

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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Commissions	142,834	142,834	120,778
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	33,000	33,000	45,591
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	43,250	43,250	31,900
American Sections	12,608	12,608	11,996
International Joint Commission	8,000	8,000	7,237
International Boundary Commission	2,359	2,359	2,433
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,249	2,249	2,326
International Fisheries Commission	53,976	53,976	31,291

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, \$45,591,000.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
American Positions	295	295	295
Funds	33,000	33,000	45,591

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 economical 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 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. The U.S and Mexican Sections develop most projects jointly, and require interdependence for full implementation.

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 projects, such as construction of

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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; and
- Water resource studies to include surface and groundwater assessments.

Operations & Maintenance (O&M)

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 2012 budget request of \$45,591,000 for the Salaries and Expenses activities reflects an increase of \$12.591 million above the FY 2010 Actual level. This increase reflects a \$660,000 current services adjustment for domestic inflation and the following programmatic investments describe below.

Administration

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, to mitigate problems arising along the boundary before they become serious international issues. The primary functions are administering the operation and maintenance of ten international boundary and water project offices, negotiating agreements and providing recommendations to both Governments for solutions to boundary and water problems, and supporting and controlling new construction projects approved by the two Governments. Administration Department plans for FY 2012 include:

- Implement the provisions of existing treaties and bi-national agreements;
- Pursue compliance and implementation of applicable domestic laws, mandates, and regulations; and
- Ensure full implementation of policies and procedures, which conform to federal statutes and regulations by using the Commissioner's executive staff to respond to complex international negotiations and development of international agreements and provide guidance on all matters related to the full scope and operations of the USIBWC;

Engineering

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. Engineering Department plans for FY 2012 include:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- Continue programs to monitor and study the quality and flow volumes of the waters in the New River and Alamo River (in southern California near Calexico), the Colorado River (near Yuma, AZ), and the Rio Grande watershed in cooperation with U.S. and Mexican agencies;
- Continue compliance studies and monitoring of three international wastewater treatment plants at the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Nuevo Laredo Wastewater Treatment Plant; and
- Continue the design management and construction management of levee/floodwall improvements in the Upper, Presidio, and Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Systems.

O&M

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 O&M of USIBWC facilities along the entire U.S.-Mexico border, which includes ten field offices.

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 some chemicals and the employment of additional materials such as carbon (not previously needed), and increased power usage.

South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) Operations: \$6,851,000

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, as amended by Public Law 108-425, to address secondary treatment of Tijuana sewage and to bring the existing SBIWTP into compliance with the Clean Water Act and its discharge permit. The FY 2012 request is needed to fund the O&M service contract and other operational costs associated with the new facility. This funding is necessary to comply with the NPDES permit requirements and consent decree.

Flood Control O&M Requirements: \$2,200,000

Increased funding will address required O&M functions across the 10 field offices and to address deferred maintenance from prior years, which require immediate attention. These include sediment removal from channels, performing scheduled maintenance as required in order to maximize the benefit of the on-going levee rehabilitation efforts, performing required maintenance of structures on the levees to ensure the system is at maximum operation and responds as intended during flood events, and performing the required levee resurfacing, grading, and silt/vegetation removal. Current funding levels represent approximately 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: \$480,000

The request will partially support the O&M 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.

Operations Department plans in FY 2012 include:

- Maintain all flood control, wastewater treatment, hydroelectric, and water storage projects in fully operational condition;
- Continue with the O&M of two international wastewater treatment plants and ensure compliance with all recurring maintenance requirements;

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

- Continue implementation of the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) program , which involves installation of high priority security equipment per CIP agency requirements;
- 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 for Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Program with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wildlife Corridor; and
- Continue the Boundary Demarcation Program.

