

- **The Good Neighbor Environmental Board was created by the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1992 “. . . to advise the President and the Congress on the need for implementation of environmental and infrastructure projects (including projects that affect agriculture, rural development, and human nutrition) within the States of the United States contiguous to Mexico . . .”**
- **Membership on the Board was to be composed of:**
 1. **Representatives from the United States Government**
 2. **Representatives from the governments of the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas**
 3. **Representatives from private organizations, including community development, academic, health, environmental, and other nongovernmental entities with experience and expertise on environmental and infrastructure problems along the southwest border**
- **Topics for the Board’s annual reports to the President and the Congress are determined in consultation with the President’s Council on Environmental Quality**

Good Neighbor Environmental Board Reports Since 1995

1st Report: October 1995 - General focus: Development and implementation of future border programs.

2nd Report: April 1997 - General focus: Challenges of the U.S.-Mexico border region, endorses Border XXI, encourages participation of private sector and NGOs in numerous federal environmental programs along the border, promotes leveraging of federal resources, highlights the need for new authorities and additional federal funding, comprehensive compilation of infrastructure needs, and increased outreach coordination.

3rd Report: July 1998 - General focus: Improved management of federal programs, need for additional funding and granting additional authority to agencies to allow addressing of binational issues.

4th Report: September 2000 - General focus: Promotes Border-Region Strategic Water Plan development, based on a watershed approach, for alleviating water problems and encouraging sustainability in border region water resources.

5th Report: December 2001 - General focus: Partnerships between government and stakeholders to address: water resources, air quality, and hazardous materials.

6th Report: December 2002 - General focus: Power plants, water resources, human health, and conservation of natural resources.

7th Report: February 2004 - Children's Environmental Health: Spotlight on the U.S.-Mexico Border.

Good Neighbor Environmental Board Reports Since 1995

8th Report: February 2005 - Water Resources Management on the U.S.-Mexico Border.

9th Report: March 2006 - Air Quality and Transportation and Cultural and Natural Resources.

10th Report: March 2007 - Environmental Protection and Border Security on the U.S.-Mexico Border.

11th Report: March 2008 - Natural Disasters and the Environment along the U.S.- Mexico Border.

12th Report: March 2009 - Innovative and Practical Approaches to Solving Border Environmental Problems.

13th Report: June 2010 - A Blueprint For Action on the U.S. - Mexico Border. Makes 63 recommendations on climate impacts, adaptation and mitigation, air quality, renewable energy, water, solid and hazardous waste, emergency response and planning, habitat and biodiversity conservation, and institutional mechanisms.

14th Report: December 2011 - The Potential Environmental and Economic Benefits of Renewable Energy Development in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region.

15th Report: December, 2012 - The Environmental, Economic and Health Status of Water Resources in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region.



Innovative and Practical Approaches to Solving Border Environmental Problems

March 2009

Twelfth Report of the
Good Neighbor Environmental Board
to the President and Congress
of the United States

Bilingual Version/Version Bilingüe

GNEB March 2009 12th Report



Fibrous concrete utilizing waste paper in the construction of housing for low-income families in Ambos Nogales.



A two-room self-built fibrous concrete house under construction, Nogales, Sonora.



Completed Alcatel-Lucent fibrous concrete house, Nogales, Sonora.



Traditional brick kiln burning scrap materials—scrap wood, sawdust, tires, battery cases, plastics, particle board, used motor oil—near homes and businesses in Ciudad Juárez



Domed brick kilns decrease operating cycles, use less fuel, can be used in inclement weather, and reduced PM emissions by 83 percent, NOx by 63 percent, CO by 46 percent, and VOCs by 69 percent

Los Beneficios **Ambientales** y **Económicos**
Potenciales del Desarrollo de **Energía Renovable**
en la Región Fronteriza México-Estados Unidos

