

***Claims: Unprecedented heat will cause increasing mortality and will have accompanying serious economic impacts.***

*They add: EPA EF: While climate change also increases the likelihood of reductions in cold-related mortality, evidence indicates that the increases in heat mortality will be larger than the decreases in cold mortality in the United States (74 FR 66525). The accompanying Environmental Justice analysis asserts benefits of the changes needed will far exceed costs.*

These ‘findings’ fails the test of real data:

- a. History shows that mortality is 20 times greater for cold than warm for 13 major countries in all climate zones.
- b. Heat records are not increasing. Heat was a far worse problem a century ago. Multi-decadal cycles of warming and cooling can be explained by solar and ocean cycles and/or volcanism. Much of the apparent warming shown in global surface data constructions relate to urban heat island effect, which elevates nighttime lows. Data sites designed to avoid contamination show no warming since their inception more than 16 years ago.
- c. Cold temperatures have a far greater negative economic impact than warmer conditions.
- d. The overestimation of greenhouse warming and heat related mortality can be attributed to poor modeling
- e. The Environmental Justice Analysis Asserts Disproportionate Benefits but Ignore Disproportionate Costs, which will have devastating impacts.

## **(1) Heat is Not a Problem, Cold Is!**

### **Winters not Summers increase Mortality and Stress the Economy**

*Joseph D’Aleo and Allan MacRae*

Government agencies and media reporters continue to stress the danger of heat and ignore cold in their papers and in stories.

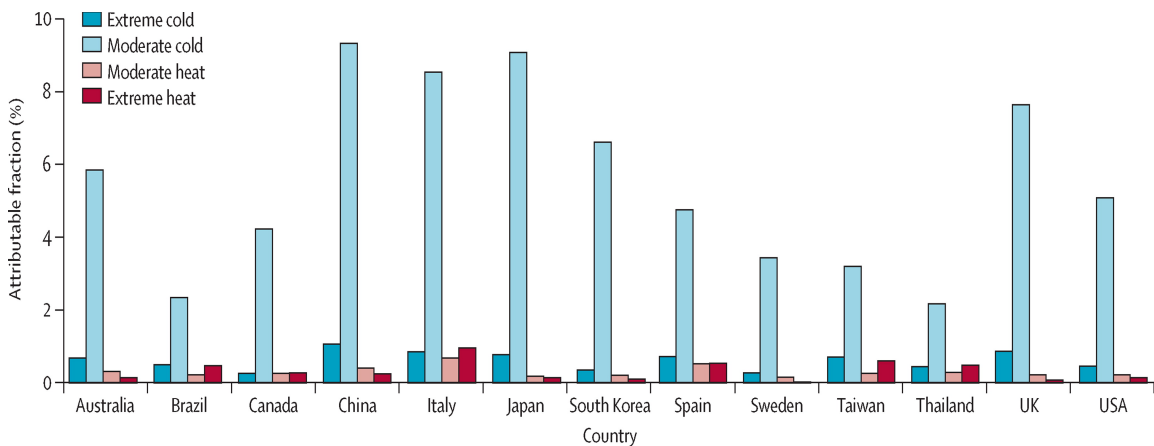
The danger associated with this misdirection is that cold weather kills 20 times as many people as hot weather, according to an international study

analyzing over 74 million deaths in 384 locations across 13 countries. The findings were published in [The Lancet](#).

“It’s often assumed that extreme weather causes the majority of deaths, with most previous research focusing on the effects of extreme heat waves,” says lead author Dr Antonio Gasparrini from the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine in the UK.

The study analyzed over 74 million (74,225,200) deaths between 1985 and 2012 in 13 countries with a wide range of climates, from cold to subtropical. Data on daily average temperature, death rates, and confounding variables (eg, humidity and air pollution) were used to calculate the temperature of minimum mortality (the optimal temperature), and to quantify total deaths due to non-optimal ambient temperature in each location.

Around 7.71% of all deaths were caused by non-optimal temperatures, with substantial differences between countries, ranging from around 3% in Thailand, Brazil, and Sweden to about 11% in China, Italy, and Japan. Cold was responsible for the majority of these deaths (7.29% of all deaths), while just 0.42% of all deaths were attributable to heat.



### [Enlarged](#)

According to Dr Gasparrini, “Current public-health policies focus almost exclusively on minimizing the health consequences of heat waves. Our findings suggest that these measures need to be refocused and extended to take account of a whole range of effects associated with temperature.”

## THE UK

The [UK Guardian](#) looked at Excess Winter Mortality after the 2012/13 hard winter. They used data from the ONS. Each year since 1950, the UK Office for National Statistics or ONS has looked at excess winter mortality. The ONS take an average of deaths in winter (those in December to March) and subtract the average of non-winter deaths (April to July of the current year and August to November of the previous year). The result is considered 'excess'.