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Administration	6,825	6,825	7,554
Engineering	2,605	2,605	2,933
Operations and Maintenance	23,570	23,570	35,104
Total	33,000	33,000	45,591

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	13,235	13,235	14,329
1200 Personnel Benefits	4,236	4,236	4,690
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	621	621	574
2200 Transportation of Things	594	594	577
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,480	2,480	4,086
2400 Printing & Reproduction	25	25	44
2500 Other Services	9,463	9,463	18,378
2600 Supplies and Materials	2,093	2,093	1,592
3100 Personal Property	5	5	1,120
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	248	248	201
Total	33,000	33,000	45,591

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Proposed Appropriation Language

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, \$31,900,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
American Positions	18	18	18
Funds	43,250	43,250	31,900

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

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

IBWC is working on addressing the trash and debris problem that affects U.S. residents in 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. Construction of secondary treatment facilities are in the final stages of completion and testing has begun. On completion of testing in April SBIWTP will be brought into full compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) 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, standards that are more stringent were applied to the CWA discharge permit but the NIWTP was not able to attain them. 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 1930s and law authorized the Presidio segment (15 miles of levee) 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. The Water Conveyance

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

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 2012 request of \$31.9 million reflects a decrease of \$11.350 million below the FY 2010 Actual level. This level of funding supports high priority requirements for the agency in fulfilling its mission requirements in flood control, river water allocation, sanitation, and advances on its obligations to stakeholders and employees by protecting its critical infrastructure and restoring its facilities and heavy equipment:

Water Conveyance Program: \$24,700,000

Safety of Dams Rehabilitation: \$15,000,000

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 inspected by the Joint Technical Advisors, which includes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in April 2007. These four dams were rated in accordance with the risk-based action classification system used by the USACE. The safety inspection yielded urgent and high priority deficiencies at three of the four dams. Amistad Dam received a category rating of Dam Safety Action Class (DSAC) II, "urgent, potentially unsafe." Falcon and Retamal Dams received a DSAC III rating, "high priority, conditionally unsafe," while Anzalduas Dam received a DSAC IV rating, "priority, marginally safe." As a result, the IBWC is developing strategies to address these deficiencies and is revising its work plan accordingly. The FY 2012 request will address the sinkhole problems on the foundations and embankments of the Amistad and Falcon Storage Dams. A comprehensive Dam Modification Study will be conducted with Mexico. This study will involve sonar surveys, willow-stick surveys, exploratory borings, seepage explorations, and development of viable remediation alternatives. Remaining project needs for FY 2012 and beyond are estimated to be approximately \$280 million.

The FY 2012 request will address the sinkhole problems on the foundations and embankments at Amistad and Falcon Storage Dams by conducting a comprehensive Dam Modification Study with Mexico. This study will involve sonar surveys, willow-stick surveys, exploratory borings, seepage explorations, and development of viable remediation alternatives.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation: \$9,700,000

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

Deficient levee segments will be improved in order of priority, determined by risk, and population. The IBWC is currently working together with the Department of Homeland Security and other stakeholders to address the flood control deficiencies jointly with border security improvements. In FY 2012, the IBWC will use the request to continue design and construction of levee and floodwall improvements for the Paisano segment in El Paso, which stretches 2.1 miles from American Dam to International Dam. In addition, the IBWC will construct the following improvements in the Upper Rio Grande region: 1) environmental enhancements to mitigate for project impacts; 2) Canutillo Phase 2 (5.6 mi.) - floodwall and levee improvements along the east riverbank at Canutillo, Texas; and 3) a project in Vado, New Mexico, which will include a floodwall and levee improvements along the east riverbank, and reestablishment of channel within right-of-way.

Water Quality Program: \$1,500,000

Nogales International Outfall Interceptor Replacement: \$1,500,000

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

The pipeline, which was placed into operation in 1972, has lost approximately half of its thickness due to erosion and developed many cracks. Excessive amounts of groundwater water infiltrate the pipe through these cracks, significantly increasing the volume in the wastewater system. This increased volume results in higher than normal operations and maintenance costs for treatment of the wastewater at the NIWTP. The IBWC will work with the City of Nogales and other stakeholders to jointly replace the deteriorated IOI pipeline and rehabilitate/replace any necessary IOI manholes. Since the IOI runs underneath and alongside the Nogales Wash, which is a concrete-lined storm water conveyance system, replacement of the IOI will require removing and reconstructing some, if not all, of the Wash.

