

The following recommendations can be made:

1. Dose-response data are available for the aquatic receptor and the geographically - specific studies now being undertaken tend to ignore substitution among fishing sites. Therefore, the participation model should be applied on a U.S./Canada basis to sports fishing to determine the value of primary benefits due to LRTAP reduction.
2. A regional economic analysis should be undertaken to derive the secondary value of the recreation and tourism sector in areas of the U.S. and Canada affected by LRTAP (e.g., Adirondacks and Muskoka-Haliburton).
3. To develop benefit estimates for LRTAP reduction for commercial fisheries, agriculture, forestry, and buildings and structures, a variation on the standard factor income approach should be used. Here the differential in the cost of producing a given level of output is determined.
4. Further research should be undertaken to determine the most appropriate value for changes in morbidity.
5. Further research needs to be initiated to apply the survey (contingent market) methodologies to the derivation of primary benefit values of visibility in the eastern U.S. and Canada and to historical sites, because of the lack of information about these values.
6. Further work needs to be undertaken with respect to the issues relating to property rights. These are an important part of the distributional aspect of the long range transport of pollutants.
7. The relationship between activity and other (option and legacy) values for the various receptor categories should be further investigated in order to derive a sense of the underestimate of the total benefits due to the omission of the latter values.