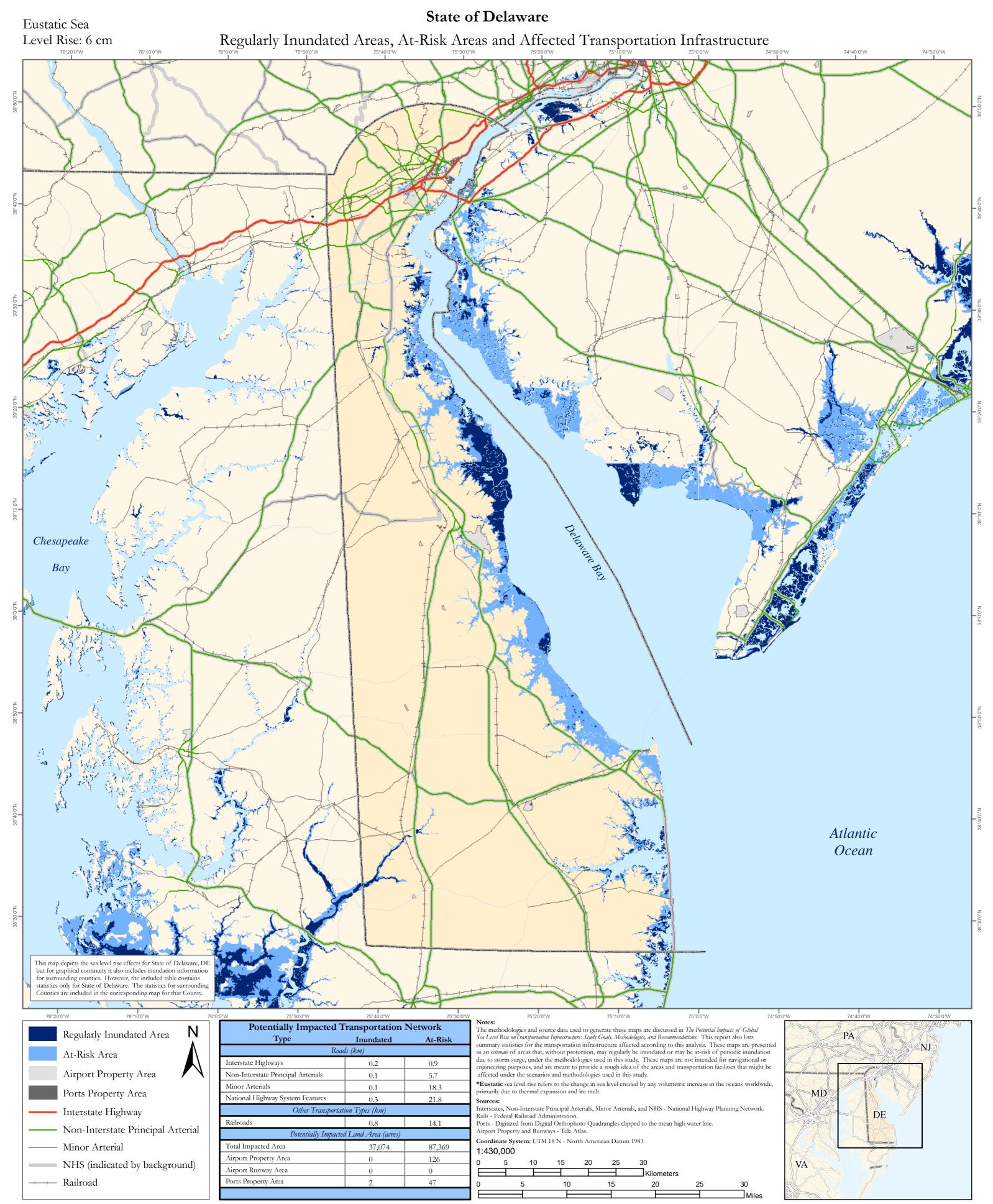




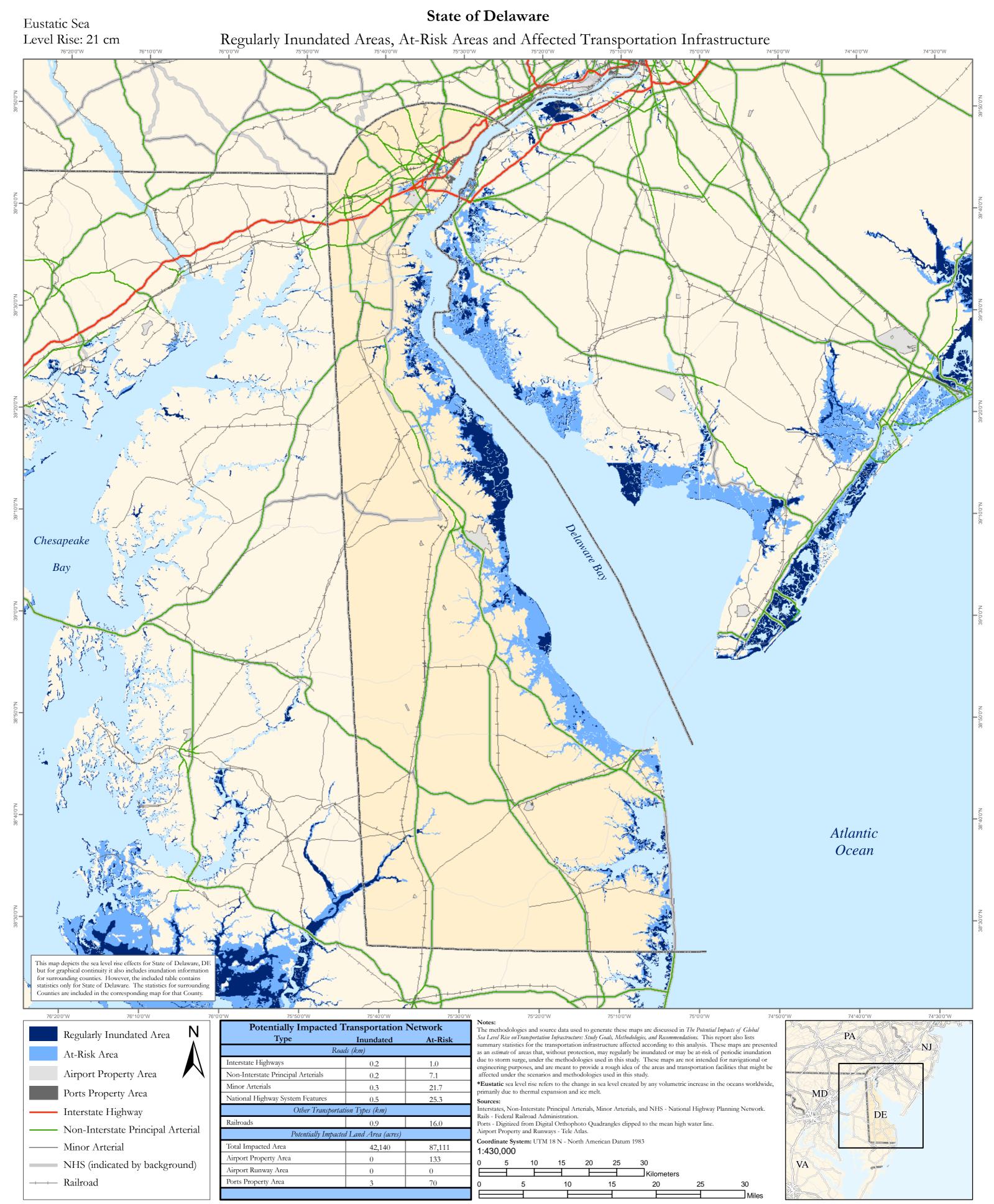




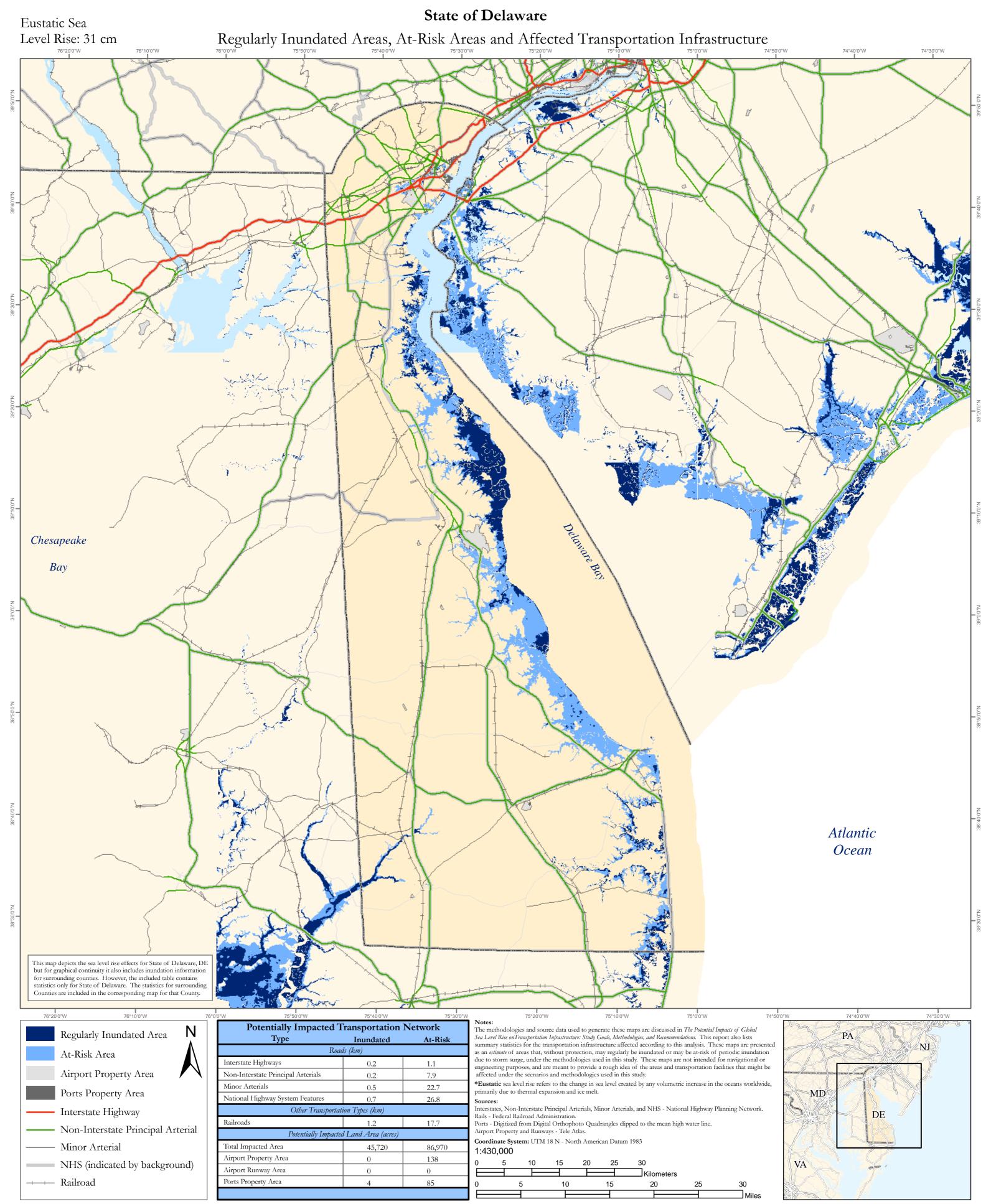
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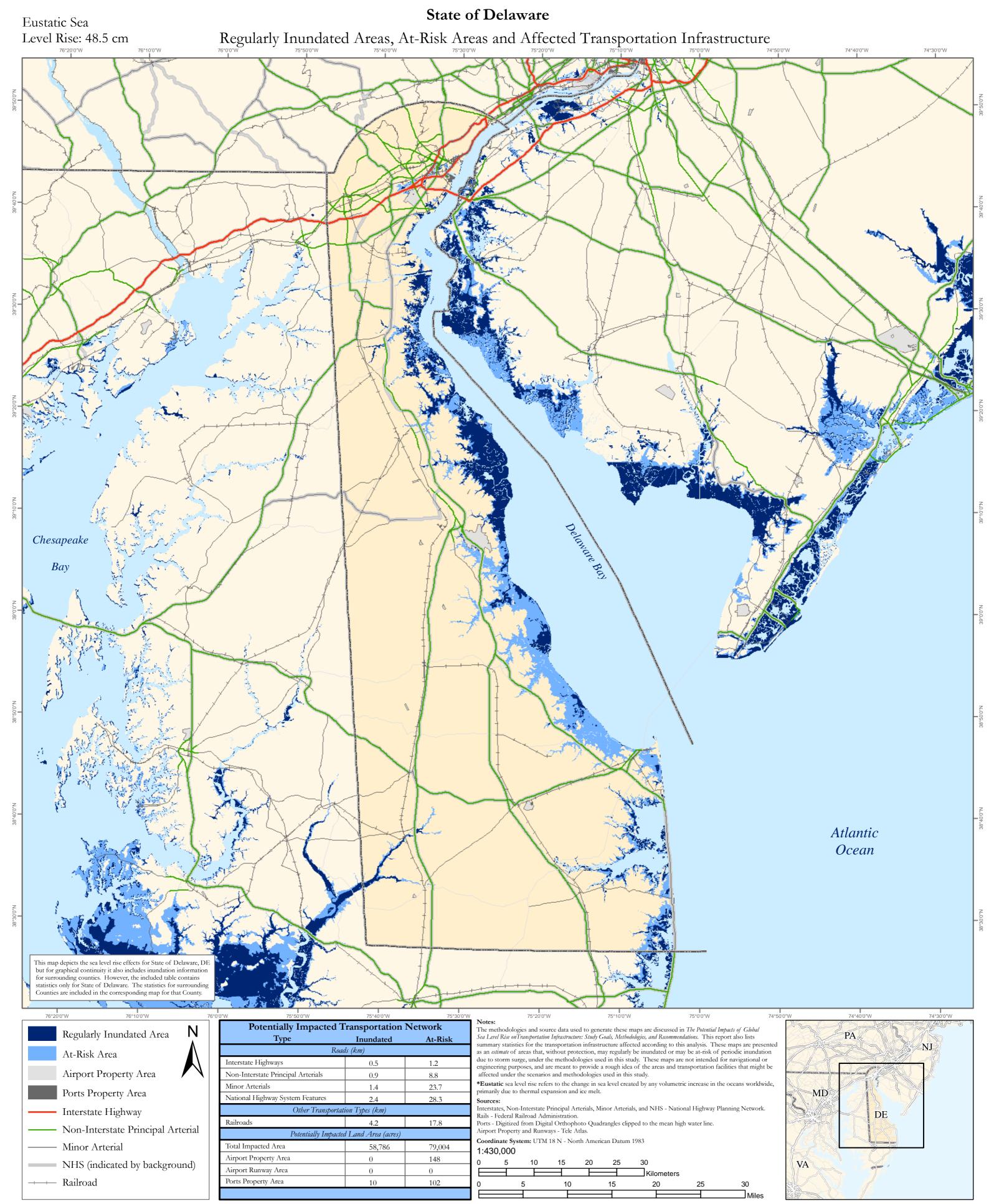
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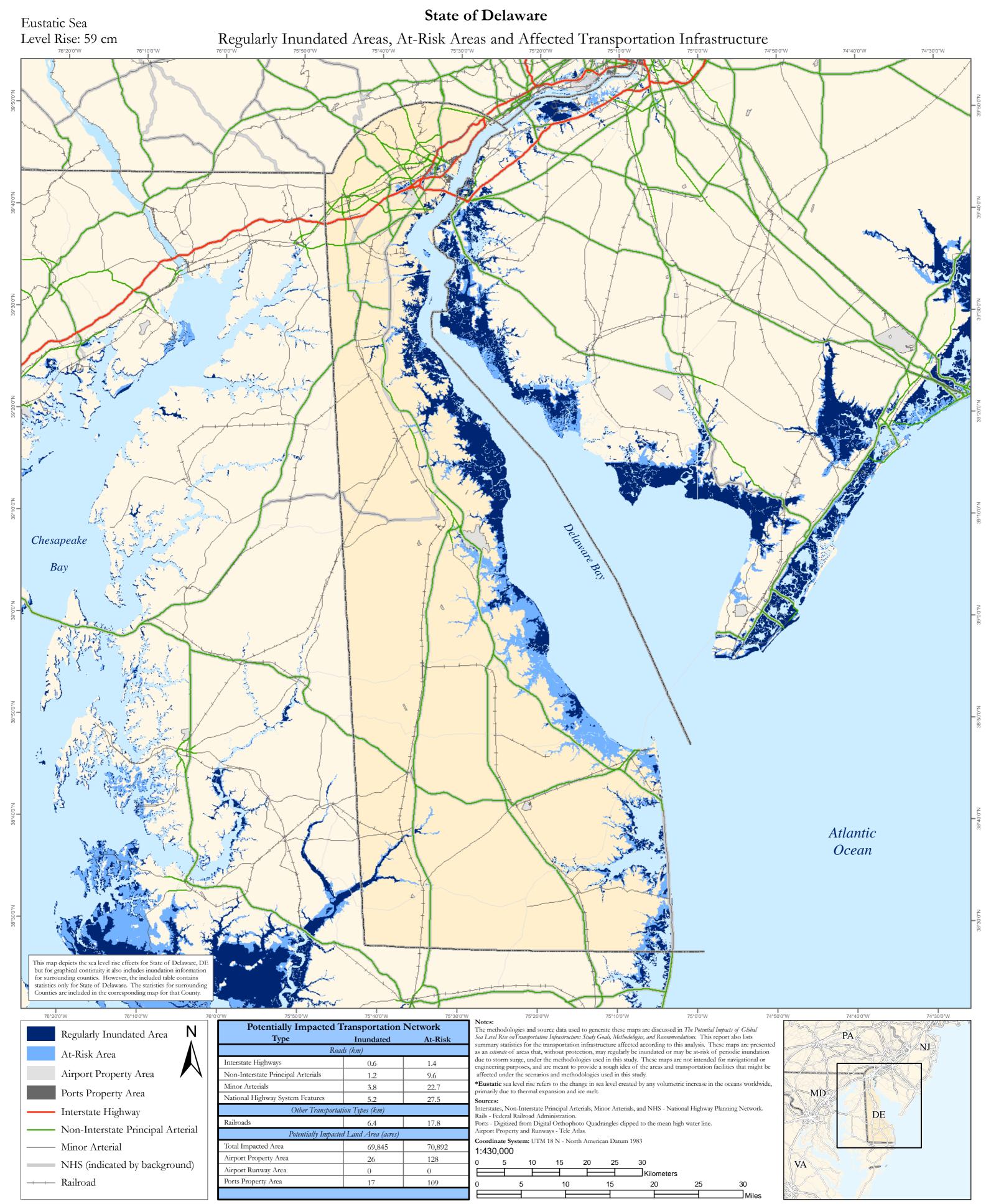


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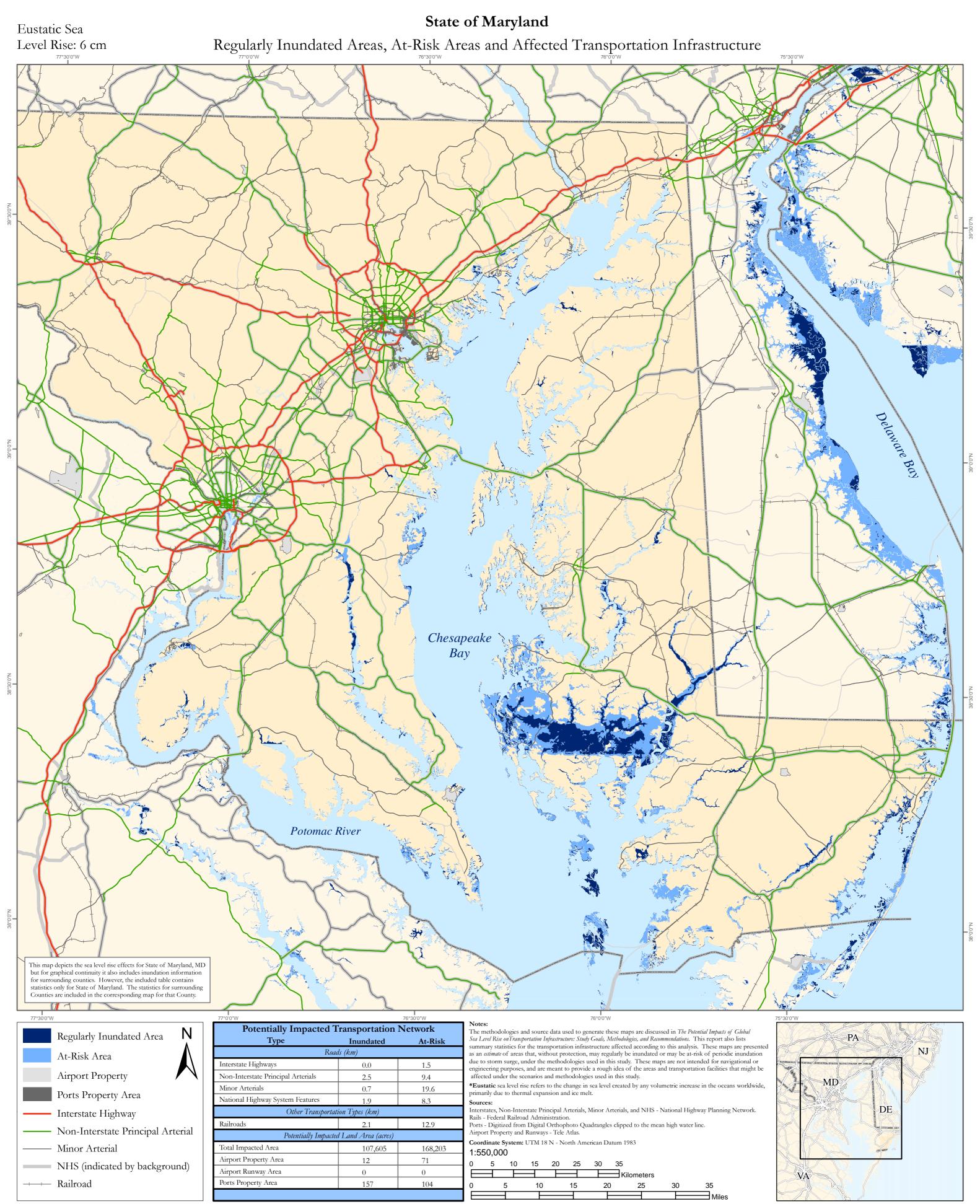


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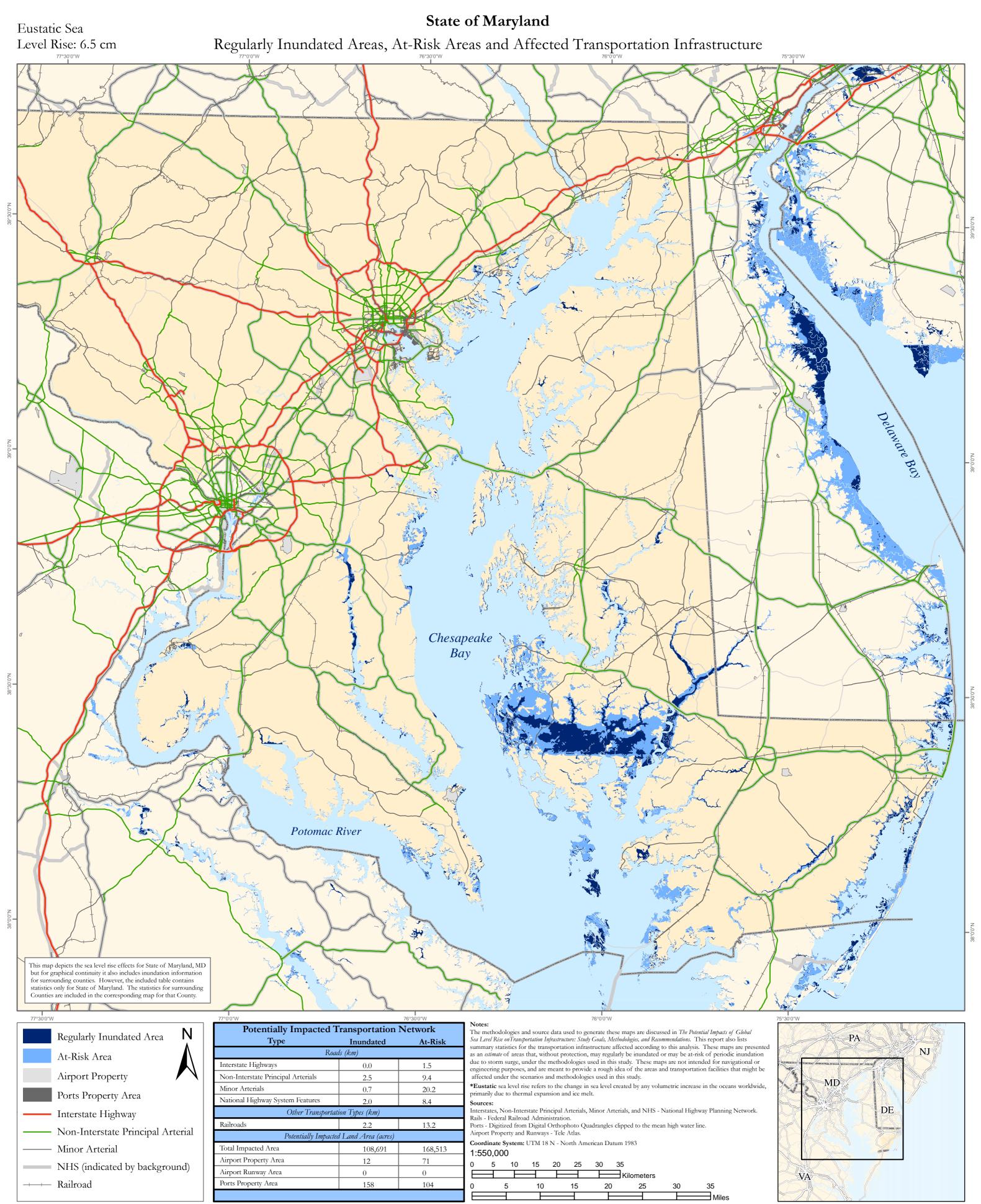