Project alternatives are still being considered and evaluated. Preliminary estimates suggest that the cost for this project will be approximately \$100 million. Construction will be phased in over a three- or four-year period. The FY 2012 request will be used to conduct the geotechnical, engineering, and design

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

requirements for the project. The project will be phased over the out-years and will be prioritize by sections of the IOI based on risk. The IBWC anticipates that its share of the project will be \$40 million.

Resource and Asset Management Program: \$5,700,000

Facilities Renovation: \$2,000,000

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 IBWC will use the FY 2012 request to demolish and reconstruct the administration office buildings at Amistad, Falcon, and Mercedes Dams. The Mercedes project will also involve the renovation of the warehouse and maintenance shop building. In San Diego, IBWC will design an administration building to replace an old trailer originally intended to be a temporary office. In addition, IBWC will perform the required environmental and historical documentation to renovate the maintenance and the administration office buildings at American Dam.

Critical Infrastructure Protection: \$2,500,000

The IBWC is requesting funds to continue a five-year project, initially funded in FY 2009, to improve security at its facilities, which includes the critical infrastructure: Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants, and the South Bay and Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plants. This project will assist the agency in countering potential threats to its critical infrastructure and deter illegal activity away from these facilities. This project is consistent with the Department of Homeland Security initiatives (Homeland Security Presidential Directives 7 and 13), the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Framework Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico, and the USA PATRIOT (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) Act. The U.S./Mexico CIP Program specifically states that both nations will conduct bi-national vulnerability assessments of trans-border infrastructure, communications, and transportation networks to identify and take required protective measures. The FY 2012 request will be used for threat and vulnerability assessments, and installation of deterrents, controls, and detection systems at the most critical infrastructure; Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants. Since threat and vulnerability assessments are still underway for other facilities, estimated project costs will be adjusted to reflect the most accurate information.

Heavy Equipment Replacement: \$1,200,000

Originally funded in FY 2001, this multi-year program replaces deteriorated and obsolete heavy construction equipment. Heavy construction equipment is essential for daily operations such as levee maintenance, floodway mowing, erosion control, arroyo clearing, roadway maintenance, riprap replacement, sludge, and silt removal. Having the proper equipment available and in an operational status has proven to be critical during flood events and other emergencies. The proper equipment greatly improves the agency's ability to control flooding and protect approximately 2 million U.S. residents and 1.5 million acres of property, and improves the agency's operational efficiency and productivity. FY 2012 funds will be used to purchase a bulldozer for Amistad Dam, a vacuum truck for Mercedes, and a

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vacuum truck and water truck for Nogales. This equipment is needed for maintenance of the flood control system and wastewater treatment facilities. Remaining project needs for FY 2012 and beyond are estimated at \$8.6 million. This equipment is needed for maintenance of flood control systems and wastewater treatment facilities.

Staff by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

International Boundary and Water Commission, El Paso ,Texas	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
IBWC-Construction	18	18	18
Water Quality Program	2	2	2
Water Quantity Program	16	16	16
Total	18	18	18

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
IBWC-Construction	43,250	43,250	31,900
Resource and Asset Management	6,700	6,700	5,700
Water Quality Program	6,750	6,750	1,500
Water Quantity Program	29,800	29,800	24,700
Total	43,250	43,250	31,900

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
2500 Other Services	43,250	43,250	30,700
2600 Supplies and Materials	0	0	1,200
Total	43,250	43,250	31,900

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, \$11,996,000: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
American Positions	24	24	24
Funds	8,000	8,000	7,237

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 U.S. and Canadian Governments on critical issues of joint concern, and apportion 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), 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.

