

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses

International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction

International Fisheries Commissions

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

International Joint Commission

International Boundary Commission

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Boundary and Water Commission	155,393	75,506	76,250	744
Salaries & Expenses	30,184	32,256	33,000	744
Construction	125,209	43,250	43,250	0
International Fisheries Commissions	26,312	29,925	43,576	13,651
American Sections	10,851	11,649	12,608	959
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,202	2,120	2,249	129
International Joint Commission	7,131	7,559	7,974	415
International Boundary Commission	1,518	1,970	2,385	415
Total	192,556	117,080	132,434	15,354

FY 2008 Actuals reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

(1) FY 2008 Actual includes \$37.5 million in emergency funding provided by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

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**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER
COMMISSION - SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, [\$32,256,000] \$33,000,000. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	295	295	295	0
Funds	30,184	32,256	33,000	744

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

Overview

The U. S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) is responsible for the overall management and administration, including planning, of Commission programs and facilities. The Commissioner manages the execution of the USIBWC mission, which is to exercise U.S. rights and obligations assumed under U.S.-Mexico boundary and water treaties and related agreements in an economically and sound manner and to develop bi-national solutions to water and boundary problems arising along the 1,952 miles of border between the United States and Mexico, which encompasses the four U.S. states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California and the six Mexican states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Baja California, and to resolve current and anticipated boundary and water disputes between the United States and Mexico in the best interest of the American public.

The IBWC is made up of the USIBWC, headquartered in El Paso, Texas, and the Mexican Section, headquartered in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. Both sections have field offices along the boundary. In accomplishing the IBWC's mission, the U.S. and Mexican Sections jointly exercise the provisions of existing treaties to improve the water quality of the Tijuana, Colorado, and Rio Grande rivers and resolve border sanitation problems. The Commission also applies the provisions of these treaties and agreements to equitably distribute boundary river waters to both countries and for the operations of: international flood control projects along trans-boundary rivers, international reservoirs for conservation of Rio Grande water and for hydroelectric generation, and international wastewater treatment plants. The IBWC also has the responsibility to establish and maintain the boundary in the limitrophe section of international rivers and to demarcate the land boundary. Most projects are developed jointly by the U.S. and Mexican Sections, requiring interdependence for full implementation of those projects.

This appropriation provides funding for the operations and maintenance of 8 field offices and 3 satellite offices along the U.S. – Mexico border that enables the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado River, affording protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities. In addition, the appropriation provides funds Administrative (contracting, information management, budget, finance and accounting, asset and records management) and Engineering activities and support to the field operations.

In FY 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided \$220 million for USIBWC projects, including levee rehabilitation in the Upper and Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Projects, of which up to \$2 million is available for transfer to the Salaries and Expenses account in support of ARRA.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Program Description

Administration

The USIBWC is staffed to address domestic and international agreements and issues relating to the distribution and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado River, protection of lives and property from floods, border demarcation and water quality and quantity matters. The USIBWC has authority to perform its own administrative activities, including human resources management, budgeting, procurement, finance and accounting, payroll, and property. These are performed using established internal control procedures within Federal laws and regulations. The USIBWC has advanced information management service capabilities, and contracts out the data processing of the financial, payroll, property, and acquisition functions with a Financial Management Center of Excellence via a cross-service agreement.

Major Administration accomplishments for FY 2008:

- Established Bi-national Core Group and four Bi-national Work Groups to address Colorado River Joint Cooperative actions as follow-up to August 2007 Joint Statement of the United States and Mexico, which indicated that the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, should be utilized to expedite discussions to further Colorado River cooperation;
- Completed 2005 and 2006 Annual Reports;
- Conducted 7 Citizens' Forum meetings to date, and expect to conduct a total of 14 public outreach meetings in five regions: Upper Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, Southeast Arizona, Colorado River, and San Diego;
- Issued 13 news releases; expect to issue approximately 24 by end of FY 2009;
- Developed the USIBWC Strategic Human Capital Management Plan. Implementation of the plan will facilitate transformation of the agency's human resources function into a human capital management function and achievement of compliance with the U.S. Office of Personnel Management Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework;
- Developed a new and improved USIBWC Strategic Plan by expanding it to incorporate all IBWC functions or requirements, adding supporting illustrations, and making necessary clarifications;
- Developed the FY 2007 Annual Performance Report and the FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan;
- Developed monthly performance reports describing and quantifying results to substantiate performance and validate compliance with GPRA;
- Developed the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report;
- Developed out-year performance targets coinciding with the Strategic Plan;
- Achieved compliance with 29 CFR 1614 by providing refresher training to 9 EEO Collateral Counselors;
- Achieved compliance with Notification of Federal Employee Rights Act (No Fear) requiring training of all employees on employee rights and preparation and submission of No FEAR Act report to Congress;
- Achieved compliance with Management Directive 715 requiring a workforce analysis, and preparation and submission of a MD 715 report to EEOC;
- Promoted agency staff and awareness of compliance with EEO statutes and regulations by developing the updated Commissioner's EEO Policy;
- Implemented Special Emphasis Programs;
- Achieved compliance with Management Directive 462 - Complaint activity report;

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- Expanded the mission of the USIBWC Internal Audit Program from a single focus on the planning and execution of financial audits to a more comprehensive mission of planning and executing both financial and performance audits;
- Completed and submitted the FY 2007 Annual Occupational Health and Safety Report (by January 2008);
- Promoted agency staff awareness and adherence to occupation safety policy and regulations by coordinating the selection, ordering, and distribution of agency safety awards;
- Completed coordinating of agency-wide flu vaccinations;
- Scheduled first aid and CPR re-certification training for the headquarters Emergency Response Team;
- Experienced a reduction of \$87,571.43 in agency workers' compensation charge-back cost through the third quarter of FY 2008. Cost in the third quarter in 2007 was \$350,222.96, while cost in third quarter of 2008 was \$262,651.53;
- Continued provision of effective administrative support services for the USIBWC;
- Achieved compliance with Executive Order 13392, Improving Agency Disclosure of Information, issued on December 19, 2005;
- Advanced the OIG recommendations concerning security enhancements at Falcon and Amistad international dams and power plants;
- Converted to a certified financial system supported by the Department of State, Global Financial Management System, and implemented the Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS) using Ariba as the front-end procurement interface and Asset Management for overall personal property management.

There are no sub-activities in this activity that terminate or are significantly reduced in FY 2009 or FY 2010.

Engineering

The Engineering Department performs technical planning, investigations/studies, designs, and environmental and project management for agency engineering programs. The Engineering Department also reviews plans, designs, studies and environmental documentation for non-IBWC projects, such as construction of new international bridges and ports of entry and pipelines for transborder conveyance of liquefied petroleum and natural gas, on the U.S.-Mexico border with potential trans-boundary impacts on IBWC projects/mission.

General engineering activities include:

- Operational and long-range agency project planning and studies;
- Development, coordination/management and review of infrastructure projects in areas including: hydraulic, flood control, sanitation, and bridges;
- Environmental management documentation for mission activities in flood control, sanitation, facilities operations, and construction;
- Water quality monitoring and inventory programs of boundary waters;
- Water resource studies to include surface and groundwater assessments.

Major Engineering Department accomplishments for FY 2008:

- Completed geotechnical investigations for the Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System – Canalization segment (levees);
- Completed design documents for rehab of Hidalgo Levee Phase II;

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- Completed joint flood flow study with U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for Colorado River;
- Completed evaluation and analysis of Penstock Gates #1 at Amistad Dam;
- Completed design documents and issued a Contract for fabrication of spare penstock bulk gate for Amistad Dam;
- Prepared Scope of Work for upgrade of spillway and roadway crane control panels at Falcon Dam;
- Completed design documents for replacement of guardrails at Falcon Dam;
- Completed design documents for replacement of gates at American Dam;
- Completed development of alternatives for flood control at Canutillo, Texas;
- Continued development and coordination of Brownsville-Matamoros Weir;
- Completed construction of safety enhancements for South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Completed design of Retamal Dam Storage and Restroom Facility;
- Completed rehabilitation of a secondary apron at American Dam;
- Completed design documents for Reroofing of Office Building and Houses at Falcon Dam;
- Completed levee height deficiencies for Rectification Project;
- Completed the Lateral A to Retamal Environmental Assessment for Flood Control Improvements;
- Completed the Cultural Resources clearance for the Hidalgo Levee Phase 1 and 2 flood control improvements;
- Completed Main and North Floodways Environmental Assessment for flood control improvements;
- Completed the Donna to Brownsville Environmental Assessment for flood control improvements;
- Continue preparation of the Rio Grande and Tijuana River Flood Control Projects Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement;
- Continued coordination with the Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District for development and implementation of the Rio Grande Canalization Project Collaborative;
- Continued coordination with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Mexican Section, IBWC efforts for the re-introduction of the Rio Grande silvery minnow in Big Bend;
- Continued implementing the Environmental Management System for the USIBWC;
- Continued to provide the Mexican Section with monthly pretreatment reports for the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant and held bi-national pretreatment meetings;
- Completed Hatch, NM Underground Storage Tank remediation project begun in the 1990s by capping groundwater monitoring wells. NMED provided a concurrence letter to USIBWC indicating that the project has been formally closed;
- Advanced Rio Grande Boundary Mapping – Completed fifty-percent of the draft maps. A digital file (GIS format) for the international boundary and landmark features were also prepared for this project and are in draft format;
- Advanced Morelos Dam silt removal - Completed Section 7 Consultation with USFWS;
- Advanced Mission and Common Levee Environmental Assessment – Administratively completed the EA;
- Continued to collect water quality samples at established sites in the Rio Grande, Colorado, New and Alamo Rivers;
- Continued to prepare and send monthly and quarterly water quality reports to the Mexican Section;
- Advanced the Cultural Resources Survey for Falcon Reservoir Project - 600 acres have been surveyed this fiscal year.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There are no sub-activities in this activity that terminate or are significantly reduced in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

Operations

The Operations Department operates and maintains all river and reservoir structures, hydroelectric power plants, and international wastewater treatment facilities. It is responsible for demarcating the border between the U.S. and Mexico by maintaining the integrity of boundary markers along the land boundary, river channels along international river boundaries, and boundary buoys on international reservoirs. The Operations Department also conducts all international water accounting in close coordination with Mexico.

Major Operations Department accomplishments for FY 2008:

Maintained all flood control projects in fully operational condition, including:

Tijuana Flood Control Project:

- Removed sediment and debris from the channel;
- Performed bi-national coordination for trash removal, along the border and inspection of the Tijuana River flows and Mexican drains that flow into the Tijuana River.

Upper Rio Grande Flood Control Project

- Removed sediment from Thurman Arroyo, Placitas Arroyo, Trujillo Arroyo, Hersey Arroyo, and Guayucco Arroyo; upstream and downstream of the International Dam; and Chamizal channel;
- Sediment Control Dams: Performed annual maintenance on the 5-sediment Control Dams in New Mexico;
- Mowing: Completed one full mowing cycle of the Rectification Project.

Presidio Field Office

- Approximately 63% of levee road has been repaired and graded;
- Approximately 63% of river and floodways including levees have been mowed;
- Maintenance of 34 structures and 3 creeks is being accomplished.

Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project

- Performed annual maintenance of Morillo Drain and Mexico awarded a construction contract to encase the drain in pipe in order to reduce salinity in the Rio Grande;
- Approximately 80% of river and interior floodways including levees have been mowed. The remaining areas will be mowed;
- Performed maintenance of the levees to include reconditioning of the levee slope;
- The floodway pilot channel has been cleaned of vegetation;
- Inspection and preventative maintenance has been performed on 60 % of the floodway structures.

Maintained wastewater treatment plants to include:

South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) in San Diego, California

- Completed the Safety Improvement Contract at the plant and the canyon collectors that resolved safety issues addressed by the agency's Safety Officer;
- Implemented the Full Scale Optimization program to improve the Total Suspended Solids

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

removal at the plant.

- Oversaw the ocean monitoring, sampling, testing, and reporting of the Ocean Monitoring contract. This contract is ongoing.

Nogales Wastewater Treatment Plant in Nogales, Arizona

- Contract was awarded to upgrade secondary treatment portion of the NIWTP. Construction began in March of 2007 and is anticipated to be completed in February of 2009;
- Received an excellent rating on operations and maintenance of the NIWTP by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Inspector;
- Bi-national chlorination efforts have resulted in a significant decrease in frequency of high fecal coliform counts in the Nogales Wash;
- Completed bi-national inspection of the Nogales Wash Tunnel.

Identified ways to increase operations and maintenance efficiency while reducing costs

- Completed Technical Evaluation and Analysis for Amistad and Falcon Dam Power Plants, including efficiency study, and upgrade recommendations;
- Began study to reduce energy costs at Wastewater Treatment Plants in Nogales Arizona, and San Diego California;
- Completed one-year temporary agreement between U.S. and Mexico Power Plants, enabling more efficient scheduling of generation during peak revenue periods each day, as a cost benefit to both countries.

Realty/Boundary

- Re-established the Realty and Boundary Office, which was impacted by the 2004-2006 reorganization;
- Performed electronic scanning of all Licenses, Leases and Permits, re-established and fine-tuned the internal processing for billing license and leases;
- Initiated the GPS program to resurvey boundary monuments in Arizona, New Mexico, and California; performed Port of Entry inspections relating to boundary demarcation and rehabilitation.;
- Performed internal coordination with Homeland Security for border infrastructure, and currently completing several monument surveys to delineate the international boundary for Homeland Security;
- Installed boundary plaque and markers at the Tecate Port of Entry;
- Completed repair and painting of Monuments 199 through 202 under the Yuma Field Office.

