Nexus for Airquality and Climate

- Global warming is occurring and that human-made climate forcing agents are at least partly responsible.

- Climate forcings include changes in short-lived air pollutants such as aerosols, tropospheric ozone, and its precursor such as methane, nitrogen oxides, etc.

- Short-lived air pollutants have inhomogeneous spatial distributions with both regional and global climate effects.

- Actions to address air pollution and climate forcing agents are being made separately at all levels of government, in industry, and by consumers.

- Successes in reducing pollutants and climate forcing exist, and multilateral accords can be preceded by actions of consumers, industry and government organizations.

- Discussions about potential actions to reduce air pollution and climate change should be informed by the full range of effects and current scientific understanding to aid strategic choices.

Questions to Guide Us to Payoff

- *Effectiveness*: What are the barriers to using decision support resources in decision-making, and how can these barriers be overcome? How can we continuously evolve our approach to decision support as we evaluate experiences and learn more?

- *Information needs*: Across the applications covered in your breakout group are there unmet high-priority information needs shared by user groups?

- *Research priorities*: What observations and research are most needed to develop resources for meeting the needs identified in question 2?

- *Communication*: What are the characteristics of effective communication of science to decision makers, and what is needed to better sustain a continuing dialogue? What are examples of successful decision support collaborations that should inform program design?