IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
STATE OF MONTANA

Case No. DA 23-0575

RIKKI HELD, et al.

Plaintiffs and Appellees,

vs.

STATE OF MONTANA, et al.

Defendants and Appellants.

On Appeal from the First Judicial District Court, Lewis and Clark County,
Cause No. CDV-2020-307, the Hon. Kathy Seeley, Presiding.

AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANTS

Quentin M. Rhoades
Rhoades & Erickson PLLC
430 Ryman St
Missoula, Montana 59802
(406) 721-9700
courtdocs@montanalawyer.com

Roger Sullivan
Dustin Leftridge
McGarvey Law
345 1st Ave. East
Kalispell, MT 59901
(406) 752-5566
rsullivan@mcgarveylaw.com
dleftridge@mcgarveylaw.com

Barbara Chillcott
Melissa Hornbein
Western Environmental Law Center
103 Reeder's Alley
Helena, MT 59601
(406) 708-3058
chillcott@westernlaw.org
hornbein@westernlaw.org

Philip L. Gregory (pro hac vice)
Gregory Law Group
1250 Godetia Drive
Redwood City, CA 94062
(650) 278-2957

pgregory@gregorylawgroup.com

Nathan Bellinger (pro hac vice)
Andrea Rodgers (pro hac vice)
Julia Olsen (pro hac vice)
Our Children's Trust
1216 Lincoln Street
Eugene, OR 97401
(413) 687-1668
nate@ourchildrenstrust.org
andrea@ourchildrenstrust.org
julia@ourchildrenstrust.org

Austin Knudsen
Montana Attorney General
Michael D. Russell
Thane Johnson
Montana Department of Justice
P.O. Box 201401
Helena, MT 59620-1401
(406) 444-2026
michael.russell@mt.gov
thane.johnson@mt.gov

Dale Schowengerdt
Landmark Law PLLC
7 West 6th Ave., Suite 518
Helena, MT 59601
(406) 457-5496
dale@landmarklawpllc.com

Emily Jones
Special Assistant Attorney General
Jones Law Firm, PLLC
115 N. Broadway, Suite 410
Billings, MT 59101
(406) 384-7990
emily@joneslawmt.com

Lee M. McKenna
Montana DEQ
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901
(406) 444-6559
Lee.mckenna@mt.gov

Mark Stermitz
Crowley Fleck, PLLP
305 S. 4th Street E., Suite 100
Missoula, MT 59801-2701
(406) 523-3600
mstermitz@crowleyfleck.com

Selena Z. Sauer
Crowley Fleck, PLLP
P.O. Box 759
Kalispell, MT 59903-0759
(406) 752-6644
ssauer@crowleyfleck.com

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SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION

A. Science must follow the Scientific Method.

The Scientific Method originated 4000 years ago. Today, it is part of the Philosophy of Science. It is not an arbitrary set of rules. It is the only way to find truth in science. Figure 1 illustrates the Scientific Method.

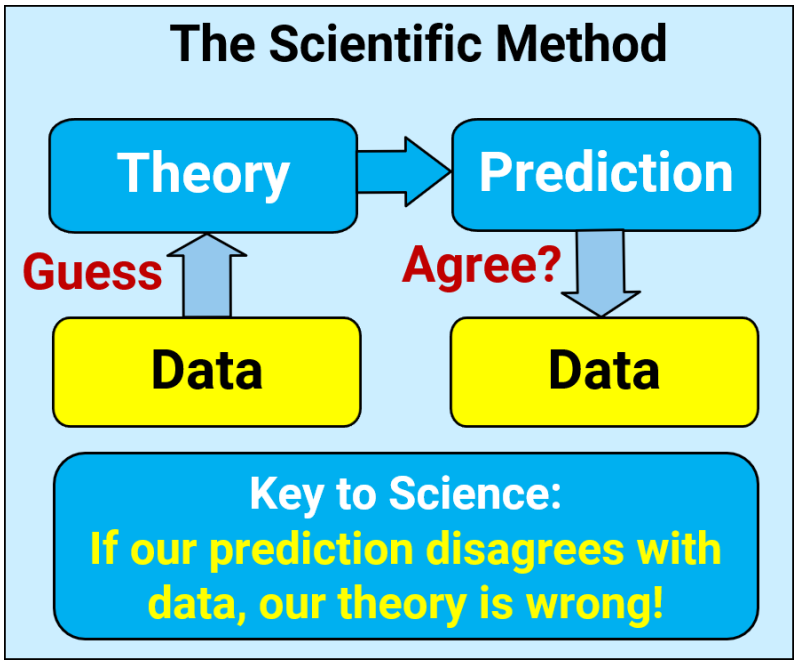

Figure 1. The scientific method.

John Kemeny (1959) taught the Scientific Method at Dartmouth College in the 1960's using his book *A Philosopher looks at Science*. Richard Feynman, Nobel Laureat in Physics, taught the same Scientific Method.

A theory (or hypothesis or idea) is a proposed connection of cause and effect.

All hypotheses or theories begin and end with data. Using data, scientists guess hypotheses they think can predict new data. To test their hypotheses, scientists make predictions. Then they compare their prediction with new data. All true theories or hypotheses must be falsifiable.

If their prediction is correct, their hypothesis may be correct, but successful predictions do not prove a hypothesis is true because the next experiment may prove our hypothesis is false. Albert Einstein said, many experiments may prove him right but it takes only one experiment to prove him wrong. If one prediction disagrees with data, the theory or hypothesis is false. That is the key to science.

B. Plaintiffs' invalid prediction proves their science is false.

In 2011, in *Barhaugh v. Bullock*, cite, a set of petitioners similarly situated with those in this case petitioned the Montana Supreme Court because, they claimed, a catastrophic climate event would occur before they could get to the Montana Supreme Court if they began in a district

court. Their predicted catastrophic climate event did not occur. Therefore, their climate hypotheses are wrong.

C. Plaintiffs assume three hypotheses are true.

Plaintiffs' arguments are based on three unstated hypotheses:

- H1: Human CO_2 causes all the CO_2 increase.
- H2: More CO_2 increases global warming.
- H3: Global warming causes bad stuff to happen.

Plaintiffs also claim because H3 is true, therefore H1 and H2 are true, arguing that events prove their cause, which is an invalid argument.

Plaintiffs must defend all three hypotheses, but the amicus parties need to prove only one hypothesis is false. Here, the amicus parties will prove H1 and H2 are false.

D. Plaintiffs' expert opinions are invalid.

The district courts' findings of fact detail the Plaintiffs' arguments. We disregard the district court's paragraphs where Plaintiffs use "consensus" or "climate models" because consensus is not a valid argument, climate model calculations are not evidence, and predictions are not data. Climate models assume H1 and H2 are true, so model predictions are not evidence that H1 and H2 are true.

Because of redundancy, the amicus parties need only five paragraphs the district courts' findings of fact to summarize Plaintiffs' arguments. The amicus parties identify the district court's paragraph numbers and relevant hypotheses:

> **71. (H1)** A substantial portion of CO_2 emitted by human activities persists in the atmosphere for as long as hundreds of years or millennia. As a result, CO_2 steadily accumulates in the atmosphere.
>
> **78. (H2)** The rise in atmospheric CO_2 has caused global, national, and Montana air temperatures to rise.
>
> **82. (H2)** The Earth's energy imbalance (EEI) is the most critical metric for determining the amount of global heating and climate change.
>
> **85. (H2)** If more GHGs are added to the atmosphere and more incoming energy received from the sun is trapped as thermal energy, the Earth's climate system will continue to heat up.
>
> **87. (H1, H2)** The buildup of CO_2 and the current Earth energy imbalance is due to anthropogenic changes in the environment, not natural variability.