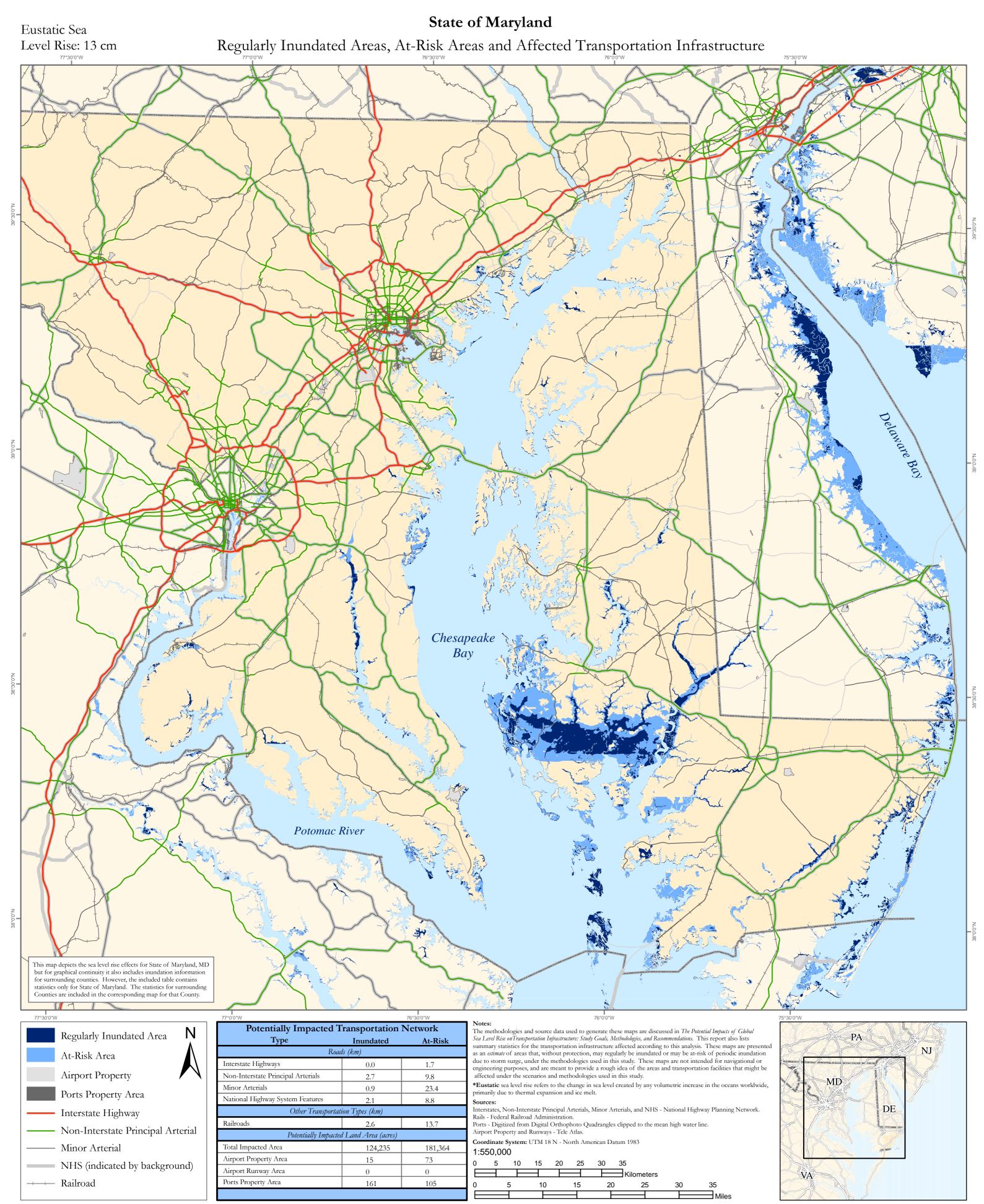
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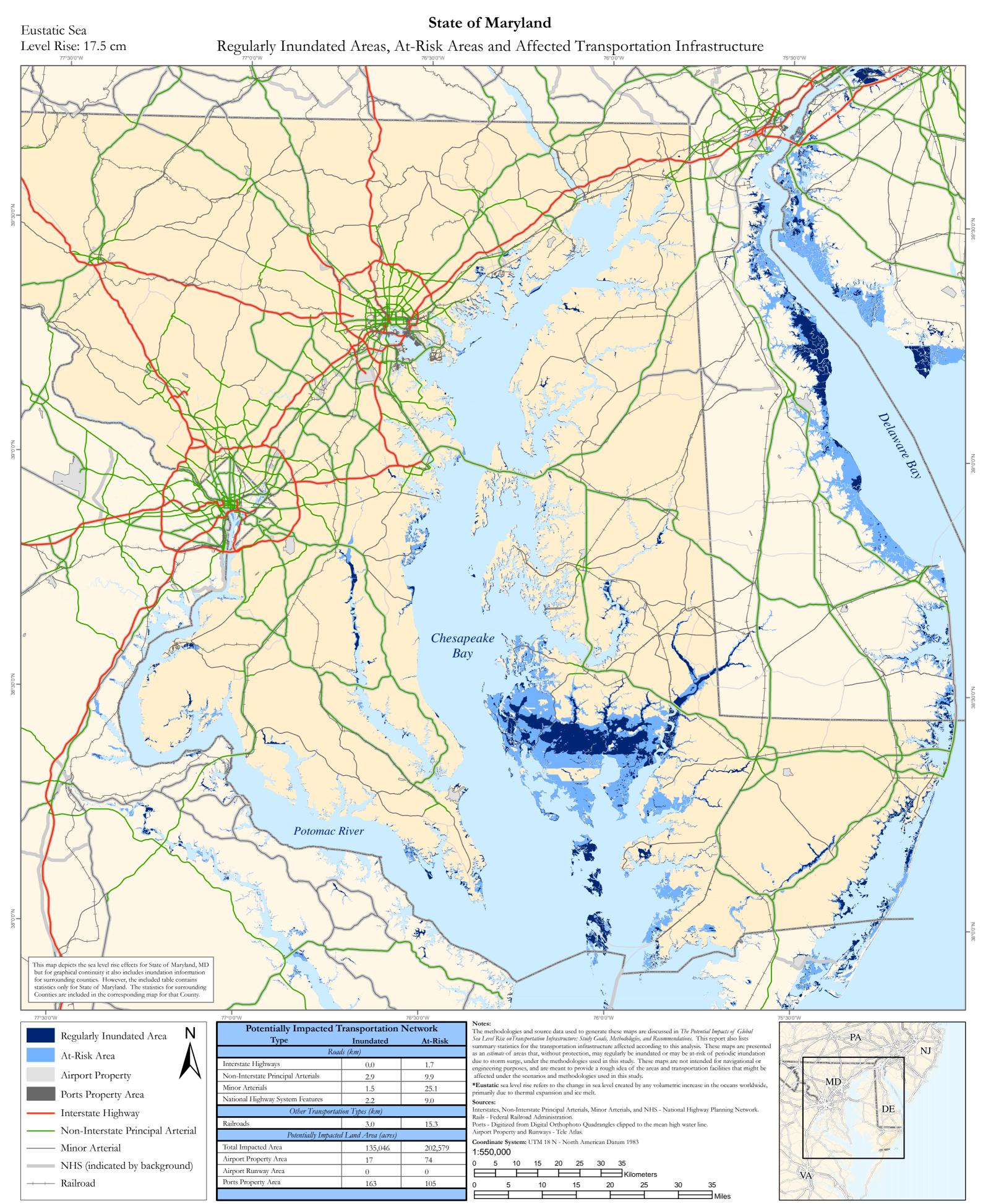
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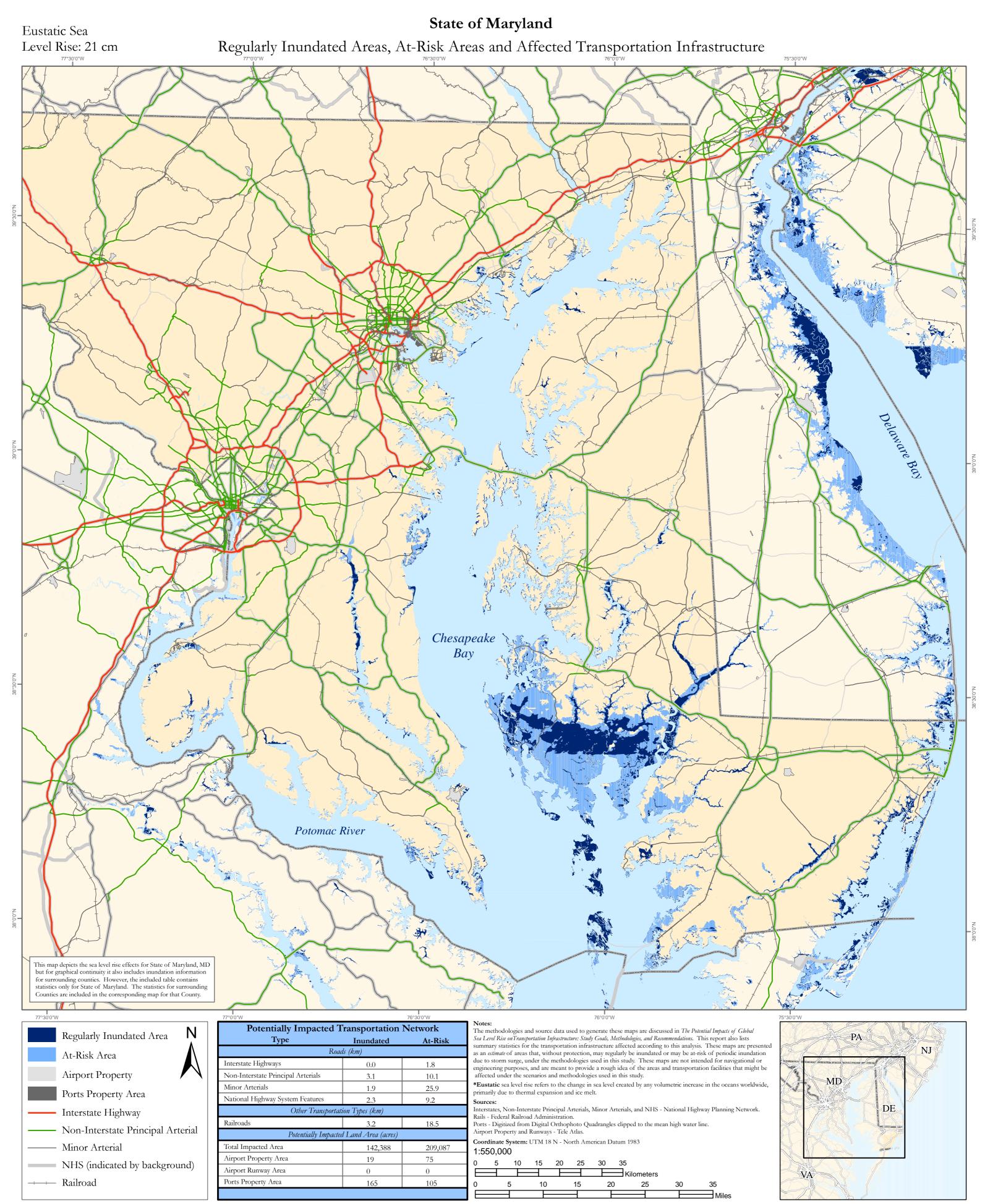
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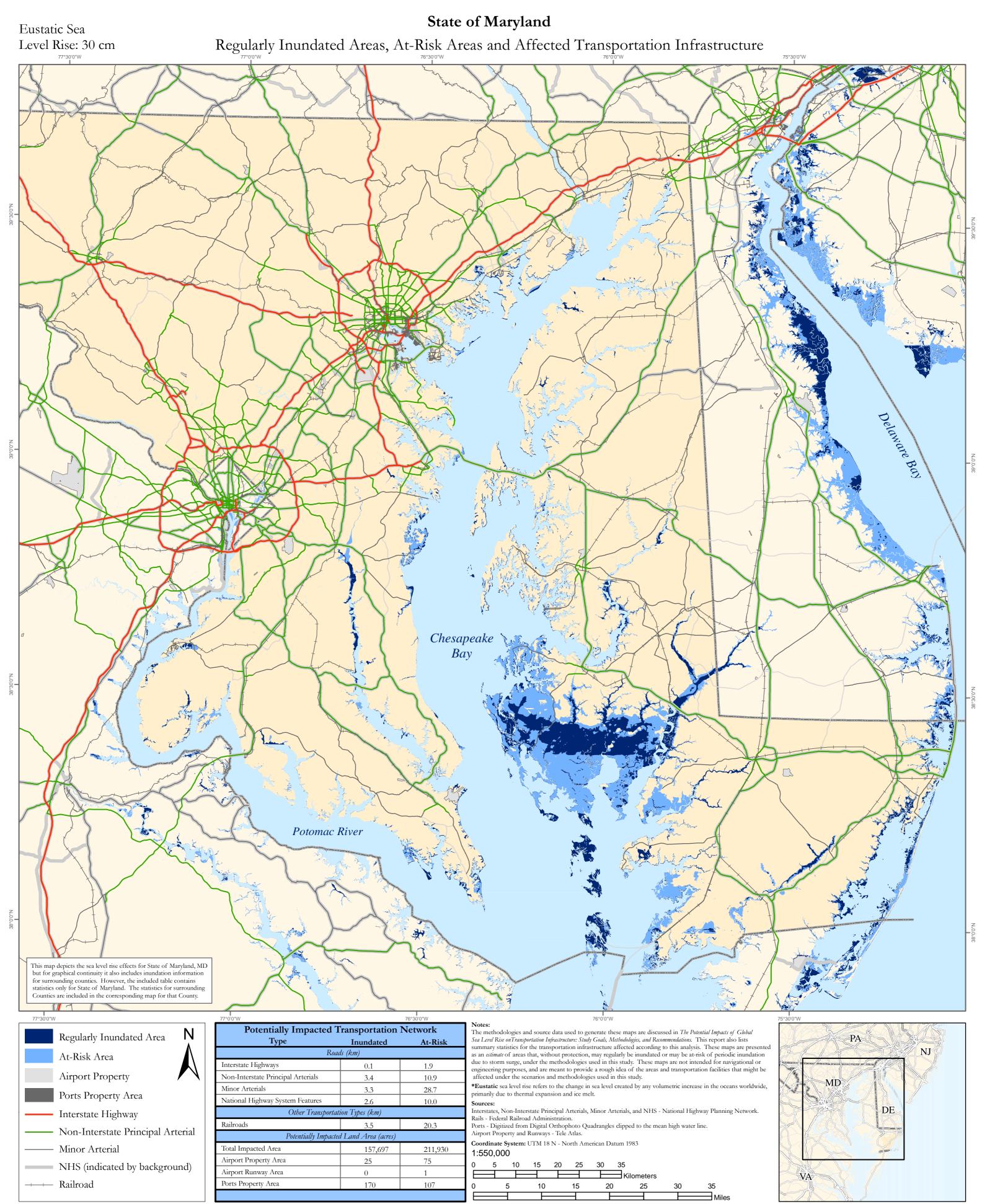
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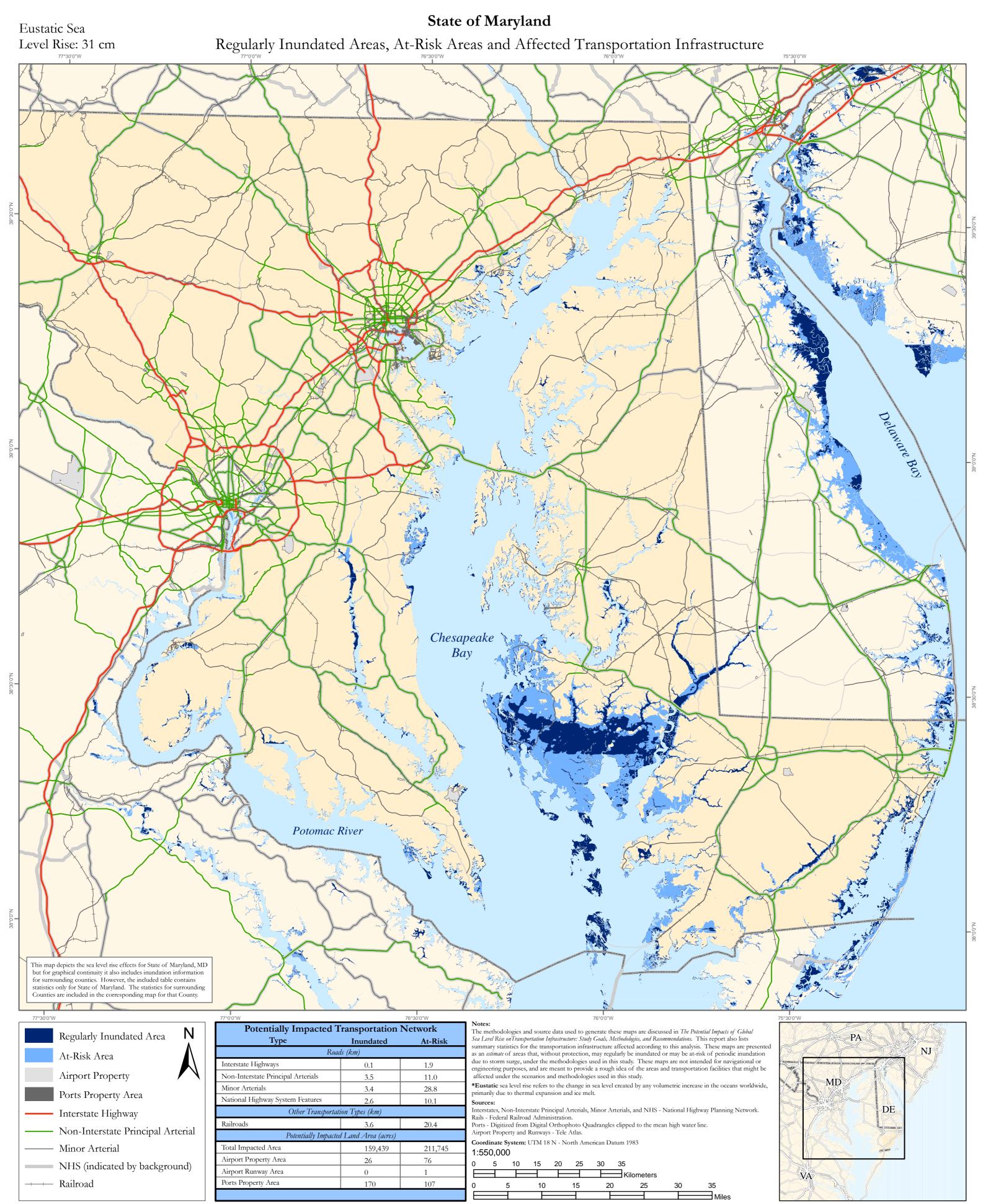
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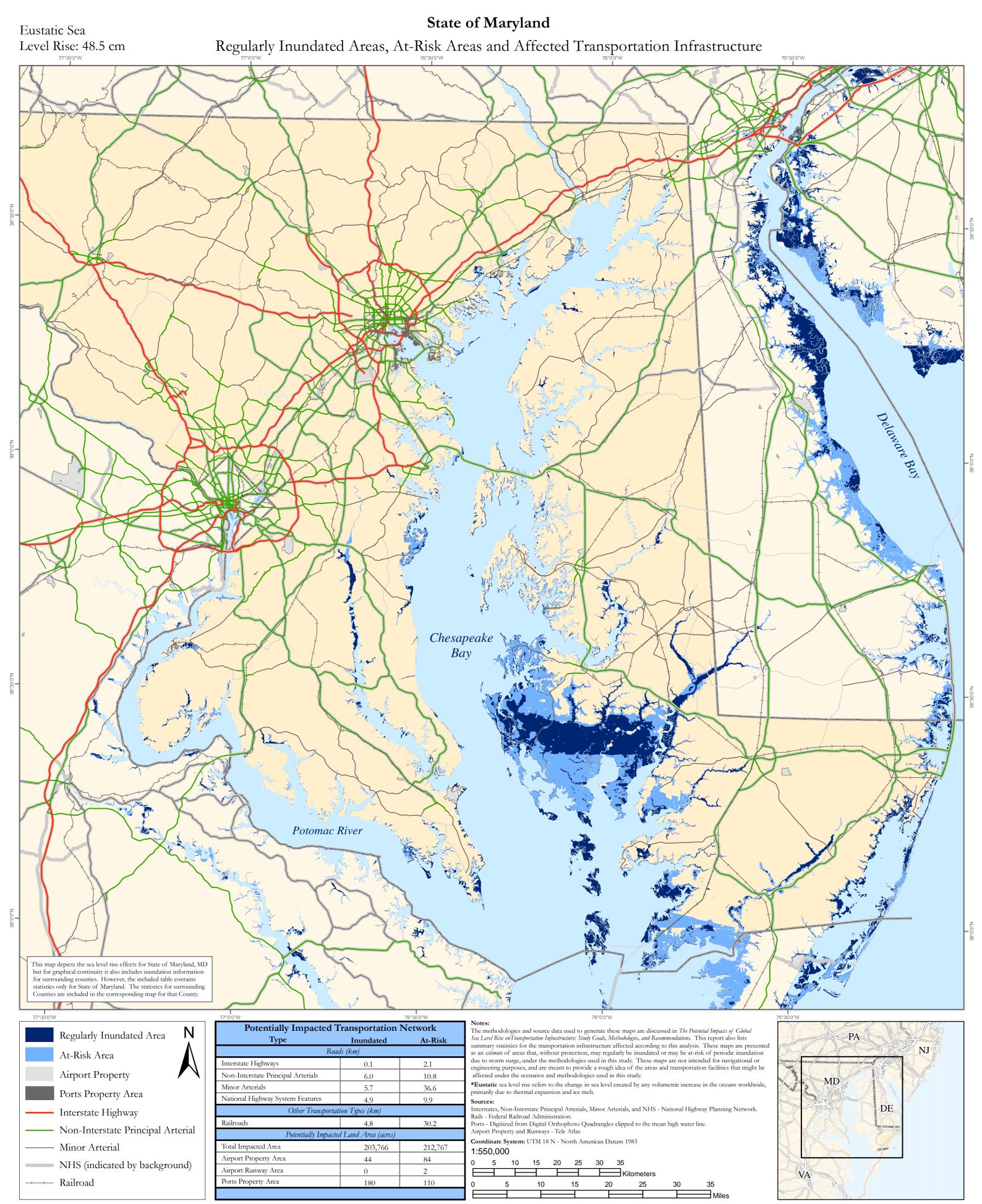
ICF20080606CJH999 - 21 cm



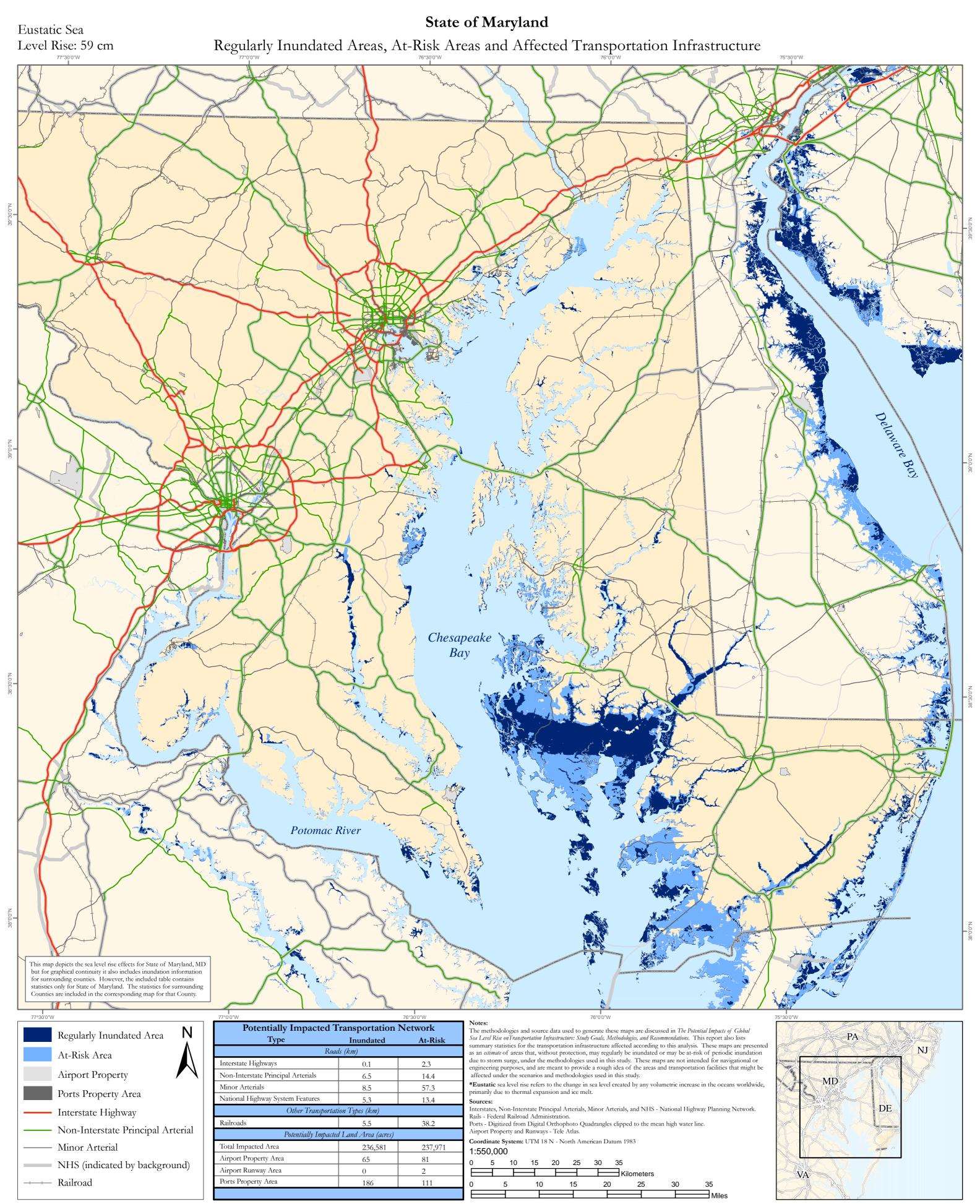
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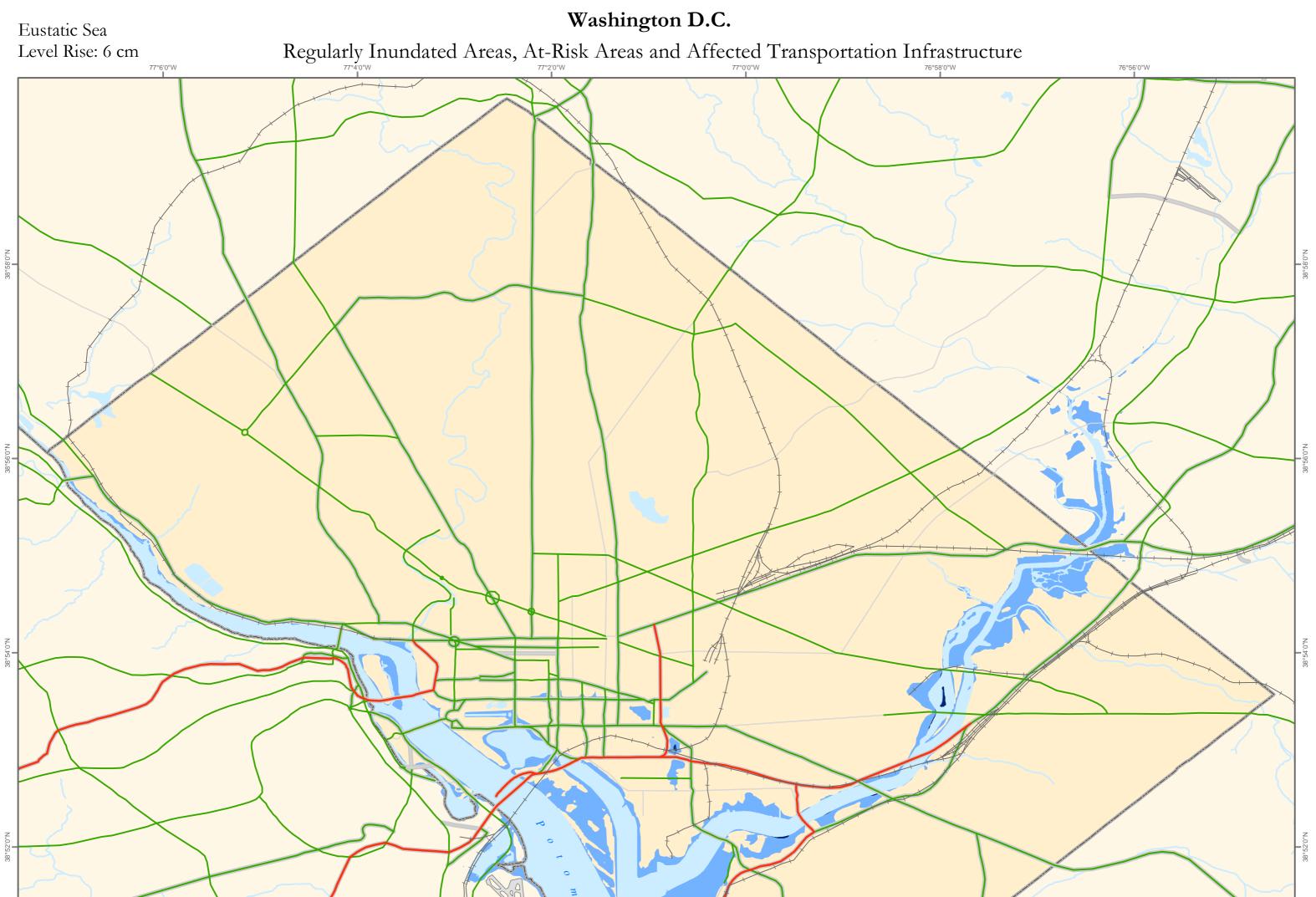
ICF20080606CJH999 - 31 cm