Diciembre 2011



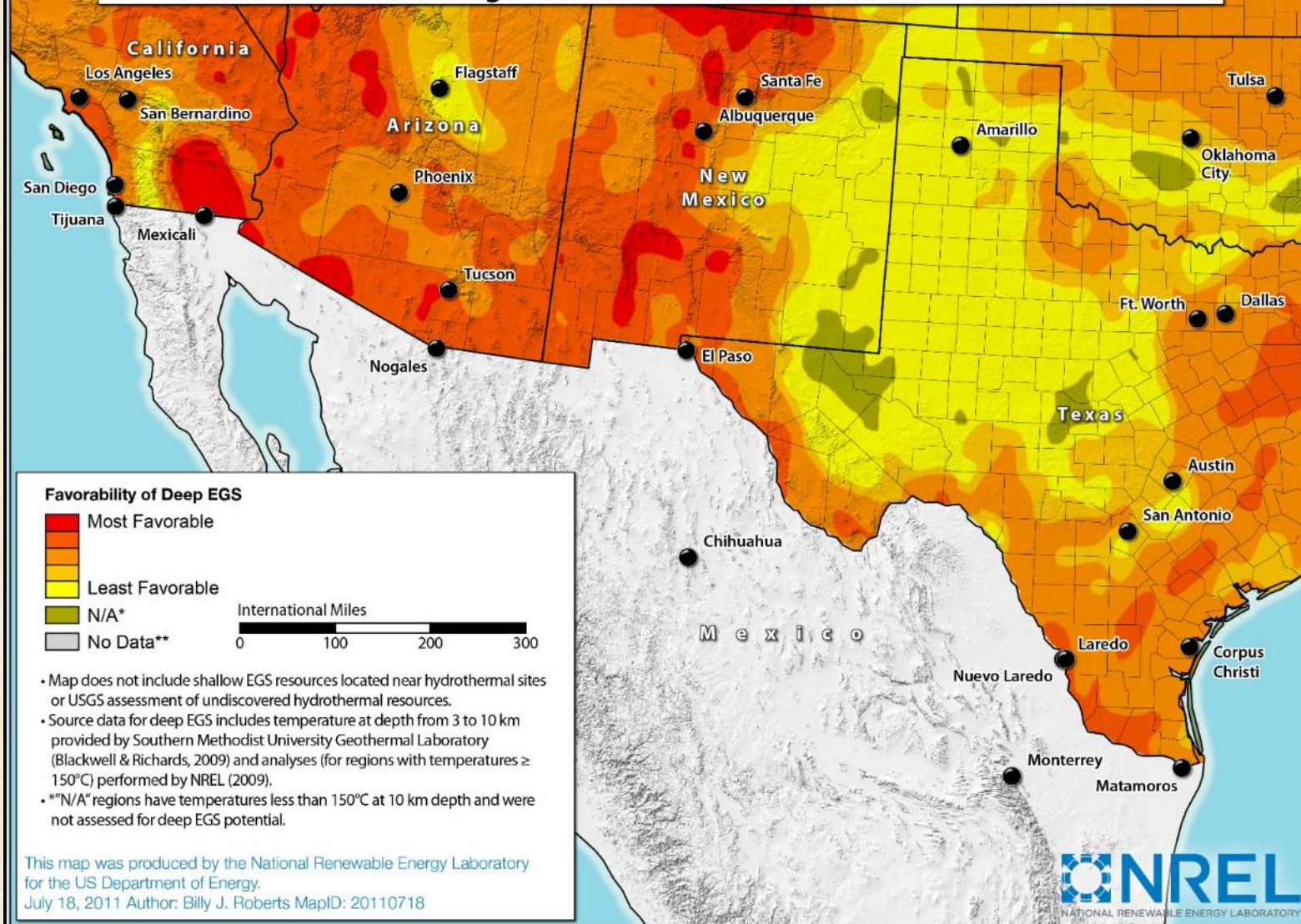
14 | Décimo Cuarto Informe de la Junta
Ambiental del Buen Vecino al Presidente y
al Congreso de los Estados Unidos

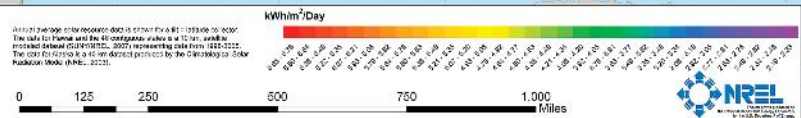
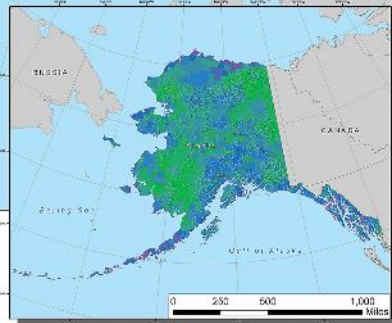


