

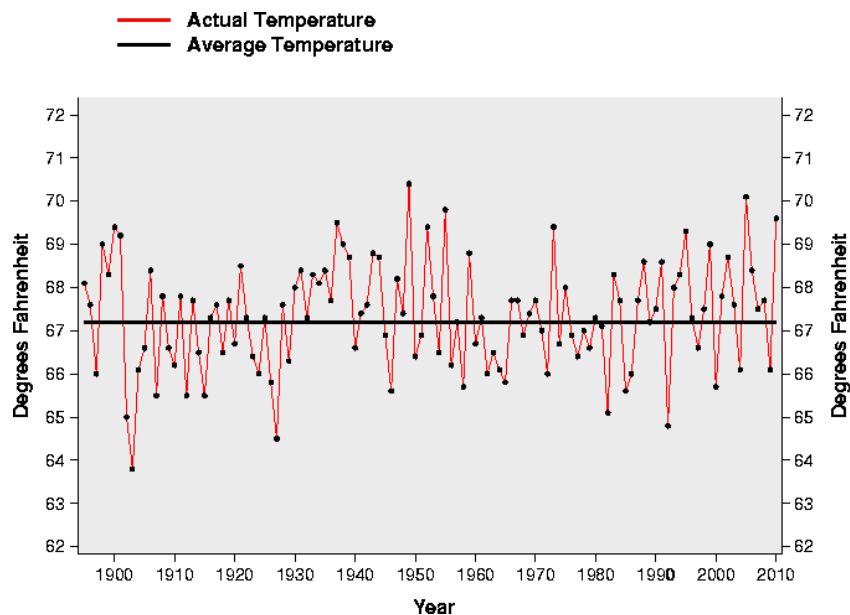
To: NH Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and HB519 Sponsors  
From: Joseph D'Aleo, BS, MS, ABD Meteorology, CCM, AMS Fellow  
Re: HB 519  
Date April 21, 2011

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input to you about this important bill and the science and economics that supports its passage. I wish to make three points:

- Temperatures have not been increasing for over a decade in New Hampshire, in New England, the United States or globally even as CO<sub>2</sub> has increased
- CO<sub>2</sub> is not a pollutant but a beneficial gas. It has no proven or even demonstrable effect on global temperatures which change in predictable natural cycles. Forced reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will increase energy bills and costs of goods and services will have no measurable impact on climate
- Though energy conservation and energy efficiency innovation are laudable goals, the idea of a green job economy is a fallacy as has been demonstrated wherever globally it has been employed. Government subsidies based on what is ultimately taxpayer dollars don't work in the long term and lead to increased energy costs, loss of real jobs in industry and increased emissions.

## Temperatures

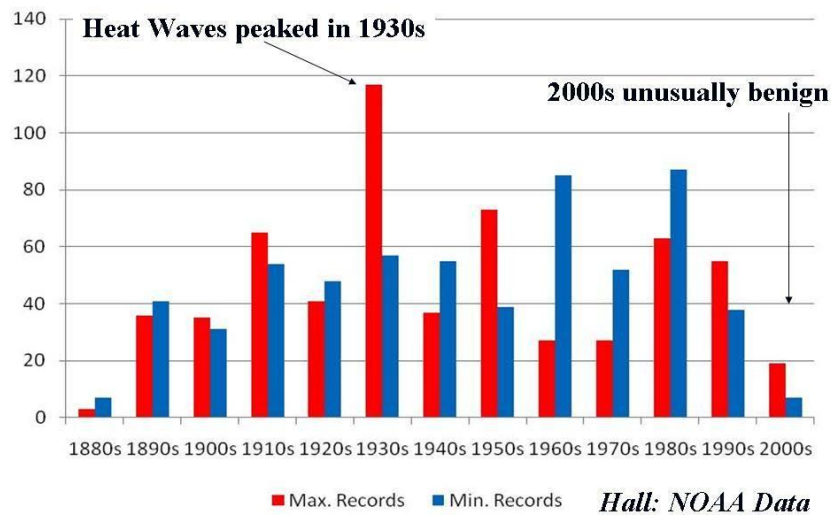
New Hampshire and northeast (New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland), regional temperatures (summer shown below) from NOAA NCDC show a cyclical pattern in temperatures with warming into the early 1950s and a cooling into the 1970s followed by a warming into the early 2000s. There is little warming despite the extensive urbanization of the region, a factor not adjusted for,



The University of New Hampshire and the Union of Concerned Scientists have cherry picked the dates to show only the warming leg from 1970s to around 2000. In trend analysis where there are cycles you need to look at max to max or min to min (a full cycle). A half cycle will always give a false long term trend.

The cycle can be more clearly seen by examining U.S. state record highs and lows by decade again from NOAA NCDC. Again the 1930s was clearly the warmest decade. The last decade (the 2000s) was the most benign since the 1880s.

