

Air Policy Forum Priorities: Comment Matrix

In October 2004, the US-Mexico Border 2012 Air Policy Forum (APF) began a series of binational discussions with local and regional border air and health stakeholders with the purpose of deriving consensus and policy direction on air-quality related priority areas for the APF co-chairs to consider. Using the outcomes from that meeting as well as those from the APF discussion at the National Coordinators Meeting (NCM) in March 2005, other discussion fora, and protracted comment periods, the APF co-chairs have been working to elaborate and refine those priority areas. A comment period, which was provided to allow for review and revision of the Border Air Quality Issue Characterization Matrix that was distributed in March 2005, recently concluded.

Since the conclusion of that period, the APF co-chairs have been working to synthesize and distill the comments received. The results of that effort are reflected in the following **APF Comment Matrix**. Although the **Comment Matrix** derives from the original March 2005 matrix, it differs somewhat from the structure of the original matrix. For example, the Comment Matrix does not include the full list of projects underway or completed. However, where APF participants included a particular effort underway/completed in their comments, those have been noted in the **Comment Matrix**.

In addition, the March 2005 matrix was organized around the following five categories: (1) data and other information generation, availability, and comparability; (2) policies and programs (general); (3) clean, efficient transport (vehicles and fuels); (4) clean, efficient energy transmission, generation, and use; and (5) controlled area source emissions. In the **Comment Matrix**, those categories have been condensed into four categories: (1) Program Management Tools; (2) clean efficient transport (vehicles and fuels); (3) clean, efficient energy transmission, generation, and use; and (4) controlled area source emissions. This regrouping was undertaken to help focus the first two categories and better capture the similarities between them.

Within each major category in the **Comment Matrix**, specific comments have been summarized and organized by recommendation according to three thematic areas: (a) training and capacity building; (b) policies and strategies; and (c) communication and outreach. It is important to note that no priority or ranking has been assigned to comments that appear in the matrix (except where priority was specifically noted by the commenter). In addition, where there were similarities among comments from different responders, an attempt was made to capture those similarities in a single comment/recommendation.

In summary, the resulting **Comment Matrix** below represents the combined efforts of both the APF stakeholders and co-chairs to identify a set of priorities or recommendations. Because the remarks received during the discussions and formal comment period were very broadly focused, and do not address the level of specificity/implementation needed to advance in each priority area, the co-chairs have agreed to call together an *ad hoc* subgroup under the APF whose function it will be to identify specific actions that are needed to progress in each area. Further details of that process are provided in the accompanying document titled *APF prioritization process and next steps*.

Air Policy Forum Comment Matrix

COLOR CODE

As many recommendations have been synthesized, this color code identifies authorship and/or support of the comments contained within the matrix.

- Ambos Nogales Air Quality Task Force
- Imperial Valley / Mexicali Air Quality Task Force
- Southwest Consortium for Environmental Research and Policy
- Joint Advisory Committee
- U.S. EPA Region 9
- North American Development Bank
- Natural Resources and Environment Agency for Nuevo Leon

ANAQTF
IVMAQTF
SCERP
JAC
EPA R9
NADB
NLG

CATEGORY 1: Program Management Tools (Combines categories 1 and 2 from the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>1.1 Establish common formats for monitoring and reporting emissions in the border region, making data more compatible across the border and more accessible to a broader audience, particularly state and local governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make available locally-specific, spatially referenced emissions data. • Make available real-time local air quality data [which is on line at the moment. IVMAQTF] 	<p>Ensure MNEI transfer and maintenance – including training and capacity building to enhance use and maintenance. EPA R9</p>	<p>Standardize Air Quality Index along the entire border. SCERP</p>	
	<p>Conduct training and capacity building to increase participation in efforts such as the Networked Environmental Information System for Global Emissions Inventories (NEISGEI).</p>	<p>Disseminate a recommended universal set of standards for data presentation and harmonization of data collection in a binational context. SCERP</p>	