ENERGÍA RENOVABLE

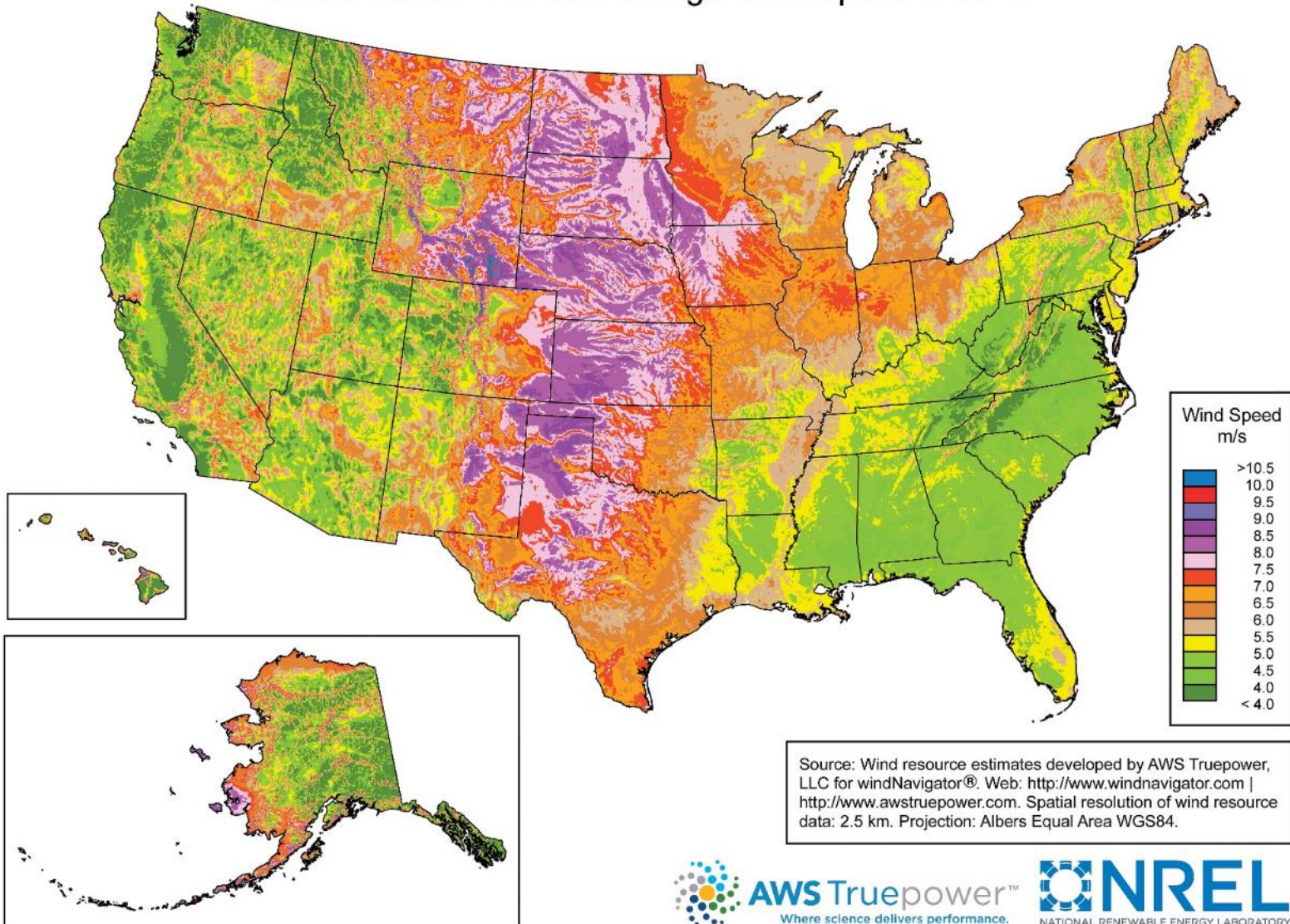
GNEB
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14th Report