Water Accounting

- Acquired acoustic Doppler flow measurement equipment for Falcon Project to facilitate advances in flow measurement procedures to enable measurements at Roma and Below Falcon gauging stations;
- Continued equitable sharing of hydropower generation with Mexico at Amistad and Falcon International Reservoirs during periods of peak power demand;
- Continued monitoring Colorado River deliveries to Mexico and coordinated schedules on an annual and monthly basis;
- Processed schedule modifications to Colorado River delivery schedule as requested by Mexico per 1944 Water Treaty stipulations;
- Continued monitoring Rio Grande deliveries to Mexico per the 1906 Convention and coordinated schedule development and modifications as authorized through the Department of State;

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- Determined national ownerships of waters in close coordination with the Mexican Section in the Rio Grande pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty on a weekly (preliminary) and monthly (final) basis;
- Accounted for contributions of deliveries from Mexican tributaries to the United States per the, 1944 Water Treaty and applicable IBWC Minutes;
- Continued monitoring the hydrographic operations of the projects including meter measurement frequency, shift determination, rating curve development, and operation and function of field telemetry units;
- Continued operation of hydro telemetry base station on a continuous basis, and developed and maintained computer code in support of the function;
- Operated and maintained hydro telemetry base station and field units to achieve optimal acquisition of telemetry data for installed units;
- Disseminated hydro telemetry data via web with hourly updates, seven days per week, 24 hours per day;
- Implemented new Elevation-Area-Capacity tables for Amistad and Falcon International Reservoirs;

Hydroelectric and water storage projects

- Awarded contract for construction of maintenance shop facility for Anzalduas Dam;
- Issued task order to the Corp of Engineers (COE) to conduct a technical evaluation/study for American Dam;
- Performed the 5-year Safety of Dams (SOD) Inspection for Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal Dams;
- Awarded contract to upgrade radial gates for American Dam;
- Installed piezometers on downstream embankment at Amistad Dam to correlate data with Mexican piezometers;
- Awarded contract to manufacture Penstock Gate damage for Amistad Dam;
- Purchased materials to upgrade Falcon Dam Potable Water Treatment Plant;
- Awarded contract to replace guardrail for Falcon Dam Roadway and Power Plant Ramp;
- Awarded contract to replace emergency back-up power generator and switchgear at Anzalduas Dam;
- Awarded Sewage Lift Station at Falcon Power Plant;
- Completed spillway rehabilitation, and expansion and contraction joint repairs at Falcon Dam;
- Continued implementation of Critical Infrastructure Protection Program by installing security equipment and communications upgrades.

There are no sub-activities in this activity that terminate or are significantly reduced in FY 2009 or FY 2010.

Justification of Request

The FY 2010 budget request of \$33,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses activities comprises: \$6,825,000 for the Administration Activity; \$2,605,000 for the Engineering Activity; and \$23,570,000 for the Operations Activity.

The FY 2010 budget request of \$6,825,000 for the Administration activities will provide an increase of \$260,000 above the FY 2009 enacted of \$6,565,000. Increases for the Administration activities consist of the following:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- \$260,000 for FY 2010 wage rate and grade/step pay increases.

The Administration activity entails joint administration of the provisions of existing treaties and agreements for the solution of international boundary and water problems. It also involves reaching new agreements, subject to approval by both Governments, on problems arising along the boundary before they become serious international issues.

The primary administrative functions are managing the operation and maintenance of 12 international boundary and water project offices, negotiating agreements for and providing recommendations to both governments for solutions to boundary and water problems, supporting and controlling new construction projects approved by the two governments and the resources and personnel of the USIBWC to include the administrative programs and financial responsibilities of the USIBWC.

FY 2010 Administration Department plans consist of the following:

- Implementation of the provisions of existing treaties and bi-national agreements;
- Pursue compliance and implementation of applicable domestic laws, mandates, and regulations;
- Continue to exercise the agency's administrative functions and activities, including human resources management, budget, procurement, finance and accounting, IT management, records, management, and asset management, using established internal control procedures;
- Ensure full implementation of policies and procedures, which conform to federal statutes and regulations, by using the Commissioner's executive staff which include, foreign affairs advisors, two principal engineers, chief administrative officer, and legal counsel who possess the expertise in the complexities related to international negotiations and development of international agreements and provide guidance on all matters related to the full scope and operations of the USIBWC;
- Complete final construction phases of secondary treatment facilities at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant in compliance with the Clean Water Act;
- Engage in consultations with Mexico regarding Mexican water deliveries to the United States under the 1944 Water Treaty;
- Continue to eliminate improper payments, which the USIBWC has excelled in meeting in prior years. Independent financial audits for the last five years confirm that the USIBWC fully implements generally accepted accounting principles for federal financial reporting purposes;
- Continue to apply guidelines as specified in the information resources management (IRM) and information technology and information resources management (IT/IRM) plan to ensure that IT investments are consistent with the USIBWC's Strategic Goals and that IT resources are provided only where they have the greatest impact on mission results;
- Continue to utilize the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process to assist in the review of new capital investments for construction projects;
- Develop a COOP with implementation scheduled for mid-year 2009 relating to USIBWC's policy on the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) requirements;
- Comply with new initiatives in accordance with OMB Circulars A-11 and A-123;
- Continue to implement Executive Order 13031, Federal Alternative-Fueled Vehicle Leadership.

Engineering

The FY 2010 budget request of \$2,605,000 for the Engineering activity will provide an increase of \$540,000 above FY 2009 enacted. Increases for the Engineering activity consist of the following:

- \$540,000 for the FY 2010 wage rate and grade/step pay increases.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Engineering activity funds one Principal Engineer, a number of other engineers, environmental specialists, and technical and clerical staff who are responsible for the development, design, management and supervision of projects, and for conducting surveys, studies, and investigations needed to address international boundary and water problems with Mexico in accordance with IBWC treaties and agreements.

FY 2010 Engineering Department plans include:

- Complete construction activities (August 2009) for upgrade of the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant as a North American Development Bank (NADBANK) funded project undertaken by the City of Nogales;
- Continue construction of secondary treatment facilities for the SBIWTP;
- Participate in joint water quality programs for the observation of the biological, mineral, chemical, and toxic quality of the international river waters;
- Continue programs to monitor the quality of the waters in the New River and Alamo River (in southern California near Calexico), and the Colorado River (near Yuma, AZ);
- Conduct monitoring of the Rio Grande surface water quality in cooperation with U.S. and Mexican agencies;
- Undertake compliance studies and monitoring of three international wastewater treatment plants, i.e., Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant and Nuevo Laredo Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Complete and implement the Falcon Reservoir Cultural Resource Management Plan;
- For Rio Grande Flood Control: 1) initiate cultural resource surveys for Lateral A to Retamal reach; 2) construct Hidalgo Levee phase II; 3) initiate design for Donna Pump to Brownsville and Interior Floodway reaches for the LRG 4) develop EA cultural resource surveys for Mesilla and Vado to American Dam reaches within Canalization; 5) design restoration enhancements and acquire water rights acquisition for the Canalization project; 6) design Canutillo area improvements, including floodwall, and 7) construct American Dam to Chamizal levee improvements and Mesilla levee improvements contingent on appropriation of funding;
- For the Colorado River Environmental Impact Statement: 1) continue to develop hydraulic capacity study in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, and discuss design capacity changes with Mexico, 2) continue to assist NGOs and agencies in developing comprehensive plan for Colorado river delta and for network of stream and water quality measurements for the delta in accordance with IBWC Minute 306; 3) strive to develop bi-national mainstream hydraulic model from the Northerly International Boundary to Gulf of California; 4) remove silt upstream and downstream of Morelos Dam and implement restoration projects;
- Boundary Demarcation: 1) finalize and sign boundary demarcation maps for the Rio Grande in conjunction with the Mexican Section in accordance with the 1970 Boundary Treaty; and 2) publish joint GPS coordinate information and perform maintenance on approximately 60 boundary monuments in southeastern Arizona;
- Complete designs for Facilities Renovation Program (FRP) and Safety of Dams projects
- Design and construct a bio-solids sludge digestion facility for the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Construct an administration/maintenance building at the Nogales International Wastewater Plan.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Operations and Maintenance

The FY 2010 budget request of \$23,570,000 for the Operations activity will fund one Principal Engineer, other engineers and technical staff, clerical staff and wage grade employees who are responsible for the operations and maintenance of USIBWC facilities along the entire U.S.-Mexico border, which include 10 field offices.

FY 2010 Operations Department plans include:

- Maintain all flood control, wastewater treatment, hydroelectric and water storage projects in fully operational condition;
- Continue with the operations and maintenance of the two International Wastewater Treatment Plants, and ensure compliance with all recurring maintenance requirements;
- Identify ways to increase operations and maintenance efficiency while reducing costs;
- Continue implementation of the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) program by installing high priority security equipment per CIP agency requirements;
- Continue conducting water accounting activities in an accurate and timely fashion;
- Continue ongoing realty program for Real Property, License, Leases and Permits, to include internal processing, coordination and review for all proposed projects on USIBWC property, and easement acquisition LRGFCP with USACOE for Wildlife Corridor;
- Continue Boundary Program. Pilot Project for Enhanced Boundary Demarcation (Western Boundary; coordinate with Mexico 5 - year plan to perform inspection of all Monuments (Western Boundary); finalize GPS report for all Monuments (Western Boundary); and continue aerial mapping for Rio Grande (1970 Boundary Treaty);
- Conduct annual OSHA Safety inspections at the field offices (Amistad and Falcon Dams have been inspected).

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration	6,094	6,565	6,825	260
Engineering	2,327	2,605	2,605	0
Operations	21,763	23,086	23,570	484
Total	30,184	32,256	33,000	744

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	13,355	13,662	14,239	577
1200 Personnel Benefits	3,744	4,372	4,539	167
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	371	465	465	0
2200 Transportation of Things	492	495	495	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,967	2,804	2,804	0
2400 Printing & Reproduction	33	37	37	0
2500 Other Services	8,167	8,701	8,701	0
2600 Supplies and Materials	718	677	677	0
3100 Personal Property	150	699	699	0
3200 Real Property	6	0	0	0
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	181	344	344	0
Total	30,184	32,256	33,000	744

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**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER
COMMISSION - CONSTRUCTION**

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, [\$43,250,000] \$43,250,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	18	18	18	0
Funds	125,209	43,250	43,250	0

Overview

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a treaty-based binational organization comprised of a United States Section (USIBWC) and a Mexican Section. The USIBWC is headquartered in El Paso, Texas, and the Mexican section is headquartered in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. Both Sections have field offices strategically situated along the boundary, which enables the IBWC to carry out its mission objectives and meet its required obligations.

Pursuant to treaties between the U.S. and Mexico and U.S. law, the USIBWC carries out several construction projects. This appropriation provides funding for construction projects undertaken independent of, or with, Mexico to rehabilitate or improve water deliveries, flood control, boundary preservation, and sanitation.

Since the Convention of February 1, 1933, which provided for rectification of the Rio Grande through the El Paso–Juarez valley, the two governments have participated in several binational construction projects. The Treaty of 1944 provided for the two governments to construct diversion and storage dams on the Rio Grande and Colorado River. The dams provide the means for conservation and regulation of international river waters. In addition, the 1944 Treaty provides for flood control works on the Rio Grande, Colorado River, and Tijuana River. It also provided for both governments to give priority attention to border sanitation issues.

This appropriation provides funding for construction and major renovations along the U.S. – Mexico border that enables the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado River, affording protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities. In addition, the appropriation provides for the preservation of the international boundary, and the improvement of the water quality on both sides of the border.

Border Sanitation

Under the authority of the 1944 Water Treaty between the U.S. and Mexico, the IBWC is entrusted to give preferential attention to border sanitation issues. Presently, residents in IBWC’s jurisdiction are facing a number of sanitation problems in the western land boundary region. These problems are mostly a result of trash, debris, and sewage entering into the U.S. from Mexico through rivers and storm water runoff. The IBWC is currently working toward addressing bi-national sanitation issues at the following areas: Nogales AZ, Calexico, CA (New River), and in San Diego, CA (Tijuana River Valley, Estuary and coastal environment).

The inflow of trash, debris, and raw sewage from Mexico through the New River has for years created major health and sanitation concerns in Calexico, CA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently working on a project to address the sewage issues across the border in

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

Mexicali, and the USIBWC is working on addressing the trash and debris problem that impacts U.S. residents in Calexico, California. The USIBWC is working with the City of Calexico to develop defensive measures to eliminate or reduce the amount of trash and debris conveyed into the U.S. through the New River.

In 1997, the USIBWC completed construction of the advanced primary treatment portion of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP). The purpose of the SBIWTP is to capture and treat Tijuana wastewater, which would otherwise flow into the U.S. through the Tijuana River and canyons, to secondary standards for discharge into the Pacific Ocean. In the interest of addressing public health and environmental concerns as expeditiously as possible, the USIBWC and EPA decided to construct the SBIWTP in stages and operate the advanced primary plant and discharge the effluent into the ocean prior to the construction of the secondary treatment facilities. Secondary treatment facilities are now under construction and should be completed by November 2010, thereby bringing the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant into compliance with the Clean Water Act and its discharge permit.

The City of Nogales and the USIBWC jointly own the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP), located 8.8 miles from the border in Nogales, Arizona. The plant, which is operated by the USIBWC, provides treatment of wastewater from both Mexico and the United States, and discharges the effluent into the Santa Cruz River. In 2001, more stringent standards, which could not be attained by the NIWTP, were applied to the CWA discharge permit. As a result, the USIBWC is working with the City of Nogales, EPA, and the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC) to upgrade the NIWTP to meet current CWA discharge permit standards. BECC has certified a project, which will be primarily funded by EPA, to develop and incorporate upgrades at the NIWTP to ensure compliance with the new discharge standards. A design-build contract was awarded in November 2006. Construction of the NIWTP upgrades is expected to be completed by August 2009.

Flood Control

The USIBWC operates and maintains flood control systems along the Tijuana River and the Rio Grande. These flood control systems protect the lives and property of over 3 million U.S. residents. Each country owns and is responsible for the maintenance of flood control works in its respective territory.

Currently, the USIBWC is in the process of rehabilitating deficiencies that have been identified in numerous portions of its Rio Grande flood control systems, addressing a large portion with funds appropriated in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The Canalization segment starts in southern New Mexico and ends at American Dam where the international segment of the Rio Grande begins. The Rectification (in far west Texas), Presidio, and Lower Rio Grande (south Texas) segments are on the international portion of the Rio Grande River, which require coordination with Mexico; however, the work is limited to the U.S. portions of the flood control systems. The Canalization segment (130 miles of levees on both side of river), authorized by law in 1935 to facilitate water deliveries to Mexico under the Convention of 1906 and to protect against Rio Grande floods, extends 106 miles from Percha Dam in south central New Mexico to American Dam in El Paso, Texas. The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project (270 miles of levee) and the Rectification segment (91 miles of levee) were both authorized by legislation in the 1930's and the Presidio segment (15 miles of levee) authorized by law in 1970. The Lower Rio Grande Project was authorized solely for flood control, while the Presidio and Rectification segments serve the dual purpose of flood control and boundary preservation.