CATEGORY 1: Program Management Tools (Combines categories 1 and 2 from the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>1.2.a Identify, collect, coordinate and disseminate several types of air quality and public health information including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollutant and exposure risk levels • Individual and community options and solutions for improving air quality and reducing exposure • Economic impacts of pollutants (cost-benefit analysis support for program evaluation) <p>The JAC has identified data and information as 1 of 3 priority areas. This area of focus will concentrate on data generation for decision making and reporting, monitoring networks, and source assessments. JAC</p>		Designate “Critical Areas” in Mexican border cities not meeting Allowable Limits (similar to U.S. Nonattainment Areas) ANAQTF	Increase outreach and communication efforts regarding ongoing AQI / IMECA activities to border stakeholders.
			Develop educational campaigns targeting opinion leaders such as politicians, doctors and education officials to increase their ability to communicate health risks to their constituents. SCERF
			Communicate ongoing data generation efforts such as air quality monitoring activities in both countries to a broader audience. Existing efforts already include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambos Nogales • Douglas-Agua Prieta • San Diego-Tijuana [and transfer of Air Monitoring Network in Baja, CA (Tijuana, Rosarito, Tecate, Mexicali, Calexico)] • Laredo • Paso del Norte Air Basin (incl. access to real time monitoring data and connection of Cd. Juárez monitors to TX network) Visibility monitoring network in El Paso and West Texas

CATEGORY 1: Program Management Tools (Combines categories 1 and 2 from the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>1.2.b Identify information/ data gaps. NLG</p> <p>1.2.c Implement public health and air toxics reduction projects for well documented problems. NLG</p> <p>*1.2.d Implement data collection and measurement campaigns to</p>			<p>NOTE project underway: Polinic Map for Mexicali to characterize pollens as a tool for physicians. IVMAQTF</p> <p>NOTE project underway: Mexicali and Imperial Air pollution dispersion model in progress. IVMAQTF</p>
		<p>Co-chair recommendation: Border state agencies take the lead on developing a strategy to identify (1) what and where the data gaps are, (2) the key places where improved monitoring is needed, and (3) who would do the monitoring.</p>	
		<p>The border region has traditionally lacked environmental health surveillance. It may be important to include this surveillance to begin to link concrete health improvements (as opposed to simple changes in environmental contaminant levels) to pollution control measures. Efforts must be made to address and resolve obstacles to data sharing and the formation of common binational databases. IVMAQTF</p>	

CATEGORY 1: Program Management Tools (Combines categories 1 and 2 from the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)				
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach	
<p>complement insufficiently documented projects. NLG</p> <p>*NOTE: This is a new recommendation.</p>				
<p>1.3.a Encourage the adoption of a unified airshed approach in each regional airshed defining airsheds by physical and topographical boundaries, establishing airshed-wide emissions inventories, and standardizing monitoring and reporting within airsheds. (From Recommendation 2.3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)</p> <p>Supported by JAC, ANAQTF, SCERP</p> <p>NOTE: Specific comment that Recommendation 2.3 from the 2005 March Issue Characterization Matrix should be part of Category 1. Defining a binational airshed is directly linked to the harmonization of data collection and should be included as such. With this in mind, the IVMAQTF assigned the highest priority to Category 1.</p>	<p>Provide training and on-going technical assistance to local governments for the development of emission inventories. NLG</p>	<p>Map regional airsheds that show not only the impact of emissions generated in border communities on themselves, but also the impact outside the border area of emissions generated in border communities as well as the impact on border communities of emissions generated outside the border area. ANAQTF</p>		
	<p>Provide training to air quality task forces on (a) tools available for estimating emissions reductions from various activities, and (b) financing sources and mechanisms. ANAQTF</p> <p>(From Recommendation 2.3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)</p>	<p>Define binational airsheds along the border. JAC, IVMAQTF, ANAQTF, SCERP NLG</p>		
			<p>Study the intake capacity of the airshed approach to limit industrial expansion in the area. IVMAQTF</p>	
			<p>NOTE: Mexicali and Imperial air pollution dispersion model in progress. IVMAQTF</p>	

