

Conclusions & Recommendations

Jan 2013 & Feb 2014

Detailed proof and references available at <http://www.therightclimatestuff.com>

in Reports dated Jan 2013, April 2013, and Feb 2014

- 1. The science that predicts the extent of Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW) is not settled science. (Jan 2013)**
- 2. Our US government is over-reacting to concerns about AGW. (Jan 2013)**
- 3. It is scientifically embarrassing that the EPA has declared CO₂ to be a pollutant that must be regulated, since it is a naturally occurring substance required to sustain human, animal and plant life, and for which there is no substitute. (Jan 2013)**
- 4. We have concluded that the IPCC climate models are seriously flawed because they don't agree very closely with measured empirical data. After a 35 year simulation the models over-predicted actual measured temperatures by factors of 200% to 750%. One could hardly expect them to predict with better accuracy 300 years into the future required for use in regulatory decisions. (Feb 2014)**
- 5. We have developed a straightforward analysis, based on empirical data, not unproven models, which bounds the maximum possible global warming that could be caused by increases in atmospheric CO₂ concentration. (Feb 2014)**
- 6. We have defined and demonstrated use of a more appropriate Transient Climate Sensitivity (TCS) metric derived from empirical data for use in regulatory decisions requiring accurate predictions of global temperature changes due to changes of CO₂ levels in the atmosphere. (Feb 2014)**
- 7. There is no convincing evidence that Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW) will produce catastrophic climate changes. AGW can only produce modest amounts of global warming that will likely be beneficial when the substantial benefits to crop production from more CO₂ in the atmosphere are considered. (Jan 2013) and (Feb 2014)**
- 8. Because there is no immediate threat of global warming requiring swift corrective action, we have time to study global climate changes and improve our prediction accuracy. A wider range of solution options should be studied for global warming or cooling threats from any credible cause. (Jan 2013)**
- 9. Social Cost of Carbon (SCC) calculations should be based on empirical data-based transient climate sensitivity metrics with much less uncertainty than the inappropriate IPCC Equilibrium Climate Sensitivity (ECS) metric uncertainty range that is computed from the flawed IPCC climate simulation models. (Feb 2014)**

- 10. ECS is computed from a hypothetical, unrealistic scenario, used only for comparison of computer model results, where CO₂ levels are suddenly doubled in the atmosphere and the ECS temperature change is computed over 1000 years later. It is unscientific to base CO₂ regulations on ECS computed from unproven climate models, as currently planned by EPA and DoE. (Feb 2014)**
- 11. The ECS uncertainty statistical distribution used for justifying EPA and DoE CO₂ emissions regulations is based on wild speculation, not reliable empirical data. (Feb 2014)**
- 12. A market-driven transition from fossil fuels to alternative fuels must begin by 2055 just to meet energy demand as dwindling reserves of economically recoverable fossil fuels drive up their costs. (Feb 2014)**
- 13. Assuming an orderly market driven transition from fossil fuels to alternatives that do not emit CO₂, atmospheric CO₂ will remain below 600 ppm. (Feb 2014)**
- 14. The maximum CO₂ level of 600 ppm is expected to occur after 2100, probably about 2130, and will begin to decline thereafter. (Feb 2014)**
- 15. Based on our analysis of empirical data measured over a period of 163 years, that provides a conservative TCS value of 1.6°C, the maximum expected Green House Gas (GHG) temperature rise from present levels will be less than 1.2°C (2.1°F) (Feb 2014)**
- 16. CO₂ emissions regulations should be based on climate sensitivity to CO₂-only, not the higher sensitivity to all GHG incorporated into the IPCC ECS uncertainty range. (Feb 2014)**
- 17. CO₂ emissions regulations should be based on climate sensitivity to CO₂ emissions, not climate sensitivity to atmospheric CO₂ levels, such as in the ECS and TCS metrics, since a large fraction of CO₂ emissions each year enter our oceans, not our atmosphere. (Feb 2014)**
- 18. Transient Climate Sensitivity (TCS) has low uncertainty and is a more appropriate metric than ECS for predicting GHG global warming trends over the next few centuries since much of the uncertainty in ECS results from hypothesized climate changes that take place more than 300 years into the future. (Feb 2014)**
- 19. High values of SCC computed by EPA and DoE using their flawed computational process, result from unrealistically high temperatures causing rapid melt of permanent ice sheets on the planet that have been growing for thousands, and in some cases, millions of years. The scientific reality of such speculation needs to be reviewed. (Feb 2014)**
- 20. An independent and objective scientific review board should be convened to review the EPA and DoE methodology for computing Social Cost of Carbon used in regulatory decisions. (Feb 2014)**