Plaintiffs' (2023) Expert Report by Steve Running and Cathy Whitlock assumes H1 and H2 are true, and incorrectly uses "consensus" and "climate model projections" as "evidence."

They make the following six invalid claims related to H1 or H2:

1. **(H1)** If GHG emissions continue to increase, atmospheric CO_2 concentrations will continue to climb.

2. **(H1)** Human CO_2 remains in the atmosphere for thousands of years.
3. **(H1)** Carbon isotopes prove fossil fuels are the source of increasing CO_2.
4. **(H2)** CO_2 causes global warming.
5. **(H2)** The increased CO_2 has disrupted Earth's energy balance.
6. **(H2)** Until atmospheric CO_2 concentrations are reduced to 350 ppm, Earth's energy balance will continue to be positive.

Plaintiffs did not present any valid argument or "facts" to support their claims. By contrast, we prove H1 and H2 are false.

E. "Consensus" does not determine scientific truth—facts are not up for a vote.

Plaintiffs' Expert Report by Steve Running and Cathy Whitlock says:

> There is a scientific consensus that the rise in atmospheric CO_2 that we are witnessing is attributable to human activities, primarily the burning of fossil fuels.
>
> [T]he vast majority of actively publishing climate scientists – 97 percent – agree that humans are causing global warming and climate change. Most leading science organizations around the world have issued public statements expressing this, including international and U.S. science academies, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and a whole host of reputable scientific bodies around the world.

Aristotle showed the consensus argument fails. Wikipedia (2023) says,

> *argumentum ad populum* is a fallacious argument which is based on claiming a truth because the majority thinks it is true.
>
> *Argumentum ad populum* is similar to an argument from authority (*argumentum ad verecundiam*). It uses an appeal to the beliefs of a group of people, stating that because a certain opinion is held by a

majority, it is therefore correct.

Plaintiffs argue H1 and H2 are true because other people, who never appear in court for cross-examination, believe these hypotheses are true.

Clintel (2023) – *World Climate Declaration: There is no Climate Emergency* – shows the opposite consensus argument, signed by 1609 professional scientists (including Berry) who disagree with the Plaintiffs' claims, as follows:

1. Climate models have many shortcomings and are not remotely plausible as global policy tools. They blow up the effect of greenhouse gases such as CO_2.
2. CO_2 is not a pollutant. It is essential to all life on Earth. It is also good for agriculture, increasing the yields of crops worldwide.
3. There is no statistical evidence that global warming is intensifying hurricanes, floods, droughts and such like natural disasters, or making them more frequent. However, there is ample evidence that CO_2 mitigation measures are as damaging as they are costly.

In the end, truth in science is determined not by consensus or votes but by proving hypotheses are false.

F. Plaintiffs have the burden of proof.

In civil trials, a defendant is not liable unless the burden of proof is first met. In climate trials, scientists must assume human CO_2 is not

liable until proof is offered to the contrary. Scientists call this the "Null Hypothesis."

G. IPCC's natural and human carbon cycles

The next nine sections (G through O) contain seven proofs that H1 is false. This is high-school physics and also common sense. It is based on the peer-reviewed papers by Berry (2021, 2023).

Figure 2 shows the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC, 2013, p. 471, Figure 6.1) natural carbon cycle and human carbon cycles. IPCC assumes (H1) that natural CO2 level stayed constant at 280 ppm after 1750 and human CO_2 caused all the CO_2 increase above 280 ppm. This assumption (H1) is the foundation of the Plaintiffs' case as well as our rebuttal to the Plaintiffs' case.

IPCC's units in Figure 2 are PgC (petagrams of carbon). PgC is numerically equal to Gigatons of carbon (GtC). We use GtC for levels and GtC per year for the flows of carbon between the reservoirs.

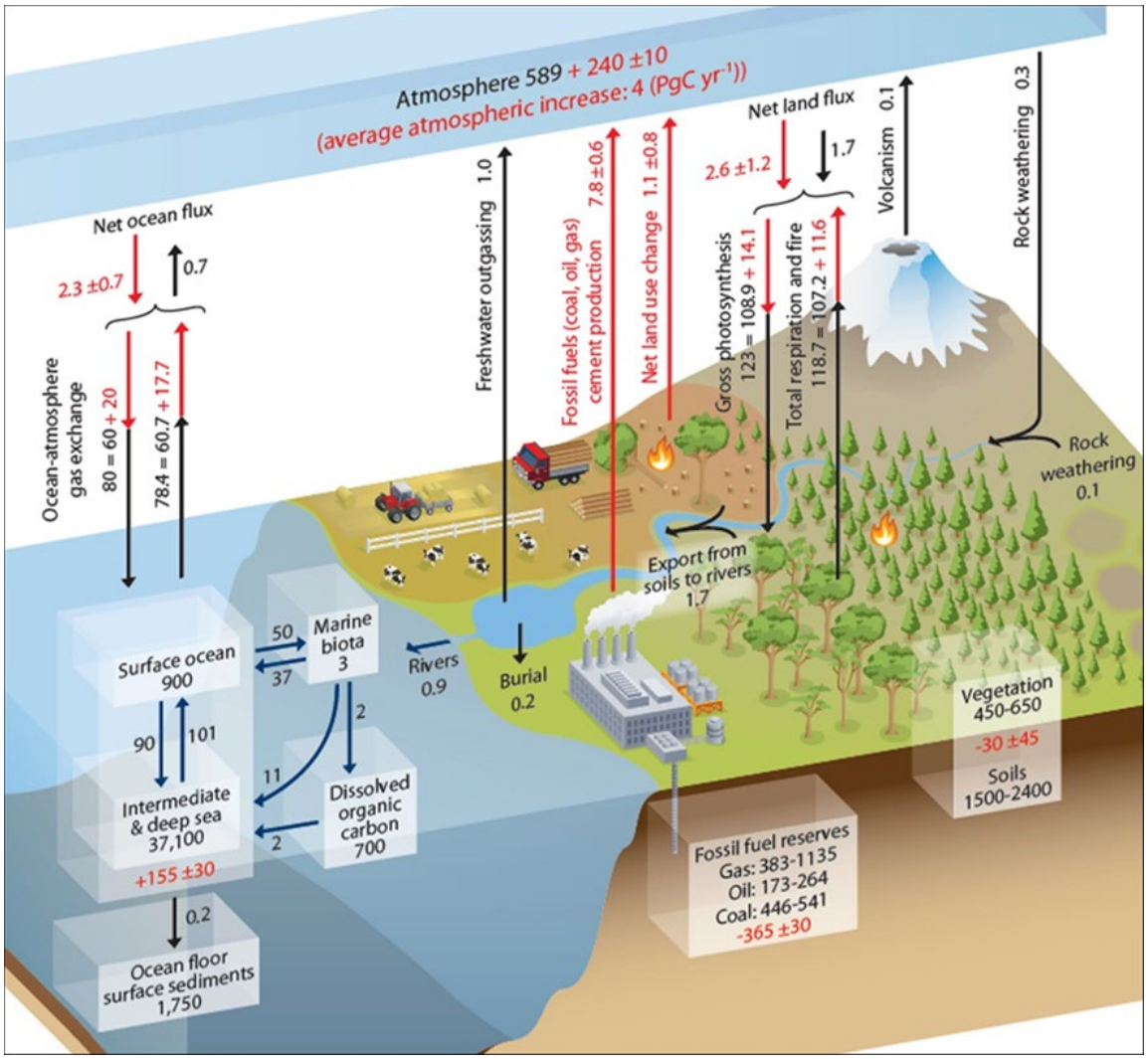

Figure 2. IPCC's (2013, p. 471, Figure 6.1) human (red) and natural (black) carbon cycles. Data is in GtC or GtC per year.