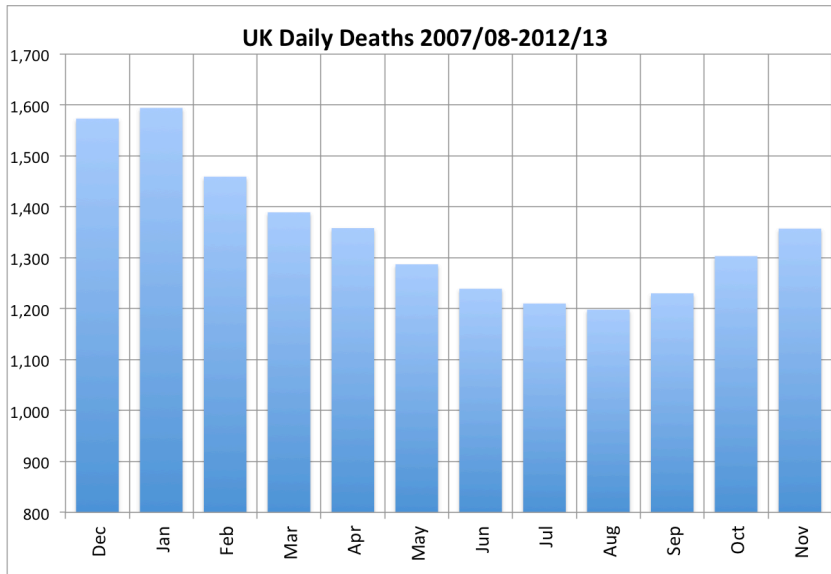
Like [other European countries](#), more people die in the UK in winter than in summer. Some 58% of winter excess deaths were women, a trend that has been quite consistent over the past three years. Circulatory diseases were cited as the biggest cause of winter deaths (accounting for 37%), closely followed by respiratory diseases (32%). Unsurprisingly, the majority of deaths occur with older people - specifically those aged 75 and above.

See paper on UK Excess Winter Mortality [here](#).

“The impact of cold weather on health is predictable and mostly preventable. Direct effects of winter weather include an increase in incidence of: heart attack; stroke; respiratory disease; flu; falls and injuries; hypothermia. Indirect effects of cold include mental health illnesses such as depression, and carbon monoxide poisoning from poorly maintained or poorly ventilated boilers, cooking and heating appliances and heating.”  
Department of Health (2012) Cold Weather Plan for England.

In normal milder western and southern Europe, the Excess Winter Mortality is greater than in the colder northern climates, where people are more accustomed to colder winters and homes are built to keep the residents warmer (better insulated, central heating). Also energy costs there are far higher thanks to the early adoption of the inefficient and much more expensive renewable energy.

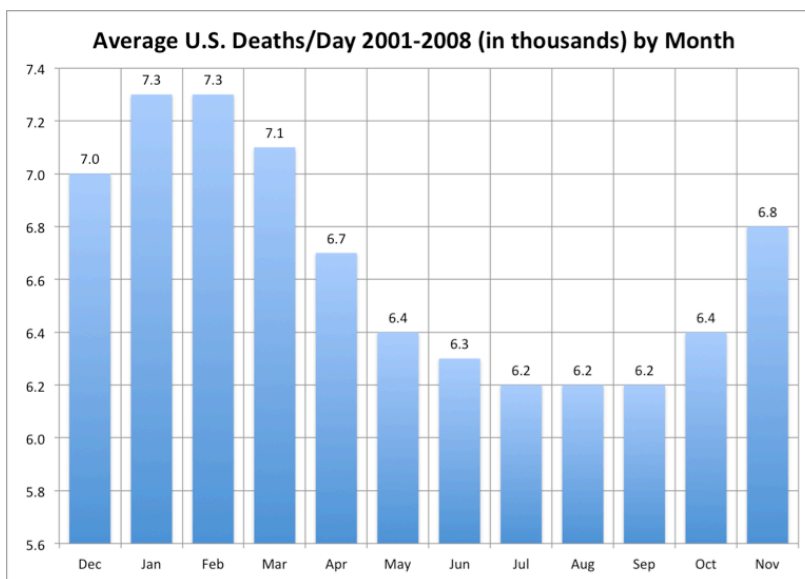
The UK reported 50,000 excess deaths in the UK in 2012/13. Excess Winter Mortality was 31,100 in England and Wales in up 29% from the previous year. Figures for Scotland showed a much smaller increase in winter deaths, up 4.1% to 19,908. In Northern Ireland meanwhile, the raw numbers were low but the increase was large, a rise of 12.7% to 559 deaths.



## UNITED STATES

Similarly, the USA death rate in January and February is more than 1000 deaths per day greater than in July and August.

Indur M. Goklany wrote in 2009: “Data from the US National Center for Health Statistics for 2001-2008, shows that on average 7,200 Americans died each day during the months of December, January, February and March, compared to the average 6,400 who died daily during the rest of the year. In 2008, there were 108,500 ‘excess’ deaths during the 122 days in the cold months (December to March).”