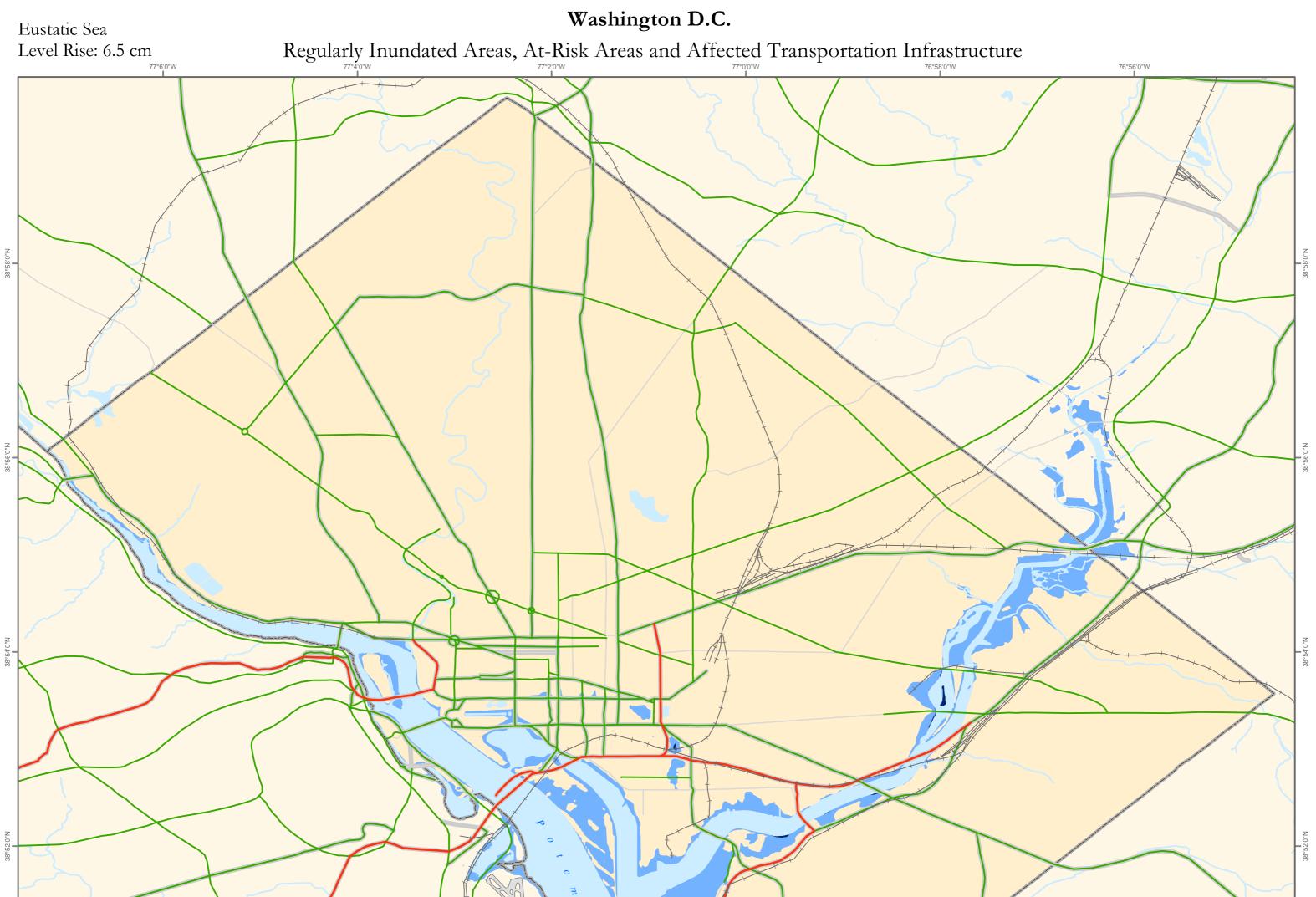
ICF20080606CJH999 - 48.5 cm



ICF20080606CJH999 - 59 cm

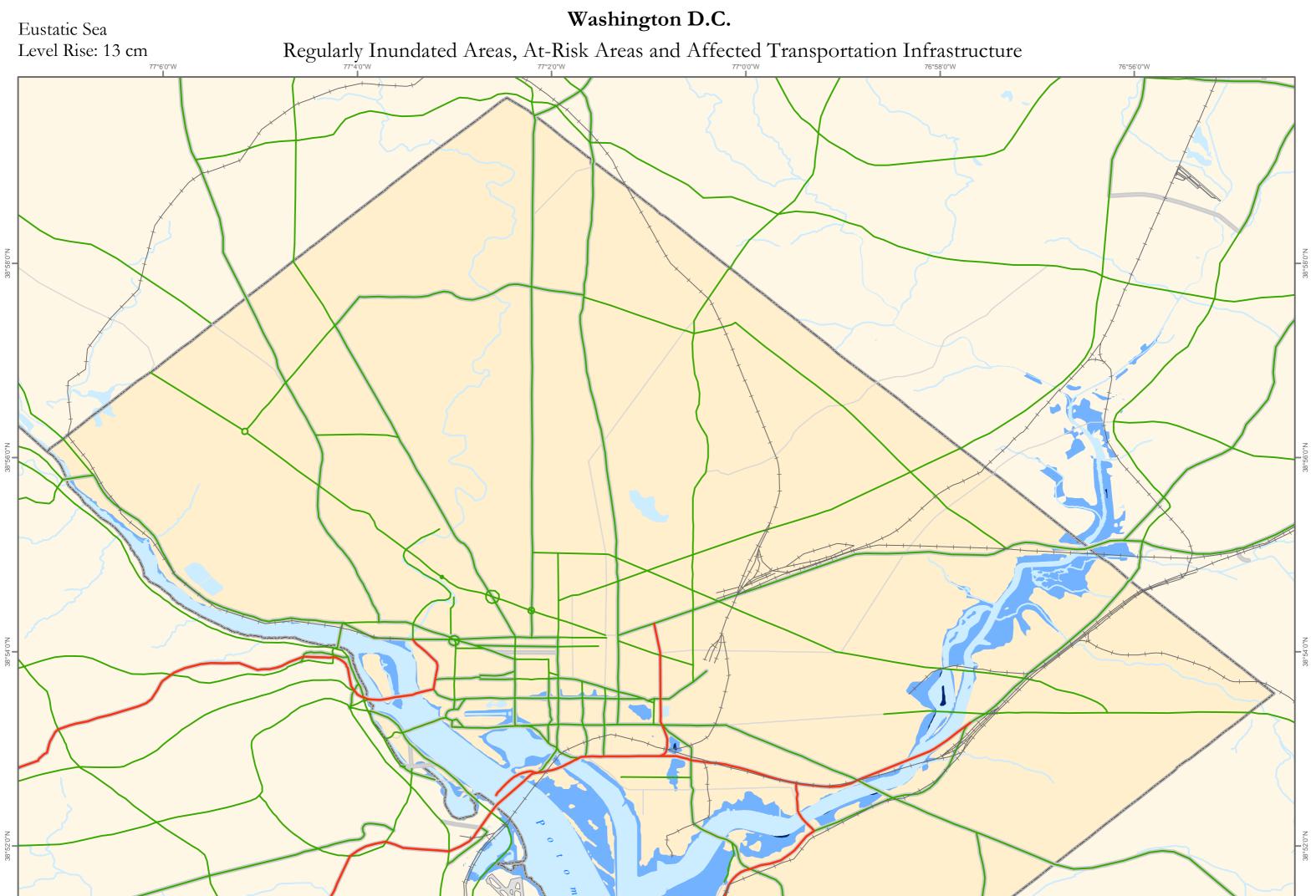


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	Potentially Impacted		ork	Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Туре		t-Rick	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
At-Risk Area		uds (km)		summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
	Interstate Highways	0.0	0.5	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be	MD
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	<u>i </u>		affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	MID
	Minor Arterials	<u>i</u>	0.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	0.0	4.4	Sources:	DC
Interstate Highway	Other Transporta	tion Types (km)		Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.	
	Railroads	0.0	1.9	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted	ed Land Area (acres)		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.	VA
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	12	1 7 2 1	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:60,000	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area	0	0	0 1 2 3 4	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area		0	Kilometers	
Railroad	Ports Property Area	0)	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4	
				Miles	



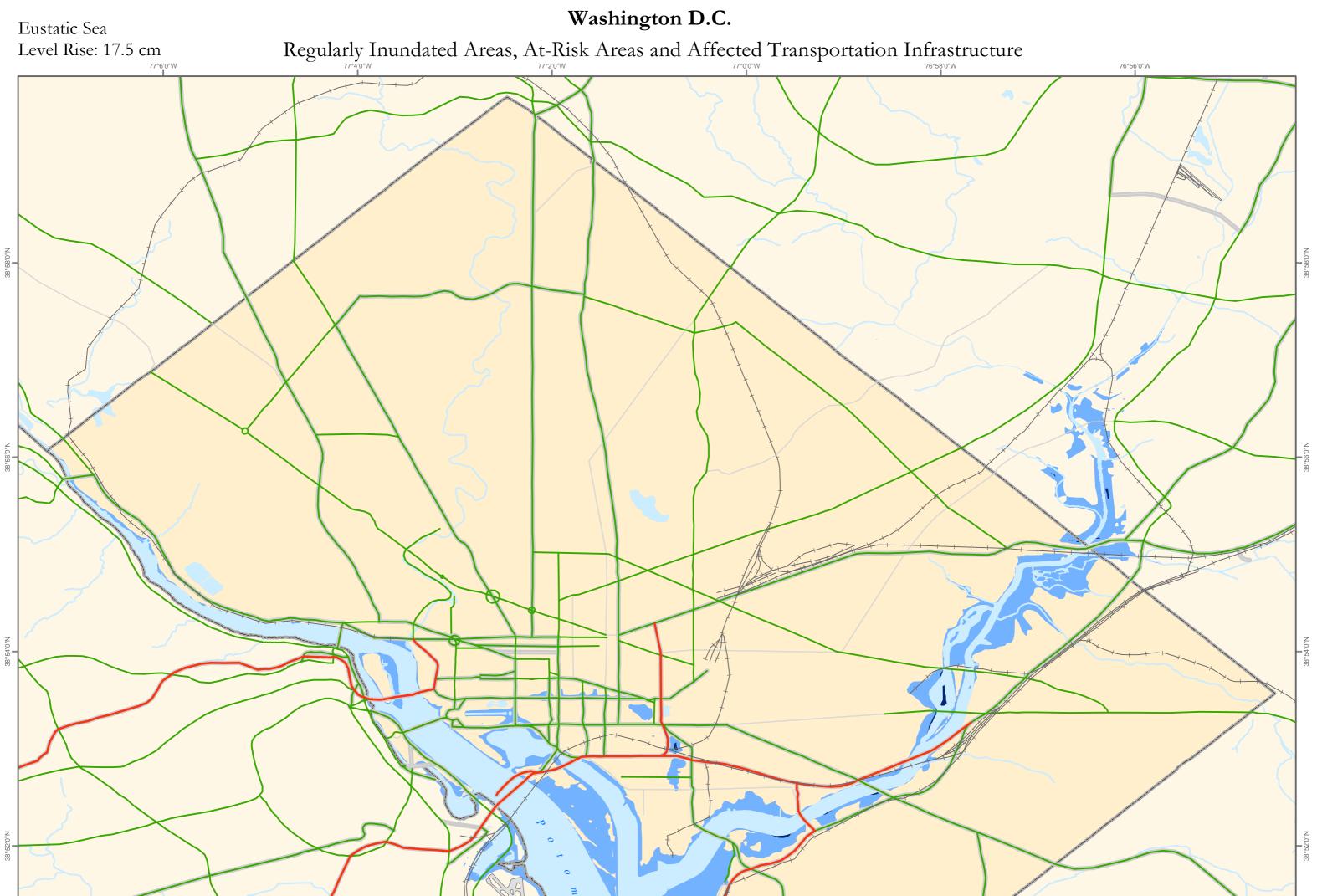
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	Potentially Impacted			Notes:	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Туре	Inundated	At-Risk	The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i> Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
At-Risk Area		ds (km)		summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
	Interstate Highways	0.0	0.5	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.0	5.1	engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	MD
	Minor Arterials	0.0	0.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide,	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	0.0	4.4	primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt. Sources:	DC
Interstate Highway	Other Transporta			Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.	
	Railroads	0.0	1.9	Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted	d Land Area (acres)		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.	VA
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	12	1,731	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:60,000	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area	0	0	0 1 2 3 4	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area	0	0	Kilometers	
Railroad	Ports Property Area	0	0	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4	
				Miles	

ICF20080618CJH001 - 6.5 cm

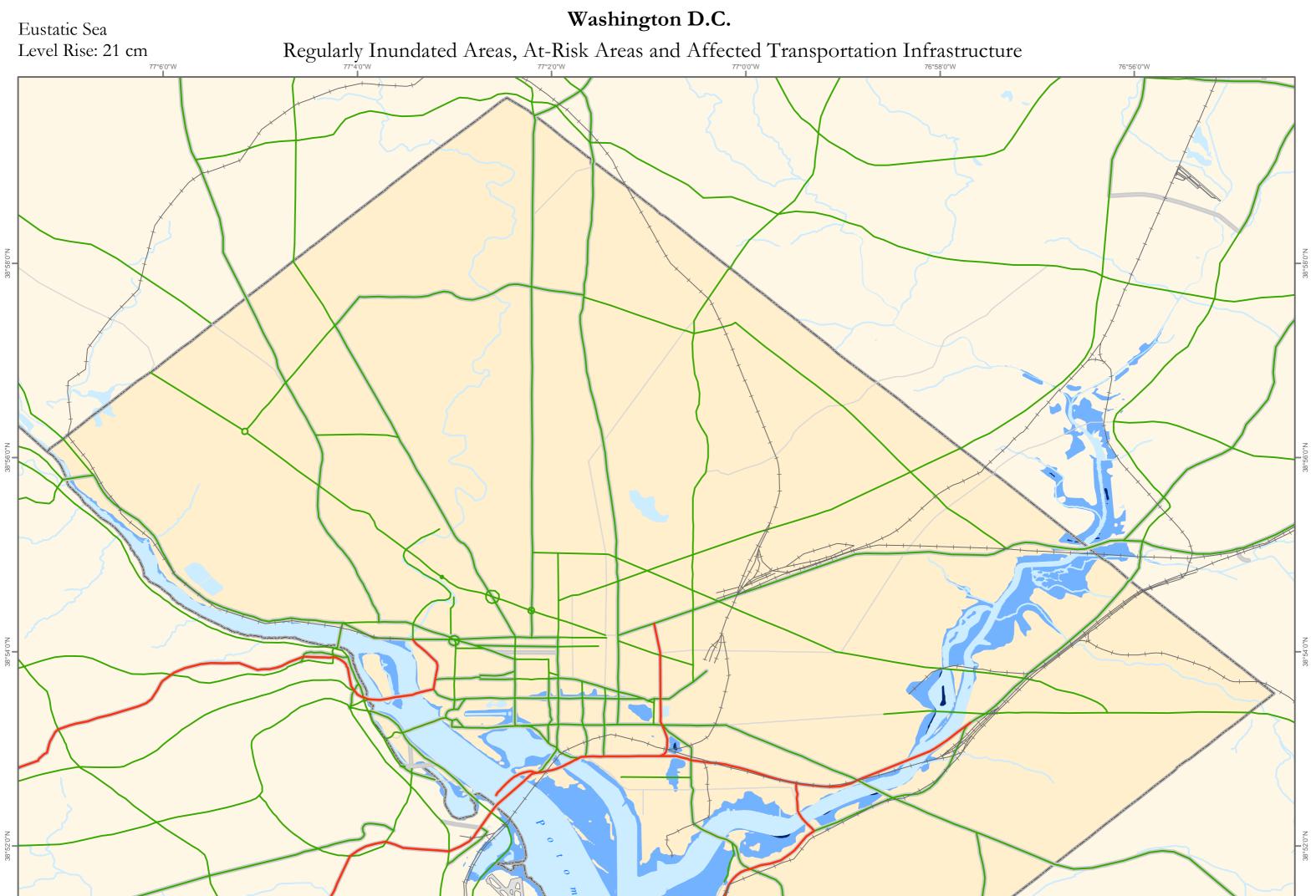


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	Potentially Impacted Transportat		Notes:	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Type Inundated		The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i> Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
At-Risk Area	Roads (km)	- It Rok	summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
At-Kisk Area	Interstate Highways 0.0	0.5	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials 0.0	5.4	engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	MD
	Minor Arterials 0.0	0.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide,	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features 0.0	4.7	primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt. Sources:	DC
Interstate Highway	Other Transportation Types (km)		Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.	
	Railroads 0.0	2.3	Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted Land Area (a		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.	
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area 14	1,841	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983	VA
	Airport Property Area 0	0		
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area 0	0		
Railroad	Ports Property Area 0	0	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4	
			Miles	

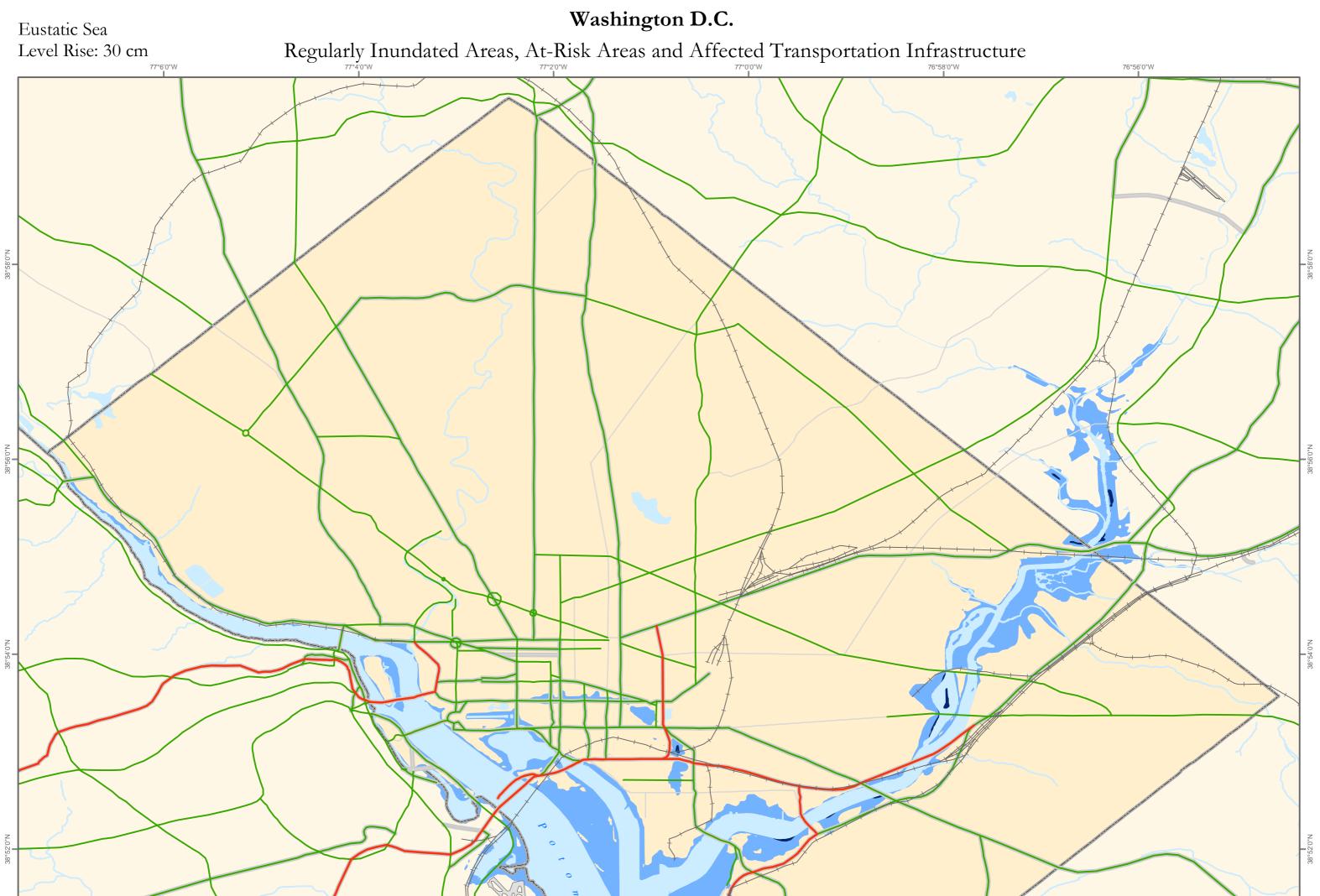
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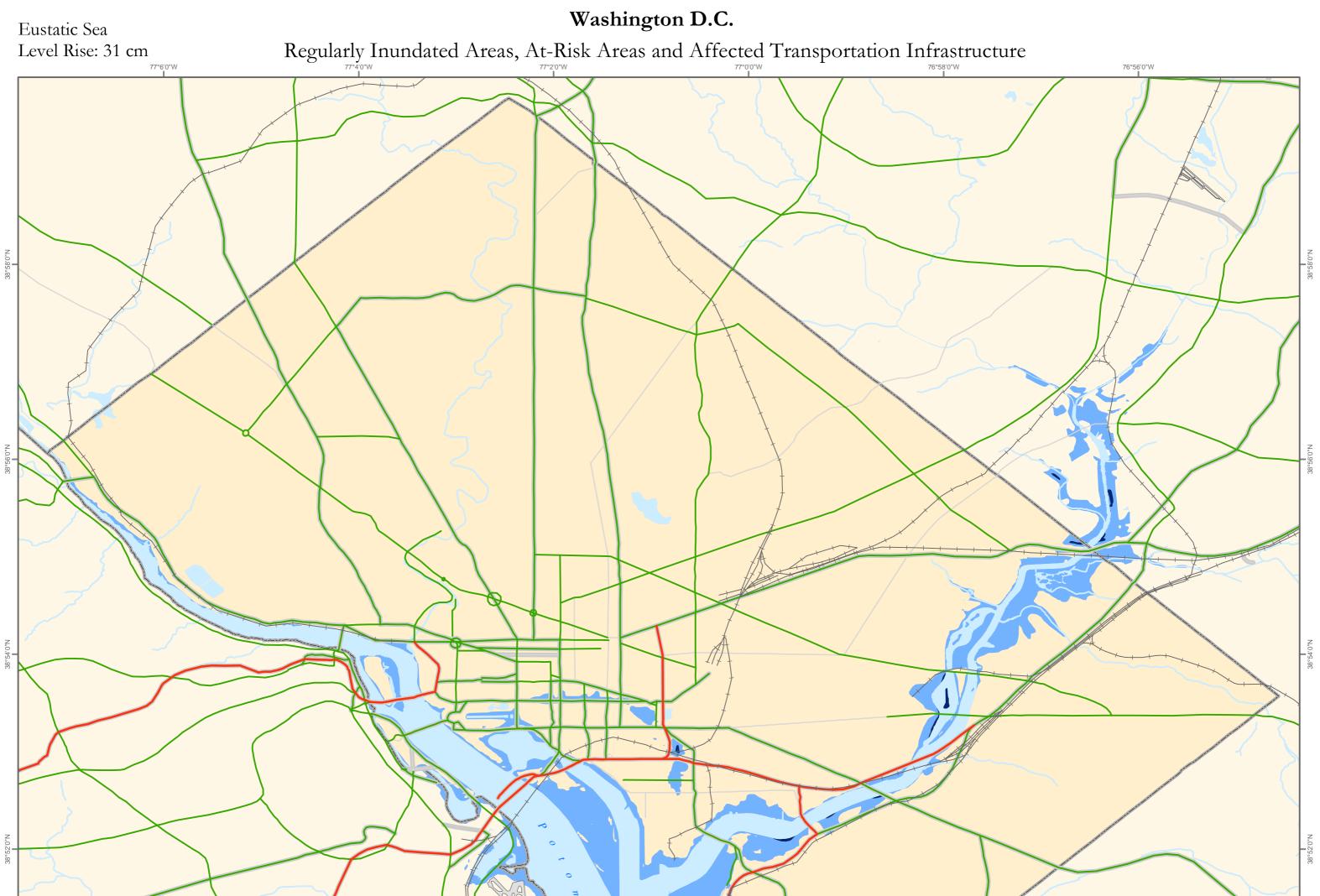
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77°6'0"W	77°4'0"W Potentially Impacted	77°2'0'W Transportation Network	Notes:		76°58'0"		76°56'0"W
Regularly Inundated Area N	Туре	Inundated At-F	Sea Level Rise on Tr	ansportation Infrastructure: Study Go	ate these maps are discussed in The Potential oals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This a	eport also lists	
		uds (km)	summary statistics	for the transportation infrastru	cture affected according to this analysis. The y regularly be inundated or may be at-risk o	nese maps are presented	
At-Risk Area	Interstate Highways	0.0 0.5	due to storm surg	e, under the methodologies used	l in this study. These maps are not intended	l for navigational or	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.0 5.6	engineering purpo affected under th	ses, and are meant to provide a e scenarios and methodologies u	rough idea of the areas and transportation used in this study.	tacilities that might be	MD
	Minor Arterials	0.0 0.0	*Eustatic sea lev	el rise refers to the change in sea	level created by any volumetric increase in	the oceans worldwide,	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	0.0 4.9	primarily due to the sources:	nermal expansion and ice melt.			DC
Interstate Highway	Other Transporta		Interstates, Non-I	nterstate Principal Arterials, Min	nor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway	Planning Network.	
	Railroads	0.1 2.4	Rails - Federal Rai Ports - Digitized f	lroad Administration. rom Digital Orthophoto Quadra	angles clipped to the mean high water line.		
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impact	ed Land Area (acres)	Airport Property	and Runways - Tele Atlas.			
——— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	16 1,91	2	m: UTM 18 N - North America	an Datum 1983		VA
	Airport Property Area	0 0	1:60,000))	Λ		
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area	0 0			4 Kilometers		
Railroad	Ports Property Area	0 0	0 0.5	1 1.5 2	2 2.5 3 3.5	4	
						Miles	



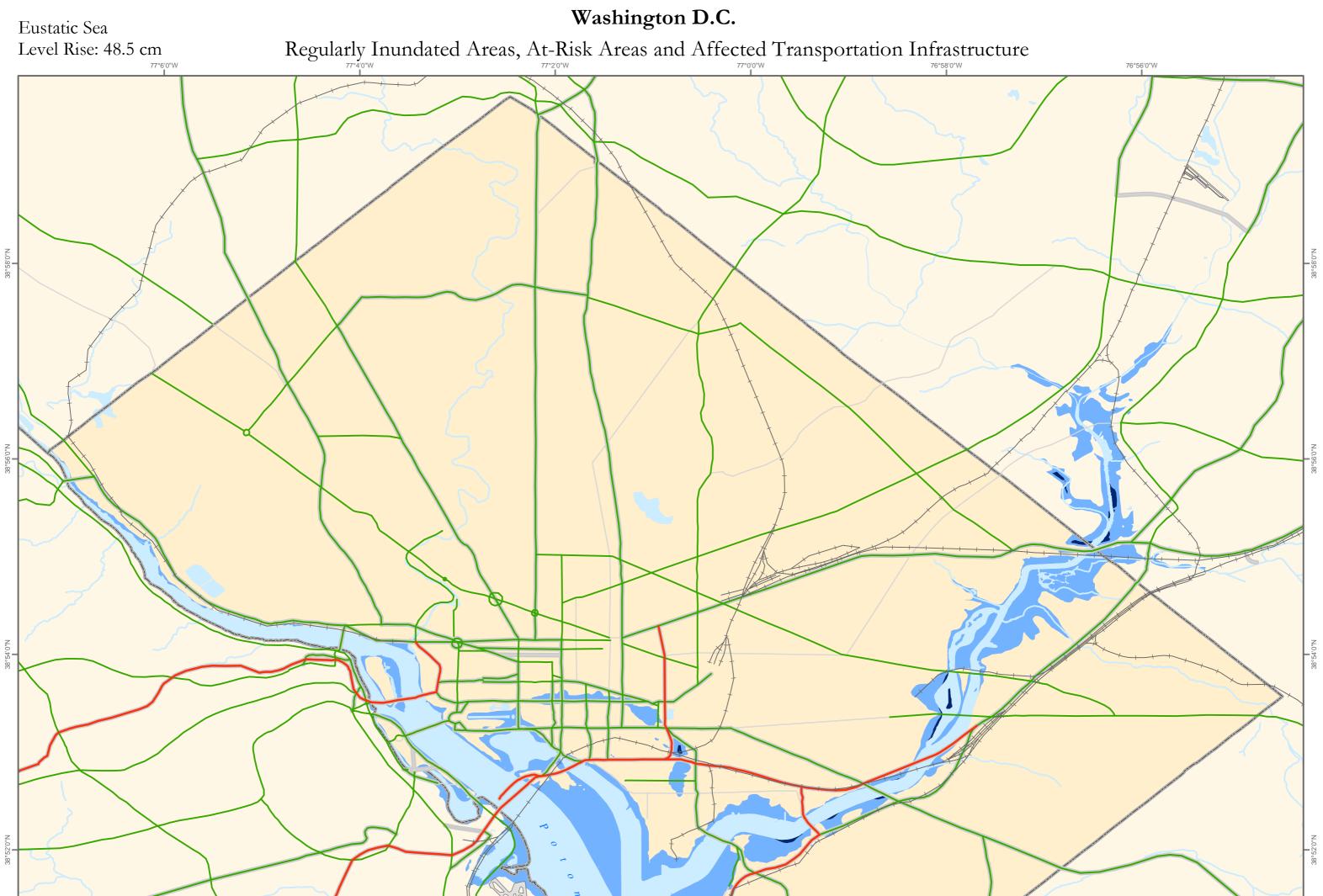
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	Potentially Impacted Transpor		Notes:	0.092.01 M
Regularly Inundated Area N	Type Inund		The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i> Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
At Pick Area	Roads (km)	The Hon	summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
At-Risk Area	Interstate Highways 0.0	0.6	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials 0.0		engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	MD
	Minor Arterials 0.0		*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features 0.0	5.1	sources:	DC
Interstate Highway	Other Transportation Types (k	em)	Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.	
	Railroads 0.1		Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted Land Area	a (acres)	Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas. Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983	VA
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area 17	1,962	1:60,000	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area 0	0	0 1 2 3 4	
	Airport Runway Area 0	0	Kilometers	
Railroad	Ports Property Area 0	0	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4	
			Miles	



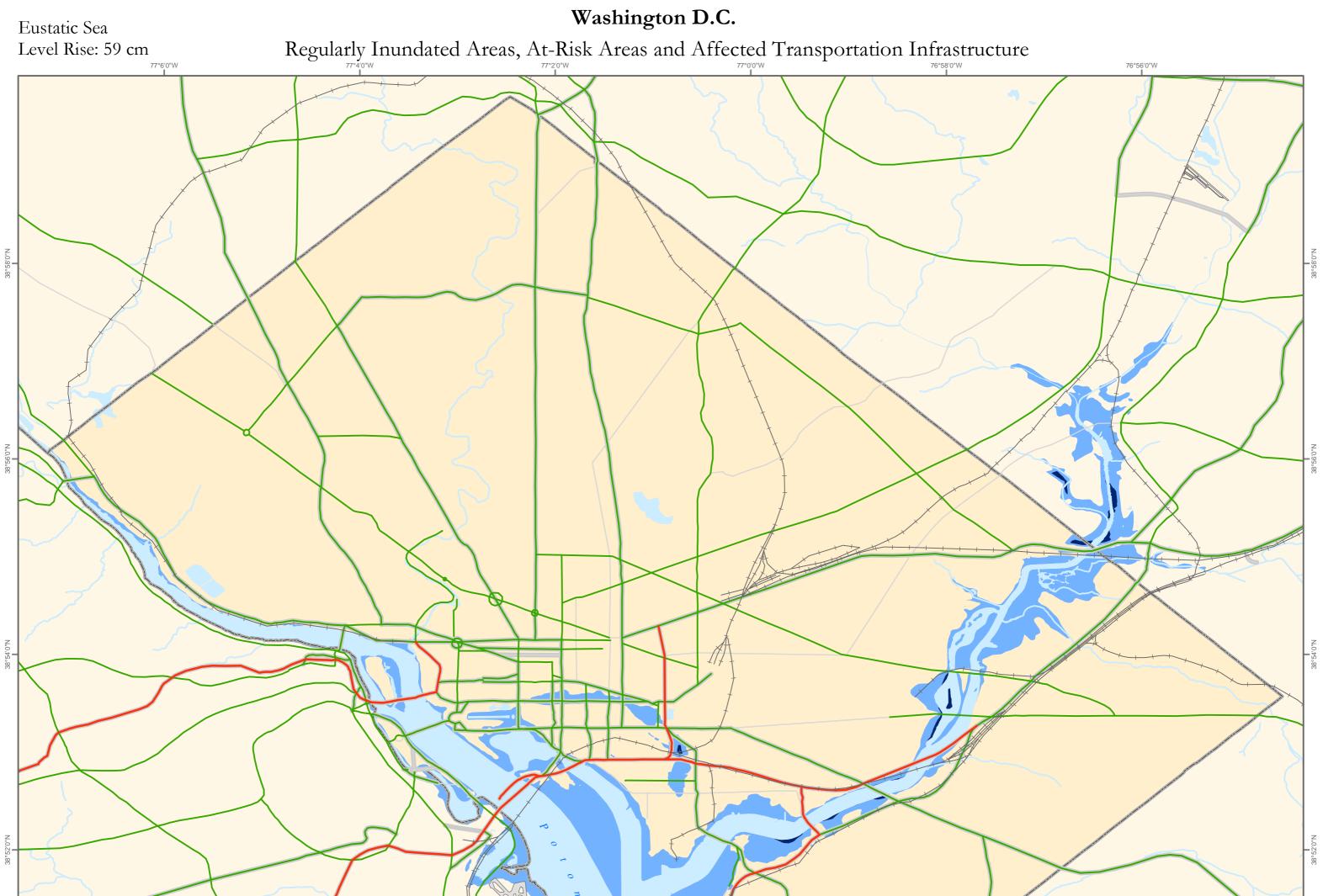
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	Potentially Impacted 7			Notes:	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Туре		At-Risk	The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i> Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
At-Risk Area		ds (km)		summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
	Interstate Highways	0.0	0.7	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be	MD
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.0	6.3	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	NID IVID
Ports Property Area	Minor Arterials	0.0	0.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.	
Toris roperty Mea	National Highway System Features	0.0	5.6	Sources:	DC
Interstate Highway	Other Transportat	ion Types (km)		Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.	
	Railroads		2.7	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial		d Land Area (acres)		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas. Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983	VA
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	20	2,071	1:60,000	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area	0	0	0 1 2 3 4	
	Airport Runway Area	0	0	Kilometers	
Railroad	Ports Property Area	0	0	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4	
				Miles	



