

Strategic Goal: Reduction of Global and Cross-border Environmental Risks

The United States will lead other Nation's in successful, multilateral efforts to reduce significant risks to human health and ecosystems from climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, and other hazards of environmental concern.

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Air, water, and waste pollution crossing our borders with Mexico and Canada can imperil the health, environment and well-being of people in the United States. Thus, international cooperation is critical to achieving EPA's mission.

Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer increases the amount of the sun's ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth's surface. Climate change, pollution of the oceans and irreversible loss of species and habitats worldwide undermine the resource base critical to our well-being and quality

of life and deprive us of commercially valuable and potentially life-saving genetic materials. EPA's continued leadership is necessary to build the international cooperation and technical capacity that are essential to prevent harm to the global environment and ecosystems that we share with other nations. A coordinated international response is needed to confront the climate change threat, depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, transboundary circulation of toxics, and other environmental issues significant to the interests of the United States.

MEANS AND STRATEGY

Pollutants are oblivious to geographic and political boundaries, and their propensity to migrate threatens human health and the environment, demanding coordinated international action. The United States addresses global environmental problems, such as climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion, through bilateral and multilateral consultations and agreements. Other problems are not global but cross borders, such as between the US and Mexico, and between the US and Canada.

In the Great Lakes, and in our marine and Arctic environments, EPA uses a geographic approach to direct environmental action.

EPA will use a variety of approaches to prevent harm to the global environment and ecosystems including: 1) forming bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements, environmental foreign policy initiatives, and regional and global

negotiations; 2) cooperating with other countries to ensure that domestic and international environmental laws, policies, and priorities are recognized and implemented; 3) working with other federal agencies, states, business, and environmental groups to promote

the flow of environmentally sustainable technologies and services worldwide; facilitating cooperative research and development programs; and international technical assistance, training and information exchange; and 4) and promoting public/private partnership programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenhouse gases, for example, are produced by burning coal, oil, and natural gas to heat our homes, power our cars, and illuminate our cities. Deforestation and land clearing also contribute to the production of greenhouse gases. These gases

may have several environmental effects: raising atmospheric and ocean temperatures, ultimately changing weather patterns; increasing evaporation, drying soil and increasing drought; increasing precipitation and its intensity, causing floods; increasing incidences of heat waves; and raising sea levels.

Possible adverse consequences for human health include: increasing numbers of deaths associated with heat waves; increasing incidence of allergic disorders; and increasing diseases that thrive in warmer climates, such as malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever, encephalitis, and cholera. Since the early 1990s, EPA has been building partnerships with businesses in all sectors of the economy in order to meet the 1990 Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) objective to stabilize greenhouse gases emissions at 1990 levels. EPA also plays a major role in the President's Climate

EXTERNAL FACTORS

The success of EPA's programs and activities under Goal 6 will depend on active participation by other nations: both developed and developing countries. Reduction of air, water, and waste problems along the U.S. border with Mexico will require continued commitment by national, regional and local environmental officials in that country. Similarly, EPA's efforts to reduce global and regional threats to oceans and the atmosphere will require active cooperation of other countries. Health and environmental benefits resulting from the multi-billion dollar investment by U.S. companies to reduce emissions of stratospheric ozone depleting compounds could be completely undone by unabated emissions of these chemicals in other countries. Fortunately, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer has secured the participation of most countries,

Change Technology Initiative (CCTI), launched in October, 1997, and included in the 1999 Budget.

Research

EPA's research and assessment activities will evaluate the potential consequences of global change and climate variability in the United States. These assessments will focus on evaluating the impacts of global change on human health, ecosystems, and economic systems at regional, state, and local scales. Among the impacts the agency will examine are the spread of vector-borne and water-borne disease, changes in landscape cover and the migration of plant and animal species, and changes in farm productivity and food distribution. These research and assessment activities are an integral part of the U.S. National Assessment Process of the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

including major producers and consumers of these chemicals.