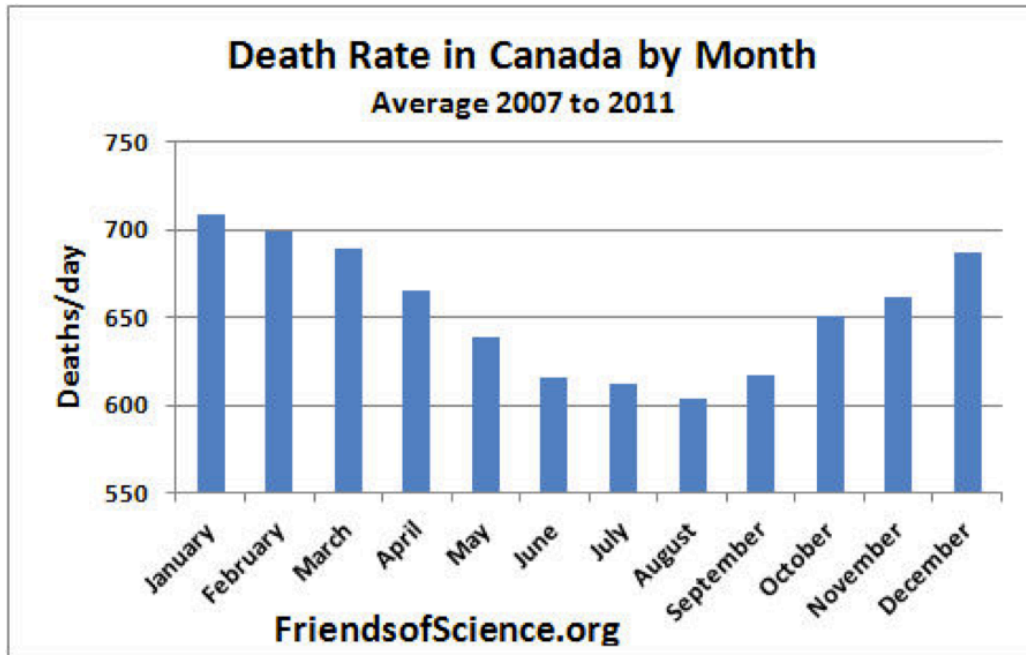


National Center for Health Statistics

## CANADA

Statistics Canada also reports deaths by month. The graph below shows the deaths per day for each month in Canada averaged over the years 2007 - 2011.

The graph shows that the death rate in January is more than 100 deaths/day greater than in August. See more [here](#).



[See here how a carbon tax will kill Canadians.](#)

## AUSTRALIA

Even down under in Australia we see the same story. Queensland University of Technology found (Source [Science Daily](#)) Australians are more likely to die during unseasonably cold winters than hotter than average summers.

Across the country severe winters that are colder and drier than normal are a far bigger risk to health than sweltering summers that are hotter than average.

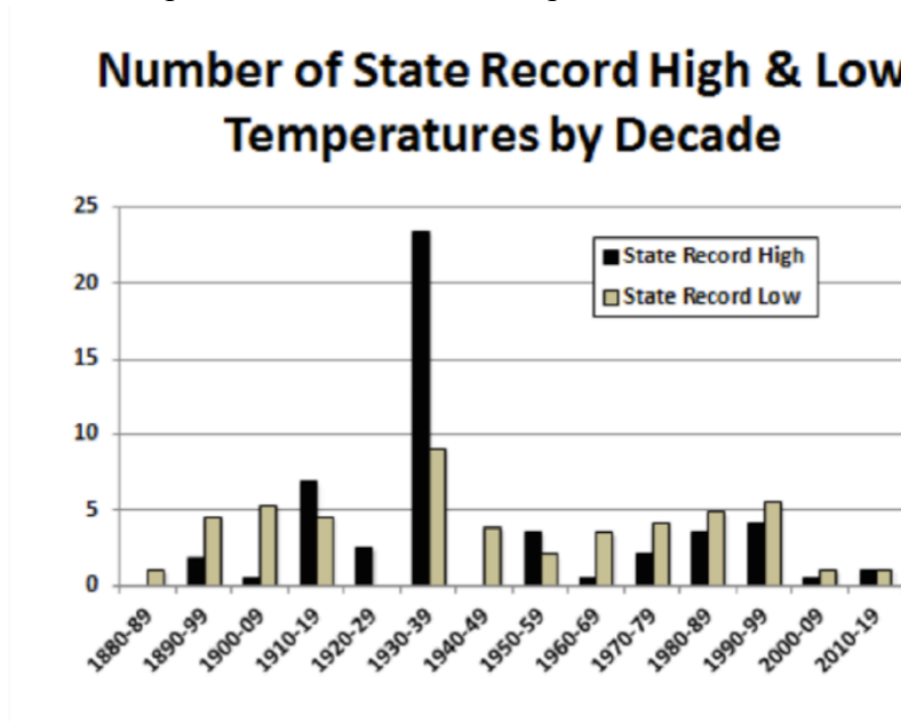
QUT Associate Professor Adrian Barnett, a statistician with the Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation and the lead researcher of the study, said death rates in Australian cities were up to 30 per cent higher in winter than summer.

The researchers analyzed temperature, humidity and mortality data from 1988 to 2009 for Adelaide Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.

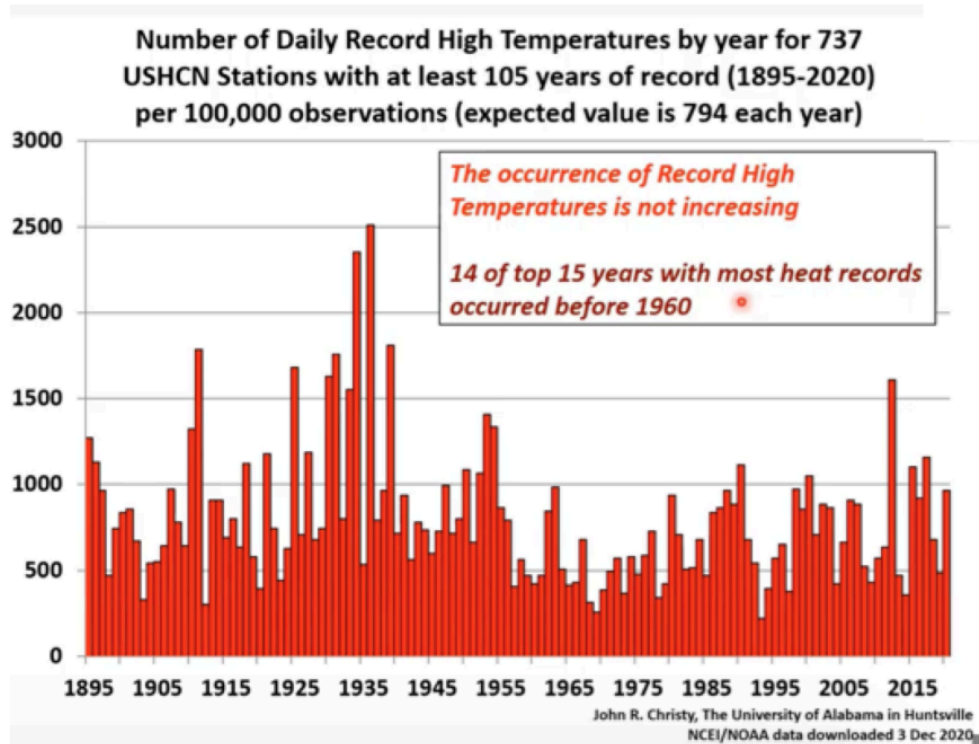
Professor Barnett said the finding that hotter or more humid summers had no effect on mortality was “surprising.” “We know that heat waves kill people in the short-term, but our study did not find any link between hotter summers and higher deaths,” he said.

