

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses

International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction

International Joint Commission

International Boundary Commission

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

International Fisheries Commissions

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Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Boundary and Water Commission	295,506	76,250	74,331	(1,919)
Salaries & Expenses	32,455	33,000	47,431	14,431
Construction	263,051	43,250	26,900	(16,350)
International Fisheries Commissions	29,925	53,976	43,600	(10,376)
American Sections	11,649	12,608	12,355	(253)
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,120	2,249	2,302	53
International Joint Commission	7,559	8,000	7,631	(369)
International Boundary Commission	1,970	2,359	2,422	63

FY 2009 Actual includes \$0.2 million provided by the American Recovery transferred from International Boundary and Water Commission – Construction.

FY 2009 Actual includes \$219.8 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 11-5), net of \$0.2 million transferred to 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, [~~\$33,000,000~~]*\$47,431,000*. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	295	295	295	0
Funds	32,455	33,000	47,431	14,431

FY 2009 Actual includes \$0.2 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5) and transferred from International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction.

Program Description

The U. S. 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 U.S. and Mexico. This region 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. In addition, the Commissioner seeks to resolve current and anticipated boundary and water disputes between the U.S. and Mexico in the best interest of the American public.

The IBWC is made up of the United States (U.S.) Section, headquartered in El Paso, Texas, and the Mexican Section (CILA), 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 the boundary rivers water 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 the international rivers and demarcate the land boundary. Most projects are developed jointly by the U.S. IBWC and CILA, requiring interdependence for full implementation of those projects.

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 Rivers, protection of lives and property from floods along bordering communities, 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.

Engineering

The Engineering Department performs technical planning, investigations/studies, designs, environmental and project management for agency engineering programs. The Engineering Department also reviews plans, designs, studies and environmental documentation for non-IBWC

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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.

Operations & Maintenance

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.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 budget request of \$47.431 million for the Salaries and Expenses activities comprises: \$7.554 million for the Administration Activity; \$2.933 million for the Engineering Activity; and \$36.944 million for the Operations Activity.

Administration

The FY 2011 budget request of \$7.554 million for the Administration activities will provide an increase of \$729,000 above the FY 2010 President's Budget amount of \$6.825 million. Increases for Administration activities consist of the following:

- \$506,000 for FY 2011 pay-raise and salaries increases
- \$102,000 for inflation costs for recurring service contracts (telecommunications, fuel, supplies, etc.)
- \$121,000 shifted from Operation for centralization of telecommunication service contracts

FY 2011 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, 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;

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- Initiate full operations and maintenance of the new constructed secondary treatment facility at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment effluent 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 comply with FISMA and 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 supports 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 & Investment Control (CPIC) process to assist in the review of new capital investments for construction projects;
- Comply with new initiatives in accordance with OMB Circulars A-11 and A-123;
- Continue to implement of Executive Order 13031, Federal Alternative-Fueled Vehicle Leadership;

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 10 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.

Engineering

The FY 2011 budget request of \$2.933 million for the Engineering activities will provide an increase of \$328,000 above the FY 2010 President's Budget amount of \$2.605 million. The \$328,000 increase is for the FY 2011 pay-raise and salaries increases.

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 2011 Engineering Department plans include:

- 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 at Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant and Nuevo Laredo Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Complete and implement of the Falcon Reservoir Cultural Resource Management Plan;

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- Conduct levee improvements of the Canutillo levee system and construct a floodwall of the Upper Rio Grande Valley Flood Control Project and perform in-house levee improvements of the Mesilla-El Paso-Anthony levee segments.
- Continue to develop hydraulic capacity study in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, and discuss design capacity changes with Mexico;
- 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;
- Strive to develop bi-national mainstream hydraulic model from the Northerly International Boundary to Gulf of California;
- Remove silt upstream and downstream of Morelos Dam and implement restoration projects for the Colorado River Environmental Impact Statement; and
- Continue with designs for Facilities Renovation Program (FRP) and Safety of Dams projects to be constructed in FY 2011.

Operations and Maintenance

The FY 2011 budget request of \$36.944 million for Operations will provide an increase of \$13.374 million over the FY 2010 President's Budget amount of \$23.570 million. Increases for the Operations and Maintenance activity consist of the following:

- \$407,000 for FY 2011 pay-raise and salaries increases
- (\$121,000) realigned the Administration Department for consolidation of telecommunication services contracts
- \$2.400 million for Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant O&M increases
- \$8.288 million for South Bay International Wastewater Treatment plant O&M of the new secondary treatment facility
- \$2.200 million for Flood Control Operations and Maintenance functions
- \$200,000 for O&M Field Operations Support

The Operations activity funds one Principal Engineer, a number of 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 2011 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 Lower Rio Grand Flood Control Program (LRGFCP) with USACOE for Wildlife Corridor;
- Continue Boundary Program; and
- Conduct annual OSHA Safety inspections at the field offices (Amistad and Falcon Dams have been inspected).