Figure 3 shows IPCC's natural and human carbon cycles as described in Figure 2. IPCC's natural carbon cycle is at equilibrium, which makes the flows between the reservoirs equal. Natural atmospheric CO_2 is 280 ppm (~ 589 GtC) based on data that IPCC says is accurate to about 20 percent.

The total human carbon addition to the carbon cycle is about 400 GtC, which is one percent of nature's total of 40,000 GtC. That alone should beg questions about how the addition of human CO_2 can be catastrophic.

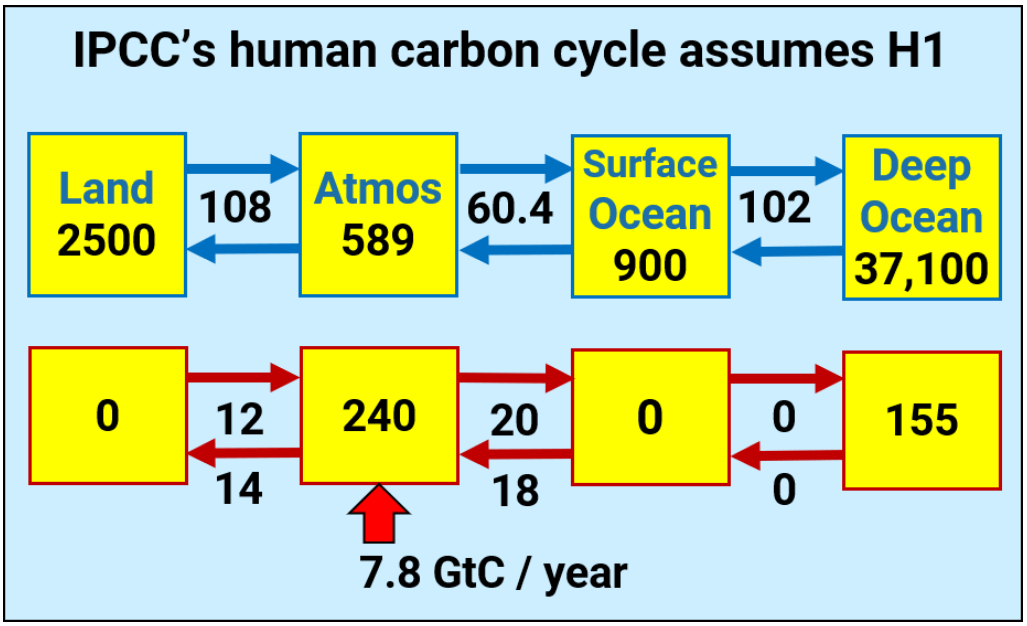

Figure 3. IPCC's natural and human (red) carbon cycles from data in Figure 2. Numbers in boxes show the carbon levels in GtC. Numbers by arrows show carbon flows in GtC per year.

IPCC's human carbon flowing into the atmosphere is 7.8 GtC per year plus about 1.1 GtC per year due to IPCC's (2013) estimate of human-caused land changes, for a total human-caused carbon inflow of 8.9 GtC per year, which is about 4 ppm per year of CO_2.

Compare this to the natural carbon cycle where total inflow into the atmosphere (Figure 3) is 108 GtC from land plus 60.4 GtC from surface ocean, or 168 GtC per year, which is about 80 ppm per year. Therefore, IPCC's (2016) data show human CO_2 inflow is about 5% of total CO_2 inflow. We use this information later.

IPCC's and the Plaintiffs' problem is that we cannot measure the human CO_2 in the atmosphere separate from natural CO_2 because human and natural carbon-12 and CO_2 molecules are identical. So, Plaintiffs and IPCC have no data to show their H1 is true. That's why H1 is a hypothesis.

H. CO_2 flows through the air as water flows through a lake.

It is important to understand how CO_2 flows through the carbon cycle. An analogy is how water flows into a lake and out over a dam.

Figure 4 illustrates how CO_2 flows through the atmosphere as water flows through a lake. The level seeks equilibrium. The faster the inflow, the higher the level. The higher the level, the faster the outflow. The level will rise or fall until outflow equals inflow.

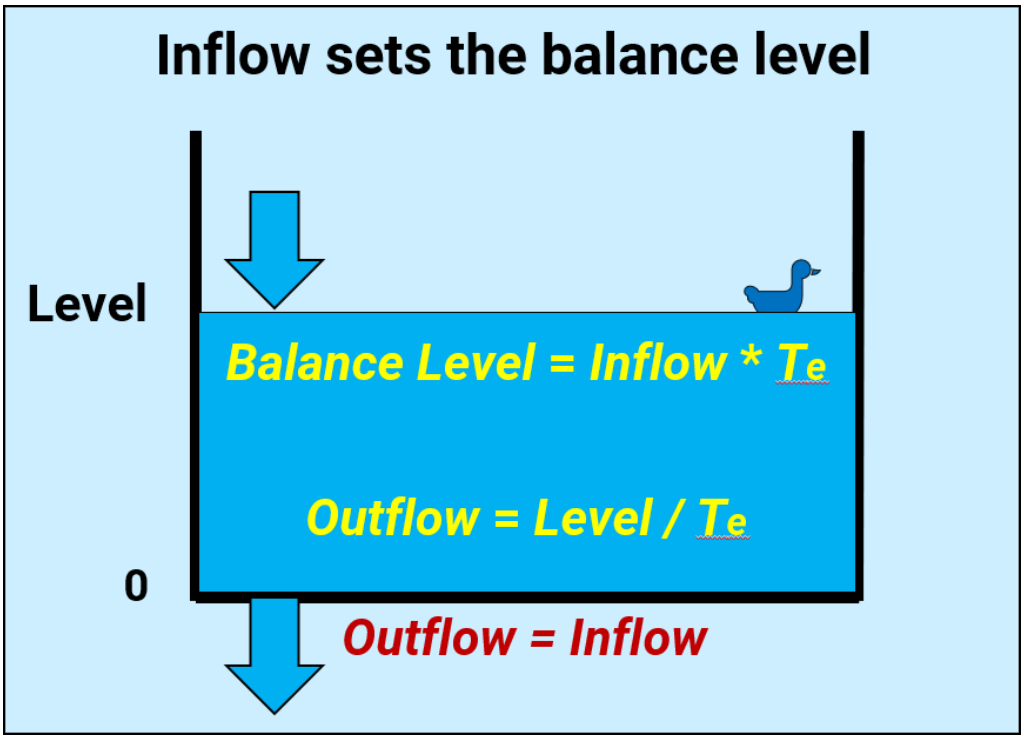

Figure 4. How CO_2 flows through the atmosphere. The level always moves to its balance level.

It is important to assign a term to define "how long CO2 stays in the atmosphere. IPCC (2007, p. 948) defines "turnover time," Te as,

> "Turnover time (Te) is the Level or mass in a reservoir divided by the Outflow of the mass from the reservoir: (Te) = Level/Outflow."

In simple math, IPCC's definition of Te defines the outflow,

$$\text{Outflow} = \text{Level} / \text{Te} \qquad (1)$$

where Te is a time that describes how fast the level approaches its balance level.

The balance level is a level, set by inflow, where outflow equals inflow. When the level is at its balance level, we can substitute Inflow for Outflow and Balance Level for Level in (1) to get,

Inflow = Balance Level / Te (2)

Solving (2) for balance level, we get

Balance Level = Inflow * Te (3)

Equation (3) shows that inflow sets the balance level. When outflow equals inflow, no water "accumulates" in the lake, or CO_2 in the atmosphere. Equations (1), (2), and (3) are necessary to explain how natural CO_2 could have stayed at 280 ppm, as IPCC and Plaintiffs claim (H1).