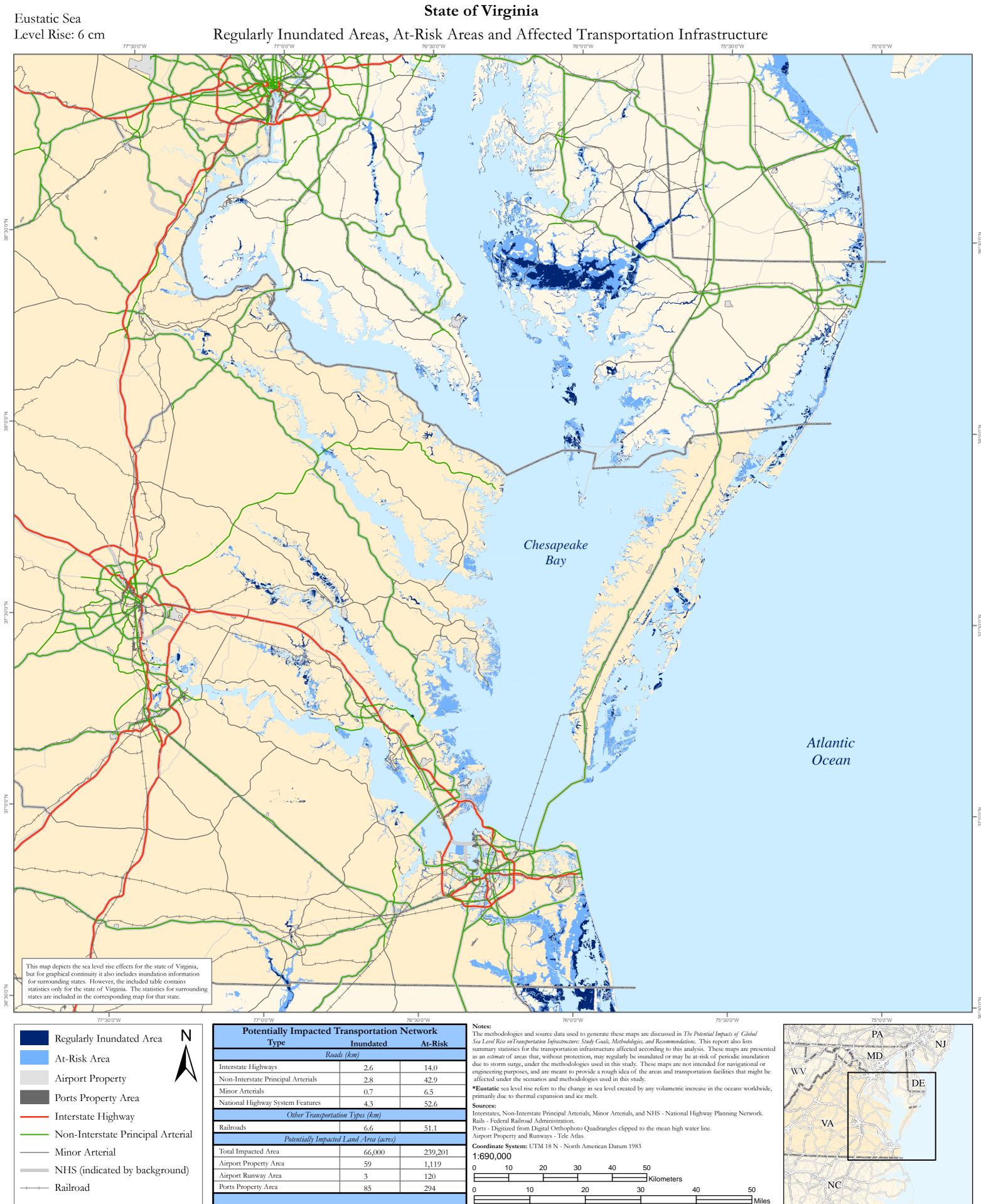
None None <t< th=""><th></th><th>m a c R i p e ,</th><th></th><th></th></t<>		m a c R i p e ,		
77°6'0"W		77°2'0"W	77°0'0"W 76°58'0"W Notes:	76°56'0"W
Regularly Inundated Area N	Potentially Impacted Transportation N Type Inundated	At-Risk	The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i> Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
	Roads (km)	At-MSK	summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
At-Risk Area	Interstate Highways 0.0	0.7	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials 0.0	6.3	engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	MD
	Minor Arterials 0.0	0.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide,	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features 0.0	5.6	primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt. Sources:	DC
Interstate Highway	Other Transportation Types (km)		Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.	
	Railroads 0.1	2.8	Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted Land Area (acres)		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas. Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983	VA
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area 21	2,082	- 1:60,000	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area 0	0	0 1 2 3 4	
	Airport Runway Area 0	0	Kilometers	
Railroad	Ports Property Area 0	0	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4	
			Miles	



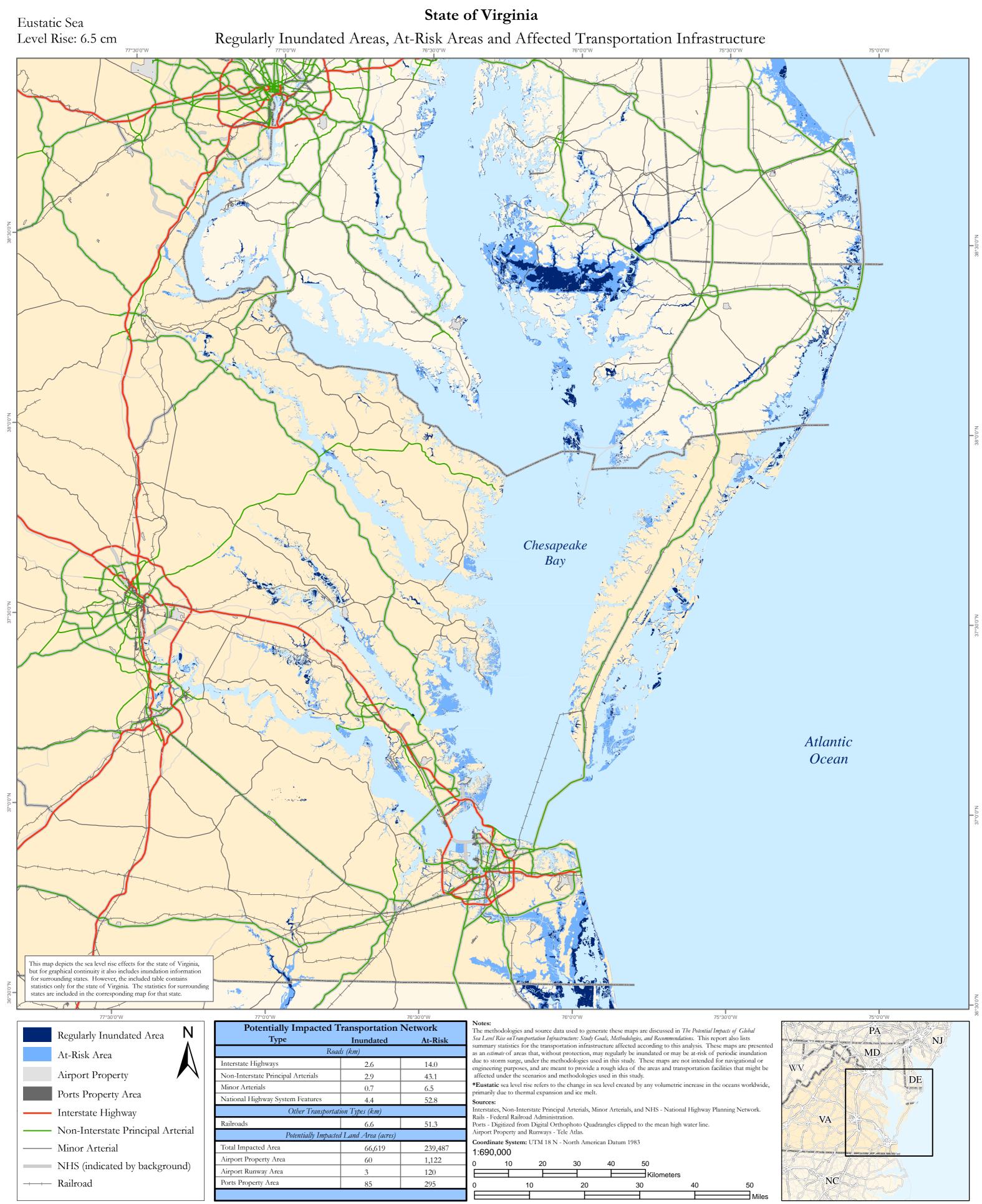
			mac Rive,	
77°6'0°₩		77°2'0"V		77°00"W 76°58'0"W 76°56'0"W Notes:
Regularly Inundated Area N	Potentially Impacted T Type		ork At-Risk	The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i> Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists
		ds (km)	II-INISK	summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation
At-Risk Area	Interstate Highways		1.0	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	i i	7.1	engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.
	Minor Arterials	<u>i </u>	0.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide,
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	<u>i </u>	6.5	primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt. Sources:
——— Interstate Highway	Other Transporta			Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.
	Railroads		3.4	Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial		d Land Area (acres)		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area		2,257	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983
	Airport Property Area		0	1:60,000
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area	ii	0	Kilometers
Railroad	Ports Property Area	0	0	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4
				Miles



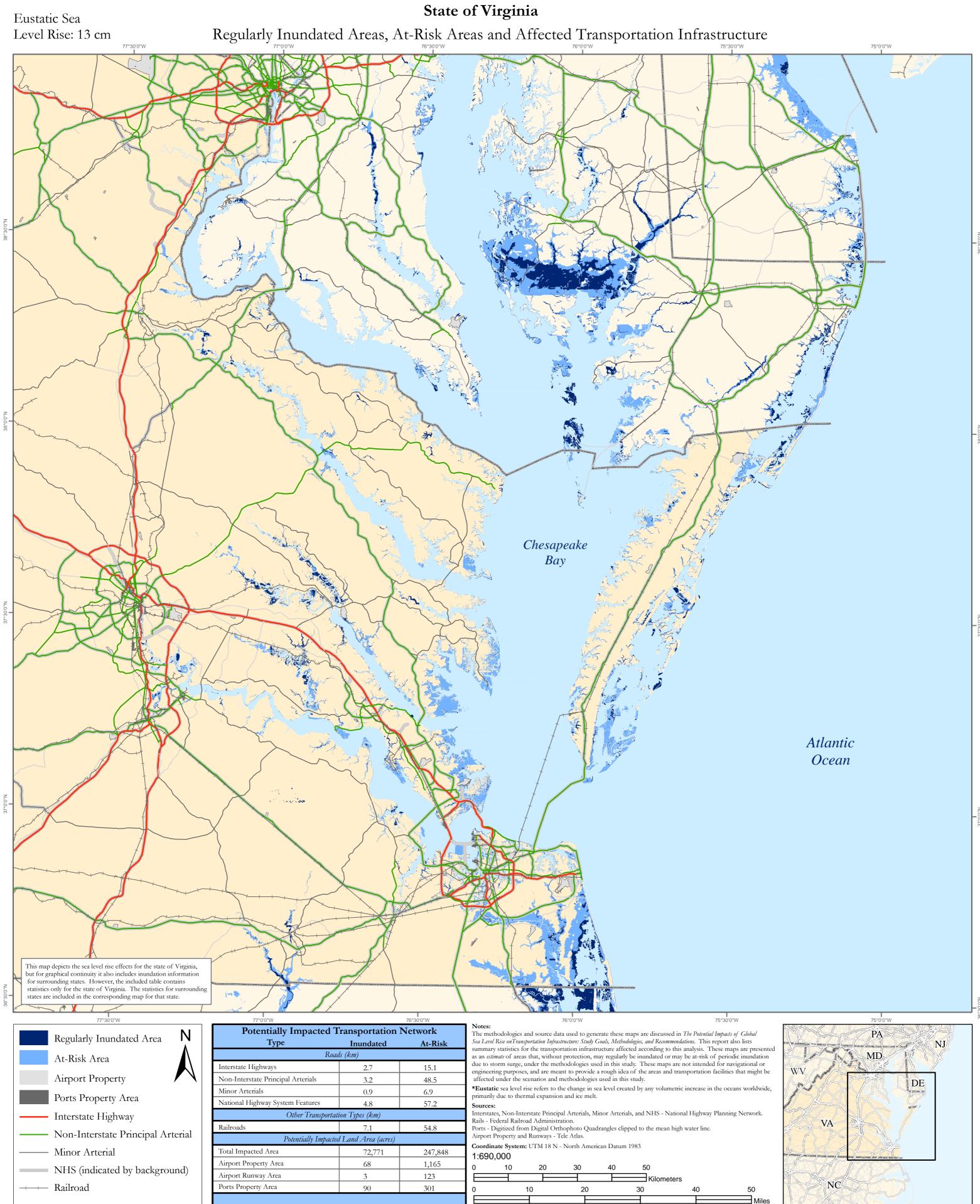
not the set of the set			m a c R i p e ,		
77°6 [°] 0"W	77°4'0"W		77°2'0"W	77°00"W 76°58'0"W Notes:	76°56'0"W
Regularly Inundated Area N	Potentially Impacted T Type	-		The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i> Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists	
		Inundated ds (km)	At-Risk	summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented	
At-Risk Area	Interstate Highways	0.0	1.2	as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or	
Airport Runway	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	0.0	7.7	engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	MD
	Minor Arterials	0.0	0.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide,	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	0.0	7.1	primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.	DC
Interstate Lichway	Other Transportal		/.1	Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.	
Interstate Highway	Railroads	0.1	3.7	Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacte	ed Land Area (acres)	J.1	Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas. Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983	VA
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	33	2,359	1:60,000	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area	0	0	0 1 2 3 4	
	Airport Runway Area	0	0	Kilometers	
Railroad	Ports Property Area	0	0	0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4	
				Miles	



