

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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
International Commissions	124,162	124,922	120,962	(3,200)
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	44,722	44,996	45,618	896
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	31,453	31,645	31,400	(53)
American Sections	11,687	11,759	12,499	812
International Joint Commission	7,012	7,055	7,664	652
International Boundary Commission	2,279	2,293	2,449	170
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,396	2,411	2,386	(10)
International Fisheries Commissions	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

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, [~~\$46,700,000~~]*\$45,618,000*.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, [~~\$30,400,000~~]*\$31,400,000*, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, [~~\$32,800,000~~]*\$31,445,000*: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324.

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 the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–182, [~~\$12,200,000~~]*\$12,499,000*: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	295	295	313	18
Enduring Funds	44,722	44,996	45,618	896

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) is responsible for the overall management and administration of Commission programs and facilities. The Commissioner manages the execution of the USIBWC mission, which is to exercise U.S. rights and obligations assumed under U.S.-Mexico boundary and water treaties and related agreements in an economically and sound manner and to develop bi-national solutions to water and boundary problems arising along the 1,952 miles of border between the United States and Mexico. 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 United States and Mexico in the best interest of the American public.

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

Administration

The USIBWC is staffed to address domestic and international issues and administer agreements 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, which include human resources management, budgeting, procurement, finance and accounting, payroll, information management (IT), and property management. These activities are performed using established internal control procedures within local, state, and federal laws and regulations. The USIBWC has advanced information management service capabilities and contracts out the payroll and financial systems with a Financial Management Center of Excellence via a cross-service agreement.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Engineering

The Engineering Department performs the strategic planning, project planning and management, environmental management, engineering, and realty and boundary, and construction functions for the USIBWC. This is provided through its three divisions: Master Planning, Environmental Management, and Engineering Services. The technical services provided include, but are not limited to, preparation, review, and execution of environmental studies, cultural and natural resource investigations, water quality monitoring and assessment, data management, Geographic information System (GIS) management, trans-boundary resource studies, hydrology and hydraulic studies, geotechnical investigations, engineering designs for new construction and renovation of buildings, quality assurance and technical expertise during construction of projects, hydraulic and flood control structures, hydroelectric power plant infrastructure, wastewater treatment plant infrastructure and environmental mitigation. The boundary and realty function provide licenses and lease permits, real property, land boundary and right-of-way assessments. This function is also responsible for demarcating the border between the United States 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.

Operations and Maintenance

The Operations Department operates and maintains all river and reservoir structures, hydroelectric power plants, and international wastewater treatment facilities. The Operations Department also conducts all international water accounting in close coordination with Mexico and provides security and safety services to IBWC personnel stationed and working along the border.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 budget request of \$45.6 million reflects an increase of \$0.9 million above the FY 2012 Actual level. Within the request, there is a decrease of \$1.2 million to adjust for anticipated transfer of the Heavy Equipment Replacement funding from the Construction account previously requested for FY 2013 but not implemented under the Continuing Resolution. The FY 2014 budget request supports \$8.8 million for Administration activities; \$4.3 million for the Engineering activities; and \$32.5 million for the Operations activities.

Administration

The FY 2014 budget request of \$8.8 million for this activity will provide an increase of \$1.3 million above the FY 2012 Actual level, which provides \$0.3 million for wage and domestic inflation increases; \$0.4 million for consolidation of administrative support services from the Operations Department to the Administration Department; and an increase of \$0.6 million for the Information Management Division for Information Technology requirements in response to Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) mandates.

The USIBWC's primary function is 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 activities are performed using established internal control procedures within Federal laws and regulations.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Engineering

The FY 2014 Request of \$4.3 million for this activity will provide an increase of \$0.9 million above the FY 2012 Actual level, of which \$0.1 million covers wage and domestic inflation increases, as well as \$0.8 million for the consolidation of environmental, engineering, realty and planning activities from the Operations Department to the Engineering Department.

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

FY 2014 Engineering Department plans to continue:

- Monitoring the quality of the waters in the New River and Alamo River (in southern California near Calexico) and the Colorado River (near Yuma, Arizona);
- Conducting natural resources management and monitoring of the Rio Grande flood plain in cooperation with U.S. and Mexican agencies;
- Conducting compliance studies and monitoring of three international wastewater treatment plants: Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Nuevo Laredo Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Implementing the Falcon Reservoir Cultural Resource Management Plan per the Texas
- Historical Commission requirement;
- Performing coordination, resolution of technical issues, quality assurance, and government representation for flood control levee improvements in the Upper and Lower Rio Grande;
- Coordinating and conducting hydrology and hydraulic capacity studies in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and discuss design capacity changes with Mexico;
- Developing a bi-national mainstream hydraulic model from the Northerly International Boundary to the Gulf of California;
- Participating in joint water quality programs for the observation of the biological, mineral, chemical, and toxic quality of the international river waters;
- Implementing the Environmental Management System for USIBWC field offices;
- Implementing restoration measures along the New Mexico stretch of the Rio Grande per the 2009 Record of Decision, which includes design and construction of restoration enhancements and acquisition of land and water rights for the project;
- Developing spatial data in support of strategic plan activities through the GIS Program;
- Participating and supporting trans-boundary aquifer data collection and coordination activities;
- Conducting community outreach efforts and working closely with other agencies to comprehensively address river flood control, sanitation, boundary demarcation, and other bi-national problems at border communities;
- Reviewing, processing, and issuing licenses, leases, and permits for proposed projects on IBWC property;
- Performing the coordination and acquisition of easements for environmental enhancements as a result of impacts from the construction and operation of river flood control systems;
- Performing verification surveys for proper demarcation of the international land boundary, and addressing encroachments across the boundary; and
- Performing Right-of-Way and precision level monitoring surveys for mission projects and activities.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Operations and Maintenance

The FY 2014 Request of \$32.5 million for the Operations activity represents a decrease of -\$1.3 million below the FY 2012 Actual level, which addresses \$0.5 million for wage and domestic inflation increases, a decrease of -\$1.2 million for a transfer of the Heavy Equipment Replacement Program from the Construction Account and \$0.6 million for Flood Control Operations and Maintenance Projects. This request also consolidates environmental, engineering, master planning and realty functions under the Engineering Department (-\$0.8 million), and administrative support services under the Administration Department (-\$0.4 million).

