Table 2. Likelihood of shore protection along the Middle Peninsula & Northern Neck Areas, Virginia Lands less than approximately[1] 1 meter above spring high water (square kilometers).

	Likelihood of Shore Protection						
Locality	Very Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Nontidal Wetlands	Total[2]	Elevation error
Gloucester	4.2	11.5	7.6	0.1	8.4	32.1	43
Mathews	5.5	7.2	8.6	0.0	5.7	27.7	40
Middlesex	1.4	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.0	6.0	61
King William	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.5	2.9	67
King and Queen	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	1.2	5.5	67
Essex	0.5	0.9	4.0	0.0	1.1	6.6	67
Lancaster	6.6	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	11.0	67
Richmond	1.6	0.7	3.8	0.4	1.2	7.9	70
Northumberland	4.4	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.8	9.4	70
Caroline	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	67
Spotsylvania	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	67
Fredericksburg	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	64
Total[3]	**24.8**	**28.1**	**32.5**	**1.2**	**21.0**	**110.1**	

Source: Climate Change Science Program (2008). Coastal Sensitivity to Sea Level Rise. Expert. Review Draft. Washington, D.C. United States Global Change Research Program.

1. This table is based on the area of map polygons within 1 meter above the tides. Although the area of the polygons can be tabulated very precisely, the 1 meter elevation estimate is subject to the accuracy limits of the underlying data. The final column displays the accuracy limits (root mean square error) of the data used to identify the 1-meter elevation contour.
2. Total includes the five categories listed as well as a small amount of low land that the authors did not analyze.
3. Excludes the Richmond Regional and Crater Planning Districts. The excluded jurisdictions have about 16.2 square kilometers of dry land and 26.2 square kilometers of nontidal wetlands within 1 meter above spring high water.

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