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CROSS CUTTING ISSUES TECHNICAL WORK GROUP

DRAFT CONTRIBUTING ISSUES MATRIX

APRIL 25, 2006

THIS MATRIX WAS CONSTRUCTED IN KEEPING WITH A REQUEST OF THE CCAG AT ITS JANUARY 11, 2006 MEETING. THE CCAG ASKED THAT AN AD HOC GROUP DEVELOP A CHECKLIST OR OTHER MEANS BY WHICH TWGs COULD BE REMINDED OF IMPORTANT HUMAN, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OTHER FACTORS THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN EVALUATING GHG EMISSION REDUCTION STRATEGIES.

#	ISSUE	SUGGESTED DEFINITION OR DESCRIPTION	SUGGESTIONS FOR USE IN EVALUATING POLICIES
<i>A. HUMAN AND SOCIAL ISSUES</i>			
1.	Environmental Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Affording all of its residents, including communities of color and low-income communities, fair treatment and meaningful involvement in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies regardless of race, color, ethnicity, religion, income or education level.”- EJ Executive Order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the development of policies, language will be incorporated to reflect the principles of environmental justice, which are fair treatment and meaningful involvement. Definitions to be used are listed in column to the left. For example – when the placement of industry and appropriate permitting is taken on there shall not be a disproportionate to any racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic group; or that the cumulative effects of newly placed industry will not increase the burden on the community.

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2.	Cultural Responsibility and Heritage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be sensitive to how populations utilize the land and water.
3.	Sustainable Development		
4.	Livable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livable communities are those where local governments and community leaders are proactive in their land use and transportation planning, and adopt programs and policies that lead to more livable and resource-efficient land use patterns. They provide transportation alternatives, build safer streets, encourage routine physical activity, foster civic engagement, reduce infrastructure costs, create more affordable housing, improve air and water quality, preserve natural resources, conserve agricultural land and open space, and restore local economic and social vitality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider demographics, social impacts, cumulative impacts, secondary impacts, nuisance impacts (e.g., noise, odor), impacts to cultural and traditional uses of the impacted area • Consider impacts to vulnerable populations, such the ill, children and the elderly • Consider known future land uses • Support protection of sacred sites, especially the petroglyphs, including supporting an executive order on sacred sites • Assist tribes to develop their own environmental regulatory programs, fund technical support services
5.	Environmental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental health comprises those aspects of human health, including quality of life, that are determined by interactions with physical, chemical, biological and social factors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider cumulative effects; exposures at home may be different than those at work; no one is exposed to only one pollutant or toxicant; may need new standards to reflect new research of harmful human health effects. (2.5 PM vs 10 PM)
6.	Precautionary Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a decision-making tool to select the alternative that presents the least potential threat to human health and ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All (government, business, industry, community groups, & the public) take anticipatory action to prevent harm. • Right to know: community has the right to know complete & accurate information on potential human health and environmental impacts; the proponent must supply this information • Alternative assessment: examine full range of alternatives &

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			selection of the least harmful impacts on human health & the environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full cost accounting: when evaluating potential alternatives all the reasonably foreseeable costs must be considered even if not reflected in the initial cost • Decisions must be transparent, participatory, & informed
7.	Human Health		
<i>B. Environmental Issues</i>			
8.	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminants levels and other properties acceptable for intended use (human consumption, industrial use, agriculture, recreation, and wildlife habitat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider impacts to drinking water, surface water, and groundwater quality
9.	Water Quantity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state cannot make promises to new industry that water is available.
10.	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrations of air contaminants that may affect human health and welfare (including scenic vistas and ecosystem effects) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider cumulative impacts to air pollutant concentrations and visibility.
11.	Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and environmentally safe disposal of discarded material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider potential for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) conserving land and public funds by reducing landfill disposal (e.g., recycling, energy production from green waste); 2) energy and materials recovery from landfilled waste; and 3) reducing environmental pollution from improper disposal (open burning or illegal dumping)
12.	Hazardous Waste		
13.	Visual Impacts		

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14.	Wildlife and Vegetative Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valued for biodiversity, recreational opportunities, watershed functions, sustainable supply of forest products and forage for livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider impacts on ecosystem goods and services, and on potential ecosystem-related hazards such as wildfire
15.	Disease Vector Control		
<i>C. ECONOMIC ISSUES</i>			
16.	Distributional Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No single part of any community should bear the brunt of environmental impacts. 	
17.	Impacts to the New Mexico Economy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate GDP and NM business attractiveness/competitiveness
18.	Impacts to the Regional Economy		
19.	Energy Prices		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the effect on energy prices (electricity, natural gas, gasoline, other) on the average consumer and by income class with particular focus on lower-income residential customers who would be most affected by price increases. Also assess the effect of changes in energy price increases on commercial and industrial customers.
<i>D. OTHER ISSUES</i>			
20.	Political and Regulatory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify sources subject to state, tribal or federal regulatory oversight.