ICF20080520CJH999 - 6 cm

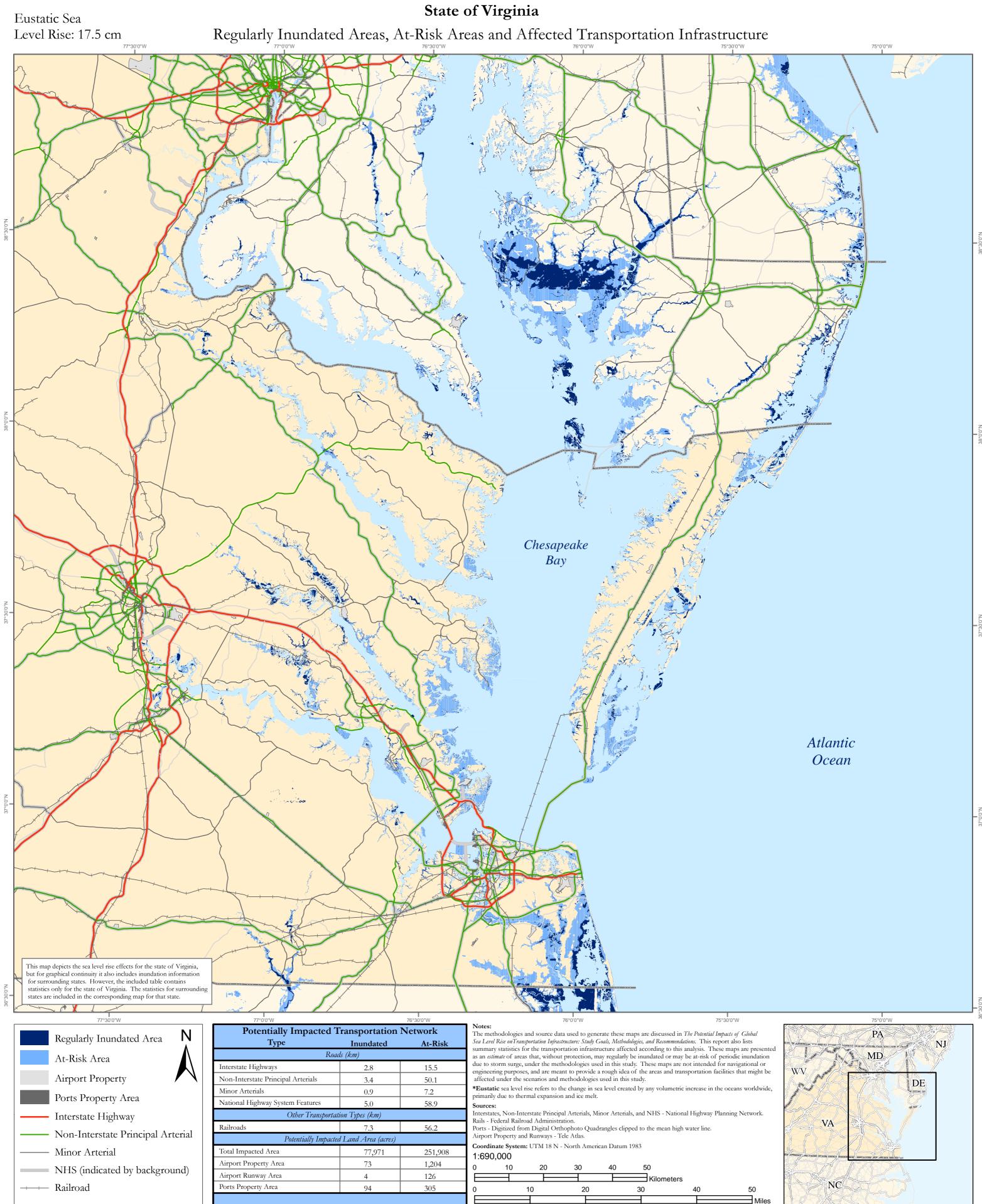


ICF20080520CJH999 - 6.5 cm

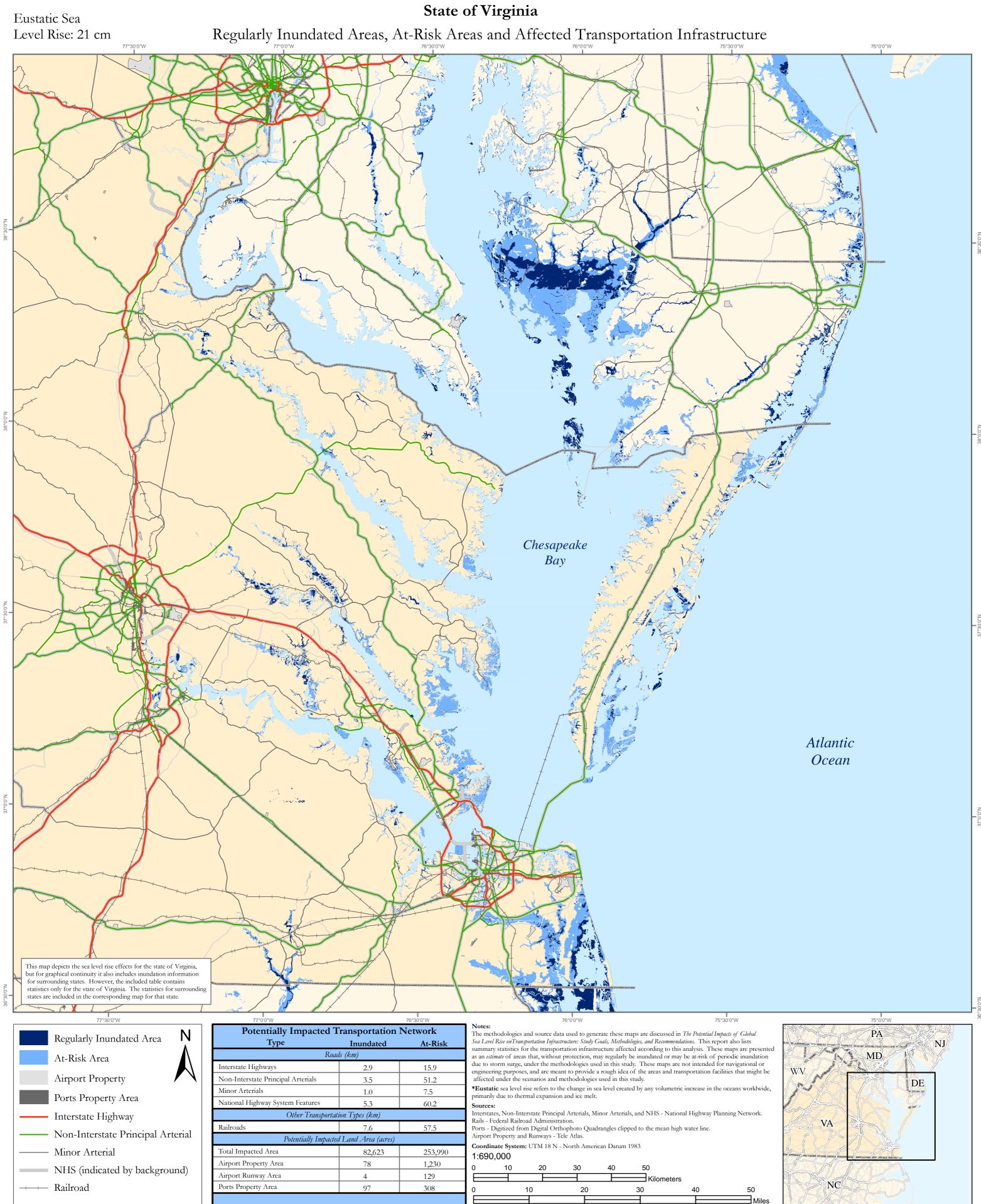


ICF20080520CJH999 - 13 cm

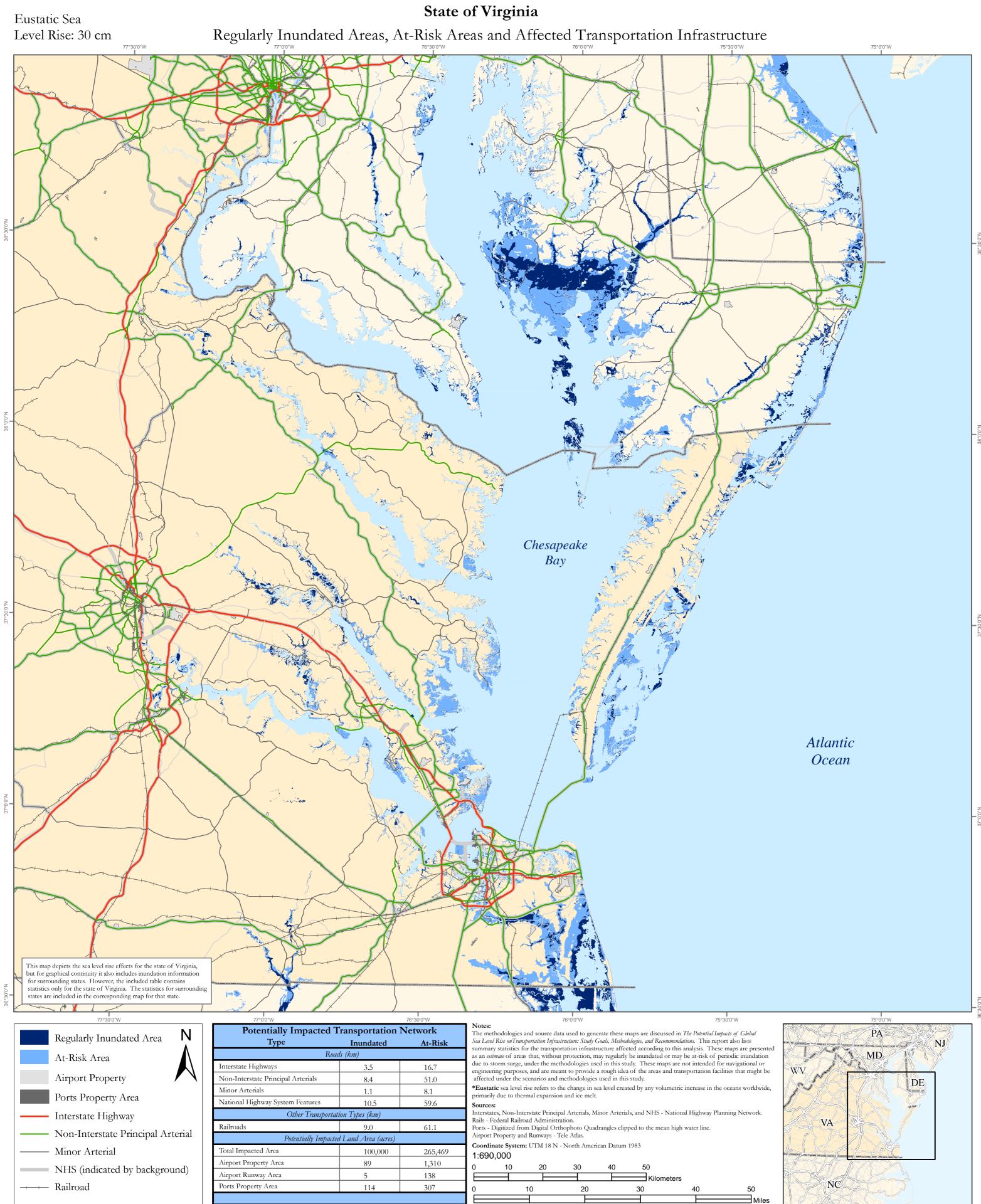
30'0"N



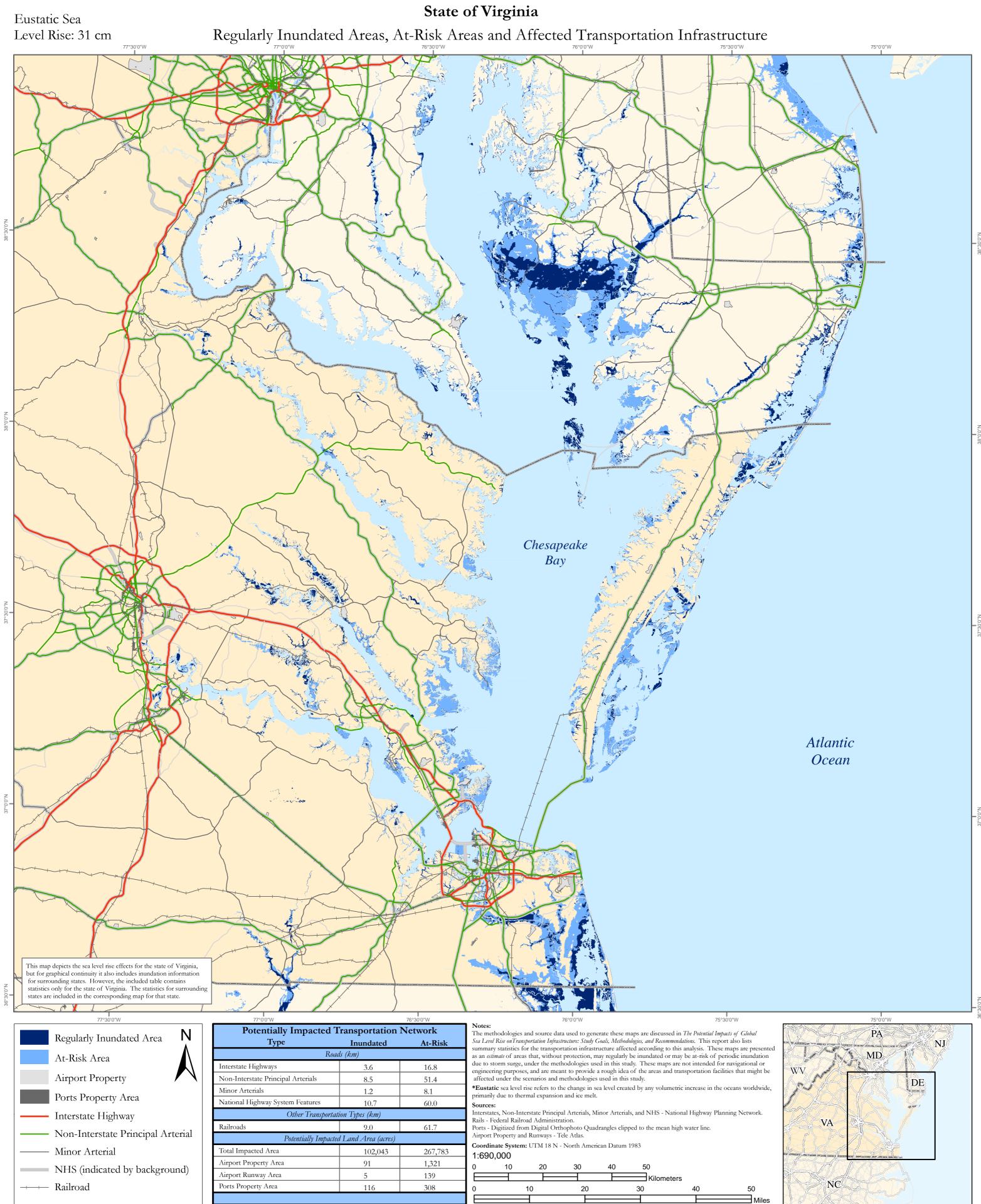
ICF20080520CJH999 - 17.5 cm

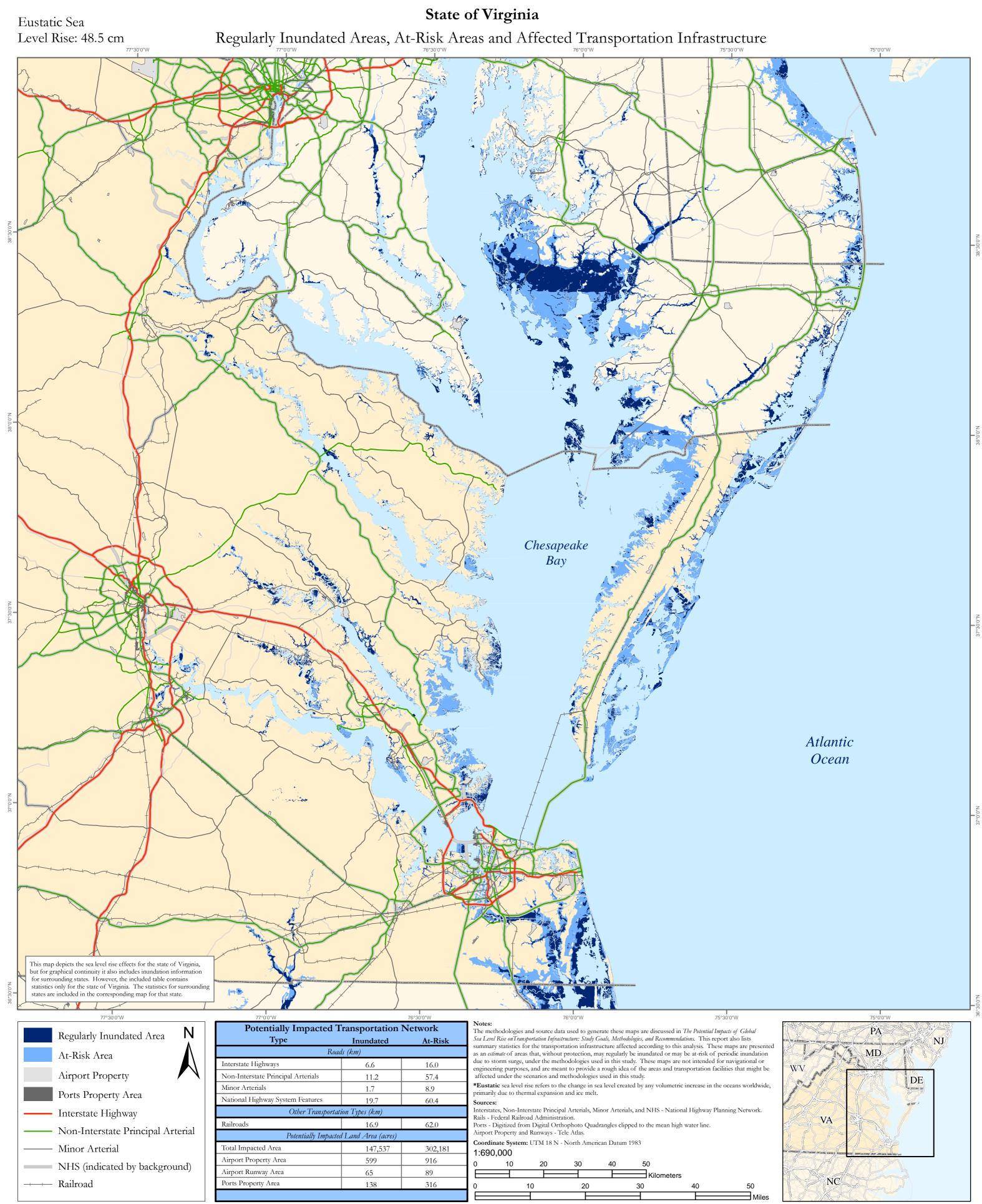


ICF20080520CJH999 - 21 cm

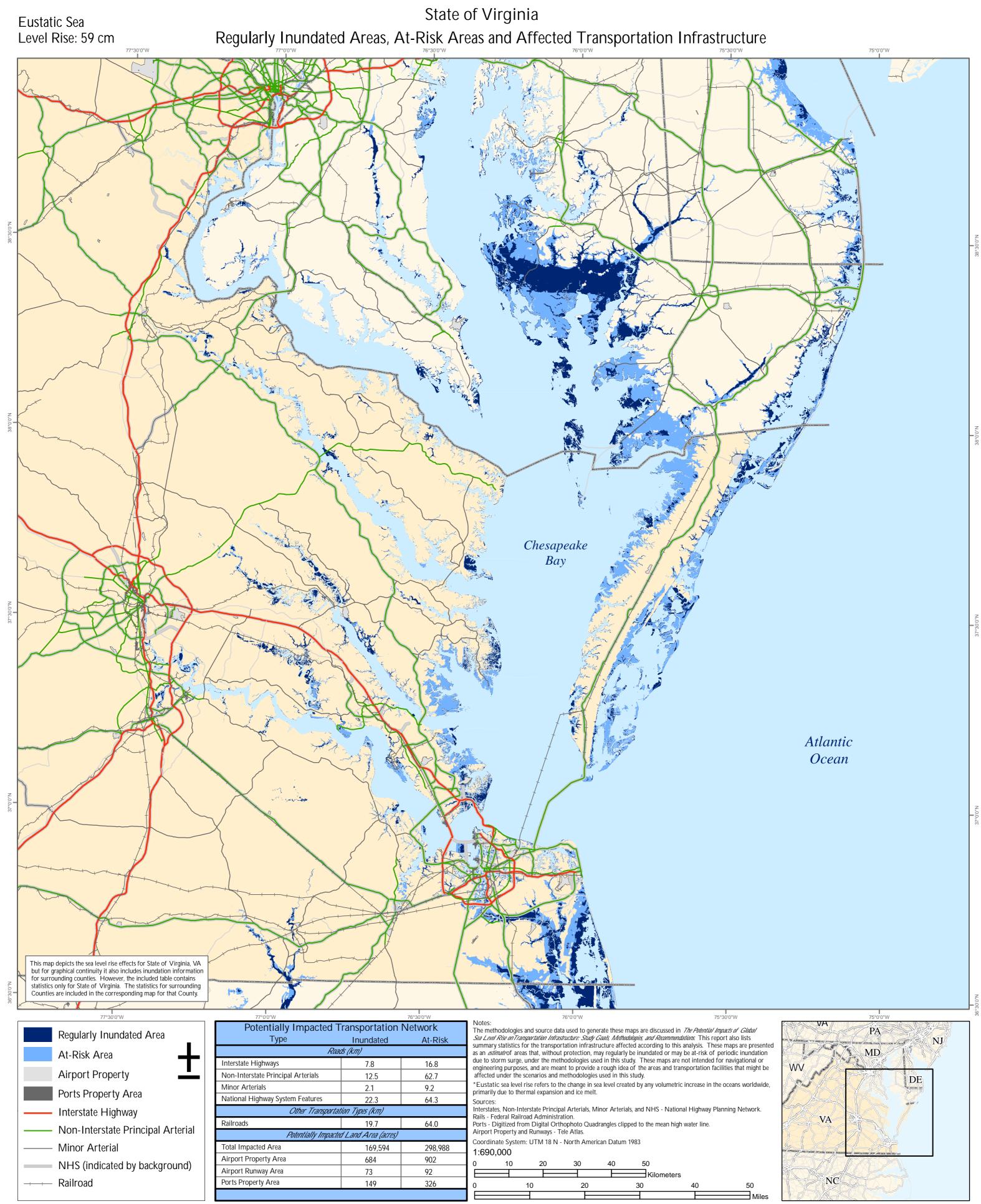


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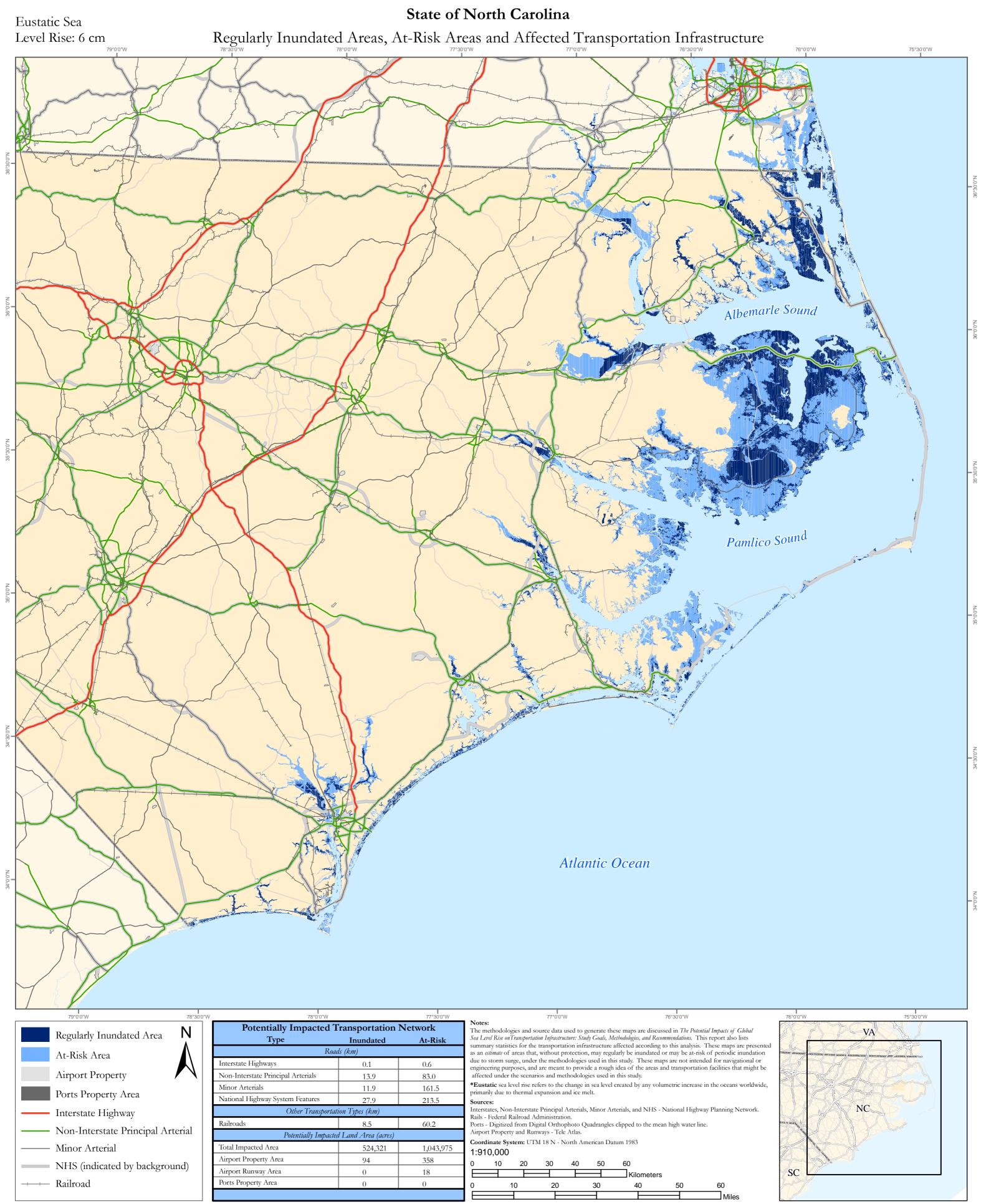




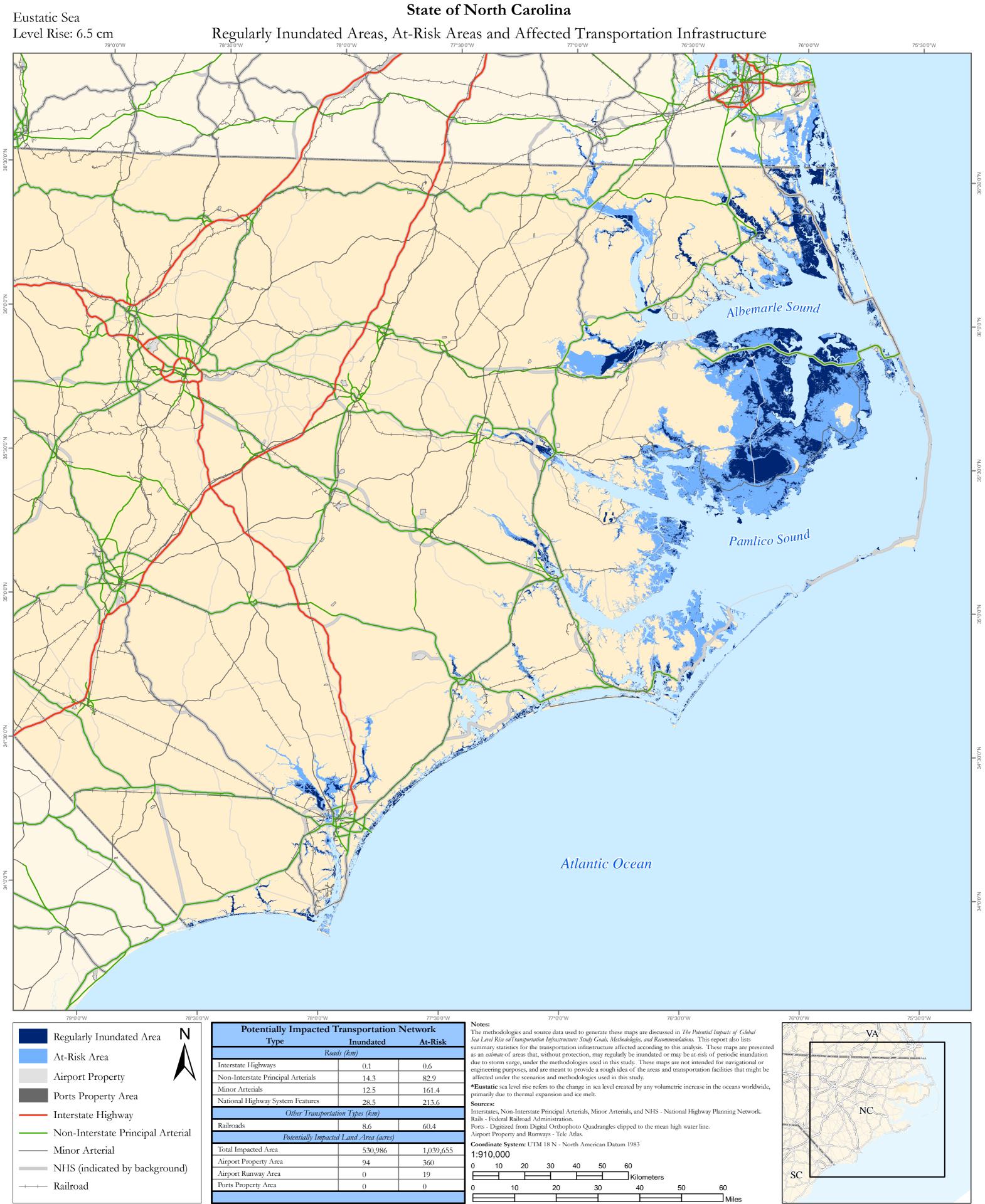
ICF20080520CJH999 - 48.5 cm



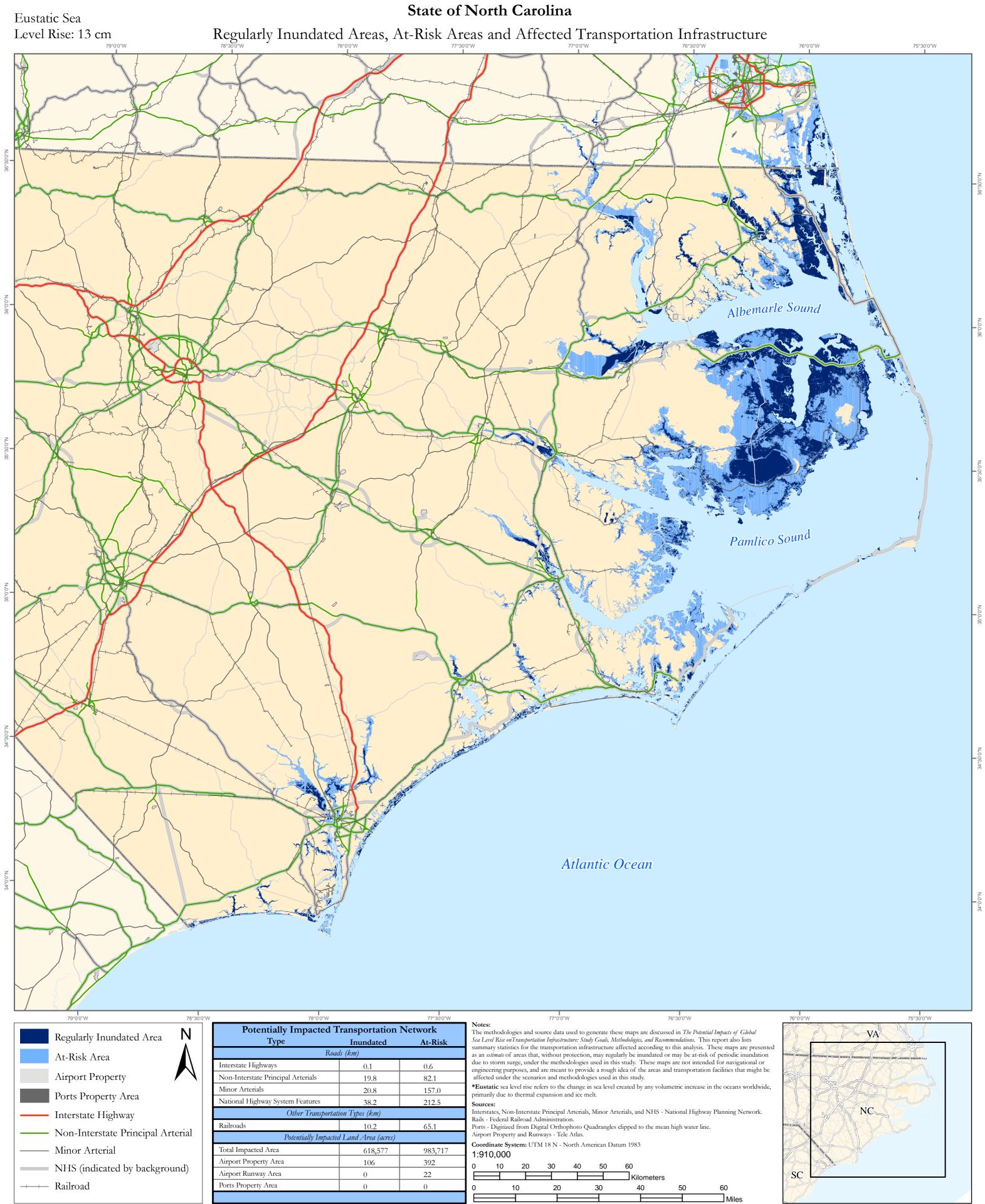
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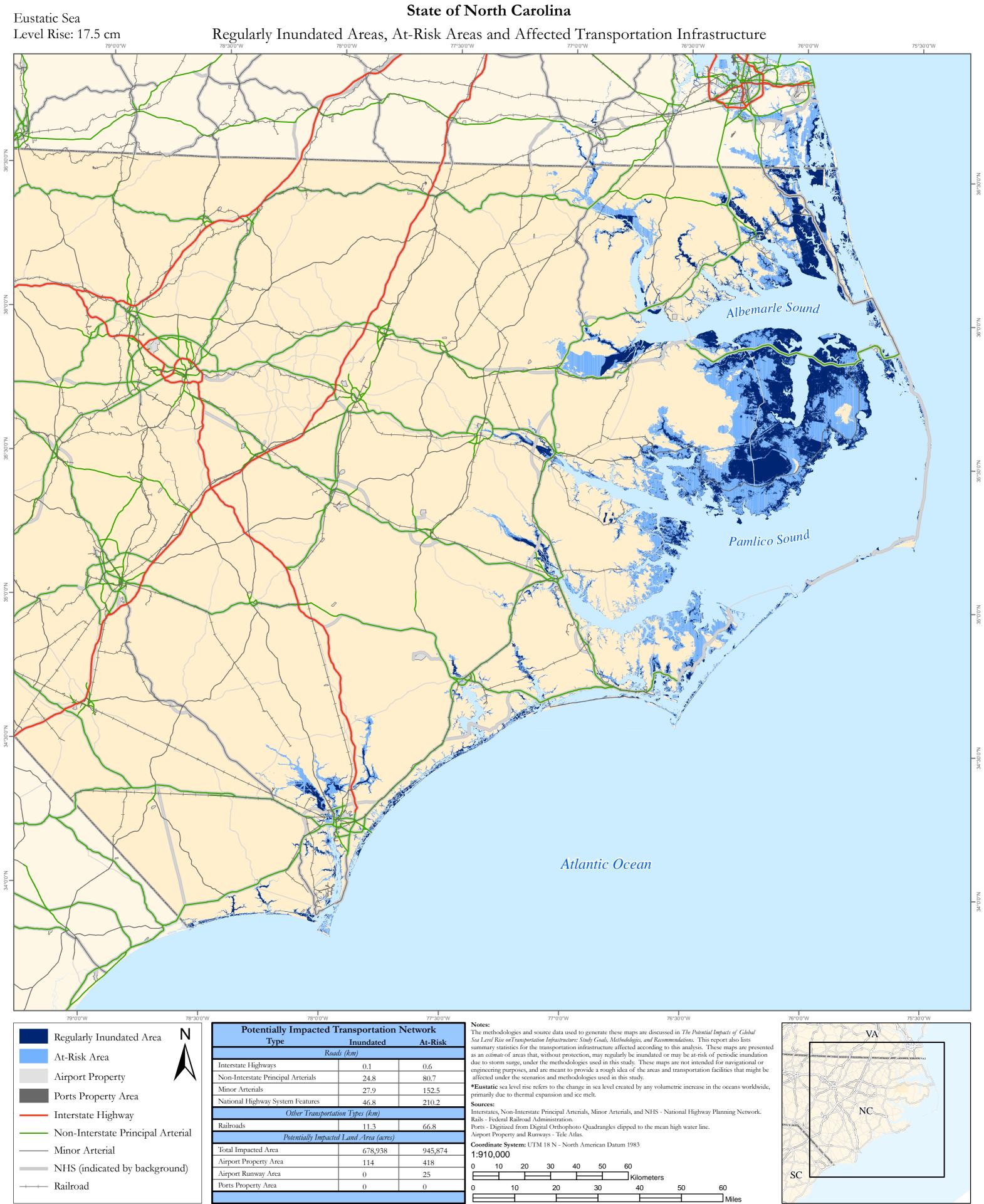
ICF20080606CJH999 - 6 cm