CATEGORY 1: Program Management Tools (Combines categories 1 and 2 from the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>1.3.b Begin the process of harmonizing programs and standards as well as control and regulation between the United States and Mexico including National Ambient Air Quality Standards and PM 2.5 standards. (From Recommendation 2.2 and 2.3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)</p>		<p>Establish or improve PM2.5 monitoring networks in Sonora and along the border. ANAQTF</p>	
		<p>NOTE projects/strategies underway: Paso del Norte One Basin Resolution and BAQS study to explore feasibility of integrated management approach.</p>	
		<p>Set a fine particulate matter (PM2.5) standard in Mexico SCERP, ANAQTF, JAC</p> <p>NOTE: PM is 1 of 3 main priorities for the JAC</p>	
		<p>Develop stronger definition of actions and responsibilities in cases of violations (both countries). ANAQTF</p>	
<p>1.4 Expand the use of cross border Supplemental Environmental Programs (SEPs), clean air investment funds and trusts, and other programs which can begin to demonstrate the viability and benefits of cross border programs. Engage the private sector in the development of policies and programs.</p> <p>NOTE: Specific comment that Recommendation 2.4 and Recommendation 2.7 from the March</p>		<p>Work with the Enforcement and Compliance Workgroup to assess opportunities and barriers for the use of SEPs.</p>	
		<p>Develop a set of guidelines to help promote the use of border area and cross-border SEPs. These would address issues of the geography of air quality impacts, neighborhood concerns around facilities, and the economic and social linkages between border communities and</p>	

CATEGORY 1: Program Management Tools (Combines categories 1 and 2 from the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
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2005 Issue Characterization Matrix be combined NLG		communities more removed from the border. ANAQTF, SCERP, NADB	
		Explore options with groups such as the NADBank regarding the development of a clean air investment fund. Such groups may have the ability and presence to oversee a border wide CAIF, under which specific emission reduction sales/transactions could be tracked within a defined airshed. Transaction funds and verification documentation would flow through the organization, and the overall set of transactions could be approved by a management committee composed of EPA, SEMARNAT, BECC, and NADB. NADB, SCERP	

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Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>1.5 Encourage and Support partnerships and collaborations between federal, state and local agencies, industry groups, NGO's and public stakeholders.</p>		<p>Wherever feasible, develop a relationship between Task Forces and Border Liaison Mechanisms (BLMs), including BLM subgroups. Establish interagency agreement with State Department to provide logistical support to Task Forces, such as by helping transport meeting participants who must cross the border as well as other efforts that will encourage attendance. ANAQTF</p>	

CATEGORY 2: CLEAN, EFFICIENT TRANSPORT--- VEHICLES AND FUELS

(Corresponds to Category 3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)

Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>2.1 Harmonize standards for fuel quality and improve availability of clean fuels in both countries while encouraging use of alternative and/or cleaner burning fuels.</p> <p>NOTE: Mobile sources is 1 of 3 main priorities for the JAC</p>	<p>Conduct training and education seminars on upcoming U.S. engine and fuel standards.</p>	<p>Support move toward greater availability of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel in Mexico through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting refineries in finding financing to convert to low-sulfur, low-vapor pressure and/or oxygenated fuels. • Working with energy sector to establish biodiesel production and distribution in Mexico. • Funding pilot projects for CNG distribution in Mexico border area as well as efforts to convert gasoline engine buses in Mexico to LPG. • Supporting pilot projects to make low-sulfur fuels available in the border region, such as designating diesel corridor, or allowing U.S. fuels into Mexico to supply the drayage fleet. <p>SCERP, ANAQTF, IVMAQTF, NLG</p> <p>NOTE project underway: Use of ethanol as a source of fuel for automoviles in the Imoprial and Mexicali region. IVMAQTF</p>	

CATEGORY 2: CLEAN, EFFICIENT TRANSPORT--- VEHICLES AND FUELS

(Corresponds to Category 3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)

Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
		Establish environmental norms or laws in Mexico at the federal, state, and local level to enforce transportation and energy production regulation. IVMAQTF	
		Work with appropriate sectors to make new and used hybrid passenger vehicles commercially available in Mexico. ANAQTF	
		Fund efforts to convert gasoline engine buses in Mexico to LPG. ANAQTF	
<p>2.2 Define and implement minimum requirements for vehicle inspection and maintenance programs and strive for harmonization of such programs.</p>	Provide border wide training on design, purpose, and implementation of I&M programs.	Continue all I&M programs on the U.S. side as cost-effective AQM strategies, and implement an I&M program on the Mexican side targeting municipal vehicles first. SCERP, JAC	Develop a comprehensive community education program regarding vehicle inspection and maintenance to educate local governments and border residents. IVMAQTF, JAC
		Beyond just inspecting and maintaining, convert and upgrade the drayage fleet to most modern standards. A recently passed California law (AB 1009) can serve as a model. SCERP	