Note: \$0.3 million of the \$.4 million is for the annual service maintenance costs related to the Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) consistent with eGov initiatives.

The Operations activity 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.

This activity funds one Principal Engineer, a number of other engineers and technical staff, clerical staff and wage grade employees who are responsible for the operations and maintenance of USIBWC facilities along the entire U.S.-Mexico border, which includes 10 field offices.

FY 2014 Operations Department plans to continue:

- Maintaining over 500 miles of levees and floodways of the Rio Grande Flood Control System, Tijuana River and Colorado River flood control operations;
- Operating and maintaining the South Bay and Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plants, ensuring compliance with permit requirements and Clean Water Act, recurring maintenance requirements;
- Operating and maintaining hydroelectric and water storage projects in fully operational condition;
- Identifying ways to increase operations and maintenance efficiency while reducing costs;
- Implementing the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) program, which involves installation of high priority security equipment per CIP agency requirements;
- Conducting water accounting activities in an accurate and timely fashion; and
- Conducting annual Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety inspections at all USIBWC facilities.

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

Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

International Boundary and Water Commission Salaries and Expenses (IBWC S&E)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	14,912	14,814	16,051	1,139
1200 Personnel Benefits	4,771	4,938	5,150	379
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	594	593	536	(58)
2200 Transportation of Things	597	585	688	91
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	4,229	3,549	4,556	327
2400 Printing & Reproduction	46	45	50	4
2500 Other Services	16,473	17,301	15,071	(1,402)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,733	1,812	1,816	83
3100 Personal Property	1,118	1,118	1,455	337
3200 Real Property	0	40	40	40
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	249	201	205	(44)
Total	44,722	44,996	45,618	896

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	18	18	0	(18)
Enduring Funds	31,453	31,645	31,400	(53)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The International Boundary and Water Commission is a treaty-based binational commission comprised of a United States Section (USIBWC) 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 Commission to carry out its mission objectives and meet its required obligations.

Pursuant to treaties between the United States (U.S.) and Mexico, as well as U.S. law, the USIBWC carries out 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 for an estimated two million residents in border communities in Texas, Arizona, California, and Mexico. 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 Commission is entrusted to give preferential attention to border sanitation issues. Presently, border residents 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 USIBWC is currently working toward addressing binational 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)

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

Congress authorized the construction of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) and ocean outfall in 1988. 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. The USIBWC completed construction and initiated operation of the advanced primary treatment facilities and ocean outfall in 1999. The USIBWC constructed the secondary treatment components, excluding the sludge digesters and overflow clarifiers or equalization basin, in 2011. Completion of all secondary treatment plant improvements is projected for FY 2016.

The Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP) is located 8.8 miles north of the border in Rio Rico, Arizona. The NIWTP and the associated sewer pipeline in the United States, known as the International Outfall Interceptor (IOI), are owned by the City of Nogales. Waste-water from Nogales and Rio Rico, Arizona, as well as Nogales, Sonora, Mexico is treated at the plant and discharged into the Santa Cruz River. The NIWTP was upgraded to a secondary treatment facility in June 2009. The USIBWC operates the NIWTP under agreement with the City of Nogales, Arizona.

Flood Control

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

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

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

- The Boundary Preservation Subprogram addresses all land and river boundary demarcation and delineation efforts, including mapping of the river boundaries;

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

- The Water Conveyance Subprogram consists of all mission activities related to the conveyance, distribution, diversion, storage, and accounting of boundary/transboundary river waters, including flood control and hydroelectric power generation;
- The Water Quality Subprogram involves the construction or rehabilitation of sewage treatment facilities or other infrastructure, improving the quality of river waters; and
- 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.

To achieve its mission the USIBWC will carry out projects under these subprograms, while exploring innovative best practices from both the private and public sectors.

Performance

The IBWC began a multi-year program to rehabilitate its Rio Grande Flood Control Levee System in 2001 that will extend for the next decades. Engineering assessments and studies yielded deficiencies along much of the levee systems, with over 60 percent of the system located in high priority areas. The IBWC devised a plan to correct these deficiencies by improving an estimated 397 miles of levee/floodwall system. The primary function of the Rio Grande Flood Control System is to enhance the protection of lives and property of over two million U.S. border residents, and to achieve Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) certification standards in compliance with federal regulations, which will also negate the need for residents to buy costly flood insurance. Therefore, measuring the completion of the construction work on the Rio Grande Flood Control System is an important measure of the work of the IBWC.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority		Environment/Climate Change						
Active Performance Indicator		NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of levee-raising and structural-rehabilitation construction work completed on the Rio Grande Flood Control System on an annual basis in terms of miles eligible for FEMA certification.						
Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	29.3% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	29.1%	12.5%

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

Impact	Disaster mitigation and avoidance is an imperative part of sustainable economic development. The primary function of the Rio Grande Flood Control System is to enhance the protection of lives and property of over 2 million U.S. border residents, and to achieve FEMA certification with federal regulations, which will also negate the need for residents to buy costly flood insurance.
Methodology	Results are calculated through contract oversight (surveillance of contractor operations/activities), field quality control testing, physical inspections, correction of deficiencies as needed, and acceptance of construction improvements.
Data Source and Quality	Engineering studies and plans establish program requirements, which are used to measure against actual construction results. Monthly construction contracts progress reports by Contracting Officer's Representatives (input from government inspectors or independent construction management services firms) are used to measure construction completion. The DQA reveals no significant data quality limitations.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of \$31.4 million reflects a decrease of \$53,000 from the FY 2012 Actual. The request supports USIBWC's mission requirements of water conveyance, water quality, and boundary preservation, as well as its obligations to stakeholders and employees by protecting infrastructure and restoring facilities. This level reflects an anticipated transfer of the Heavy Equipment Program (\$1.2 million) and 18 USDH positions from IBWC's Construction account to the Salaries and Expenses account in support of IBWC administration, operations and maintenance previously requested in the FY 2013 President's Budget. The FY 2014 funding request for the construction activities are as follows:

