



## Appendix G

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### Sea Level Rise Projections for 12 California Tide Gauges

### Map of Tide Gauge Locations



Figure G-1. Map of tide gauge locations (from OPC 2018)

Table G-1. Sea Level Rise Projections for the Crescent City Tide Gauge<sup>106</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): <i>Crescent City</i></b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range"</i> (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)	<i>1-in-200 chance</i> (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)	<i>Single scenario</i> (no associated probability)
2030	0.3	0.5	0.8
2040	0.4	0.9	1.4
2050	0.7	1.5	2.3
2060	0.9	2.1	3.3
2070	1.2	2.8	4.5
2080	1.6	3.7	5.9
2090	2.0	4.7	7.4
2100	2.5	5.9	9.3
2110*	2.5	6.2	11.0
2120	3.0	7.4	13.1
2130	3.4	8.7	15.3
2140	3.9	10.1	17.8
2150	4.4	11.6	20.6

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>106</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-2. Sea Level Rise Projections for the North Spit Tide Gauge<sup>107</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): North Spit</b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.7	1.0	1.2
2040	1.1	1.6	2.0
2050	1.5	2.3	3.1
2060	1.9	3.1	4.3
2070	2.4	4.0	5.6
2080	2.9	5.1	7.2
2090	3.5	6.2	8.9
2100	4.1	7.6	10.9
2110*	4.3	8.0	12.7
2120	4.9	9.4	15.0
2130	5.5	10.9	17.4
2140	6.2	12.5	20.1
2150	6.8	14.1	23.0

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>107</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-3. Sea Level Rise Projections for the Arena Cove Tide Gauge<sup>108</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): Arena Cove</b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	<b>Low Risk Aversion</b>	<b>Medium-High Risk Aversion</b>	<b>Extreme Risk Aversion</b>
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.5	0.7	1.0
2040	0.7	1.2	1.6
2050	1.0	1.8	2.6
2060	1.3	2.5	3.7
2070	1.7	3.3	5.0
2080	2.2	4.3	6.4
2090	2.6	5.4	8.0
2100	3.1	6.7	9.9
2110*	3.2	7.0	11.6
2120	3.8	8.2	13.9
2130	4.3	9.7	16.2
2140	4.8	11.1	18.7
2150	5.4	12.6	21.5

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>108</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-4. Sea Level Rise Projections for the Point Reyes Tide Gauge<sup>109</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): <i>Point Reyes</i></b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.6	0.8	1.0
2040	0.8	1.3	1.8
2050	1.1	2.0	2.8
2060	1.5	2.7	3.9
2070	1.9	3.5	5.2
2080	2.4	4.6	6.7
2090	2.9	5.6	8.3
2100	3.5	7.0	10.3
2110*	3.6	7.3	12.0
2120	4.2	8.6	14.3
2130	4.7	10.1	16.6
2140	5.3	11.5	19.2
2150	5.9	13.1	22.0

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>109</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-5. Sea Level Rise Projections for the San Francisco Tide Gauge<sup>110</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): <i>San Francisco</i></b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.5	0.8	1.0
2040	0.8	1.3	1.8
2050	1.1	1.9	2.7
2060	1.5	2.6	3.9
2070	1.9	3.5	5.2
2080	2.4	4.5	6.6
2090	2.9	5.6	8.3
2100	3.4	6.9	10.2
2110*	3.5	7.3	11.9
2120	4.1	8.6	14.2
2130	4.6	10.0	16.6
2140	5.2	11.4	19.1
2150	5.8	13.0	21.9

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>110</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-6. Sea Level Rise Projections for the Monterey Tide Gauge<sup>111</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): Monterey</b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.5	0.8	1.0
2040	0.8	1.2	1.7
2050	1.1	1.9	2.7
2060	1.4	2.6	3.8
2070	1.8	3.4	5.1
2080	2.3	4.4	6.6
2090	2.8	5.5	8.2
2100	3.3	6.9	10.1
2110*	3.4	7.2	11.8
2120	4.0	8.5	14.0
2130	4.5	9.9	16.4
2140	5.1	11.3	18.9
2150	5.7	12.9	21.8

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>111</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-7. Sea Level Rise Projections for the Port San Luis Tide Gauge<sup>112</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): Port San Luis</b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.5	0.7	1.0
2040	0.7	1.2	1.6
2050	1.0	1.8	2.6
2060	1.3	2.5	3.7
2070	1.7	3.3	5.0
2080	2.1	4.3	6.4
2090	2.6	5.3	8.0
2100	3.1	6.7	9.9
2110*	3.2	7.0	11.6
2120	3.7	8.2	13.8
2130	4.3	9.6	16.2
2140	4.8	11.1	18.7
2150	5.4	12.6	21.5