IPCC (2007, p. 948) says the "turnover time" Te for natural CO_2 is only four years,

> "Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is an extreme example. Its turnover time is only about four years..."

IPCC's data in Figure 2 show natural Te is 3.5 years, or about 4 years.

The *Climate Equivalence Principle*

The Te for human and natural CO_2 are the identical because their carbon-12 atoms and CO_2 molecules are identical.

Human and natural carbon flows are independent.

The *Climate Equivalence Principle* and (1) make human and natural carbon cycles independent. Simply write (1) for human and for natural flows and add the up to get the total outflows and total levels. We can add them up because human and natural Te are identical according to the *Climate Equivalence Principle*. IPCC agrees because its Figure 2 shows the human and carbon cycles are independent.

I. Human 5% inflow causes 5% of the total level.

According to (3), if the human inflow is 5% of the total inflow, the human balance level is 5% of the total balance level.

Figure 5 shows the natural balance level of 280 ppm is now 95% and the human balance level is 5% of the total level. The human 5% is only 14 ppm, making the total level equal to 294 ppm.

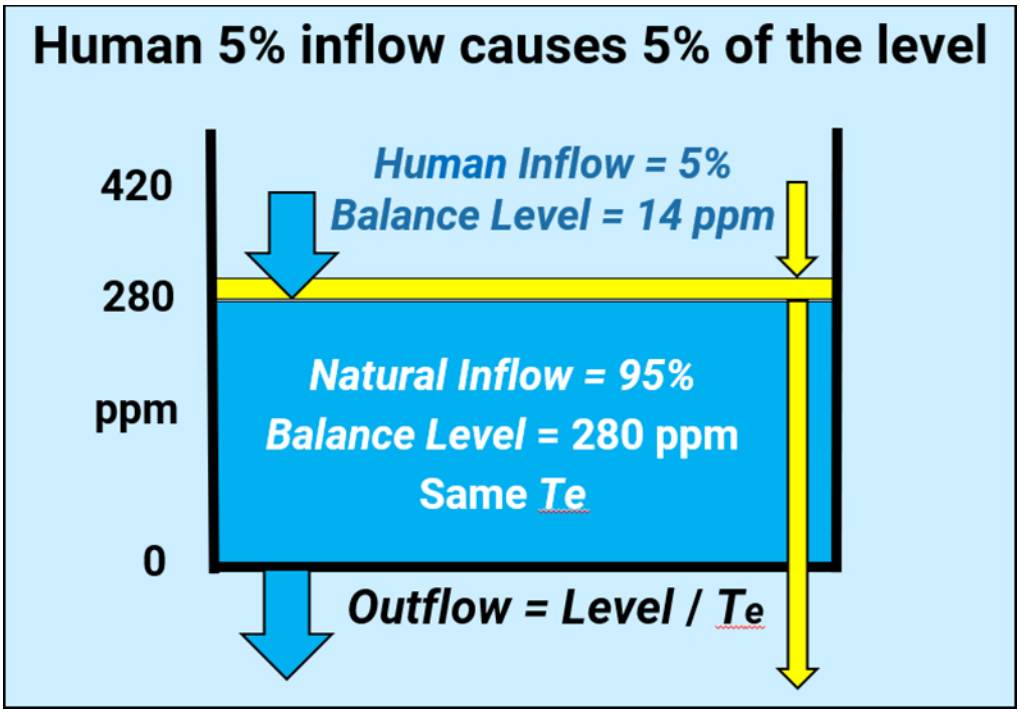

Figure 5. The 5% human balance level is 14 ppm.

J. Human 5% inflow cannot cause 33% of the total level

Hypotheses H1 says human carbon causes all the CO_2 increase, which would make human CO_2 33% of atmospheric CO_2.

Figure 6 shows the only way that could happen is for human Te to be 35 years rather than 3.5 years, or ten times the Te for natural CO_2. This would contradict the *Climate Equivalence Principle*. Plaintiffs need a fictitious "magic demon" in the atmosphere that separates human CO_2 from natural CO_2 and delays human CO_2 in the atmosphere while letting natural CO_2 flow freely out of the atmosphere.

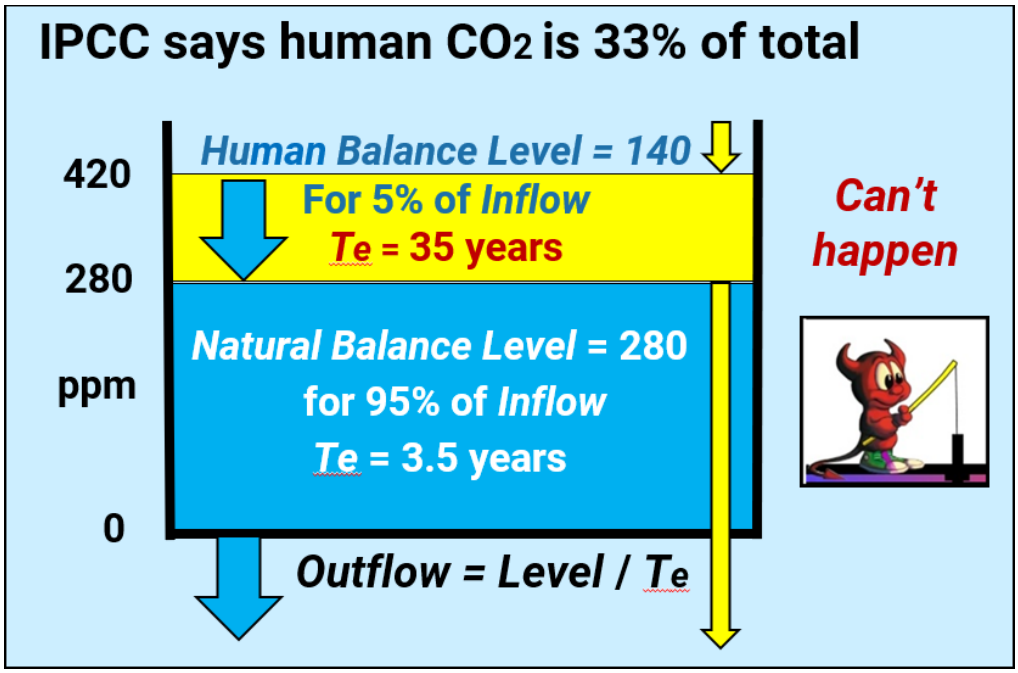

Figure 6. H1 says the human 5% inflow is 33% of the total level.

IPCC needed to claim the Te human CO_2 is a greater than Te for natural CO_2 to explain how 5% human inflow can become 33% of the total level as illustrated on Figure 6.

IPCC (2013, p. 469) simply says,

> "The removal of human-emitted CO_2 from the atmosphere by natural processes will take a few hundred thousand years (high confidence)."

Similarly, Plaintiffs – Section D, 71(H1) and 2 (H1) – say the removal time for human CO_2 is hundreds to thousands of years. This claim by the IPCC and Plaintiffs conflicts with IPCC's Te for natural CO_2 and the *Climate Equivalence Principle*, so this claim and H1 are false.

K. Natural CO_2 inflow must increase to cause 420 ppm

Figure 7 shows the only way the atmospheric CO_2 level can be 420 ppm, given that human CO2 inflow is about 5% of the total inflow, is for natural CO_2 inflow to increase its level from 280 ppm to 400 ppm.

Note this natural CO_2 level of 400 ppm makes it impossible for the Plaintiffs to achieve their 350-ppm goal by reducing human emissions.