Water Conveyance Program: \$19.5 million

Safety of Dams: \$5.0 million

The Safety of Dams master project addresses infrastructure deficiencies identified during five-year safety inspections conducted by the Joint Technical Advisors, which includes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The most recent safety inspections and ratings of the six Rio Grande Dams by the Joint Technical Advisors are shown below:

- International Diversion Dam – The safety inspection was performed on February 22, 2011. The dam received a DSAC III rating, “high priority, conditionally unsafe.”
- American Diversion Dam – The safety inspection was performed on February 23, 2011. The dam received a DSAC III rating, “high priority, conditionally unsafe.”
- Anzalduas Diversion Dam – The safety inspection was performed on March 30, 2012. The dam received a DSAC IV rating, “priority, marginally safe.”
- Retamal Diversion Dam – The safety inspection was performed on March 30, 2012. The dam received a DSAC III rating, “high priority, conditionally unsafe.”
- Amistad Storage Dam – The safety inspection was performed on July 31, 2012. The dam received a rating of Dam Safety Action Class (DSAC) II, “urgent, potentially unsafe.”
- Falcon Storage Dam – The safety inspection was performed on August 2, 2012. The dam received a DSAC III rating, “high priority, conditionally unsafe.”

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

These 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 five of the six dams. Therefore, the USIBWC initiated and completed a preliminary study and risk analysis of Amistad Dam, and is currently conducting a Dam Modification Study, which is expected to be completed in FY 2014. The study involves implementation of sonar surveys, willow-stick surveys, exploratory borings, seepage explorations, and development of viable remediation alternatives. The results of this study will assist in developing design alternatives to address these deficiencies. A preliminary study for Falcon Dam has been completed, and a risk analysis is underway, with completion expected in FY 2013. Also in FY 2013, the USIBWC plans to construct upgrades to Retamal Dam, conduct field investigations for design of seepage remediation works at Amistad Dam, and initiate planning and design to seal Penstock No. 4 to prevent further cavitations at Amistad Dam.

FY 2014 funding is requested to initiate the design of the required seepage remediation works at Amistad Dam, and begin the installation of seepage monitoring equipment (piezometers) at Falcon Dam. Construction at Amistad Dam will be achieved in a phased approach, given the estimated high costs of the proposed remediation works. Completion of these works at Amistad Dam is expected to continue in the out-years until all high-risk is reduced to an acceptable level. In addition, funding will be used to seal Penstock No. 5 at Amistad International Storage Dam, which leaks oil from the hydraulic system, creating an environmental hazardous waste condition. It is imperative to remediate this problem and prevent further adverse impacts.

Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation: \$7.5 million

This project, initially funded in 2001, is a multi-year effort that includes the evaluation of approximately 510 miles of existing Rio Grande levees, and rehabilitation or improvement of deficient levee segments and related flood control structures in the United States. These levees contain about 440 miles of river and interior floodway channel along three unique Rio Grande Flood Control Systems. These three flood control systems are identified as the Upper Rio Grande, Presidio Valley, and Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Systems. The Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System protects one million U.S. residents in the metropolitan statistical areas of Las Cruces, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas with its 225 miles of levees. The 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 by risk, population, and development. The USIBWC is currently working together with its stakeholders to address the flood control deficiencies jointly with the border fence initiative. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, the USIBWC will continue its design, construction, and environmental mitigation of levee system improvements along the Upper Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, and Presidio Valley.

Reconstruction of the American Canal: \$7.0 million

Funding to rebuild the American Canal, which is beyond its useful life, was initially received in FY 2010. The American Dam and Canal were built by the United States in 1938 to divert and convey the waters of Rio Grande allocated to the United States under the 1906 Convention for municipal and agricultural use. This canal, which is a vital source of water supply for the desert City of El Paso, is in very poor condition and at risk of failing. The canal lining contains many concrete panels with exposed and rusted rebar and cracked, crushed, separated, or overlapping sections. Soil voids have also formed underneath the canal lining, since waters have carried away embankment materials over time through the

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

breaks and deteriorated weep holes. As a result, the canal lining may collapse and prevent the deliveries of Rio Grande waters to U.S. agricultural and municipal stakeholders.

The American Canal runs adjacent to the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), a century-old iron-ore and copper refinery that filed for Chapter 11 reorganization under the Federal bankruptcy code in 2005. Refinery operations have contaminated the adjacent canal embankment with dangerously high levels of lead and arsenic, and will require the environmental remediation of soil and groundwater during construction. In 2009, a bankruptcy court approved a settlement amount of \$22 million for environmental cleanup of USIBWC grounds at the American Dam field office, and along the Rio Grande and American Canal.

The American Canal is subdivided into three segments; each segment separated by a highway culvert. Although reconstruction of each segment will be phased-in over a three-year period, construction can only be performed during the non-irrigation season, which extends from mid-October to mid-February. In FY 2013, the USIBWC will complete the design of the replacement canal system. The FY 2014 Request and remaining unobligated balances will fund the construction of the first phase, or upper segment, of the canal. Authorized reimbursement funding will be utilized for remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater during construction. Since the entire middle and lower segments will be replaced with a closed conduit sections, these segments will be significantly more expensive than the upper segment. The required funding to complete the middle and lower segments of project is estimated at \$40 million.

