

Analysis of Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Potential "Savings" in Future Global Temperature and Global Sea Level Rise from Complete Cessation of New York State GHG Emissions Per Different Inventories

http://scienceandpublicpolicy.org/images/stories/papers/originals/state_by_state.pdf

Scenario	CO2 Emissions Million Metric Tons	Percentage of Global Total	Time (Days) Until Total Emissions Subsumed by Chinese Coal		Temperature "Savings" Deg C		Sea-Level "Savings" (cm)		Relative impacts		
			Completed in 2019 & Under Construction	Completed in 2019	2050	2100	2050	2100	Elevation (inches)	Distance (feet)	Distance (miles)
US Observed 2010	5631.3	17.88%	11,474	29,126	0.0830	0.1720	0.6000	1.8000	688.00	90,816	15.60
Part 496 1990 GHG GWP-100	317.92	1.0094%	648	1,644	0.00469	0.00971	0.03387	0.10162	38.84	5,127	0.88
Part 496 1990 CO2	264.80	0.8408%	540	1,370	0.00390	0.00809	0.02821	0.08464	32.35	4,270	0.73
NYSERDA Table S-1 1990 GHG	205.61	0.6528%	419	1,063	0.00303	0.00628	0.02191	0.06572	25.12	3,316	0.57
NYSERDA Table S-1 1990 CO2	170.00	0.5398%	346	879	0.00251	0.00519	0.01811	0.05434	20.77	2,742	0.47

Temperature Reduction Impact in 2100 Relative to Elevation or Latitude Change

http://landterms.com/Articles_and_FAQ_s/Conservation_and_Ecology_Articles_and_FAQ_s/Latitude_Elevation_and_Temperature/

Generally, temperature decreases three (3) degrees Fahrenheit for every 1,000 foot increase in elevation above sea level.

The general rule is that temperature changes three (3) degrees Fahrenheit for every 300 mile change in latitude at an elevation of sea level.