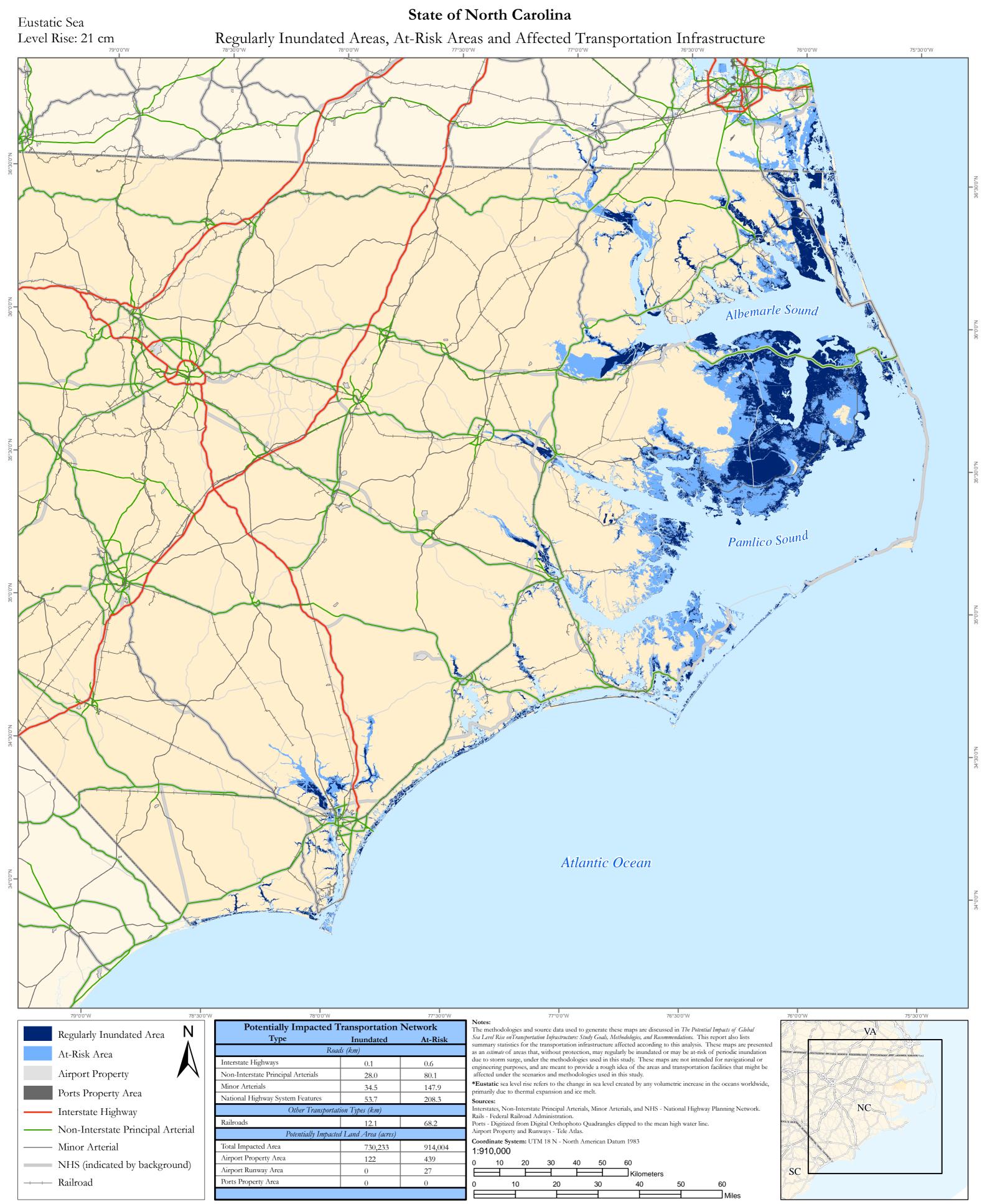
ICF20080606CJH999 - 6.5 cm



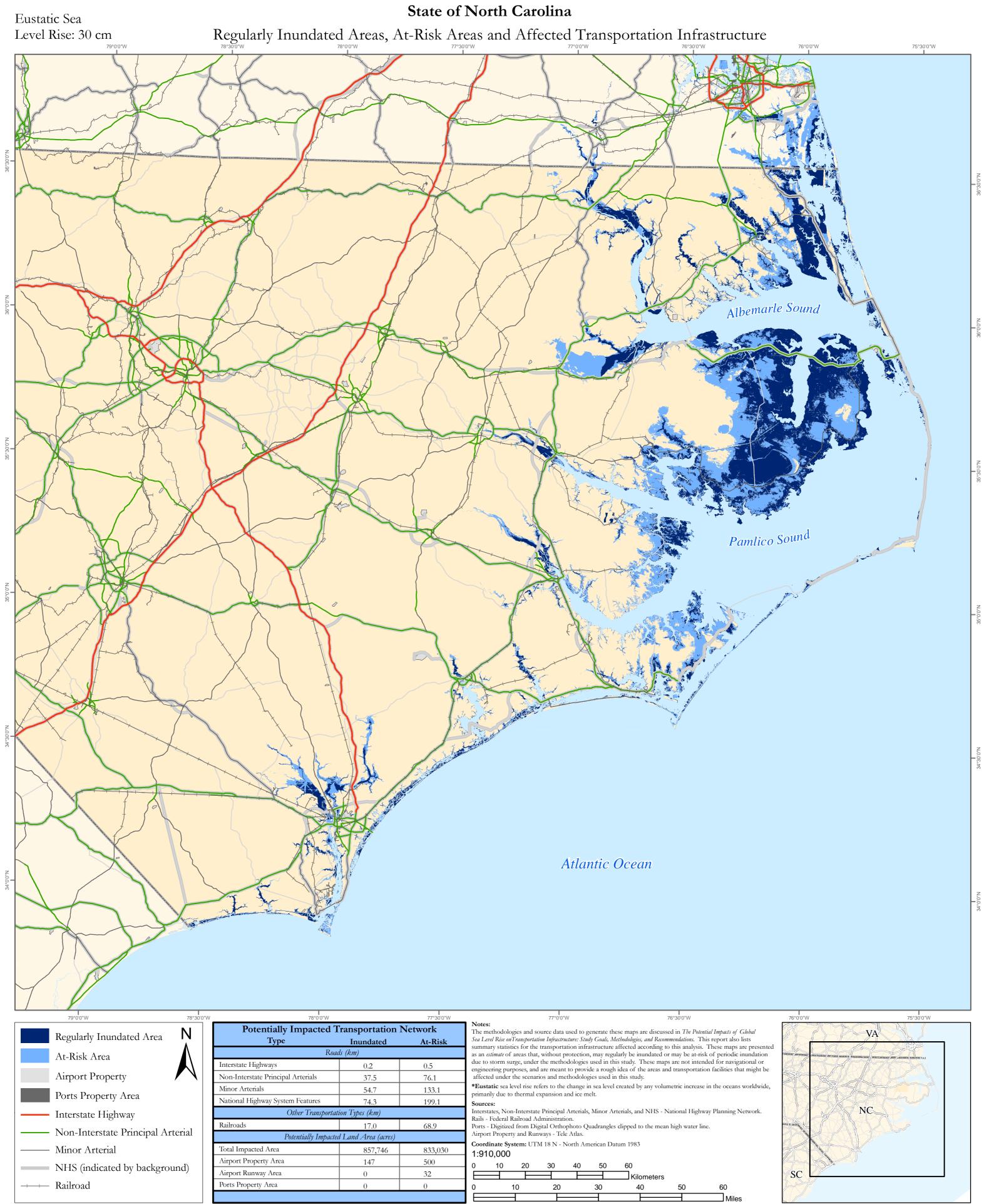
ICF20080606CJH999 - 13 cm



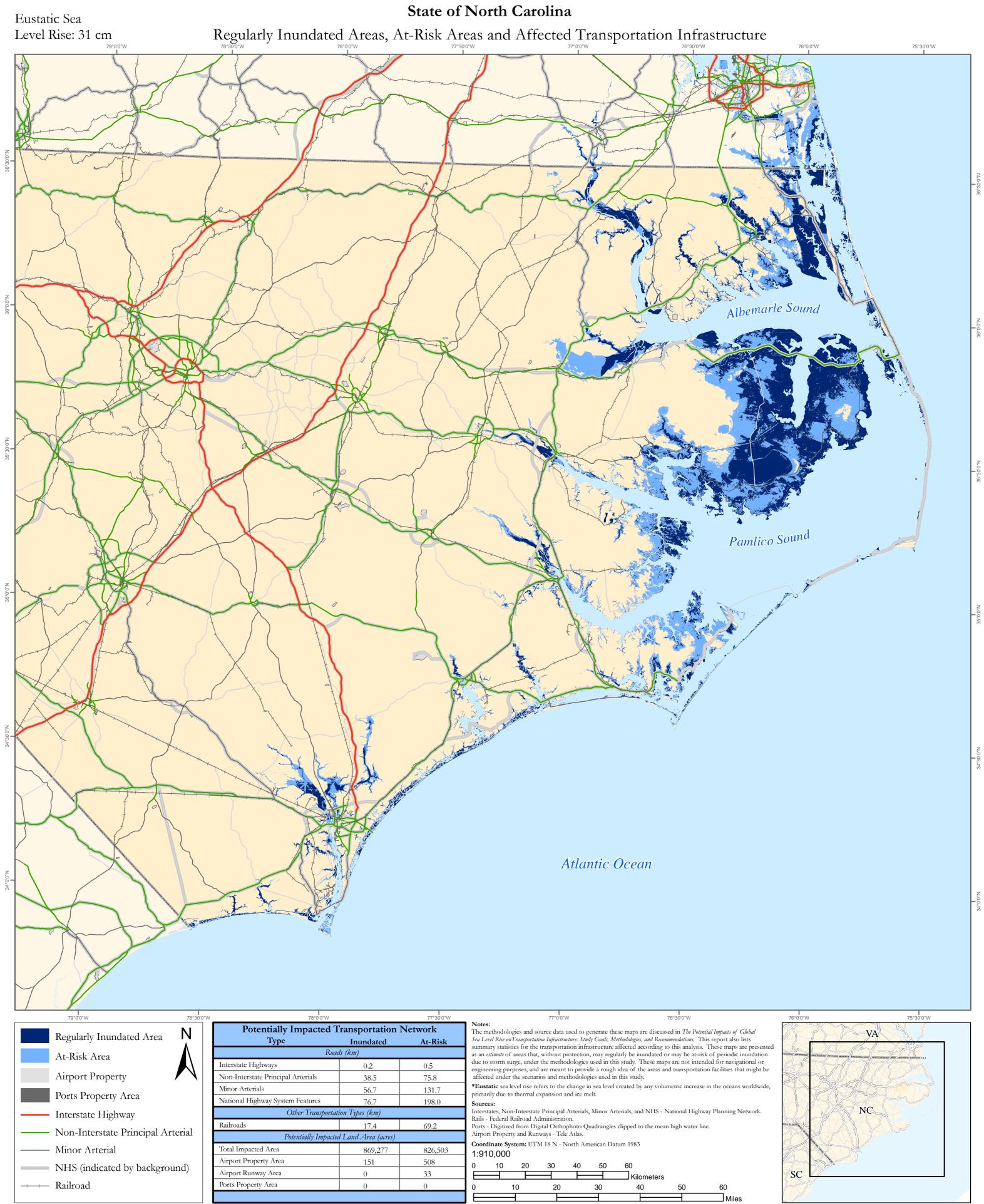
ICF20080606CJH999 - 17.5 cm

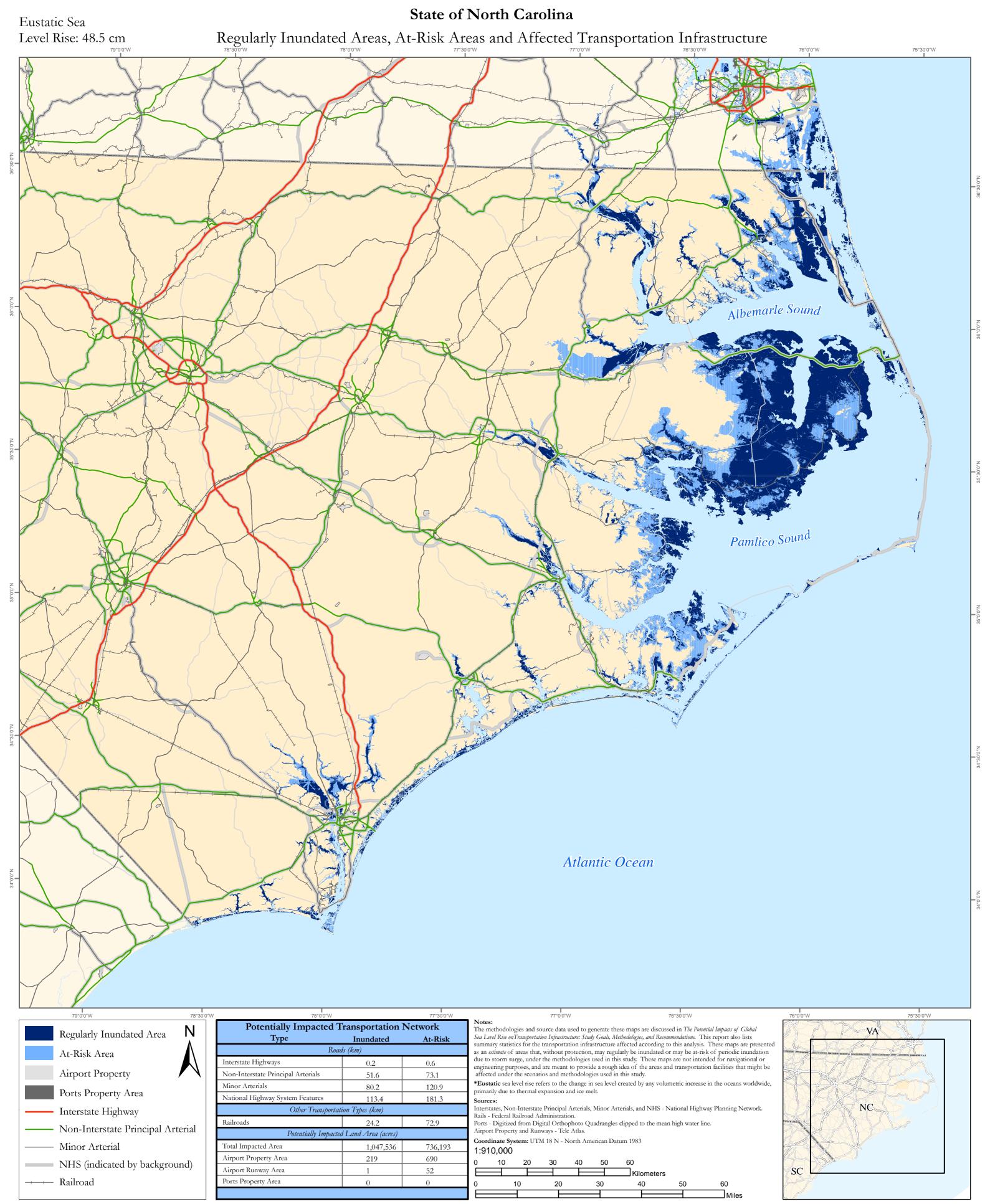


ICF20080606CJH999 - 21 cm

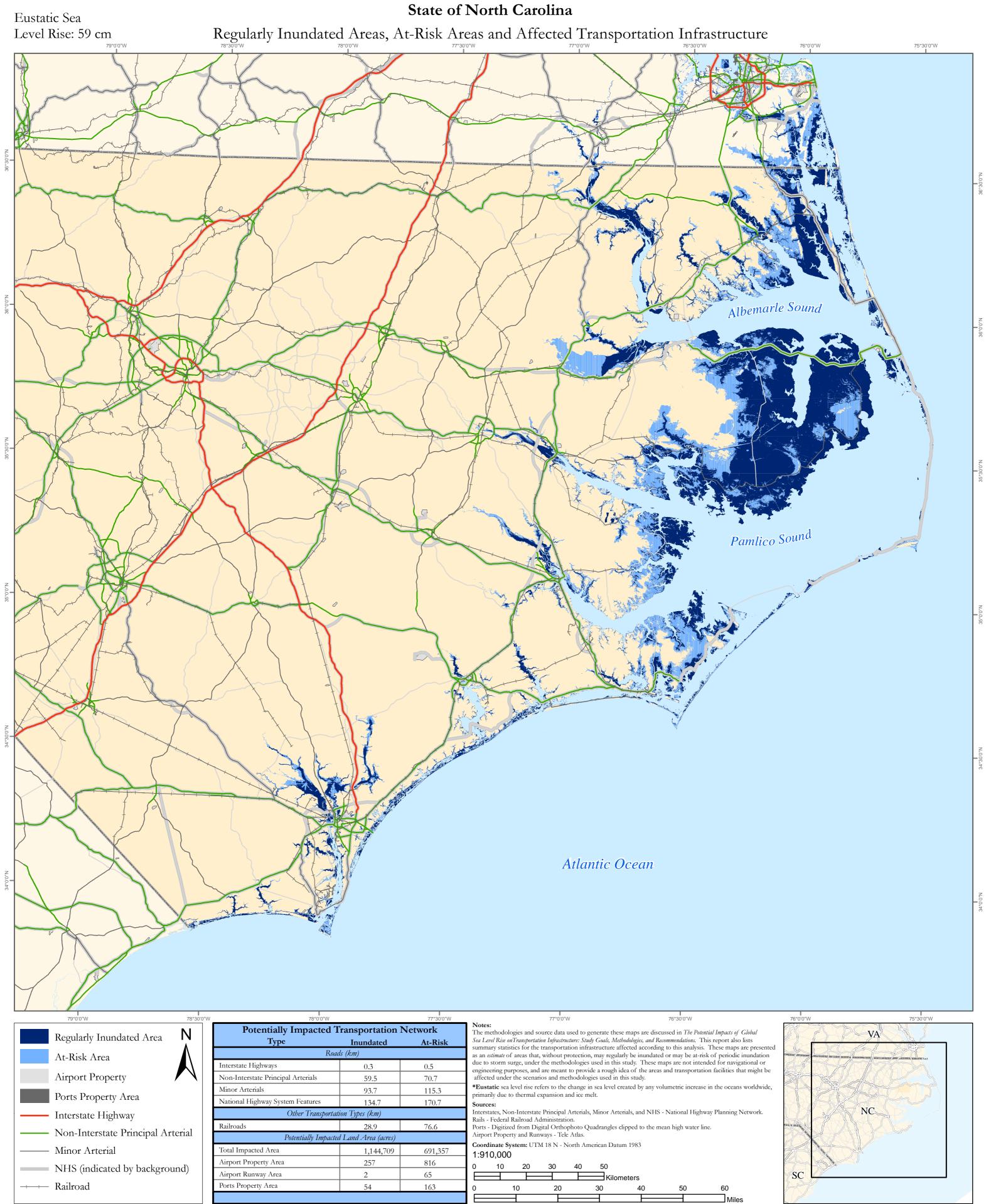




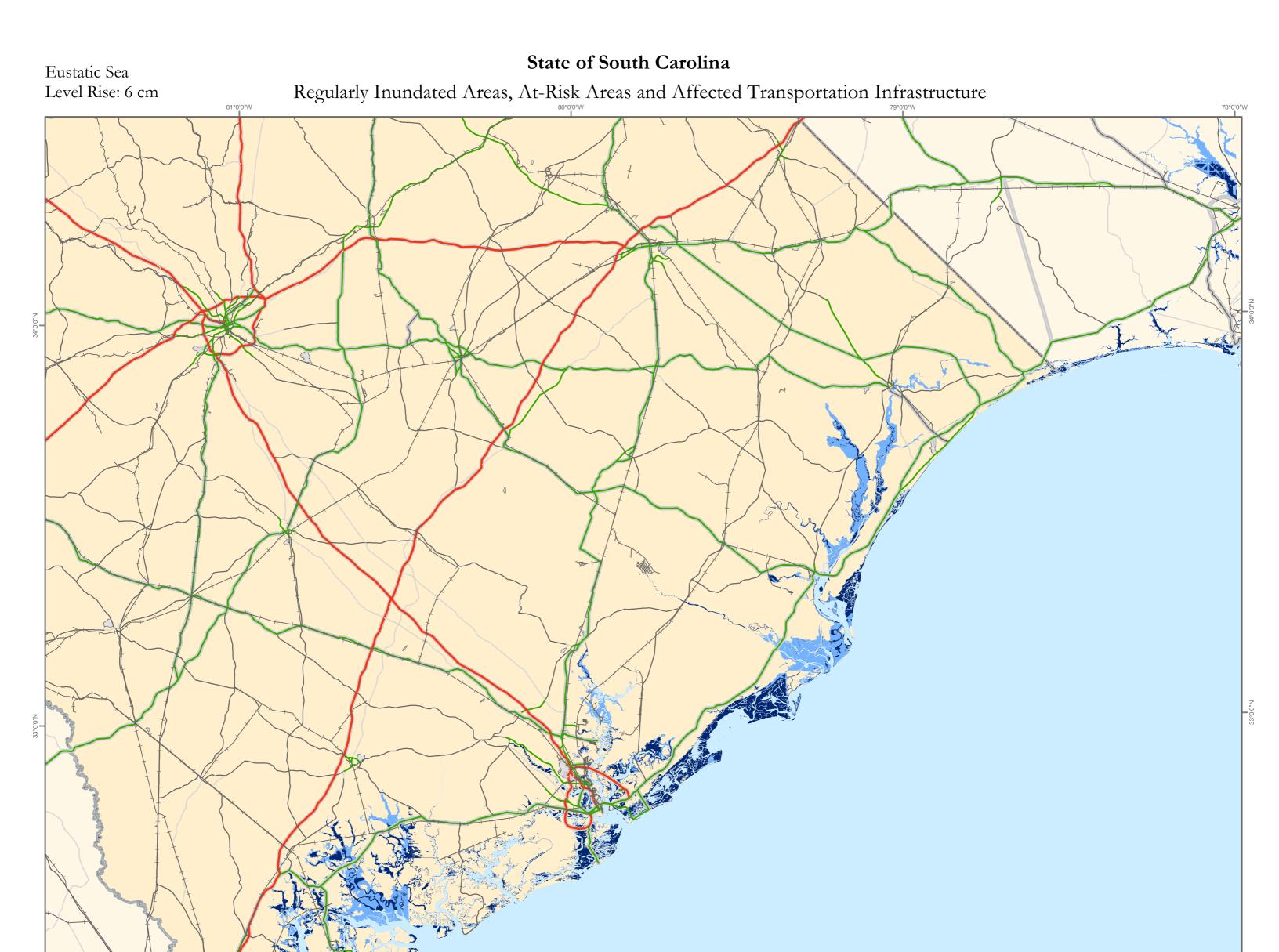




ICF20080606CJH999 - 48.5 cm









This map depicts the sea level rise effects for the State of South Carolina, but for graphical continuity it also includes inundation information for surrounding states. However, the included table contains statistics only for this state. The statistics for surrounding states are included in the corresponding map for that state.

Regularly Inundated Area N	Po
At-Risk Area	
	Interstate
Airport Property Area	Non-Inter
Ports Property Area	Minor Arte
	National H
Interstate Highway	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroads
——— Minor Arterial	Total Impa
NUIS (indicated by background)	Airport Pr
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Ru
Railroad	Ports Prop

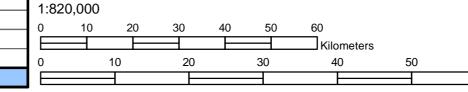
		80°0'0"W
Potentially Impacted Transportation Network		
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk
Road	ls (km)	
Interstate Highways	12.7	4.4
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	17.4	26.2
Minor Arterials	5.9	17.5
National Highway System Features	28.6	28.1
Other Transportati	ion Types (km)	
Railroads	13.3	25.2
Potentially Impacted	l Land Area (acres)	
Total Impacted Area	241,776	245,457
Airport Property Area	144	31
Airport Runway Area	10	2
Ports Property Area	81	138

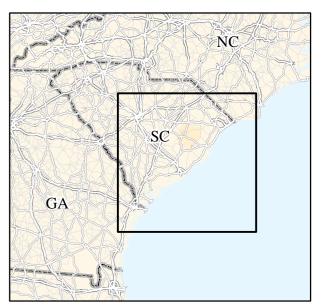
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global* Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.

Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983



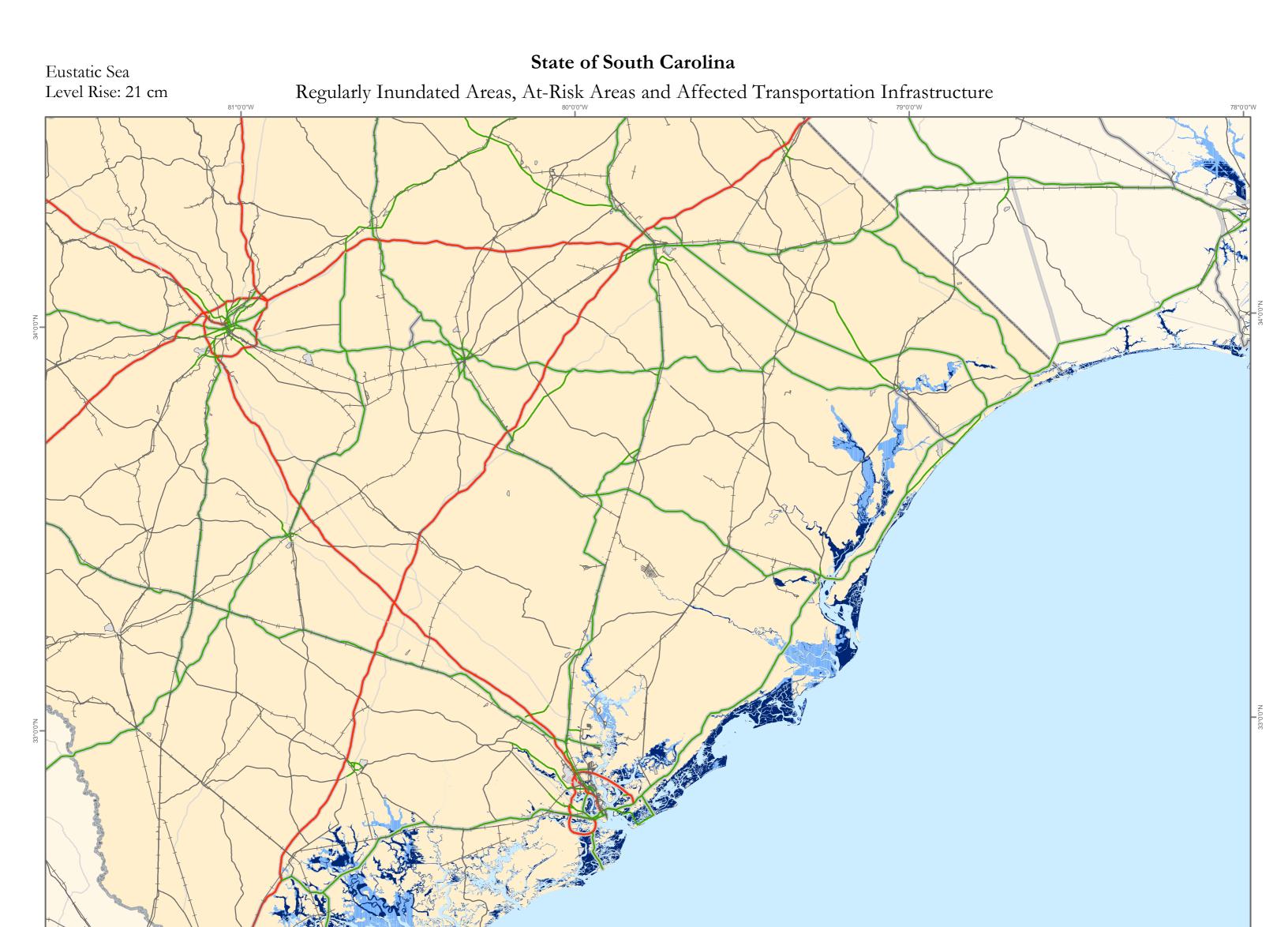


Atlantic Ocean

79°0'0"W

60 Miles

ICF20080617CJH999 - 6 cm





This map depicts the sea level rise effects for the State of South Carolina, but for graphical continuity it also includes inundation information for surrounding states. However, the included table contains statistics only for this state. The statistics for surrounding states are included in the corresponding map for that state.

81-0.0-14	
Regularly Inundated Area N	
At-Risk Area	Intersta
Airport Property Area	Non-In
Danta Dua a anta Ana	Minor A
Ports Property Area	Nationa
Interstate Highway	
—— Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroad
Hon-interstate i interpar Arteriar	
——— Minor Arterial	Total In
NUIS (in direct of her her also means d)	Airport
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport
Railroad	Ports P

81°0'0"W

		80°0'0"W
Potentially Impacted Transportation Network		
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk
Roa	eds (km)	
Interstate Highways	13.6	4.2
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	25.4	22.2
Minor Arterials	12.6	13.8
National Highway System Features	36.2	25.1
Other Transporta	tion Types (km)	
Railroads	16.7	27.9
Potentially Impacte	ed Land Area (acres)	
Total Impacted Area	307,226	217,331
Airport Property Area	150	44
Airport Runway Area	11	2
Ports Property Area	123	117

Notes: **Notes:** The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations.* This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

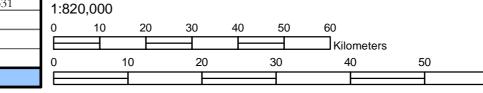
79°0'0"W

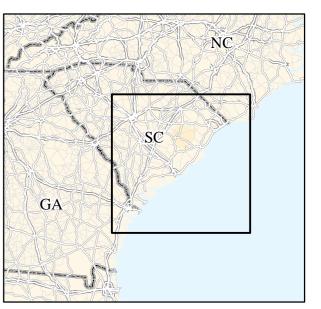
60 Miles

*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.

Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

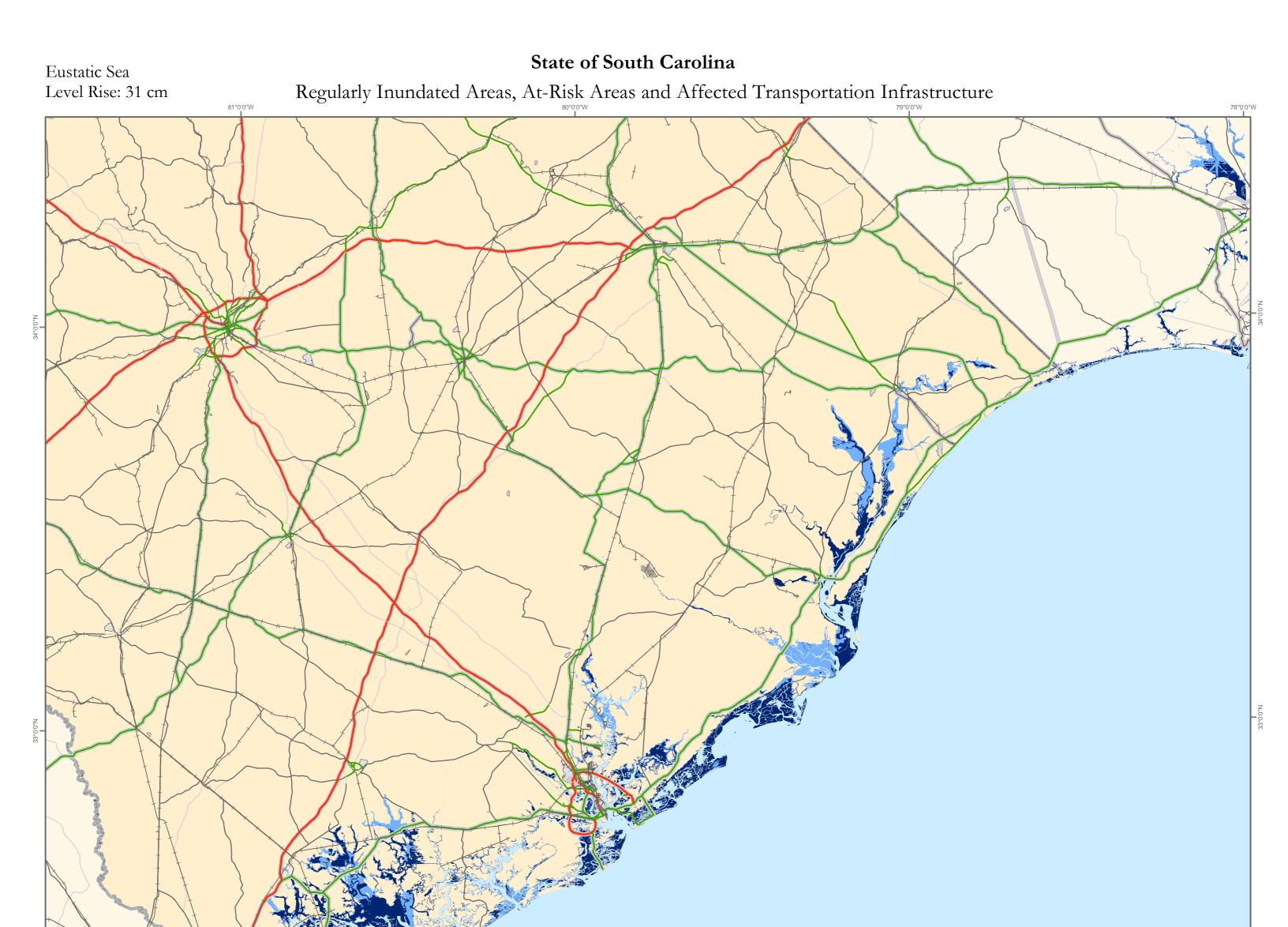
Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983





ICF20080617CJH999 - 21 cm

32°0[°]0"N





60 Miles

This map depicts the sea level rise effects for the State of South Carolina, but for graphical continuity it also includes inundation information for surrounding states. However, the included table contains statistics only for this state. The statistics for surrounding states are included in the corresponding map for that state.