Water Quality Program: \$9.0 million

Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage: \$9.0 million

This project, initially funded in FY 2007, is a multi-year project for construction of secondary wastewater treatment facilities in the United States in accordance with Public Law 106-457, as amended by Public Law 108-425. This project will address the secondary treatment of Tijuana sewage by upgrading the existing South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) to meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permit required under the Clean Water Act. Public Law 106-457, as amended, authorizes the USIBWC to take appropriate actions to comprehensively address the treatment of sewage emanating from the Tijuana River area, Mexico that flows untreated into the United States causing significant adverse public health and environmental impacts.

The USIBWC has completed about 70 percent of the required upgrades to the SBIWTP. The project is intended to upgrade the SBIWTP to treat an average flow of 25 million gallons per day (Mgd), with the capacity to handle prolonged peak flows of 50 Mgd. Although the existing SBIWTP is currently operating at secondary treatment standards, the plant does not have the capacity to handle peak flows. Furthermore, the plant is currently producing undigested sludge, which is more harmful to the environment and results in a higher operations cost.

During prolonged peak flow periods, the SBIWTP is unable to handle and properly treat the wastewater. This lack of system capacity causes overflows of untreated wastewater and results in occasional NPDES discharge permit violations. In order for the SBIWTP effluent to consistently meet the discharge permit requirements and fully comply with the intent of Public Law 106-457, the USIBWC must complete construction of the infrastructure upgrades as initially envisioned. By constructing anaerobic sludge digesters, the SBIWTP, the USIBWC will improve the quality of the bio-solids and reduce the volume of sludge produced by about 30 percent. This will provide positive benefits to the coastal land and marine

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

environment, and will reduce operations and maintenance costs associated with the processing, stabilization, and disposal of solids.

The pending infrastructure required to complete the upgrades include secondary treatment clarifiers and activated sludge digesters. In FY 2013, the USIBWC will evaluate the plant and its operations and produce a conceptual design based on the most cost effective alternative. The FY 2014 Request of \$9 million will be used to design and construct the three secondary treatment clarifiers to address the capacity overflow problems resulting in NPDES permit violations.

Resource and Asset Management Program: \$2.9 million

Critical Infrastructure Protection: \$2.9 million

The USIBWC is requesting funds to continue a multi-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 USIBWC 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), and the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Framework Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico. The U.S. – Mexico CIP Program specifically states that both nations will conduct binational vulnerability assessments of trans-border infrastructure and communications and transportation networks to identify and take required protective measures.

In FY 2013, the USIBWC will continue the design and implementation of security improvements at various field offices. The FY 2014 Request will be used to address the continued threats and vulnerabilities identified through assessments conducted at Falcon Dam and Amistad Dam Field Offices. FY 2014 funds will target the installation of deterrents, controls, and detection systems at these sites. Security improvements for Amistad Dam will be finalized in FY 2014, and security improvements for Falcon Dam are scheduled to be completed in FY 2015.

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

International Boundary and Water Commission Construction (IBWC - Const)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2500 Other Services	31,453	31,645	31,400	(53)
Total	31,453	31,645	31,400	(53)

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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 the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–182, [~~\$12,200,000~~]*\$12,499,000: 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	24	24	24	0
Enduring Funds	7,012	7,055	7,664	652

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

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

Led by three commissioners from each country, the IJC operates through small section staffs in Washington, D.C. (U.S. funded) and Ottawa, Canada (Canadian funded) and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada (jointly funded). Currently, 20 active boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, provide expert advice on both science and policy issues. Approximately 300 professionals from within government agencies, universities, nonprofit agencies and industry carry out this work in their personal and professional capacities and not as representatives of their respective organizations or countries. During FY 2012, the IJC and its Boards completed 23 reports, with 91 percent of them being completed on time.

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

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Performance

A critical element of the IJC's work is providing information and advice to the U.S. and Canadian governments and the public on the range of issues for which the IJC has responsibility. In order to be most useful, the reports and studies from the Commission and its Boards, in which such information and advice is contained, need to be based on the best scientific and technical information available and should be provided in as timely manner as possible. These reports and studies help ensure that the stakeholders in the basins and the governments have the most current information on which to base water management decisions. The indicator of performance just established measures the timeliness of completion of IJC reports and studies.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority		Environment/Climate Change						
Active Performance Indicator		NEW APP INDICATOR: Annual percentage of reports and studies completed according to an established timeline during the fiscal year.						
Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	91% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	90%	90%
Impact		Baseline; N/A						
Methodology		Data will be determined by comparing the submission dates of reports and studies with the documented and negotiated timelines associated with them.						
Data Source and Quality		IJC records. The DQA revealed no significant data quality limitations.						

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of \$7.7 million for the IJC reflects an increase of \$652,000 above the FY 2012 Actual level. This funding provides \$487,000 for a Lake Champlain-Richelieu River Study.

Lake Champlain-Richelieu River Study \$487,000

The U.S. and Canadian governments have asked the International Joint Commission to develop a Plan of Study to investigate the causes and impacts of flooding in the Lake Champlain-Richelieu River watershed, with emphasis on the record 2011 flooding, and make an evaluation of possible flood mitigation solutions. Initial planning indicates that the study could cost \$10-\$15 million over

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

approximately five years. With the cost split between the U.S. and Canada, the U.S. Section cost could be \$5-\$7.5 million over the life of the project. The U.S. Section requests \$487,000 in FY 2014 to initiate the study.

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

International Joint Commission (IJC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,056	2,177	2,238	182
1200 Personnel Benefits	445	476	496	51
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	348	336	382	34
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	130	140	144	14
2400 Printing & Reproduction	11	15	15	4
2500 Other Services	3,984	3,865	4,342	358
2600 Supplies and Materials	34	41	42	8
3100 Personal Property	4	5	5	1
Total	7,012	7,055	7,664	652

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	8	8	8	0
Enduring Funds	2,279	2,293	2,449	170

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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’s strategic goal of Achieving Peace and Security. To achieve its mission the IBC has established a 15-year 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. This plan was adopted by the IBC in 2005 however only the Canadian section was funded to meet the requirements of the plan. The U.S. section was funded to the levels required by the plan in 2010. A new 15-year plan taking into account past and current funding levels is included in IBC’s 2010 annual report which is currently being translated by the Canadian section of the IBC.