Under the BWT, the IJC is given 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 in order to suitably protect all interests from potential adverse effects of these projects. When the IJC approves such projects, typically a binational board 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. These are: 1) The establishment of close, strong, and effective U.S. ties with allies, friends, partners, and regional organizations 2)The containment

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

or resolution of existing and emergency regional conflicts, and 3) The development of partnerships, initiatives, and implemented international treaties and agreements that protect the environment and promote efficient energy use and resource management. The IJC's annual project agenda consists of scientific and technical studies performed at the request of the two national governments, some known in advance, others requested 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 2012 request of \$7.237 million for the International Joint Commission reflects a decrease of \$736,000 below the FY 2010 enacted level.

The FY 2012 request reflects a decrease in operational funding below the FY 2010 level for the following activities: 1) The Upper Great Lakes Study examining the regulation of Lake Superior outflows and their water levels and flow impacts for Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and Erie and their connecting channels, including the St. Clair River (-\$875,000); 2) the pathogens and parasites study in the Devils Lake watershed (-\$103,000); 3) the Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River Working Group (-\$50,000); and 4) and the IJC public review process under the U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement (-\$60,000).

Requested funding increases for FY 2012 consist of the following: 1) \$300,000 for the Rainy and Namakan Lake-Rainy River Study, required for the mandated review of the IJC's 2001 Order of Approval; 2) \$125,000 for the Great Lakes Regional Office to cover inflation and exchange rate fluctuations and additional activities to assist the governments in protecting the Great Lakes; 3) \$100,000 for increased water monitoring by the U.S. Geological Survey to cover inflation and additional gauging stations, including three critical stations in the Great Lakes region; and 4) \$100,000 for the International Watersheds Initiative to allow for increased participation by IJC Boards and Task Forces in resolving transboundary water issues at a local or regional level.

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Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Program Expenses	7,923	8,000	7,237
Special & Technical Investigations by U.S. Geological Survey	750	787	838
U.S. Section	7,173	7,213	6,399
Total	7,923	8,000	7,237

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,653	2,971	2,132
1200 Personnel Benefits	655	749	466
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	394	454	365
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	174	186	137
2400 Printing & Reproduction	87	59	15
2500 Other Services	3,350	3,369	4,077
2600 Supplies and Materials	82	76	40
3100 Personal Property	155	103	5
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	373	33	0
Total	7,923	8,000	7,237

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
American Positions	8	8	8
Funds	2,359	2,359	2,433

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 (vista) from one boundary monument to the next along the entire 5,525 mile U.S.-Canadian 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, 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, 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 (NAD 27) map coordinates that currently define the boundary to NAD 83 positions.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Justification of Request

The FY 2012 request of \$2.433 million reflects an increase of \$74,000 above the FY 2010 Actual level. This request funds current services, including the following IBC operations and seven field campaigns / boundary maintenance projects:

- Re-clearing 141st Meridian (Alaska-Yukon, 64 miles), \$550,000
- Vista clearing “49th” Parallel (Minnesota-Manitoba, 48 miles), \$131,000
- St. Francis River Vista clearing and Boundary marking (Maine-New Brunswick, \$60,000)
- Monument maintenance and clearing Lake Superior to the Rainy River (Minnesota-Ontario, \$100,000)
- Clear 3 miles Glacier Park (Montana-Alberta, \$25,000)
- Monument Maintenance SW Branch St. John (Maine-Quebec, \$100,000)
- Monument Maintenance and Survey 141st Meridian Mark (Alaska-Yukon, \$240,000)

Funding will also provide for Mapping and Geographic Information System (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 with which laws they must obey. 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.

IBC – Operations

Funds requested for this program will cover the cost of all salaries and benefits for the permanent staff of the IBC as well as their support costs. Support cost includes communications, supplies, rent, and all travel by headquarters staff and non-field season travel undertaken by field officers for not only the Washington, D.C. office but also the three field offices located in Great Falls, MT, Thief River Falls, MN, and Houlton, ME.

Mapping/GIS/Survey Projects

The IBC will remap the U.S. - Canadian boundary. The official boundary maps were last updated 70 years ago and are now badly outdated. This request will be to produce 15-20 boundary maps. The GIS portion of this request will be used to hire temporary employees to input data into the database.