Regularly Inundated Area N	ŀ
At-Risk Area	
Airport Property Area	Interstate Non-Inte
Ports Property Area	Minor At
	National
Interstate Highway	Railroads
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Tatal Inc.
— Minor Arterial	Total Imp Airport P
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport R Ports Pro
Railroad	Ports Pro

81°0'0"W

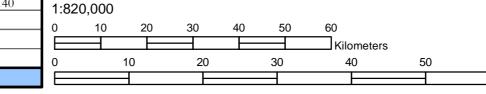
		80°0'0"W
Potentially Impacted Transportation Network		
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk
Roads (km)		
Interstate Highways	14.2	4.3
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	28.1	23.8
Minor Arterials	14.8	15.6
National Highway System Features	39.0	26.9
Other Transportate	ion Types (km)	
Railroads	18.6	30.4
Potentially Impacted	l Land Area (acres)	
Total Impacted Area	354,271	200,140
Airport Property Area	156	52
Airport Runway Area	11	3
Ports Property Area	131	124

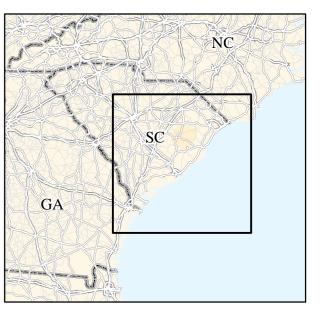
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global* Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

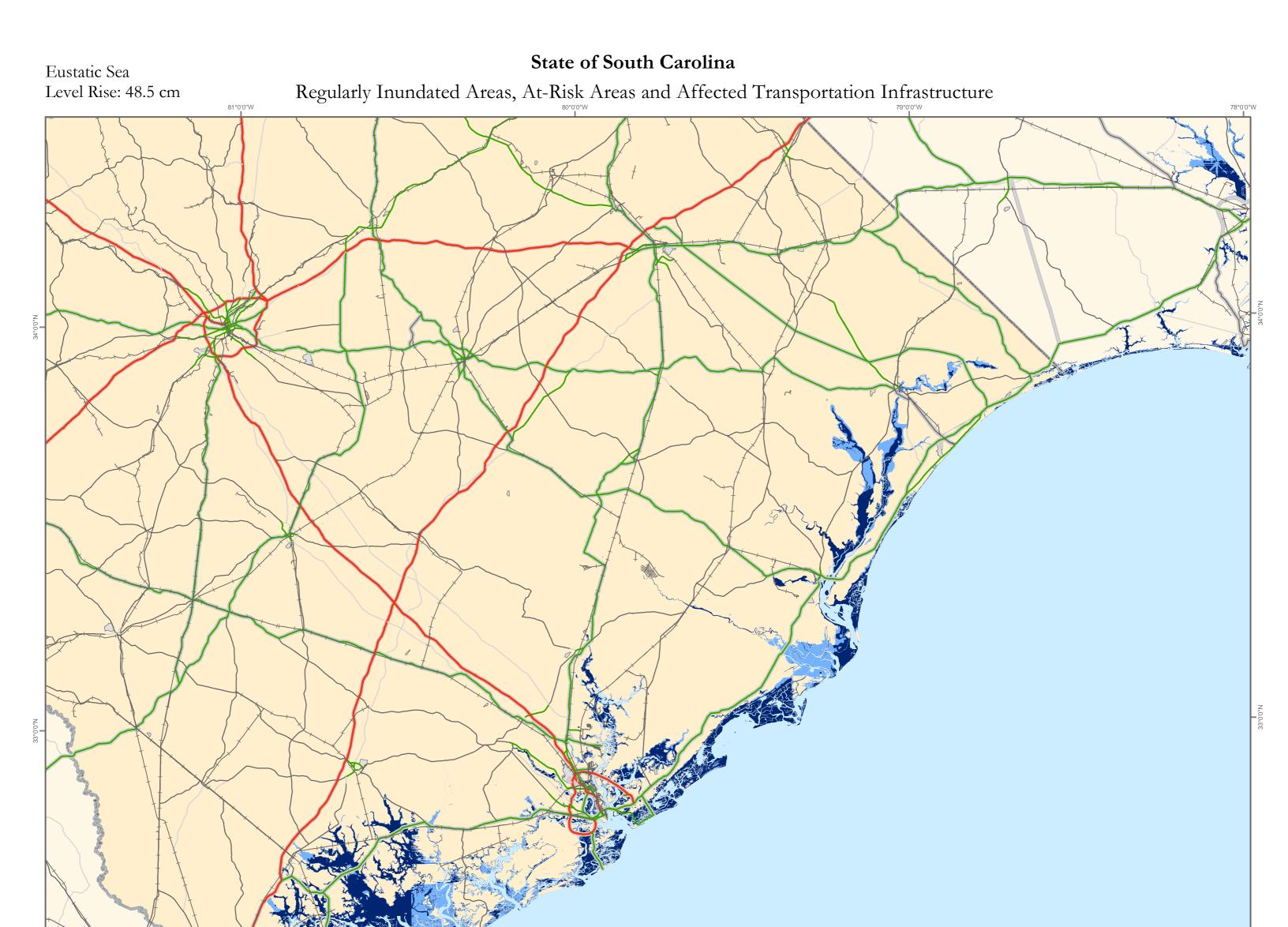
*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.

Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983







Atlantic	
Ocean	

60 Miles

This map depicts the sea level rise effects for the State of South Carolina, but for graphical continuity it also includes inundation information for surrounding states. However, the included table contains statistics only for this state. The statistics for surrounding states are included in the corresponding map for that state.

81°0'0"W	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Ро
At-Risk Area	
Airport Property Area	Interstate H Non-Interst
Ports Property Area	Minor Arter
Torts Troperty Area	National Hi
Interstate Highway	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroads
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impac
NUS (indicated by background)	Airport Pro
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Rur
Railroad	Ports Prope

		80°0'0"W
Potentially Impacted Transportation Network		
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk
Road	ls (km)	
Interstate Highways	15.1	4.8
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	36.5	24.7
Minor Arterials	20.1	14.3
National Highway System Features	48.2	27.8
Other Transportate	ion Types (km)	
Railroads	27.2	34.7
Potentially Impacted	l Land Area (acres)	
Total Impacted Area	422,745	196,526
Airport Property Area	170	68
Airport Runway Area	12	4
Ports Property Area	144	152

5

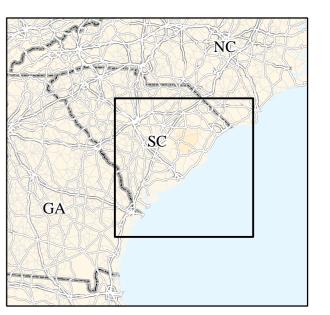
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations.* This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

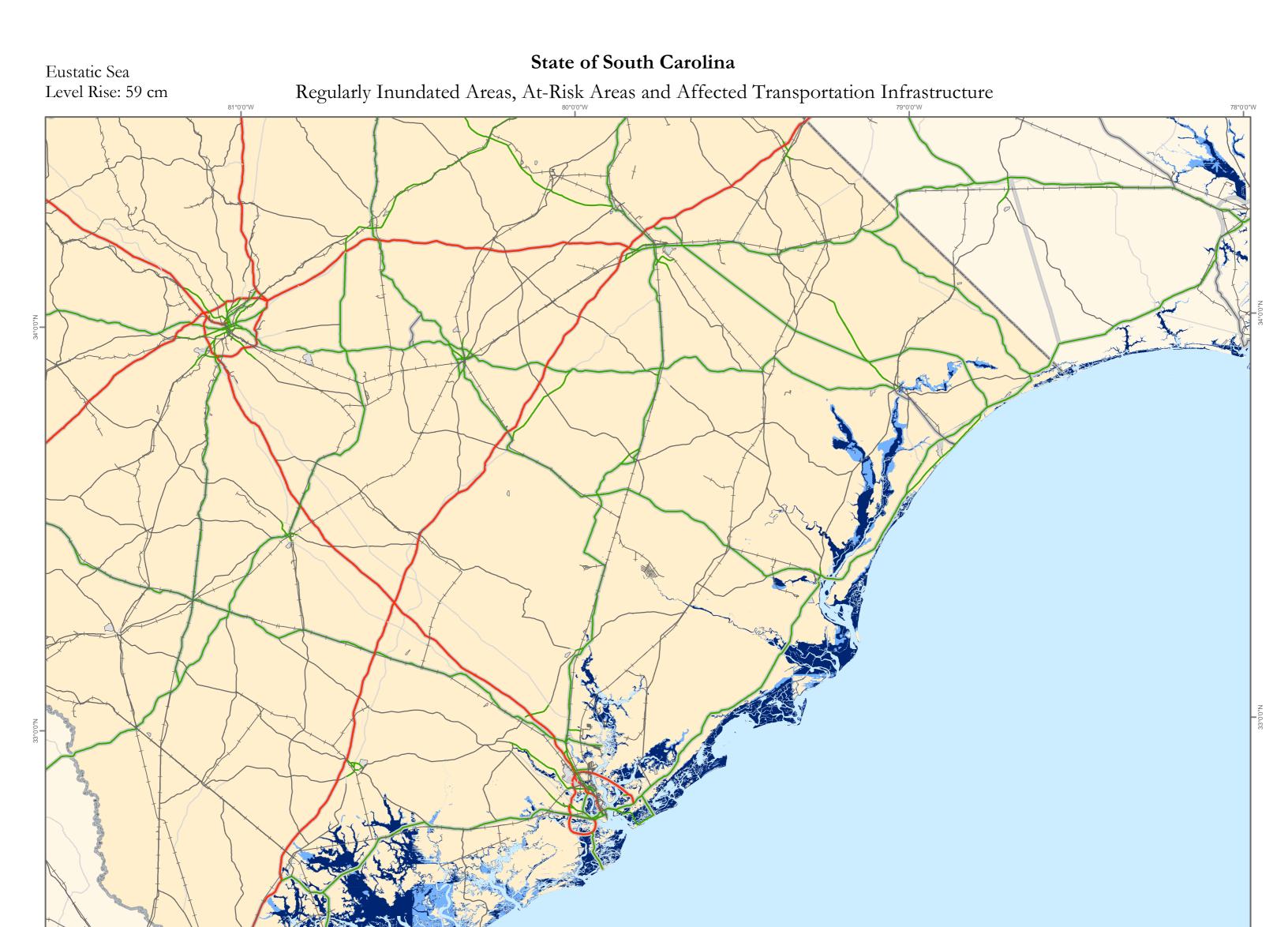
*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.

Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983







Atlantic	
Ocean	

60 Miles

This map depicts the sea level rise effects for the State of South Carolina, but for graphical continuity it also includes inundation information for surrounding states. However, the included table contains statistics only for this state. The statistics for surrounding states are included in the corresponding map for that state.

81°0'0"W	
Regularly Inundated Area N	Ро
At-Risk Area	
Airport Property Area	Interstate H Non-Interst
Ports Property Area	Minor Arter
Torts Troperty Area	National Hi
Interstate Highway	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroads
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impac
NUS (indicated by background)	Airport Pro
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Run
Railroad	Ports Prope

		80°0'0"W
Potentially Impacted Transportation Network		
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk
Road	ls (km)	
Interstate Highways	15.8	4.6
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	39.2	24.9
Minor Arterials	22.0	14.7
National Highway System Features	51.2	28.4
Other Transportati	ion Types (km)	
Railroads	30.2	39.7
Potentially Impacted	l Land Area (acres)	
Total Impacted Area	466,292	173,357
Airport Property Area	182	74
Airport Runway Area	13	5
Ports Property Area	153	154

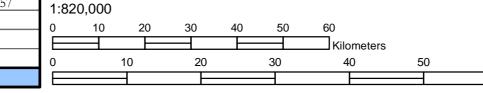
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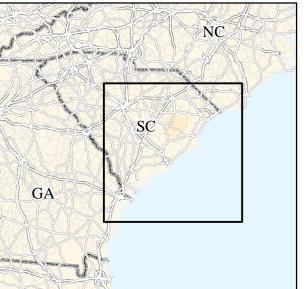
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global* Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

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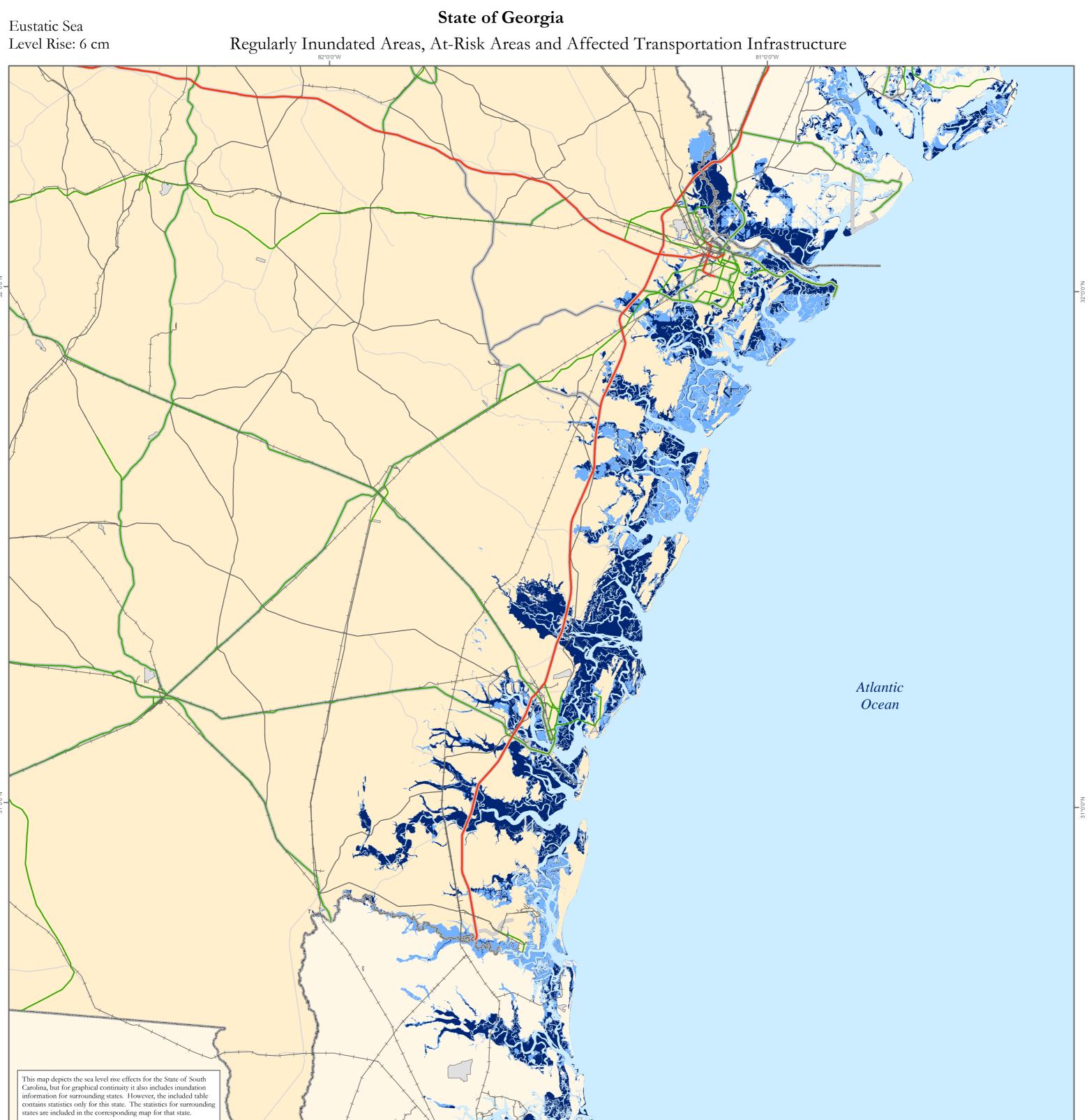
Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983





N"C 32°0'(



Regularly Inundated Area N	Pote
At-Risk Area	
Airport Property Area	Interstate High Non-Interstate
Ports Property Area	Minor Arterial National High
——— Interstate Highway	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroads
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Proper
Railroad	Airport Runwa Ports Property
	Torts Hoperty

82°0'0"W				
Potentially Impacted Transportation Network				
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk		
Road	ls (km)			
Interstate Highways	4.0	8.2		
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	12.9	32.1		
Minor Arterials	5.2	11.2		
National Highway System Features	17.8	25.7		
Other Transportation Types (km)				
Railroads	5.9	37.3		
Potentially Impacted Land Area (acres)				
Total Impacted Area	297,240	205,775		
Airport Property Area	15	18		
Airport Runway Area	4	5		
Ports Property Area	63	357		

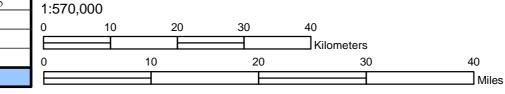
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global* Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

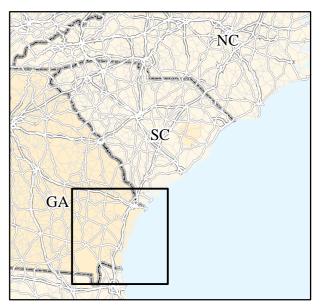
*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.

Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.

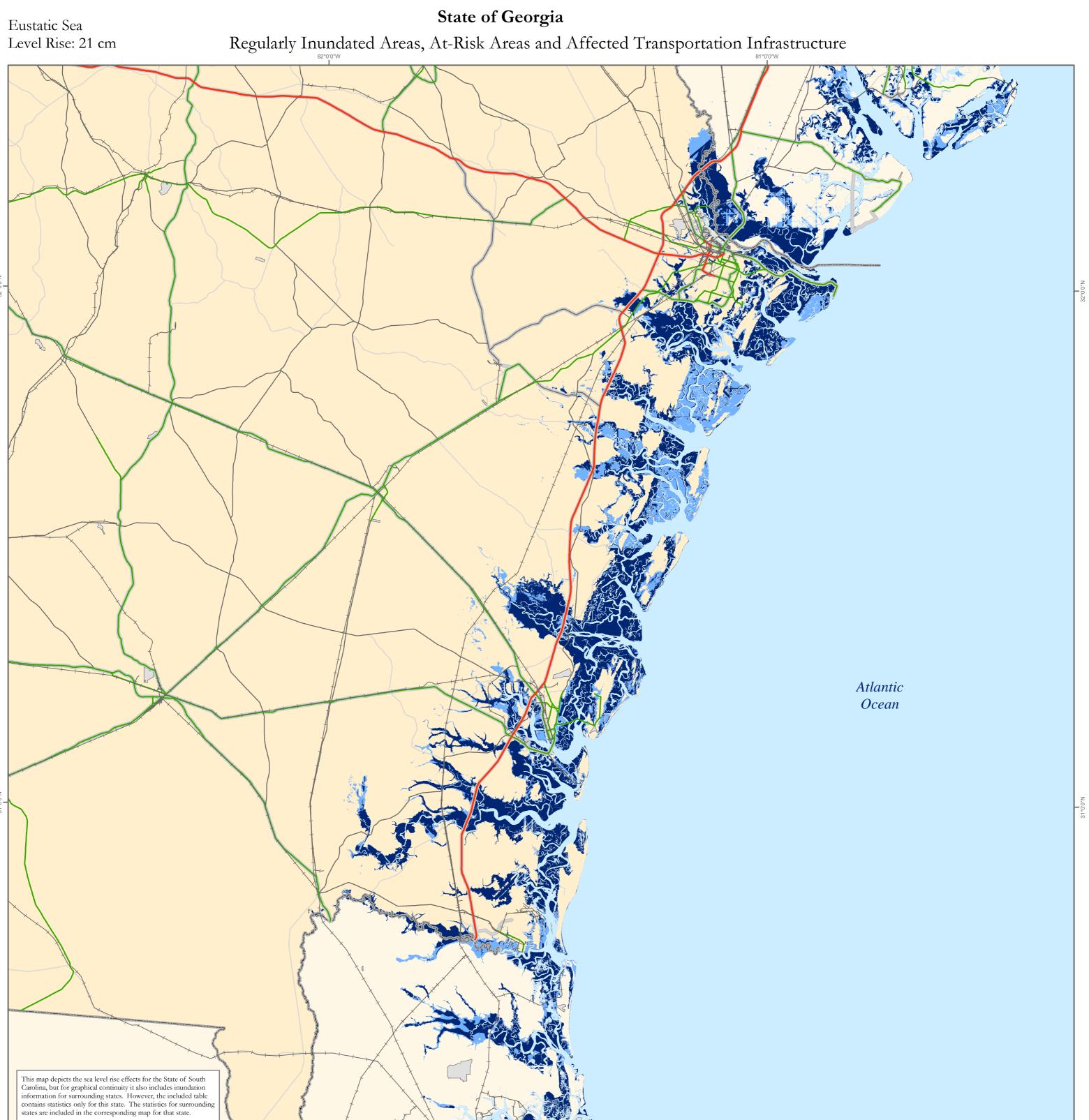
Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983





ICF20080617CJH999 - 6 cm



Regularly Inundated Area N	
At-Risk Area	T
Airport Property Area	Interst Non-In
Ports Property Area	Minor Nation
Interstate Highway	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroa
——— Minor Arterial	Total I
NHS (indicated by background)	Airpor
Railroad	Airpor Ports I

Potentially Impacted Transportation Network					
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk			
Rø	ads (km)				
Interstate Highways	5.7	8.3			
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	21.4	28.3			
Minor Arterials	6.3	12.0			
National Highway System Features	25.9	22.5			
Other Transportation Types (km)					
Railroads	18.9	34.2			
Potentially Impact	ted Land Area (acres)				
Total Impacted Area	366,797	164,747			
Airport Property Area	20	15			
Airport Runway Area	6	4			
Ports Property Area	98	430			

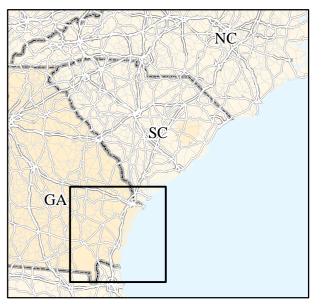
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global* Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.

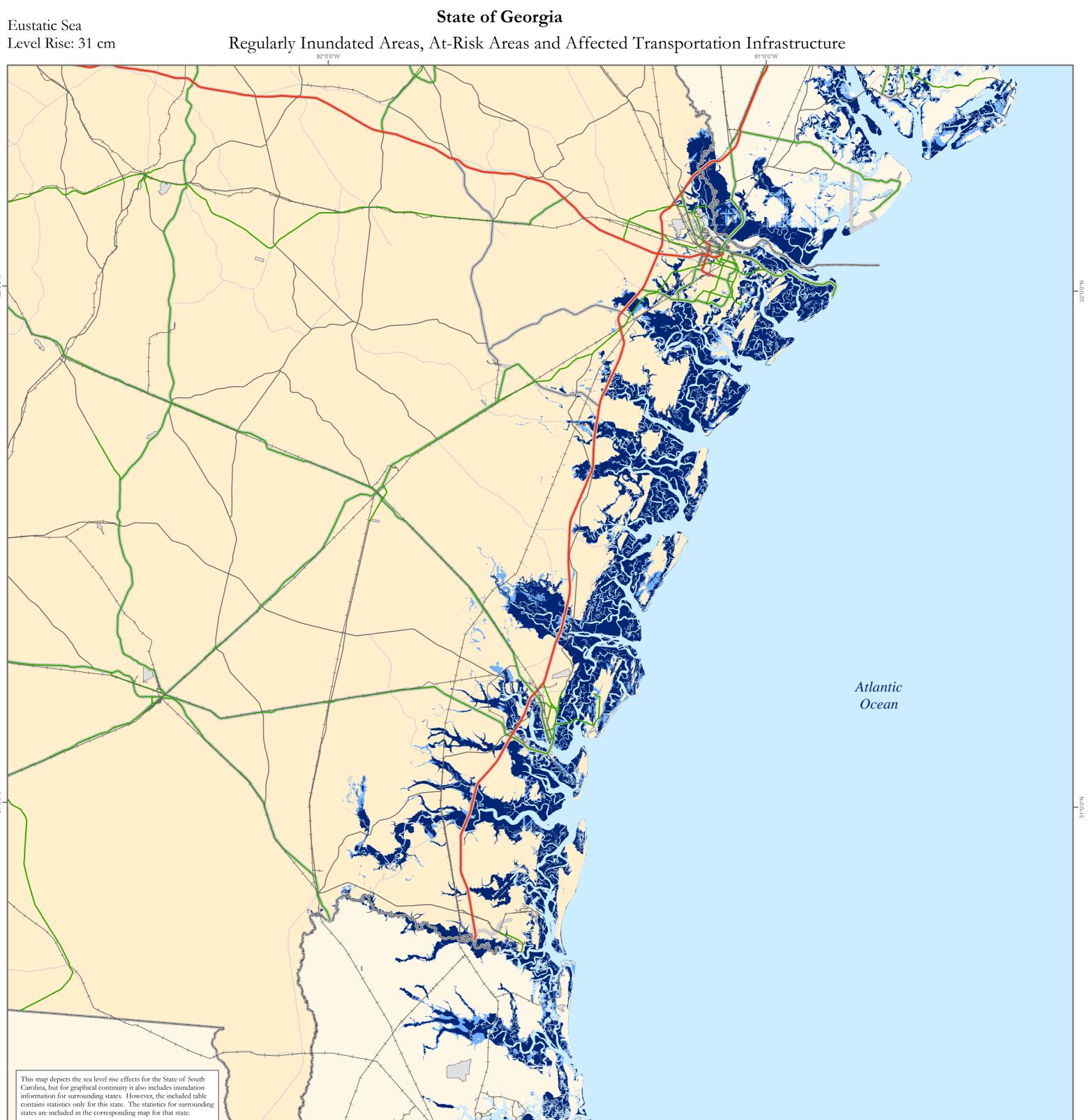
Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983





ICF20080617CJH999 - 21 cm



Regularly Inundated Area N	
At-Risk Area	
Airport Property Area	Interstat Non-Int
	Minor A
Ports Property Area	Nationa
Interstate Highway	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroad
—— Minor Arterial	Total In
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport
INITS (indicated by background)	Airport
Railroad	Ports Pr

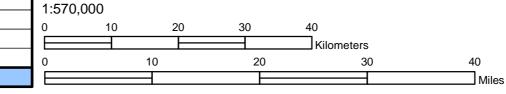
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk			
Rod	uds (km)				
Interstate Highways	8.6	5.9			
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	25.2	27.4			
Minor Arterials	9.9	9.8			
National Highway System Features	30.4	20.5			
Other Transportation Types (km)					
Railroads	24.1	32.7			
Potentially Impacted Land Area (acres)					
Total Impacted Area	452,130	90,129			
Airport Property Area	22	15			
Airport Runway Area	6	4			
Ports Property Area	122	449			

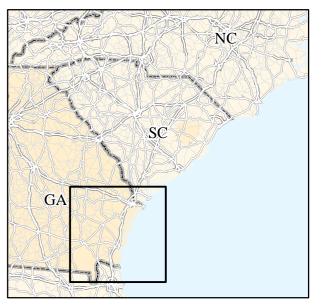
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global* Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

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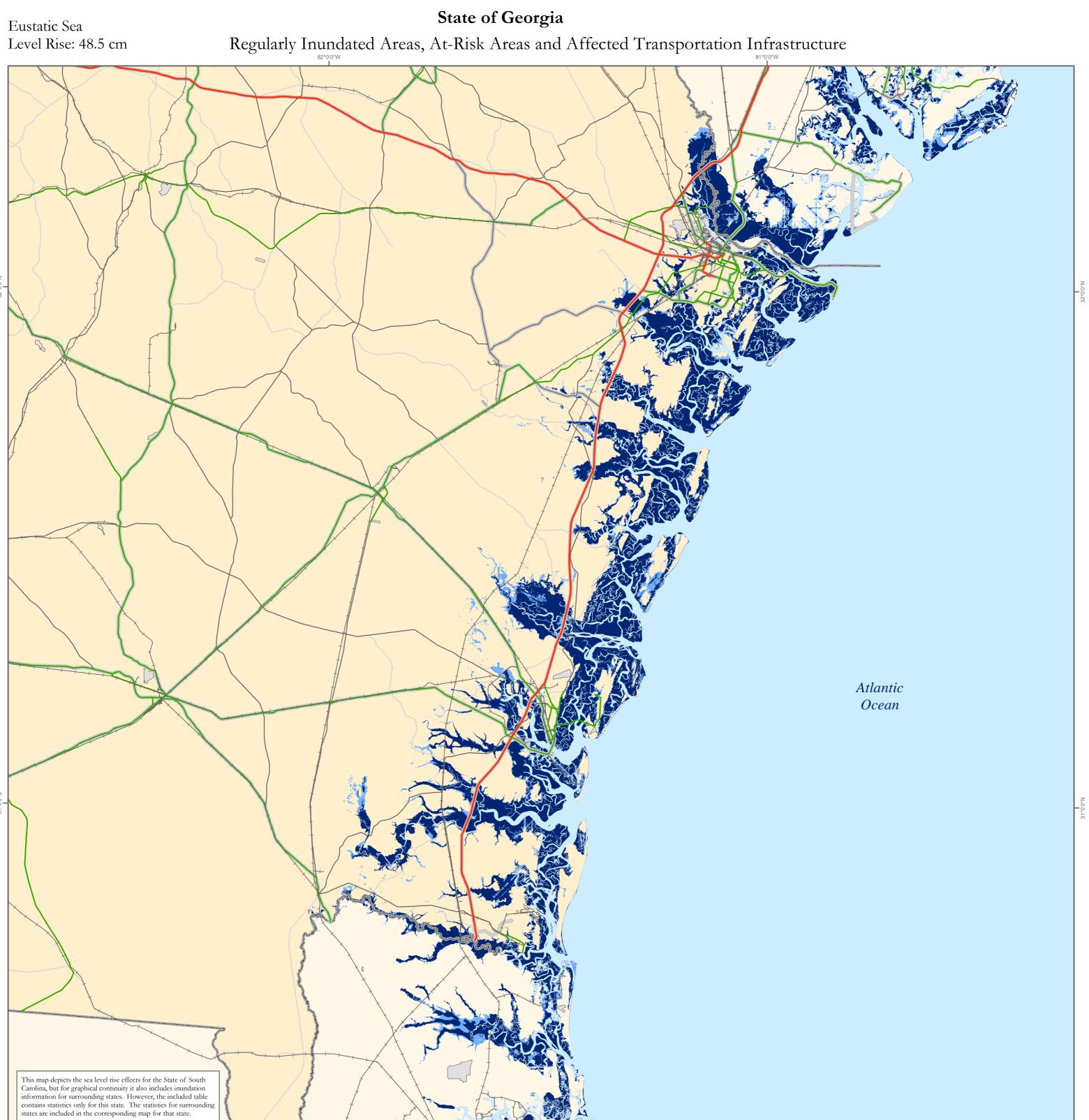
Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983





ICF20080617CJH999 - 31 cm



Regularly Inundated Area N	Ро
At-Risk Area	
	Interstate H
Airport Property Area	Non-Inters
	Minor Arte
Ports Property Area	National Hi
Interstate Highway	
Non Interstate Dringing! Arterial	Railroads
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impac
	Airport Pro
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Rur
Railroad	Ports Prope

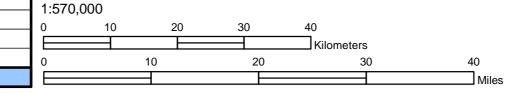
82°0'0"W					
Potentially Impacted Transportation Network					
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk			
Roads (km)					
Interstate Highways	10.1	5.7			
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	35.6	22.5			
Minor Arterials	12.6	9.9			
National Highway System Features	35.6	20.4			
Other Transportation Types (km)					
Railroads	35.0	29.9			
Potentially Impacted Land Area (acres)					
Total Impacted Area	475,415	84,127			
Airport Property Area	27	15			
Airport Runway Area	7	4			
Ports Property Area	241	388			

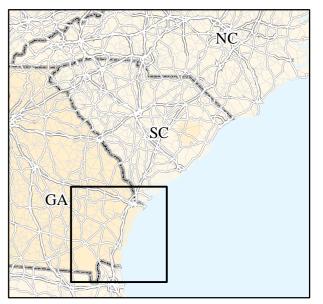
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global* Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