## (2) US Heat Records are Not Increasing

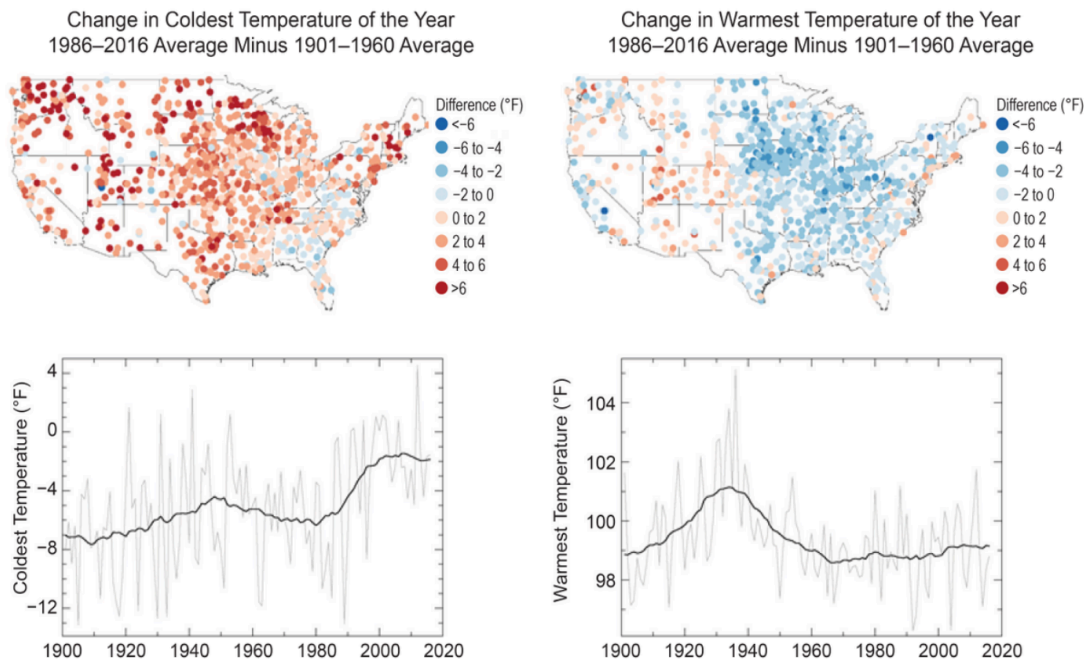
Despite claims that extreme heat is increasing and cold decreasing, the data says the un-manipulated state extreme temperature data shows the opposite.



23 of the state all-time record highs occurred in the 1930s and 38 before 1960. There have been more record lows since the 1940s than record highs. The number of record highs for all long-term stations has declined the last 90 years.



See since 1900, the warmest annual temperatures have declined while the coldest annual temperatures have increased (this is due to the urbanization and the Urban Heat Island).

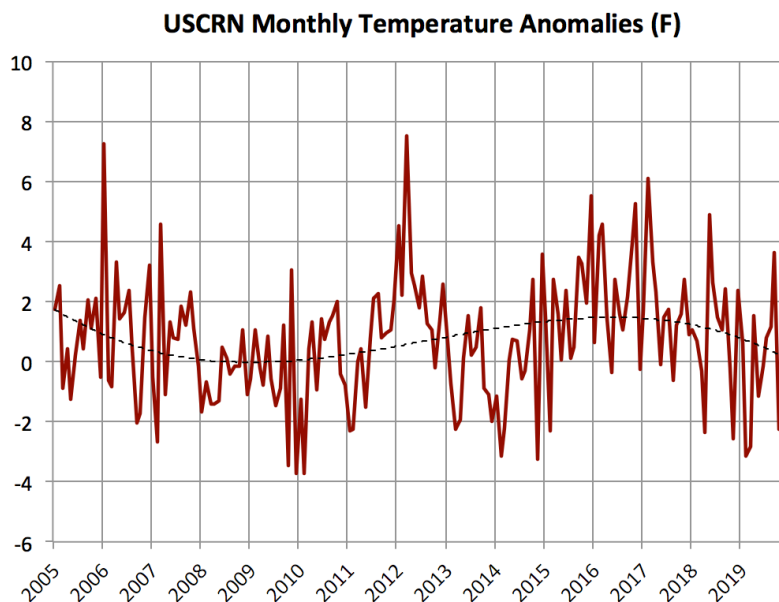


Temperatures have been observed to cycle on an approximate 60 basis linked to solar and ocean cycles with shorter term cooling events due to major volcanism. The fact that most observations are now taken in urban locations and airports, where the ‘urban heat island’ plays a role produces an apparent warming must be considered.