The IBC appropriation provides funds to implement U.S. obligations under the Treaty, thereby maintaining and preserving an effective boundary line between the two countries that ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one’s rights, and responsibilities end, and the other’s begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes. The Treaty specifies that, to be effective, the boundary line must be accurately delineated and marked with stable identifying monuments. This is accomplished on land by clearing a 20-foot wide line-of-sight (i.e., “vista”) from one boundary monument to the next along the entire 5,525 U.S.-Canadian mile boundary. Vista clearing is largely a manual process requiring the use of manual labor and heavy equipment and includes the use of helicopters to reach impassable mountainous areas. The IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments that 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 new 15-year maintenance plan addresses the necessity of continuous maintenance due to the deterioration and destruction of boundary monuments, brush, and timber overgrowth that obstruct the 20-foot wide vista. 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 Treaty mandates that the boundary be depicted with modern coordinates on modern charts. Geographic reference systems have changed since the boundary was established. Consequently, the IBC is continuing to re-survey the entire boundary; converting all geographic positions to currently used systems, and maintaining databases of this information.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Performance

Each year a number of maintenance projects are planned and undertaken by the IBC that address a specified number of miles along the boundary that are inspected, cleared, surveyed, or in which monuments are repaired or replaced. The maintenance of the physical line itself is essential to meeting the IBC’s mandate under the Treaty.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority		Environment/Climate Change						
Active Performance Indicator		NEW APP INDICATOR: Percent of priority annual milestones completed as part of the 15-year maintenance plan						
Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	100% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	100%	100%
Impact		Baseline; N/A						
Methodology		‘Priority annual milestones’ are defined as annual milestones as part of the 15-year maintenance plan for which funding has been allocated and which are projected to be completed in that FY. Data will be determined by assigning a percentage of the total resources available to each project from the total resources available for all projects. At the end of the FY, each project will be evaluated and a completion percentage will be determined.						
Data Source and Quality		IBC records. The DQA reveals no significant quality limitations.						

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of \$2.4 million will fund IBC’s operations and eight boundary maintenance projects, and provides \$1.2 million for administration. This level of funding reflects an increase of \$170,000 above the FY 2012 Actual and includes \$8,000 for American COLA. The Programmatic amounts below will be matched by reciprocal funding by IBC’s Canadian counterpart.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Operations \$997,000 (an increase of \$107,000)

The FY 2014 Request of \$997,000 provides funding to maintain IBCs ongoing operations, including funding for salaries and benefits of the permanent staff of the IBC as well as their support costs. The support costs includes communications, supplies, rent and all travel by headquarters staff and non-field season travel undertaken by field officers for the Washington, DC office, and three field offices located in Great Falls, Montana, Thief River Falls, Minnesota and Houlton, Maine boundary maintenance projects.

Field Campaigns \$1,252,000 (an increase of \$49,000)

The request will fund the eight IBC boundary maintenance projects listed below.

- Surveying and Monumentation 141st Meridian (Alaska-Yukon) (400 miles): \$514,000 (*3rd year of 5-year project*)
- St Francis River Vista clearing and Monument Maintenance (Maine-New Brunswick) (75 miles): \$50,000
- Glacier Park Vista clearing (Montana-Alberta) (three miles): \$30,000
- Boundary Bay Range Tower Maintenance (Washington-British Columbia): \$25,000
- Foothills to W. Kootenay Vista Clearing 49th Parallel (Washington-British Columbia) (60 miles): \$320,000
- Rainey River Monumentation and Inspection (Minnesota-Ontario) (132 miles): \$82,000
- North Line Vista clearing (Maine-New Brunswick) (35 miles): \$140,000
- Monumentation and Inspection 49th Parallel (Montana/North Dakota-Saskatchewan/Manitoba) (300 miles): \$91,000

Mapping/ GIS Projects \$100,000 (a decrease of \$40,000)

The updating of all 256 Official Maps and the development of the GIS system is now complete. This cost will be required on a yearly basis to update maps as mandated by the Treaty every year, and to populate and maintain the GIS system on a yearly basis.

Equipment Life Cycle Replacement Program \$100,000 (an increase of \$54,000)

The request will purchase two ATV's and one pick-up truck, equipment for IBC's field offices. The IBC maintains six pick-up trucks, three large trucks, three tractors, two track machines and six ATV's. Pick-ups require replacement every 6-8 years, tractors and large trucks 10 years, track machines 20 years, and ATV's 3-4 years.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

International Boundary Commission (IBC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	557	557	608	51
1200 Personnel Benefits	167	167	183	16
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	94	94	101	7
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	83	83	91	8
2500 Other Services	1,281	1,295	1,359	78
2600 Supplies and Materials	51	51	56	5
3100 Personal Property	46	46	51	5
Total	2,279	2,293	2,449	170

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	2,396	2,411	2,386	(10)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADB) are international organizations created by the Governments of the United States and Mexico under a side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), in order to help address the environmental infrastructure needs in the border region between both countries. The *“Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States Concerning the Establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank”* (the BECC/NADB Charter), was executed in 1993 and amended through Protocol of Amendment signed on November 25 and 26, 2002, which entered into effect on August 6, 2004. The BECC is located in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The mission of the BECC is to work to preserve, protect, and enhance human health and the environment of the U.S.–Mexico border region, by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects through a transparent bi-national process in close coordination with the NADB, federal, state, local agencies, the private sector, and civil society. BECC was created to assist border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects to meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the NADB, or other institutions. In 2012, the projects certified by the BECC will provide improved environmental and health benefits to over five million people along the Mexico - U.S. Border, including communities in Texas, Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

