

CCSP: Making the Connection With Policy

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Clean Air Task Force**

**U.S. Climate Change Science Program Workshop:
Climate Science in Support of Decision Making
Air Quality Session
Washington, DC
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CLEAN AIR TASK FORCE



Clean Air Task Force

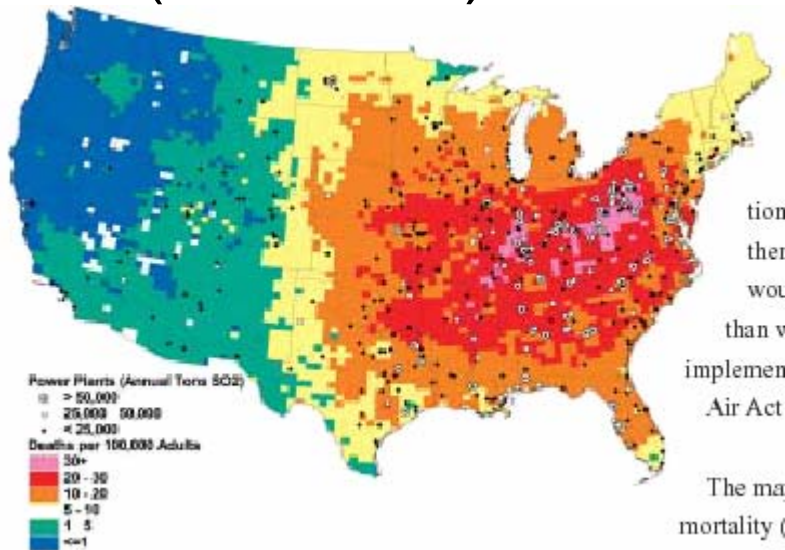
- Environmental NGO founded in 1996
- Sole focus on air quality and climate
- Provides tech, policy and legal guidance to other NGOs and government – lots of work in Red States.
- ***Digests and communicates science a lot.***
- Also participating in international arena (CLRTAP, International Maritime Organization)

Main Points

- Science really does drive the debate
- Effect of air pollution → climate is an important emerging topic to NGOs and states we work with
- Needs
 - Access
 - Transparency

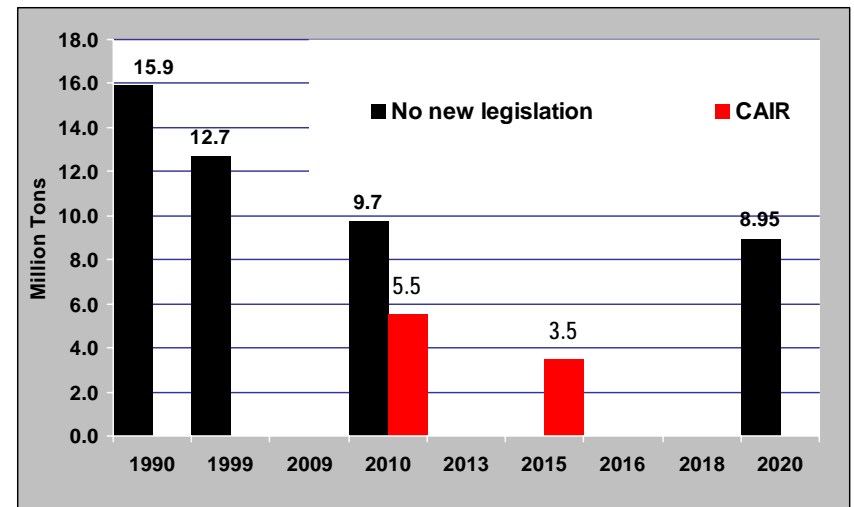
Science really drives debates

Distribution of power plant related mortality (Abt 2000)



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CAIR Rule (2005)