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>112</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-8. Sea Level Rise Projections for the Santa Barbara Tide Gauge<sup>113</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): <i>Santa Barbara</i></b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	<b>Low Risk Aversion</b>	<b>Medium-High Risk Aversion</b>	<b>Extreme Risk Aversion</b>
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.4	0.7	1.0
2040	0.7	1.1	1.6
2050	1.0	1.8	2.5
2060	1.3	2.5	3.6
2070	1.7	3.3	4.9
2080	2.1	4.3	6.3
2090	2.6	5.3	7.9
2100	3.1	6.6	9.8
2110*	3.2	6.9	11.5
2120	3.7	8.2	13.7
2130	4.2	9.5	16.0
2140	4.8	11.0	18.6
2150	5.3	12.6	21.4

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>113</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-9. Sea Level Rise Projections for the Santa Monica Tide Gauge<sup>114</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): <i>Santa Monica</i></b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.5	0.8	1.0
2040	0.8	1.2	1.7
2050	1.1	1.9	2.6
2060	1.4	2.6	3.8
2070	1.8	3.4	5.1
2080	2.3	4.4	6.5
2090	2.8	5.5	8.1
2100	3.3	6.8	10.0
2110*	3.5	7.2	11.7
2120	4.0	8.5	14.0
2130	4.5	9.8	16.3
2140	5.1	11.3	18.9
2150	5.7	12.9	21.7

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>114</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-10. Sea Level Rise Projections for the Los Angeles Tide Gauge<sup>115</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): <i>Los Angeles</i></b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.5	0.7	1.0
2040	0.7	1.2	1.7
2050	1.0	1.8	2.6
2060	1.3	2.5	3.7
2070	1.7	3.3	5.0
2080	2.2	4.3	6.4
2090	2.7	5.3	8.0
2100	3.2	6.7	9.9
2110*	3.3	7.1	11.5
2120	3.8	8.3	13.8
2130	4.3	9.7	16.1
2140	4.9	11.1	18.7
2150	5.4	12.7	21.5

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>115</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-11. Sea Level Rise Projections for the La Jolla Tide Gauge<sup>116</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): La Jolla</b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.6	0.9	1.1
2040	0.9	1.3	1.8
2050	1.2	2.0	2.8
2060	1.6	2.7	3.9
2070	2.0	3.6	5.2
2080	2.5	4.6	6.7
2090	3.0	5.7	8.3
2100	3.6	7.1	10.2
2110*	3.7	7.5	12.0
2120	4.3	8.8	14.3
2130	4.9	10.2	16.6
2140	5.4	11.7	19.2
2150	6.1	13.3	22.0

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>116</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.

Table G-12. Sea Level Rise Projections for the San Diego Tide Gauge<sup>117</sup> (OPC 2018)

<b>Projected Sea Level Rise (in feet): <i>San Diego</i></b>			
	Probabilistic Projections (in feet) (based on Kopp et al. 2014)		H++ Scenario (Sweet et al. 2017)
	Low Risk Aversion	Medium-High Risk Aversion	Extreme Risk Aversion
	<i>Upper limit of "likely range" (~17% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>1-in-200 chance (0.5% probability SLR exceeds...)</i>	<i>Single scenario (no associated probability)</i>
2030	0.6	0.9	1.1
2040	0.9	1.3	1.8
2050	1.2	2.0	2.8
2060	1.6	2.7	3.9
2070	2.0	3.6	5.2
2080	2.5	4.6	6.7
2090	3.0	5.7	8.3
2100	3.6	7.0	10.2
2110*	3.7	7.5	12.0
2120	4.3	8.8	14.3
2130	4.9	10.2	16.6
2140	5.4	11.7	19.2
2150	6.1	13.3	22.0

*\*Most of the available climate model experiments do not extend beyond 2100. The resulting reduction in model availability causes a small dip in projections between 2100 and 2110, as well as a shift in uncertainty estimates (see Kopp et al., 2014). Use of 2110 projections should be done with caution and acknowledgement of increased uncertainty around these projections.*

<sup>117</sup> Probabilistic projections for the height of sea level rise and the H++ scenario are presented. The H++ projection is a single scenario and does not have an associated likelihood of occurrence. Projections are with respect to a baseline year of 2000 (or more specifically, the average relative sea level over 1991-2009). Table is adapted from the 2018 OPC SLR Guidance to present only the three scenarios OPC recommends evaluating. Additionally, while the OPC tables include low emissions scenarios, only high emissions scenarios, which represent RCP 8.5, are included here because global greenhouse gas emissions are currently tracking along this trajectory. The Coastal Commission will continue to update best available science as necessary, including if emissions trajectories change.