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP) O&M contract: \$2,400,000

The NIWTP was upgraded in response to a consent decree mandate arising from National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit violation. The plant upgrade requires increased levels of O&M due to differing types of treatment required to meet permit standards. In particular, the upgraded plant produces greater volumes of sludge, thereby requiring costly disposal services, previously not required. In addition, the new plant requires increased use of and types of chemicals; carbon – not previously needed; and increased power usage.

South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) Operations: \$8,288,000

A secondary treatment facility currently under construction is in response to Public Law 106-457, “The Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000,” amended by Public Law 108-425 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 FY 2011 request is needed to fund the operations and maintenance service contract and other operational costs associated with the new facility: O&M contract \$6.3 million; electricity: \$968,000; equipment replacement: \$400,000; field office O&M: \$270,000; ocean monitoring: \$150,000; chemicals and laboratory supplies: \$200,000. This funding is necessary to comply with the NPDES permit requirements and consent decree.

Flood Control Operations and Maintenance requirements: \$2,200,000

Increased funding is required to address required operation and maintenance (O&M) functions across the 10 field offices and to address deferred maintenance from prior years, which require immediate attention. Sediment removal from channels and performing scheduled maintenance as required is necessary in order to maximize the benefit of the on-going levee rehabilitation efforts; perform required maintenance of structures on the levees to ensure system is at maximum operation and responds as intended during flood events; perform the required levee resurfacing, grading, silt/vegetation removal, etc. Current funding levels represent approximately only 40 percent of funding requirements needed to perform the required annual O&M of over 500 miles of levees and floodways, and related structures.

O&M Operations Support: \$200,000

FY 2011 request will partially support the operations and maintenance functions for the Falcon and Amistad Dam and the Yuma Field Office. Increased funding is required at these locations to address overall O&M funding needs.

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration	6,565	6,825	7,554	729
Engineering	2,065	2,605	2,933	328
Operations and Maintenance	23,626	23,570	36,944	13,374
ARRA - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	199	0	0	0
Total	32,455	33,000	47,431	14,431

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

Funds by Object Class
(\\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	12,334	14,239	15,094	855
1200 Personnel Benefits	4,037	4,539	4,925	386
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	451	465	574	109
2200 Transportation of Things	530	495	577	82
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,466	2,804	4,086	1,282
2400 Printing & Reproduction	32	37	44	7
2500 Other Services	10,445	8,701	19,134	10,433
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,881	677	1,676	999
3100 Personal Property	56	699	1,120	421
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	197	344	201	(143)
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	26	0	0	0
Total	32,455	33,000	47,431	14,431

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Proposed Appropriation Language

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, [~~\$43,250,000~~]~~\$26,900,000~~, to remain available until expended, as authorized. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	18	18	18	0
Funds	263,051	43,250	26,900	(16,350)

FY 2009 Actual includes \$219.8 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5), net of \$0.2 million transferred to International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses.

Program Description

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a treaty-based binational organization comprised of a United States Section and a Mexican Section. The United States Section 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 United States (U.S.) and Mexico and U.S. law, the IBWC 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 Mexicali, and the IBWC is working on addressing the trash and debris problem that impacts U.S. residents in

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

Calexico, California. The IBWC 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 IBWC 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 IBWC 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 IBWC 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 IBWC, 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 IBWC worked 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 certified a project, which was 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 was completed in August 2009.

Flood Control

The IBWC 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 IBWC 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 the 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.