### NASA’s Dr. Edward Long (2010) Study



The Climate Reference Network of 114 stations nationwide was set up to avoid contamination from local heat sources. It shows no warming in the more than 16 years of its history.

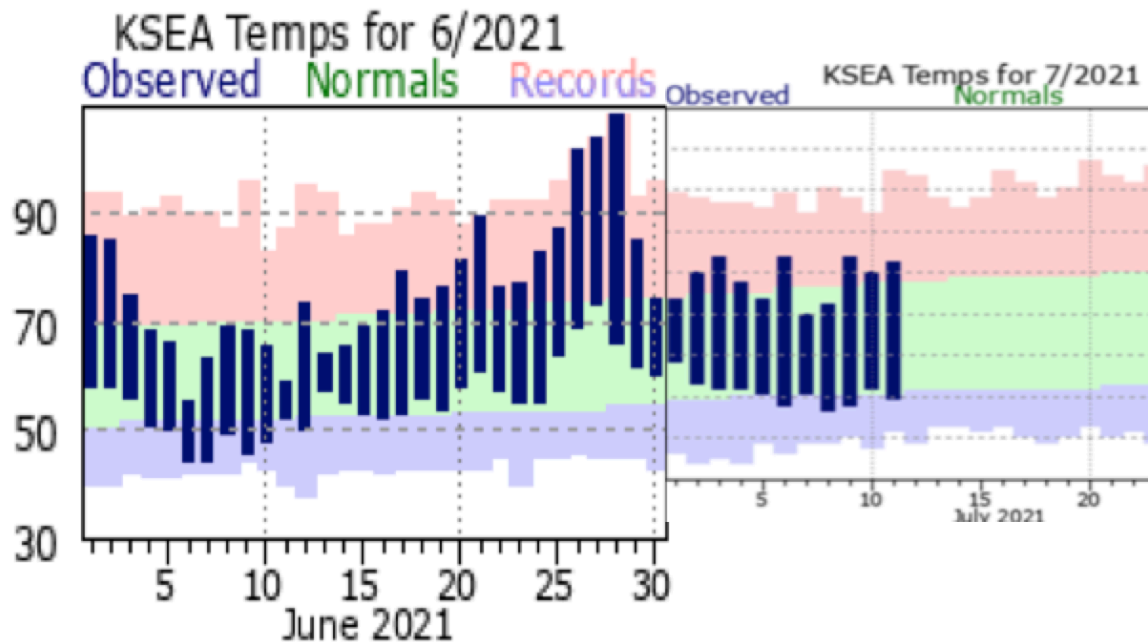




## *But What About the Heat this Summer in the Coastal Northwest?*

In late June 2021, a three-day heat wave besieged the near coastal areas of the droughty Pacific Northwest as a heat ridge set up in British Columbia on position to cause intermountain heat to sink down to the lower elevations with compression producing all-time record heat.

See the brief heat burst in Seattle in late June.



These local heat events are not uncommon and often are found in urban areas near mountains and especially in dry years. This event led to new record highs in the coastal cities as downslope winds kept the ocean cooling at bay. Triple digit heat is common in summer in the intermountain away from the ocean influence. But occasionally some of that heat makes its way to the coast and is superheated by compression as it sinks downslope.

This event was similar to [Sundowner](#), dubbed a “poison wind,” was reported **June 17, 1859**, by the Coastal Pilot of California.

According to the report, the morning air temperature of 75 to 80 degrees rose steadily until about 1 p.m., when a series of superheated waves of wind blasted the Santa Barbara area.

By 2 p.m., the air temperature reached 133 degrees and hovered there for three hours, killing small animals, destroying fruit, ruining gardens and heavily damaging trees the newspaper reported.

That year a similar powerful 500 mb heat ridge was located to force the wind to sink off the mountains to the north and superheat just as we saw this June. These events are usually brief and these local oddities not signs of man-made changes.

Many heat records occurred in locations where downslope winds add heat to transitory very warm air masses – found in the east coastal states of the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and even the Antarctic Peninsula.

### **(3) Cold Temperatures have a Far Greater Economic Impact**

There's something that befuddles economists and the administration about the U.S. economy in the first three months of every year: It frequently grows at a much slower pace than in the other nine months.

This has been especially the case this century. 2000/01 was a harsh and snowy winter. The El Nino of 2002/03 was a very cold one with below normal temperatures and heavy snows for as many as 5 straight months. 2009/10 set new all-time snow and cold records for the Mid Atlantic and south. 2010/11 was a very snowy cold winter.

The Central England Temperature record is one of the longest continuous temperature record in the world extending back to the Little Ice age in 1659. December 2010 was the coldest December in 120 years with an average of -0.7C just short of the record of -0.8C recorded in December 1890 and the **Second Coldest December Temperature in the entire record (352 years)**. It marked a continuation of record snow winters in the UK – a throwback to the Little Ice Age and the works of Charles Dickens.

2013/14 ranked as the coldest and snowiest in the Great lakes region. 2014/15 was the coldest January to March for the northeast in the record back to 1895. New all-time snow records were set.

2021 February saw the 'polar vortex' return to the central. The cold snap peaked from February 14-16, NOAA reported "... approximately 30% of available US sites set cold maximum records, and about 20% set minimum records." During that peak period, the analyzed temperatures were 40 to 50 degrees below average over much of the central and southern Plains. More than 3,000 daily record cold temperatures (minimum and maximum) were reported from February 12-17 at long-term observations (75+ years of data).

Based on preliminary data, 62 all-time daily cold minimum temperature records were broken from February 11-16 and 69 all-time daily cold maximum temperature records occurred February 15-16, said NOAA.