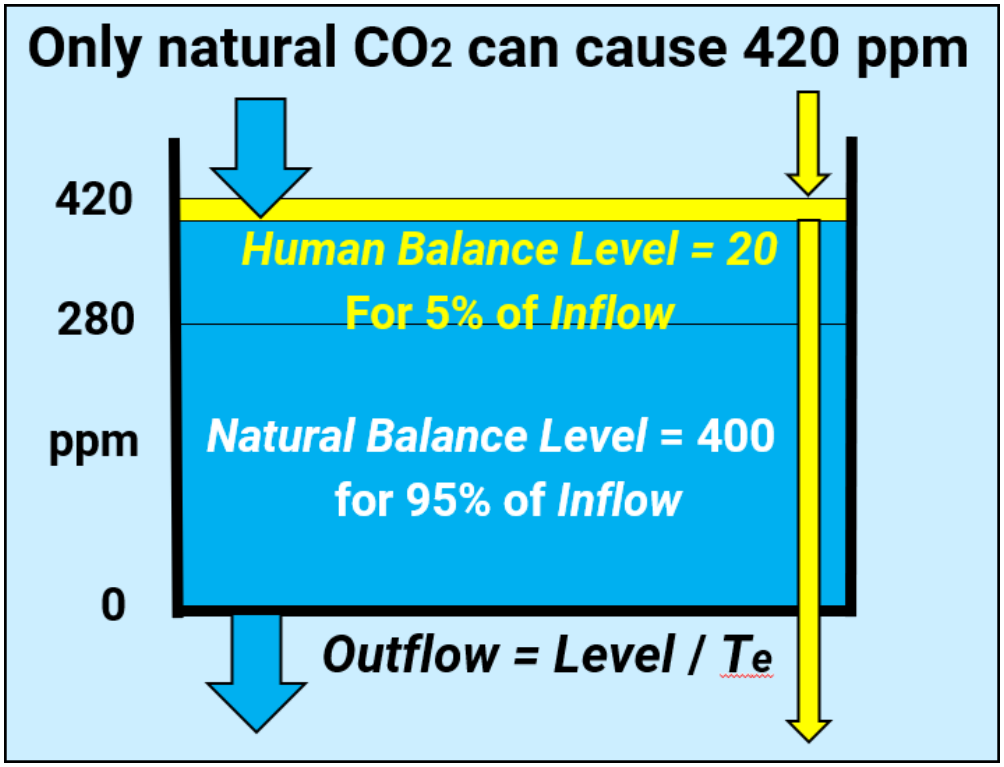

Figure 7. Only natural CO_2 can increase the CO_2 level to 420 ppm.

L. Human CO_2 is not a climate emergency

Figure 8 shows IPCC's percentages of carbon in each reservoir at equilibrium. The natural carbon cycle is on the top (in blue boxes) and the human carbon cycle is on the bottom (in red boxes).

IPCC's natural carbon cycle has 1.4% of its carbon in the atmosphere at equilibrium. Therefore, the human carbon cycle will also have 1.4% of its carbon in the atmosphere at equilibrium, according to the *Climate Equivalence Principle*.

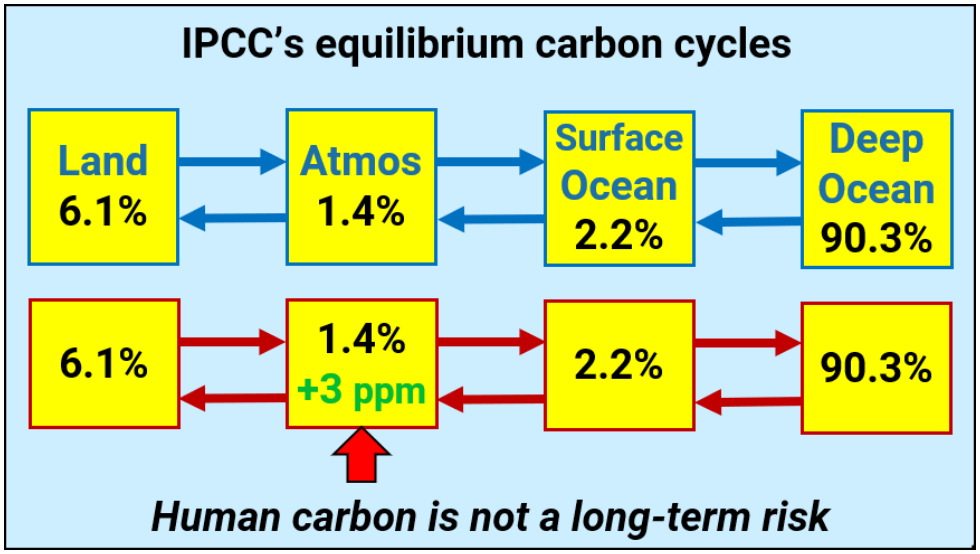

Figure 8. Natural (top) and human (bottom) carbon cycles at their equilibrium percentages.

Total human carbon in the human carbon cycle as of 2020 is about 450 GtC, or 213 ppm if it had all stayed in the atmosphere. At

equilibrium, only 1.4%, or 3 ppm of human carbon would remain in the atmosphere. This shows human emissions are not an emergency.

Figure 9 adds the estimated carbon inflows from animal and fungal sources that the IPCC does not include in its carbon cycle. Estimated carbon flow from animal breathing and fungal matter adds 38 GtC per year to total carbon inflow into the atmosphere.

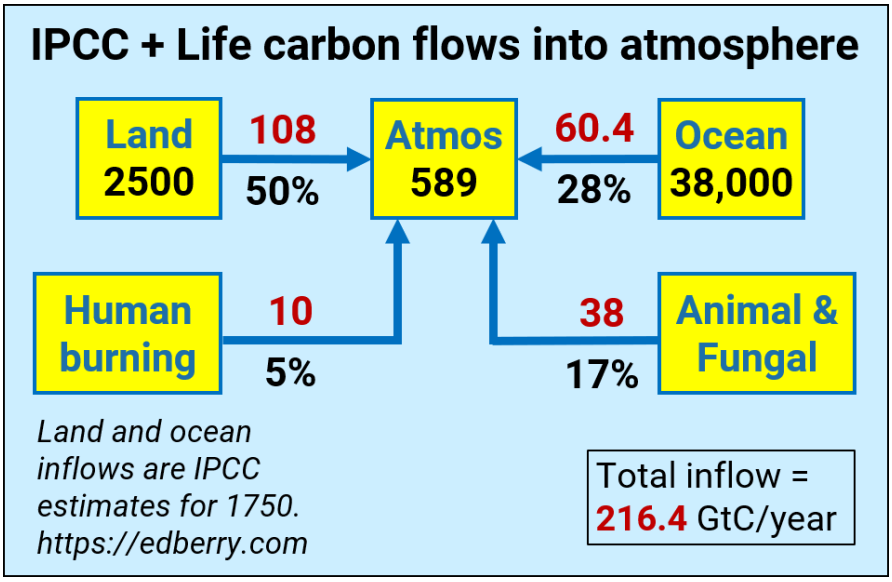

Figure 9. Estimated annual carbon inflow into the atmosphere.

So, total estimated carbon inflow from animal breathing and fungal matter is about 17% of total annual carbon inflow. Since, from (3), inflows produce balance levels proportional to their inflows, to the first approximation, human carbon (10 GtC per year) has caused about 5%, and nature about 95% of today's 420 ppm.

M. Berry: IPCC's true human carbon cycle proves H1 is false

Figure 10 shows how Berry's (2021) carbon cycle model replicated IPCC's natural carbon cycle to prove his model is accurate. Then his model calculated IPCC's true human carbon cycle using IPCC's data for human CO_2 emissions. The difference proves IPCC's H1 is false.

