

- Against the backdrop of these scenarios, environmental media-specific effects in the border region include:

Air Quality:

- Carbon monoxide and ozone levels currently exceed federal standards in El Paso/Juarez and San Diego/Tijuana. Fine particulate standards are also exceeded in El Paso/Juarez and portions of six other border counties.
- Under scenario 1, and the same policy cooperation assumptions, total emissions growth could range between 0% and +165% over 10 years.
- Under scenario 2 for NAFTA effects, combined with the level of U.S.-Mexico policy cooperation contemplated in the Border Plan, emissions growth could range from -20% to +85% over ten years to 2001.
- The least favorable air quality scenario would occur in a no-NAFTA case, with continued strong growth in the maquiladora sector and lessened policy cooperation with the U.S. The range of emissions growth in this case is +40% to +225% over 10 years.
- A no-NAFTA scenario with a high level of cooperation is more encouraging, with a -10% to +125% range for emissions growth. This would be more favorable than the NAFTA scenario 1, but still not as favorable as the NAFTA scenario 2.

Water Quality:

- Water problems in the border area include: contamination of surface and ground waters from inadequate wastewater treatment and increasing demand on water availability, with a potential for damage to aquifers and surface water flows.
- As with air quality, with or without a NAFTA, growth in the border region will present the greatest obstacle to achieving and maintaining clean water. Unlike air, however, water scarcities may actually serve to curb growth, although it is not possible to predict when this may occur.
- Increased demand for water may also lead to enhanced water treatment in order to make wastewater available for other uses.
- Growing demand for water could have severe impacts on wetland and other aquatic wildlife habitats unless these areas are protected both on the U.S. and Mexican sides of the border.

Hazardous and Municipal Wastes:

- Mexican law currently requires that hazardous wastes generated at maquiladora industries from U.S. raw materials be exported to the U.S. for management. It is believed that only 31% of maquiladoras are currently complying with this requirement (SEDUE, October 1991). As a result, the U.S. and Mexico have