Equipment Lifecycle Program

Funds will be used to purchase two All Terrain Vehicles for the Montana field office, and upgrade Global Positioning System equipment.

Program Evaluation

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

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Boundary Commission	2,359	2,359	2,433
Equipment Lifecycle Program	159	169	50
Field Campaigns	1,125	1,115	1,283
IBC - Operations	925	925	950
Mapping / Survey Projects	150	150	150
Total	2,359	2,359	2,433

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	572	567	594
1200 Personnel Benefits	172	178	178
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	97	100	100
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	86	96	89
2500 Other Services	1,228	1,217	1,367
2600 Supplies and Materials	56	55	55
3100 Personal Property	148	146	50
Total	2,359	2,359	2,433

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BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Funds	2,249	2,249	2,326

Program Description

The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADB) are international organizations created by 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 BECC is to work towards preserving, protecting, and enhancing the quality of human health and the environment along the U.S.–Mexico border region. This is achieved via strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects through a transparent bi-national process in close coordination with the NADB, federal, state, local agencies, the private sector, and civil society. BECC was established to assist border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects meeting certification requirements making them 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 as well as capable of being operated over the long term, while ensuring transparency and public participation. BECC is authorized to work on the U.S.–Mexico border up to 100 km north on the U.S. side and 300 km south on the Mexican side.

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

- With their concurrence, assist states, 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, sitting, and other technical aspects; analyzing the financial feasibility or the environmental aspects of the environmental infrastructure projects; evaluating social and economic benefits of the projects; and organizing, developing and arranging public and private financing for environmental infrastructure projects in the border region; and
- Certify, by a decision of its Board of Directors, environmental infrastructure projects in the border region to be submitted for financing to the NADB, or to other sources of financing that request such certification.

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

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

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

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

The BECC's BSC contains 18 strategic objectives and 208 performance indicators; 15 of the performance indicators (corresponding to 11 strategic objectives) were selected through a prioritization process and will be implemented in FY 2012. In addition, the objectives of the Quality Management System are also perfectly attuned to the objectives and indicators of the BSC. This effort resulted in BECC organizing its efforts into three groups consisting of seven programs, which are:

Technical Assistance:

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

Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process:

- Knowledge Management Program
- Public Participation and Capacity Building Program

Municipal Strategic Planning:

- Municipal Planning

Technical Assistance

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

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

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, which 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 as well, as facilitate subsequent detailed technical work necessary to formulate high quality projects that can meet the intent of the certification process.

Technical Assistance and Project Certification

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

Environmental Project Management

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

Strategic Planning

The purpose of the Strategic Planning Program is to identify needs, develop/prioritize solutions, and optimizes 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. This includes activities such as the recently initiated project closeout process.

BECC Performance Improvements and General Support

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

Justification of Request

For FY 2012, the BECC is requesting \$2.326 million for its operating budget. This level of funding reflects an increase of \$77,000 above the FY 2010 enacted level and funds current services. This level will allow the BECC to continue supporting the Department in achieving its strategic goal of improving health and environmental conditions in the U.S.-Mexico border region. The U.S. portion of the increase in BECC's budget for FY 2012 will be used for costs of living increases. The FY 2012 level of funding will allow the BECC to achieve a five percent increase in certified environmental infrastructure projects, conduct 30 environmental studies including a project, as well as a seven percent reduction in administrative costs.

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process	75	75	75
Technical Assistance Program	2,174	2,174	2,251
Total	2,249	2,249	2,326

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	1,128	1,128	1,215
1200 Personnel Benefits	282	282	302
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	70	70	70
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	160	160	160
2500 Other Services	524	524	494
2600 Supplies and Materials	85	85	85
Total	2,249	2,249	2,326

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Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, \$31,291,000: Provided, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Funds	53,976	53,976	31,291

