State	SLR Scenario	Time Period	Administration Status	Description
Delaware	**low** (0.5m); **intermediate** (1.0m); **high** (1.5m)	by year 2100 (89 years)	Established as a DNREC policy	Scenarios use present-day and predicted future sea levels in the year 2100. Designed to account for varying mean tide levels and projected flooding for coastal storm surges
Maryland	**Steady State:** 3.1 mm/yr or 0.57 m by 2025 **Average Accelerated:** 1 m SLR **Worst Case/Max Rate:** 0.63 m; 0.83 m; 1.47 m	by year 2025 (14 years) by year 2100 (89 yrs) 2025 (14 yrs); 2050 (39 yrs); 2100 (89 yrs)	MDNR issued a climate change policy in 2010. MDNR developed a partnership with USGS to develop a slr inundation model for Worcester County.	Incorporate the IPCC scenarios and the possibility of accelerated melting. Steady state based on the long-term historic rate of slr of the area. Average accelerated based on averaging the IPCC projections. Max rate based on max range of all IPCC models.
New York	**1)** SLR: 2020s (2 to 5 in); 2050s (7 to 12 in); 2080s (12 to 23 in) **2)** SLR with Rapid Ice-melt: 2020s (5 to 10 in); 2050s (19-29 in); 2080s (41 to 55 in)	10 yrs; 40 yrs; 70 yrs 11 yrs; 40 yrs; 70 yrs	SLR Task Force recommendations have been given to NY legislature for review and approval	The NY State Climate Action Council is using these projections as the foundation for its risk assessments and recommendations. Projections are supported by empirical data documenting recent SLR in NY.
New Jersey	**low** (0.5 m); **intermediate** (1.0 m); **high** (1.5 m)	by year 2100 (89 yrs)	The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection issued a Global Warming Response Act Recommendation Report that focuses primarily on greenhouse gas reduction strategies. NJ has started a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Protocol and Coastal Evacuation mapping and planning.	The New Jersey Coastal Management Program is developing a Vulnerability Assessment Protocol to identify the potential impacts of coastal hazards and slr on the built and natural environment.
	low (0.5 m); **intermediate** (1.0 m); **high** (1.5 m) with storm surge	by year 2100 (89 yrs)		Showed storm inundation for coastal locations from a category 1throught category 5 hurricane. Then added slr scenarios on the inundation projections to show how coastal vulnerability will change
Virginia:				
Hampton Roads District	0.39 m; 1.0 m 0.5 m; 1.0 m.; 1.5 m; 2.0 m	by year 2100 (89 yrs) by year 2100 (89 yrs)	Committee formed to discuss the goals of climate change adaptation and mitigation.	National Wildlife Federation used SLAMM to perform a slr impact analysis. Used IPCC scenarios and additional 1 m, 1.5 m, and 2.0 m scenarios. The Governors Commission on Climate Change referenced 0.39 m slr. 1 m slr scenario served as a medium benchmark between IPCC and worst-case scenario of 2.0 m slr. Analysis conducted by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science to model the impact of a major storm event (Hurricane Isabel) modified by slr.
Middle Peninsula District	1 ft	by year 2050 (39 yrs)	Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission is in the midst of a 3 year endeavor to assess and discuss potential climate change and slr impacts to the region. Funded by CZM	Assessed the economic and ecological impacts of slr for select vulnerable areas.
Northern Virginia Regional District	**Steady State**: 1 foot (3.2 mm/yr); **with storm surge**: 11 feet **Average Accelerated:** 3.8 feet (11.6 mm/yr); **with storm surge:** 13.8 feet **Worst Case:** 5.2 feet (16 mm/yr); **with storm surge:** 15.2 feet	by year 2100 (89 yrs) by year 2100 (89 yrs) by year 2100 (89 yrs)	Northern Virginia Regional Commission developed workgroup to assess the vulnerability of the region to inundation from slr and flooding from storm surge. Used Worcester County, MD SLR Response Study as a case study	The steady state is the observed historic trend rate at Washington D.C. gage. (NOAA). (plus 10 feet of storm surge). The accelerated state is the projected rate based on historical data and predicted global warming trends. (IPCC). (plus 10 feet of storm surge). Highest projected rate for the mid-Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay regions. (plus 10 feet of storm surge).
IPCC	18-59 cm	by year 2100 (89 yrs)		Does not take into account ice melt