The IBWC'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.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

- 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 IBWC will carry out projects under these subprograms, while exploring innovative and best practices in both the private and public sectors, to achieve its mission.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 budget request of \$26.9 million 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 infrastructure and restoring its facilities. The FY 2011 funding request for the construction activities are as follows:

Water Quantity Program: \$26,900,000

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

This project, initially funded in FY2001, 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 one 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 15 mile long Presidio Valley Flood Control System provides flood protection to nearly 5000 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 following 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 IBWC 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 2011 the IBWC will use the request to:

- construct floodwall and levee improvements along the east riverbank at Canutillo, Texas in the Upper Rio Grande region;
- construct levee improvements along the Texas – New Mexico state line in the Courchesne area between the Rio Grande Power Plant and American Dam;
- conclude the refurbishment of drainage and irrigation structures crossing levees in the Upper Rio Grande between Mesilla, NM and El Paso, TX;
- implement environmental enhancements to mitigate for project impacts in the Upper Rio Grande upstream of the international boundary;
- complete the rehabilitation of structures crossing levees in Hidalgo and Cameron Counties in the Lower Rio Grande.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

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 IBWC 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 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. Unfortunately, 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 IBWC is developing strategies to address these deficiencies and is revising its work plan accordingly.

The FY 2011 request will be used to address the sinkhole problems on the foundations and embankments at Amistad and Falcon Storage Dams by initiating construction of remediation works at Amistad Dam and designing remediation works at Falcon Dam. If funds permit, the IBWC will also build a new hoist machinery bridge above the center gate of Retamal Dam.

Resource and Asset Management Program: \$500,000

Facilities Renovation - \$500,000

Originally funded in FY 1992, this project will continue with a multi-year program to renovate and modernize deteriorated IBWC 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 FY 2011 request for \$500,000 will allow IBWC to renovate, upgrade, and replace IBWC facilities, which are vital to mission operations, for compliance with environmental, occupational safety and health, handicap, and other regulatory requirements. This project supports the IBWC headquarters and its twelve field office facilities located along the entire U.S.-Mexico border.

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
CONSTRUCTION**

Staff by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

International Boundary and Water Commission, El Paso, Texas	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
IBWC-Construction	18	18	18	0
Water Quality Program	2	2	2	0
Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage	2	0	0	0
Water Quantity Program	16	16	16	0
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation	16	0	0	0
Total	18	18	18	0

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
IBWC-Construction	43,250	43,250	26,900	(16,350)
Boundary-Wide Program	1,500	6,700	500	(6,200)
Critical Infrastructure Protection	300	2,300	0	(2,300)
Facilities Renovation	1,000	3,400	0	(3,400)
Heavy Equipment Replacement	200	1,000	0	(1,000)
Land Boundary Demarcation	750	0	0	0
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation	16,750	0	0	0
Safety of Dams Rehabilitation	2,250	0	0	0
Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage	22,000	0	0	0
Water Quality Program	22,000	6,750	0	(6,750)
Nogales International Outfall Interceptor	0	750	0	(750)
Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage	0	6,000	0	(6,000)
Water Quantity Program	19,750	29,800	26,400	(3,400)
Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation	0	400	0	(400)
Reconstruction of the American Canal	0	3,000	0	(3,000)
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation	0	21,400	0	(21,400)
Safety of Dams Rehabilitation	0	5,000	0	(5,000)
ARRA - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	219,801	0	0	0
Total	263,051	43,250	26,900	(16,350)

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
CONSTRUCTION**

Funds by Object Class
(*\$ in thousands*)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	241,051	43,250	26,900	(16,350)
3200 Real Property	22,000	0	0	0
Total	263,051	43,250	26,900	(16,350)

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS
International Joint Commission
International Boundary Commission
Border Environment Cooperation Commission

Proposed Appropriation Language

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and *for* the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–182, [~~\$12,608,000~~]*\$12,355,000: Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	24	24	24	0
Funds	7,559	8,000	7,631	(369)

Program Description

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 uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows on the other side of the boundary. The IJC provides advice to and conducts studies at the request of the United States and Canadian 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 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 BWT 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.

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

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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 during the course of the fiscal year.

A long-term program goal is to ensure that the IJC's ability to address existing and emerging issues remains strong, thereby helping governments prevent and resolve disputes. The IJC must maintain its ability 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 2009, the IJC and its 20 boards and task forces held 59 meetings to address issues under their purview, including some 30 public consultation sessions in communities along or near the international boundary, and 60 reports were issued under the auspices of the IJC providing information on work undertaken by the Commission.

A second long-term program goal is to ensure that the requirements for the design, construction and 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.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 request of \$7.631 million for the International Joint Commission reflects a decrease of \$369,000 from the FY 2010 estimate.

Funding decreases from the FY2010 Budget estimate represent reductions to the Upper Great Lakes Study examining the regulation of Lake Superior outflows and their water levels and flow impacts (-\$600,000). This study will be in its fifth and final year. The Osooyos Lake Study (-\$22,000) will be in its fourth and final year.