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Program Description

The USIBWC's construction program is organized into four subprogram groups, which coincide with the agency's strategic goals: Boundary Preservation, Water Conveyance, Water Quality, and Resource and Asset Management.

- The Boundary Preservation Subprogram addresses all land and river boundary demarcation and delineation efforts, including mapping of the river boundaries.
- The Water Conveyance Subprogram consists of all mission activities related to the conveyance, distribution, diversion, storage, and accounting of boundary/transboundary river waters, including flood control and hydroelectric power generation.
- The Water Quality Subprogram involves the construction or rehabilitation of sewage treatment facilities or other infrastructure, which improves the quality of river waters.
- The Resource and Asset Management Subprogram provides capital assets that support mission operations, such as administration buildings, warehouses, heavy mobile equipment, and security enhancements at field office facilities.

The USIBWC will carry out projects under these subprograms, while exploring innovative and best practices in both the private and public sectors, to achieve its mission. The FY 2010 funding request for the construction activities are as follows:

Boundary Preservation Program (\$0)

The USIBWC is not requesting funds for construction of boundary preservation projects in FY 2010.

Water Conveyance Program (\$29,800,000)

Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation - \$21,400,000

This project, initially funded in 2001, is a multi-year effort that includes the evaluation of approximately 510 miles of existing Rio Grande levees, and rehabilitation or improvement of deficient levee segments and related flood control structures in the United States. These levees contain about 440 miles of river and interior floodway channel along three unique Rio Grande Flood Control Systems. These three flood control systems are identified as the Upper Rio Grande, Presidio Valley, and Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Systems. The Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System protects 1 million U.S. residents in the metropolitan statistical areas of Las Cruces, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas with its 225 miles of levees. The fifteen-mile long Presidio Valley Flood Control System provides flood protection to nearly 5,000 people in Presidio, Texas. The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control System, with its 270 miles of river and interior floodway levees, protects one million U.S. residents in the metropolitan statistical areas of Brownsville-Harlingen and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission in south Texas.

Deficient levee segments will be improved in order of priority by risk, population, and development. The USIBWC is currently working together with the Department of Homeland Security and other stakeholders to address the flood control deficiencies jointly with border fence initiative. In FY 2010, the USIBWC will continue to work with its stakeholders to monitor environmental compliance, develop design plans for improvements along the interior floodways, and construct improvements along the river levee in the Lower Rio Grande region. The agency will also work toward acquiring easements, preparing design plans, and constructing improvements in the Upper Rio Grande Flood

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Control System. The USIBWC plans to begin design work for levee improvement of the Presidio Flood Control Project after conclusion of geotechnical investigations results.

Safety of Dams Rehabilitation - \$5,000,000

Originally funded in FY 2001, this project will continue a multi-year effort for the rehabilitation and proper operation of all IBWC dams, as recommended by the Joint Technical Advisors of the Federal Safety of Dams Program. The USIBWC is solely responsible for operation and maintenance of two diversion dams on the Rio Grande (American and International), and jointly responsible for four international dams (Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal). These dams provide for distribution of the Rio Grande waters between the U.S. and Mexico as well as for the conservation, flood control, water storage, power generation, and regulation of the flow of the river, pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty.

Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal Dams were inspected by the Joint Technical Advisors, which includes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in April 2007. These four dams were rated in accordance with the risk-based action classification system used by the USACE. The safety inspection yielded urgent and high priority deficiencies at three of the four dams. Amistad Dam received a category rating of Dam Safety Action Class (DSAC) II, "urgent, potentially unsafe." Falcon and Retamal Dams received a DSAC III rating, "high priority, conditionally unsafe," while Anzalduas Dam received a DSAC IV rating, "priority, marginally safe." Therefore, the USIBWC is developing strategies to address these deficiencies and is revising its work plan accordingly. The FY 2010 request will be used to conduct engineering studies on the foundations and embankments of Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams, and to develop viable remediation options to resolve the seepage problem at both dams.

Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation - \$400,000

This project was initially funded in 1998 to reestablish the international river boundary and improve the conveyance capacity in the international segment of the Colorado River in Yuma, Arizona. However, due to unresolved issues concerning channel capacity and boundary-related obligations along the 24-mile segment, the USIBWC reduced the scope of the project.

The current project will focus on restoring the flow capacity of the Colorado River channel at Morelos Dam, which has been reduced by sedimentation and vegetation. The accumulated sediment and vegetation obstruct flows at the dam, and hinder its ability to divert and/or pass high flows downstream. The revised work plan will involve clearing 39 acres of vegetation, removing and disposing of approximately 270,000 cubic yards of sediment, and establishing 43 acres of native riparian habitat to mitigate for environmental impacts. This effort will restore the flood control capacity immediately upstream and downstream of the dam, and will decrease the risk of operational failure by ensuring that accumulated sediment at the dam does not restrict gate operations. The FY 2010 request will be used to reestablish approximately 43 acres of riparian habitat to mitigate for environmental impacts (restoration and mitigation activities) for the Morelos Dam sediment removal project. This will conclude the Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation program.

Reconstruction of the American Canal - \$3,000,000

The American Dam and Canal were built by the United States. In 1938 to divert and convey the U.S. Rio Grande waters for municipal and agricultural use. This canal, which is a vital source of water supply for the desert city of El Paso, Texas, is in very poor condition and at risk of failing. The canal

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lining contains many concrete panels with exposed and rusted rebar, and cracked, crushed, separated, or overlapping sections. Soil voids have also formed underneath the canal lining, since waters have carried away embankment materials over time through the breaks and deteriorated weep holes. As a result, the canal lining may collapse and prevent the deliveries of Rio Grande waters to U.S. agricultural and municipal stakeholders.

The American Canal runs adjacent to the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), a century-old iron-ore and copper refinery that filed for Chapter 11 reorganization under the federal bankruptcy code in 2005. Refinery operations have contaminated the adjacent canal embankment with dangerously high levels of lead and arsenic, and will require the environmental remediation of soil and groundwater during construction. The USIBWC has entered into negotiations with ASARCO asset holders in an effort to seek financial restitution for the environmental remediation.

The American Canal is subdivided into three segments; each segment is separated by a highway culvert. Although reconstruction of each segment will be phased in over a three-year period, construction can only be performed during the non-irrigation season, which extends from mid-October to mid-February. The FY 2010 request will be used to address historical property requirements and prepare the design plans for two of the three reaches (the upper and the lower reaches).

Water Quality Program (\$6,750,000)

Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage - \$6,000,000

The project is providing new facilities in the United States to address secondary treatment of Tijuana sewage and to bring the existing South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant into compliance with the Clean Water Act and its discharge permit. The 2010 request will initiate construction of an administration and laboratory building with a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for the treatment plant. Failure to complete the project as requested will impact the plant's treatment operations, thus compromising compliance with the NPDES permit requirements and a court order.

Nogales International Outfall Interceptor (IOI) - \$750,000

The USIBWC and the City of Nogales are co-owners of the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP), which is located in Rio Rico, Arizona, and provides treatment of sewage for both Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora. The Nogales International Outfall Interceptor (IOI) is the infrastructure that conveys wastewater from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico and Nogales, Arizona to the NIWTP. The treated effluent is discharged into the Santa Cruz River, where it provides a perennial surface water source to recharge groundwater levels and sustain riparian habitat. The IOI is approximately 46,600 feet (8.83 miles) in length and is comprised of 24- to 42-inch diameter unlined reinforced and unlined unreinforced concrete pipe. It was initially constructed during 1970 and 1971. However, increased demand due to population growth on both sides of the border has produced a hydraulic capacity problem in the Nogales International Wastewater Conveyance System. The pipe has also deteriorated over time, developing many cracks and structural problems in the system.

Consequently, excessive amounts of extraneous water enters the system as infiltration and inflow, and also results in wastewater outflows to the environment. Thus, the IOI must be replaced to avoid adverse environmental impacts and to ensure reliable operation of the international wastewater collection and treatment system. The USIBWC is currently working with its stakeholders, the City of

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Nogales and Mexico, to cost-share in this project. The FY 2010 request of \$750,000 will fund the USIBWC's share of the project design.

Resource and Asset Management Program (\$6,700,000)

Facilities Renovation - \$3,400,000

Originally funded in FY 1992, this multi-year program renovates and modernizes deteriorated USIBWC facilities along the U.S.-Mexico border region to current industry standards. These facilities, most of which were constructed between 1930 and 1950, require major rehabilitation work to meet OSHA safety standards, current environmental laws, and to provide more efficient, effective and secure working environments. The project consists of structural, electrical and mechanical improvements; as well as renovations necessary for compliance with environmental, occupational safety and health, handicap, and other regulatory requirements. The USIBWC will use the FY 2010 request to replace the roadway lights at Falcon Dam, construct a new flammable materials storage building at Amistad Dam, construct new chlorine and sulfur dioxide chemical storage buildings at the NIWTP, and renovate the administration buildings at Fort Hancock and Mercedes, Texas.

Heavy Equipment Replacement - \$1,000,000

Originally funded in FY 2001, this multi-year program replaces deteriorated and obsolete heavy construction equipment. Funding will improve the agency's operational efficiency and productivity by significantly reducing the time spent repairing old equipment. Heavy construction equipment is essential for daily operations such as levee maintenance, floodway mowing, erosion control, arroyo clearing, roadway maintenance, riprap replacement, sludge and silt removal. Having the proper equipment available and in an operational status has proven also to be critical during flood events and other emergencies. The proper equipment greatly improves the agency's ability to control flooding and protect approximately 2 million U.S. residents and 1.5 million acres of property. FY 2010 funds will be used to purchase a backhoe loader, dozer, and dump truck for the Amistad Dam Field Office; and a tractor slope mower for the Mercedes Field Office. This equipment is needed for flood control maintenance activities.

Critical Infrastructure Protection - \$2,300,000

The USIBWC is requesting funds to continue a multi-year project to improve security at its facilities, which includes the critical infrastructure: Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants, and the South Bay and Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plants. This project will assist the agency in countering potential threats to its critical infrastructure and deter illegal activity away from these facilities. This project is consistent with the Department of Homeland Security initiatives (Homeland Security Presidential Directives 7 and 13), the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Framework Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico, and the USA PATRIOT (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) Act. The U.S./Mexico CIP Program specifically states that both nations will conduct bi-national vulnerability assessments of trans-border infrastructure, communications and transportation networks to identify and take required protective measures.

The project will allow the USIBWC to implement defensive measures to address security and vulnerability risks at critical transboundary infrastructure, and field office and headquarters facilities. It is incumbent upon the agency to take the steps necessary to protect its facilities and critical

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infrastructure. FY 2010 funds will be used to install closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems at Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants.

Justification of Request

The FY 2010 budget request of \$43,250,000 supports high priority requirements for the agency to fulfill its mission requirements in flood control, river water allocation, sanitation, and advances on its obligations to stakeholders and employees by protecting its critical infrastructure and restoring its facilities and heavy equipment.

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Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation

Requirement for Funds

The FY 2010 request of \$21,400,000 and one position will continue the Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation Project (project) that was originally funded in 2001. The project is a multi-year effort that includes the evaluation and improvement of approximately 510 miles of existing U.S. levee, adjacent to 440 miles of river and interior floodway channel as part of three individual segments, or subsystems, of the Rio Grande Flood Control System in the United States. These three segments are identified as the Upper Rio Grande, Presidio Valley, and Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Systems. Mexico will not participate in this project because it only involves levees and structures in the United States.

The Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System consists of 225 miles of flood control levee alongside 197 miles of the Rio Grande from Caballo, New Mexico to Little Box Canyon, Texas; located about 10 miles downstream of Fort Quitman, Texas. The Rio Grande runs 106 miles from Caballo to the downstream end of American Dam in El Paso, Texas, where it becomes the international boundary about 16 miles south from the New Mexico–Texas state line. This 106-mile stretch of the Rio Grande is referred to as the Canalization segment and is bounded by 130 miles of levees; 57 miles on its west side and 73 miles on its east. The Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System continues downstream for another 91 miles from El Paso to Little Box Canyon. This stretch of the Rio Grande is referred to as the Rectification segment and is confined by 95 miles of river and spur levees on the U.S. floodplain. The Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System protects approximately 1 million U.S. residents in the following metropolitan statistical areas: Las Cruces, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas.

The Presidio Valley Flood Control System is located upstream of Big Bend National Park in Texas. This flood control system consists of 15 miles of levee on U.S. floodplain that parallels the Rio Grande. The Rio Conchos, the main Mexican tributary from the state of Chihuahua, enters the Rio Grande at Presidio, where it increases normal flow by 10 to 20 times. The design flood for the Rio Grande is 3600 cfs above the confluence with the Rio Conchos and 42,000 cfs below. The Presidio Valley Flood Control System provides flood protection to roughly 52 square miles of urban and agricultural land in Presidio; a Texas town of nearly 5,000 residents.

The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control System contains 270 miles of U.S. flood control levee along the Rio Grande, interior floodways, and the Arroyo Colorado in Texas. Flood control works along the Rio Grande include 102 miles of levees and floodplain from Peñitas, Texas to beyond Brownsville, Texas. The interior floodway, which starts 13 levee-miles downstream from Peñitas at Anzalduas Dam, is about 70 miles long and is bounded by 143 miles of levees; 68 miles on the right side and 75 miles on the left side. The Arroyo Colorado, a 53-mile natural channel that breaks-off the interior floodway, is confined by high ground and 25 miles of levee; 10.5 miles on the left side and 14.6 miles on the right side. The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control System provides protection to the following metropolitan statistical areas: Brownsville-Harlingen, Texas and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas. Approximately one million U.S. residents live in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Due to its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico and related tropical weather systems, the Lower Rio Grande Valley is prone to hurricanes and annual flood events.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided \$220 million for USIBWC projects, including levee rehabilitation in the Upper and Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Projects in Doña Ana County in New Mexico, and El Paso, Hudspeth, and Hidalgo Counties in Texas. The funding will allow rehabilitation of approximately 170 miles of levees, including Rio Grande levees

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and levees in the interior floodways in the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project. It has been estimated that the ARRA funding will be able to rehabilitate most of the deficient levees. Geotechnical studies are being conducted to determine remaining work to be performed for the duration of the Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation.