## U.S. State Maximum and Minimum Monthly Records by Decade



Globally no continental heat record has been set since 1974.

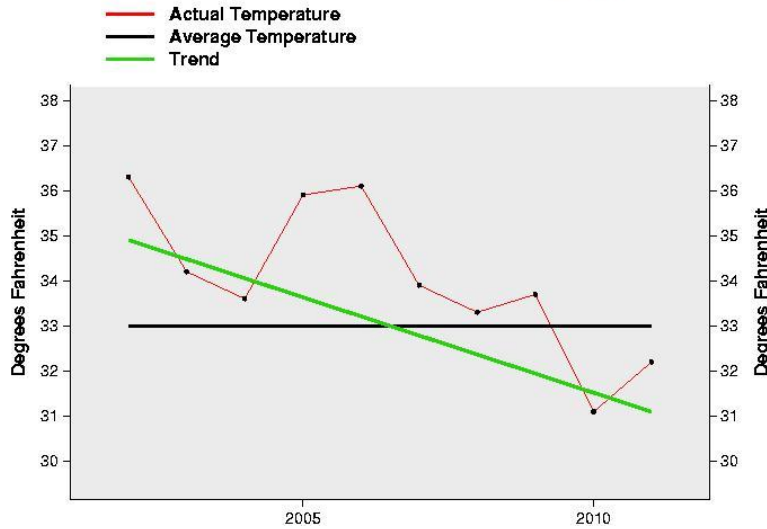
These cycles can be explained by the multidecadal cycles in the ocean and on the sun. these two factors correlate far better with the trends than CO<sub>2</sub>, causing scientists to question CO<sub>2</sub> as a principle climate force.

### *RECENT TEMPERATURES ARE DECLINING DESPITE CO<sub>2</sub> RISES*

The warm leg stopped! The East Anglia University's Phil Jones of Climategate fame admitted that there has been no warming for 15 years and a global cooling of 0.12C from 2002 to 2009. Satellites show a slight cooling since 1998. Kevin Trenberth, IPCC Lead Author admitted that the fact they can't account for the lack of warming predicted by their climate models was "a travesty".

If you sense that winters have been cold the last several years you are correct. NOAA's average winter temperature for the United States has declined through this 2010/11 winter at a rate of 4.13F per decade (41.3F per century). The last two years have ranked coldest and second coldest.

Winter (Dec-Feb) 1901 - 2000 Average = 32.97 degF  
 Winter (Dec-Feb) 2002 - 2011 Trend = -4.13 degF / Decade



## ***(2) CO<sub>2</sub> HAS BEEN INCREASING BUT IT IS NOT A POLLUTANT BUT A BENEFICIAL GAS***

- The average human emits 2.3 lbs of CO<sub>2</sub> per day through respiration. We breathe out air with CO<sub>2</sub> concentration of 40,000 ppm, over 100 times that of the ambient atmosphere (390 ppm). Animal life likewise contributes.
- In this hearing room and most classrooms, auditoriums and gathering places, CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are two to three times higher than the ambient (free air) levels
- The globe has benefited in recent decades from minor cyclical warming and increases in CO<sub>2</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub> enriched plants are more vigorous and drought resistant and have lower water irrigation needs. CO<sub>2</sub> benefits crops under moisture stress most! Nurseries pump CO<sub>2</sub> into greenhouses to 1000 ppm to enhance plant growth

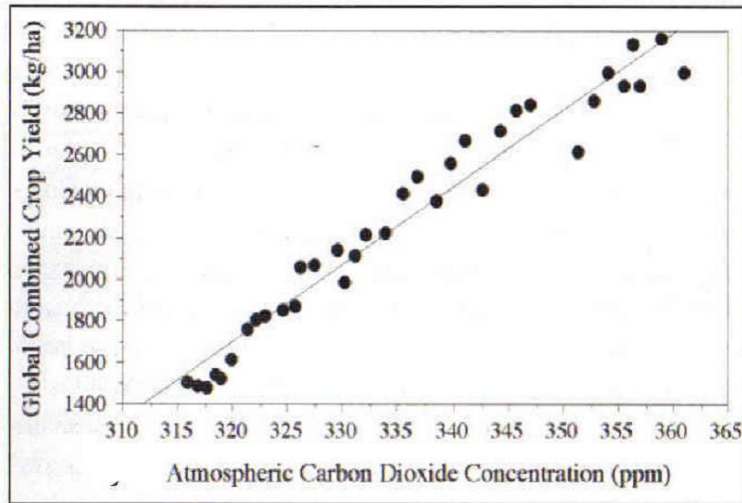
### **Is CO<sub>2</sub> Plant Food?**

Here is what happens with more CO<sub>2</sub>



- Yale professor Robert Mendelsohn testified to congress in 2000, climate change as projected then by IPCC would result in benefits of up to \$23B/year to agriculture and forestry

## CO2 and Crop Yields



UN Study Graph Blick 2009

- An extensively referenced 360-page book “The Many Benefits of Atmospheric CO2” by the Idso’s lists fifty-five benefits of atmospheric CO2 enrichment

But even if CO2 did cause warming, RGGI’s forced reduction would be futile while harming the state’s economy and increasing costs for our citizens.