Requested funding increases consist of the following:

- 1) \$143,000 for the Great Lakes Regional Office to cover inflation and exchange rate fluctuations;
- 2) \$60,000 for increased water monitoring by the U.S. Geological Survey to cover inflation and additional gauging stations;
- 3) \$25,000 to support Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River working group activities;
- and 4) \$25,000 to support extensive IJC public review process under the U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement. The IJC is charged with leading a public review of the government's biennial agreement review.

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Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Program Expenses	7,559	8,000	7,631	(369)
Special & Technical Investigations by U.S. Geological Survey	1,284	750	750	0
U.S. Section	6,275	7,250	6,881	(369)
Total	7,559	8,000	7,631	(369)

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,002	2,685	2,832	147
1200 Personnel Benefits	432	667	712	45
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	288	404	436	32
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	352	178	181	3
2400 Printing & Reproduction	16	91	54	(37)
2500 Other Services	4,223	3,360	3,211	(149)
2600 Supplies and Materials	20	87	75	(12)
3100 Personal Property	149	155	100	(55)
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	77	373	30	(343)
Total	7,559	8,000	7,631	(369)

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	8	8	8	0
Funds	1,970	2,359	2,422	63

Program Description

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 in ways that permit it to support more effectively the Department of State’s Strategic goal of Achieving Peace and Security. To achieve its mission the IBC has established a maintenance schedule for the entire U.S.-Canadian boundary (5,525 miles) 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.

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 is on a 15-year maintenance cycle. The discontinuation of herbicide use in the late seventies has had a tremendous impact in high growth areas. Cost associated with clearing these areas has almost doubled. Increased security issues along the boundary in recent years has caused the IBC to alter project priorities and maintenance cycles in some areas and to accelerate the maintenance cycle in other high traffic areas.

The IBC is continuing to resurvey the entire boundary and convert all North American Datum 27 (NAD27) map coordinates that currently define the boundary to NAD 83 positions.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 request of \$2.4 million will fund the IBC operations and 8 boundary maintenance projects:

- Reclearing and Monumentation 141st Meridian (64 miles) (Alaska-Yukon) : \$550,000

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- Vista clearing Southwest section Highlands (50 miles) (Maine-Quebec) : \$149,000
- St. Francis River Vista clearing and Boundary marking (Maine-New Brunswick) : \$38,000
- Monument maintenance and clearing Lake Superior to the Rainy River (Minnesota-Ontario) : \$70,000
- Vista Clearing 49th Parallel- Pembina Hills Turtle Mts. (47 miles) (Minnesota-Manitoba) : \$106,000
- Clear 3 miles Glacier Park (Montana-Alberta) : \$25,000
- Clean Paint and clear Ranges Passamoquoddy Bay (Maine-New Brunswick) : \$32,000
- Mark Navigable Waterways : \$136,000

Funding will also provide for Mapping and GIS maintenance. A well-marked and maintained boundary enables federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to accomplish their duties more effectively. It 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 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Boundary Commission	1,970	2,359	2,422	63
Equipment Lifecycle Program	200	50	150	100
Field Campaigns	724	1,314	1,106	(208)
IBC - Operations	946	995	1,016	21
Mapping / Survey Projects	100	0	150	150
Total	1,970	2,359	2,422	63

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	554	582	616	34
1200 Personnel Benefits	166	177	186	9
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	90	96	104	8
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	81	85	85	0
2500 Other Services	774	1,114	1,126	12
2600 Supplies and Materials	55	55	55	0
3100 Personal Property	250	250	250	0
Total	1,970	2,359	2,422	63

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	2,120	2,249	2,302	53

Program Description

The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADB) are international 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, a U.S.-Mexico bi-national institution 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 are technically feasible and affordable, and are capable of being operated over the long term, while ensuring transparency and public participation. BECC is authorized to work on the US-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.

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
- Industrial and Hazardous Waste
- Domestic hook-ups to Water and

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- Municipal Solid Waste
- Water Conservation
- 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

Technical Assistance

BECC assists 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.

The Technical Assistance and Project Certification offers 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.

The Environmental Project Management Program uses 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.

The Strategic Planning Program identifies 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.

Performance Improvement identifies, develops, and implements 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 provides responsive and high quality services important to the daily operations of the BECC.

Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process

Public Participation and Capacity Building Program are key programs that provide a foundation for sustainable development along the border. These efforts are intended to inspire community-based support for projects, providing transparency in each border initiative and strengthening the institutional capacity of border communities and utility providers.

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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.

