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**SDI Review Form 1.6**

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| Journal Name: | **Physical Science International Journal** |
| Manuscript Number: | **2015_PSIJ_17461** |
| Title of the Manuscript: | **Discussion of A modelling study of coastal inundation induced by storm surge, sea-level rise, and subsidence in the Gulf of Mexico: the US average tide gauge is not accelerating consistently with the worldwide average** |
| Type of the Article | **Commentary** |

## General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty'**, provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.
To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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**PART 1: Review Comments**

| | **Reviewer's comment** | **Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)* |
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| **Compulsory** REVISION comments | The paper comments the model of sea level rise along the Northern coasts of the Gulf of Mexico as calculated by Yang et al. (2014) and of its catastrophic ecological implications due to the hypothesized global warming for the end of this century . The author believes that the Yang model is not realistic because a more careful analysis of the tide gauges shows that the sea level rises much more slowly than that predicted and that the relative sea level acceleration has been zero over the last 20 years.<br>On the other hand, in USA, consistently with the worldwide average result, the long term tide gauges are only oscillating and not accelerating over the last decades, and the latest survey published by NOAA shows that no measure suggests sea levels have risen faster recently. While the rate of local relative change, both rises and falls, may change significantly from one location to another because of subsidence or uplift at the tide gauge, or because of phases and amplitudes of the oscillations and the time window covered, the rate of change of sea level is unequivocally small and of zero acceleration. The publication by NOAA of their latest 2013 sea level survey when coupled to their prior surveys of 2006 and 1999, allows to assess the non accelerating trends along the US continental coastline, and the US territories and islands or naval bases included in the surveys.<br>To support such results the author reports an interesting summary of the NOAA sea level variation surveys that evidence unequivocally that there has been no recent acceleration of sea levels for the US, just as the PSMSL surveys suggest no acceleration of sea levels worldwide. | |

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| | The slow rate of sea level rise, based on observations, does not support the alarmism of Yang et al (2014) based only on modeling and not on observations. | |
| **Minor** REVISION comments | 1) The author can refer also to:<br>Mazzarella A.: On the 60-year solar modulation of global air temperature: the Earth's rotation and atmosphere circulation connection, Theor. Appl. Climatol., DOI: 10.107/s00704-005-0219-z, 88,193-199, 2007.<br><br>Scafetta N.: Multi-scale dynamical analysis (MSDA) of sea level records versus PDO, AMO, and NAO indexes, Clim Dyn, 43:175-192 , DOI 10.1007/s00382-013-1771-3, 2014<br>2)The Table 1 is difficult to read | |
| **Optional/General** comments | The paper is an honest analysis of observed data and not of modelled considerations | |

**Reviewer Details:**

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