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

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

The BECC/NADB Charter defines an environmental infrastructure project as a project that will “prevent, control or reduce environmental pollutants or contaminants, improve the drinking water supply, or protect flora and fauna so as to improve human health, promote sustainable development, or contribute to a higher quality of life.” Based on this definition, BECC and NADB can respectively certify and finance all types of environmental infrastructure, although the Charter requires that preference be maintained for the following sectors: water pollution, wastewater treatment, water conservation, municipal solid waste,

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

and related matters. The term “related matters” has been defined to include domestic hook-ups to water and wastewater systems, industrial and hazardous waste, and recycling and waste reduction. Other specific sectors eligible for BECC and NADB support include: air quality, clean and efficient energy, public transportation, municipal planning and development, energy transmission or distribution, renewable energy generation, international border crossings, production of goods and services designed to enhance or protect the environment, if the project also provides a net environmental benefit to the border region, and other infrastructure designed to minimize future negative environmental impacts in the border.

The work of BECC continues to support the Department of State’s strategic goals of promoting effective and accountable democratic governance, respect for human rights, and sustainable economic growth, through three of BECC’s programs or pillars: “Technical Assistance through Grants or Technical Expertise”, “Collaboration with other Stakeholders”, and “Institutional Capacity Building through Information and Training.” In order to set performance goals for the institution, an administrative tool called “Balanced Scorecard” (BSC) is used by BECC to monitor the fulfillment of strategic objectives, expenses, costs, productivity, customer satisfaction, internal processes, employee motivation, and training. The BECC’s BSC currently contains 12 strategic objectives and 63 performance indicators. In addition, the objectives of the BECC Quality Management System are also aligned with the objectives and indicators of the BSC. A new indicator has been added to measure the population benefitting each year from BECC-certified projects related to water and waste water treatment, solid waste management, air quality, water conservation, clean energy, and energy conservation that provide a significant impact in the border region.

BECC’s work is organized into four specific pillars or programs, and one transversal support program:

Project Certification

The primary purpose of the BECC is to support border communities and organizations to identify, develop, and achieve BECC certification for the purpose of accessing NADB funding to implement environmental infrastructure projects, in order to improve human health, promote sustainable development, and contribute to enhancing the quality of life in the border region.

Technical Assistance through Grants or Technical Expertise

The purpose of the Technical Assistance Program is to provide technical services through grants or technical expertise that will promote the development of high quality environmental infrastructure projects and initiatives which could access NADB funding, the Environmental Program Agency’s Border 2012 Program or other special grants.

Collaboration with other Stakeholders

Promote institutional relationships with Border stakeholders, including federal, state and local agencies, international organizations, academia, private sector and civil society, for the purpose of strengthening collaboration efforts that will support the BECC mandate. This activity is achieved through participation in forums, state and local initiatives, project/program coordination, consistent information exchange, and strategy development.

Institutional Capacity Building through Information and Training

Strengthen institutional capacities by generating information and providing training. The information generated through strategic studies is intended to identify needs, project opportunities, and improve the effectiveness of infrastructure program investments that could be supported by BECC and NADB. Capacity building is related to technical training needed to enhance sustainability of projects and address emerging issues.

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

General Support and Performance Improvement Program

The purpose of this program is to facilitate the work conducted under all pillars described above. It includes the support provided by the Administrative Area and other support areas for activities such as: information resources with a compatible and standardized system; a results-based budget; education and training focused on BECC's programs or pillars, and administrative savings in general. It also includes other support and services such as accounting and budgetary control, human resources, building management, coordination, and general administration.

Performance

A healthy population living within a healthy environment is an imperative part of sustainable economic development. As more people benefit from BECC-certified projects, more people will come to enjoy a higher quality of life.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority		Environment/Climate Change						
Active Performance Indicator		NEW APP INDICATOR: Population (counted as number of people) benefitting each year from BECC-certified projects related to water and waste water treatment, solid waste management, air quality, water conservation, clean energy, and energy conservation.						
Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	5.070 million New Indicator, No Rating	2.6 million	2.6 million
Impact		Baseline; N/A						
Methodology		Project applications include a sponsor-calculated estimate of the benefited population, which can fluctuate annually due to the type and quality of projects, and the city and sector covered. BECC reviews this estimate and adjusts it in accordance with technical design, project sector and defined outcomes. The Certification Proposal submitted to the BECC/NADB Board includes the official estimate on benefited population.						
Data Source and Quality		Certification document process. The DQA reveals no significant data quality limitations.						

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Justification of Request

For FY 2014, the BECC Request is a total of \$2.4 million for its operating budget. The request reflects a decrease of \$10,000 below the FY 2012 Actual level. This level of funding will allow the BECC to continue supporting the Department of State in achieving its strategic goal of improving health and environmental conditions in the U.S. – Mexico border region.

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	1,204	1,325	1,367	163
1200 Personnel Benefits	301	379	345	44
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	75	119	101	26
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	171	110	94	(77)
2500 Other Services	559	386	397	(162)
2600 Supplies and Materials	86	92	82	(4)
Total	2,396	2,411	2,386	(10)

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, [~~\$32,800,000~~]*\$31,445,000*: *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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The International Fisheries Commissions support the Department’s strategic goals of securing a sustainable global environment and ensuring economic prosperity and security, as well as the food security goal of the U.S. Global Development Strategy. These bodies facilitate international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of living marine resources and their habitats and establishing common measures to be implemented by member governments. Many also oversee the allocation of member nations’ fishing rights. Through them, the United States advocates for science-based conservation and management measures to regulate the global fishing industry and works to level the playing field to promote growth and job-creation for U.S. fishers. Most were established by treaties and agreements negotiated by the United States and ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. One way the Department measures performance is by tracking the number of key annual milestones achieved towards strengthening governance structures to improve the performance of the fisheries commissions.