While many factors outside of EPA or U.S. control determine a nation's willingness to participate in international environmental protection efforts (e.g., economic or political considerations within the country), EPA's international policy and technical exchange programs can play an important role in convincing particular nations of both the need and feasibility of participating. Other factors affecting EPA's programs under Goal 6 include continued Congressional and public support; cooperation with other Federal agencies, such as the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development; and collaboration with state and local groups, business and industry groups, and environmental organizations.

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	FY 2000 Req. v. FY 1999 Enacted
Reduction of Global and Cross-border Environmental Risks	\$229,366.9	\$407,414.2	\$178,047.3
Reduce Transboundary Threats: Shared North American Ecosystems	\$71,025.9	\$119,987.5	\$48,961.6
Environmental Program & Management	\$21,025.9	\$19,987.5	(\$1,038.4)
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$50,000.0	\$100,000.0	\$50,000.0
Climate Change	\$127,968.9	\$242,765.0	\$114,796.1
Environmental Program & Management	\$74,347.9	\$170,025.9	\$95,678.0
Science & Technology	\$53,621.0	\$72,739.1	\$19,118.1
Stratospheric Ozone Depletion	\$17,033.8	\$27,046.5	\$10,012.7
Environmental Program & Management	\$17,033.8	\$27,046.5	\$10,012.7
Protect Public Health and Ecosystems From Persistent Toxics	\$4,125.8	\$6,943.1	\$2,817.3
Achieve Cleaner and More Cost-Effective Practices	\$9,212.5	\$10,672.1	\$1,459.6
Total Workyears:	522.4	519.9	-2.5

Strategic Objective: Reduce Transboundary Threats: Shared North American Ecosystems

By 2005, reduce transboundary threats to human health and shared ecosystems in North America, including marine and Arctic environments, consistent with our bilateral and multilateral treaty obligations in these areas, as well as our trust responsibility to tribes.

Key Programs

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request
Great Lakes National Program Office (CWAP)	\$14,614.6	\$13,367.5
Water Infrastructure:Mexico Border	\$50,000.0	\$100,000.0
U.S. - Mexico Border	\$10,642.8	\$5,056.3
Partnership with Industrial and Other Countries	\$784.0	\$816.1

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

U.S.-MEXICO BORDER WATER/WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2000 9 additional water/wastewater projects along the Mexican border will be certified for design-construction for a cumulative total of 34 projects.

In 1999 1 additional water/wastewater projects along the Mexican border will be certified for design-construction.

Performance Measures:

	FY 1999	FY 2000
Projects certified for design-construction along the Mexican Border	1 Projects	
Additional water/wastewater projects along the Mexican border certified for design/construction.		9 Projects

Baseline: As of June 1998, a cumulative total of 24 Mexican border projects were either certified for design/construction or had received grants or IAGs.

GREAT LAKES: ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT

In 2000 Assess and report on the state of key Great Lakes ecosystem components, report current status and trend information to Great Lakes environmental managers, and coordinate measurement of SOLEC environmental indicators applicable to the entire Great Lakes Basin.

Performance Measures:	FY 1999	FY 2000
Model predictions for Lake Michigan for toxics reduction scenarios.		5 Predictions
Reports on 9 of the proposed 12 GLNPO Monitoring Indexes, summarizing the prior year's data on select fish contaminants, atmospheric deposition, limnology, biology, and sediments.		9 Indexes
Baseline: Although GLNPO has assessed and reported on Great Lakes conventional pollutants, toxics, air deposition, and ecosystem indicators and components (particularly plankton and fish contaminants) since the 1970's and 1980's, that data has not previously been routinely summarized and reported. In FY2000, the Great Lakes program will establish a baseline using the FY1999 data; consequently, the current baseline is zero.		

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Data on the effective functioning of the Mexico Border Infrastructure Program are collected via quarterly reports from EPA Regions 6 and 9.