In FY 2010, the USIBWC will continue to work with its stakeholders to monitor environmental compliance, develop design plans for improvements along the interior floodways, and construct improvements along river levees in the Lower Rio Grande region. The agency will also work toward acquiring easements, preparing design plans, and constructing improvements in the Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System. The USIBWC plans to begin design work for levee improvement of the Presidio Flood Control Project after conclusion of geotechnical investigations.

The long-range capital improvements plans and cost estimates are based on the most current data available. As various flood control studies are concluded, the USIBWC will update its plans and estimates to reflect current information. Since 2001, funding has been used to conduct the reconnaissance economics analysis, and most preliminary engineering studies (hydraulic, geophysical), geotechnical explorations, environmental investigations, and development of design plans.

In FY 2009, a total of \$274 million was provided through the Disaster Relief and Recovery Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (\$37.5 million), the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (\$220 million) and the FY 2009 Omnibus (\$16.7 million) for the Rio Grande Flood Control System.

Benefits

This project will provide improved flood protection to U.S. residents. A reconnaissance-level economic study completed in August 2004 derived the following benefits based on potential flood damages and economic losses:

Segment of Rio Grande Flood Control System	Miles of Levee	Benefits in Millions *
Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System	225 miles	\$258.1
Presidio Flood Control System	15 miles	\$14.2
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control System	270 miles	\$298.5
Total (Rio Grande Flood Control Rehab.)	510 miles	\$ 570.8

* Benefits are shown in FY 2008 dollars.

Texas is one of the highest flood risk states in the United State, as is evident by the October/November 1998 floods that killed 29 people and caused an estimated \$831 million dollars of property damage in South Texas. Most recently in September 2008 a Rio Grande flood event lead Texas Gov. Rick Perry to issue a disaster declaration for Presidio County and sent a letter to President Bush requesting a presidential disaster declaration that would free up federal funds. The purpose of this project is to prevent another flood control levee break catastrophe similar to those that have occurred as a result of Hurricane Katrina. A leading risk assessment firm states that flooding due to the levee break in most areas account for at least 50 percent of the economic loss, which could in most cases surpass a \$1 billion dollars.

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Safety of Dams Rehabilitation

Requirement for Funds

The FY 2010 request for \$5,000,000 will continue a multi-year effort to rehabilitate all USIBWC dams on the Rio Grande to properly meet the legislatively mandated requirements of the Federal Safety of Dams Program. Through this project, the USIBWC will resolve issues identified during safety inspections of dams, which are conducted every five years, by restoring dams or constructing corrective measures to improve safety and reduce the risk of operational failure. The USIBWC is responsible for six dams on the Rio Grande. One is situated upstream of the international boundary, while the other five dams are located on the international segment of the river. Although all dams are inspected in accordance with the federal guidelines for dam safety, the five dams on the international boundary are jointly inspected with Mexico.

The USIBWC owns and operates two large storage dams and hydroelectric power plants with Mexico. These storage dams, Amistad and Falcon, are among the 25 largest man-made reservoirs in the U.S. Amistad and Falcon Storage Dams provide flood control, water resource conservation, hydroelectric power generation, and recreational benefits to one million U.S. residents.

The agency also owns and operates four diversion dams. Two of the four diversion dams, Anzalduas and Retamal, are jointly owned and operated by both countries. However, American and International Diversion Dams are solely owned and operated by the United States. These diversion dams are utilized to divert normal river flows for municipal and agricultural uses by both countries, and divert flood flows during flood events.

The following five USIBWC dams are jointly inspected with Mexico every five years: International, Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal Dams. These dams are inspected by a panel of experts from both countries referred to as the Joint Technical Advisors. The Joint Technical Advisors identify the deficiencies at each dam and recommend corrective measures to address these deficiencies. The USIBWC conducts inspections of American Dam with experts from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Likewise, the USACE experts note all deficiencies and recommend remedial actions to resolve deficiencies.

Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal Dams were recently inspected by the Joint Technical Advisors, which includes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in April 2007. These four dams were rated in accordance with the risk-based action classification system used by the USACE. The safety inspection yielded urgent and high priority deficiencies at three of the four dams. Amistad Dam received a category rating of Dam Safety Action Class (DSAC) II, "urgent, potentially unsafe." Falcon and Retamal Dams received a DSAC III rating, "high priority, conditionally unsafe," while Anzalduas Dam received a DSAC IV rating, "priority, marginally safe." Therefore, the USIBWC is developing strategies to address these deficiencies and is revising its work plan accordingly.

The USIBWC will utilize FY 2010 funding to perform foundation and embankment investigations at Amistad and Falcon Dams, and develop viable remediation options to resolve the seepage problem at both dams.

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The long-range capital improvements plans and cost estimates must be revised to reflect the most recent findings from the Safety of Dams Inspections in March 2006, April 2007, and February 2008. As a result of the April 2007 inspections, comprehensive engineering evaluations will be conducted on the foundations and embankments at Amistad and Falcon Storage Dams to determine the extent of the seepage problem and develop solutions. These engineering evaluations will be conducted jointly with Mexico in FY 2009 and FY 2010. Once concluded, the USIBWC will update its plan and cost schedule.

Since 2001 the USIBWC has received nearly \$5.9 million in direct funds and about \$560 thousand from reprogramming authority to address deficiencies at USIBWC dams identified during safety inspections. Major accomplishments through FY 2008 include:

- refurbishment of four 20-ft radial gates and the electrical system at International Dam;
- replacement of three 20-ft radial gates and installation of automatic gate controls at American Dam;
- restoration of eight 54-ft radial gates, acquisition of rock riprap for embankment re-armoring, and installation of peizometers to measure water pressures at Amistad Dam;
- rehabilitation of six 50-ft roller gates and replacement of spillway expansion joints at Falcon Dam;
- rehabilitation of six drum gates at Anzalduas Dam.

Benefits

The USIBWC has not performed an economic analysis of its diversion dams; however, it completed an economic study of its storage dams in February 2001. The study derived the following benefits for Falcon and Amistad Storage Dams based on potential flood damages and economic losses:

Storage Dam	Annual Benefits in Millions *
Amistad Storage Dam	\$ 94.3
Falcon Storage Dam	\$ 161.9
Total Benefits	\$ 256.2

** Benefits are shown in FY 2008 dollars.*

In addition to the economic benefits, these dams are essential to ensure compliance with provisions of the 1906 Convention and 1944 Treaty. This project will ensure the safe operation of dams through proper rehabilitation, and reduce the risk of dam failures. Failure of a dam would have significant to devastating impacts on a community. Both diversion and storage dams provide flood control benefits, but the storage dams also provide water resource conservation, hydroelectric power generation, and recreational benefits to over one million U.S. residents.

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Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation

Requirement for Funds

The USIBWC requests funds in the amount of \$400,000 in FY 2010 to conclude the Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation project. This project was initially funded in 1998 to improve the conveyance capacity of the international segment of the Colorado River in accordance with IBWC Minute No. 291, to address/improve salinity to ensure compliance with IBWC Minute No. 242, and to reestablish the international river boundary in accordance with the 1970 Boundary Treaty between Mexico and the United States. The project initially consisted of boundary restoration, conveyance system improvements, and environmental mitigation efforts along the entire 24-mile international stretch of the Colorado River from the Northerly International Boundary to the Southerly International Boundary in Yuma, Arizona. However, due to unresolved issues concerning channel capacity and boundary-related obligations in the 24-mile segment, the USIBWC has decided to reduce the scope of the project.

The current project will focus on restoring the flow capacity of the Colorado River channel at Morelos Dam, which has been reduced by sedimentation and vegetation. The accumulated sediment and vegetation obstruct flows at the dam, and hinder its ability to divert and/or pass high flows downstream. The revised work plan will involve clearing 39 acres of vegetation, removing and depositing of approximately 270,000 cubic yards of sediment, and establishing 43 acres of native riparian habitat to mitigate for environmental impacts. This effort will restore the flood control capacity immediately upstream and downstream of the dam, and will decrease the risk of operational failure by ensuring that accumulated sediment at the dam does not restrict gate operations.

Since 1998, the USIBWC has received a net total of \$4.5 million, including direct funds and reprogramming authority, for this project. These funds have been used to accomplish preliminary engineering work (river surveys, hydraulic analyses, environmental studies, etc.), install twenty-two ground-water observation wells, construct a pipeline extension from a pumping plant to the Colorado River, and dredge a sediment basin upstream of Morelos Dam.

Benefits

Restoring the capacity upstream and downstream of the Morelos Dam will reduce the risk of a river flood at Yuma, Arizona. This project will improve the dam's ability to divert and convey Colorado River waters, thus ensuring compliance with the 1944 Treaty and IBWC Minute No. 242.

The FY 2010 request will be used to reestablish approximately 43 acres of riparian habitat to mitigate for environmental impacts (restoration and mitigation activities) for the Morelos Dam sediment removal project (clearing of 36.5 acres and remaining sediment removing of 200,000 cubic yards). This will conclude the Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation program.

Reconstruction of the American Canal (new)

Requirement for Funds

The FY 2010 request for \$3,000,000 is included herein to initiate a four-year project for the reconstruction of the deteriorated American Canal. The American Dam and Canal were built by the U.S. in 1938 to divert and convey the U.S. Rio Grande waters for municipal and agricultural use. This canal is a vital source of water supply for the desert city of El Paso, Texas. This project will be

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subdivided into one design phase and three construction phases; each phase coinciding with a fiscal year.

The American Canal is in very poor condition and at risk of failing. The canal lining contains many concrete panels with exposed and rusted rebar, and cracked, crushed, separated, or overlapping sections. The canal lining included a system of weep holes to eliminate the hydrostatic pressures of the high groundwater table beneath it. Over time, water flows have removed the fine embankment material through weep holes and lining breaks, creating soil voids underneath the canal. These soil voids are further compromising the canal lining, which will lead to its collapse and prevent the delivery of Rio Grande waters to U.S. stakeholders.

The American Canal runs adjacently to the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), a century old iron-ore and copper refinery that filed for Chapter 11 reorganization under the federal bankruptcy code in 2005. Refinery operations have contaminated the adjacent canal embankment with dangerously high levels of lead and arsenic, and will require the environmental remediation of soil and groundwater during construction. The USIBWC has entered into negotiations with ASARCO asset holders in an effort to seek financial restitution for the environmental remediation.

Due to population increases since the 1930's, the need to conserve and ensure the deliveries of U.S. waters is more crucial than ever. To satisfy community needs, the USIBWC will reconstruct the American Canal to the same performance standards it applied to construct the American Canal Extension in the late 1990's. The FY 2010 request will be used to address historical property requirements and prepare the design plans for two of the three reaches (the upper and the lower reaches).

The American Canal is subdivided into three segments, each separated by a highway culvert. Consequently, construction of the project will be phased over a three-year period. However, each canal segment must be constructed during the non-irrigation season, which extends from mid-October to mid-February. Only work that does not impact on the system's ability to convey irrigation waters (i.e. construction and restoration of berms, fences, grounds, vegetation, etc.) will continue into the irrigation season. Mexico will not participate in this project, because it will be constructed entirely in the United States to benefit U.S. stakeholders.

Benefits

The American Canal will ensure the uninterrupted delivery of Rio Grande waters to U.S. stakeholders for municipal and agricultural uses. The American Canal and its extension are expected to conserve about 20,000 acre-feet of water annually, which would otherwise be lost to seepage, evaporation, and transpiration. In addition to water conservation, the canal prevents U.S. waters from being illegally captured or diverted in the international segment of the Rio Grande.

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Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage

Requirement for Funds

The FY 2010 request of \$6,000,000 will provide an administration and laboratory building to support new secondary treatment facilities in the United States, to address secondary treatment of Tijuana sewage and to bring the existing South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant into compliance with the Clean Water Act and its discharge permit. The border communities of San Diego and Imperial Beach, California are burdened with intermittent raw and partially untreated sewage flows from Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. Raw wastewater flows enter the U.S. through the Tijuana River and its tributaries. This sewage adversely impacted the Tijuana River valley and estuary, and the coastal waters of the U.S., and posed a serious threat to the public health and economy of the region.

In 1988, the U.S. Congress authorized the construction of the SBIWTP, and Mexico formally agreed to the project in July 1990 (IBWC Minute No. 283). The authorized project required the treatment of 25 million gallon per day (mgd) of Tijuana generated wastewater to the secondary level in the United States with discharge into the Pacific Ocean. The advanced primary treatment facilities and related infrastructure were substantially completed in 1999, and placed into operation shortly thereafter. However, the secondary treatment facilities were not constructed due to funding limitations and litigation issues. The USIBWC is upgrading the existing South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP), which is located along the international border by the Pacific Ocean in San Diego County, California, to treat an average flow of 25 mgd, and handle peak flows of 50 mgd. The upgraded SBIWTP will utilize an activated sludge process to treat Tijuana sewage to U.S. secondary standards.

The FY 2010 request will complete the construction of a secondary treatment facility and initiate construction of an administration and laboratory building with a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for the treatment plant. Failure to complete the project as requested will impact the plant's treatment operations, thus compromising compliance with the NPDES permit requirements and State of California court order.

Benefits

By constructing this project, the USIBWC will improve the quality of effluent being discharged into the Pacific Ocean, thus reducing the impact on the coastal marine environment. The risks of waterborne diseases and infections, which impact the environment, human health, and the local economy through the closure of southern California beaches, will be reduced. Therefore, this project will provide positive economic and recreational benefits for the residents of southern California. Failure to fund this project will result in the (1) Continued discharge of improperly treated effluent into the Pacific Ocean which is in violation of the CWA, (2) inability to meet NPDES secondary treatment, and (3) potential resumption of litigation against the U.S. Government will continue with associated losses and costs to the government.

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Nogales International Outfall Interceptor (new)

Requirement for Funds

The FY 2010 request of \$750,000 will initiate a new multi-year project to replace the deteriorated Nogales International Outfall Interceptor. The Nogales International Outfall Interceptor (IOI) is the infrastructure that conveys wastewater from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico and Nogales, Arizona to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP). The USIBWC and the City of Nogales are co-owners of the NIWTP, which is located in Rio Rico, Arizona, and provides treatment of sewage for both Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora. The treated effluent is discharged into the Santa Cruz River, where it provides a perennial surface water source to recharge groundwater levels and sustain riparian habitat.