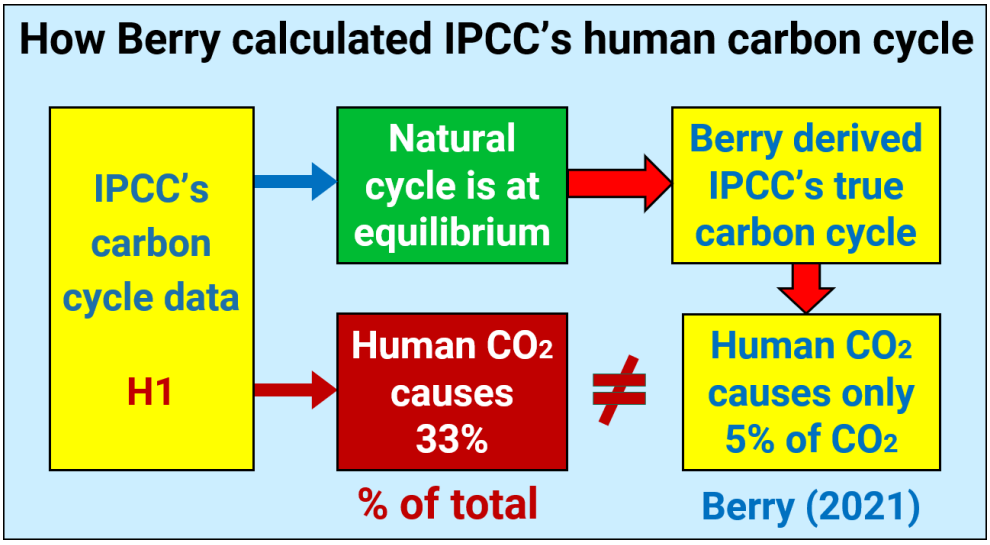

Figure 10. Shows how Berry proved IPCC's H1 is false.

Figure 11 shows carbon levels above 280 ppm. The sum of annual human carbon inflow (red dotted line to 213 ppm) crosses the measured total carbon level (black line to 137 ppm).

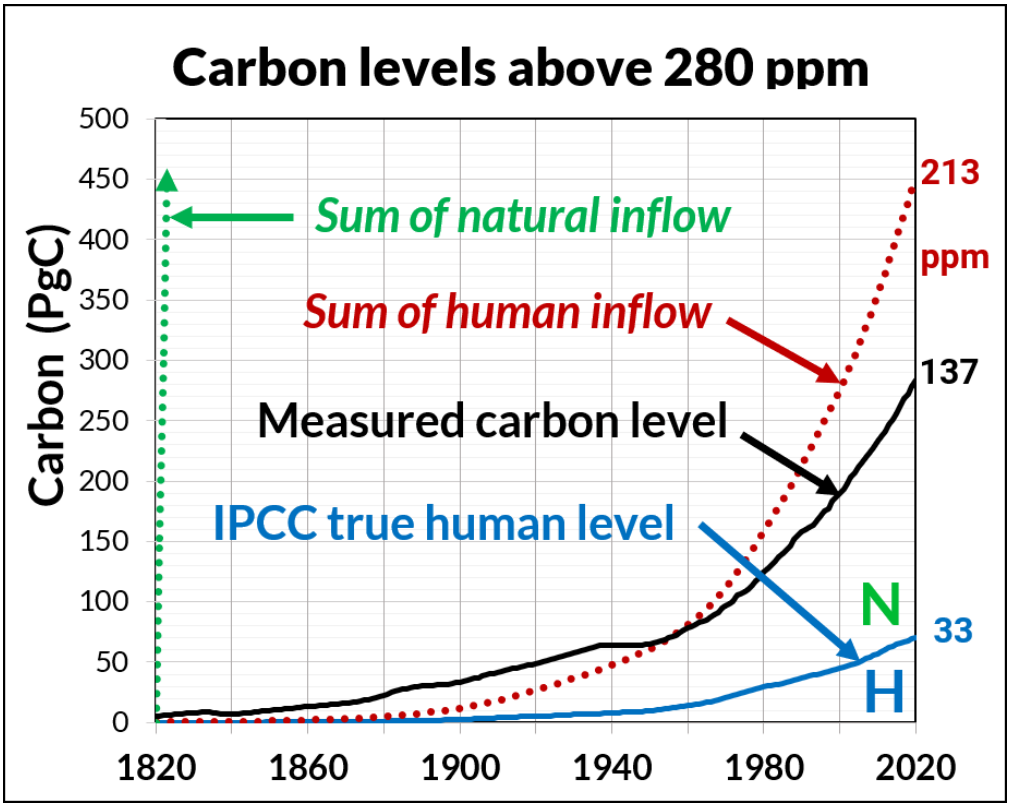

Figure 11. IPCC's data prove H1 is false.

Before 1950, sum of human inflow (red) was less than the measured carbon level (black), showing it is impossible for human CO_2 inflow to have caused the measured carbon level.

The blue line to 33 ppm shows IPCC's true human carbon cycle from Figure 10, calculated by Berry (2021), which proves H1 is false.

N. Berry: Carbon-14 data prove human CO_2 is insignificant

Figure 12 plots D14C from 1955 to 2015. D14C measures the amount of carbon-14 in a sample of carbon-12.

Notice: the definition of D14 subtracts 1000 from its base data to make the natural D14C balance level equal to zero. So, mentally add 1000 to the vertical scale to measure carbon-14 content.

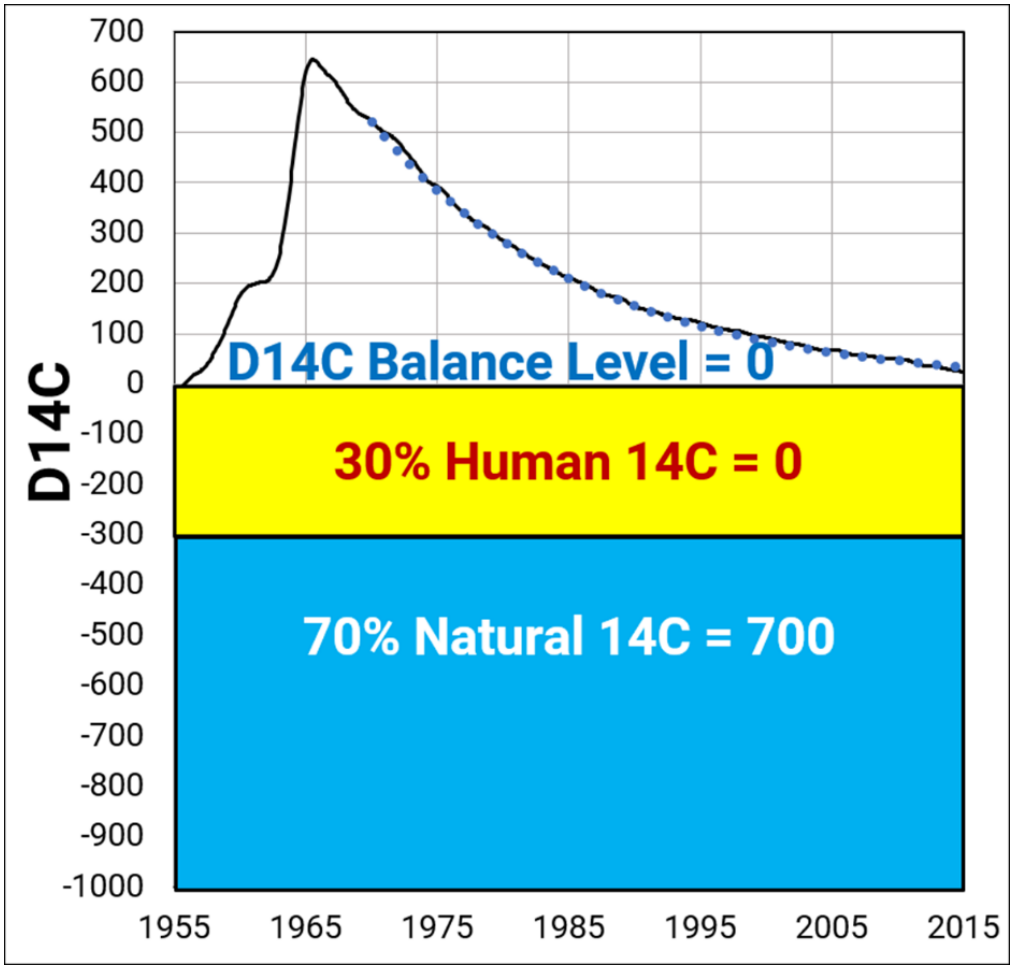

Figure 12. D14C from 1955 to 2015. Mentally add 1000 to the D14C vertical scale to measure carbon-14 content (Berry, 2023).