CATEGORY 2: CLEAN, EFFICIENT TRANSPORT--- VEHICLES AND FUELS (Corresponds to Category 3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
		Harmonization of local/state/federal regulations within one country. For example, California's strict vehicle pollution control program is hurt not only by a more relaxed program in Mexico but also by the relatively less stringent programs of other US states. Comment from NCM meeting Allow for each state to be able to meet a certain threshold, or minimum, rather than one higher (CA) standard across the board. Comment from NCM meeting	
		Speed traffic at ports of entry by impressing upon the U.S. Department of Homeland Security the need to accelerate work and infrastructure development at border crossings. Then, allow only the cleanest, newest vehicles or only vehicles that have passed I&M scrutiny to use these special lanes. SCERP	
2.3 Establish a binational vehicle registry to track used vehicle importation into Mexico.	Convene a 10-state forum focusing on the necessary research and training as well as strategy development for the implementation of a vehicle registry program. ANAQTF	Assist the efforts of the municipality of Mexicali in establishing a vehicle registry program. IVMAQTF	Develop a comprehensive public outreach and educational component to encourage the implementation of a vehicle registry program. IVMAQTF

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(Corresponds to Category 3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)

Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
		Develop a binational funding stream that can support a vehicle scrapping program for old vehicles, such as a Border Air Quality infrastructure fund (like the BEIF for water) and/or a Clean Air Investment Fund. ANAQTF, SCERP, JAC	
2.4.a Develop and implement border crossing emissions control pilot projects to look at mitigating congestion and testing remote sensing to characterize and establish baselines for fleet and passenger vehicle emissions.		Develop a binational funding stream that can support diesel engine retrofits and electrification of truck stops at ports of entry, such as a Border Air Quality infrastructure fund (like the BEIF for water) and/or a Clean Air Investment Fund, and build on existing border-area projects that may be funded under the Truck Idle Reduction Technology Demonstration Program. Such a fund could be used to support other activities as well. ANAQTF, SCERP NOTE: Also relates to 2.4.b and 2.4.c	Promote communication with the transportation and commerce sectors regarding efforts to develop a projection of how many new ports of entry will be needed to keep up with projected population growth and commercial sector growth. ANAQTF NOTE: Also relates to 2.4.c
2.4.b Develop in-use diesel emissions control and mitigation		Prevent export of old, unfit vehicles to Mexico by having the Mexican customs department (Aduana) require a smog inspection from the state of export and by allowing newer vehicles to be imported. SCERP, JAC	
		Quantify the potential emissions reductions from truck stop	

CATEGORY 2: CLEAN, EFFICIENT TRANSPORT--- VEHICLES AND FUELS

(Corresponds to Category 3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)

Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>programs for mobile sources and non-road diesel engines through characterization of in-use diesel engines and emissions, implementation of retrofit programs, and development of engine design emissions units.</p>		<p>electrification projects at many ports of entry to build on border-area projects that may be funded under the Truck Idle Reduction Technology Demonstration Program ANAQTF, SCERP</p>	
		<p>Priority should be given to retrofitting of school buses. SCERP</p>	
		<p>NADB follow-up and training opportunities with ongoing projects to identify additional financing opportunities and similar potential projects. Projects already established include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Diego/Tijuana Clean Diesel Demonstration Project • Border Truck Emissions Pilot Projects. • Reducing diesel emissions through school bus retrofits and adoption of ULSD to protect children’s health in Arizona-Sonora • Las Cruces municipal fleet conversion project <p>NADB</p>	

CATEGORY 2: CLEAN, EFFICIENT TRANSPORT--- VEHICLES AND FUELS

(Corresponds to Category 3 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)

Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>2.4.c. Build and advocate cross border partnerships and projects with commercial transportation stakeholders, government agencies and others in both countries that address air quality issues specific to border crossings</p>		<p>DERC Expansion into Mexico to identify private or municipal fleets available for retrofit. SCERP</p>	<p>Promote communication with the transportation and commerce sectors to ensure that all new port of entry inspection facilities will be equipped with electrification capabilities to reduce or eliminate the need for truck idling. ANAQTF</p> <p>NOTE: Also relates to 2.4.a</p>
		<p>Plan and provide mass transit across border for, as an example, maquila employees or university students and harmonize all ports of entry (rail, road, air, and marine) planning processes SCERP, JAC</p>	
		<p>Develop binational voluntary programs to address passenger vehicle emissions --- Work with National Car Care Association to promote Car Check Lanes in many border communities during National Car Care Month (April of every year). Possibly declare a National Car Care Month in Mexico as part of this effort. ANAQTF</p>	