The cold kicked off major blackouts as heavy demand and damaged wind turbines from snow and ice

The below academic paper, authored by the Federal Reserve Of Chicago, validates the growing link between advancing cold and its impact on economies. From slowing money velocity to low bond yields and reduced consumer spending, behavioral economics are well documented here and offer implicit confirmation that not only is the planet not warming but that cold weather is partially responsible for the slow economic recovery following the 2008 economic crisis.

As the Federal Reserve grapples with interest rate policy, the credibility of U.S. dollar may be at stake. Investors worldwide evaluate it's health with the U.S. treasury market a proxy, roiled recently by a sequence of Federal Reserve revised Gross National Product numbers. We ask this question: were initial strong first quarter GDP numbers during the past several years skewed by faulty reporting of mild winter weather, then later adjusted lower by the impact of under reported cold weather? The implications of such divergences are enormous to world markets.

Alec Phillips, an economist at Goldman Sachs, noticed that from 2010 through 2014, growth in the first three months of the year has averaged 0.6 percent, while it has averaged 2.9 percent in the other three quarters.

And Macroeconomic Advisers, a forecasting firm, has found that the pattern goes back further: Since 1995, outside of recessions, the first quarter has grown at half the pace of the other three.

The government agency charged with calculating the economy's growth rate said it would adjust its methods in an effort to resolve the problem. While other economists, including at the Federal Reserve in Washington, have concluded that the government's figures are largely accurate. The first-quarter weakness over the years is in part due to harsh winter weather. [Source](#)

See the new Federal Reserve study on the effect of cold on the economy [here](#). See also [here](#) how BofA and some FED divisions had scoffed at cold weather impacts but are seriously lobbying to have government adjust GDP numbers to come better in line with their bad forecasts.

More signs that Cold Extremes are on the Rise:

Global Warming (GW) & Extreme Weather (EW) Link: [Are Cold Extremes On The Rise?](#) Madhav Khandekar<sup>1</sup> and Ray Garnett<sup>2</sup> Consulting Meteorologist, Unionville, Ontario, Toronto Canada \* Corresponding author Madhav Khandekar is a former research scientist from Environment, 52 Montrose Crescent, Unionville, Toronto, Canada Submitted: 31 Mar 2020; Accepted: 06 Apr 2020; Published: 13 Apr 2020

“There is mounting evidence that CWE (Cold Weather Extremes) are on the rise in various regions of the world since the new millennium. The simple explanation by the media and in scientific literature that such cold extremes are a result of Global Warming (GW) is misleading and without any scientific merit. Climate models and various IPCC documents do not provide any explanation of these cold extremes. It is tempting to link these CWE to the weakening of the sun and the approaching grand solar minimum as suggested in several recent studies [1, 2, 3, 4]. According to Morner and Landscheidt the sun may enter into a grand solar minimum by about 2030-2040 that could usher in a ‘colder phase’ of the earth’s climate with a distinct possibility of more CWE in coming years. Among the parameters responsible for ushering a colder phase of the climate are: variation in TSI- Total Solar Irradiance, solar wind and global cloud cover changes [5]

1. Benestad R E (2010) Low solar activity is blamed for winter chill over Europe. Environmental Research Letters 5: 1-2.
2. Landscheidt T (2003) New Little Ice Age Instead of Global Warming? Energy and Environment 14: 327-350.

3. Morner NA (2015) The Approaching New Grand Solar Minimum and Little Ice Age Climate Conditions. *Natural Science*, 7: 510-518.
4. Morner NA (2018) Proceedings of the Porto Climate Conference 2018, September 7 and 8, 2018. *Basic Science of a Changing Climate, Conference Volume of Extended Abstracts 54*. <http://www.portoconference2018.org/>
5. Svensmark H, E Friis-Christensen (1997) Variations of cosmic ray flux and global cloud coverage-a missing link in solar-climate relationship. *J of Atmospheric & Terrestrial Physics* 59: 1225-1232.

See more from Garnett and Khandekar in Increasing Cold Weather Extremes since the New Millennium: An Assessment with a Focus on Worldwide Economic Impacts [here](#).

## **(4) How could the projections be wrong?**

See how [Claims of heat related mortality attributable to poor modeling](#).

See real findings in great detail in the NIPCC 2014 report on Human Health: NIPCC: Idso, C.D, Idso, S.B., Carter, R.M., and Singer, S.F. (Eds.) 2014. *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Biological Impacts*. Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute. Chapter 7-[Human Health](#)

They found the benefits of warming would have great benefits.

### **Key Findings**

The following bulleted points summarize the main findings of this chapter:

\* Warmer temperatures lead to a net decrease in temperature-related mortality, including deaths associated with cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and strokes. The evidence of this benefit comes from research conducted in every major country of the world.

\*In the United States the average person who died because of cold temperature exposure lost in excess of 10 years of potential life, whereas the average person who died because of hot temperature exposure likely lost no more than a few days or weeks of life.

\*Some 4,600 deaths are delayed each year as people in the U.S. move from cold northeastern states to warm southwestern states. Between 3 and 7% of the gains in longevity experienced by U.S. population over the past three decades is due simply to people moving to warmer states.

\*Cold-related deaths are far more numerous than heat-related deaths in the United States, Europe, and almost all countries outside the tropics. Coronary and cerebral thrombosis account for about half of all cold-related mortality.

\*Global warming is reducing the incidence of cardiovascular diseases related to low temperatures and wintry weather by a much greater degree than it increases the incidence of cardiovascular diseases associated with high temperatures and summer heat waves.