Program Description

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

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

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

The commissions and organizations funded by this appropriation enable the U.S. 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.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) plays a critical role in the management of the Great Lakes fisheries. The FY 2012 submission reflects the funds necessary to continue programs to implement the core missions of the GLFC — to suppress invasive, parasitic sea lamprey; to assist state, provincial, and tribal partners in the achievement of their fish community objectives for the Great Lakes; to facilitate the effective and efficient coordination of fisheries policies on the Great Lakes; and to implement a bi-national fisheries research program. FY 2012 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 such as 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 2012, the GLFC intends to continue efforts to deliver 50 percent of sea lamprey control through the use of alternatives. To help reach that goal, the commission currently directs approximately 30 percent of its sea lamprey budget to controls using alternative techniques. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission is a model for adherence to performance measures, as it establishes and articulates clear and quantitative targets for sea lamprey control and other program elements and prioritizes its program to meet those targets. The U.S. and Canada share proportional responsibility for funding sea lamprey control programs.

The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) conducts activities necessary to conserve, rebuild, and share the salmon resources 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. This has recently led to renegotiated fishery regulations for most Pacific salmon fisheries that will extend until 2018. The Commission's conservation and management activities depend on information and recommendations from each country and from experts and resource managers from state/provincial, federal and tribal agencies in the U.S. 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. This appropriation provides for salary payments to non-government U.S. individuals serving as commissioners, panel members, and/or alternates for hours spent in their Commission duties. Travel and expenses of U.S. commissioners and other U.S. participants in the PSC are also funded from this activity. In 2012, Treaty provisions for Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon conservation and harvest sharing will be renewed.

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), founded in 1923, is one of the most successful fisheries management commissions in the world. Throughout its existence, the IPHC has facilitated unprecedented cooperation between the U.S. and Canada and has successfully managed the shared halibut stock to high biomass levels. The Pacific halibut fishery is diversified over coastal communities from northern California, past the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, to the eastern shore of the Bering Sea, and yields an annual catch for the U.S. 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, and provides a forum to establish joint catch limits and management measures. The IPHC treaty and U.S. law require the U.S. to provide headquarters for the Commission, but a 40-year office space arrangement with the University of Washington expired recently.

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

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

(ICCAT) each provide a forum for nations to cooperate to ensure the long-term sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species. Through each of these commissions, coastal and fishing nations cooperate to establish catch limits, area closures, gear restrictions, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms; combat illegal fishing; minimize impacts on threatened species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks; and oversee a program of scientific research. In addition, through the International Dolphin Conservation Program, 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 U.S. 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 U.S., 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 completed 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 U.S. has led efforts within NAFO to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems and end destructive fishing practices, as well as adopt the first binding international conservation and management measures for threatened shark stocks.

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

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Justification of Request

The FY 2012 request of \$31.3 million is a decrease of \$22.7 million from the FY 2010 Actual level, and reflects \$24.5 million in non-recurred funds and an increase of \$1.8 million in other assessments. Non-recurred funds include \$15 million for the completion of the Pacific Salmon Special Assessment and \$9.5 million for the completion of a Great Lakes Fishery Commission research project. The FY 2012 request covers the United States' treaty-mandated assessments and other expenses related to the commissions. 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 U.S. and important constituent groups. Through the ongoing efforts of the commissions and programs funded by this account, many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by these organizations generate income from \$12 to \$15 billion annually in the U.S.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	1,998

Overall, U.S. payments to the IATTC remain near half of what they were in FY 1999. This reduction has been coupled with successful efforts by the Department to encourage new members to join the IATTC and to negotiate increased contributions from the other members of the Commission. These new contributions have compensated for the reduced U.S. payment while allowing the Commission to handle the additional workload placed on it by its members. In addition to the extensive workload associated with the implementation of the International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP), the Commission has also been tasked by its members to expand its research into minimizing the by-catch of juvenile tuna and non-target species, such as sharks and sea turtles, improve its monitoring and recording of fish landings at ports throughout the eastern Pacific, augment its research program for bigeye tuna, and improve compliance. The request will enable the IATTC to continue the research, assessment and analysis activities and programs necessary to conserve and manage the commercial tuna stocks of the eastern Pacific Ocean 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 2012 the IATTC will conclude the third and final year of 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 2012 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 U.S. Government and constituent groups. With the entry into force of the Antigua Convention in FY 2010, the Commission will be re-negotiating the formula used to determine assessed contributions. The U.S. priority for this exercise is to maintain the relative share for the U.S. while ensuring the Commission staff have the resources necessary to accomplish the objectives of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	18,700

