

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED SEA LEVEL RISE FOR SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

Sea Level Projection by Year

Probability (%)	2025		2050		2075		2100		2150		2200	
	cm	inches	cm	inches	cm	inches	cm	inches	cm	inches	cm	inches
90	7	2.8	13	5.0	20	7.7	26	10.4	40	15.7	53	21.0
80	9	3.6	17	6.6	26	10.1	35	13.9	53	20.8	71	28.1
70	11	4.4	20	7.8	30	11.6	41	16.3	63	24.7	85	33.6
60	12	4.7	22	8.6	34	13.2	45	17.8	72	28.3	99	39.1
50	13	5.1	24	9.4	37	14.4	50	19.8	80	31.4	112	44.2
40	14	5.5	27	10.6	41	16.0	55	21.8	90	35.4	126	49.7
30	16	6.3	29	11.3	44	17.1	61	24.1	102	40.1	146	57.6
20	17	6.7	32	12.5	49	19.1	69	27.3	117	46.0	173	68.2
10	20	7.9	37	14.5	57	22.3	80	31.6	143	56.2	222	87.5
5	22	8.7	41	16.1	63	24.6	91	35.9	171	67.2	279	110.0
2.5	25	9.9	45	17.6	70	27.4	103	40.7	204	80.2	344	135.6
1	27	10.6	49	19.2	77	30.1	117	46.2	247	97.2	450	177.3
Mean	13	5.1	25	9.8	38	14.8	52	20.6	88	34.6	129	50.9

*The results of this table is based on using Tables 9-1 and 9-2 of the EPA Report "The Probability of Sea Level Rise". Basically, the formula is multiplying the historic sea level rise (2.3 mm/yr) in Southwest Florida (closest point used is St. Petersburg, Fl., Table 9-2) by the future number of years from 1990 plus the Normalized Sea Level Projections in Table 9-1. In summary, the EPA Report has relied on various scientific opinions regarding sea level changes affected by factors such as radiative forcing caused by both greenhouse gases and sulfate aerosols, global warming and thermal expansion, polar temperatures and precipitation, and the contributions to sea level from Greenland, Antarctica, and small glaciers.