

Briefing Notice

Fast-Action Climate Mitigation: A Focus on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

With Special Guest Achim Steiner, United Nations Under-Secretary General
and Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

Monday, September 16, 2013

3:00 – 4:30 PM

Congressional Meeting Room South (CVC 217)
Capitol Visitors Center

Please RSVP to expedite check-in: www.eesi.org/091613hfc#rsvp

On the occasion of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, the **Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI)** and the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** invite you to a briefing about the benefits of reducing emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and other short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) such as black carbon and methane. The briefing will discuss efforts to reduce SLCPs through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC), as well as the recent G-20 agreement to phase down HFCs. Launched in 2012 by UNEP, the United States and five additional countries, the CCAC has grown to 34 state partners and 33 non-state partners and is leading the way on international action to reduce SLCPs. Domestically, various legislative efforts are underway, including the *Super Pollutant Emissions Reduction (SUPER) Act of 2013* (HR 1943), which would create a federal task force to reduce SLCPs. Speakers for this event include:

- **Achim Steiner**, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme
- **Jesse Young**, Legislative Assistant, Office of Sen. Chris Murphy (D-CT)
- **Lumay Wang**, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA)
- **David Turk**, Counselor to the U.S. Special Envoy for Climate Change, State Department
- **Dr. Mack McFarland**, Global Environmental Manager, DuPont Fluorochemicals
- **Durwood Zaelke**, President, Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development

Primarily used in refrigeration, air conditioning, insulation foam and aerosols, HFCs were originally created to replace ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). HFCs are the fastest-growing source of climate emissions, projected to double in the next decade. HFCs have up to 12,000 times the warming potency of carbon dioxide. In June, the United States and China reached an agreement to work together and with other countries through multilateral approaches to phase-down HFCs, an important step towards broader international efforts to promote more aggressive action to reduce HFC emissions.

This event is free and open to the public. Please RSVP: www.eesi.org/091613hfc#rsvp
For more information, contact John-Michael Cross at jmcross@eesi.org or (202) 662-1883.