Performance measures for the Great Lakes program are derived from open lake measurements taken by GLNPO and from annual programmatic analysis of activities pursuant to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the Binational Toxics Strategy, and the GLNPO programs for information management, sediments, and habitat. Individual projects which generate data are required to comply with the Agency's standards for quality assurance and control. LMMB project data is entered into the Great Lakes Environmental Monitoring Database (GLENDA). A QA/QC tracking system is in place to ensure that QA/QC requirements are part of all

applicable GLNPO projects. GLNPO uses its annual planning process as a check on indirect performance measures such as improved planning, coordination and communication. The GLNPO performance measures are written into Great Lakes State Environmental Performance Partnership Agreements as commitments. GLNPO provides the states with assessments of progress against those commitments. Under the GLNPO structure, each of the GLNPO programs conducts an end of year review of its progress regarding identified measures and activities, draws conclusions, and makes recommendations to management regarding the subsequent year's activities and measures. Management ultimately determines what the activities and measures will be for the succeeding year.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Clean Water Act

Clean Air Act

Toxic Substances Control Act

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Pollution Prevention Act

North American Free Trade Agreement

1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy

1996 Habitat Agenda

1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act

1987 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

1987 Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances

1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA)

1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty

Reduction of Global and Cross-border Environmental Risk

Objective: Climate Change

By 2000 and beyond, U.S. greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced to levels consistent with international commitments agreed upon under the Framework Convention on Climate Change and ratified by the United States, building on initial accomplishments under the Climate Change Action Plan.

Key Programs

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request
Climate Change Technology Initiative: Buildings	\$38,800.0	\$80,100.0
Climate Change Technology Initiative: Transportation	\$31,750.0	\$61,900.0
Climate Change Technology Initiative: Industry	\$18,600.0	\$55,600.0
Climate Change Technology Initiative: Carbon Removal	\$0.0	\$3,400.0
Climate Change Technology Initiative: State and Local Climate Change Program	\$2,900.0	\$5,000.0
International Capacity Building	\$7,400.0	\$10,400.0
Climate Change Research	\$16,670.5	\$22,833.6
Partnership with Industrial and Other Countries	\$409.1	\$428.2
CCTI: RESEARCH	\$10,000.0	\$0.0

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

REDUCE GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS

- In 2000 Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by more than 50 million metric ton carbon equivalent per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, State and local governments, and other organizations. Reduction level will increase 10 million metric tons over 1999.
- In 1999 Reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by 35 million metric ton carbon equivalent (MMTCE) per year through partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.

Performance Measures:	FY 1999	FY 2000
Methane Programs - Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions	8.5 MMTCE	
HFC/PFC Programs - Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions	11.5 MMTCE	
Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions - All EPA Programs		50 MMTCE
ENERGY STAR Buildings and Green Lights - Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions	3.9 MMTCE	
ENERGY STAR Labeled Products - Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions	4.8 MMTCE	

Baseline: The baseline for evaluating program performance is a forecast of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the Climate Change Action Plan programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the Climate Change Action Plan in 1997, which built on a similar baseline forecast that was developed in 1993 for the Climate Change Action Plan. The updated baseline includes updated energy forecasts and economic growth projections. The baseline is discussed at length in the Climate Action Report 1997, which includes a discussion of differences in baselines between the original Climate Change Action Plan and the 1997 baseline update.

REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

In 2000 Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 60 billion kilowatt hours, resulting in over \$8 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses that participate in EPA's climate change programs. Increase of 15 billion kilowatt hours & \$5 million in annual energy savings over 1999.

Performance Measures:	FY 1999	FY 2000
Green Programs - Annual Energy Savings	47 Billion kWh	60 Billion kWh

Baseline: Baseline under development.

TECHNOLOGY FOR 70 MPG SEDAN

In 2000 Demonstrate technology for a 70 mpg mid-size family sedan that has low emissions and is safe, practical, and affordable.