- Under RGGI, the direct impacts from New Hampshire’s CO2 emissions would result in a global temperature “savings” of 0.00002°C (two one-hundred thousandths of a degree). This number is scientifically insignificant, inconsequential, and undetectable – detailed report [from Knappenberger](#) using IPCC’s Tom Wigley 1998 model.
- At the current rate of emissions growth, the emissions reductions in New Hampshire as RGGI proposes by the year 2018 will be completely replaced by foreign emissions growth in just 8 hours - **literally overnight**
- **RGGI represents the epitome of an all pain and no gain scenario.**

The Beacon Hill institute has done [an in-depth study](#) of RGGI ‘s impact in Massachusetts that you must read, A representative will be at the hearing to extrapolate results of continuing with RGGI versus repeal to New Hampshire. Brief summery can be found [here](#).

### ***(3) THE GREEN JOB FALLACY***

RGGI promises benefits like green jobs. This green job dream has not panned out wherever green carbon control or tax policies have been mandated. In every case, the green carbon control efforts have hurt the economy and increased energy costs and unemployment without reducing carbon emissions.

Spanish economist Professor Gabriel Calzada, at Juan Carlos University ([PDF](#)) estimated that each green job had cost Spain \$774,000. Worse yet, a “green” job cost 2.2 real jobs as industry, which can’t afford to pay the higher fuel bills, simply moved elsewhere and sadly only 1 in 10 green jobs are permanent. Unemployment in Spain increased to 18.7%, emissions increased 50%. Now dead broke Spain can’t afford to prop up renewables anymore and subsidies are being cut ([see](#)).

In Denmark aggressive green policies have households paying the highest electricity rates in Europe. Yet not a single coal plant closed and [emissions rose 36%](#).

As the [Wall Street Journal](#) reported, in Italy for every ‘green’ job created by government, 4.8 industry jobs are lost in the private sector.

Germany’s promotion of green carbon control strategies a few years ago commonly portrayed in the media as setting a “[shining example](#) in providing a harvest for the world” is anything but that. An internal study concluded the country’s experience was a [cautionary tale](#) of massively expensive environmental and energy policy that is devoid of economic and environmental benefits. ([PDF](#))

This past December, the second coldest in the UK since records began in 1659, energy from renewables like wind power met just 0.4% of the need and energy costs continued to skyrocket. Wales reported 26% of their population was now in [energy poverty status](#), meaning they can not afford to pay for higher energy prices.

In [Massachusetts](#), a solar panel manufacturer Evergreen Solar, that benefited from \$58 million in state aid to open a factory at a former Massachusetts military base is closing the plant and laying off 800 workers, shipping jobs to China. Gov. Deval Patrick had heralded Evergreen as key to the state's economic future in clean energy.

Yes, subsidies can cause a business to create jobs and you can find examples of that in this state, but if the business concept is not sound, when subsidies stop, the businesses fail and jobs disappear. If a business concept is sound it does not need subsidy. If you want to encourage efficiency and energy businesses to succeed, provide tax incentives by reducing tax and fees without imposing extra burden on the state’s residents and other industries.

Jack Kennedy, Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton all showed how by reducing taxes, private industry flourishes, employment increases and tax revenues increase.

## ***SUMMARY***

RGGI and the state's even more aggressive climate action plans were based on flawed, self-serving analyses by the University of New Hampshire. Temperatures are not rising as CO2 is. CO2 is not a pollutant but a plant fertilizer. The green jobs promise is an empty one as examples throughout the world have clearly shown.

Please take the time to consider the facts and have the courage to vote to repeal RGGI. At least three other states are looking towards New Hampshire and considering the same. Please help first in the nation New Hampshire lead the way once again.

Please feel free to contact me with questions or requests for clarification (603 595-4439).

Joseph S. D'Aleo  
18 Glen Drive  
Hudson, NH 03051

BS, MS Meteorology University of Wisconsin  
ABD New York University – Air Resources Meteorology  
CCM, AMS Fellow, Chair AMS Committee on Weather Analysis and Forecasting  
Professor and chairman Meteorology/Climatology Dept. Lyndon State College, VT  
Weather Producer CBS Weather Center NYC, ABC Good Morning America  
Co-Founder and first Director of Meteorology, The Weather Channel  
Chief Meteorologist WSI Corporation and Intellicast.com  
Partner Hudson Seven LLC hedge fund – ag and energy commodities  
Senior Ag forecaster WSI  
Executive Director, ICECAP <http://icecap.us>  
Meteorology advisor, SPPI  
Chief Forecaster WeatherBell Analytics