\*The adverse health impacts of cold temperatures, especially with respect to respiratory health, are more significant than those of high temperatures in many parts of the world, including Spain, Canada, Shanghai, and Taiwan. In the subtropical island of Taiwan, for example, researchers found low minimum temperatures were the strongest risk factor associated with outpatient visits for respiratory diseases.

\*A vast body of scientific examination and research contradict the claim that malaria will expand across the globe and intensify as a result of CO<sub>2</sub>-induced warming.

\*Concerns over large increases in vector-borne diseases such as dengue as a result of rising temperatures are unfounded and unsupported by the scientific literature, as climatic indices are poor predictors for dengue disease.

\*While climatic factors largely determine the geographical distribution of ticks, temperature and climate change are not among the significant factors determining the incidence of tick-borne diseases.

\*The ongoing rise in the air's CO<sub>2</sub> content is not only raising the productivity of Earth's common food plants but also significantly increasing the quantity and potency of the many health-promoting substances found in their tissues, which are the ultimate sources of sustenance for essentially all animals and humans.

\*Atmospheric CO2 enrichment positively impacts the production of numerous health-promoting substances found in medicinal or “health food” plants, and this phenomenon may have contributed to the increase in human life span that has occurred over the past century or so.

## **(5) The Environmental Justice Analysis Asserts Disproportionate Benefits but Ignore Disproportionate Costs**

After speculating as to the future climate change impacts avoided by the AIM Act, the RIA section on environmental justice speculates further that certain communities are disproportionately vulnerable to such impacts and thus would disproportionately benefit from the HFC restrictions in the statute. Yet, the RIA completely ignores the most direct impacts of the AIM Act on vulnerable communities – that from the higher cost of air conditioning.

The health and welfare benefits attributed to air conditioning, though substantial, get no mention in the RIA. One study estimates that widespread market penetration of air conditioning in the U.S. has prevented up to 18,000 deaths annually. Beyond mortality reductions, air conditioning improves the quality of life, including learning ability and labor productivity.

Alan Barreca et al., “Adapting to Climate Change: The Remarkable Decline in the U.S. Temperature-Mortality Economy, January 2016, <https://epic.uchicago.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/684582.pdf>

## **(6) Green New Deal Like Policies Worldwide have had Dangerous Outcomes**

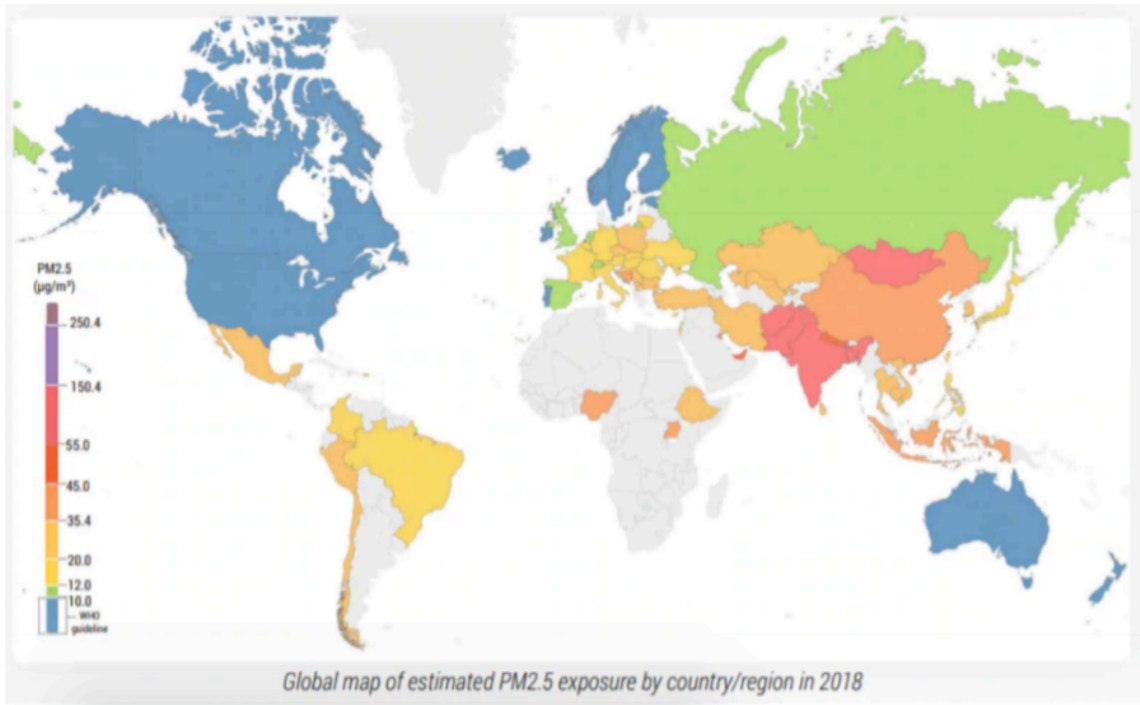
Soaring energy prices will make air conditioning less available.

The economy in every country that has moved down an extreme green path have seen skyrocketing energy costs - some 3 times our levels.

Renewables are unreliable as the wind doesn't always blow nor the sun shine. And don't believe the claims millions of green jobs would result. In Spain, every green job created cost Spain \$774,000 in subsidies and resulted

in a loss of 2.2 real jobs. Only 1 in 10 green jobs were permanent. Industry left and in Spain unemployment rose to 27.5%.

We have the cleanest air in many decades and well below the EPA health standards. In fact, the global trend of small particulates (PM2.5), what environmentalists call carbon pollution from NASA and the WHO shows the U.S. with reliance on clean natural gas has the lowest small particulate count (along with Scandinavia and Australia) in the world.