The IOI is approximately 46,600 feet (8.83 miles) in length and is comprised of 24- to 42-inch diameter unlined reinforced and unlined unreinforced concrete pipe. It was initially constructed during 1970 and 1971. However, increased demand due to population growth on both sides of the border has produced a hydraulic capacity problem in the Nogales International Wastewater Conveyance System. The pipe has also deteriorated over time, developing many cracks and structural problems in the system. Consequently, excessive amounts of extraneous water enters the system as infiltration and inflow, and also results in wastewater outflows to the environment. Thus, the IOI must be replaced to avoid adverse environmental impacts and to ensure reliable operation of the international wastewater collection and treatment system. The FY 2010 request will be utilized to conduct the preliminary engineering work and develop the project design plans. The USIBWC will work with its stakeholders, the City of Nogales and Mexico, to seek their financial participation in the project.

Benefits

The IOI conveys wastewater to the NIWTP for treatment, and then transports the treated effluent for discharge into the Santa Cruz River. The effluent provides a perennial surface water source to recharge groundwater levels and sustain riparian habitat. By replacing the IOI, the USIBWC will ensure the reliable conveyance, treatment, and discharge of wastewater in accordance with IBWC Minute No. 276. The new IOI will prevent extraneous groundwater from infiltrating into the system through the cracks, thus decreasing maintenance costs due to a reduced flow volume. In addition, it will prevent untreated wastewater to leach out of the pipe and impact the environment.

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Facilities Renovation

Requirement for Funds

The FY 2010 request for \$3,400,000 continues the Facilities Renovation Project, which began in 1992. The purpose of this project is to renovate, upgrade, and replace USIBWC facilities, which are vital to mission operations, for compliance with environmental and occupational requirements. This project supports the USIBWC headquarters and its twelve field office facilities located along the entire U.S. – Mexico border.

Most of the USIBWC facilities were constructed between 1930 and 1950. These facilities need major rehabilitation and improvements to meet current environmental laws and regulations, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, and to provide a more efficient, effective, and secure work environment. The rehabilitation work, among other things, includes electrical re-wiring of buildings, renovation or structural rehabilitation of buildings, demolition and construction of new buildings, replacement of underground fuel storage tanks with above ground storage tanks, security improvements, etc. If not corrected, the deterioration of facilities will accelerate and the possibility of major accidents, employee injuries and property damage will increase.

The USIBWC will use the FY 2010 request to replace the roadway lights at Falcon Dam, construct a new flammable materials storage building at Amistad Dam, construct new chlorine and sulfur dioxide chemical storage buildings at the NIWTP, and renovate the administration buildings at Fort Hancock and Mercedes, Texas.

Since this project inception in 1992, the agency has received \$11.1 million in direct funds and reprogramming authority to renovate and replace its deteriorated facilities through FY 2009. Major accomplishments to date include: construction of a new storage building, dam tenders' building, heavy equipment wash racks, and guard house, and replacement of the sewer system, potable water system, bathroom, showers, lunchroom, perimeter fence, and underground fuel tanks at American Dam; construction of new administration building, a heavy equipment parking garage, and a sheltered parking area for government vehicles at Presidio, upgrade of the potable water treatment plant and replacement of the water distribution system the Falcon; construction of a new maintenance shop facility at Anzalduas Dam; construction of a personnel and conference room building, and replacement of underground fuel tanks at Mercedes; and other renovations and upgrades at various field offices. Mexico will not participate in this project; only U.S. facilities will be renovated.

Benefits

This project will provide a safer, more effective, and secure work environment for USIBWC personnel at its facilities. Other benefits include compliance with all environmental and occupational requirements, thus eliminating or minimizing potential environmental litigation costs, employee injury claims, fire hazards, and excessive repairs. Without this project, the USIBWC facilities will continue to deteriorate, thereby impacting daily operations.

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Heavy Equipment Replacement

Requirement for Funds

The FY 2010 request for \$1,000,000 will continue this project for the replacement of heavy mobile equipment at the USIBWC field office locations. This project, which began in FY 2001, provides for the replacement of bulldozers, front-end loaders, scrapers, motor graders, backhoes, cranes, tractors, and equipment essential to mission activities.

Heavy equipment needs to be replaced not only because of age, but also for use in flood control emergencies. However, due to the age of much of the heavy equipment, the USIBWC incurs excessive maintenance costs to maintain the equipment operational. Also, repair parts are more difficult to find since most of the major equipment is between 20 and 30 years old. Not having the appropriate heavy equipment available during a flood can be detrimental.

FY 2010 funds will be used to purchase a backhoe loader, dozer, and dump truck for the Amistad Dam Field Office; and a tractor slope mower for the Mercedes Field Office. This equipment is needed for flood control maintenance activities.

Since the project's inception in FY 2001, the agency has received \$3.5 million in direct funds and reprogramming authority to replace its heavy mobile equipment at various field offices.

Benefits

By ensuring the availability of reliable heavy mobile equipment, the USIBWC will be well equipped to perform its mission operations including field office maintenance, routine flood control maintenance, and emergency defensive operations during floods. This equipment will help the agency protect approximately 2 million U.S. residents and 1.5 million acres of property along the Rio Grande against flood damage. Mexico will not participate nor benefit from this project.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

Requirement for Funds

The USIBWC is requesting funds of \$2,300,000 in FY 2010 to continue a multi-year project totaling \$8.9 million to improve security at its critical infrastructure and key resource facilities. This project will assist the agency in countering potential threats to its critical infrastructure and deter illegal activity away from these facilities. This project is consistent with the Department of Homeland Security initiatives (Homeland Security Presidential Directives 7 and 13), the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Framework Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico, and the USA PATRIOT (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) Act.

It is incumbent upon the agency to take the steps necessary to protect its critical infrastructure. Thus, the USIBWC will jointly implement with Mexico anti-terrorism security measures at critical international infrastructures. A major feature of the project includes implementation of the CIP Framework Agreement, which has been incorporated under the security agenda of the President's Security and Prosperity Partnership initiative, to guide cooperative bi-national efforts to protect our critical cross-border infrastructures and populations from a common threat. The

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CIP framework requires both nations to conduct bi-national vulnerability assessments of trans-border infrastructure, and communications and transportation networks to identify and take required protective measures. This project will allow the USIBWC to implement defensive measures to address security and vulnerability risks at critical transboundary infrastructure, field office facilities, and headquarters.

Due to the danger of terrorist actions against our country and the significant increased incidents of U.S. – Mexico border violence, it is essential that the IBWC improve security at its facilities to protect its capital assets. The IBWC has conducted joint vulnerability assessments with the Department of Homeland Security of its critical infrastructure – Falcon and Amistad Dams, which are classified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as high hazard storage dams, with associated hydroelectric power plants. In addition, the IBWC has conducted security assessments to reveal existing security risks and vulnerabilities at all critical IBWC infrastructure and facilities, and to determine appropriate countermeasures to mitigate threats.

The USIBWC is solely or jointly responsible for securing four diversion dams, two international storage dams and power plants, two international wastewater treatment plants, twelve field office facilities, and its headquarters. The dams provide for the distribution of waters of the Rio Grande between the United States and Mexico and for the conservation, flood control, water storage, power generation, and regulation of the flow of the river. The international sewage treatment plants protect human health and the environment by treating over 60 million gallons of wastewater per day.

Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants are classified as high hazard dams on the National Inventory of Dams, and have been identified as potential terrorist targets by the Texas Department of Public Safety. The hazard potential of both dams has increased substantially due to the growth of downstream development since their construction more than fifty and thirty years ago. Ninety-eight percent of the water used in the Lower Rio Grande Valley for irrigation and potable water by the United States and Mexico is supplied through releases from Falcon and Amistad reservoirs. In addition to water storage, Amistad and Falcon International Dams combined provide power generation and flood protection to approximately 1 million U.S. residents and one million acres of adjoining farmland. The project needs to be implemented and enforced in order to protect against the potentially devastating effects of a physical threat that may lead to dam failure. Additionally, commitment to public safety at the dams directly impacts the lives and property of citizens of the U.S. and Mexico. Failure or destruction of the USIBWC infrastructure and capital assets has the potential for catastrophic consequences in terms of loss of life and property, as well as economic impacts.

The USIBWC has completed security and vulnerability assessments at its critical infrastructure and key resource facilities and developed a capital improvement plan. Mexico is participating in this endeavor by providing security enhancements on the Mexican side of shared transboundary infrastructure.

FY 2010 funds will be used to install closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems at Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants.

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Benefits

If this project is not funded, the USIBWC personnel, facilities, and critical transboundary infrastructure will remain at risk against criminal activity and hazards to include terrorism. If the security posture for each facility is not upgraded to be in compliance with Homeland Security Policy Directive 7, the IBWC projects will remain an attractive target for terrorists. Due to each facility's geographical location, the destruction of the infrastructure would have international implications, especially along the Rio Grande valleys. A manmade act of terrorism would flood both river valleys in the United States and Mexico. Lastly, the Amistad and Falcon dams are rated Tier II facilities by Homeland Security. Damage to these facilities due to lack of a practical security posture would result in long-term effects for the regional economy, billions of dollars in lost agricultural revenue and structural damages, a disruption in power generation, a significant loss of life, and geopolitical instability. A release of water from the either respective reservoir may cause mass migration from Mexico into the United States as the water supply would be disrupted.

Staff by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

International Boundary and Water Commission, El Paso, Texas	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
IBWC-Construction	0	18	18	0
Water Quality Program	0	2	2	0
Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage	0	2	2	0
Water Quantity Program	0	16	16	0
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation	0	16	16	0
Total	0	18	18	0

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
CONSTRUCTION**

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
IBWC-Construction	125,209	43,250	43,250	0
Boundary Preservation Program	99	0	0	0
Border Fence Encroachments	99	0	0	0
Water Quality Program	65,862	22,000	6,750	8,400
Nogales International Outfall Interceptor	397	0	750	750
Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage	65,465	22,000	6,000	(16,000)
Water Quantity Program	59,247	19,750	29,800	10,800
Colorado River Boundary & Capacity Preservation	0	750	400	(350)
Reconstruction of the American Canal	0	0	3,000	3,000
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation	59,025	16,750	21,400	4,650
Safety of Dams Rehabilitation	223	2,250	5,000	2,250
Resource & Asset Management Program		1,500	6,700	5,200
	0			
Facilities Renovation	0	1,000	3,400	2,400
Heavy Equipment Replacement	0	200	1000	800
Critical Infrastructure Protection	0	300	2,300	2,000
Total	125,209	43,250	43,250	0

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	125,209	43,250	43,250	0
Total	125,209	43,250	43,250	0

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

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For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, [\$29,925,000] \$43,576,000: *Provided*, That the United States ' share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324 : *Provided further, That, in addition to other funds available for such purposes, funds available under this heading may be used to make payments necessary to fulfill the United States' obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. (Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*

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Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	26,312	29,925	43,576	13,651

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

Overview

The International Fisheries Commissions appropriation supports the Department's strategic goals of securing a sustainable global environment and ensuring economic prosperity and security by funding U.S. shares of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions and organizations, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Antarctic Treaty, and international sea turtle conservation initiatives. In most cases, U.S. contributions are mandated by treaty; failure to meet assessments results in loss of voting rights or influence within the commissions. The appropriation also provides for travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners and their advisors, as well as compensation to non-government employees of the Pacific Salmon Commission for days actually worked as U.S. commissioners, panel members, advisors, and/or alternates.

The commissions funded by this appropriation were established by treaties and agreements negotiated by the United States and ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The United States entered into these treaties to protect its access to shared international fisheries resources and to support other vital economic and environmental interests.

Recent developments have underscored the importance of working through the commissions and programs funded by this account to conserve and manage finite and vulnerable shared marine resources. The recently re-authorized Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act lays out a specific new mandate for the United States to work multilaterally to address illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing and by-catch of protected living marine resources. It specifically calls on the United States to promote improved monitoring, control, and surveillance for high seas and shared fisheries; improve the effectiveness of international fisheries governance through adoption of IUU vessel lists, stronger port state controls, and market-related measures; and build capacity in other countries to ensure sustainable fisheries and regulatory enforcement. Beginning in October, 2006 the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, started working with other countries and international organizations to establish science-based rules to enhance sustainable fishing practices and eliminate unregulated destructive fishing practices that jeopardize fish stocks and the habitats that support them. The Regional Fishery Management Organizations and other cooperative arrangements funded by this account are the primary means of achieving each of these goals.

Program Description

The commissions and organizations funded by this appropriation enable the United States to promote critical U.S. economic and conservation interests. Each commission/organization facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of fish stocks

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and other living marine resources and establishing common management measures to be implemented by member governments based on their results. Many also oversee the allocation of fishing rights to their members.

Three of the commissions are bilateral U.S.-Canada bodies established by treaties governing shared resources.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) plays a critical role in the management of the Great Lakes fisheries. The FY 2010 submission reflects the minimum funds necessary to continue programs to implement the core missions of the GLFC — to suppress invasive, parasitic sea lamprey; to assist state, provincial, and tribal partners in the achievement of their fish community objectives for the Great Lakes; to facilitate the effective and efficient coordination of fisheries policies on the Great Lakes; and to implement a bi-national fisheries research program. FY 2010 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the commercial and sport fisheries on all the lakes, valued at up to \$7 billion annually, as well as coordinated efforts to prevent other invasive species and restore populations of native fish like American eels. The GLFC has traditionally relied on chemical lampricide to control sea lamprey, but in recent years the Commission has researched and advanced the use of alternative controls, including barriers to lamprey migration and sterilization of male lampreys. In FY 2010, the GLFC intends to continue efforts to deliver 50 percent of sea lamprey control through the use of alternatives. To help reach that goal, the commission currently directs approximately 30 percent of its sea lamprey budget to controls using alternative techniques. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission is a model for adherence to performance measures, as it establishes and articulates clear and quantitative targets for sea lamprey control and other program elements and prioritizes its program to meet those targets. The United States and Canada share proportional responsibility for funding sea lamprey control programs.