Performance Measures:	FY 1999	FY 2000
Fuel Efficiency of EPA-Developed PNGV Concept Vehicle over EPA Driving Cycles Tested		70 mpg

Baseline: Performance Baseline: Fuel economy average miles per gallon.

Research**GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH – GLOBAL SCALE**

In 2000 Assess the consequences of global change and climate variability at a regional scale.

In 1999 Conduct preliminary assessment of consequences of climate change at three geographical locations: (Mid-Atlantic, Gulf Coast, and upper Great Lakes).

Performance Measures:	FY 1999	FY 2000
Determine impacts of global change on coastal ecosystems in the Gulf Coast and Mid-Atlantic	09/30/2000	
Complete 3 regional assessments of potential consequences of global change & climate variability for the USGCRP National Assessment. The 3 regions are the Mid-Atlantic, Great Lakes, & Gulf Coast	3 reg. assessment	
Conduct preliminary assessment of regional scale consequences of climate change at three geographic locations (Mid-Atlantic, Gulf Coast, and upper Great Lakes).	09/30/1999	

Baseline: The regional scale focus is an advance beyond the existing national-level assessments of the aggregate impacts of climate change on the United States by accounting for the potential regional impacts. Climate variability itself is accounted for, whereas previous assessments only focused on changes in average climate.

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

EPA has several strategies to validate and verify performance measures. At the national level, the primary mechanism for monitoring overall changes in greenhouse gas emissions is the annual greenhouse gas inventory that is developed by EPA in coordination with other government agencies and departments. The EPA greenhouse gas inventory serves as the official U.S. government submission to the United Nations.

Within the voluntary programs, EPA monitors and evaluates accomplishments based on extensive information provided by partners. For example, the Green Lights partners provide detailed information on investments and energy savings from over 14,000 completed energy-efficiency projects (e.g., the annual kilowatt-hour savings from completed lighting upgrades). These standardized reports on energy efficiency projects can be easily translated into annual emission reductions by applying the appropriate emission factor (lbs/kWh) for each pollutant of concern. The voluntary programs continually use the information collected to improve the program's performance and more accurately assess its future potential.

Another measure of progress for the voluntary programs is obtained by using the Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program developed by the Energy Information Agency under the 1992 Energy Policy which reports the results and achievements of individual companies. Through this program, companies submit reports directly to the Energy Information Agency, which reviews them for accuracy and to ensure plausibility.

EPA has several strategies to validate and verify performance measures in the area of environmental science and technology research. Because the major output of research is technical information, primarily in the form of reports, software, protocols, etc., key to these strategies is the performance of both peer reviews and quality reviews to ensure that requirements are met.

Peer reviews provide assurance during the pre-planning, planning, and reporting of environmental science and research activities that the work meets peer expectations. Only those science activities and resulting information products that pass Agency peer review are addressed and published. This applies to program-level, project-level, and research outputs. The quality of the peer review activity is monitored by EPA to ensure that peer reviews are performed consistently, according to Agency policy, and that any identified areas of concern are resolved through discussion or the implementation of corrective action.

The Agency's expanded focus on peer review helps ensure that the performance measures listed here are verified and validated by an external organization. This is accomplished through the use of the Science Advisory Board (SAB) and the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC). The BOSC, established under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, provides an added measure of assurance by examining the way the Agency uses peer review, as well as the management of its research and development laboratories.

In 1998, the Agency presented a new Agency-wide quality system in Agency Order 5360.1/chg 1. This system provided policy to ensure that all environmental programs performed by or for the Agency be supported by individual quality systems that comply fully with the American National Standard, Specifications and Guidelines for Quality Systems for Environmental Data Collection and Environmental Technology Programs (ANSI/ASQC E4-1994).

The order expanded the applicability of quality assurance and quality control to the design, construction, and operation by EPA organizations of environmental technology such as pollution control and abatement systems; treatment, storage, and disposal systems; and remediation systems. This rededication to quality provides the needed management and technical practices to assure that environmental data developed in research and used to support Agency decisions are of adequate quality and usability for their intended purpose.