The upper curve in Figure 12 is the D14C level. The bomb tests increased carbon-14 after 1955. After the bomb tests stopped, D14C gradually decreased toward its balance level of zero. The blue dots show a mathematical curve fit to the D14C data after 1970. The fit uses Te = 16.5 years and balance level = zero. This fit shows the D14C balance level remained at zero.

You may think of carbon-14 as grape juice in water. Imagine adding grape juice to an empty glass until it is 70% full. Now add water to the remaining 30%. The water dilutes your 70% grape juice. Similarly, human CO_2 has no carbon-14, so it dilutes D14C.

Figure 12 shows what would happen to the D14C balance level IF human CO_2 were 30% of atmospheric CO_2. It would reduce the D14C balance level from zero to -300. But the D14C balance level remained near zero, proving human CO_2 is not a significant part of the CO_2 in the atmosphere. H1 is false.

O. Hayden: Plaintiffs' radiation calculations are invalid.

Physicist Howard Hayden (2022, 2023a, 2023b) shows Plaintiffs' and IPCC's temperature calculations make an error that overstates the warming effect of CO_2. Hayden provided most of the following dialog.

In 1896, Swedish scientist and Nobel Prize winner (for studying the conductivity of electrolytes) Svante Arrhenius (1896) calculated that doubling the level of CO_2 in the atmosphere would raise the global mean surface temperature by 5-6ºC. See Plaintiffs Section D:74.

IPCC (2021) has numerous references to Arrhenius (1896) but none — repeat, **none —** to Arrhenius (1906) that corrected his 1896 estimates to conclude doubling CO_2 "would cause a temperature change of + 1.6 degrees C."

1. Modern calculations of the greenhouse effect.

The Stefan-Boltzmann (SB) law links the Earth's surface temperature to its surface radiation *I*,

$$I\,(\mathrm{W/m^2}) = 5.67\,(\mathrm{K}/100)^4 \qquad (7)$$

where K is the absolute temperature. Table 1 shows calculations of (7) in our temperature range.

Table 1. Temperature vs Radiation for Stefan-Boltzmann Law.

Temperture			W/m2		
K	C	F	W/m2	Change / K	Change Total
287	14	57.2	384.7	0	0
288	15	59.0	390.1	5.4	5.4
289	16	60.8	395.5	5.4	10.8
290	17	62.6	401.0	5.5	16.3
291	18	64.4	406.6	5.6	21.9
292	19	66.2	412.2	5.6	27.5
293	20	68.0	417.9	5.7	33.2
294	21	69.8	423.6	5.7	38.9
295	22	71.6	429.4	5.8	44.7
296	23	73.4	435.3	5.9	50.6

2. Here's the problem.

IPCC (2021) calculates that doubling CO_2 would increase the greenhouse effect by 3.7 W/m^2 and this will increase surface temperature 3.0°K, or twice that calculated by Arrhenius (1906). But Table 1 shows a 3.0°K temperature rise, from 287°K to 290°K, would increase radiation by 16.3 W/m^2, not 3.7 W/m^2.

Table 1 also shows a 1.0°K temperature rise, from 287°K to 288°K, would increase radiation by 5.4 W/m^3. This means a 3.7 W/m^2 radiation increase corresponds to a temperature increase of **0.67°K** (= 3.7 W/m^2 divided by 5.4 W/m^2 per °K).

A 0.67ºK temperature increase is much smaller than the 3.0ºK temperature increase that the IPCC and Plaintiffs claim. So, Plaintiffs' and IPCC's global warming is overstated and contradicts physics.

3. Plaintiffs ignore the Stefan-Boltzmann law.

The Stefan-Boltzmann law is taught in elementary college physics — calculus and non-calculus versions — elementary non-calculus astronomy, and in thermodynamics classes in chemistry, physics, and all branches of engineering. It is the principle on which now-ubiquitous infrared thermometers work. However, IPCC's very first mention of Stefan-Boltzmann in 31 years occurs in IPCC (2021) where the Stefan-Boltzmann constant is mentioned but not given.

P. Wiese proves H2 is false.

Occam's razor says the simplest explanation prevails over more complex explanations. This simple explanation explains the measured temperature increase more simply than IPCC's invalid H1 and H2. Meteorologist Chuck Wiese (2023) shows how the change in the Earth's albedo from 1984 to 2023 can explain the measured global warming. Albedo is the percent of incoming solar radiation that the Earth reflects

before it can warm the Earth. Decreased cloud cover or aerosols decrease the Earth's albedo, which lets in more solar radiation that heats the Earth.

NASA satellite data show the Earth's albedo decreased by 1.3% from 1984 to 2023. This albedo decrease added 1.3% of the incoming 340 W/m^2 or 4.42 W/m^2 (on average) to the solar energy that heats the Earth's surface. Table 1 (in Section P) shows a temperature increase of 0.81°C would balance the added heat inflow of 4.42 W/m^2. This is very close to the measured increase in land temperature of 0.76°C since 1984.

Q. Humlum et al. prove H1 and H2 are false.

Cause precedes effect.

Humlum et al. (2012) performed a major study of temperature and CO_2 changes since 1980. They conclude:

(1) The overall global temperature change appears to be from 1) the ocean surface to 2) the land surface to 3) the lower troposphere.

(2) Changes in global atmospheric CO_2 **lag** about 11–12 months behind changes in global **sea** surface temperature; 9.5–10 months behind changes in global **air** surface temperature; and

9 months behind changes in global lower troposphere temperature.

(3) Changes in ocean temperatures explain a substantial part of the observed changes in atmospheric CO_2 since January 1980.

(4) CO_2 released from anthropogenic sources has little influence on the observed changes in atmospheric CO_2.

(5) Since at least 1980, changes in global temperature represent a major control on changes in atmospheric CO_2.

R. Koutsoyiannis et al. prove H1 and H2 are false.

Koutsoyiannis et al. (2023) certify the conclusion of Humlum et al (2012). Koutsoyiannis et al. use a new statistical method that separates cause and effect and proves temperature changes precede CO_2 changes. Figure 13 (Koutsoyiannis' Figure 2) shows changes in the logarithm of CO_2 **follow** temperature changes with a dominant delay from 2 to 15 months, essentially the same delays found by Humlum et al (2012).