The EPA notes “During this same period, the U.S. economy continued to grow, Americans drove more miles, and population and energy use increased.”

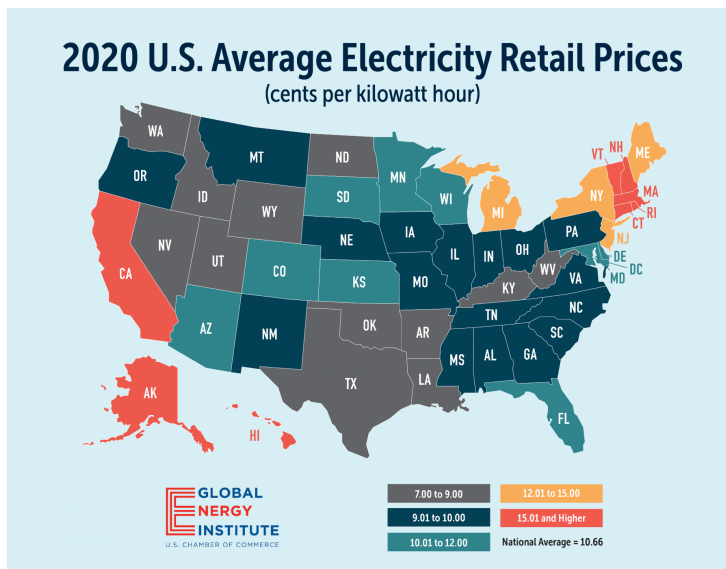
The IER agrees see “Breathe a Little Easier, Why America’s Air is Among the Cleanest in the World” [here](#). CO<sub>2</sub> is not carbon. CO<sub>2</sub> is not a pollutant. Shown [here](#) the other CO<sub>2</sub> driven climate claims are either demonstrably false or can be entirely explained by natural factors.

We should learn from the nations that went down this dangerous path. Many households in the countries that have gone green are said to be in “energy poverty” (25% UK, 15% Germany). The elderly are said in winter to be forced to “choose between heating and eating”.



And again we have shown extreme cold already kills 20 times more than heat according to a study of 74 million deaths in 13 countries.

The ignored real negative impacts meanwhile are ignored. Politicians in the northeast states are bragging that they stopped the natural gas pipeline, shut down nuclear and coal plants and blocked the northern Pass, which would have delivered low cost hydropower from Canada. They are now scurrying to try and explain why electricity prices are 50 to 90% higher than the national average here and are speculating they have not moved fast enough with wind and solar.

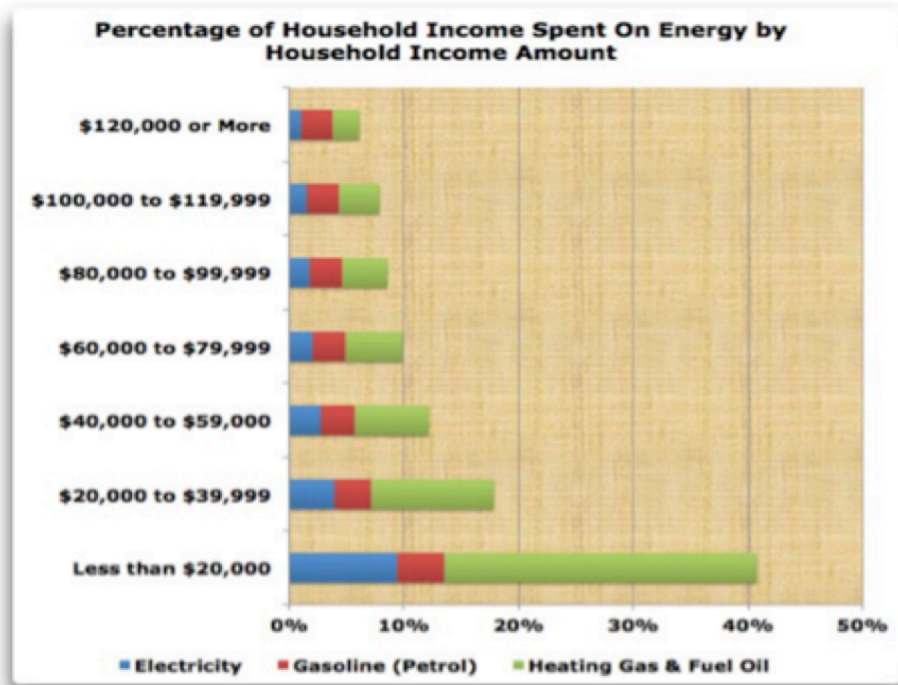


## Highest State (CONUS) Electricity Costs

STATE	% COST ELECTRICITY FEBRUARY 2021 ALL SECTORS
Connecticut	187.6%
Rhode Island	179.8%
Massachusetts	176.6%
California	160.8%
New Hampshire	160.5%
Vermont	153.7%
Maine	130.4%
New York	129.5%
New Jersey	123.8%
District of Columbia	117.5%

Source: EIA

Several states have even established zero carbon emissions. This will lead to soaring energy prices and life-threatening blackouts. Low income families and retirees already may spend over 40% of their incoming income/benefits on energy and those that have managed to stay cool in summer and warm in winter may be unable to do so.



And by the way like in Europe where this plan was enacted or planned, many will lose their jobs. They are being told what (if) they can drive and what they can eat.

In the end, prosperity always delivers a better life AND environment than poverty. World prosperity and decreased poverty and death have resulted from the measurable benefits of the use of fossil fuels to mankind as shown below.

### Carbon Emissions and World Prosperity