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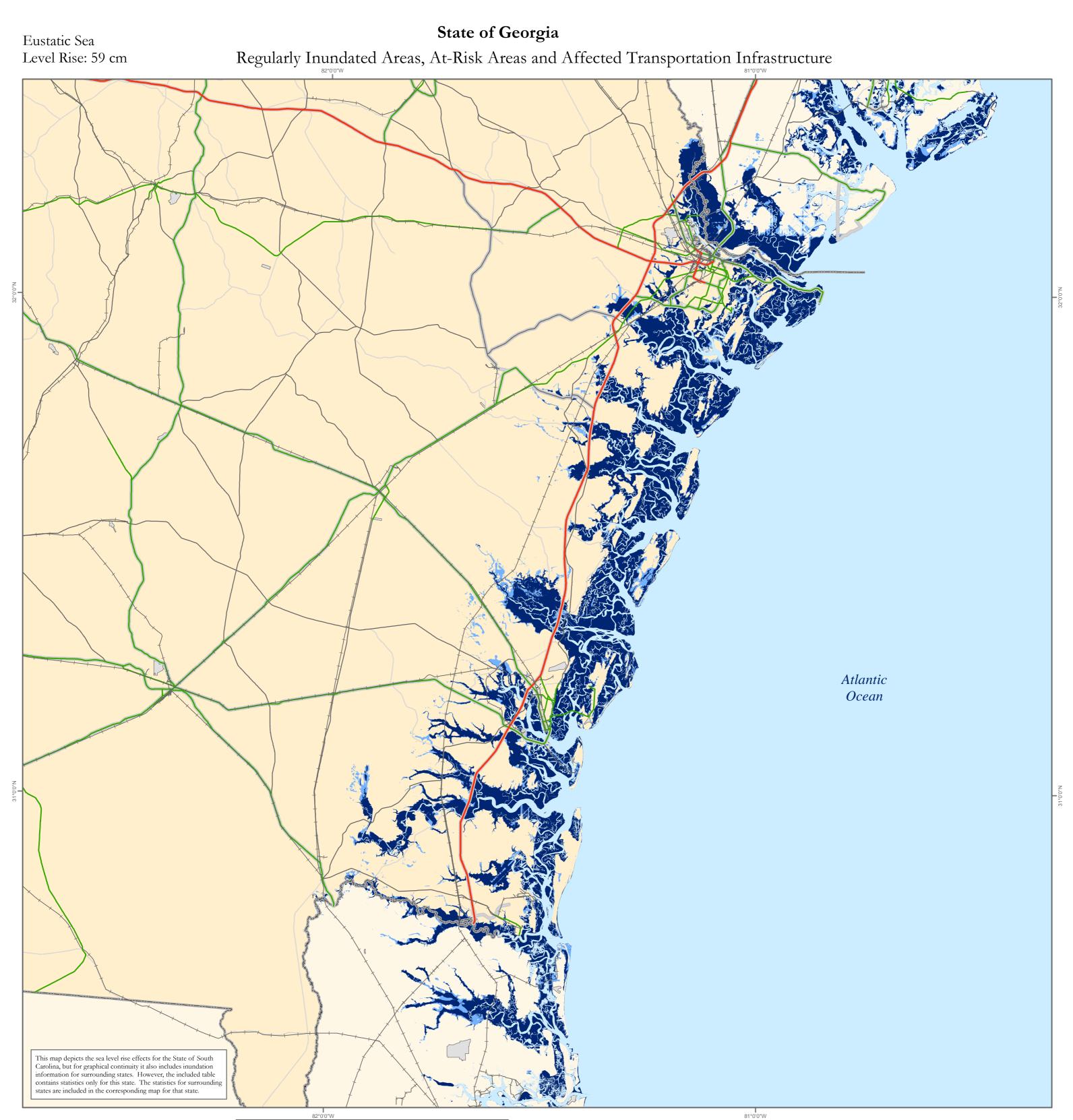
Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983





ICF20080617CJH999 - 48.5 cm



Regularly Inundated Area N	
At-Risk Area	Interst
Airport Property Area	Non-In
Ports Property Area	Minor Nation
—— Interstate Highway	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Railroa
—— Minor Arterial	Total In
NHS (indicated by background)	Airpor
Railroad	Ports F

82°0'0"W					
Potentially Impacted Transportation Network					
Туре	Inundated	At-Risk			
Road	ls (km)				
Interstate Highways	11.0	5.5			
Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	38.4	23.4			
Minor Arterials	14.3	11.0			
National Highway System Features	37.9	21.1			
Other Transportation Types (km)					
Railroads	38.3	31.1			
Potentially Impacted	l Land Area (acres)				
Total Impacted Area	486,071	83,328			
Airport Property Area	29	17			
Airport Runway Area	8	5			
Ports Property Area	301	364			

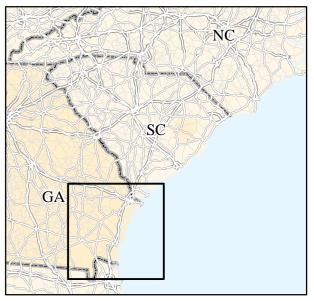
Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in *The Potential Impacts of Global Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations.* This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an *estimate* of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.

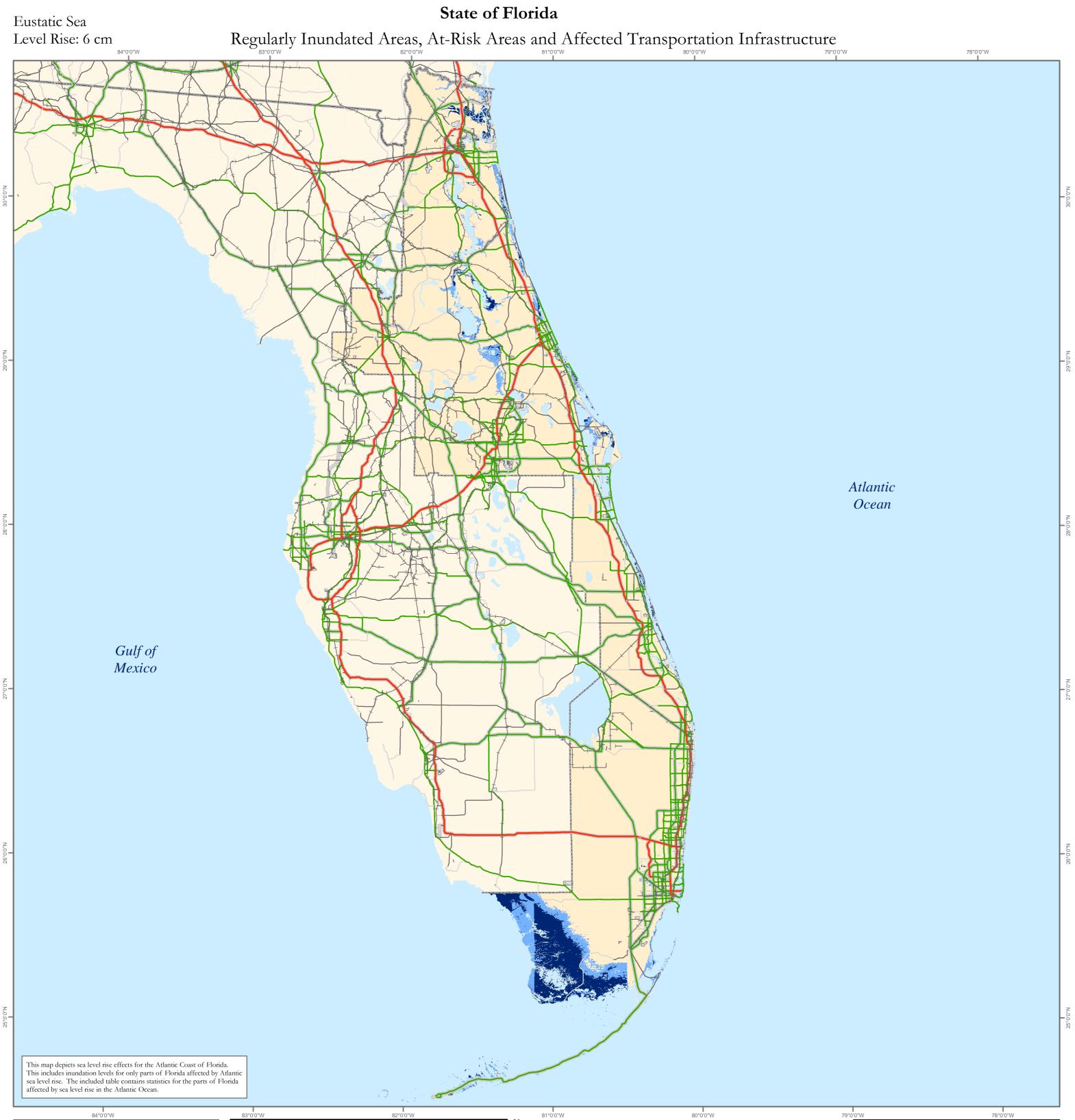
*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.

Sources: Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration. Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line. Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.

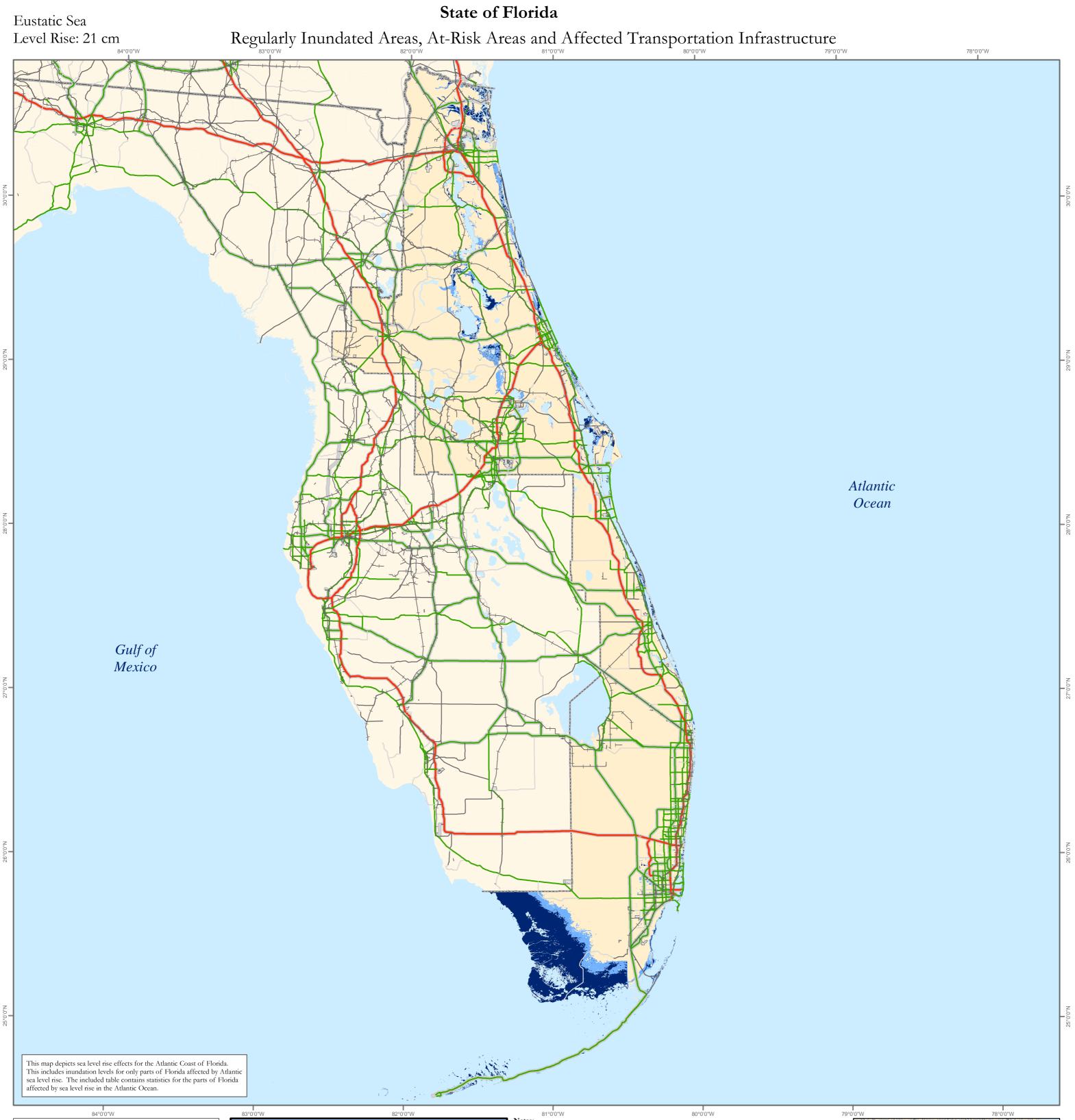
Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983

1:570,000 10 20 30 40 Kilometers 10 20 30 40 Miles



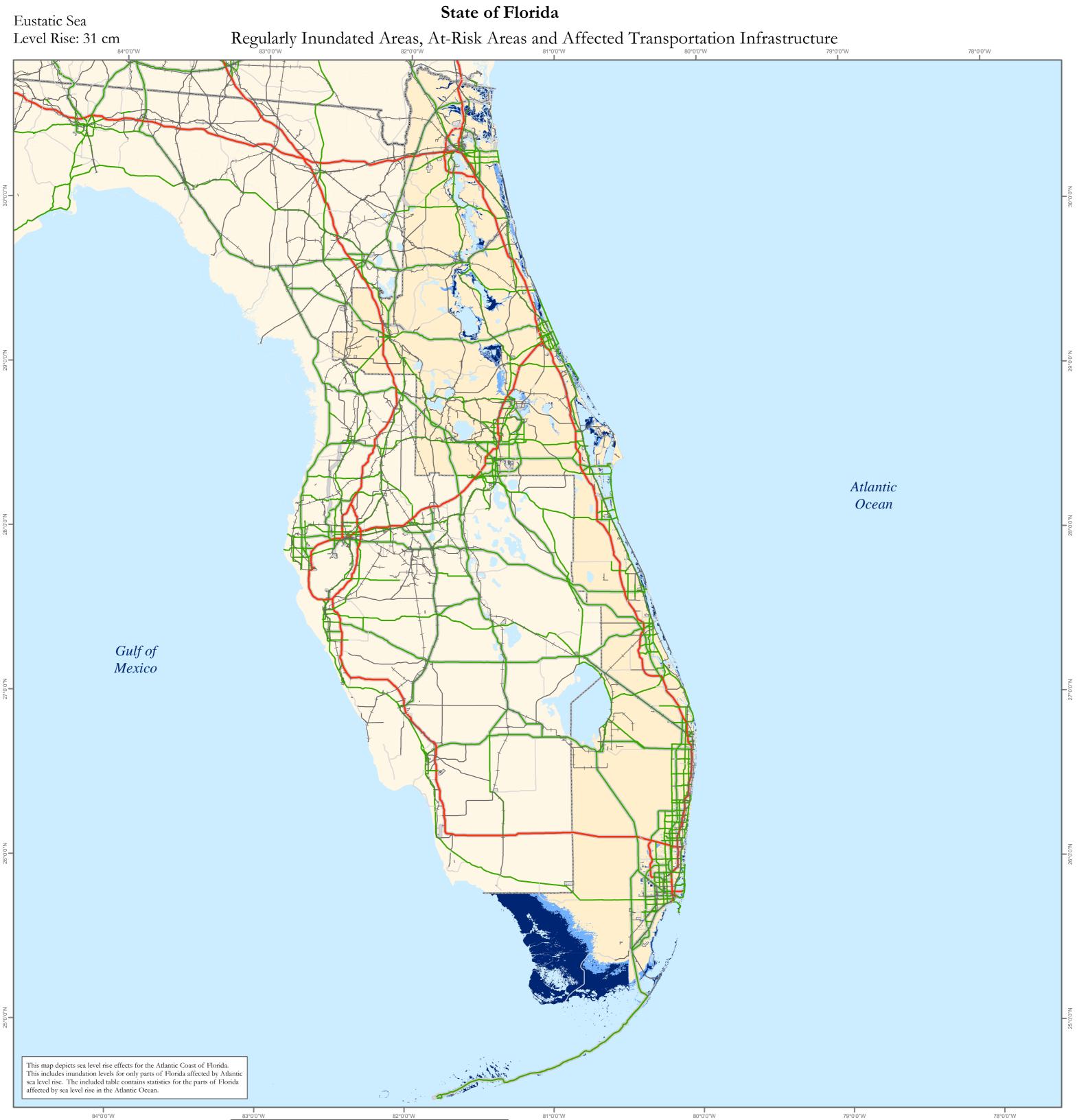


84°0'0"W	83°0'0"W	82°0'0"W		81°0'0"W 80°0'0"W 79°0'	'0"W 78°0'0"W
Regularly Inundated Area N	Potentially Impacted T	'ransportation]	Network	Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>	
Regularly multidated Area	Туре	Inundated	At-Risk	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented	SC
At-Risk Area	Road	ls (km)		as an estimate of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
	Interstate Highways	2.4	3.0	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be	AL GA
Airport Property	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	19.9	81.0	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	
	Minor Arterials	6.7	45.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	14.3	38.5	Sources:	
—— Interstate Highway	Other Transportat			Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.	
	Railroads	9.2	41.9	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted	d Land Area (acres)		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.	FLO
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	698,085	639,550	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:1,800,000	
	Airport Property Area	682	1,509	0 20 40 60 80 100 120	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area	13	168		
Railroad	Ports Property Area	632	715	0 20 40 60 80 100 120	
				Miles	

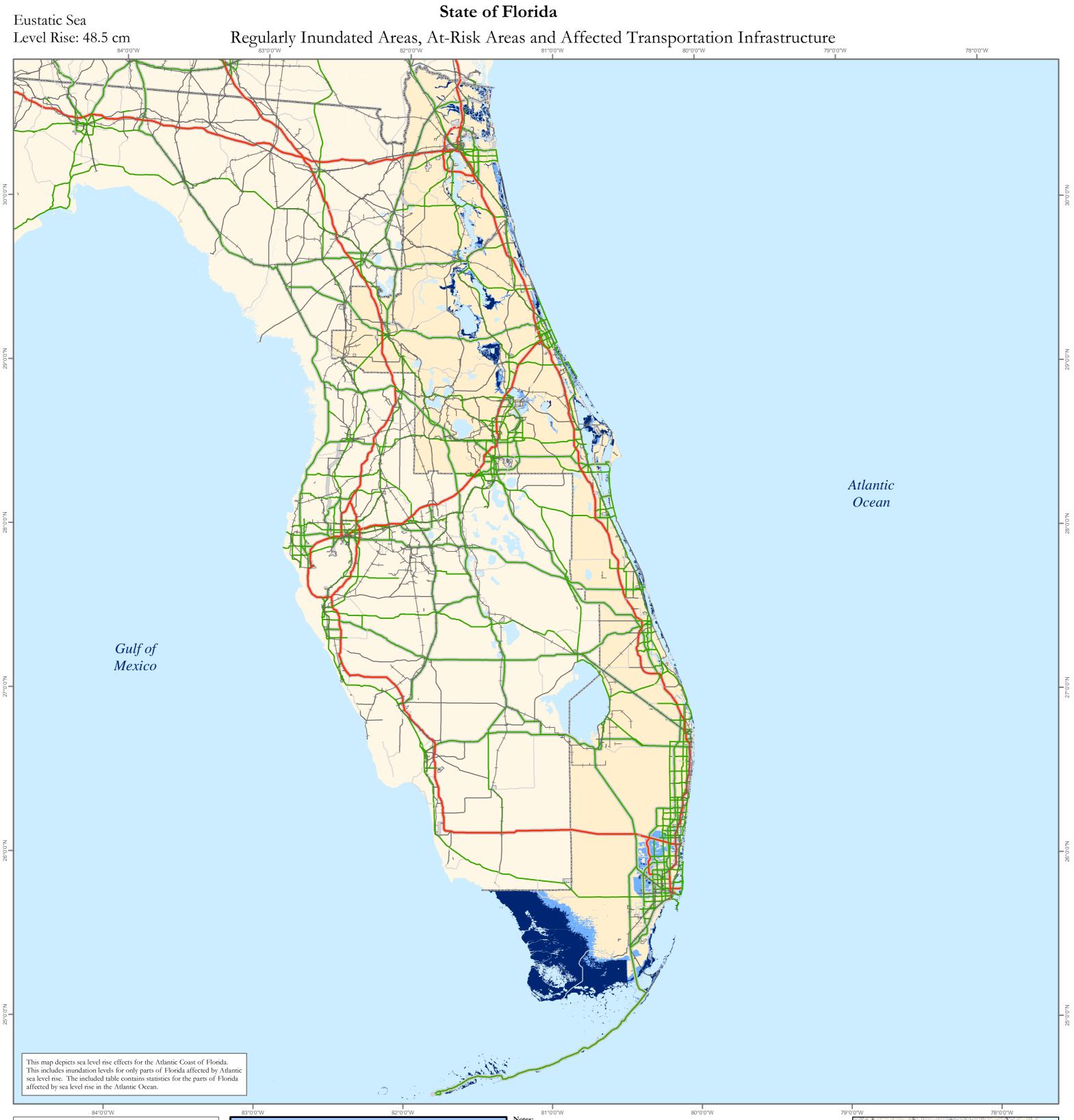


84°0'0"W	83°0'0"W	82°0'0"W		81°0'0''W 79°0'0''W 78°0'0''W
Regularly Inundated Area N	Potentially Impacted	Fransportation 1	Network	Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in The Potential Impacts of Global
Regularly muldated Area	Туре	Inundated	At-Risk	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented
At-Risk Area	Roa	ds (km)		as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation
	Interstate Highways	2.6	6.9	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be
Airport Property	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	40.8	105.3	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.
	Minor Arterials	20.2	41.8	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide,
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	28.8	44.2	primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt. Sources:
——— Interstate Highway	Other Transporta	Other Transportation Types (km) Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network.		Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.
	Railroads	18.7	48.6	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted	ed Land Area (acres)		Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	989,494	470,609	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:1,800,000
	Airport Property Area	1,215	1,826	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Runway Area	44	249	
Railroad	Ports Property Area	897	594	
				Miles

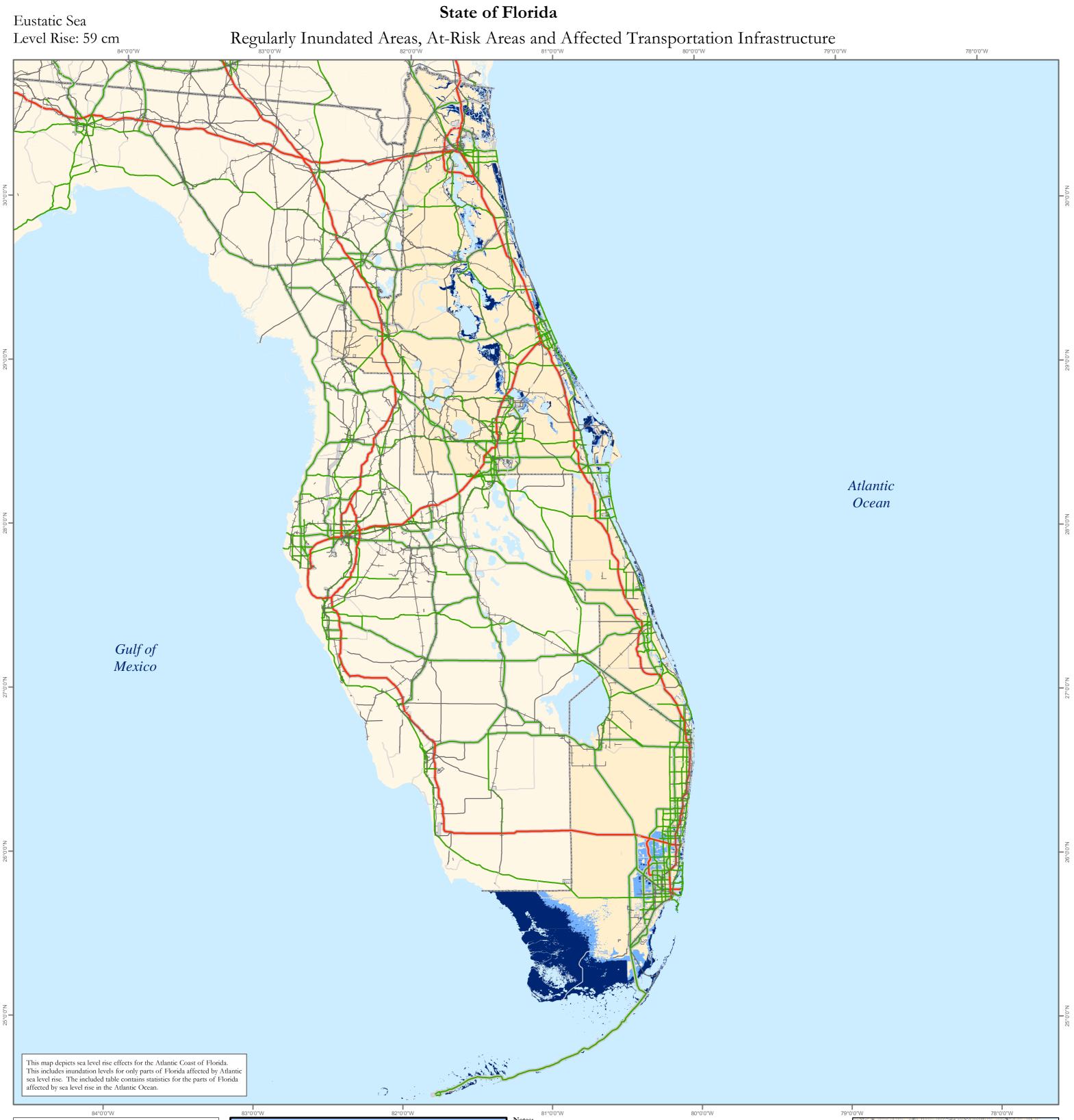
ICF20080716CJH999 - 21 cm



84°0'0"W	83°0'0"W	82°0'0"W		81°0'0"W 80°0'0"W 79°0'0'	"W 78°0'0"W
Regularly Inundated Area N	Potentially Impacted Transportation Network			Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>	
Regularly mundated filea	Туре	Inundated	At-Risk	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented	SC
At-Risk Area	Roads (km)			as an estimate of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation	
	Interstate Highways	3.7	9.1	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be	AL GA
Airport Property	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	58.5	121.7	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.	
	Minor Arterials	25.6	45.2	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.	
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	41.6	47.3	Sources:	
—— Interstate Highway	Other Transportation Types (km)			Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.	
	Railroads	22.7	58.6	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.	
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted Land Area (acres)			Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.	FL
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	1,097,768	451,145	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:1,800,000	
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area	1,729	1,972	0 20 40 60 80 100 120	
	Airport Runway Area	135	244		
Railroad	Ports Property Area	1,072	512	0 20 40 60 80 100 120	
				Miles	



84°0'0"W	83°0'0"W	82°0'0"W		81°0'0"W 79°0'0"W 78°0'0"W
Regularly Inundated Area N	Potentially Impacted Transportation Network			Notes: The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in <i>The Potential Impacts of Global</i>
Regularly Inundated Area	Туре	Inundated	At-Risk	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists
At-Risk Area	Roads (km)			summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation
	Interstate Highways	4.4	34.0	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be
Airport Property	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	82.9	219.8	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.
Ports Property Area	Minor Arterials	39.4	44.0	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.
Poits Property Area	National Highway System Features	54.9	104.6	Sources:
—— Interstate Highway	Other Transportation Types (km)			Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.
	Railroads	31.2	103.9	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted Land Area (acres)			Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	1,250,250	554,066	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:1,800,000
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area	2,617	1,974	
	Airport Runway Area	258	167	Kilometers
Railroad	Ports Property Area	1,250	676	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
				Miles



84°0'0"W	83°0'0"W	82°0'0"W		Image: Notes: 80°0'0'W 78°0'0'W 78°0'0'W
Regularly Inundated Area N	Potentially Impacted Transportation Network			The methodologies and source data used to generate these maps are discussed in The Potential Impacts of Global
Regularly Inundated Area	Туре	Inundated	At-Risk	Sea Level Rise on Transportation Infrastructure: Study Goals, Methodologies, and Recommendations. This report also lists summary statistics for the transportation infrastructure affected according to this analysis. These maps are presented
At-Risk Area	Roads (km)			as an <i>estimate</i> of areas that, without protection, may regularly be inundated or may be at-risk of periodic inundation
	Interstate Highways	6.5	35.2	due to storm surge, under the methodologies used in this study. These maps are not intended for navigational or engineering purposes, and are meant to provide a rough idea of the areas and transportation facilities that might be
Airport Property	Non-Interstate Principal Arterials	103.5	309.3	affected under the scenarios and methodologies used in this study.
	Minor Arterials	46.8	48.1	*Eustatic sea level rise refers to the change in sea level created by any volumetric increase in the oceans worldwide, primarily due to thermal expansion and ice melt.
Ports Property Area	National Highway System Features	70.9	128.1	Sources:
—— Interstate Highway	Other Transportation Types (km)			Interstates, Non-Interstate Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, and NHS - National Highway Planning Network. Rails - Federal Railroad Administration.
	Railroads	40.8	135.6	Ports - Digitized from Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles clipped to the mean high water line.
Non-Interstate Principal Arterial	Potentially Impacted Land Area (acres)			Airport Property and Runways - Tele Atlas.
—— Minor Arterial	Total Impacted Area	1,342,836	617,180	Coordinate System: UTM 18 N - North American Datum 1983 1:1,800,000
NHS (indicated by background)	Airport Property Area	2,828	2,534	
	Airport Runway Area	280	200	
Railroad	Ports Property Area	1,344	693	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
				Miles