CATEGORY 3: CLEAN, EFFICIENT ENERGY TRANSMISSION, GENERATION, AND USE (Corresponds to Category 4 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
3.1.a Coordinate and advocate for efforts to strengthen and harmonize regulatory framework regarding energy efficiency, including standardizing requirements for energy generation plants along the length of the border. 3.1.b Analyze and highlight differences and opportunities on each side of the border for improving air quality through permitting of stationary sources	Provide training on available resources such as EPA Clearinghouse on Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT), Best Available Control Technology (BACT), and Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER); also contains a regulation database on New Source Performance Standards, standards for HAPs, and MACT standards. Training could also include information about emissions control technology and opportunities for technology transfer from the United States to Mexico.	Establish environmental norms or laws in Mexico at the federal, state, and local level to enforce transportation and energy production regulation. IVMAQTF	
		Establish a 10-state working group to evaluate the potential benefits, necessary steps, and possible non-traditional approaches involved in a variety of cross-border financing mechanisms for air quality improvement and emissions reduction projects. The working group's goal would be to recommend some mechanism or set of mechanisms for implementation. ANAQTF, NADB	Conduct public outreach efforts and training to educate citizens and stakeholders on stationary source emissions as well as on the permitting process and public participation opportunities in that process regarding installations of new energy generation facilities IVMAQTF
3.2 Develop a "straw framework" for emissions trading for discussion in the		Research and propose amendments to CAA so that emissions sources in	

CATEGORY 3: CLEAN, EFFICIENT ENERGY TRANSMISSION, GENERATION, AND USE (Corresponds to Category 4 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
near term in order to engage key players and begin to address and remove barriers to implementation.		Mexican Critical Areas that are adjacent to U.S. Non Attainment Areas are eligible to participate in trading and/or offset programs. Develop a binational agreement that allows the U.S. to rely on Mexican implementation of trading requirements to satisfy U.S. requirements. ANAQTF, SCERP, JAC	
		Establish and implement Mexican regulatory frameworks for trading programs that are harmonized with U.S. requirements. ANAQTF	
		Explore legal and regulatory solution to remove transmission barriers for renewable energy sources.	
		To facilitate development of a “straw” framework NADB could take an IDP proposal from EPA and SEMARNAT to analyze the specific legal/regulatory barriers to cross-border emissions trading, define the economic incentives for an emission trading program, define airsheds based on physical boundaries (not binational political boundaries), and the potential market for emissions trading for SOx, NOx, PM2.5 and 10, and other	

CATEGORY 3: CLEAN, EFFICIENT ENERGY TRANSMISSION, GENERATION, AND USE (Corresponds to Category 4 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
		potential cross-pollutant trades. NADB	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border Air Quality Strategy (BAQS) pilot project to study the feasibility of transboundary emissions trading or economic incentives program for the border region • Imperial-Mexicali emission reduction credit (ERC) study (completed) • Analyzing costs of controlling SO₂, NO_x, and PM emissions from the power sector (EPA, SENER, UNAM) Development of a policy proposal for state-to-state emissions trading in Mexico or an emissions tax for the power sector (SEMARNAT, Hacienda, SENER, EPA)	
3.3 Explore funding opportunities and economic incentives to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy use among both industry and consumers.	Provide training on financing mechanisms and available funding for energy efficiency projects.	Aggregate collaboratives should apply to NADBank for grants to “bundle” energy efficiency, including support to Mexican energy service companies (ESCOs) to audit, identify, and submit projects to the border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) for certification. SCERP	Conduct public outreach and demonstration exercises to showcase the success of existing alternative energy projects such as the border municipal building project (Reg 6. TX GLO, and BECC)