Municipal Strategic Planning

BECC's Municipal Planning Initiative will be directed to assist local governments along the U.S.-Mexico border in the development of planning efforts designed to guide the sustainable management of community and regional resources. The strategic content of the new planning tool will help form policy direction, appropriate mitigation and adaptation schemes, program investment requirements and implementation timelines necessary to support a sustainable community that delivers a high quality of life.

Justification of Request

For FY 2011, the BECC is requesting a total of \$2.302 million 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 in the U.S.-Mexico border region. The BECC's requested increase is \$53,000 above the FY2010 estimate. The U.S. portion of the increase in BECC's budget for FY2011 will be utilized for costs of living increases.

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process	75	75	75	0
Technical Assistance Program	2,045	2,174	2,227	53
Total	2,120	2,249	2,302	53

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	1,157	1,128	1,169	41
1200 Personnel Benefits	386	282	302	20
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	83	70	70	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	187	160	160	0
2500 Other Services	208	524	516	(8)
2600 Supplies and Materials	74	85	85	0
3100 Personal Property	25	0	0	0
Total	2,120	2,249	2,302	53

Proposed Appropriation Language

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For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, [~~\$53,976,000~~]~~\$43,600,000~~: *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, 2010.*)

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	29,925	53,976	43,600	(10,376)

Program Description

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

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 2011 request funds programs that 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 2011 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 2011, the GLFC intends to continue efforts to deliver 50 percent of sea lamprey control through the use of alternative controls. 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 with Canada. Through the Commission, the two nations have put an end to divisive disputes over one country's interceptions of salmon originating in the other country. The Commission also provides an effective forum in 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 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 2011, the Treaty

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provisions for Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon conservation and harvest sharing will be renewed.

The FY 2011 request includes \$15 million for the Pacific Salmon Commission to meet U.S. obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. These funds represent the second of two equal tranches provided to Canada under the terms of the 2008 agreement noted above (see below for details). 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.

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 exceptional 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 other highly migratory 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, the 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 2,000 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 seabass," 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 FY 2010, 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

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destructive fishing practices, as well as adopt the first binding international conservation and management measures for threatened shark stocks.

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 Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), 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.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 budget request of \$43.6 million supports ongoing operations of each commission, as well as travel expenses of U.S. representatives. The Department also requests \$15 million to meet Pacific Salmon Treaty commitments. These additional funds are in addition to the base assessed contributions, and represent the second of two equal tranches to be provided to Canada under the terms of the 2008 agreement.

Most of the FY 2011 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 approximately \$12 to \$15 billion in annual revenues in the United States.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	1,800	0

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

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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. Full funding 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 and 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 adopted 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 2011 and beyond. 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)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	17,800	(10,400)

FY 2011 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 2011 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.

Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	3,190	(60)

The FY 2011 request reflects a one-time \$150,000 reduction in funding for the Pacific Salmon Commission. Unexpected and beneficial changes in the Canadian dollar exchange rate allowed the Commission to fund activities in 2009 that will be reflected in a lower assessment in 2011. This situation is not expected to continue beyond FY 2011, however. The funds will be used for fisheries management demands placed on the PSC and negotiations to renew a key treaty regime governing Fraser River fisheries that expires in 2011. 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. Department of State funding provides for compensation to non-governmental 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 is also 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.

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Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirement

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	15,000	0

These funds represent the second 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 FY 2011, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks could be impacted.

International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	3,250	0

The IPHC is a bilateral (U.S.-Canada) commission founded in 1923 and is among 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 increase for FY2011 will permit the Commission to initiate a new electronic tagging program to better understand migratory behavior of fish as they grow into the legal size limit, and thus improve apportionment of catch quotas along the coast. It will also allow the IPHC to implement an innovative tagging study to determine the timing, extent, and duration of permanent and seasonal halibut migrations across U.S. and Canadian waters.

Other Marine Conservation Organizations

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	2,560	84

The FY 2011 request will cover other fishery commissions and organizations and expenses of the U.S. commissioners. For all but a portion of the funds that go to International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs, U.S. payments reflect the treaty-mandated share of each organization's agreed operating budget.