FY 2012 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the valuable fisheries in 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 2012 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 U.S. 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
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	3,250

The FY 2011 request included a one-time \$60,000 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 resulted in a lower assessment in FY 2011. As noted then, this situation is not expected to continue in FY 2012, and the current request parallels those from previous years. The funds will be used for fisheries research and management demands placed on the PSC and negotiations for a key treaty regime governing Fraser River fisheries. 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. IFC funding provides for compensation to non-governmental U.S. commissioners, panel members, and alternates while conducting PSC duties and for travel and expenses of U.S. participants as per the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act. IFC funding also is used to fund the operations of the U.S. section of the PSC, and for meeting the U.S. share of joint expenses for the PSC Secretariat.

International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	4,500

The request would allow the IPHC to continue vital research on and management of Pacific halibut, a resource that contributes \$700 million per year in fisheries activity to the U.S. economy. Base funding for the IPHC provides for annual stock assessment and recommendation of catch limits for Canada and the U.S. Examples of core activities include 1) monitoring harvest in commercial, sport, and bycatch fisheries; 2) scientific surveys to determine the abundance and distribution of halibut stocks; and 3) research into the population structure of halibut to determine the correct management framework for the species. FY 2012 funding includes non-assessed operational costs of the IPHC that are solely the responsibility of the U.S., and separate from the regular contributions assessed to Canada and the U.S. as

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members of the IPHC; which helps the U.S. meet treaty and statutory obligations to provide headquarters facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC).

A 1968 Federal grant agreement provided funds to the University of Washington (UW) to construct a multi-purpose campus building and to house the IPHC rent-free there at least until 2009. The university now has a need for the space occupied by the IPHC; the Department and UW have been working together to relocate the IPHC headquarters and identify long-term office space for the Commission. The IPHC recently relocated from the UW campus of the University of Washington (UW) to leased space in Seattle. To expedite the move, the University pledged to pay for relocation, build-out of new rented space, and interim lease payments.

The increase of approximately \$1,250,000 for FY 2012 will pay for the U.S. share of new costs in four areas: 1) increased expenses in conducting the Commission's annual stock assessment survey; 2) initiation of a pilot study to compare cost effectiveness and efficiency of alternative baits for research catches; 3) purchase and deployment of next-generation tags and receivers for tracking movement of halibut between Canada and the U.S. (which impacts yield allocation between the two countries); and, 4) address U.S. treaty obligations to provide IPHC headquarters facilities which is the current lease expenses and an examination of cost-efficient space for the Commission offices to occupy in the long-term.

Other Marine Conservation Organizations

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	2,843

The FY 2012 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 and the International Shark Conservation Program, U.S. payments reflect the treaty-mandated share of each organization's agreed operating budget and in most cases, requested increases are limited to inflationary and exchange-rate adjustments.

Antarctic Treaty

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	67

The FY 2012 request of \$66,500 reflects the expected contribution amount for the Antarctic Treaty System. It includes the increase in dues associated with the October 2009 entry into force of the 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.

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

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	117

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 2012, the U.S. 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
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	180

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 2012 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.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	325

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 2012, the U.S. 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 U.S. 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 FY 2012 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. The request will also support the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Research Program, a multi-year program in addition to regular budgetary items intended to improve the conservation and management of this vital fishery. Commercial U.S. fisheries under ICCAT purview are worth more than \$500 million annually; revenue from recreational fisheries for Atlantic marlin and other billfish alone are estimated at more than \$10 billion each year.

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International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	268

The FY 2012 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 2012, 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 further broaden the relevance of its research and scientific participation beyond its traditional products that focused on fisheries. 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, the European Community, regional fisheries management organizations, and other international organizations.