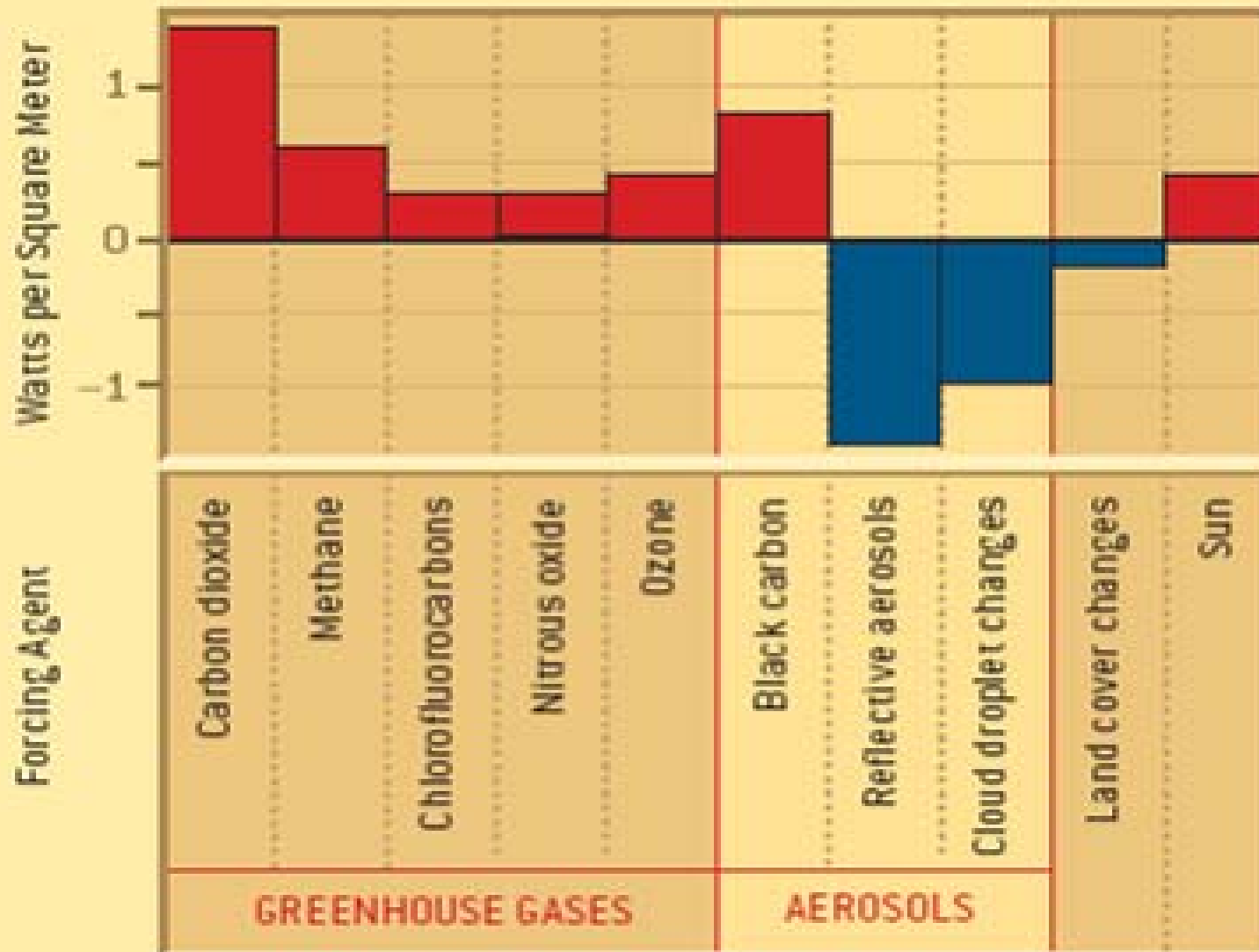


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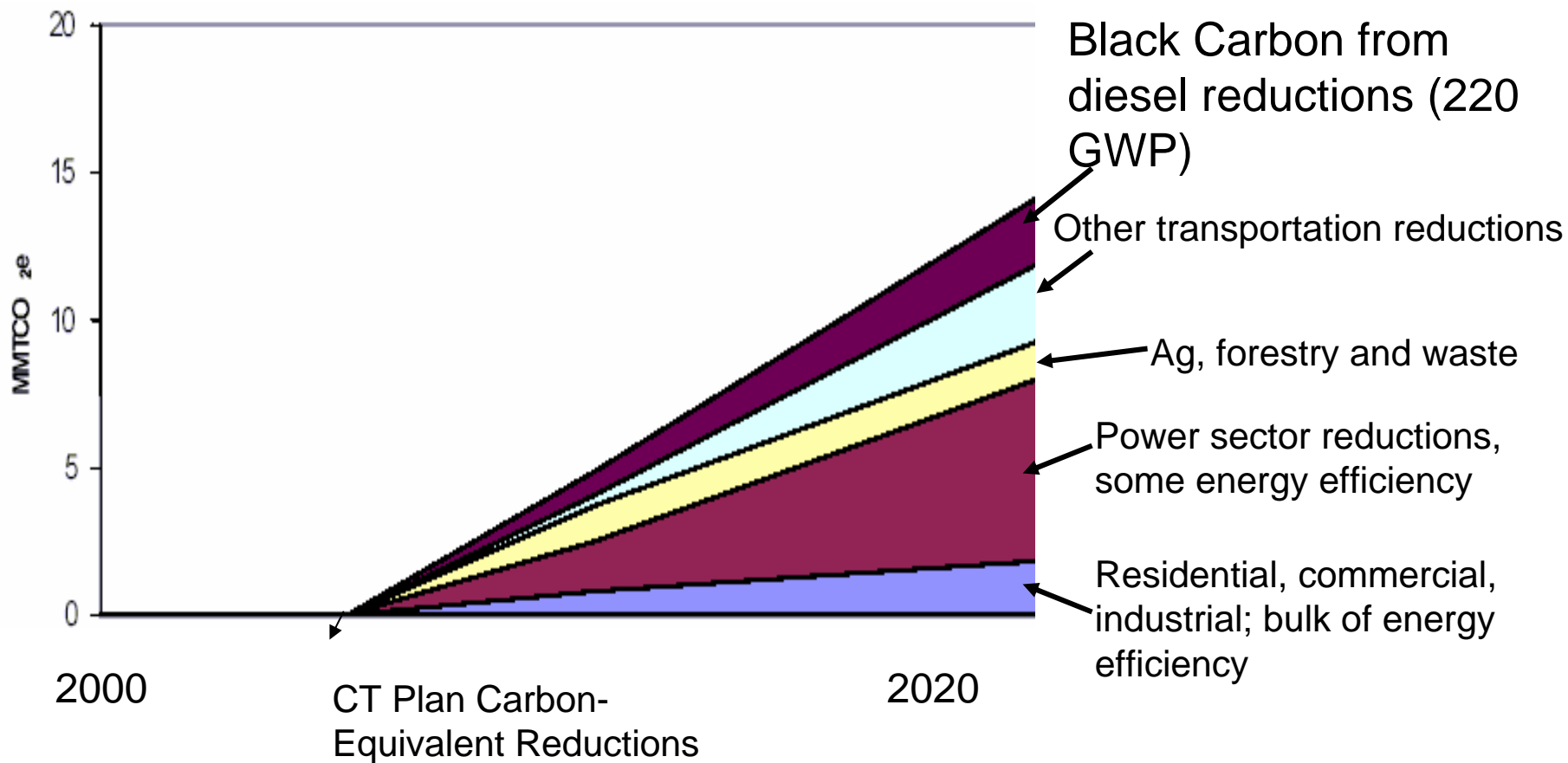
Air pollution effect on climate