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Antarctic Treaty

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	65	15

The FY 2011 request reflects the expected contribution amount for the Antarctic Treaty System. It includes an expected increase in dues associated with the anticipated entry into force of a Measure formally establishing the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat and providing for shared funding of the costs of Consultative Meetings, including increases in translation and interpretation costs. The Secretariat carries out numerous administrative tasks in support of the annual meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. 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.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	115	(45)

The request will provide CCAMLR with funding sufficient to develop and implement measures to ensure effective conservation and management of Antarctic marine living resources based on a pioneering ecosystem approach. In FY 2011, 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

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	160	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 2011 request will fund travel expenses for the U.S. commissioners to participate in meetings of all fishery commissions except the Pacific Salmon Commission, which is covered within the funds requested for that Commission.

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International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/
	American	FSN		Decrease
FY 2011 Request	0	0	295	25

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 2011, The United States will continue to work within ICCAT to implement effective, science-based 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 advance an ongoing initiative to strengthen ICCAT’s functioning, in particular through key improvements recommended by the independent performance review of ICCAT that occurred in FY 2008 and FY 2009. The FY2011 request will fund increased costs associated to a larger role by ICCAT in coordinating fisheries monitoring and control and the addition of a new focus on doing more to minimize bycatch of vulnerable non-target species in ICCAT fisheries. 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)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/
	American	FSN		Decrease
FY 2011 Request	0	0	260	(20)

The FY 2011 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 2011, 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 scientific and advisory branches of the organization 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

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/
	American	FSN		Decrease
FY 2011 Request	0	0	170	0

The FY 2011 request provides for the International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs of the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) 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 IAC, and \$60,000 to support the IOSEA MOU. The United States is a Party to the IAC, and is a signatory of and fully supports the IOSEA MOU, which addresses sea turtle conservation within that region. The interim

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Secretariat of the IAC has recently moved to the United States and is actively working to increase regional participation in the Convention. This move, in addition to hiring a new Executive Secretary, has significantly increased IAC's engagement on sea turtle related science and conservation activities. The IOSEA MOU is working to develop a network of site throughout the region critical to sea turtles, will hold a strategic planning meeting during the spring and will convene the 5th meeting of the Signatory States during 2010 as well.

International Whaling Commission (IWC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	195	13

This request assumes that a previously forecast assessment increase for all large economies in the IWC membership will not be adopted for FY 2011, 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 has 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)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	50	(5)

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 2011, 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.

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	187	0

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

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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 2011, 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)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	206	79

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 2011, 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 2011 request will allow the United States to maintain standing and will support essential programs, as well as costs associated with hosting the PICES annual meeting in October –November 2010.

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	202	(153)

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 2011 U.S. initiatives will include working to secure a permanent U.S. share of fishing quota, ensuring that management measures for NAFO stocks are consistent with scientific advice on sustainable levels, and expanding NAFO management of threatened shark stocks. The United States will also continue to work within NAFO to strengthen efforts to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems and end destructive fishing practices.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2011 Request	0	0	655	155

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, gear restrictions, area

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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. Commercial fisheries under WCPFC purview are worth over \$3 billion annually; revenue from U.S. fisheries for Pacific tunas alone are estimated at more than \$140 million each year. In FY 2011, the United States will continue to work within WCPFC to strengthen and implement effective, science-based measures to arrest the decline of Pacific bigeye and yellowfin tuna stocks, and to advance implementation by all nations of agreed monitoring, control, and surveillance measures and tools such as the Commission's vessel monitoring system and observer program. The projected costs associated with implementing these programs will increase more quickly in FY 2010 and 2011 than expected given the high level of participation from WCPFC members and the necessity of both programs to securing compliance with the conservation measure for bigeye and yellowfin tuna adopted for 2009-2011. The United States will also work to implement the strong measures to protect and conserve Pacific sea turtle populations and to advance the adoption of fisheries management measures for key shark populations based on the best science. In order to meet these objectives, the WCPFC requires further resources to undertake additional scientific assessments of key shark populations and bigeye tuna, and critical research to reduce the catch of juvenile tunas.

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Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,785	1,800	1,800	0
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	19,200	28,200	17,800	(10,400)
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,200	3,250	3,190	(60)
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	3,500	3,250	3,250	0
Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirement	0	15,000	15,000	0
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,240	2,476	2,560	84
Antarctic Treaty	35	50	65	15
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	124	160	115	(45)
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	120	140	160	20
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	270	270	295	25
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	255	280	260	(20)
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	140	170	170	0
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	166	182	195	13
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)	55	55	50	(5)
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	180	187	187	0
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	114	127	206	79
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	355	355	202	(153)
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	426	500	655	155
Total	29,925	53,976	43,600	(10,376)

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	0	0	160	160
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	29,925	53,976	43,440	(10,536)
Total	29,925	53,976	43,600	(10,376)