Through this ongoing work, formerly depleted areas are yielding sustainable catches for U.S. fishers, and key endangered populations are recovering. For example, fisheries restrictions adopted through the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas enabled depleted North Atlantic swordfish populations to rebuild to a fully sustainable level two years faster than targeted. The oldest of these, the International Pacific Halibut Commission, has facilitated unprecedented cooperation between the United States and Canada to successfully rebuild the shared halibut stock from a dangerously low level 25 years ago. Additionally, through the International Dolphin Conservation Program associated with the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), dolphin mortality in the eastern Pacific tuna fishery has plummeted from approximately 100,000 animals in 1989 to less than 2,000 in recent years, well below target levels.

Three of the commissions are bilateral United States-Canada bodies established by treaties governing shared resources. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) plays a critical role in managing the \$4 billion Great Lakes fisheries, including work to suppress invasive parasitic sea lamprey. The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) conducts activities necessary to manage, rebuild, and share the salmon resource in the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska. Through the PSC, the two nations have put an end to divisive disputes over interceptions by one country of salmon originating in the other country. The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) is one of the most successful fisheries management commissions in the world, managing a resource important to commercial harvests and extensive guided and recreational fishing in coastal communities from northern California to the Aleutian Islands.

Nations cooperate through each of the seven multilateral commissions to establish fishing rules, combat illegal fishing, minimize impacts on other marine species, and oversee a program of scientific research. The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Commission and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas each work to ensure the long-term sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species. Through the International Dolphin Conservation Program, the IATTC is also the only international organization dedicated to reducing dolphin mortality in tuna purse-seine fisheries. The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) and the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission are charged with conservation of salmon and related fish. Through its membership in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the United States pursues goals to ensure continuation of the Commission's pioneering ecosystem approach to management, strong science agenda, and innovative tools to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. U.S. efforts within the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization have protected vulnerable marine ecosystems and ended destructive fishing practices.

The Atlantic-focused International Council for the Exploration of the Seas and its Pacific counterpart, the North Pacific Marine Science Organization, advance U.S. goals of strengthening ecosystem considerations in marine resource management and ensuring that science informs environmental policy. The International Whaling Commission has implemented the moratorium on commercial whaling, analyzed unilateral whaling activities in other countries, and established whale sanctuaries in the Southern and Indian Oceans. The Antarctic Treaty Secretariat oversees scientific and environmental cooperation to address problems involving the marine environment, special area protection and management, and the sea and ice interface in Antarctica. The Arctic Council oversees environmental protection and sustainable development in the Arctic including in the marine environment. Finally, international shark and sea turtle conservation programs provide unique fora for nations to cooperate to promote the conservation of sharks and the recovery of endangered sea turtle populations and their habitats throughout their migratory ranges.

Performance

To sustain or rebuild shared fisheries stocks, and to mitigate impacts on the marine environment and associated species, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) need governance mechanisms that provide for regular reviews of their performance, and must implement recommendations for improvement resulting from these reviews that are complied with by all RFMO members. The Department works to improve governance mechanisms in RFMOs, as improved governance mechanisms are a necessary foundation for effective science-based conservation and management of fisheries stocks by RFMOs.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being					
Strategic Priority	Environment/Climate Change				
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Improve governance in regional fisheries management organizations to provide for long-term implementable and enforceable science-based conservation and management regimes for fisheries stocks, as measured by the achievement of key annual milestones towards strengthening governance structures.				
PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
N/A	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS					
FY 2014 Target	<p>Implementation: At least two RFMOs implement processes to improve the rigor and transparency of their scientific stock assessment methodologies; follow-up review of the RFMO that completed an assessment in FY 2012 demonstrates measureable improvements in implementation of scientifically sound management measures and compliance by all member States. Compliance: two or more RFMOs implement or strengthen monitoring mechanisms to assess compliance with science-based management measures to sustain or rebuild shared stocks and/or to mitigate impacts on the marine environment and associated species; the joint tuna RFMO process leads to measurable improvement in harmonization of measures such as port State measures, Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Vessel Lists, and market-related measures.</p>				
FY 2013 Target	<p>Implementation: Two or more RFMOs adopt and implement science-based management measures to sustain or rebuild shared stocks and/or to mitigate impacts on the marine environment and associated species, such as sharks and sea turtles; follow-up review of RFMOs that completed assessments in FY 2011 demonstrates measureable improvements in implementation of scientifically sound management measures and compliance by all member States. Compliance: Strengthened cooperation among RFMOs results in measurable improvements in compliance with conservation and management measures and enhanced effectiveness of available tools to combat IUU fishing, such as port State measures, IUU Vessel Lists, and market-related measures.</p>				
FY 2012 Target	<p>Implementation: RFMOs that completed reviews adopt new management measures to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels that are aligned with scientific recommendations; new actions adopted in RFMOs to implement improvements in coordination to increase compliance by all member States and combat IUU fishing. Compliance: economic support funds through the U.S. Tuna Treaty strengthen developing South Pacific State capacity to effectively participate in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and implement and enforce science-based measures to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels; the United States initiates action within one more RFMO to strengthen cooperation among such Organizations, improve compliance with conservation and management measures by all member States, and combat IUU fishing.</p>				