The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) conducts activities necessary to save, replenish, and share the salmon resource in the Pacific Northwest and Southeast Alaska that we share with Canada. Through the Commission, the two nations have put an end to divisive disputes over interceptions by one country of salmon originating in the other country. The Commission also provides an effective forum through which governments and stakeholders cooperate to research and conserve Pacific salmon. In 2008, under the auspices of the Commission, the United States and Canada concluded negotiations on a new set of rules for most Pacific salmon fisheries. These rules will extend until 2018. The Commission's conservation and management activities depend on information and recommendations from each country and from experts and resource managers from state, federal and tribal agencies in the United States and Canada. Recent research priorities have focused on improved understanding of the migratory patterns of salmon stocks and where, when, and by whom the fish are caught; this information is essential for the countries to properly allocate and conserve salmon stocks. Legislation provides for salary payments to U.S. commissioners and panel members and their alternates for hours committed to Commission business. Travel and expenses of U.S. commissioners and other U.S. participants in the PSC are also funded from this activity. Additionally, during 2010, the Treaty provisions for Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon conservation and harvest sharing will be renewed. The 2010 request includes \$15 million for the Pacific Salmon Commission to meet U.S. obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The first of two equal tranches provided to Canada under the terms of the 2008 agreement noted above. In the event the United States fails to provide this funding, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks could be impacted.

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The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), founded in 1923, is one of the most successful fisheries management commissions in the world. Throughout the eighty years of its existence, the IPHC has facilitated unprecedented cooperation between the United States and Canada and has successfully managed the shared halibut stock to historically high biomass levels. The Pacific halibut fishery is diversified over coastal communities ranging from northern California, past the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, to the eastern shore of the Bering Sea, provides a high-quality food source, and yields an annual catch for the United States with a 2007 retail value of over \$600 million. Additional revenues generated from extensive guided and recreational fishing on the halibut resource exceed \$200 million. Both the U.S. and Canadian governments provide funds to support the Commission, which conducts research to further understanding of Pacific halibut, carries out regular stock assessments, and provides a forum to establish joint catch limits and management measures. In recent years, the Commission has developed innovative electronic data capture and catch monitoring systems.

This appropriation also funds seven multilateral commissions charged with conservation and management of important fish stocks and other living marine resources in the Pacific, Atlantic and Southern Oceans.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) each provide a forum for nations to cooperate to ensure the long-term sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species. Through each of these commissions, coastal and fishing nations cooperate to establish catch limits, area closures, gear restrictions, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms; combat illegal fishing; minimize impacts on threatened species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks; and oversee a program of scientific research. In addition, through the International Dolphin Conservation Program IATTC is also the only international organization dedicated to reducing incidental mortality of dolphins in a tuna purse-seine fishery. The program's efforts have resulted in a reduction of dolphin mortality in the eastern Pacific tuna fishery from approximately 100,000 animals in 1989 to less than 1,000 in recent years, well below the target levels.

The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) and the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) are charged with conservation of salmon and other anadromous stocks in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans respectively. A key part of the NPAFC's mission is to enforce an agreed prohibition on catching salmon on the high seas through coordinated enforcement. U.S. membership in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) ensures the restoration of the world's largest untapped source of marine protein and aids in protecting future U.S. access to important marine resources in the Antarctic region. CCAMLR has implemented a pioneering ecosystem approach to managing valuable stocks of toothfish, sold in the United States as "Chilean sea bass" and has been a leader in developing innovative approaches to combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) allows coastal nations, including the United States, and others who fish in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean to coordinate scientific study and promote the conservation and optimum use of the region's fishery resources. In FY2010, NAFO will complete the final stage of a comprehensive program to strengthen and modernize the organization's functioning, including a total overhaul of its establishing treaty that will significantly reduce the cost of U.S. participation. The United States has led efforts within NAFO to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems and end destructive fishing practices, as well as adopt the first binding international conservation and management measures for threatened shark stocks.

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Finally, this appropriation also supports two marine science organizations, the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS), and activities to conserve endangered sea turtles. The Atlantic-focused International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) and its Pacific counterpart, the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES), promote and coordinate scientific research, particularly with respect to fisheries, marine ecosystems, marine mammals, and marine pollution. Both organizations advance U.S. goals of strengthening ecosystem considerations in marine resource management and ensuring that science informs environmental policy and natural resources management. The IWC provides for the conservation, scientific study, and optimum use of whales, and in particular provides a quota for the taking of whales by U.S. Natives for aboriginal subsistence purposes. The IWC has had several significant achievements that advance U.S. environmental interests, such as severe constraints on commercial whaling, critical analyses of unilateral whaling activities in other countries, and the establishment of whale sanctuaries in the Southern and Indian Oceans. The ATS oversees scientific and environmental cooperation in Antarctica and specifically addresses problems involving the marine environment, marine protected areas, and the sea and ice interface. The funds in the appropriation allocated to international sea turtle conservation programs support U.S. participation in one treaty-based initiative, the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention (IASTC), and the non-binding Indian Ocean and South East Asia Sea Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA MOU). Both initiatives provide a unique forum for nations in the respective regions to cooperate to promote the recovery of endangered sea turtle populations and their habitats throughout their migratory ranges.

Changes in the status of living marine resources often happen very slowly and are dependent on factors beyond the control of any one country. But, sustainable management of shared stocks, recovery of depleted resources, and preventing damage to the marine environment cannot happen unless countries follow rigorous, science-based management regimes agreed through regional fisheries management organizations. This indicator tracks efforts to build strong organizations where all parties agree to, and comply with, effective conservation and management measures.

STRATEGIC GOAL: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	
Strategic Priority: Environment	
Indicator: Sound, fully implemented, science-based international conservation and management regimes are in place for commercially or ecologically important stocks of shared living marine resources.	
Target FY 2010	The United States initiates action within one more RFMO to complete review and implement improvements; new management measures adopted in previous RFMO to complete review aligned with scientific recommendations regarding actions needed to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels; follow-up review of most recent two RFMOs to complete assessment demonstrates measurable improvements in implementation of scientifically sound management measures and compliance by all member states.
Target FY 2009	United States initiates action within one more RFMO to complete review and implement improvements; new management measures adopted in previous two RFMOs to complete review align with scientific recommendations regarding actions needed to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels; follow-up review of first RFMO to complete assessment demonstrates measurable improvements in implementation of scientifically sound management measures and compliance by all member States.
Target FY 2008	United States initiates action within two more regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) to complete review and implement improvements; through strengthened mandate, new management measures adopted by first RFMO to complete review align with scientific recommendations regarding actions needed to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels.

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Results FY 2008	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <p>Rigorous external performance reviews were completed for the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization agrees to begin applying broader mandate resulting from amendments to its establishing treaty and adopts ecosystem-based measures to manage vulnerable deep sea areas and establishes a process to implement stronger management for vulnerable shark species.</p>
Impact	<p>The two completed reviews focused international attention on how RFMOs members are often failing to live up to their commitments, with particular scrutiny leveled at compliance problems and the role of scientific advice. In response to the recommendations in the performance review and at U.S. urging, ICCAT agreed to hold a special session to assess member compliance and set consequences for members who have failed to implement agreed conservation measures.</p>
Results FY 2007	<p>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries David Balton led a process at the June 2007 Informal Consultation of States Parties to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement to develop a set of criteria for measuring the effectiveness of RFMOs. There was agreement that these criteria will form the basis for upcoming performance reviews of each of the RFMOs that manage tuna fisheries, and may be used by other RFMOs as well. U.S.</p>
Results FY 2006	<p>Report of the US-chaired Review Conference of the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the 2006 UNGA Sustainable Fisheries Resolution called for the strengthening of all RFMOs and for each to carry out an assessment of its effectiveness, including the status of the stocks under its purview, the basis for its conservation and management measures, and the level of member compliance with agreed rules.</p>
Results FY 2005	<p>Indicator established in 2006.</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Data Source and Quality	<p>OES tracks data directly and from reports of UNGA and RFMO decisions. Data quality is in the process of assessment.</p>

Justification of Request

Almost the entire FY 2010 request covers the United States' treaty-mandated assessments. Funds are required to maintain good standing, and in some cases voting privileges, in each of the commissions and organizations to advance the interests of the United States and important constituent groups. Through the ongoing efforts of the commissions and programs funded by this account, many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by these organizations generate income from \$12 to \$15 billion annually to the United States. For FY 2010, the Department has requested an additional \$15 million to meet U.S. obligations to Canada under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The additional funds represent the first of two equal tranches provided to Canada under the terms of the 2008 agreement. In the event the United States fails to provide them in FY2010, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks, including many listed under the Endangered Species Act, could be impacted.

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Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Program Expenses	26,312	29,925	43,576	13,651
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,785	1,785	1,800	15
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	16,627	19,200	17,800	(1,400)
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,024	3,200	3,250	50
Pacific Salmon Treaty Commitment	0	0	15,000	15,000
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	2,787	3,500	3,250	(250)
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,089	2,240	2,476	236
Antarctic Treaty	50	35	50	15
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	94	124	160	36
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	114	120	140	20
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	268	270	270	0
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	218	255	280	25
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	139	140	170	30
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	258	166	182	16
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)	50	55	55	0
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	139	180	187	7
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	104	114	127	13
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	248	355	355	0
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	407	426	500	74
Total	26,312	29,925	43,576	13,651

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Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	1,800	15

Overall, U.S. payments to the IATTC are now half of what they were in FY 1999. This reduction has been coupled with successful efforts by the Department to encourage new members to join the IATTC and to negotiate increased contributions from the other members of the Commission. These new contributions have compensated for the reduced U.S. payment while allowing the Commission to handle the additional workload placed on it by its members. In addition to the extensive workload associated with the implementation of the International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP), the Commission has also been tasked by its members to expand its research into minimizing the by-catch of juvenile tuna and non-target species, such as sharks and sea turtles, improve its monitoring and recording of fish landings at ports throughout the eastern Pacific, augment its research program for bigeye tuna, and improve compliance. The request will enable the IATTC to continue the research, assessment and analysis activities and programs necessary to conserve and manage the commercial tuna stocks of the eastern Pacific Ocean. It will also enable the IATTC to evaluate and manage the impacts of the fishery on the broader marine ecosystem of the eastern Pacific, contributing to the IATTC's and the Department's objectives of sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystem management. In FY 2009, the IATTC will consider administering its second long-term conservation and management regime for the stocks under its jurisdiction, and will review and make decisions on continuing such a program in FY 2010 and onwards. The Commission will also conduct further research on the stocks of dolphins taken in conjunction with tuna and will continue to administer the IDCP to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate dolphin mortality in the fishery, a priority objective of the USG and constituent groups.

Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	17,800	(1,400)

FY 2010 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the valuable fisheries on all the lakes, enhanced stream treatments to provide the maximum control without expanding infrastructure, and maximum suppression of lamprey on the St. Mary's River. The proposed funding provides for baseline research and assessment programs regarding the sources of lamprey and the success of treatment options. The FY 2010 program will fund continued research into and deployment of alternative controls and to continue efforts to reduce lampricide used in the Great Lakes beyond the 35 percent reduction achieved by 2006, while still delivering successful sea lamprey control. The request will allow the GLFC to continue its work with the US Army Corps of Engineers to construct barriers that block sea lamprey from spawning in streams, continue existing highly successful sterile-male release activities, and support some field studies critical to the development of the newest alternative control method – pheromones.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	3,250	50

The FY 2010 request will fund increased fisheries management demands placed on the PSC and negotiations for a key treaty regime governing Fraser River fisheries that expires in 2010. Decisions made by the Pacific Salmon Commission affect where, when, and by whom valuable Pacific salmon resources are caught, and involve input from state, tribal, and federal stakeholders. State Department funding provides for compensation to U.S. commissioners, panel members, and alternates while serving on PSC business, and for travel and expenses of U.S. participants, pursuant to the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act. State Department funding also is used to fund the operations of the U.S. section of the PSC, and for meeting the U.S. share of joint expenses for the PSC Secretariat.

Payment to Meet Terms of Renegotiated Pacific Salmon Treaty

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	15,000	15,000

This request will fund the first of two equal disbursements under the terms of the 2008 agreement intended to help mitigate the economic effects of a significant reduction negotiated for Canada's fishery off the west coast of Vancouver Island. The reduction is a key element of the Agreement sought by the United States because of that fishery's significant impact on a number of U.S.-origin Chinook stocks listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). The reduction in this fishing mortality will contribute significantly to major efforts underway in the Pacific Northwest to recover these stocks and has generated positive findings on the new fishing regimes in the ESA review process. The Canadian Government will also contribute funds to facilitate the fishery reductions. In the event the United States fails to provide the agreed funding in FY2010, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks could be affected.

International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	3,250	(250)

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The IPHC is a bilateral (U.S.-Canada) commission founded in 1923 and is the most successful fisheries management commission in the world. The Pacific halibut fishery is diversified over many coastal communities, provides a high-quality food source, and yields an annual catch for the U.S. with a retail value of over \$600 million to the U.S. economy. Additional revenues generated from extensive guided and recreational fishing on the halibut resource exceed \$200 million.

The decreased request level reflects the one-time acquisition costs in FY2009 for electronic monitoring capabilities to characterize the ecological impact of the halibut fishery and an ongoing program to utilize water column profilers outside of the IPHC stock assessment survey season. The request includes a four percent increase in base funding to account for inflation as well as decreased program costs with the anticipated completion of PIT tag scanning two months into FY 2010, and funds to conduct a resource survey of the eastern Bering Sea necessary to satisfy stock assessment and allocation requirements identified by the Commission.

Other Marine Conservation Organizations

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	2,476	236

The FY 2010 request will cover other fishery commissions and organizations and expenses of the U.S. commissioners. The international agreements that established each of the organizations and arrangements below specify the terms by which U.S. payments are calculated as a proportion of the agreed operating budget.

Antarctic Treaty

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	50	15

The FY 2010 request reflects the expected contribution amount for the Antarctic Treaty System. A one-time budget surplus had resulted in a reduction in the assessed contribution of all parties in 2009 and this request represents a return to usual funding levels. The Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS) began operations on September 1, 2004 and is now fully functioning. The ATS carries out numerous administrative tasks in support of the annual meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. It also relieves the United States of some of the additional burdens and responsibilities it has taken on as the Depositary Government for the Antarctic Treaty. The Treaty System oversees scientific and environmental cooperation in Antarctica and specifically addresses problems involving the marine environment, marine protected areas, and the sea and ice interface. As such, the work of the Secretariat relates directly to the work of other organizations covered by this appropriation, including the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), a sister organization under the Antarctic Treaty System.