<p align="center">CATEGORY 3: CLEAN, EFFICIENT ENERGY TRANSMISSION, GENERATION, AND USE (Corresponds to Category 4 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)</p>			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
	<p>Existing Energy Star programs could provide valuable information regarding voluntary measures to conserve energy. Provide training on Energy Star programs and implementation structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionally, promote public education to encourage use of energy efficient appliances and reduce the use of old appliances. • Promote clean burning fuels 	<p>Promote renewable energy development by decreasing incremental costs i.e., solar electricity generating stations. Dedicate public goods funds from U.S. to invest in renewable projects in Mexico, reducing pollution, lowering the cost, and providing economic development in Mexico. Use NADBank funds to seed or leverage private funding.</p> <p>SCERP</p>	<p>Showcase the finding of such studies already underway like the study of renewable sources of energy of the area of the Great sand Diego and Northern Baja California is under way (SDSU,UABC, SDGE, and others).</p> <p>IVMAQTF</p>
		<p>Conduct comprehensive market assessment of potential energy conservation projects in the border region. NADB, IVMAQTF</p>	
		<p>Expand or create another BEIF to include air, energy, efficiency, and renewable work. SCERP</p>	
		<p>NOTE project underway: A study of renewable sources of energy of the area of the Great sand Diego and Northern Baja California is under way (SDSU,UABC, SDGE, and others).</p> <p>IVMAQTF</p>	

CATEGORY 3: CLEAN, EFFICIENT ENERGY TRANSMISSION, GENERATION, AND USE (Corresponds to Category 4 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
3.4 Assist in the early sharing of information during the permitting process of energy generation plants and energy transmission infrastructure. NLG (Combines Recommendation 4.4a and Recommendation 4.4b from the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)		Help re-engage discussions on the TEIA process including water use and air emissions. IVMAQTF	Establish compulsory public forums to discuss plans for installing new industrial developments in the region. IVMAQTF

CATEGORY 4: CONTROLLED AREA SOURCE EMISSIONS (Corresponds to Category 5 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
4.1.a Address tires as a fuel source, including data collection and data sharing related to health effects and emissions from burning tires.		Region 9 DRA has asked to investigate supporting a crumb rubber paving project in Nogales. EPA R9	
		Develop physical infrastructure in the Mexico border area to process used tires into rubberized asphalt. ANAQTF	
4.1.b Work with the Border 2012 Waste Policy Forum to develop a binational statement on importation of used tires.			
4.1.c Assist local border communities in developing control strategies for tire burning projects. NLG NOTE: Tire burning was noted as a priority for Mexicali's Institute of Ecología IVMAQTF			
*4.2 Assist local authorities in developing control strategies for badly designed land fills that are constantly burned. IVMAQTF *NOTE: This is a new recommendation.			

CATEGORY 4: CONTROLLED AREA SOURCE EMISSIONS (Corresponds to Category 5 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
<p>*4.3 Collect and disseminate information on successful wood burning control policies and strategies. Support alternatives to wood burning with an emphasis on financing mechanisms. ANAQTF</p> <p>*NOTE: This is a new recommendation.</p>		<p>Develop a supplement to the Border 2012 Baseline Emissions Inventory that provides detailed information about emissions from wood burning within the border region as well as throughout Mexico, including the methodologies used to develop these estimates. ANAQTF</p> <p>NOTE: Also relates to Category 1</p>	
		<p>Develop a binational funding stream that can support alternatives to wood burning, such as a border air quality infrastructure fund (like the BEIF for water) and/or Clean Air Investment Fund. ANAQTF</p>	
		<p>NOTE project underway: Thermally designed housing and alternative heating/cooking device pilot projects in Ambos Nogales. ANAQTF</p>	
<p>*4.4 Collect and disseminate information on successful open burning control policies and strategies. ANAQTF</p> <p>*NOTE: This is a new recommendation.</p>		<p>Provide a separate forum for a high-level discussion about the impacts of agricultural sources of air pollution, e.g., crop burning, soil erosion, and agricultural sources of air toxics.</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of agricultural burning in Imperial and Mexicali. IVMAQTF</p>	

CATEGORY 4: CONTROLLED AREA SOURCE EMISSIONS (Corresponds to Category 5 of the March 2005 Issue Characterization Matrix)			
Recommendation	Training and Capacity Building	Policies and Strategies	Communication and Outreach
		Develop and mandate a notification system for agricultural burn smoke permits. SCERP	
		NOTE: Agricultural burning and other open burning is one of the PM-related priorities of the JAC	
*4.5 Area source: Other		BECC should develop criteria-based paving plans and conduct traffic counts, air quality, and health surveys before and after road paving projects. Street sweeping or wetting should be included as necessary follow-up activities to maintain air quality. New programs should be paid for by toll. SCERP	