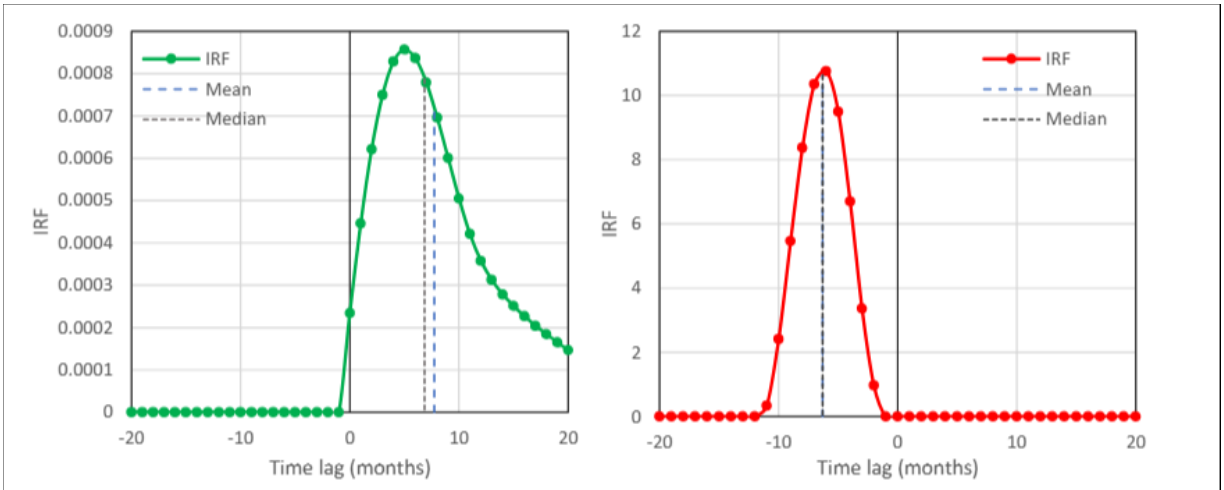

Figure 2. IRFs for temperature–CO_2 concentration based on the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis temperature at 2 m and Mauna Loa $[CO_2]$ time series, respectively—case studies #3 (**left**; $\Delta T \rightarrow \Delta \ln[CO_2]$; potentially causal system) and #4 (**right**; $\Delta \ln[CO_2] \rightarrow \Delta T$; potentially anticausal system).

Figure 13. Temperature changes lead CO_2 changes.

Koutsoyiannis et al. show global temperature changes **lead** changes in the logarithm of CO_2 by 2 to 15 months (green), and that changes in the logarithm of CO_2 **do not lead** changes in temperature (red). This proves H2 is false, and also H1 is false because temperature does not drive human CO_2 emissions.

S. Miskolczi proves H2 is false.

Ferenc Miskolczi (2023) works at the frontier of theoretical climate physics. He looks at the big picture of how the atmosphere maintains the Earth's surface temperature. He shows the long-time average of the observed all-sky Earth-atmosphere system is in radiative

equilibrium with the Sun, and the Plaintiffs' claimed Earth energy imbalance (EEI) of ~0.6 W/m^2 does not exist.

He shows global mean cloud cover fully explains changes in the observed global mean surface temperature, and the Plaintiffs' claimed Arrhenius CO_2 greenhouse effect is impossible. He shows theoretical surface temperatures are independent of non-condensing GHGs, like CO_2. This does not mean these GHG's have no instantaneous effect on temperature. Rather, this means the rest of the atmosphere system modifies their overall effect on temperature.

Miskolczi shows the Earth's hydrological cycle adjusts cloud cover, precipitation, surface temperature, and water vapor to maintain radiative equilibrium with the sun. This natural adjustment negates the warming effect of non-condensing GHGs, like CO_2 and CH4.

His theoretical formula for surface temperatures depends only on intercepted available solar radiation and cloud-top emission. His equations accurately reproduce the observed surface temperature of 12.91°C without any involvement of the non-condensing GHGs.

Miskolczi shows IPCC's assumption of positive water vapor feedback is unphysical and leads to an unphysical runaway greenhouse effect.

Finally, he shows the errors in IPCC's surface temperature estimates make GCMs useless for climate change predictions.

CONCLUSIONS

All Plaintiffs' damage claims assume H1 and H2 are true. We used IPCC data and IPCC-approved data to provide multiple proofs that H1 and H2 are false.

Here are our proofs by Section.

A. Science must follow the scientific method. "Evidence" cannot prove a hypothesis is true, but only one wrong prediction or contradiction with accepted physics proves a hypothesis is false.

B. Plaintiffs' 2011 climate prediction failed, so their science is false.

C. Plaintiffs assume three hypotheses, H1, H2, and H3, are true

D. All Plaintiffs' arguments in Seeley (2023) "Findings of Fact" are invalid because they assume H1 and H2 are true. Consensus is not a valid argument. Climate models are not evidence. Predictions are not data.

E. Consensus or votes have no bearing on scientific truth.

F. Plaintiffs have the burden of proof.

G. IPCC's data for its natural and human carbon cycles is the basis of our proofs that H1 is false.

H. CO_2 flows through the atmosphere as water flows through a lake. Inflows set balance levels proportional to their inflows. The *Climate Equivalence Principle* says Te is the same for human and natural CO_2 because human and natural carbon atoms and CO_2 molecules are identical.

I. Human 5% inflow can increase the CO_2 balance level by only 5%, not 33% as Plaintiffs claim. The 5% human CO_2 balance level would be only 14 ppm if the natural CO2 inflow balance level stayed at 280 ppm.

J. The 5% human CO_2 inflow cannot cause 33% of the total CO_2 level. IPCC and Plaintiffs argue human CO2 is 33% by claiming human CO2 flows out of the atmosphere slower than natural CO2 flows out of the atmosphere, e.g., human Te is greater than natural Te. This claim violates the *Climate Equivalence Principle,* and requires a fictitious magic demon in the atmosphere.

K. The only way the total CO_2 level can be 420 ppm, while human CO_2 inflow is only 5%, is for natural CO_2 inflow to be 95%, which means H1 is false.

L. Human CO_2 emissions have added only 3 ppm to the atmosphere at equilibrium, proving there is no climate emergency.

M. IPCC's true human carbon cycle proves IPCC's and plaintiffs' H1 is false. Also, the sum of human CO_2 before 1950 was not sufficient to cause the increase atmospheric CO_2. So, H1 is false.

N. Berry: The D14C balance level has not changed after 1950, which proves natural CO_2 caused the CO_2 increase and the increase caused by human CO_2 is insignificant.

O. Hayden: Plaintiffs' invalid radiation calculations contradict the Stefan-Boltzmann Law. So, H2 is false

P. Wiese: Albedo changes explain all the warming since 1984 more simply than Plaintiffs' arguments, and dominate by Occam's Razor.

Q. Humlum: Data prove CO_2 changes **follow, not lead,** temperature changes.

R. Koutsoyiannis: Data prove CO_2 changes **follow, not lead,** temperature changes.

S. Miskolczi: there is no Arrhenius greenhouse effect, no Earth energy imbalance (EEI), warming does not add water vapor, and climate models are biased.

Table 2 summarizes how Sections H through T prove Plaintiffs' H1 and H2 are false.

Table 2. Checks show the paragraphs and hypotheses proved false by Sections H through S.

	Seeley Paragraphs						Plaintiffs' claims					
	H1	H2	H2	H2	H2	H1	H1			H2		
	71	78	82	85	87	87	1	2	3	4	5	6
H	x					x	x	x				
I	x					x	x	x				
J	x					x	x	x				
K	x					x	x	x				
L	x					x	x	x				
M	x					x	x	x				
N	x					x	x	x	x			
O		x	x	x						x	x	x
P		x	x	x						x	x	x
Q		x	x	x						x	x	x
R		x	x	x	x					x	x	x
S		x	x	x	x					x	x	x

For Plaintiffs' science claims to prevail, they must prove all our proofs are wrong.

Plaintiffs have not proved their claimed injuries are caused by human CO_2 emissions.