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Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) (\\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	160	36

The request will provide CCAMLR with funding to develop and implement measures to ensure effective conservation and management of Antarctic marine living resources based on a pioneering ecosystem approach. It will also allow the repayment of funds to a US-controlled CCAMLR account accessed in FY2008 to prevent the USG from going into arrears on its 2008 dues. In FY 2010, the United States will work to advance efforts through CCAMLR to eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and implement the recommendations of the recently completed independent review of CCAMLR's performance. Membership in this Commission, which is headquartered in Australia, ensures the restoration of the world's largest untapped source of marine protein and aids in protecting future U.S. access to important marine resources in the Antarctic region.

Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners (\\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	140	20

The U.S. commissioners to the various fisheries commissions are appointed by the President and are responsible to the Secretary of State in carrying out their duties. They receive transportation expenses and per diem while engaged in the commissions' work. The FY 2010 request will fund travel expenses for the U.S. commissioners to participate in meetings of all the fishery commissions except the Pacific Salmon Commission, which is covered within the funds requested for that Commission.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) (\\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	270	0

ICCAT's mission is to coordinate management of populations of tuna and tuna-like species found in the Atlantic Ocean at levels that will permit the maximum sustainable catch. The Commission provides a forum for fishing nations to establish catch limits and national allocations and combat illegal fishing, and oversees a program of research on tuna, swordfish, and billfish. In FY 2010, The United States will continue to work within ICCAT to implement effective, science-based

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

measures to rebuild seriously depleted Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks and to enforce stronger measures for the protection and conservation of Atlantic shark populations. The United States will also work to ensure adoption and implementation of key improvements recommended by the independent performance review of ICCAT that occurred in FY 2008 and FY 2009. Commercial U.S. fisheries under ICCAT purview are worth over \$1 billion annually; revenue from recreational fisheries for Atlantic marlin and other billfish alone are estimated at more than \$10 billion each year.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	280	25

The FY 2010 request will enable ICES to promote and coordinate research and investigation of the North Atlantic Ocean, particularly focusing on fisheries, as well as ecosystem management, marine mammals, and marine pollution. ICES plans programs; organizes research and investigation as determined necessary, in agreement with member nations; supports approximately one hundred intersessional meetings of scientific and advisory working groups and study groups to coordinate and synthesize this research; and publishes or encourages the publication of data and research resulting from investigations carried out under its auspices. In FY 2010, ICES will work to implement recommendations to improve organizational efficacy and efficiency that grew out of a major review and revision of the relationship between the organization's scientific and advisory branches in FY 2008. ICES is also seeking to broaden the relevance of its research and scientific participation. ICES advances U.S. goals of strengthening ecosystem considerations in marine resource management and ensuring that science informs environmental policy. ICES will continue to provide scientific advice to its member nations and European Community, and to regional fisheries management organizations.

International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	170	30

The FY 2010 request provides for the International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs of the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention (IASTC) and the Indian Ocean and South East Asia Sea Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA MOU). The requested amount of \$170,000 will fund a \$110,000 contribution to initiatives under the IASTC, and \$60,000 to support the IOSEA MOU. The United States is a Party to the IASTC, and is a signatory of and fully supports the IOSEA MOU, which addresses sea turtle conservation within that region. The Inter-American Convention will complete its move from initial administrative functions to core conservation operations and program work in FY 2009; the Indian Ocean agreement has completed that transition.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

International Whaling Commission (IWC)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	182	16

This request assumes that a previously forecast assessment increase for all large economies in the IWC membership will not be adopted for FY 2010, although it is still possible in future years. The U.S. remains vigilant on this issue since a simple majority vote controls budgetary decisions in the deeply divided organization, and the United States will lose its voting rights in the IWC if its full assessment is not paid. Funding for the IWC provides for the conservation, scientific study, and optimum use of whales, and in particular provides a quota for the taking of whales by U.S. Natives for aboriginal subsistence purposes. The IWC and its associated committees collect and analyze information on the status and trends of whale stocks, evaluate the effects of whaling, and develop conservation strategies for numerous whale species. The IWC had several significant achievements that advance U.S. environmental interests, such as adoption of the moratorium on commercial whaling, critical analyses of unilateral whaling activities in other countries, the establishment of whale sanctuaries in the Southern and Indian Oceans, and the establishment of a Conservation Committee.

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	55	0

NASCO promotes the conservation, restoration, enhancement, and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean through international cooperation, as well as the acquisition, analysis, and dissemination of scientific information pertaining to these salmon stocks. NASCO has completed an in-depth review of its working methods and structure, and in 2006 adopted a series of reforms designed to improve transparency and accountability. In FY 2010, NASCO will act as a forum for information-sharing on the status of salmon stocks and the challenges facing salmon management and will continue to develop partnerships to promote salmon conservation, management, and research. This request will ensure the United States remains in good standing in NASCO. Will be able to shape the implementation of new reporting requirements to ensure accountability of members, and help the organization meet key strategic goals to restore salmon stocks and improve international governance.

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North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	187	7

NPAFC activities help manage and preserve anadromous and ecologically-related species in the North Pacific and Central Bering Sea. Anadromous fish stocks, such as salmon and trout, spend their adult lives in the oceans but return to fresh water streams to spawn. The NPAFC mandates a prohibition on fishing for anadromous stocks on the high seas of the North Pacific, and thereby provides a valuable tool to deter the use of large-scale driftnets in that region, and significantly contributes to the U.S. goal of achieving sustainable fisheries. The NPAFC also promotes and coordinates scientific studies on anadromous stocks, the results of which can help minimize the incidental catch of valuable anadromous stocks in other fisheries. Additionally, the Parties to the Convention — United States, Canada, Russia, Japan, and Korea — collaborate internationally on high seas enforcement. In FY 2010, the NPAFC Science Committee will use the results of research on genetic markers for salmon populations to make recommendations on marine resource decision-making.

North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	127	13

PICES is the Pacific Ocean counterpart of ICES, and its work is a similar combination of research planning and coordination. The North Pacific Ocean not only is rich in resources of great importance to the U.S. economy, but also exerts a major influence on weather and climate in North America. In FY 2010, PICES will encourage capacity building through scientific seminars and collaborations, workshops, symposia, technical publications, and an Intern Program. Future PICES work will be guided by the Integrative Science Program, which was finalized in FY 2008—a multidisciplinary, international research program to address some of the key challenges and questions in ecosystem-based management of marine resources. In the interest of furthering North Pacific marine science, PICES is also exploring means of expanding collaboration with non-member States. PICES supports numerous collaborative and ecosystem-based research initiatives that promote data exchange and science-based decision-making about natural resource management. The FY 2010 request will allow the United States to maintain standing and will support essential programs.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	355	0

NAFO promotes the conservation and optimum use of fishery resources in the Northwest Atlantic. It encourages international cooperation and consultation and is responsible for investigating the abundance, life history, and ecology of any species of aquatic life in the Convention Area, and collecting and analyzing statistical information relating to the fishery resources of the area. In recent years, NAFO has successfully increased its workload without a corresponding budget increase by achieving substantial efficiencies in its administrative operations. Key FY 2010 U.S. initiatives will include expanding NAFO management of threatened shark stocks and working to secure a permanent U.S. share of fishing quota. The United States will also continue to work within NAFO to strengthen efforts to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems and end destructive fishing practices. The FY 2010 request also includes funds to repay the remaining arrears incurred in FY 2005 and FY 2006.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2009 Request	0	0	500	74

WCPFC's objective is to ensure, through effective management, the long term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks such as tunas in the western and central Pacific Ocean. The Commission provides a forum for fishing nations to establish catch limits, area closures, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms; combat illegal fishing; minimize impacts on threatened species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks; and oversee a program of scientific research. In FY 2010, The United States will continue to work within WCPFC to implement effective, science-based measures to manage declining Pacific bigeye and yellowfin tuna stocks and to advance implementation by all nations of agreed monitoring, control, and surveillance measures. The United States will work further with WCPFC members to adopt and implement stronger measures to protect and conserve Pacific sea turtle and shark populations. A performance review will likely occur in FY 2010 that will enhance WCPFC's ability to fulfill its mandate, particularly through mechanisms to improve compliance with agreed rules and to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Commercial fisheries under WCPFC purview are worth over \$2 billion annually; revenue from U.S. fisheries for Pacific tunas alone is estimated at more than \$140 million each year.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	26,312	29,925	43,576	13,651
Total	26,312	29,925	43,576	13,651

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**AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSIONS**

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

International Joint Commission

International Boundary Commission

Proposed Appropriation Language

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, [\$11,649,000, of which \$7,559,000 is] for the International Joint Commission and [\$1,970,000 is for] the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and [\$2,120,000 is] for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103-182 , \$12,608,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses [45 days after submission to the Committees on Appropriations of a report detailing obligations, expenditures, and associated activities for fiscal years 2006, 2007, and 2008, including any unobligated funds which expired at the end of each fiscal year and the justification for why such funds were not obligated]. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	2,202	2,120	2,249	129

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

Overview

The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADB) are binational organizations created by the Governments of the United States and Mexico under a side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement, in order to help address the environmental infrastructure needs in the border region between both countries.

The “*Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States Concerning the Establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank*” (the BECC/NADB Charter), was executed in 1993 and amended through Protocol of Amendment signed on November 25 and 26, 2002, which entered into effect on August 6, 2004. The BECC is located in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The mission of the Border Environment Cooperative Commission (BECC) is to work to preserve, protect and enhance human health and the environment of the U. S. – Mexico border region, by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects through a transparent bi-national process in close coordination with the NADB (North American Development Bank), Federal, State, local agencies, the private sector, and civil society. BECC was created to assist border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects to meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the NADB, or other institutions. The goal of BECC’s certification requirements is to ensure that projects provide environmental and human health benefits. These projects have to be technically feasible and affordable as well as capable of being operated over the long term, while ensuring transparency and public participation. BECC is authorized to work on the U.S.-Mexico Border up to 100 km north on the U.S. side and 300 km south on the Mexican side .

In order to carry out its purpose, the BECC/NADB Charter grants the BECC the following functions:

- With their concurrence, assist States and localities and other public entities and private investors in: coordinating, preparing, developing, implementing and overseeing environmental infrastructure projects in the border region, including the design, siting and other technical aspects; analyzing the financial feasibility or the environmental aspects of the environmental infrastructure projects; evaluating social and economic benefits of the projects; and organizing, developing and arranging public and private financing for environmental infrastructure projects in the border region; and
- Certify, by a decision of its Board of Directors, environmental infrastructure projects in the border region to be submitted for financing to the NADB, or to other sources of financing that request such certification.

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

The BECC/NADB Charter defines an environmental infrastructure project as a project that will “prevent, control or reduce environmental pollutants or contaminants, improve the drinking water supply, or protect flora and fauna so as to improve human health, promote sustainable development, or contribute to a higher quality of life”. Based on this definition, the specific sectors that BECC and NADB currently address are the following:

- Water Pollution
- Wastewater Treatment
- Municipal Solid Waste
- Water Conservation
- Industrial and Hazardous Waste
- Domestic hook-ups to Water and Wastewater Systems
- Recycling and Waste Reduction

* The sectors listed above are given priority by the BECC/NADB Charter

- Air Quality
- Clean and Efficient Energy
- Public Transportation
- Municipal Planning and Development, including Water Management

Performance

The work of the BECC continues to support the Department of State’s strategic goal of Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity through three programs (1) Technical Assistance Program (2) Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process and (3) Municipal Strategic Planning. In order to set performance goals for the institution, an administrative tool called “Balanced Scorecard” (BSC) was introduced. The BSC is a modern management method for measuring an organization’s performance parameters. The BSC design translates the organization’s Vision, Values, Mission and Strategy into performance indicators, which can be used to measure the degree in which the strategic objectives are accomplished. It assists in monitoring the fulfillment of strategic objectives, expenses, costs, productivity, customer satisfaction, internal processes, employee motivation, and training.

The BECC’s BSC contains 18 strategic objectives and 48 performance indicators; 15 of the performance indicators (corresponding to 11 strategic objectives) were selected in a prioritization process and were carried out in 2007. In addition, the objectives of the Quality Management System are also perfectly attuned to the objectives and indicators of the BSC. This effort resulted in BECC organizing its efforts into seven activities, which are:

Technical Assistance:

- Technical Assistance and Project Certification
- Environmental Project Management
- Strategic Planning
- BECC Performance Improvement and General Support

Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process:

- Knowledge Management Program
- Public Participation and Capacity Building Program

Municipal Strategic Planning

- Municipal Planning

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Program Description

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The role of the BECC is to assist border communities in the development and certification of high priority environmental infrastructure projects by providing technical assistance services such as engineering analysis, project development and design, financial feasibility studies, community participation, environmental assessment and sustainable development. In addition to providing project development expertise, the BECC mobilizes the resources from U.S. and Mexican environmental agencies and other sources, and provides access to the financial resources of the NADB or other funding sources requiring such certification.

The BECC assists the U.S.-Mexico border's neediest communities that without this assistance would otherwise be incapable of obtaining financial resources, by providing grant funding for planning, development, and design of necessary, complex environmental infrastructure projects. BECC commits resources that enable border communities to undertake initial project development activities and also facilitates subsequent detailed technical work necessary to formulate high quality projects that can meet the intent of the certification process.

Technical Assistance and Project Certification

The purpose of the Technical Assistance and Project Certification is to offer technical services and/or financial assistance to help project sponsors effectively implement high-quality project development efforts and achieve certification for critical environmental infrastructure projects.

Environmental Project Management

The purpose of the Environmental Project Management Program is to utilize BECC's leadership and institutional capacities to create an opportunity to enhance coordination among stakeholders and strengthen regional commitment to environmental activities, resulting in greater efficiencies and effectiveness for the project beneficiaries and related programs.