- CH₄, ozone, black carbon soot
- Huge emerging issue
- Why?:
 - May offer largest opportunities for ***near term (i.e. decade-scale)*** mitigation of climate change
 - AQ brings significant added benefits
 - AQ = greater political interest.

An important but not well known picture

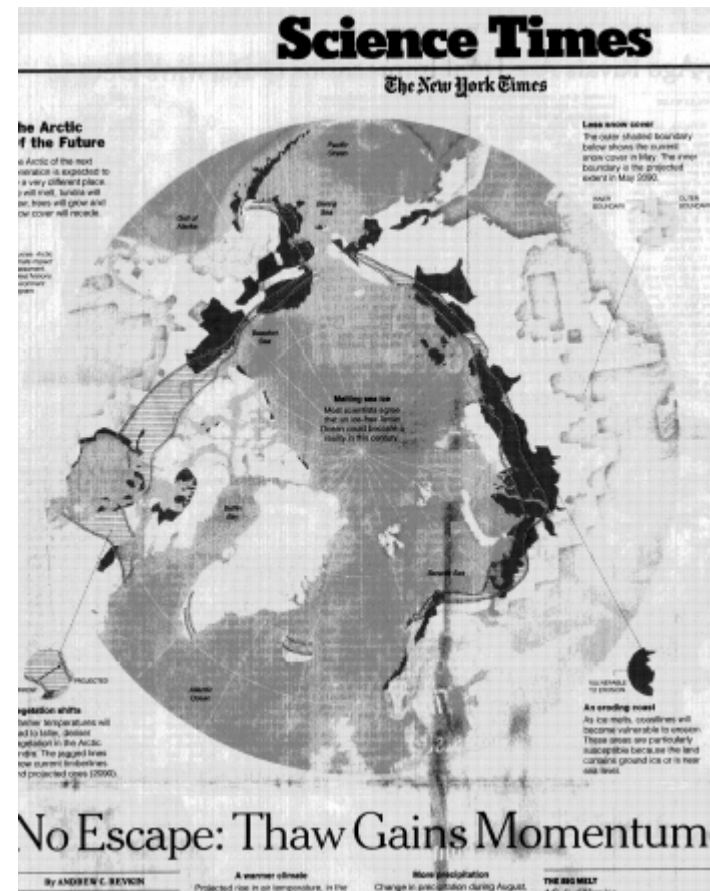


An Early Example of Application: Connecticut



Other policy implications and opportunities?

- Slowing Arctic ice melt through BC reductions?
- Scaling up global methane reductions to reduce ozone and slow climate change?
- Advancing Asian AQ policy and climate goals?



Access, transparency

- Hard for public and NGOs to intelligently track latest science.
 - Most public translation of CC and AQ science occurs through the general press
 - Mechanisms?
- Transparency on complexity e.g. SO₂ masking of climate change, grid resolution of CC modeling (AQ, ecosystem etc).