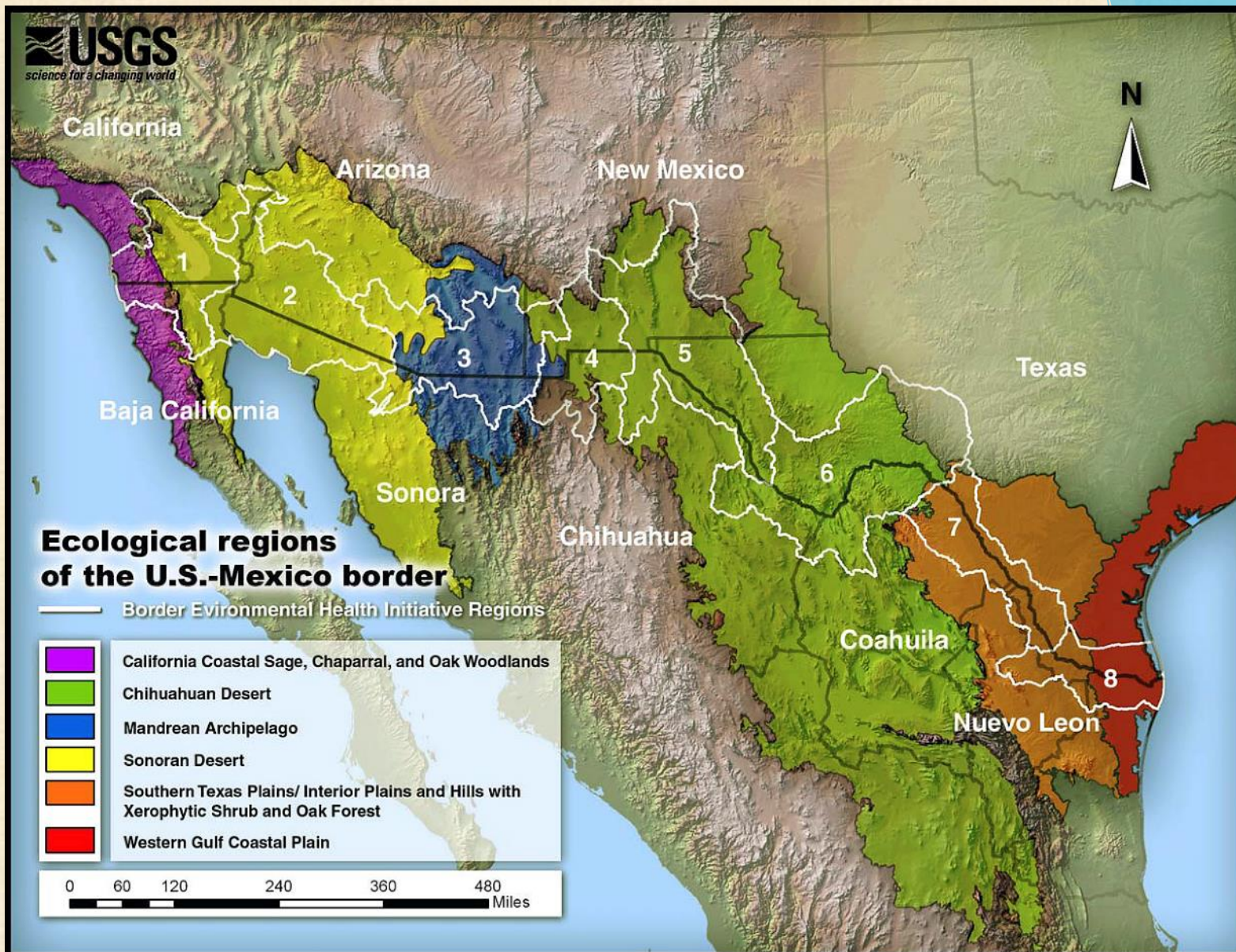
Enhanced Geothermal Resource of the United States Along the US-Mexico Border





United States - Annual Average Wind Speed at 80 m







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