Strategic Planning

The purpose of the Strategic Planning Program is to identify needs, develop/prioritize solutions, and optimize resources to achieve local, state and regional environmental and human health goals. This program includes environmental infrastructure planning by region and by sector, as well as strategy development and project management for some project types in new sectors, such as energy efficiency and renewable energy. As a related function, this program also encompasses the implementation of the results measurement system for projects, specifically for post-implementation review and monitoring tasks, including activities such as the recently initiated project close-out process.

BECC Performance Improvements and General Support

The purpose of the Performance Improvement is to identify, develop, and implement institutional improvements to optimize its human and financial resources, enhancing its capacity to achieve high-quality products and services. In addition the General Support activity is to provide responsive and high quality services important to the daily operations of the BECC.

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PUBLIC OUTREACH PROCESS

Public Participation and Capacity Building

The purpose of the Public Participation and Capacity Building Program is to provide a foundation for sustainable development along the border through efforts aimed at inspiring community-based support for a project, providing transparency in each border initiative and strengthening the institutional capacity of border communities and utility providers.

One of the BECC's greatest successes is its public participation requirement. Public participation activities are required to ensure broad community support for projects that are being considered for certification. The establishment of active, local steering committees is a key element of this process that provides transparency and access to project information, the involvement of local organizations in the decision-making process, and the presentation of projects in public forums for discussion.

Knowledge Management

The purpose of the Knowledge Management Program is to create effective communication tools to document conditions existing in the border region, which have been identified through the coordinated efforts of BECC and other border stakeholders for information exchange to all interested parties. Information availability and accessibility are critical to facilitate the achievement of environmental and human health objectives in the border region. In addition to border communities and government stakeholders, there are a variety of other formal and informal mechanisms developed to manage border issues. Each requires information about the current conditions in the region in order to further their role in addressing target issues. Information exchange is also important to prevent the duplication of efforts and foster the opportunity to build upon the works of others

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PLANNING

Municipal Planning

The lack of municipal planning in many communities along the US-Mexico Border is primarily due to lack of resources.

Justification of Request

For FY 2010, the BECC is requesting a total of \$2,249,000 from the U.S. for its operating budget. This level will allow the BECC to continue supporting the Department of State in achieving its strategic goal of improving health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region.

The BECC's request for FY 2010 is \$129,000 above the FY2009 funding level. The U.S. portion of the increase in BECC's budget for FY2010 will be utilized to fund costs of living increases and develop a new strategy for municipal planning program.

Technical Assistance Program - \$49,000

The U.S. portion of the increase in BECC's budget for FY2010 will be utilized to fund costs of living increases.

Municipal Strategic Planning - \$80,000

The increase of \$80,000 requested in FY2010 will be applied to fund technical assistance in developing new strategies for municipal/county development, considering the most advanced

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

urban planning criteria available and based on natural resources availability, local and regional ecosystems characteristics, land use patterns, governance, and local socioeconomic trends and problems.

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process	75	75	75	0
Technical Assistance Program	2,127	2,045	2,174	129
Total	2,202	2,120	2,249	129

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	1194	1,157	1,128	(29)
1200 Personnel Benefits	398	386	282	(104)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	96	83	70	(13)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	192	187	160	(27)
2500 Other Services	212	208	524	316
2600 Supplies and Materials	82	74	85	11
3100 Personal Property	28	25	0	(25)
Total	2,202	2,120	2,249	129

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INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	24	24	24	0
Funds	7,131	7,559	7,974	415

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

Overview

The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 (BWT) established the International Joint Commission (IJC) as a cornerstone of United States – Canada relations in the boundary region. The IJC has fine-tuned a successful model for preventing and resolving disputes that is unbiased, scientifically-based, inclusive and open to public input. Under the BWT, the IJC licenses and regulates certain water resource projects along the border that affect levels and flows on the other side, provides advice to and conducts studies at the request of governments on critical issues of joint concern, and apportions waters in transboundary river systems. The IJC also alerts the governments to emerging issues that might have negative impacts on the quality or quantity of boundary waters and brings to the attention of senior officials the latest developments in science, engineering and administration that could benefit the management, security or conservation of water-related natural resources. Other treaties, agreements and conventions (often the result of IJC advice and recommendations) direct the IJC to assess progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes, and, in specified transboundary basins, to respond quickly to emergency water level conditions, apportion flows and approve diversions. The IJC also assists the governments in efforts to prevent transboundary air pollution and improve air quality.

Led by three commissioners from each country, the IJC operates through small section staffs in Washington, D.C. (U.S. funded) and Ottawa, Canada (Canadian funded) and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada (jointly funded). Currently, 20 active boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, provide expert advice on both science and policy issues. Approximately 300 professionals from within government agencies, universities, nonprofit agencies and industry carry out this work in their personal and professional capacities and not as representatives of their respective organizations or countries.

The Boundary Waters Treaty gives the IJC the responsibility to approve applications for and oversee the operation of hydropower dams and other infrastructure projects in waters along the U.S.-Canadian border to suitably protect all interests from potential adverse effects of these projects. When the IJC approves such projects, a binational board typically is established to oversee construction and operation of the project. The board assures that treaty requirements are met and helps the IJC carry out its regulatory functions. As required, the IJC conducts studies to review the operational criteria for projects under IJC jurisdiction. In addition, the Boundary Waters Treaty provides that the U.S. and Canadian governments may refer questions or matters of difference to the IJC for examination and report. When such a “reference” is received, the IJC appoints an investigative board or task force for advice on the matters addressed in the reference. Since the establishment of the IJC, the two governments have requested, on more than 120 occasions, that the Commission review applications for projects affecting boundary waters and undertake studies, or “references,” on critical issues about which they disagree or on which they seek the advice of the IJC.

Performance

The IJC supports three of the Department’s performance goals -- close, strong and effective U.S. ties with allies, friends, partners and regional organizations; the containment or resolution of existing and emergency regional conflicts; and the development of partnerships, initiatives and implemented international treaties and agreements that protect the environment and promote efficient energy use and resource management. The IJC’s annual project agenda consists of scientific and technical studies performed at the request of the two national governments, some known in advance, others requested in the course of the fiscal year.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

In addition to its ongoing responsibilities, the IJC will continue to work in FY 2009 on references received from the governments of Canada and the United States. Public consultation meetings concerning the governments' review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement are on-going. Water quality responsibilities and oversight of flood forecasting and flood operations in the Souris River basin are continuing. The IJC's reconstituted its International Souris River Board to encompass water quality as well as water quantity expertise.

A long-term program goal is to ensure the IJC's ability to address existing and emerging issues to help governments prevent and resolve disputes, such that the IJC is able to respond to references issued by the two governments, and to address issues early and, as much as possible, at the local level so that more substantive transboundary controversies are averted and the need for formal references avoided. A short-term program goal toward this end is steady progress in ensuring scientific, technical and institutional capacity. The structure of the Commission's boards and task forces is a critical component of this capacity, providing a forum for relevant agencies, academics, industry representatives, and others in both countries to bring their scientific and technical expertise to bear, to address emerging issues and to discuss these issues with the local public. In FY 2008, the IJC and its 21 boards and task forces conducted 38 public consultation meetings in communities along or near the international boundary. Also in FY 2008, 25 reports were issued under the auspices of the IJC and its boards and task forces providing information on work undertaken on the Commission's various responsibilities, information on water quality and water quantity requirements, and issues and developments in various watersheds along the boundary.

A second long-term program goal is to ensure that the operation of facilities affecting international water levels and flows remains relevant for current and anticipated conditions. A short-term goal within this context is to ensure steady progress in reviewing the IJC's decades-old international approvals in light of changed social, technical and climatic conditions.

During FY 2010, the IJC will:

- Continue to work with the U.S. and Canadian governments through the International Lake Ontario - St. Lawrence River Working Group concerning the regulation of water flows and operation of the Moses-Saunders Dam on the St. Lawrence River (New York, Ontario and Quebec);
- Continue the five-year Upper Great Lakes study, which will be in its fourth year in FY 2010. Activities will include: analyzing optimization and trade-offs among sectors for various regulation options of outflows from Lake Superior; developing adaptive management options; and conducting independent peer reviews of the scientific studies;
- Build capabilities at the watershed level to prevent and resolve disputes concerning shared waters locally through its International Watershed Initiative before they become international disputes through the IJC's International Watershed Initiative;
- Continue implementation of improved administrative measures for the apportionment of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers (Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan);
- Continue assistance to governments regarding Devils Lake;
- Continue the International Osoyoos Lake study, which is evaluating the regulation of flows on the lake (British Columbia and Washington);
- Hold 15th Biennial Meeting on Great Lakes Water Quality pursuant to the U.S.-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The Meeting will support the governments' efforts to strengthen the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;
- Submit 15th Biennial Great Lakes Water Quality Report under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;
- As required by the U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement, collect and synthesize public comment on the annual report of the U.S.- Canada Air Quality Committee;
- Through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey, support the U.S. Government's program to monitor water levels and flows in numerous boundary and transboundary rivers and to meet water apportionment requirements; and
- Continue to manage water levels and flows in the Great Lakes and other boundary waters to achieve an appropriate balance among the many significant interests dependent on or affected by water levels.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Justification of Request

The FY 2010 request of \$7,974,000 reflects an increase of \$415,000 over the FY 2009 estimate. The requested increase provides funding for:

- 1) Wage and price increases for the operations of the IJC;
- 2) Monitoring of pathogens and parasites in the Devils Lake watershed;
- 3) Increased water monitoring by the U.S. Geological Survey and development of a new IJC records management system.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Program Expenses	7,131	7,559	7,974	415
Special & Technical Investigations by U.S. Geological Survey	608	1,284	1,105	(179)
U.S. Section	6,523	6,275	6,869	594
Total	7,131	7,559	7,974	415

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,003	2,576	2,685	109
1200 Personnel Benefits	434	636	667	31
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	337	363	404	41
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	124	166	178	12
2400 Printing & Reproduction	5	84	91	7
2500 Other Services	4,193	3,155	3,334	179
2600 Supplies and Materials	31	76	87	11
3100 Personal Property	4	151	155	4
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	0	352	373	21
Total	7,131	7,559	7,974	415

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	8	8	8	0
Funds	1,518	1,970	2,385	415

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

Overview

The primary mission of the International Boundary Commission (IBC) is to maintain an “effective” (cleared and well-marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. In recent years, the IBC has modified its mission to more effectively support the Department’s Strategic goals of Regional Stability and Homeland Security. To achieve its mission the IBC has established a maintenance schedule for the entire U.S.-Canadian boundary (5,525 mile) as the primary performance measure of the effectiveness of the IBC. The February 2004 “Report on the Present State of the Maintenance of the United States and Canada Boundary and Recommendations for the Future” details the state of the boundary and the steps necessary for the IBC to meet the performance goal.

The Treaty of 1925 requires the maintenance of an “effective” boundary line between the United States and Canada. The Treaty specifies that, to be “effective”, the boundary line must be accurately delineated and marked with stable identifying monuments. This is accomplished on land by clearing a 20-foot wide line-of-sight (i.e., “vista”) from one boundary monument to the next along the entire 5,525 U.S.-Canadian mile boundary. The IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments which are used to locate the water boundary. In addition, the IBC regulates construction crossing the boundary and provides boundary-specific positional and cartographic data to the public and private sectors. The IBC appropriation provides funds to implement U.S. obligations under the Treaty, thereby maintaining and preserving an effective boundary line between the two countries that ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one’s rights and responsibilities end and the other’s begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

Program Description

Although the boundary was cleared, surveyed and marked years ago, a cyclical program of maintenance is required to sustain an effective boundary line. The necessity of continuous maintenance is due to the deterioration and destruction of boundary monuments and to brush and timber overgrowth obstructing the 20-foot wide vista. Generally, the boundary was on a 15-year maintenance cycle, but the IBC estimates that over the last 15 years the maintenance cycle has fallen behind by 8 years. This deterioration in the cycle was due in part to the discontinuation of the use of herbicides. Additionally, increased security issues along the boundary in recent years, has caused the IBC to alter project priorities to accelerate the maintenance cycle in high traffic areas.

Last year the IBC began to resurvey and convert all North American Datum 27 (NAD27) map coordinates that currently define the boundary to NAD 83 positions.

Performance

Maintaining an “effective” boundary is vitally important for the national interest. The IBC proposes to track performance by comparing the number of miles along the border maintained (vista clearing and monument maintenance) during each fiscal year with the number of miles targeted for that year, to gauge efficiency by comparing performance data with operational costs, and to document the implementation and results of efficiency improvements.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Justification of Request

The FY 2010 request of \$2,385,000 will continue to fund the IBC operations and the following seven boundary maintenance projects:

- Reclearing and Monumentation 141st Meridian (64 miles) (Alaska-Yukon) (\$520,000)
- Vista clearing Southwest and South Line (42 miles) (Maine-New Brunswick) (\$175,000)
- GPS and Monumentation (Southeast Alaska-British Columbia) (\$220,000)
- Vista Clearing 49th Parallel-(40 miles) (Minnesota-Manitoba)(\$175,000)
- Clean Paint and Repair Monuments 49th Parallel (Montana-North Dakota) (150 miles) (\$190,000)
- Clear 3 miles Glacier Park (Montana-Alberta) (\$20,000)
- Clean Paint and Reclear Ranges Passamoquoddy Bay (Maine-New Brunswick) (\$40,000)

Funding will also continue to support a third year of a five-year remapping project for the entire boundary as well as the implementation of a Geographical Information System.

A well-marked and maintained boundary also enables Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to accomplish their duties more effectively. It also ensures that persons arriving at the boundary anywhere along its length will know which country they are in and therefore, what laws they are under. An ambiguous boundary line would needlessly complicate and disrupt the business of government and private industry as well as the lives of the people living and working along it.

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Boundary Commission	1,518	1,970	2,385	415
Equipment Lifecycle Program	20	200	50	(150)
Field Campaigns	546	724	1,340	616
IBC - Operations	902	946	995	49
Mapping / Survey Projects	50	100	0	(100)
Total	1,518	1,970	2,385	415

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	530	554	582	28
1200 Personnel Benefits	158	166	177	11
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	91	90	96	6
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	73	81	85	4
2500 Other Services	596	774	1,140	366
2600 Supplies and Materials	50	55	55	0
3100 Personal Property	20	250	250	0
Total	1,518	1,970	2,385	415