A quality assurance system is implemented at all levels in the EPA research organization. The Agency-wide quality assurance system is a

management system that provides the necessary elements to plan, implement, document, and assess the effectiveness of quality assurance and quality control activities applied to environmental programs conducted by or for EPA. This quality management system provides for identification of environmental programs for which Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) is needed, specification of the quality of the data required from environmental programs, and provision of sufficient resources to assure that an adequate level of QA/QC is performed.

Agency measurements are based on the application of standard EPA and ASTM methodology as well as performance-based measurement systems. Non-standard methods are validated at the project level. Internal and external management system assessments report the efficacy of the management system for quality of the data and the final research results. The quality assurance annual report and work plan submitted by each organizational unit provides an accountable mechanism for quality activities. Continuous improvement in the quality system is accomplished through discussion and review of assessment results.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. - Sections 102, 103, 104, 108

Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. - Section 104

Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. - Section 8001

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq. - Sections 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. - Section 102

Global Climate Protection Act of 1987, 15 U.S.C. 2901 - Section 1103

Federal Technology Transfer Act, 15 U.S.C. - Section 3710a

Research

U.S. Global Change Research Program Act of 1990

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

National Climate Program Act (1997)

Strategic Objective: Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

By 2005, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery.

Key Programs

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request
Multilateral Fund	\$11,362.0	\$21,000.0
Partnership with Industrial and Other Countries	\$336.7	\$361.1
EMPACT	\$671.4	\$385.1

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

RESTRICT DOMESTIC: CONSUMPTION CLASS II HCFCs

- In 2000 Restrict domestic consumption of class II HCFCs below 208,400 metric tonnes (MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 130,000 MTs.
- In 1999 Ensure that domestic consumption of class II HCFCs will be restricted to below 208,400 MTs and domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons will be restricted to below 130,000 MTs.

Performance Measures:	FY 1999	FY 2000
Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs	<208,400 MTs	208,400 MTs
Domestic Exempted Production and Import of Newly Produced Class I CFC s and Halons	<130,000 MTs	130,000 MTs

Baseline: Performance Baseline: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2000 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ozone depletion potential (ODP)-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Stratospheric ozone measurements are based on atmospheric models and data provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the World Meteorological Organization, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) where available. Actual measurements of stratospheric ozone will be made by NASA's Upper Atmospheric Research Satellite and the Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer, and also by the Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet Spectrometer-2 and Operational Vertical Sounder instruments on the NOAA Polar Orbiting Environmental Satellite and subsequent National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite.

Progress on the restriction of domestic exempted production and importation of newly produced class I CFCs, halons, methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and HBFCs, will be tracked by monitoring industry reports in compliance with EPA's phaseout regulations. Progress on the

restriction of domestic production and importation of methyl bromide and class II HCFCs will be tracked by monitoring industry reports in compliance with EPA's phaseout regulations. Production data is cross-checked through facility inspections and comparison with International Trade Commission data. Import data is cross-checked by comparison with U.S. Customs information. Results from the tracking system are compiled and published in annual UNEP reports.

Progress on international implementation goals will be measured by tracking the number of countries receiving assistance, dollars allocated to each, and the expected reduction in ODSs in assisted countries.

Behavior modification as a result of the SunWise School Program will be measured through surveys of children and caregivers from SunWise Designated Schools. The surveys will provide information on sun exposure behavior and attitudes before and after implementation of the program.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Clean Air Act (CAA) Title VI, Parts A and D (42 U.S.C. 7401-7431, 7501-7515)

Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sections 3001-3006 and 3017 (42 U.S.C. 6921-6926, 6938)

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Strategic Objective: Protect Public Health and Ecosystems From Persistent Toxics

By 2005, consistent with international obligations, the need for upward harmonization of regulatory systems, and expansion of toxics release reporting, reduce the risks to U.S. human health and ecosystems from selected toxics (including pesticides) that circulate in the environment at global and regional scales. Results will include a 50% reduction of mercury from 1990 levels in the U.S. Worldwide use of lead in gasoline will be below 1993 levels.