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<p>FY 2012 Rating and Result</p>	<p>Rating: On Target The Pacific Salmon Commission, International Pacific Halibut Commission, & the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization completed reviews. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas adopted new bigeye and yellowfin tuna management measures. New actions were adopted by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to implement improvements in oversight, to increase compliance by all member States, and combat IUU fishing. Strengthened South Pacific states' capacity to effectively participate in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission & implement and enforce science-based measures to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels. Action initiated with the North Pacific Anadromous Fisheries Commission and the new North Pacific Fisheries Commission to strengthen cooperation among the organizations.</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>Improved governance in regional fisheries management organizations to provide for long-term implementable and enforceable science-based conservation and management regimes for fish stocks.</p>
<p>FY 2011 Rating and Result</p>	<p>Rating: On Target The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and NAFO completed performance reviews, and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission conducted a bi-national assessment of Commission activities. NASCO closed the West Greenland commercial fishery in response to scientific advice; the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) adopted science-based multi-year conservation and management measures for the tuna stocks under its purview. The WCPFC successfully tested its compliance monitoring scheme and the members identified by ICCAT for lack of compliance fell by 30%. The United States hosted the third joint coordination meeting of the world's five tuna RFMOs. The NPAFC and the pending North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and the WCPFC and IATTC advanced cooperation regarding their respective overlapping Convention Areas.</p>
<p>FY 2010 Rating and Result</p>	<p>Rating: On Target The North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) completed its review and established a process to implement the relevant recommendations in FY2010, including improvements in its administrative, research, and law enforcement programs. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) continued to implement a rigorous compliance review as called for in its 2008 review and saw measurable improvements in the alignment of its catch rules to scientific advice.</p>
<p>FY 2009 Rating and Result</p>	<p>Rating: On Target A rigorous external performance review was initiated in the North Pacific Anadromous Fisheries Commission (NPAFC) and was completed in late FY 2010. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), after examining the recommendations from its performance review, adopted conservation and management measures consistent with the options presented by its scientific body to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels. The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) endorsed its Scientific Committee's recommendation and established a high seas marine protected area (MPA) closed to fishing in order to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels and protect habitats, and adopted a resolution to promote "best available science" in its decision-making and practices.</p>
<p>FY 2008 Rating and Result</p>	<p>Rating: On Target Rigorous external performance reviews were completed for the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), after agreeing to apply a broader mandate resulting from amendments to its establishing treaty, adopted ecosystem-based measures to manage vulnerable deep-sea areas and established a process to implement stronger management for vulnerable shark species.</p>

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FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: N/A</p> <p>The Department led a process at the June 2007 Informal Consultation of States Parties to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement to develop a set of criteria for measuring the effectiveness of regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). There was agreement that these criteria will form the basis for upcoming performance reviews of each of the RFMOs that manage tuna fisheries, and may be used by other RFMOs as well. U.S. leadership helped finalize comprehensive amendments to modernize the treaty that establishes the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO). NAFO will now initiate a comprehensive, independent performance review to identify ways to strengthen its conservation and management measures and improve member State compliance with and implementation of agreed rules.</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	<p>This performance indicator uses reports of United Nations General Assembly and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations decisions to track improvements in governance mechanisms in three categories: 1) performance reviews and their criteria; 2) the degree to which these reviews are implemented; and 3) how binding any implementation mechanisms are on RFMO members (that is, to what degree RFMO members comply).</p>
Data Source and Quality	<p>The Department will track data directly and from reports of United Nations General Assembly and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations decisions. Some governance improvements in RFMOs are multi-year processes. Also, assessing the degree of compliance with RFMO decisions by members can require multi-year observations of RFMO member activity.</p>

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request covers the United States' anticipated, 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 United States and important constituent groups. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by these organizations generate between \$12 to \$15 billion in annual income and thousands of jobs to the United States. The commercial and recreational fisheries of the Great Lakes alone provide \$4 billion annually to the states bordering the Great Lakes, and revenue from U.S. fisheries for Pacific tunas are estimated at more than \$350 million each year.

In addition to treaty-based assessments and program costs, the International Fisheries Commissions account also includes funding to support the participation of non-government U.S. commissioners. 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.

IATTC: The request will enable the IATTC to conserve and manage tuna and other stocks of the eastern Pacific Ocean and the impacts of the fishery on the broader marine ecosystem. IATTC will also continue to administer the International Dolphin Conservation Program to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate dolphin mortality in the fishery.

GLFC: FY 2014 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the valuable fisheries in all of the Great Lakes. Parasitic, invasive sea lamprey feed primarily on trout, salmon, walleye, sturgeon, and whitefish; the foundation of Canada and the United States' shared Great Lakes

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fisheries. The proposed funding provides for baseline research and assessment programs to determine the sources and distribution of sea lamprey and the success of treatment options.

PSC: In addition to the U.S. share of joint PSC expenses, Department 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.

IPHC: 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 on catch limits for Canada and the United States.

Other Marine Conservation Organizations: For almost all of these programs, U.S. payments reflect the treaty-mandated share of each organization's agreed operating budget and the requests reflect inflationary and exchange rate adjustments. Requested increases for several commissions and activities reflect additional factors.

In May 2011, the foreign ministers of the eight Arctic Council members, including the Secretary of State, decided to establish a small standing secretariat to improve the operations of this high-level intergovernmental forum. The request represents the first full U.S. annual contribution. The request also supports the functioning of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat and provides for shared funding of consultative meetings, including translation and interpretation costs.

In addition to finalizing mechanisms to share technologies to reduce sea turtle interactions with fishing gear and assist developing countries to sustainably manage traditional sea turtle utilization, the Inter-American Convention for Sea Turtles will work to establish a permanent Secretariat in FY 2014.

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease From FY 2012
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,898	2,116	1,822	(76)
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	23,709	22,270	19,174	(4,535)
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,500	5,066	4,350	(150)
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,250	3,563	3,050	(200)
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,943	3,507	3,049	106
Arctic Council	0	139	125	125
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)	61	89	70	9
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	117	161	138	21
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	167	173	140	(27)
Int'l Commission for the Conservation of Atlanta Tunas (ICCAT)	325	356	265	(60)
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	235	262	230	(5)
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	173	223	200	27
International Shark Conservation Program	100	111	100	0

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	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ⁽¹⁾	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease From FY 2012
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	190	210	180	(10)
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	55	80	72	17
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	187	212	190	3
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	118	144	129	11
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	298	328	295	(3)
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	917	1,019	915	(2)
Total	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

International Fisheries Commissions (IFC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)
Total	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)

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