International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	173

The FY 2012 request of \$173,400 will support International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs associated with the Inter-American Convention for Sea Turtles (IAC) and the Indian Ocean and South East Asia Sea Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA MOU). The U.S. is a Party to the IAC, and is a signatory of the IOSEA MOU. Following the relocation of the IAC interim Secretariat to the U.S., regional participation in the Convention and associated project development has significantly increased. In addition to further engaging the Caribbean, IAC will finalize mechanisms to share technologies to reduce sea turtle interactions with fishing gear, such as improvements to turtle excluder devices (TEDs), and will assist developing countries sustainably manage traditional utilization of sea turtles. The IOSEA MOU region is currently engaged in a variety of economic development projects. IOSEA will work to ensure port and coastal development and extraction of natural resources take into account environmental concerns, sea turtles in particular. Under the IOSEA MOU, a Site Network is being developed to give special status to habitats identified as critical to sea turtles, and is seeking cost effective means of evaluating and reducing light pollution on nesting beaches to improve survival of turtle hatchlings.

International Shark Conservation Program

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	100

This is a new request intended to support international efforts to conserve and protect migratory sharks through the recently adopted Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (MOU). The request would support the functioning of the interim secretariat of the newly-negotiated MOU, housed within the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species, and any other costs for

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implementation of the MOU regarding international cooperation on shark conservation. The MOU represents a mechanism to achieve U.S. policy objectives and the requested funding will allow it to be fully operational and effective as an international framework.

International Whaling Commission (IWC)

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	200

This request assumes that a previously forecast assessment increase for all large economies in the IWC membership will not be adopted for FY 2012, 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 U.S. 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
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	55

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 2012, 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 U.S. 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
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	187

NPAFC activities help manage and preserve anadromous and ecologically-related species in the North Pacific and Central Bering Sea. Anadromous fish, such as salmon, spend their adult lives in the oceans but return to freshwater to spawn. The NPAFC treaty mandates a prohibition on fishing for anadromous stocks on the high seas of the North Pacific, and thereby provides a valuable tool to deter the use of large-scale driftnets in that region, and significantly contributes to the U.S. goal of achieving sustainable coastal

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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 — the U.S., Canada, Russia, Japan, and Korea — collaborate internationally on high seas enforcement of the NPAFC fishing ban.

North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	212

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 2012, 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 2012 request of \$212,200 will allow the U.S. to maintain standing and will support essential programs.

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

	Positions		Total Funds
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	234

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. Significant cost savings stemming from unfilled personnel vacancies in the NAFO Secretariat had resulted in unusually low Contracting Party contributions in FY 2010 and 2011. The FY 2012 request reflects a return to normal funding levels. Key FY 2012 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 U.S. 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
	American	FSN	
FY 2012 Request	0	0	725

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

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Commission provides a forum for fishing nations to establish catch limits, gear restrictions, area closures, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms; combat illegal fishing; minimize impacts on threatened species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks; and oversee a program of scientific research.

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 2012, the U.S. 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 2011 and 2012 than expected given the high level of participation from WCPFC members, additional costs to establish the programs, such as to train observers, and the necessity of both programs to securing compliance with the conservation measure for bigeye and yellowfin tuna adopted for 2009-2011. The U.S. 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 around fish aggregating devices.

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Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,915	1,915	1,998
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	28,200	28,200	18,700
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	3,250	3,250	4,500
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,250	3,250	3,250
Pacific Salmon Special Assessment	15,000	15,000	0
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,361	2,361	2,843
Antarctic Treaty	50	40	67
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	150	109	117
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	140	150	180
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlanta Tunas (ICCAT)	270	301	325
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	280	225	268
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	170	170	173
International Shark Conservation Program	0	0	100
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	182	182	200
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)	55	55	55
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	187	160	187
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	127	169	212
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	305	200	234
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	445	600	725
Total	53,976	53,976	31,291

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	53,976	53,976	31,291
Total	53,976	53,976	31,291