Key Programs

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request
Global Toxics	\$932.3	\$2,967.0
Partnership with Industrial and Other Countries	\$100.0	\$356.4

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

In 2000 Successfully conclude international negotiations on a global convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) reaching agreement on POPs selection criteria, technical assistance, and risk management commitments on specified POPs.

In 1999 Obtain international agreement on criteria for selecting Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to be covered in a new global POPs treaty, and on capacity building activities to support the convention's implementation

Performance Measures:

	FY 1999	FY 2000
Agreed USG policies on selection criteria for Persistent Organic Pollutants	09/30/1999 negotiations	
Production of a final agreed convention text		09/30/2000 report
Agreement on selection criteria and methodology		09/30/2000 report

Baseline: This is a new global POPs treaty; therefore, a baseline has not been established.

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The annual performance goals and measures identified under this objective are expressed as the completion of explicit tasks. These measures require assessment by program staff and management. Verification of these measures does not involve any pollutant database analysis, but will require objective assessment of tasks completed, compliance

with regulatory development and authority delegation schedules, and the satisfaction of U.S. environmental negotiating objectives. Harmonization of testing guidelines requires scientific analysis as to equivalency of testing methods under consideration.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) sections 3,4,5,6,10,11,18,20,23,24,25,30 and 31 (7 U.S.C. 136a, 126a-1, 126c, 136d, 136h, 136i, 136p, 136r, 136u, 136v, 136w, 136w-5 and 136w-6)

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313 (42 U.S.C. 11023)

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sections 4, 5, 6, 12, and 13 (15 U.S.C. 2603, 2604, 2605, 2611, 2612)

Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387)]

Clean Air Act (CAA)

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC)

1996 Habitat Agenda, paragraph 43bb

U.S./Canada Agreements on Arctic Cooperation

1989 US/USSR Agreement on Pollution

1991 U.S./Canada Air Quality Agreement

1978 U.S./Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

1909 Boundary Waters Agreement

World Trade Organization Agreements

North American Free Trade Agreement

Strategic Objective: Achieve Cleaner and More Cost-Effective Practices

By 2005, increase the application of cleaner and more cost-effective environmental practices and technologies in the U. S. and abroad through international cooperation.

Key Programs

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request
Environment and Trade	\$4,514.6	\$4,236.8
Partnership with Industrial and Other Countries	\$4,546.6	\$6,272.2

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING MODULES

In 2000 Deliver 30 international training modules; implement 6 tech assistance/ technology dissemination projects; implement 5 cooperative policy development projects; & disseminate info products on US environmental technologies and techniques to 2500 foreign customers.

In 1999 Deliver 30 international training modules; implement 6 tech assistance/ technology dissemination projects; implement 5 coop policy development projects; & disseminate info products on US environmental technologies and techniques to 2500 foreign customers.

Performance Measures	FY 1999	FY 2000
Number of training modules delivered	30 modules	30 modules
Number of tech assistance or tech dissemination projects carried-out	6 projects	6 projects
Number of cooperative policy development projects implemented		5 projects
Number of info products disseminated to foreign customers	2500 products	2500 products
Number of capacity building activities scheduled for initiation in FY 2000 and beyond	2 report	

Baseline: The purpose of these programs will be to reduce air, water, and waste problems in at least 6 environmentally and geopolitically significant countries and to improve the cost-effectiveness of U.S. domestic programs.

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The annual performance goals and measures identified under this objective are expressed as the completion of explicit tasks. These measures will require assessment by program staff and management. Verification of these measures does

not involve any pollutant database analysis, but will require objective assessment of tasks completed and the satisfaction of U.S. environmental negotiating objectives.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

EPCRA section 313 (42 U.S.C. 11023)

PPA (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)

World Trade Organization Agreements

North American Free Trade Agreement

North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

Treaties:

- The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909
- 1987 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
- 1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy