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H.R. 4255, THE ACCOUNTABILITY IN GRANTS ACT OF 2012

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND POWER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SEPTEMBER 11, 2012

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H.R. 4255, THE ACCOUNTABILITY IN GRANTS ACT OF 2012

Tuesday, September 11, 2012

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND POWER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:20 a.m., in room 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Ed Whitfield (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Members present: Representatives Whitfield, Walden, Terry, Burgess, Bilbray, Scalise, Olson, McKinley, Pompeo, Griffith, Barton, Upton (ex officio), Rush, and Waxman (ex officio).

Staff present: Gary Andres, Staff Director; Anita Bradley, Senior Policy Advisor to Chairman Emeritus; Allison Busbee, Legislative Clerk; Andy Duberstein, Deputy Press Secretary; Cory Hicks, Policy Coordinator, Energy and Power; Heidi King, Chief Economist; Ben Lieberman, Counsel, Energy and Power; Mary Neumayr, Senior Energy Counsel; Phil Barnett, Democratic Staff Director; Alison Cassady, Democratic Senior Professional Staff Member; Greg Dotson, Democratic Energy and Environment Staff Director; Caitlin Haberman, Democratic Policy Analyst; and Karen Lightfoot, Democratic Communications Director and Senior Policy Advisor.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ED WHITFIELD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Mr. WHITFIELD. I would like to call this hearing to order this morning.

Today, we are going to have a legislative hearing on H.R. 4255, the Accountability and Grants Act, which was introduced recently. And I might say that all of us when we are back home in our districts hear people talk all the time about the Federal debt. And as you know, it is now around $16 trillion. And they are always asking the question, why is it that you all in Washington cannot seem to ever get spending under control? And we all know that there is not one piece of legislation that is going to solve that problem. But this is one piece of legislation that many of us believe is a small step in the right direction, and it does involve real money, but in many ways I think we could say that it is really a symbolic gesture that does save money.

Now, our friends on the other side of the aisle had a memo that they sent out on this legislation and it says, "the data does not sup-

port the majority's assertions that the Obama administration has intensified grant-making from EPA for international activities that do not benefit the American people." Well, I would say, first of all, I introduced this legislation and I never asserted that the Obama administration intensified grant-making for international activities. I am simply saying that ever since the Clean Air Act was written, this Section 1703 has been in there allowing money to be spent for international purposes through grants out of EPA. And the Bush administration did it, Obama administration did it, the Clinton administration did it, so everyone is doing it.

But the purpose of this legislation is simply to take one small step to show the American people that at this time in our Nation's history when we have a $16 trillion Federal debt that, yes, at least temporarily, let us stop international grant-making through EPA. And I am not even going to argue that there hasn't been some benefit in these grants. But I would argue that, right now, one of the major factors facing our country is a debt load that we cannot continue with over the long-term. So if we cannot pass a piece of legislation like this, then I would say our opportunities of trying to curtail this debt is almost hopeless.

So this bill is limited in scope and applies only to grants and other financial assistance under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act, which authorizes the administrator to undertake certain research, investigation, and training. Now, we know that the money has gone to the Chinese for swine study, we know money has gone to the Ukraine, has gone to Polish municipalities regarding landfill gas, we know it has gone to Indonesia, we know a lot of it has gone to the United Nations, and all of these projects may be perfectly fine, but when we have this kind of debt, we are simply trying to make a statement—let us curtail this for a period of time. And that is what this legislation is designed to do.

And as we go through this hearing, we will get more into the specifics of it. But I would reiterate once again certainly not my purpose, not my intent to try to jump on the Obama administration for doing this. This is a government program that has gone on for too long. At this time, we think it should be halted. So that is what it is all about.

And at this time, I would yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Rush.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Whitfield and H.R. 4255 follow:]

Opening Statement of the Honorable Ed Whitfield
Subcommittee on Energy and Power
Hearing on "The American Energy Initiative: A Focus on H.R. 4255, the 'Accountability in Grants Act of 2012'"
September 11, 2012
(As Prepared for Delivery)

I am pleased that we are here today considering what should be a non-controversial bill, the "Accountability in Grants Act of 2012."

This bipartisan bill would prohibit EPA from funding certain foreign programs, projects, or activities under the Clean Air Act.

This bill is limited in scope and applies only to grants and other financial assistance under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act, which authorizes the administrator to undertake certain research, investigation, and training.

This bill does not impact any other provision of law, including those invoked for humanitarian aid and emergency assistance. Foreign aid is another issue that could be discussed at a later date, but those efforts are properly handled by the State Department -- not EPA.

I introduced this bill in response to what we learned from a 2011 letter to EPA asking for a list of grants awarded by EPA pursuant to Section 103 of the Clean Air Act. What I have found from EPA's response and the committee's further inquiries has surprised me. I found examples such as:

- $141,450 to China to study swine manure.
- $305,849 to the Science and Technology center in the Ukraine to re-train former Newly Independent States (NIS) weapons scientists.
- $180,000 to train Polish municipalities on landfill gas.
- Over $400,000 to Indonesia for the "Breathe Easy Jakarta" program supporting urban air quality management.
- $1,226,841 for the United Nations to promote clean fuels.

A May 2011 Congressional Research Service study reported on the amount of U.S. foreign assistance given in Fiscal Year 2010, by sector, to countries holding more than $10.0 billion in U.S. debt. These countries included China, Brazil, and Russia.

According to CRS, these countries collectively received millions of dollars in foreign assistance in 2010 from U.S. agencies for the environmental sector alone. At the same time, these countries are some of our largest creditors. As of June of this year, China alone holds more than $1.1 trillion in U.S. treasury securities. This data is concerning, especially when considering that the United States national debt now exceeds $16 trillion and is spiraling out of control.

We can't maintain our roads, bridges and domestic programs, but yet we have money to give China to study swine manure. Something doesn't smell right in this situation.

To be fair, this type of spending wasn't started by President Obama, but President Obama has exacerbated the problem. I have records going back as far as 2001, supplied to the committee by EPA, showing that since that time the EPA has spent approximately $140 million in its foreign grant programs. Of this amount, nearly $50 million was awarded in Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 alone.

I'm sure that the other side is going to say that this bill guts the Clean Air Act, that this money creates jobs, or that curbing foreign EPA grants will do nothing to solve our debt problems. But I would argue that we have to start somewhere if we intend to dig ourselves out of the mountain of debt we currently have.

I might also add that even if you don't want to limit EPA's foreign authority, I hope we can all agree that this money would be better spent building a new bridge, finishing a dam, or directly improving environmental quality with projects right here in the United States, so that we can grow our economy here at home rather than overseas.

The American people sent us to Washington to clean things up and this is just one example of where we can all agree -- that this money should be spent here at home rather than in China or Indonesia.

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112TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4255

To prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from awarding any grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other financial assistance under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for any program, project, or activity to occur outside the United States and its territories and possessions.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 22, 2012

Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BARROW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CARTER, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. LONG, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. BROOKS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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A BILL

To prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from awarding any grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other financial assistance under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for any program, project, or activity to occur outside the United States and its territories and possessions.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Accountability in
3 Grants Act of 2012".

4 **SEC. 2. PROHIBITION AGAINST FUNDING CERTAIN FOR-**
5 **EIGN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVI-**
6 **TIES.**

7 Section 103 of the Clean Air Act is amended by add-
8 ing at the end the following:

9 "(l) PROHIBITION AGAINST FUNDING FOREIGN PRO-
10 GRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator
11 shall not award any grant, contract, cooperative agree-
12 ment, or other financial assistance under this section for
13 any program, project, or activity to occur outside the
14 United States and its territories and possessions.".

○

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. BOBBY L. RUSH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. RUSH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Well, I tell you, Mr. Chairman, in my 20 years in this Congress, I have never seen nor heard of anything that is so shallow, any legislation that appeared before any committee in the Congress that is so shallow, so ill-informed, so misplaced than this piece of legislation that we are wasting the taxpayers' money on right now by even considering this headline-grabbing attempt by your side to, one more time, cast the Obama administration in an ugly light.

Mr. Chairman, we have been having hearings and you seem to know we are presiding again as one of the most ineffective and unproductive sessions of this subcommittee in recent years, and I thought that maybe over the summer, especially when we are under a new decorum here, I thought that at least we would have a different kind of attitude after the summer recess.

But Mr. Chairman, I want to remind you that it has been a year now and Republicans on this subcommittee have passed message vote after message vote and they have brought up a variety of useless deals expressing some kind of dislike over the EPA, the Clean Air Act, and again the Obama administration. And this bill, I must remind you or predict that it is headed straight to the legislative scrap pile, a scrap heap where all legislation like this usually ends up. And this bill is not aimed at producing not one job for the American people or it is not aimed at moving our country's energy policy forward not even one iota, one scintilla.

Today, we are having this hearing and trying to keep the EPA from awarding grants or contracts or partnerships in foreign countries that could be used to address global issues, not just issues that we are not affected by. These are global issues that most of this money goes toward, issues like climate change. Mr. Chairman, climate change doesn't just affect your constituents in Kentucky or my constituents in Illinois. We are living in a global environment and climate change affects all of us. Mercury emissions and things, all of us, they don't have any kind of consideration for national waters.

Mr. Chairman, again, we are trying to embarrass the administration and we are going about this absolutely wrong. There are some facts—you might not want to hear them—but there are some facts. You know, the data provided by the EPA to this subcommittee shows that under President Obama, the EPA grants have resulted in less spending abroad than in the last year of the Bush administration. Foreign expenditures covered by the EPA grants total $8.5 million in 2008 and declined to $6 million in 2011. Mr. Chairman, you might not want the American people to know, but I am going to tell them that most of this money of these grants, they don't go outside of the shores of this Nation. This money is spent right here at home at our universities, our research centers. These grants help keep American scientists and American students busy, keep them working. This is certainly not a boondoggle for some foreign government.

Mr. Chairman, I think that we are really way off base with this. This would be laughable if it was not so serious in that we are wasting precious taxpayer dollars on this shallow non-productive

hearing on this bill that I guarantee you will not see the light of day.

I yield back.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Rush.

At this time, I recognize the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Upton, for 5 minutes.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FRED UPTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Mr. UPTON. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Today, as we know, we are going to be discussing H.R. 4255, the Accountability in Grants Act of 2012, which prohibits EPA from awarding grants to foreign countries under the Clean Air Act.

Over the past 18 months, this committee has held numerous hearings on various actions taken by the EPA, and one recurring theme throughout our oversight is that the Agency has strayed away from its core mission. In fact, EPA is pursuing a wide-ranging agenda that is neither specified nor required under the Clean Air Act. One example is the Agency's war on coal. EPA has no statutory authority to set America's energy policy, yet the Agency has embarked on a multi-pronged agenda to regulate coal out of existence. We will continue to push back hard against this anti-coal effort to protect jobs and ensure Americans continue to have access to affordable electricity.

But today, we are addressing another one of the Agency's questionable activities—the sending of millions of dollars in grants overseas, particularly those grants awarded under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act. There is nothing in the Clean Air Act directing the EPA to send tax dollars abroad, and the American people would not be pleased to know we are subsidizing foreign projects at a time when millions of Americans are out of work and the national debt has now eclipsed $16 trillion.

While the practice of awarding such grants to foreign recipients did not begin with this EPA, it is under this administration that foreign grant spending has nearly doubled. The Agency doled out nearly $12 million in foreign grants in '09, $22 million in 2010, $28 million in 2011. It is a disturbing trend that won't stop unless we do something about it.

It is not merely an issue of money. In fact, many of these foreign grants raise questions for reasons that go well beyond the dollars and cents. Some of the grants go to countries like China, Russia, Brazil who rank among the largest foreign holders of U.S. treasury securities. In the case of China, we are talking about a country that holds more than a trillion dollars in U.S. debt, so we have the odd situation of borrowing money from a country and then giving back some of it in grants.

Several grants go to foreign countries to help their industries deal with various pollution issues, but many of these foreign energy producers and manufacturers are in direct competition with their American counterparts. The fact that the very same EPA that is strangling our domestic industry with regulatory red tape is also sending checks that assist foreign competitors raises questions as well. In addition, many of these grants seem downright out-

landish—$450,000 for the "Breathe Easy, Jakarta" initiative. Somehow this spending has got to come to an end.

The Accountability in Grants Act would prohibit any more American tax dollars from being used under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act for purposes outside of the U.S. In doing so, the bill will save taxpayer dollars and force the administration to focus on actual responsibilities here at home.

And I yield back to Mr. Barton.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Upton follows:]

Opening Statement of the Honorable Fred Upton
Subcommittee on Energy and Power
Hearing on "The American Energy Initiative: A Focus on H.R. 4255, the 'Accountability in Grants Act of 2012'"
September 11, 2012
(As Prepared for Delivery)

Today, we will be discussing H.R. 4255, the "Accountability in Grants Act of 2012," which prohibits EPA from awarding grants to foreign countries under the Clean Air Act.

Over the past 18 months, this committee has held numerous hearings on various actions taken by President Obama's EPA, and the one recurring theme throughout our oversight is that the agency has strayed away from its core mission. In fact, EPA is pursuing a wide-ranging agenda that is neither specified nor required under the Clean Air Act. One example is the agency's war on coal. EPA has no statutory authority to set America's energy policy, yet the agency has embarked on a multi-pronged agenda to regulate coal use out of existence. We will continue to push back hard against the Obama administration's anti-coal efforts to protect jobs and ensure Americans continue to have access to affordable electricity.

But today, we will address another one of the agency's questionable activities – the sending of millions of dollars in grants overseas, particularly those grants awarded under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act. There is nothing in the Clean Air Act directing the EPA to send tax dollars abroad, and the American people would not be pleased to know we are subsidizing foreign projects at a time when millions of Americans are out of work and the national debt just eclipsed $16 trillion.

While the practice of awarding such grants to foreign recipients did not begin with the Obama EPA, it is under this administration that foreign grant spending has nearly doubled. The agency doled out nearly $12 million dollars in foreign grants in 2009, nearly $22 million in 2010, and $28 million in 2011. This is a disturbing trend that won't stop unless we do something about it.

This is not merely an issue of money. In fact, many of these foreign grants raise questions for reasons that go well beyond the dollars and cents.

Some of these grants go to countries like China, Russia and Brazil who rank among the largest foreign holders of U.S. treasury securities. In the case of China, we are talking about a country that holds more than a trillion dollars in U.S. debt. So we have the odd situation of borrowing money from a country and then giving some of it back in grants.

Several grants go to foreign countries to help their industries deal with various pollution issues. But many of these foreign energy producers and manufacturers are in direct competition with their American counterparts. The fact that the very same EPA that is strangling our domestic industries with regulatory red tape is also sending checks that may assist foreign competitors raises questions as well.

In addition, many of these grants seem downright outlandish. The Obama administration's answer to soaring unemployment and skyrocketing debt? $450,000 for the "Breath Easy, Jakarta" initiative. This kind of spending must come to an end.

The Accountability in Grants Act would prohibit any more American tax dollars from being used under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act for purposes outside the U.S. In doing so, this bill will save taxpayer dollars and force the Obama administration to focus on its actual responsibilities here at home.

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OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JOE BARTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. BARTON. Well, thank you, Chairman Upton, and thank you, Chairman Whitfield, for scheduling a legislative hearing on H.R. 4255.

During the EPA budget hearing back last spring, we asked a number of questions which were related to how the EPA was spending taxpayer monies at what would appear to be breakneck speeds. The economy is still struggling, although it is somewhat better, this Congress is facing some of the most difficult spending decisions in our history. As we all know, very soon, we are going to have to take up a bill to determine whether we want to allow the sequester to go forward or if we want to change it in some way.

The Clean Air Act does allow EPA to issue grants to projects both here in the United States and around the world. Subcommittee staff have discovered that over 300 grants have been given to projects around the world in the last number of years. Since 2009, for example, we had almost $1 million that was given to China to study air pollution in that country, $200,000 to study something called "clean cooking" in Ethiopia, and $300,000 went towards methane recovery in Ecuador, just for example. We even sent almost $8 million for something called "technical assistance" in Russia. Several million dollars have gone to international groups such as United Nations. It is no wonder that the EPA's budget has gone up almost 34 percent during the Obama administration and is now over $10 billion per year.

I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, that this type of spending reflects the priorities of the average American voter that vote for us to come to Washington. I just finished almost a dozen town hall meetings in my district down in Texas during August. Not once did I have a constituent stand up and tell me to spend more money for EPA grants overseas.

So I am very glad, Mr. Chairman, that you put this bill forward and I hope on a bipartisan basis we can move it very expeditiously to full committee and then to the floor.

With that, I yield back.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thank you very much.

At this time, I recognize the gentleman from California, Mr. Waxman, for 5 minutes.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. WAXMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I note that the committee Republicans launched an investigation into EPA's long-standing practice of awarding grants for work abroad. This investigation was commenced last summer and the Republicans released a staff report saying that President Obama had doled out millions of dollars to foreign recipients. But this report was seriously flawed. Half of the grants they criticized President Obama for awarding actually started under the George W. Bush administration.

So I wrote to Chairman Upton and Chairman Whitfield and explained that their report was incorrect, asked them to retract that

report until they reviewed the facts more carefully. What do they do? They ignore the letter, just as they have been ignoring a lot of letters. EPA then provided the committee with a comprehensive list of 500 grants awarded in the last 10 years for projects with an international component. Republicans have used this data to argue the Obama administration has increased grant funding for foreign projects. In fact, almost half of these grants went to U.S.-based university organizations, not foreign recipients, and many had only the most minor international connection.

EPA calls a grant "international" if the grantee spends any money abroad at all, even if it is just to fly to a conference in a different country to get the perspectives of international experts. One grant on the list went to the University of Pittsburgh for research into air pollution in New York City. EPA Administrator Jackson explained this to the committee last February. She testified that very little of the money categorized as international actually went abroad.

Well, after that hearing, we sent another letter to Chairman Whitfield raising concerns about how the committee Republicans were portraying EPA's international grant-making activities. Again, we didn't get a response. So we decided to ask EPA to tell us how much money the grantees actually spent abroad. And based on that data, we found that EPA grantees have spent less abroad on average in the Obama administration than they did during the last year of the Bush administration.

And I would like to introduce into the record a supplemental memo that explains the reality of EPA's international grants program. And I hope, Mr. Chairman, without objection you will take that into the record.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Without objection.

[The information follows:]

FRED UPTON, MICHIGAN
CHAIRMAN

HENRY A. WAXMAN, CALIFORNIA
RANKING MEMBER

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
2125 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–6115

Majority (202) 225–2927
Minority (202) 225–3641

MEMORANDUM

September 11, 2012

To: Subcommittee on Energy and Power Democratic Members and Staff

Fr: Committee on Energy and Commerce Democratic Staff

Re: Supplemental Information on EPA's International Grantmaking

On September 11, 2012, the Subcommittee on Energy and Power will hold a legislative hearing on H.R. 4255, a bill sponsored by Chairman Ed Whitfield that would block EPA from awarding "any grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other financial assistance" under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for any program, project, or activity that will occur outside of the United States. For more than a year, the majority has misstated the facts about EPA's grantmaking for environmental work abroad and made unsubstantiated allegations about the Obama Administration's track record in this regard. This memo clarifies the scope of EPA's grantmaking practices and highlights the type of work these grants support.

I. SUMMARY

Since June 2011, Committee Republicans have been investigating EPA's long-standing practice of awarding grants and entering into cooperative agreements for international environmental work. This investigation—and Chairman Whitfield's legislation that flows from it—appears to be based on two fundamental premises. First, the Republicans have claimed repeatedly that EPA under the Obama Administration has "ramped up" grants to foreign recipients and done so "at an alarming rate." Second, they have characterized these grants as a waste of taxpayer money and of dubious benefit to the American people. Both are wrong.

At the majority's request, EPA provided the Committee with data and documents on more than 500 grants awarded under the Clinton, Bush, and Obama Administrations that have international components. The Committee's Democratic staff then requested additional information from EPA on whether grantees spent this grant money in the United States or abroad. This information makes it clear that the majority's assertion that the Obama

Administration has been awarding more grants to foreign recipients for environmental work is simply incorrect. Specifically, a review of the EPA information reveals the following:

- **In FY2011, EPA grantees spent less grant money abroad than they did during the last year of the Bush Administration.** Many EPA grants support U.S.-based organizations and universities that in turn conduct environmental research and outreach abroad. These grantees often spend the majority of their grant money in the United States. The amount of international grant funding actually spent abroad has fallen since the last year of the Bush Administration. Foreign expenditures covered by EPA grants totaled $8.5 million in FY2008; in FY2011, foreign expenditures totaled $6 million.

- **Most of the funding for international grants is spent in the United States.** Between FY2008 and FY2011, only one-third of the money awarded for international grants was spent outside of the United States. For EPA's competitive research grants, most of which go to U.S. universities, only 8% of the funding was spent abroad, often for travel to international conferences to share research and exchange data.

- **The Obama Administration has initiated fewer grants on average to foreign governments and institutions than the Bush Administration.** During the eight years of the Bush Administration, EPA initiated an average of 24 grants each year to entities based outside of the United States, such as foreign governments, foreign organizations, and international bodies. During the first three years of the Obama Administration, EPA initiated an average of 17 grants each year to foreign entities.

Committee Republicans also have suggested that these grants are of questionable benefit to the American people because the work occurs beyond U.S. borders. In fact, many of the grants are designed to cut air pollution, which is not contained by geopolitical boundaries; reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are fueling climate change; and provide much-needed assistance in countries suffering from tremendous poverty and health impacts from air pollution.

II. BACKGROUND ON EPA'S GRANTS DATA

On June 27, 2011, Chairmen Upton, Whitfield, Shimkus, and Stearns sent a letter to EPA requesting a list of all grants awarded by EPA for work conducted outside of the United States.[1] In response, EPA provided the Committee with a list of 506 grants awarded since FY2001 that the agency tagged as having a foreign component. EPA did not include grants awarded for international projects related to the U.S.-Mexico border or the Great Lakes. The recipients of these 506 international grants include universities, non-profit organizations, and international governing bodies. Almost half—228—were awarded to applicants based in the United States.

[1] Letter from Chairman Fred Upton, Chairman Ed Whitfield, Chairman John Shimkus, and Chairman Cliff Stearns, Committee on Energy and Commerce, to the Honorable Lisa Jackson, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (June 27, 2011).

EPA's international grants support U.S.-based organizations and universities that in turn conduct environmental research and outreach abroad. The amount of time and money actually spent in a different country varies grantee to grantee. Some of these U.S.-based grantees may conduct the majority of their work abroad. Other U.S.-based grantees may spend very little time or money abroad. For example, a U.S. organization conducting domestic public health research may consult with a renowned international expert on the topic. For tracking purposes, EPA tags these grants as "international" even if the majority of the grant money is spent in the United States. This system treats a grant to a U.S. university the same as a grant to a foreign government or organization.

In order to get an accurate picture of how much EPA grant money is actually going abroad, the Committee's Democratic staff requested that EPA break down how much each grantee spent in a foreign country. EPA compiled this information for 232 projects funded between FY2008 and FY2011.[2]

The Committee's Democratic staff analyzed all data and documents provided by EPA. As detailed below, this data does not support the majority's assertions that the Obama Administration has intensified grantmaking for international activities that do not benefit the American people.

III. KEY FINDINGS

In June 2011, Committee Republicans wrote that EPA has "ramped up" its grantmaking to foreign entities "at an alarming rate."[3] In February 2012, at a hearing about EPA's budget, Chairman Whitfield cited a "rise in spending for grants going to other countries."[4] At the same hearing, Rep. David McKinley stated during his questioning of Administrator Lisa Jackson that EPA gave $28 million to foreign governments last year.[5] In the memo distributed to Committee staff in advance of the subcommittee hearing on September 11, 2012, Committee Republicans wrote "spending on foreign grants has substantially increased" since 2001.[6] The facts do not support this narrative.

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[2] At the time of our request, EPA was unable to provide Committee Democratic staff with this breakdown for years before FY2008.

[3] Committee on Energy and Commerce, *Committee Discovers EPA Sending Millions of Taxpayer Dollars Overseas for Programs Like "Breathe Easy, Jakarta"* (June 27, 2011).

[4] Opening Statement of the Honorable Ed Whitfield, Subcommittee on Energy and Power and Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy, *Joint Hearing on The FY 2013 EPA Budget*, 112th Cong. (Feb. 28, 2012).

[5] Statement of the Honorable David McKinley, Subcommittee on Energy and Power and Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy, *Joint Hearing on The FY 2013 EPA Budget*, 112th Cong. (Feb. 28, 2012).

[6] Memorandum from Energy and Commerce Committee Majority Staff to Members of the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, *Legislative Hearing on H.R. 4255, the "Accountability in Grants Act of 2012"* (Sept. 6, 2012).

A. Under the Obama Administration, EPA grantees have spent less abroad on average than under the last year of the Bush Administration.

Not all of the money awarded to a grantee for international work is spent abroad. In fact, the percentage of international grant funding spent abroad has fallen since the last year of the Bush Administration. In FY2008, 51% of EPA's international grant funding was spent abroad. In FY2011, under the Obama Administration, only 21% of the EPA grant money awarded for international work was spent abroad. The amount spent abroad has fallen in real terms as well. Foreign expenditures covered by these grants totaled $8.5 million in FY2008; in FY2011, foreign expenditures totaled $6 million (Table 1).

Table 1. EPA International Grant Payments, FY2008-FY2011

Fiscal Year	Total Amount Awarded	International Expenditures	% of Grant Money Spent Abroad
2008	$16,528,786	$8,510,853	51%
2009	$11,910,445	$6,108,808	51%
2010	$22,278,692	$5,725,957	26%
2011	$28,141,702	$6,003,979	21%
Total	**$78,859,625**	**$26,349,597**	**33%**

Source: U.S. EPA

Grant payments over this four year period totaled $78.8 million. Only one-third—$26.3 million—was actually spent outside of the United States. This means that in FY2011, grant funding spent outside of the United States comprised only 0.2% of EPA's budget and a mere 0.0007% of total federal spending.[7]

At first glance, Table 1 appears to show an increase in the amount of money awarded for foreign grants, reaching $28 million in FY2011. In fact, this apparent increase is due almost entirely to a rise in grants awarded by EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) for research projects that have a small international component. In FY2011, ORD grants accounted for more than $21 million (75%) of the grants EPA tagged as having an international component, but only 4% of that money was actually spent abroad (Table 2).

[7] Based on an FY2011 EPA budget of $10.3 billion and federal outlays of $3.6 trillion.

Table 2. EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) International Grant Payments, FY2008-FY2011

Fiscal Year	Total Amount Awarded	International Component	% of Grant Money Spent Abroad
2008	$6,509,741	$296,026	5%
2009	$5,696,418	$1,344,320	24%
2010	$15,470,560	$1,227,732	8%
2011	$21,128,773	$844,985	4%
Total	**$48,805,492**	**$3,713,063**	**8%**

Source: U.S. EPA

Several ORD grants that EPA counts as international in fact have a tiny, if not tangential, international component. For example:

- In 2009, EPA awarded the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium a grant to identify potential health effects in pregnant women and infants in southwestern Alaska from exposure to mercury and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in their subsistence-based diet.[8] Through FY2011, EPA had paid the consortium almost $950,000 for this work, only $7,000 of which was spent outside of the United States.[9] Consortium staff traveled to Denmark to meet with representatives of other nations who also are monitoring pollution in Arctic populations.[10]

- In 2009, EPA awarded a grant to UC-Berkeley's Center for Environmental Research and Children's Health to study the extent to which Mexican immigrant farm-worker women and their children living in California's Salinas Valley are exposed to several endocrine disrupting and neurotoxic chemicals.[11] Through FY2011, EPA had paid UC-Berkeley $2.1 million

[8] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *An Epidemiologic Study of Time Trends and Health Effects of Persistent Organic Pollutants, Mercury and Micronutrients*, EPA Grant No. R833705 (online at http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/9137).

[9] EPA data provided to Committee Democratic staff.

[10] Communication between Committee Democratic staff and Dr. Jim Berner, Senior Director for Science, Alaska Native Tribe Health Consortium (Feb. 16, 2012).

[11] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Center for Environmental Research and Children's Health*, EPA Grant No. R834513 (online at http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/9220/report/0).

for this work, only $14,700 of which was spent outside of the United States.[12] The center paid the world's preeminent environmental dentist, who is based in Sydney, Australia, to analyze teeth as part of the research.[13]

- In 2011, EPA awarded the Harvard School of Public Health Clean Air Research Center a grant to investigate the acute and chronic health effects of exposure to different mixtures of air pollution.[14] Through FY2011, EPA had paid the Harvard School of Public Health $3 million for this work, only $10,000 of which was spent outside of the United States.[15] Harvard researchers traveled to Spain for a conference in 2011.[16]

- In 2008, EPA awarded the University of Kentucky a grant to examine the effects of engineered nanomaterials on the brain.[17] Through FY2011, EPA had paid the University of Kentucky $2 million for this work, only $7,000 of which was spent outside of the United States for foreign travel.[18]

- In 2011, EPA awarded the University of Pittsburgh a grant to examine how exposure to air pollution and community stressors interact to exacerbate childhood asthma in New York City.[19] Through FY2011, EPA had paid the University of Pittsburgh $1.2 million for this work, only

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[12] EPA data provided to Committee Democratic staff.

[13] Communication between Committee Democratic staff and Dr. Brenda Eskenazi, Director, Center for Environmental Research and Children's Health (Feb. 15, 2012).

[14] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Air Pollution Mixtures: Health Effects Across Life Stages*, EPA Grant No. R834798 (online at http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/9283).

[15] EPA data provided to Committee Democratic staff.

[16] Communication between Committee Democratic staff and Alice Smythe, Coordinator, Harvard Clean Air Research Center (Feb. 24, 2012).

[17] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Safety/Toxicity Assessment of Ceria (A Model Engineered NP) to the Brain*, EPA Grant No. R833772 (online at http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/8800).

[18] EPA data provided to Committee Democratic staff; Communication between Committee Democratic staff and Professor Robert A. Yokel, University of Kentucky (Feb. 15, 2012).

[19] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Community Stressors and Susceptibility to Air Pollution in Urban Asthma*, Grant No. R834576 (online at http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/9279/report/0).

$3,400 of which was spent outside of the United States.[20] University researchers traveled to Spain for a conference in 2011.[21]

B. The Obama Administration has approved fewer grants to organizations based outside the United States.

The analysis above focuses on the amount paid to grantees to cover international expenses. Because many grants span several years, some of the payments made in 2011, for example, are fulfilling grant commitments approved by and initiated under the previous administration. It is informative, therefore, to examine the number of grants *approved by and initiated under* each administration for institutions based outside of the United States, including foreign non-profit organizations, international governing bodies, and foreign governments.

This data shows that the Obama Administration has not intensified the pace of its grant-making to foreign governments and institutions.

On average, EPA under the Obama Administration has approved fewer grants to foreign entities than EPA under the Bush Administration (Table 3). During the eight years of the Bush Administration, EPA initiated 190 grants to entities based outside of the United States, an average of 24 each year.[22] During the first three years of the Obama Administration, EPA has approved 47 grants to entities based outside of the United States, an average of 17 each year.[23]

Between FY2001 and FY2011, EPA paid out $45 million to foreign entities for grants initiated under the Bush Administration and $9 million for such grants initiated under the Obama Administration. Even though EPA has yet to finish paying out grants started under the Obama Administration, it is impossible to conclude that EPA has intensified its grantmaking to foreign entities in the last three years.

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[20] EPA data provided to Committee Democratic staff.

[21] Communication between Committee Democratic staff and Jane Clougherty, Assistant Professor of Environmental and Occupational Health, University of Pittsburgh (Feb. 15, 2012).

[22] This includes grants with a start date after January 20, 2001 (President Bush's inauguration) through January 19, 2009 (the end of his term). To calculate the average, we divided by 8 years.

[23] This includes grants with a start date of January 20, 2009 (President Obama's inauguration) through September 30, 2011 (the end of FY2011). To calculate the average, we divided by 2.75 years.

Table 3. Number of Grants Approved and Initiated Under the Bush and Obama Administrations: 2001-2011

President Initiating the Grants	Number of Grants Initiated to Entities Based Outside of the U.S.	Average Number of Grants Per Year	Total Amount Paid for Grants Awarded to Non-U.S. Entities (through FY2011)
Bush	190	24	$45,199,880
Obama	47	17	$9,081,683

Source: Democratic Staff Analysis of U.S. EPA Data

The greater number of grants to foreign entities during the Bush Administration than the Obama Administration does not mean that the Bush Administration grants were ill-advised. Many of the Bush Administration grants appear to support important initiatives that benefit the global environment and facilitate international cooperation. The comparison between the administrations does show, however, that the majority has misstated the facts when asserting that the Obama administration has "ramped up" grants to foreign governments and organizations.

IV. EPA'S INTERNATIONAL GRANTMAKING SUPPORTS WORK CRITICAL FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Committee Republicans have questioned the merits of the grantees' work on international environmental issues. In a 2011 staff report, they wrote that "millions of taxpayer dollars are being arbitrarily doled out to obscure projects conducted by overseas interests with questionable benefit for the American people."[24] In another majority document, the grants are described as "'feel good' environmental projects."[25] During the February 28, 2012 hearing on the FY2013 budget for EPA, Chairman Whitfield called EPA's international grantmaking an "example of EPA mission creep and abuse of discretion."[26]

The Obama Administration is hardly the first administration to award grants for international environmental work. In fact, the agency has been awarding international grants at least since 1972.[27] Moreover, these international grants, which constitute a small percentage of

[24] Committee on Energy and Commerce, Memorandum to Energy and Commerce Committee Members from Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Majority Staff, *EPA's Foreign Grant Program* (June 27, 2011).

[25] Committee on Energy and Commerce, *Second Quarter Report* (July 6, 2011) at 7.

[26] Opening Statement of the Honorable Ed Whitfield, Subcommittee on Energy and Power and Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy, *Joint Hearing on The FY 2013 EPA Budget*, 112th Cong. (Feb. 28, 2012).

[27] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Clearance of Foreign Grant and Contract Awards*, Order 4540.1 (Dec. 29, 1972).

EPA's grants program and an even smaller percentage of EPA's budget, support work that advances America's interests at home and abroad. The Global Methane Initiative and EPA's work to support clean cookstoves are two examples.

A. Global Methane Initiative

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas and a precursor to ground-level ozone, exposure to which can cause respiratory illness and aggravated asthma attacks. On July 28, 2004, President George W. Bush announced that the United States and 13 other countries had formed the Methane to Markets (M2M) Partnership, an initiative to work with the private sector to capture methane emissions from mines, landfills, agriculture, and other sources. President Bush stated that the international partnership would generate many benefits, including "improved energy security and air quality from the use of clean-burning methane as natural gas; improved coal mine safety; enhanced economic growth; and reduced greenhouse gas emissions of methane."[28]

The United States committed $53 million over five years to the M2M program.[29] In 2007, EPA announced that it had awarded $2 million in grants to organizations and governmental agencies in Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, and Ukraine to help reduce methane emissions.[30]

On October 1, 2010, the U.S. government joined with 36 other countries to launch the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), building on the success of the M2M Partnership and expanding efforts to deploy methane-reducing technology around the globe. The U.S. government pledged $50 million over five years to support the initiative, and in 2010, EPA awarded more than $4 million in grant funding for methane reduction projects.[31] U.S. government funding is essential to leverage additional funding from other sources. Between FY2005 and FY2010, the U.S. government's contribution of $59 million generated almost $400 million in additional funding from other sources.[32]

In addition to reducing methane emissions, the M2M Partnership and GMI have generated new market opportunities for U.S. businesses with expertise in methane recovery. The Director of the Appalachian Energy Center at Appalachian State University, which received funding for a project to convert landfill methane into energy in Brazil, said that EPA-funded projects such as his "support the development of relations and economic cooperation in the

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[28] The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, *President Bush Announces Methane to Markets Partnership* (July 28, 2004).

[29] *Id.*

[30] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *EPA Targets $2 Million to Fight Climate Change with Projects in China, Russia, Seven Other Countries* (Sept. 18, 2007) (press release).

[31] Global Methane Initiative, *The U.S. Government's Global Methane Initiative Accomplishments: Annual Report* (Oct. 2011) (online at www.epa.gov/globalmethane/pdf/2011-accomplish-report/usg_report_2011_full.pdf.)

[32] *Id.*

environmental technologies industry between U.S. organizations and our Brazilian counterparts, thereby facilitating increased opportunities for American businesses to benefit by exporting to Brazil, one of the world's largest environmental technology markets."[33] Similarly, the Jackson Hole Center for Global Affairs received a grant in 2008 to explore opportunities for recovery of coal mine methane in China. The center convened a four-day conference in China to bring together technical experts, Chinese officials, and representatives of the U.S. private sector to identify opportunities for partnership. The center's director said that China's massive share of coal mine methane emissions "opens business opportunities for U.S. companies with relevant technologies and know-how."[34]

A good example is Caterpillar's experience in China's coal mine methane market. In 2006, Caterpillar secured a $58 million contract from China to provide power generation equipment for a new power plant fueled by methane from coal mines. According to EPA, the M2M Partnership facilitated this project by maintaining a coal mine methane clearinghouse in China, which provides information to potential investors and promotes development of coal mine methane projects.[35]

Grant funding for international work also directly benefits U.S.-based engineering firms that have expertise in capturing methane emissions. The Director of the Appalachian Energy Center at Appalachian State University, for example, said that he used a portion of EPA's grant funding to pay for U.S.-based engineering consultants to help a municipality in Brazil plan and design a landfill gas-to-energy facility.[36] The Virginia Center for Coal and Energy at Virginia Tech, which received a grant in 2008 to develop and evaluate techniques for recovering coal mine methane in China, subcontracted with Marshall Miller & Associates (MM&A), an engineering firm based in Bluefield, VA. The center reported that MM&A "was able to leverage the EPA project experience into multiple subsequent projects in China."[37] Other U.S.-based firms that have benefitted from this type of subcontracting include Ruby Canyon Engineering based in Grand Junction, CO; Raven Ridge Resources, also based in Grand Junction, CO; SCS Engineers, based in Long Beach, CA; and others.[38]

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[33] Letter from David A. Wendt, Jackson Hole Center for Global Affairs, to Rep. Henry A. Waxman (Apr. 18, 2012).

[34] Letter from Dr. Jeff Ramsdell, Professor and Director, Appalachian Energy Center, Appalachian State University, to Rep. Henry A. Waxman (Apr. 25, 2012).

[35] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Power Plant to be Largest Run on Coal Mine Methane* (May 18, 2006) (press release).

[36] Letter from Dr. Jeff Ramsdell, Professor and Director, Appalachian Energy Center, Appalachian State University, to Rep. Henry A. Waxman (Apr. 25, 2012).

[37] Virginia Center for Coal and Energy, Virginia Tech, *Project Benefits to the U.S.: Development of Guidelines and Evaluation of Techniques for Degassing Coal Mine Methane in Advance of Mining to Reduce Methane Emissions in the Southern Shanxi Province of China* (July 1, 2011).

[38] E-mail correspondence between Committee Democratic staff and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Mar. 21, 2012).

B. Clean Cookstoves

Around the world, approximately three billion people cook their food and heat their homes by burning coal, wood, dung, and crop residues in open fires or rudimentary stoves, often indoors. Chronic exposure to indoor air pollution from these cooking practices causes severe health problems, including childhood pneumonia, lung cancer, and other respiratory diseases. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that exposure to cookstove smoke causes almost two million premature deaths per year, more than deaths from malaria or tuberculosis. Exposure to cookstove smoke also can cause cataracts, the leading cause of blindness in developing countries. Women and children are most vulnerable to these health effects, as they spend more time near the stoves or flames.[39]

In 2002, EPA launched an initiative called the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air (PCIA) to coordinate and provide assistance to hundreds of public and private organizations working worldwide to help households adopt cleaner cooking and heating practices. In 2010, these partners distributed more than 2.5 million clean cookstoves to households, reducing harmful indoor air pollution for 14 million people.[40] Beginning in 2003, the Bush Administration awarded Winrock International, a non-profit organization, approximately $2 million in grants to help coordinate PCIA's work.

PCIA is now part of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, led by the United Nations Foundation, which has set the goal of placing clean cookstoves in 100 million households by 2020.[41] In September 2010, EPA pledged $6 million—as part of an overall U.S. commitment of $53 million over five years—to design, test, and evaluate cleaner cookstoves.[42]

As part of its ongoing support for clean cookstoves, EPA has supported small projects to develop new cookstove designs and deploy them in the developing world. For example, EPA awarded the Rochester Institute of Technology $10,000 to design, build, and test a clean cookstove for use in Haiti and $10,000 to Fort Lewis College to develop an anaerobic digester system for three Quechua villages in Ecuador.[43] In 2007, EPA awarded $198,000 to the Center for Development with Solar Energy to produce and distribute cleaner-burning stoves in

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[39] Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, *The Issues: Health* (online at www.cleancookstoves.org/our-work/the-issues/health-impacts.html)

[40] Letter from Elisa Derby, Senior Program Officer at Winrock International and Co-Coordinator, Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, to Rep. Henry Waxman (Apr. 25, 2012).

[41] Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, *The Alliance* (online at www.cleancookstoves.org/the-alliance/).

[42] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *EPA to Contribute $6 Million to Life-Saving International Project for Clean Cookstoves* (Sept. 21, 2010) (press release).

[43] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Improved Cook Stoves for Haiti Using Thermoelectrics to Reduce Deforestation and Improve Quality of Life*, Grant No. SU834291 (online at http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/8986).

Bolivia.[44] In 2004, EPA awarded $150,000 to Solar Household Energy (SHE) to distribute and evaluate the effectiveness of solar ovens in Mexico. The co-founder of the organization said that this project would not have been possible without EPA's support, which "allowed SHE to become one of the pioneers in clean cook stove design and implementation."[45]

The issue of clean cookstoves is one that has garnered bipartisan support. In May 2012, Senator Susan Collins (R-ME) introduced a bill to formally authorize funding for U.S. agencies that are part of the effort, including EPA, the State Department, Department of Energy, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institutes of Health. Senator Collins stated that this bill, by helping to replace primitive stoves with modern versions that emit far less soot, "would directly benefit some of the world's poorest people and reduce harmful pollution that affects us all."

V. CONCLUSION: A PATTERN OF MISREPRESENTATION

From the beginning of the Committee Republicans' investigation into EPA's grant-making for international environmental work, they have consistently misrepresented EPA's data to fit a narrative about rising payments to foreign countries. Committee Democratic staff have raised concerns about the majority's approach on more than one occasion.

After Committee Republicans released a staff report in June 2011, Ranking Member Waxman sent a letter to Chairman Upton identifying several factual errors in the report and asking him to retract it pending a more careful review of EPA's grant-making history.[46] The report remains on the majority's website.

In February 2012, before the Committee's hearing about EPA's 2013 budget, Committee Democratic staff alerted Republican staff that several of the grants EPA had identified as international appeared to have a tiny international component. At the hearing itself, EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson also made this point, saying that "very little" of the money awarded for international work actually went abroad, citing the FY2011 figure as $844,985.[47] She also said that it is "not true" that EPA gave $28 million to foreign governments in FY2011, as Rep. McKinley asserted during the hearing.[48]

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[44] CEDESOL, *Newsletter: Partnership for Clean Indoor Air with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency* (Feb. 10, 2008).

[45] Letter from Louise Meyer, co-founder, Solar Household Energy, to Rep. Henry Waxman (Apr. 13, 2012).

[46] Letter from Ranking Member Henry Waxman to Chairman Fred Upton, Committee on Energy and Commerce (July 11, 2011).

[47] Statement of Lisa Jackson, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, Subcommittee on Energy and Power and Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy, *Joint Hearing on The FY 2013 EPA Budget*, 112th Cong. (Feb. 28, 2012).

[48] *Id.*

At the hearing, Chairman Whitfield asked the EPA Administrator to justify awarding grants to China to reduce emissions of persistent organic pollutants and a grant to Thailand to reduce methane emissions from swine farms. After the hearing, Ranking Member Waxman sent a letter to Chairman Whitfield, clarifying that Administrator Jackson and the Obama Administration had not approved the grants he flagged as problematic; in fact, they began under the Bush Administration. The letter again noted that several of the EPA grantees appeared to be spending the majority of their funding within the United States.[49]

Despite these repeated attempts by Committee Democratic staff and the EPA Administrator to clarify the record, Committee Republicans have continued to misuse and misrepresent EPA's data in order to make unsubstantiated claims about the Obama Administration's fiscal record.

[49] Letter from Ranking Member Henry Waxman to Chairman Ed Whitfield, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Energy and Commerce (Mar. 12, 2012).

US EPA Enclosure No. 2 08/26/2011

All Foreign Recipient Grants - FY2001 to Present

Grant Number	Award Date (Latest Administrative or Monetary Action)	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Cumulative Award	Applicant Name	Applicant Country	Project Title
82868301	10/16/2000	10/1/2000	12/31/2000	$5,000	Fraunhofer Institute of Toxicology and Aerosol Research	Germany	Support for the International Congress on Environmental Health
82780801	10/23/2000	10/1/1999	9/30/2002	$299,893	Rand Corporation	US	Feasibility Study On The Use Of Market Mechanisms To Achieve Sulfur Dioxide Emissions In China
82596801	12/8/2000	12/15/1997	12/14/2001	$97,300	Env. Ca - Environment Canada	Canada	Enhancement Of Wildlife Contaminants Exposure Model (WCEM)
82837301	12/13/2000	5/30/2000	11/30/2001	$10,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	TransAtlantic Cooperation on Urban Environment
82653501	1/25/2001	7/1/1998	12/31/2001	$93,400	Forschungs. Fur Arbeit. Und Arbeit.	Germany	Molecular Epidemiology In Renal Cancer Patients Exposed To Trichloroethene
82881301	2/5/2001	10/1/2000	9/30/2003	$50,000	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme	Norway	Contaminants and Indigenous Peoples in Russian Barents Region
82885501	2/20/2001	3/1/2001	2/28/2003	$50,000	Wright State University	US	Development of Human Biomarkers for Cyanobacterial Toxins - Cyanotoxins (Brazil)
82801901	2/21/2001	11/1/1999	12/30/2001	$120,000	China Coal Information Institute	China	China Coal Mine Methane Market Development Project
82888001	3/9/2001	1/1/2001	6/30/2001	$6,518	The Center for Democracy	US	The Environmental Situation in Russia: Problems and Prospects
82885801	3/12/2001	10/2/2000	10/1/2001	$55,600	Environmental Defense	US	Independent Review and International Presentation of the Greenhouse Gas Emission (Russia)
82372501	3/20/2001	10/1/1994	5/31/2001	$329,081	Government of Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Country Study On Climate Change
82612401	3/21/2001	4/10/1998	4/9/2002	$123,030	Israel Ministry of Health	Israel	Chlorine Dioxide Disinfection By-Products In Drinking Water
99397301	3/28/2001	10/1/1998	12/31/2000	$27,039	PA Community Development Finance Corp	US	Promoting Sustainable Development Through Green Communities Approach In Republic Of South Africa
82897001	4/12/2001	4/1/2001	12/31/2001	$50,200	Kukulkan Foundation	Guatemala	Clean Air Workshops
82902901	5/2/2001	3/1/2001	2/28/2002	$15,000	Department of Chemical and Env.. Engineering	Spain	NATO/CCMS Pilot Study Meeting
82903301	5/7/2001	5/1/2001	4/30/2004	$99,783	Wilson International Center for Scholars	US	Energy and Environmental Financing in China
82774901	5/24/2001	7/6/1999	7/5/2002	$50,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Small Grant - Economic Incentive Measures For Environmental Protection
82848401	5/30/2001	10/1/2000	12/31/2002	$107,550	Swisscontact	Indonesia	Lead Poisoning Prev. : Blood Lead Screening, Educ. & Public Outreach Activities in Indonesia
99506601	6/21/2001	10/1/1998	12/31/2001	$60,000	Ministry of Env. Protection Regional Development	Latvia	Latvian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
82906301	6/21/2001	4/1/2001	3/31/2003	$15,000	Cleaner Production Centre	Russia	Cleaner Production Programme: Analysis and Selection Environmental Projects for Investments
82899001	6/25/2001	6/15/2001	12/31/2002	$66,775	Kansas State University	US	Science And Traditional Knowledge (Russia)
82593501	7/3/2001	12/1/1997	12/31/2002	$75,000	United Nations Environment Programme	Jamaica	Controlling Land-Based Sources Of Marine Pollution - Development Of National Plans
82787501	7/3/2001	10/1/1999	9/1/2001	$25,000	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	US	SMALL GRANT-- Aleut International Association (AIA) Arctic Council Participation Grant (Russia)
82909701	7/10/2001	6/1/2001	5/31/2002	$5,000	Fraunhofer Institute of Toxicology and Aerosol Research	Germany	8th International Inhalation Symposium

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82905301	7/17/2001	7/20/2001	5/31/2003	$32,500	EXOD ABC	Russia	Conceptual and Policy Preparation
82916901	8/2/2001	6/5/2001	8/31/2001	$12,000	Kukulkan Foundation	Guatemala	Water and Wastewater Laboratory Workshop
82829601	8/2/2001	7/1/2000	12/31/2001	$65,000	The National Academies National Research Council	US	Improving the Effectiveness of Environmental Non-governmental Orgs in Russia
82916401	8/6/2001	7/1/2001	12/31/2002	$55,329	REC for Central and Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	Solid Waste Management and Lead Phase-Out Activities in Bulgaria
82907601	8/8/2001	10/1/2001	12/31/2003	$50,000	Glynwood Center	US	International Urban Watershed Management Exchange (US and Germany)
82845401	8/10/2001	7/1/2000	3/31/2001	$13,798	Trustees of Tufts University	US	Cooperative Approaches to Producer Responsibility (Australia)
82904001	8/23/2001	10/1/2001	9/30/2002	$30,000	World Wide Fund for Nature	Russia	Dev. of Marine Protected Areas and Legal Mechanisms for Marine Conservation in the Russian Far East
82930501	8/28/2001	8/1/2001	7/31/2002	$35,000	Oceans Blue Foundation	Canada	Blue and Green Meetings: Web-Based Interactive Tool
82944101	8/28/2001	7/1/2001	12/31/2002	$70,750	University of Northern British Columbia	Canada	Asian Dust Conference
82930901	8/29/2001	7/1/2001	5/31/2003	$30,000	National Technical University of Athens	Greece	7th Natural Radiation Environment Symposium
82944501	9/5/2001	9/1/2001	5/1/2003	$60,000	Sophia Children's Hospital	Netherlands	Effects of Prenatal Environmental Exposure to PCB and Dioxins on Health and Dev. of Dutch Children
98570501	9/13/2001	10/1/1997	12/31/1999	$187,798	Lithuanian Ministry of Environment	Lithuania	Cooperative Agreement On Technical Assistance In The Field Of Environmental Monitoring
99504201	9/18/2001	10/1/1998	12/31/2001	$118,690	Lithuanian Ministry of Environment	Lithuania	Lithuanian Ministry of Environment
82947601	9/26/2001	10/1/2001	9/30/2002	$20,000	Waterfront Regeneration Trust	Canada	Transforming the Landscape: a design workshop for Willets Point, NY
82951701	9/26/2001	8/30/2001	9/30/2003	$90,000	Unitar	Switzerland	Environmental Law Program and Correspondence Course and Workshops
82952701	9/27/2001	9/30/2001	9/29/2004	$730,000	International Science and Technology Center	Russia	Environmental Capacity-Building, Studies, and Investigations
82937701	9/27/2001	1/15/2002	1/14/2004	$25,000	United Nations Children's Fund	US	Children's Environmental Health Outreach and Education (Kenya)
82848201	11/5/2001	7/3/2000	12/31/2001	$49,999	Save the Children De Honduras	Honduras	Experimental Project on Sanitary Research and Evaluation
82802401	11/14/2001	10/14/1999	4/1/2002	$318,382	Centro De Gestion Tecnologica E Informatica Industrial	Costa Rica	Cleaner Production Pilot Project
82850101	11/28/2001	6/1/2000	12/31/2001	$35,748	Agua Para El Pueblo	Honduras	Sanitary Survey Pilot Project
82785101	11/28/2001	8/1/1999	10/31/2002	$344,000	Mexican Sustainable Development Network	Mexico	Mexico Cooperative Agreement On Climate Change
82445701	12/11/2001	7/1/1997	6/30/2002	$132,458	Amer. Society for Testing & Materials	US	Development Of International Standards For Air Pollution. (Canada)
82585501	12/21/2001	12/30/1997	12/29/2002	$706,524	University of Kentucky	US	CHRONIC ARSENIC EXPOSURE FROM DRINKING WATER AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS (Chile)
82957401	1/2/2002	12/1/2001	11/30/2004	$200,000	University of Victoria	Canada	Methods for Diagnosing Thyroids Axis Disruption in Anurans Species
82907701	1/10/2002	5/31/2001	4/30/2006	$75,000	Barrow Arctic Science Consortium	US	Facilitate Science Education Through the Chukotka (Russia) and Alaska "Mercury in Snow" Project
82644301	1/28/2002	5/1/1998	5/31/2002	$150,000	Federal Center for Geoecological Systems	Russia	Assistance To State Committee Of Rf On Environmental Protection
82983901	2/20/2002	1/1/2002	12/31/2002	$25,000	Center for Russian Environmental Policy	Russia	Partial Support of the All Russia Conference on Environmental Security
82662001	2/22/2002	5/25/1998	12/30/2002	$485,000	United Nations Development Programme	Ukraine	Establishing New Regional Environmental Center For Ukraine In Kiev (Rec-Kiev)
82685901	3/29/2002	3/1/2001	2/28/2003	$150,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Improving Env., Management Systems Application for Public Policy Through Stakeholder Involvement

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82600501	4/25/2002	7/15/1997	4/30/2003	$660,075	REC for Central and Eastern Europe	Hungary	Local Environmental Action Program (Leap)
82850401	4/25/2002	5/25/2000	9/30/2002	$247,500	Environmental Law Institute	US	Env. Mgmt. Sys. Demon. Proj. For Mun. In Mexico
82971301	4/29/2002	5/1/2002	4/30/2003	$75,000	Cleaner Production Centre	Russia	Cleaner Production Programme at Arctic Region
82848301	4/29/2002	9/1/2000	8/31/2005	$365,000	REC-Kyiv	Ukraine	Environmental Impact Assessment
82967501	5/1/2002	5/1/2002	4/30/2005	$206,000	ENDA	Senegal	Information for Africa Climate Technology Transfer
82843501	5/3/2002	6/1/2000	8/31/2002	$174,203	Center for Clean Air Policy	US	Capacity Building on UNFCCC Activities (Ukraine)
82959201	5/6/2002	2/1/2002	9/30/2004	$300,253	Civil Engineering Research Foundation	US	Business Linkages for Refinery Conversions (South Africa)
82973201	5/22/2002	7/1/2002	6/30/2004	$10,000	Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene	China	Training and Comparison of Technologies for Radiation Protection
82977601	5/24/2002	5/1/2002	4/30/2003	$15,000	The Institute of Environmental Engineering	Lithuania	NATO/CCMS Pilot Study Meeting
82969101	5/30/2002	3/1/2002	2/28/2003	$25,000	Q SAR 2002	Canada	10th International Workshop on Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships
82977501	6/10/2002	6/23/2002	6/22/2003	$15,000	Institute of Occupational Health	Italy	8th International Symposium on Neurobehavioral Methods
82898401	7/2/2002	6/1/2001	8/31/2002	$74,440	Texas A&M Research Foundation	US	Field Survey of Endangered Whale Population Offshore of Sakhalin Island, in Russia
83043301	7/24/2002	8/1/2002	10/31/2002	$17,000	Canada ISEA - International Society for Exposure Analysis	Canada	Support for the 2002 Meeting of the International Society for Exposure Analysis
82982401	7/24/2002	6/1/2002	9/30/2004	$38,000	Pacific Environment and Resources Center	US	International Water Monitoring of the Amur River: A Russia/China Initiative
83048301	7/29/2002	7/1/2002	12/31/2005	$105,000	International Livestock Research Institute	Kenya	Managing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Ruminant Livestock Systems in the Developing World
83045801	8/5/2002	8/15/2002	8/14/2003	$50,000	Regional Environmental Centre Moldova	Moldova	Public Participation in Local Environmental Action Plan Development and Implementation
82795101	8/6/2002	11/1/1999	10/31/2003	$110,000	Universita di Torino	Italy	DETERMINATION OF POLAR DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS BY DERIVATIZATION WITH CHLOROFORMATES
97558901	8/6/2002	7/15/2001	10/30/2003	$77,505	Ministry of Env. Protection Regional Development	Latvia	MINISTRY OF ENVIRON. PROTECTION & REGIONAL DEV. OF REPUBLIC LATVIA
82708101	8/9/2002	10/1/1998	12/31/2002	$2,180,259	Industrial Technology Research Institute	Taiwan	Demo Project For The Abatement Of NOx Emission Using Reburning Tech for Co-Gen Plants in Taiwan
82607901	8/13/2002	9/10/1997	3/9/2003	$2,194,069	UNEP Chemicals (IRPTC)	Switzerland	Treaty Implementation Project on Chemicals Information Exchange
83063101	8/13/2002	5/1/2002	6/23/2003	$92,841	University of Tennessee	US	Technology Transfer of Advanced Air Quality Modeling and Emission Inventory Tools (Taiwan)
83045601	8/14/2002	9/20/2002	9/19/2005	$75,000	Intern. Indep. Univ. of Environ. & Pol. Sciences	Russia	Development of Independent Monitoring of Mercury Contamination in a Large Urban Area
83062501	8/14/2002	8/1/2002	7/31/2004	$53,382	Environmental Defense Inc	US	Improving the Economic/Environmental Protection Policy (Ukraine and Russia)
83065501	8/15/2002	9/30/2002	10/1/2003	$29,500	The College of the Bahamas	Bahamas	Inventory of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in the Bahamas
97528201	8/15/2002	7/10/2000	8/17/2003	$202,250	Environment Canada	Canada	ENVIRONMENT CANADA - SOLEC 2000 AND SOLEC 2002 PROJECT
83062301	8/15/2002	8/15/2002	10/14/2003	$100,000	Centro de Gestion Tecnologica e Informatica Industrial	Costa Rica	Chemicals Information Exchange and Networking Project in Central America and Mexico
82947701	8/15/2002	11/1/2001	12/31/2002	$60,000	Rocky Mountain Institute	US	Assessment and Exchange on Green Buildings Practices in OECD-Member Countries
83065801	8/21/2002	8/1/2002	3/1/2005	$47,000	Danish Environmental Protection Agency	Denmark	Reduction of Atmospheric Mercury Emissions in the Russian Federation

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83045001	8/26/2002	8/1/2002	6/30/2003	$100,000	Assoc of Bay Area Governments	US	Regulatory Management Strategies for Hazardous Industrial Waste Information Package (Taiwan)
83051701	9/5/2002	8/1/2002	12/31/2003	$60,000	International Aluminum Institute	United Kingdom	PFC Measurement and Emissions Reduction Demonstration Project
97592101	9/6/2002	6/21/2002	6/20/2003	$5,000	The Pollution Probe Foundation	Canada	MANAGING SHARED WATERS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
82896801	9/9/2002	6/1/2001	6/30/2003	$78,535	Asian Productivity Organization	Japan	Green Energy and Green Productivity Workshop
83046401	9/17/2002	9/1/2002	1/31/2004	$100,000	Japan Indus. Conference for Ozone Layer Prot.	Japan	Voluntary Approaches to Reduce Emissions of High Global Warming Potential Gases
83053701	9/18/2002	9/1/2002	8/30/2003	$35,000	Oceans Blue Foundation	Canada	Communication Strategy and Online Education Program
97517902	9/27/2002	10/1/2001	9/30/2003	$76,500	Environment Canada	Canada	INTEGRATED ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION NETWORK QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM
82865201	10/3/2002	10/1/2000	12/31/2002	$75,130	President and Fellows of Harvard College	US	Microenvironmental Monitoring in Taipei, Taiwan
82778301	10/7/2002	9/1/1999	12/31/2002	$150,000	REC for Central and Eastern Europe	Hungary	Capacity For Climate In Central And Eastern Europe
82771101	10/24/2002	9/1/1999	11/30/2002	$35,000	Institute of Zoology & Botany Eau	Estonia	Monitoring Nutrient Loads And Responses In River And Estuary Systems In The Baltic Rep
82964801	11/19/2002	5/15/2002	5/14/2005	$80,000	Macquarie University	Australia	Metal Emissions from Motor Vehicle Exhaust
83081301	12/10/2002	10/1/2002	4/30/2004	$69,937	Board of Regents UCCSN	US	India Source Apportionment Training and Demonstration
97563001	12/18/2002	8/15/2001	10/1/2003	$19,500	Voru County Environmental Department	Estonia	VORU COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT Project
83086801	3/25/2003	3/25/2003	3/24/2008	$30,000	University of Waterloo	Canada	Network for Environmental Risk Assessment and Management
82654401	4/1/2003	10/1/1998	9/30/2004	$2,684,500	World Health Organization	Switzerland	International Programs on Chemical Safety-Risks to Human Health and the Environment
82657001	4/1/2003	10/1/1998	9/30/2004	$1,106,044	World Health Organization	Switzerland	Cooperative Agreement Proposal For Collaborative Activities Between WHO-PEH and the US EPA
82963601	4/9/2003	1/1/2002	12/31/2003	$120,000	China Coal Information Institute	China	Commercializing Coal Mine Methane Projects in China
82960301	4/10/2003	10/1/1994	9/30/2003	$888,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Waste Minimization and Management
82851901	5/8/2003	10/1/2000	9/30/2003	$265,059	National Safety Council	US	Lead Poisoning Prevention: Blood Screening, Education & Public Activities in Africa and Indonesia
83039101	5/14/2003	6/1/2002	11/15/2003	$120,000	China Coal Information Institute	China	Planning & Conducting the 3rd International Methane & Nitrous Oxide Mitigation Conference
83102701	5/15/2003	3/1/2003	3/31/2004	$16,000	Institute of Research for Membrane Technology	Italy	Pilot Study on Cleaner Products and Processes-2003 Annual Meeting
83085301	5/15/2003	1/1/2003	12/31/2004	$50,309	South African Medical Research Council	South Africa	Childhood Blood Lead Manganese Levels in South Africa
82729101	5/20/2003	6/1/1999	11/30/2003	$117,000	FINATEC/Universidade of Brasilia	Brazil	Impacts Of Land Use Change On Nutrient, Carbon Cycles and Trace Gas Exchange In Soils Of Savannas
83093801	6/25/2003	7/1/2003	6/30/2004	$15,000	Universidad Autonoma de Baja California	Mexico	13C/12C ratios of n-hydrocarbons, PAH's and LAB's from point sources to the So. California Bight
00576601	7/17/2003	10/1/2002	12/31/2004	$79,000	Great Lakes Commission	US	THE GREAT LAKES COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT ON BALTIC SEA FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM
82884301	8/4/2003	11/1/2000	12/31/2003	$790,000	REC for Central and Eastern Europe	Hungary	Regional Environmental Reconstruction Program For South Eastern Europe
83109301	8/6/2003	6/1/2003	9/30/2006	$125,000	KPBB-Joint Committee for Leaded Gasoline Phase-out	Indonesia	Lead Poisoning Prevention
83111401	8/12/2003	6/23/2003	6/23/2004	$74,000	Commission for Environmental Cooperation	Canada	10th Regular Session of the Council of the CEC

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82674401	8/14/2003	9/30/1998	9/30/2004	$175,000	CA Air Resources Board	US	Provide Training And Assistance To The Chinese (China)
82946301	8/15/2003	10/1/2001	9/30/2005	$318,000	Bedford Institute of Oceanography	Canada	Biological and Chemical Treatment of the Indiana Harbor Canal
83112001	8/19/2003	8/15/2003	8/15/2005	$27,830	University of the Philippines	Philippines	Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management Certificate Program
83124001	8/21/2003	9/1/2003	12/31/2004	$45,000	University of Cape Town	South Africa	Developing South Africa GP-MARKAL
83119601	8/25/2003	8/1/2003	9/30/2004	$9,837	Environmental Justice Net. Forum	South Africa	Lead Poisoning Prevention
82903101	8/26/2003	5/1/2001	4/30/2006	$694,951	University of California Riverside	US	International Vehicle Emissions Model (Multiple Countries to include but not limited to: Chile, Kenya, India & Kazakhstan)
83111701	9/3/2003	6/19/2003	6/19/2004	$10,000	University of Dortmund	Germany	Support for Student Symposium at the 9th Meeting of the International Neurotoxicology Association
83116601	9/3/2003	9/1/2003	6/30/2005	$51,000	Natural Resources Defense Council	US	Implementation of Building Energy Codes in Russia
83127201	9/5/2003	9/15/2003	9/14/2008	$200,000	Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia	Republic of Kazakhstan	Environmental Management in Central Asia
83101001	9/12/2003	10/1/2003	9/30/2004	$73,000	Benjamin E. Mays National Ed. Res. Ctr.	US	Develop Computer Environmental Technology Centers in Senegal, Ghana, Benin, South Africa
83118201	9/16/2003	10/1/2003	9/30/2005	$74,363	Environmental Defense	US	Human Health Risk Assessment and Risk Management Transition Economics (Russia & Ukraine)
83111301	9/23/2003	8/1/2003	8/1/2004	$40,000	Environment Canada	Canada	Environmental Valuation Reference Inventory
83135101	9/23/2003	11/15/2003	3/30/2004	$25,000	National University of Singapore	Singapore	Healthy Buildings Conference 2003
82951401	10/10/2003	10/1/2001	9/30/2003	$50,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Chemical Management
82852301	10/20/2003	9/1/2000	12/31/2003	$250,000	Partnership for Energy & Environmental Reform	US	Ukraine Coalbed Methane Emissions Control and Development (Ukraine)
97525001	11/17/2003	5/1/2000	1/31/2004	$340,208	Center for Environmental Policy	Lithuania	CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
00583101	12/18/2003	9/1/2002	8/31/2004	$40,000	University of Windsor	Canada	UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR
83118501	1/22/2004	10/1/2003	12/31/2004	$25,000	Int'l Commission on Radiological Protection	Sweden	Development of Up-to-Date Radiological Protection Standards for Man and the Environment
82882301	2/19/2004	2/1/2001	1/31/2005	$200,000	Bourgas University Prof.As.Zlatarov	Bulgaria	Methods for Identifying Chemicals That Elicit Adverse Biological Effects
98915801	4/14/2004	9/28/1998	10/31/2005	$75,000	AZ Dept of Env Quality	US	RCRA 8001 - AZ/Mexico International Green Organization (AMIGO)
82952401	4/28/2004	9/30/2001	6/30/2004	$220,000	Assoc of Occupational and Environmental Clinics	US	Pediatric Env. Health Specialty Unit in Mexico
82927001	5/19/2004	8/1/2001	12/31/2004	$50,000	INIA	Uruguay	Mitigation of Methane Emissions by Ruminants in Uruguay
82899101	5/9/2004	7/15/2002	7/14/2007	$902,525	Emissions Marketing Association	US	To Promote the Use of Market Based Mechanisms to Address Environmental Issues (Russia and Ukraine)
82781301	6/15/2004	7/1/1999	2/28/2005	$356,634	Intl. Council for Local Env. Initiatives	US	Cities For Climate Protection Campaign in Mexico and the Philippines
83169101	6/28/2004	6/1/2004	12/31/2006	$132,762	Trees Water & People	US	Partnership of Clean Indoor Air (Honduras)
82926201	7/6/2004	8/1/2001	9/30/2005	$50,000	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuaria	Brazil	Inventory Improvements for Methane Emissions from Ruminants in Brazil
83047101	7/15/2004	8/1/2002	7/31/2005	$49,881	Resources for the Future Inc.	US	The Value of Mortality Risk Reductions in Six Countries (US, Canada, UK, France, Spain, Italy)
83173401	7/20/2004	8/1/2004	5/31/2006	$75,000	Assoc of Occupational and Environmental Clinics	US	SMALL GRANT-Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit in Mexico

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82893901	7/28/2004	1/22/2001	1/21/2006	$150,000	Kansas State University	US	Technical Assistance In Support Of Bioremediation And Phytoremediation Research In Kazakhstan
83176701	8/3/2004	6/1/2004	9/30/2004	$20,000	International Pediatric Association	US	International Pediatric Association Workshop on Children's Environmental Health (Mexico)
83190701	8/4/2004	10/1/2004	9/30/2007	$180,000	Water for People	US	Community Based Urban and Peri-Urban drinking water capacity building project in Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia)
83121701	8/5/2004	9/4/2003	9/3/2006	$91,450	PollContD - Pollution Control Department	Thailand	Clean Air Training Network for Asian Cities (CATNet-Asia) Coordinator
83068101	8/6/2004	4/1/2003	3/31/2005	$180,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Chemical Accidents Programme
83212301	8/9/2004	8/1/2004	7/31/2006	$42,500	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme	Norway	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program
83177201	8/10/2004	4/15/2004	12/31/2006	$95,000	International Maritime Organization	United Kingdom	IMO Technical Assistance
82950601	8/10/2004	9/30/2001	9/29/2006	$2,151,000	Global Environment & Technology Fdn.	US	International Center for Environmental Finance Development (Russia)
82874401	8/14/2004	10/1/2000	2/28/2005	$85,000	North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation	Canada	Support for Activities Related to the Implementation of the NACEC
82808401	8/16/2004	11/1/1999	10/30/2006	$606,782	Inner Mongolia Ctr for Endemic Disease Ctrl & Res	China	Arsenic Exposure and Health Effects in Inner Mongolia, China
83206001	8/24/2004	7/1/2004	6/30/2007	$0	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	Italy	Reduction of Risks from Obsolete Pesticide Stockpiles
83207201	8/25/2004	7/1/2004	6/30/2005	$15,000	Arena	Austria	Workshop on understanding sustainable development: Models, Data, and Policy.
83198301	8/30/2004	9/1/2004	12/31/2006	$62,400	Center for Household Energy and Environment	Nigeria	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Pilot
83183401	9/1/2004	9/15/2004	5/30/2005	$10,000	Gonzaga University	US	SMALL GRANT (Benin)
83038901	9/2/2004	6/1/2002	6/30/2005	$299,928	Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Center	Ukraine	Dnipro Estuary Water Quality Management Project
83168701	9/15/2004	6/1/2004	5/31/2006	$20,000	City University of Hong Kong	China	Eight International Symposium on Fish Physiology, Toxicology, and Water Quality
83199801	9/15/2004	8/1/2004	7/31/2006	$30,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Environmental Performance Review for Non-OECD Members - Chile
82946401	9/16/2004	10/1/2001	9/30/2005	$250,000	ChinaEPA - China State Env. Protection Administration	China	China-US Partnership in Industrial Pollution Prevention and Energy Efficiency
83097301	9/16/2004	3/1/2003	2/29/2008	$204,000	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	Italy	Study of Atmospheric Mercury Cycling in the North Pole at Ny-Alesund
83217901	9/24/2004	10/1/2004	9/30/2005	$27,800	Environmental Justice Net. Forum	South Africa	Lead Poisoning Prevention
83195001	9/28/2004	10/1/2004	9/30/2006	$20,000	International Society of Doc for the Environment	Switzerland	Business Leaders' Initiative on Children's Health and Environment
83099501	9/29/2004	7/1/2003	6/30/2005	$150,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Managing Economic Growth and the Environment
83200801	9/30/2004	8/1/2004	7/31/2006	$40,000	International Society for Envmntl Epidemiology	US	The 16th and 17th Annual Conferences of the International Society for Environmental Epidemiology (South Africa)
83167901	10/13/2004	3/1/2004	5/31/2005	$20,000	Corvinus University of Budapest HCPC	Hungary	NATO/CCMS Pilot Study Meeting in Budapest, Hungary - May 2004
82809701	10/19/2004	4/1/2000	2/28/2005	$57,020	Queen's University	Canada	Pulmonary Toxicity of Trichloroethylene
83116701	12/9/2004	9/1/2003	6/30/2005	$66,000	Institute for Market Transformation	US	Implementation of building Energy Codes in Russia
83122201	1/6/2005	7/1/2003	6/30/2005	$60,000	US China Assoc. for Environ. Education	US	Educational Tool for Environmental Protection System-Information Package (Taiwan)
83221701	1/7/2005	11/1/2004	10/31/2005	$25,000	Cerena Foundation	India	US/India Asthma Project on Children's Environmental Health

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97559201	1/11/2005	9/15/2002	9/14/2005	$40,000	Environment Canada	Canada	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES IN THE AMBIENT AIR OF MEXICO
83220001	2/25/2005	9/15/2005	9/14/2007	$52,920	University of Glamorgan	United Kingdom	Cellular Automata Modeling of Population Dynamics of Genetically Modified Plants
82860301	3/16/2005	10/1/2000	9/30/2006	$120,285	University of Surrey	United Kingdom	Viral Analysis of Shallow African Groundwaters
00574501	3/25/2005	10/1/2002	6/30/2005	$130,000	Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation	Estonia	PEIPSI - ADDRESSING WATER EUTROPHICATION IN THE BALTIC SEA BASIN
97562901	3/29/2005	8/15/2001	6/30/2005	$94,254	Conservation Technology Information Center	US	CTIC - LOCAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT CAPACITY & PARTNERSHIP BUILDING IN THE GREAT LAKES/BALTIC
83133701	4/6/2005	10/1/2003	6/30/2005	$25,000	Global Village of Beijing	China	Educational Tool for Environmental Protection System in China
83192301	4/6/2005	6/1/2004	9/30/2006	$400,000	Institute for Governance and Sustainable Develop	US	Support for the 7th International Conference for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (Morocco)
82639501	4/11/2005	10/2/2000	10/1/2005	$472,500	World Health Organization	Switzerland	Reducing Child Illness and Child Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke
82731601	4/11/2005	3/1/1999	12/31/2005	$2,629,479	Counterpart International Inc.	US	Environ. Ed., Trning, And Tech. Assist In NIS (Russia)
83133301	4/26/2005	12/1/2003	11/30/2006	$85,000	Global Environment & Technology Fdn.	US	Climate, Clean Air and Energy Network (US for technology transfer via web to developing countries)
83103701	6/22/2005	7/3/2003	9/30/2005	$250,000	Unitar	Switzerland	Implementation of a PRTR Design and Capacity Building Project in Chile
83165101	7/19/2005	4/15/2004	4/30/2006	$120,000	China Coal Information Institute	China	Ventilation Air Methane/Coal Mine Methane Recovery and Utilization in China
83255801	8/16/2005	3/1/2005	5/31/2006	$25,000	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	Norway	Pilot Study on Clean Products and Processes
83061701	8/17/2005	10/1/2002	9/30/2007	$354,493	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Children's Environmental Health and Environmental Policy and Firm Level Management Project
83249901	8/19/2005	10/1/2005	10/1/2006	$9,600	Iowa State University	US	Drinking Water Disinfection Using a UV/Photocatalyst (Uganda)
83234001	9/6/2005	3/1/2005	2/28/2006	$34,955	Tsinghua University Department of Building Science	China	Indoor Air 2005
83249501	9/12/2005	9/1/2005	8/31/2006	$10,000	Gonzaga University	US	Small Grant - Manufacturing Facility for Activated Carbon and Ceramic Water Filters (Benin)
83249201	9/14/2005	9/1/2005	8/31/2006	$10,000	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	FDP: Scale-Up Implementation of a Sustainable Arsenic and Microbial Removal Filter in Nepal
83049701	9/23/2005	6/20/2002	5/31/2006	$50,000	World Resources Institute	US	Assessing Mexico's Interest and Potential for Cap and Trade of Emissions
83271601	10/11/2005	9/30/2005	9/29/2006	$12,000	Medical Research Council	South Africa	Preventing Lead Exposure in Children in Africa
83250901	10/17/2005	9/1/2005	8/31/2006	$9,996	Engineers Without Borders UC	US	A Green Mind: A Sustainable, Smart Growth Plan for Muramba, Rwanda
83121501	10/18/2005	10/1/2003	12/31/2005	$25,000	Passamaquoddy Tribe Indian Township	US	Scientific and Technical Work on US-Canada St. Croix River Water Quality and Watershed Ecosystem (Canada)
83285501	12/8/2005	1/1/2006	12/31/2006	$25,000	University of British Columbia	Canada	Ninth International Symposium on Fish Physiology, Toxicology, and Water Quality
83246901	12/14/2005	8/1/2005	7/31/2006	$10,000	University of Toronto	Canada	FLUOROS: International Symposium on Fluorinated Alkyl Organics in the Environment
83216801	2/16/2006	3/18/2005	3/17/2009	$180,000	Pan American Health Organization	US	Improving Environmental Public Health in the Americas (Multiple areas with Latin America and the Caribbean)

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83277001	2/16/2006	11/1/2005	10/31/2006	$9,963	Harvard Pilgrim Health Care	US	3rd International Congress on the Developmental Origins of Health and Disease (Canada)
83231901	3/2/2006	3/21/2005	9/30/2006	$91,700	Environmental Law Institute	US	Capacity Building for Moroccan Nongovernmental Organizations
83122601	3/22/2006	9/19/2003	4/29/2006	$501,856	Winrock International	US	Clean Indoor Air Partnership Coordination- (Global Public-Private Partnership with membership from U.S., Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America)
83096601	4/17/2006	5/1/2003	4/30/2007	$95,000	Global Water Research Coalition	Netherlands	EPA and GWRC Cooperative Agreement for Collaboration on Water Research Issues
83165201	4/24/2006	4/1/2004	12/31/2006	$365,000	Interdisaplinary Ctr for Bio diversity & Envir	Mexico	Mexico City Diesel Retrofit Pilot Program
83169001	6/12/2006	6/1/2004	10/1/2006	$92,080	HELPS INTERNATIONAL INC.	US	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Pilot Project (Guatemala)
82928801	6/15/2006	6/1/2001	12/31/2006	$125,000	International Agency for Research on Cancer	France	Development of the IARC Monographs of the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans
82967801	7/5/2006	4/1/2002	9/30/2006	$130,000	International Maritime Organization	United Kingdom	Technical Assistance Project to Implement the London Convention 1972
83319801	7/12/2006	2/1/2006	6/30/2007	$25,000	Middle East Technical University	Turkey	Pilot Study on Cleaner Products and Processes
83254501	7/21/2006	7/15/2005	9/30/2006	$25,000	CIATEC A.C.	Mexico	Manual and Workshop on Cleaner Production for Central America Leather Processing Industries
83095401	7/31/2006	2/1/2003	1/31/2007	$939,567	TX A&M Univ System Health Science Ctr Research Fdn	US	FDP - Evaluation of Models for Exposure Assessment in Humans (Azerbaijan and China)
83315501	8/2/2006	10/1/2006	9/30/2007	$10,000	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	US	FDP- Solar Light Emitting Diode Lanterns for the Replacement of Kerosene in the Developing World (India)
83315501	8/2/2006	10/1/2006	9/30/2007	$10,000	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	US	FDP- Solar Light Emitting Diode Lanterns for the Replacement of Kerosene in the Developing World (India)
82871901	8/4/2006	10/1/2000	3/31/2007	$921,300	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	OECD Chemical Control Program
83268501	8/4/2006	4/30/2006	10/31/2007	$25,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Policy Instrument Mixes to Address Mercury Emissions
83173101	8/4/2006	5/1/2004	9/29/2006	$180,400	Organization of American States	International Organization	Environmentally Sustainable Trade: National Environmental Assessment of Free Trade
83114601	8/4/2006	10/1/2003	3/31/2007	$400,000	Institute for Governance and Sustainable Develop	US	Secretariat Services for International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE)
83179301	8/7/2006	9/1/2004	2/24/2007	$133,710	Appropriate Rural Technology Institute	India	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Pilot Project
83179401	8/8/2006	8/16/2004	3/31/2007	$98,640	Society for Development Alternatives	India	Leveraging Stakeholder Resources for Clean Indoor Air in Bundelkhand
83315201	8/8/2006	9/30/2006	8/31/2007	$10,000	University of Florida	US	FDP- Sustainable Design and Implementation of a Solid Waste Management System in Kravoto, Macedonia
83318401	8/21/2006	9/1/2006	8/31/2007	$10,000	Ohio State University Research Foundation	US	Dev. of a Sus. and Approp. Drinking Water Sys. for Montana de Luz and Nueva Esperanza, Honduras
83199301	8/23/2006	9/30/2004	9/30/2009	$415,000	Environmental Defense	US	Environmental Capacity Building in Newly Independent States (Ukraine and Russia)
83317901	8/23/2006	9/1/2006	8/31/2007	$10,000	Cornell University	US	FDP- AguaClara: Clean Water for Small Communities (Honduras)
83295901	9/5/2006	6/2/2006	9/30/2006	$25,000	Instituto de Engenhana Mecanica - Polo FEUP	Portugal	Healthy Buildings 2006 - International Conference on Indoor Air Quality
83314901	9/11/2006	9/1/2006	8/31/2007	$10,000	Duke University	US	FDP - TA Brown Mechanical Aerator (Indonesia)
83321901	9/19/2006	6/1/2006	5/31/2008	$25,000	Commission for Environmental Cooperation	Canada	Hospitals for Healthy Environment in Mexico

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83173601	10/15/2006	9/15/2004	12/31/2006	$149,400	Solar Household Energy Inc	US	Mexico Solar Cooking Initiative
83109701	11/20/2006	7/1/2003	12/31/2006	$393,945	American Society of Civil Engineers	US	Clean Water for Sustainable Cities in China
83298401	11/22/2006	6/13/2006	6/30/2007	$25,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Environmental Performance Review for Non-OECD Member-China
83126401	12/1/2006	10/15/2003	8/31/2007	$75,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Environmental Policy: Decoupling and Technology Change
83176901	12/7/2006	7/15/2004	12/28/2006	$150,000	Inst. for Enviro. Health & Related Product Safety	China	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Pilot Project
83122301	3/14/2007	7/15/2003	6/30/2007	$49,989	Fundacion Dr. Manuel Gallardo	El Salvador	Preparation and Dissemination of the Environmental Law Textbook for Central America
83317501	3/22/2007	9/30/2006	5/30/2007	$10,000	Gonzaga University	US	Decentralized Waste Treatment and Energy Recovery in Kigali, Rwanda
83066301	3/29/2007	9/15/2002	12/31/2008	$223,033	Institute for Market Transformation	US	Development and Implementation of Energy Codes for Buildings in Kazakhstan
83194801	4/2/2007	9/15/2004	12/31/2008	$185,900	Institute for Market Transformation	US	Energy-Efficient Building Codes Project (Russia)
96557901	5/4/2007	10/1/2004	9/30/2007	$100,000	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	US	IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, AS IDENTIFIED IN THE U.S. CHILE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT
83341201	5/7/2007	3/1/2007	10/31/2007	$20,000	Universidade do Porto	Portugal	Pilot Study Meeting on Clean Products and Processes
83198401	6/4/2007	9/1/2004	12/31/2007	$150,000	The Nature Conservancy	US	An Alternative Energy Prog for Indoor Air Qty Improve, Sustain Dev. and Biodiversity Conservation (China)
83328501	6/29/2007	3/1/2007	2/28/2010	$145,000	Collaborative Labeling & Appliance Standards Prog	US	Developing Standards and Labeling Initiative to Reduce Energy Waste & Greenhouse Gas Emissions (India)
83217701	7/24/2007	10/1/2004	9/30/2007	$315,103	The Asia Foundation	US	Taiwan Environmental Study Tours
83338601	7/30/2007	7/15/2007	12/31/2008	$13,100	Tianjin Environmental Protection Bureau	China	Feasibility Study of Solid Waste Treatment in Tianjin, China
83262801	8/3/2007	7/30/2005	1/31/2008	$605,800	Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea	United Kingdom	Support for Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment
83262001	8/14/2007	9/1/2005	3/31/2008	$350,000	Southwest Research Institute	US	Beijing Diesel Retrofit Pilot Program
83265701	8/30/2007	9/1/2005	11/30/2007	$149,999	Canadian Institute of Child Health	Canada	Building Children's Environmental Health Capacity among Health Care Professionals
83367801	8/30/2007	9/1/2007	9/30/2008	$35,000	International Solid Waste Association	Denmark	Landfill Inventory for Nigeria
83369901	8/30/2007	6/15/2007	6/15/2008	$117,000	Comision Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo	El Salvador	Provide Technical Assistance/El Salvador on Air Monitoring

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83369501	8/31/2007	9/1/2007	8/31/2008	$80,000	Korea District Heating Corporation	Republic of Korea	Feasibility/Methane Recovery/Landfills in Korea
83361701	9/4/2007	9/1/2007	3/31/2009	$63,503	Guizhou Intl Cooperation Center for Env. Protection	China	Coal Mine Methane Recovery and Utilization Initiative
83369601	9/11/2007	9/14/2007	12/31/2008	$175,000	CIFAL Atlanta Inc	US	Best Practices/Landfill Gas-Energy Projects (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia & Ecuador)
83089401	9/13/2007	3/1/2003	2/28/2008	$1,200,000	United Nations Environment Programme	Switzerland	Promote Environmental Sound Management Worldwide
83249701	9/17/2007	10/1/2005	9/30/2008	$10,000	Eastern Illinois University	US	Increased Drinking Water Supply Through Improved Cistern Design (Haiti)
83368601	9/18/2007	9/1/2007	9/30/2010	$100,000	China Coal Information Institute	China	Power Generation Using Low Quality Coal Methane
83362001	9/20/2007	9/1/2007	9/1/2008	$95,000	CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corp	US	Energy Recovery and Emission Reduction (China)
83372201	9/25/2007	8/31/2007	8/30/2009	$198,000	Center for Development with Solar Energy	Bolivia	Bolivian Scale up of Improved Rocket Stoves
83338401	10/1/2007	6/1/2007	5/31/2009	$99,275	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Environmental Compliance Assurance Systems: A Cross-Country Analysis
83163701	10/17/2007	4/15/2003	6/30/2008	$290,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Environmentally Sound Management of Waste
82945501	10/22/2007	8/1/2001	12/30/2008	$208,023	Environment Canada	Canada	Canada Atmospheric Deposition Measurement and Database Activities
83354901	10/29/2007	8/30/2007	8/29/2008	$10,000	Illinois Institute of Technology	US	Water Supply and Distribution System (Haiti)
83350701	10/30/2007	8/30/2007	8/29/2008	$6,062	James Madison University	US	Sustainable Water Extraction and Distribution System (Kenya)
83354301	10/30/2007	8/30/2007	8/29/2008	$9,994	Marquette - Marquette University	US	Sustainable Water Supply–La Garrucha (Guatemala)
83372801	10/31/2007	9/1/2007	7/1/2009	$55,000	China Biogas Society	China	Workshop/Biogas Technology, Policy Development
83354601	11/5/2007	8/30/2007	8/29/2008	$9,950	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	US	FDP- Water Development Program for Rural Nigeria
83354101	11/8/2007	9/1/2007	8/31/2008	$10,000	Gonzaga University	US	West African Technology (Benin)
83353801	11/8/2007	9/1/2007	8/31/2008	$10,000	The Cooper Union for the Adv of Science and Art	US	Solar Lighting for Remote Rural Communities (Ghana)
83351201	11/14/2007	9/1/2007	8/31/2008	$10,000	Clemson University	US	Waste Tires on the Island of Dominica (Dominica Republic)
83350901	11/20/2007	9/1/2007	8/31/2008	$9,998	Ohio State University Research Foundation	US	Harvesting Rooftop Runoff from South African Homes (South Africa)

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83354401	11/26/2007	8/30/2007	8/29/2008	$10,000	John Brown University	US	Community Development - Slow - Sand Water Filtration (Guatemala)
83227901	12/6/2007	4/13/2005	3/31/2008	$61,965	Communication for the Service of Development	Mauritania	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Pilot Project
83217101	12/31/2007	12/1/2004	6/30/2008	$65,000	World Health Organization	Denmark	Addressing the Environmental Burden of Disease and Injury in Children in the WHO Europe Region
83329001	1/14/2008	9/1/2006	8/31/2008	$80,000	International Maritime Organization	United Kingdom	Technical Cooperation and Aasistance Support to the IMO for Prevention of Marine Pollution
83318001	1/15/2008	10/1/2006	5/31/2008	$10,000	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	US	Resnaselear Polytechnic Institute (Nepal)
83352801	1/15/2008	9/1/2007	8/31/2008	$10,000	Trustees of Columbia University	US	FDP - Sustainable Micro Hydropower Plant for Rural India (India)
83355101	1/15/2008	9/1/2007	8/31/2008	$10,000	The Cooper Union for the Adv of Science and Art	US	Development of an Indigenous Fluoride Filter (Ghana)
83178001	1/31/2008	9/1/2004	9/30/2008	$205,000	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	Switzerland	Development of Coal Mine Methane Projects in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
83372501	3/27/2008	10/1/2006	9/30/2008	$57,000	Environment Canada	Canada	Environmental Policy Analysis & Valuation-Canada
83348601	5/19/2008	8/1/2007	9/30/2009	$412,500	Institute for Governance and Sustainable Develop	US	The 8th International Conference for ECE (South Africa)
83368901	6/5/2008	4/1/2008	10/1/2012	$100,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Sustainable Financing for Affordable Access to Water and Sanitation.
83069201	6/12/2008	8/1/2002	5/31/2008	$527,127	US Mexico Foundation for Science - FUMEC	Mexico	Global Climate Change: Economic Modeling in Mexico
83295201	6/16/2008	5/1/2006	7/31/2008	$415,800	Winrock International	US	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Outreach (Global Public-Private partnership with membership from U.S., Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America)
83268701	6/23/2008	10/1/2005	9/30/2009	$400,000	World Resources Institute	US	Design and Implement GHG Reduction Program in India
83126601	7/9/2008	7/1/2003	6/30/2009	$1,675,862	United Nations Environment Programme	Kenya	Partnership for Clean Fuels
83179501	7/10/2008	7/1/2004	6/30/2009	$515,204	Pan American Health Organization	US	Environmental Health in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)
83368501	7/15/2008	9/1/2007	5/31/2009	$100,000	Texas A&M Research Foundation	US	Converting Landfill Gas/Fueling Trucks in India
83325601	7/29/2008	8/1/2006	7/31/2009	$230,000	Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans	Canada	Assessment of Risk to Fish from Dietary and Waterborne Exposure to Metals and Arsenic
83379301	7/29/2008	9/12/2007	9/30/2009	$154,200	CENTRO DEL AGUA DEL TROPICO HUMEDO	Panama	Development and Management of Regional Environmental Information database for CAFTA-DR Countries
83369001	7/31/2008	9/1/2007	7/1/2009	$150,000	Ministry of Agriculture P.R.C	China	Capacity Building/Rural Energy in China
83394201	8/4/2008	8/15/2008	8/14/2009	$10,000	University of Cincinnati	US	Enhanced Photocatalytic Solar Disinfctn of H2O (Ireland and Mexico)
83392101	8/13/2008	8/15/2008	8/14/2009	$10,000	Appalachian State University	US	Ethanol: Fuel from Coffee Waste (Nicaragua)

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83391201	8/20/2008	8/15/2008	8/14/2009	$10,000	Stanford University	US	Bioinspired Design of Iron Containing Enzymes (Japan)
83367801	8/25/2008	9/1/2007	2/27/2009	$80,000	Centre for People & Environment	Nigeria	Pre-feasibility Study on Electricity Generation
83396701	8/25/2008	9/1/2008	11/30/2009	$100,000	Instytut Nafty i Gazu	Poland	Landfill Gas in Poland: Capabilities & Awareness of Its Potential for Energy Generation
83366901	8/25/2008	9/1/2007	5/31/2009	$77,000	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	US	Methane Emission/Two Coal Mines in India
83394101	9/2/2008	8/15/2008	8/14/2009	$10,000	Lafayette College	US	CODE-PSI to Promote Sustainable Systems-Honduras
83198201	9/4/2008	8/1/2004	2/28/2009	$120,000	PollContD - Pollution Control Department	Thailand	Bangkok Diesel Retrofit Demonstration Project
83371601	9/8/2008	12/1/2007	2/28/2009	$100,000	The Energy and Resources Institute	India	Workshop-Control of Methane Emissions/Animals
83396401	9/9/2008	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	$192,600	M.I. Municipalided De Guayaquil	Ecuador	Advance Methane Use-Clean Energy Source-Ecuador
83391601	9/9/2008	8/15/2008	8/14/2009	$10,000	Columbia University	US	Multifunction Energy Platform(MFP) Pilot (Uganda)
83367901	9/11/2008	9/1/2007	5/31/2009	$35,000	Ecological Regional Centre	Russia	Landfill Inventory for Russia
83396001	9/16/2008	11/1/2008	11/30/2009	$250,012	Fundacao - Fundacao Promar	Brazil	Master Plan-Landfill Management in Espirito Santo Brazil
83399701	9/25/2008	6/2/2008	5/29/2009	$10,000	Arena	Austria	Trans-Atlantic R&D Interchange\Sustainability
83393401	9/26/2008	8/15/2008	8/14/2009	$9,999	University of Pittsburgh	US	Removal of Arsenic from Aquifers (Mongolia)
83392201	9/26/2008	8/15/2008	8/14/2009	$10,000	Gonzaga University	US	Green Energy for a Dorm in Kitale Kenya
83389901	9/29/2008	6/15/2008	10/31/2008	$25,000	Technical University of Denmark-Dept of Manufacturing Engineering	Denmark	International Conference-Indoor Air Quality & Climate
83390901	9/29/2008	8/15/2008	8/14/2009	$10,000	The Regents of the University of Michigan	US	Integrated Carbon Credit Program - Madagascar
83102801	9/30/2008	10/1/2003	12/31/2009	$3,263,705	World Health Organization	Switzerland	Protection of the Human Environment
83105701	9/30/2008	10/1/2003	12/31/2009	$1,504,248	World Health Organization	Switzerland	International Programme on Chemical Safety
83354701	10/10/2008	9/1/2007	2/28/2009	$10,000	William Marsh Rice University	US	Water Treatment and Education in Villahermosa, Mexico
82851801	10/25/2008	10/1/2000	9/30/2008	$474,000	REC-Caucasus	Georgia	Environmental Assistance, Information, and Training Programs

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83372701	10/30/2008	9/1/2007	9/30/2009	$102,450	CNPMLTA	Colombia	Methane Capture & Use - Colombia
83365601	11/20/2008	9/1/2007	3/30/2009	$225,000	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	US	The Process Optimization Review to Include Methane (Brazil)
83106201	12/4/2006	12/1/2003	11/30/2009	$285,664	FINATEC/Universidade of Brasilia	Brazil	Effects of Land Use Changes on the Functioning of Soils and Watersheds of Central Brazil Savannas
83273501	12/11/2008	2/13/2006	2/12/2010	$749,963	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	US	FDP - Biomarkers Of Health Risks Associated With Environmental Exposure To Arsenic (Mexico)
83397401	12/17/2008	10/1/2008	11/1/2009	$100,000	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	China	UNIDO-ITPO: Feasibility Study of Pig Manure Biogas Power Generation in Xiangtan, Hunan Province
83265201	1/15/2009	9/1/2005	2/28/2009	$150,000	International Pediatric Association	US	Pediatric Environmental Health Leadership Institute: Thinking Globally, Practicing Locally (Multiple Countries to include but not limited to: India, Haiti, Kenya & Greece)
83343301	2/17/2009	4/30/2007	9/30/2009	$50,000	National Pollution Prevention Roundtable	US	Technical Assistance for Textile Industry Pollution Prevention (Morocco)
83146301	3/11/2009	10/1/2003	9/30/2009	$7,636,274	International Science and Technology Center	Russia	Improvement of Environmental Management in the Newly Independent States
83142001	3/11/2009	9/1/2003	8/31/2009	$2,270,000	Science and Technology Center in Ukraine	Ukraine	Improving Environmental Management Under the Nonproliferation Program in the New Independent States
83343201	3/11/2009	4/30/2007	12/31/2009	$85,000	National Pollution Prevention Roundtable	US	Pollution Prevention and Cleaner Production Networking (Middle East & North African countries)
83366001	3/17/2009	9/1/2007	10/15/2009	$75,000	Inst for Strat Policy on Nat Res and Environment	Viet Nam	Recovery/Livestock Waste-Reduce Methane Gas (Vietnam)
83371901	3/19/2009	9/1/2007	9/30/2009	$64,350	CNPMLTA	Colombia	Implementation-Methane Usage Systems-Colombia
83320601	3/23/2009	9/1/2006	9/31/2009	$75,000	Lafayette College	US	Community Oriented Design and Evaluation Process for Sustainable Infrastructure (Honduras)
96559801	3/23/2009	10/1/2007	6/30/2009	$50,000	City of McAllen	US	City of McAllen Fire Department - Reynosa Sister City Plan Update Bi-National Exercises (Mexico)
83395701	4/9/2009	9/1/2008	8/1/2010	$250,000	Glowny Instytut Gornictwa-Central Mining Institute	Poland	Charactrstcs-Ventilatn Air Methane Emissions
83370501	4/16/2009	6/1/2009	5/31/2013	$948,121	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium	US	An Epidemiologic Study of Time Trends and Health Effects of Persistent Organic Pollutants, Mercury. (Denmark)
83371801	5/11/2009	10/1/2007	9/30/2009	$99,000	Intl Institute for Energy Conservation	US	Productive Use of Methane/Indian Dairy Industry (India)
96948601	5/27/2009	11/15/2005	12/31/2010	$496,000	AZ Board of Regents - Univ. of Arizona	US	EPM SPECIAL APPROPRIATION - FELLOWSHIPS, SPECIALIZED WORKSHOPS & MEETINGS (Mexico)
83368201	5/28/2009	7/7/2007	7/6/2010	$75,000	Board of Trustees University of Illinois	US	System for Bioremediation/Agricultural Chemicals (India)
83365501	6/1/2009	9/1/2007	8/31/2009	$125,000	Asociacion Para El Estudio de los Residuous	Argentina	Small Scale Direct Utilization, Landfill Gas
83368101	6/15/2009	9/1/2007	3/31/2010	$150,460	RusCem - RUSDEM - EE	Russia	Clean Energy Technology Information Center

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83322901	6/16/2009	10/1/2008	9/30/2010	$1,374,000	Institute for Governance and Sustainable Develop	US	International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Canada, China, Jordan, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Morocco, and France)
83392001	6/17/2009	8/15/2008	8/14/2010	$10,000	Fort Lewis College	US	Sustainable Anaerobic Digester/Cookstove Design (Ecuador)
83167201	6/24/2009	6/15/2004	6/14/2010	$249,496	NPO UGLEMETAN	Russia	Natural Gas System Emissions Reduction Opportunity Assessment
83368001	6/24/2009	9/1/2007	4/30/2010	$175,000	Renewable Energy Agency	Ukraine	Infrared Heater- Landfill Gas in the Ukraine
83382501	7/6/2009	4/1/2008	3/31/2012	$3,400,000	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	US	FDP - Carolina Center for Computational Toxicology (Belgium, Italy, and Finland)
83361501	7/9/2009	9/1/2007	10/31/2009	$140,000	ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability	US	Local Methane Partnerships for Emissions Reduction (Brazil)
83397001	7/10/2009	8/1/2008	12/31/2009	$100,000	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	Mongolia	Study: Methane Recovery& Use in Mongolia
83436701	7/15/2009	8/15/2009	8/14/2011	$74,760	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US	Solar Power Generation System (Lesotho)
83361401	7/22/2009	9/1/2007	1/31/2010	$200,102	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Org	Australia	Mitigating and Utilizing Diluted Mine Methane
83366101	7/28/2009	8/15/2007	2/14/2010	$189,133	Aga Khan Foundation USA	US	Promotion of Market Based Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency (Pakistan)
83398201	7/28/2009	4/1/2008	5/31/2010	$171,250	Jackson Hole Center for Global Affairs	US	The Methane Connection: Coal Mining Safety and Clean Power Production in China
83429201	7/28/2009	8/15/2009	8/14/2010	$10,000	Wellesley College	US	Rural Energy Optimization in Himalayan Region
83436801	8/4/2009	8/15/2009	8/14/2011	$75,000	AZ Board of Regents - Univ. of Arizona	US	Developing Sustainable Aquaculture Systems (Mexico)
83429101	8/10/2009	8/15/2009	8/14/2010	$9,976	Rochester Institute of Technology	US	Cook Stoves for Haiti Using Thermoelectrics (Haiti)
83430201	8/10/2009	8/15/2009	8/14/2011	$75,000	Columbia University	US	Multifunction Energy Platform Pilot (Uganda)
83429901	8/13/2009	8/15/2009	8/14/2010	$10,000	The Regents of the University of CA - LA	US	Community Ed to Reduce Waterborne Illness/Tanzania
83199501	8/19/2009	9/1/2004	8/31/2010	$900,000	Bourgas University Prof.Aa.Zlatarov	Bulgaria	Development of a Metabolic Simulator Computer Program
83397601	8/19/2009	9/1/2008	2/28/2010	$90,000	Centre for People & Environment	Nigeria	Study: Landfill Recovery & Use in Nigeria
83265401	8/19/2009	9/1/2005	10/31/2009	$149,881	Northeastern OH Universities College of Medicine	US	Bldg. On A Decade of Research Skills Training To Enhance Pediatric Environmental Health (Five countries to be selected in Central and Eastern Europe)
83435901	9/2/2009	9/1/2009	8/31/2013	$898,634	President and Fellows of Harvard College	US	Predicting Regional Allergy Hotspots-Future Climates (Ireland)
83395801	9/8/2009	9/1/2008	12/31/2010	$148,190	Fundacion Guanajuato Produce	Mexico	Development-Technical Standards-Anaerobic Digesters
83439701	9/10/2009	9/15/2009	9/14/2010	$9,978	Board of Trustees University of Illinois	US	Sustainable Bldg Design & DW System in Nigeria
83445201	9/24/2009	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	$94,160	RusDem - RUSDEM - EE	Russia	Pre-feasibly Study/Landfill Commercial Gas Use-Russia

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83446501	9/29/2009	9/1/2009	9/30/2010	$100,000	Asoc Para El Estudio de los Residuous Solidos	Argentina	Training Workshop - Sanitary Landfill Operatns
83430501	9/29/2009	10/1/2009	9/30/2012	$15,000	Global Water Research Coalition	Netherlands	EPA/GWRC Coop Agreement-H2O Research Issues
83448901	10/7/2009	9/1/2009	9/1/2010	$110,000	Station of Agricultural Environment Protection	China	Procurement-3 Biogas Power Generators China
83444201	10/8/2009	9/30/2009	9/30/2010	$98,550	CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corp	US	Methane Recovery & Use Clean Resource - China
83444401	10/8/2009	9/30/2009	9/30/2010	$99,996	International City/County Mgmt. Assoc.	US	Advance Methane Recovery & Use-Clean Energy (China)
83449101	10/20/2009	10/1/2009	9/30/2011	$125,000	CNPMLTA	Colombia	Methane Capture & Use Projects in Colombia
83445801	10/22/2009	11/1/2009	11/30/2010	$80,000	EnEffect- Center for Energy Efficiency	Bulgaria	Assessment-Landfill GasRecvry & Use-Bulgaria
83445901	10/22/2009	10/1/2009	3/31/2010	$20,761	Ateneo De Manila University	Philippines	Establish Baseline Data-Methane Reduction Potential
83390501	10/26/2009	8/15/2008	8/14/2010	$10,000	The Johns Hopkins University	US	Sustainable Ram Pump in South Africa
83390501	10/26/2009	8/15/2008	8/14/2010	$10,000	The Johns Hopkins University	US	Sustainable Ram Pump in South Africa
83416601	10/27/2009	2/1/2009	9/30/2010	$72,933	Environmental Society of Oman	Oman	Coastal Management Plan-Daymaniyat:Nature Reserve-Oman
83450101	10/28/2009	11/1/2009	11/30/2010	$31,000	Energy & Environmental Development Research Ctr	China	Analyze Obstacles-Xstng Biogas Projects-China
83397801	11/6/2009	5/1/2008	9/30/2010	$100,062	Intl Institute for Energy Conservation	US	Expansion AgStar-India-Methane Captre-Winery Waste
83369101	11/13/2009	9/1/2007	4/30/2010	$43,757	Michigan State University	US	SMALL GRANT- Building a MARN in China
83375901	11/18/2009	9/1/2007	8/31/2010	$75,000	Lehigh University	US	Arsenic-laden Spent Regenerant on Indian Subcnt (Mexico, Bangladesh, and Cambodia)
83438501	11/24/2009	12/1/2009	11/30/2012	$870,009	Princeton University	US	Framework for GeoSequestration of Carbon (Norway)
83439401	12/3/2009	10/1/2009	12/31/2010	$20,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Environmental Compliance Assurance Systems
83446001	12/10/2009	12/1/2009	11/30/2010	$99,866	Instituto Internacional de Recursos Renovables	Mexico	IRRI-Advance Methane Recovery & Use as Clean Air
83396101	1/7/2010	9/30/2008	12/31/2009	$399,913	Institute for Ecology of Industrial Areas (IETU)	Poland	Poland Methane-to-LNG Project-Zory Coal Mine

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83450801	1/14/2010	1/1/2010	8/30/2010	$30,000	Renewable Energy Agency	Ukraine	Study: Anaerobic Digestn Tech Implemntatn-Ukraine
83299401	1/25/2010	5/1/2006	9/30/2010	$375,000	China Coal Information Institute	China	Coal Mine Methane to Markets Partnership in China
83192101	1/27/2010	9/1/2004	8/31/2010	$718,000	ChinaEPA - China State Env. Protection Administration	China	Managing Pollution from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Other Toxic Substances in China
83394301	1/29/2010	8/15/2008	8/14/2010	$9,700	Lehigh University	US	Multi-Disciplinary Platform for Water Sys Honduras
83173701	2/22/2010	6/28/2004	6/27/2011	$97,528	Govt of Morocco - Dept of Environment	Morocco	US-Morocco Free Trade Agreement Capacity Building Training
83397901	3/2/2010	9/4/2008	3/31/2010	$700,000	Thailand - Ministry of Thailand	Thailand	Development Asst Reduce Methane From Swine Farms
83396501	3/5/2010	9/1/2008	2/28/2011	$199,950	Renewable Energy Agency	Ukraine	Feasibility Study-Flare Installation-Rivne Ukraine
83397301	3/11/2010	9/1/2008	5/31/2010	$98,500	Natl Institute of Agricultural Science & Tech RDA	Republic of Korea	Methane Capture Agricultural Wastes-Korea
83433901	3/11/2010	8/15/2009	8/14/2011	$9,992	Ohio State University Research Foundation	US	Rooftop Rain Harvesting Tool for South Africa
83377001	3/16/2010	3/1/2008	8/31/2010	$150,000	Practical Action II	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal	Scaling-up/Smoke Alleviating Technology in Nepal
83401701	3/17/2010	8/14/2008	9/1/2011	$74,999	The Regents of the University of CA - Berkeley	US	Electrochemical Arsenic Remediation in Bangladesh
83322101	3/22/2010	3/15/2007	3/14/2011	$564,472	University of Delaware	US	The Future of Harmful Algal Blooms (China)
83396301	4/1/2010	9/1/2008	8/31/2011	$550,000	VA Polytechnic Inst/State University	US	Degassing Coal Mine Methane in Shanxi China
96029601	4/9/2010	5/1/2006	12/31/2010	$120,651	CRERMS	Romania	Strengthening the Links Between USA and Central and Eastern Europe on Environmental Health Issues.
83457201	4/19/2010	5/1/2010	4/30/2011	$14,990	Gordon Research Conferences	US	2010 GRC: Biogenic Hydrocarbons & the Atmosphere (Switzerland)
83366201	4/28/2010	8/1/2007	1/31/2011	$230,000	China Assoc. of Rural Energy Industry	China	Scale-up of Biomass Stoves in Western China
83375801	5/25/2010	6/1/2007	12/31/2010	$74,093	Northwestern University	US	FDP- Solar Photovoltaic & Wastewater Treatment Sys/Panama
83397501	6/9/2010	8/1/2008	3/1/2011	$175,000	China Urban Const Design and Research Academy	China	Landfill Gas Utilization Feasibility Studies-China
83398601	6/15/2010	6/1/2008	5/31/2011	$149,998	Practical Action	Kenya	Sustaining Clean & Healthy Environment Kitchen-Kenya
83445101	6/15/2010	9/30/2009	9/30/2010	$0	Natl. Environ Engineering Research Institute Nagpur	India	Modeling Tool-Estimate Methane Generation
83470201	6/21/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2011	$9,300	Rowan Univ. - Rowan University	US	Peanut Shell Fuel for the Gambia
83475301	6/21/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2012	$75,000	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	US	Chitosan Coagulation for Water Treatment (Thailand)

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83414201	6/22/2010	5/1/2009	4/30/2013	$350,000	Health Care Without Harm	US	Tech Support-Mercury Reduction in Hospitals (Mexico and Brazil)
83397201	6/23/2010	8/1/2008	12/31/2010	$150,000	Institute for Environmental Management Inc.	US	Improving Landfill Methane Energy Recovery from Developing Countries Landfills (India)
83396801	6/24/2010	9/1/2008	8/31/2011	$489,251	Research Triangle Institute	US	Advance Methane Recovery & Use Clean Air Source (China)
83470801	6/29/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2011	$9,988	Columbia R2 - Columbia University in the City of New York	US	Latrine Tech/Human Waste Management/Rural Ghana
83471601	7/1/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2011	$10,000	University of Toledo	US	Drinking Water Purification for Honduras
83474901	7/1/2010	5/19/2010	5/18/2012	$74,899	Humboldt State Univ Foundation	US	Smart Outlets to Reduce Brownouts (Bhutan)
83457401	7/7/2010	7/1/2010	6/30/2014	$2,000,000	Univ of KY Research Fdn.	US	Transatlantic Initiative-Nanotechnlgy & Environment (United Kingdom)
83474601	7/8/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2012	$75,000	Harvard School of Public Health	US	Rural Energy in Himalaya Region
83475401	7/8/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2012	$75,000	Board of Trustees University of Illinois	US	Virus Removal with Sand Filters (Guatemala)
83477801	7/8/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2011	$10,000	Board of Trustees University of Illinois	US	Water Catchment Protection- Cameroon
83474001	7/13/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2011	$10,000	The Pennsylvania State University	US	Harvesting Potable & Storable H2O (morocco)
83477101	7/15/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2011	$10,000	New Jersey Institute of Technology	US	Sustainable Sanitation for a Haitian Hospital (Haiti)
83458301	7/15/2010	8/1/2010	7/31/2012	$200,000	University of Utah	US	Quantitative Assessment-Mercury Influx-Salt Lake (Canada)
83367101	7/20/2010	9/1/2007	5/31/2011	$150,016	Federat'n of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Indust	India	Machanisms for Advancing Methane Recovery
83451101	7/20/2010	9/25/2009	9/24/2014	$1,436,387	The Regents of the University of CA - Berkeley	US	Integrity Research-Childhood Leukemia & Environment (Brazil and United Kingdom)
83475801	7/20/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2012	$75,000	North Carolina A&T State University	US	Enhancing Urban Sustainability w/ Permaculture (Costa Rica)
83458101	7/26/2010	8/1/2010	7/31/2014	$1,250,000	UT Health Science Center at Houston	US	Hypertension: Disparities in Air Pollution Risks (Taiwan)
83444501	8/3/2010	9/1/2009	8/31/2012	$300,000	Regents of the University of Colorado	US	Methane Emissions from Abandoned Coal Mines in China
83459101	8/3/2010	8/1/2010	7/31/2015	$225,000	Environmental Law Institute	US	Establish Legal Authority-India-Environmental Governance (India)
83473501	8/3/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2011	$9,983	North Carolina State University	US	Harvesting Trees - Maximizing Carbon Sequestration (Canada)
83450201	8/5/2010	11/1/2009	8/31/2010	$104,225	Fundacion Guanajuato Produce	Mexico	ID-Bio Digesters-Livestock Buanas-Mexico
83474301	8/5/2010	9/15/2010	9/14/2011	$9,900	Manhattan Co - Manhattan College	US	Natural Water Filters for the Philippines
83443901	8/6/2010	7/15/2009	6/15/2011	$180,000	China Coal Information Institute	China	Technical Assessment of Coal Mine Gas Recovery & Utilization in China

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83386501	8/9/2010	2/1/2009	1/31/2013	$681,507	University of Iowa	US	Applying Data Assimilation/Studies of Airborne Matter (Canada)
83476501	8/9/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2011	$9,954	University of Georgia Research Foundation Inc	US	Water Harvesting in Rural Uganda
83374001	8/17/2010	3/1/2008	2/28/2012	$1,199,500	Regents of the University of Michigan	US	FDP - Cardiovascular Effects/Coarse Particulate Matter (Canada)
83475201	8/17/2010	8/15/2010	8/14/2012	$75,000	Cornell University	US	AquaClara Drinking Water Purification (Honduras)
83401301	8/18/2010	8/14/2008	8/13/2011	$75,000	University of Iowa	US	Electrolytic Chlorine Generator for Disinfection (Haiti and Mexico)
83446801	8/19/2010	1/1/2010	12/31/2014	$290,000	Ministry of Env. Prot. People Republic of China	China	Sino-US Cooperation on Environmental Protection
83415501	8/23/2010	5/1/2009	7/31/2013	$240,000	University of Massachusetts Lowell	US	TA for Mercury Reduction-Hospitals-Other Countries (Mexico and Ecuador)
83460201	8/24/2010	9/1/2010	8/31/2012	$150,000	International Criminal Police Organization	France	INTERPOL Environmental Crime Program
83459701	8/30/2010	9/1/2010	8/31/2014	$505,850	International Science and Technology Center	Russia	Improvement - Environmental Management in NIS-Russia
83457301	8/30/2010	9/1/2010	8/31/2014	$305,849	Science and Technology Center in Ukraine	Ukraine	Environmental Management-Newly Independent States
83412701	8/31/2010	12/1/2008	12/31/2011	$190,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	Environmentally Effective & Economically Efficient Management of Materials & Waste
83457501	8/31/2010	9/1/2010	8/31/2014	$2,000,000	William Marsh Rice University	US	Consortium For Manufactured nano BEE (United Kingdom)
83397701	9/2/2010	10/1/2008	6/30/2011	$150,000	Universidad Nacional de la Provincia	Argentina	LFG Used as Pyrolisis Furnace Fuel-Argentina
83448801	9/2/2010	1/1/2010	2/25/2011	$106,600	Philippine Council Industry & Energy	Philippines	Capacity Bldg/Methane Recovery & Use Philippines
83449001	9/2/2010	9/1/2009	12/31/2010	$170,000	Instytut Nafty i Gazu	Poland	Handbook/Trng & Capacity Bldg-LFG Utilization-Poland
83445301	9/14/2010	10/1/2009	9/30/2011	$21,100	Centre for People & Environment	Nigeria	Study Tour & Visits-Landfills in US
83467901	9/14/2010	10/1/2010	9/30/2012	$410,000	Battelle Memorial Institute	US	Environmental Technology Verification, Advanced Monitoring Systems Center

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83379801	9/29/2010	6/1/2008	2/28/2011	$368,300	United Nations Environment Programme	Kenya	Russian Fed Support to the Natl Prog of Action for Protection of the Arctic
83401201	9/29/2010	10/1/2008	9/30/2013	$469,300	World Health Organization	Switzerland	WHO-INT'L PROGRAM ON CHEMICAL SAFETY(IPCS)
83365801	9/30/2010	8/1/2007	7/31/2011	$191,638	Gaia - Gaia Association	Ethiopia	Market Development/Ethanol-Fuel Cook Stove
83248101	9/30/2010	5/1/2005	9/30/2011	$1,024,789	National Environmental Engineering Res Institute	India	Support for Environmental Protection Activities in India
83415201	9/30/2010	4/1/2009	12/31/2013	$1,226,841	United Nations Environment Programme	Kenya	UNEP - Clearing-House/Partnership-Clean Fuels
83432701	9/30/2010	8/15/2009	8/14/2011	$9,720	The Pennsylvania State University	US	Design an Engine-Generator for the Rural Poor (Kenya)
83460001	10/13/2010	8/9/2010	8/8/2013	$1,335,311	Regents of the University of Michigan	US	Prenatal Exposures Obesity & Sexual Maturation (Mexico)
83478001	10/27/2010	9/1/2010	8/31/2015	$310,000	United Nations University	Germany	Collaboration/Electronics & Sustainable Production
83398501	11/23/2010	11/15/2006	7/31/2011	$150,000	Solar Cookers International (E. Africa)	Kenya	Market Access Clean Cooking Technology in Kenya
83397101	11/26/2010	9/1/2008	12/31/2011	$299,468	Escuela Superior Politechnica Del Litoral Espol	Ecuador	Advance Methane Recovery & Use-Oil & Gas Industry
83380401	12/7/2010	8/1/2008	7/31/2012	$270,000	United Nations Environment Programme	Switzerland	Environmentally Sound Mgmt-Hazardous Waste
83416701	12/16/2010	7/1/2009	6/30/2014	$1,095,000	United Nations Environment Programme	Kenya	Promoting Environmentally Sound Mgmt Worldwide
83479901	12/20/2010	1/1/2011	12/31/2015	$1,607,159	Emory University	US	Emory/GA Tech Collaborative: Assessmnt-Health Effects (Spain)
83415801	12/22/2010	1/5/2009	7/4/2011	$397,000	JordanMnEnv - Kingdom of Jordan Ministry of Environment	Jordan	TA for Jordan MoEnv Support US Jordan Free Trade
00J32301	1/3/2011	10/1/2010	11/30/2011	$60,250	Environment Canada	Canada	Salish Sea Research
83406301	1/7/2011	10/1/2008	9/30/2013	$1,155,000	World Health Organization	Switzerland	PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT (PHE)
83422301	1/18/2011	12/1/2009	11/30/2012	$1,050,000	NSF International	US	ETV Water Quality Protection Center (WQPC) (Canada)
83442901	2/2/2011	9/1/2009	12/31/2011	$210,730	Guizhou Intl Cooperation Center for Env. Protection	China	CMM Recovery & Utilization Initiative-Guizhou China

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83345001	2/7/2011	9/1/2007	8/31/2011	$749,991	The LifeLine Group Inc	US	Determining Aggregate/Cumulative Exposure of Perfluorinated Compounds (Canada)
83486001	2/28/2011	3/1/2011	2/28/2014	$600,000	Regents of the University of Michigan	US	Transformation & Fate of Fresh & Aged CeO2 Nanoparts (Canada)
83420701	3/2/2011	3/1/2009	2/29/2012	$114,000	RockPAd - Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors	US	Carbon Disclosure Project-Improving Data Quality (India and China)
83482701	3/10/2011	2/15/2011	2/15/2016	$200,000	Intl WA - International Water Association	United Kingdom	Water Safety Plans-East Africa
83372001	3/14/2011	9/1/2007	8/31/2012	$425,008	Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission	United Kingdom	Co-operative Marshall Scholars Programme
83472101	3/15/2011	9/1/2010	12/31/2011	$500,000	Institute for Governance and Sustainable Develop	US	INECE's 9th Conference - Environmental Compliance (Canada)
83406501	3/17/2011	5/1/2009	4/30/2012	$372,340	Bd of Regents University of NE-Lincoln	US	Differentiating Relevant Immune Reactions in Cells (India and Italy)
83444701	3/18/2011	9/30/2009	9/30/2011	$120,000	Appalachian State University	US	LFGE Community Based Proj Dev in Brazil - ASU
83411001	3/25/2011	11/1/2008	10/30/2011	$246,418	UnivFl DFAS - University of Florida	US	Reduced Pesticide Use for Bemisia tabaci (New Zealand)
83457601	3/28/2011	3/1/2011	2/28/2015	$1,250,000	University of Pittsburgh	US	Susceptibility to Air Pollution in Urban Areas (Spain)
83449901	4/4/2011	12/1/2009	5/31/2013	$340,000	Glowny Instytut Gornictwa-Central Mining Institute	Poland	Methane Degassing in Poland during Coal Mining
83469302	4/5/2011	4/1/2011	6/30/2014	$1,100,000	University of Southern California	US	Joint US/UK Research Program: RAMNUC (United Kingdom)
83350501	4/7/2011	11/1/2007	10/31/2012	$120,000	Tianjin Environmental Protection Bureau	China	The Clean Water for Sustainable Cities Project
83446401	4/7/2011	7/1/2009	6/30/2012	$199,805	China University of Petroleum Beijing	China	Capacity Bldg-CBM/CMM Development & Utilization
83420601	4/7/2011	4/1/2009	3/31/2012	$415,000	World Resources Institute	US	Product Lifecycle, Supply Chain Standards & Emissions Management Tools for Climate Protection (India)

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83481901	4/8/2011	9/1/2010	12/31/2011	$15,000	KPBB-Joint Committee for Leaded Gasoline Phase-out	Indonesia	"Breathe Easy, Jakarta" Stakeholders Group
83323401	4/8/2011	10/1/2006	1/13/2012	$1,007,025	United Nations Institute for Training & Research	Switzerland	Developing Product Inventories and a Pollutant Release and Transfer Register for Mercury
83500201	4/13/2011	4/1/2011	11/30/2012	$120,000	Appalachian State University	US	Global Methane Initiative-Landfill Gas Use in Brazil
83456201	4/19/2011	4/5/2010	4/6/2015	$785,409	Natl Assoc State Dept Agriculture Rsch Fdn	US	Enhncng Pstcide Sfty Prgrms-Imprvd Envirmmntl. (Central America)
83333902	4/21/2011	2/1/2010	4/30/2012	$231,874	Texas Tech University	US	Nanoparticle Toxicity in Zebrafish (Canada)
83503201	5/12/2011	5/1/2011	4/30/2012	$138,150	Winrock International	US	Capacity Building of Dairy Farms in Pakistan
83368301	5/17/2011	9/27/2007	4/30/2012	$75,000	Appalachian State University	US	Affordable Biosheiters Project: Demonstrating the Economic Viability of Innovative Solar Greenhouse (Canada)
83368301	5/17/2011	9/27/2007	4/30/2012	$75,000	Appalachian State University	US	Affordable Biosheiters Project: Demonstrating the Economic Viability of Innovative Solar Greenhouse (Canada)
83503101	5/19/2011	5/1/2011	11/30/2011	$74,624	Community Development Research	US	Ethiopian Agricultural Methane Capture Improvement (Ethiopia)
83487201	5/19/2011	6/1/2011	5/31/2015	$300,000	University of Connecticut All Campuses	US	Potable Reuse-WasteH2O-Forward Osmosis (Netherlands)
83498901	5/24/2011	6/1/2011	5/31/2012	$100,000	CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corp.	US	Training Sessions-Landfills & Landfill Gas in China
83377201	5/27/2011	2/1/2008	2/29/2012	$2,000,000	Univ of KY Research Fdn.	US	Safety/Toxicity Assessment of Ceria to the Brain (Italy and China)
83382801	5/27/2011	6/1/2008	5/31/2013	$508,494	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	US	Fiber Optic Array System for Detection and Enumeration of Potentially Toxic Cyanobacteria (Greece)
83362901	5/31/2011	9/1/2007	9/30/2011	$500,000	University of California Los Angeles	US	FDP- Development of Exposure and Health Outcome (Spain)
83344701	6/1/2011	5/1/2007	12/31/2011	$810,000	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France	OECD Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Projects
83505001	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	7/31/2012	$80,000	Community Development Research	US	Ethiopian Landfill Study and Capacity Building Project (Ethiopia)
83498601	6/6/2011	6/1/2011	5/31/2013	$150,000	Tsinghua University Department of Building Science	China	Landfill and Greenhouse gas recovery program in People's Republic of China
83444601	6/7/2011	10/1/2009	3/31/2012	$150,029	Natl Assoc of Regulatory Utility Commissioners	US	NARUC Reg Partnership to Promote LFGE-Brazil

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Grant Number	Award Date (Latest Administrative or Monetary Action)	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Cumulative Award	Applicant Name	Applicant Country	Project Title
83502401	6/10/2011	6/1/2011	5/30/2013	$150,000	ICLEI Mexico Gobiernos Locales	Mexico	Municipal Waste Analysis-Mexico's SE Region
83444101	6/13/2011	10/1/2009	12/31/2012	$90,000	Rutgers University	US	Analysis Landfill Gas Recovery Systems in Nigeria
83274201	6/16/2011	10/1/2005	5/31/2012	$2,632,000	Battelle Memorial Institute	US	Performance Verification Testing of Monitoring Systems for Air, Water and Soil-
83499601	6/20/2011	7/1/2011	1/31/2014	$100,000	Siberian State Industrial University SibSIU	Russia	Training Center & Demo Project-Landfill Gas Recovery-Siberia
83502301	6/22/2011	7/1/2011	12/31/2012	$180,000	Instytut Nafty I Gazu	Poland	Pre-Feasibility Study-Creating Computer Support System
83499401	6/24/2011	7/1/2011	2/28/2013	$105,000	Philippine Council Industry & Energy	Philippines	Capacity Bldg Energy Production-Landfills-Philippines
83505701	6/28/2011	7/1/2011	6/31/2012	$151,025	Asoc Para El Estudio de los Residuous Solidos	Argentina	SmallScaleDirect Use-Landfill Gas-On-site Energy Needs
83505501	6/28/2011	7/1/2011	6/30/2012	$164,565	Instituto Internacional de Recursos Renovables	Mexico	Promote Anaerobic Digestoin Technology for Manure Management in Mexico
83500301	6/28/2011	7/1/2011	1/31/2013	$80,000	Lagos Waste Management Authority	Nigeria	Landfill Gas Assessment & Educational Workshop-Nigeria
83505601	6/28/2011	7/1/2011	6/30/2013	$120,000	Renewable Energy Agency	Ukraine	Methane Recovery Potential-Solid Waste-Ukraine
83500801	6/30/2011	4/1/2011	9/30/2013	$210,803	VA Polytechnic Inst/State University	US	Reduce Methane Emissions-Turkish Coal Mines
83489401	7/1/2011	7/1/2011	6/30/2013	$300,000	President and Fellows of Harvard College	US	Air Pollution and Life Expectancy in the US (Spain and United Kingdom)
83395401	7/5/2011	4/1/2009	3/31/2014	$428,801	Environmental Council of the States	US	Omnibus Agreement-ECOS Cooperative Work-EPA (China)
83479601	7/5/2011	12/1/2010	11/30/2015	$3,544,383	UofWA - University of Washington	US	University of Washington Center for Clean Air Research (Spain)
83601901	7/8/2011	8/15/2011	8/14/2012	$14,882	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	US	Copper & Zinc as Drinking Water Disinfectants (India)
83499701	7/11/2011	7/1/2011	6/30/2013	$229,530	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	Mongolia	CMM Emissions Inventory Development in Mongolia

Grant Number	Award Date (Latest Administrative or Monetary Action)	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Cumulative Award	Applicant Name	Applicant Country	Project Title
83396601	7/12/2011	8/1/2008	11/30/2011	$311,575	Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research	India	Feasibly Study: Use Coal Mine Methane India
83442801	7/14/2011	9/1/2009	3/31/2012	$153,695	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	US	Assessment of Sealed Off Areas in Moorridih Mine, India
83505801	7/18/2011	8/1/2011	7/31/2014	$140,000	China Coal Information Institute	China	Further Promotn-M2M-Coal Sector of China
83506501	7/18/2011	8/1/2011	7/31/2014	$141,450	Inst of Env. and Sust. Dev in Agriculture CAAS	China	Monitoring Methods-Quantifying Greenhouse Gas-China
83471701	7/19/2011	8/15/2010	12/31/2011	$10,000	Lehigh University	US	Arsenic Removal & Containment of Waste in Cambodia
83505401	7/20/2011	8/1/2011	7/31/2014	$170,143	NPO UGLEMETAN	Russia	VAM at Russian Coal Mines
83398901	7/20/2011	8/1/2008	1/31/2012	$1,032,520	Winrock International	US	Winrock International Outreach Communications & Education. (Global Public-private partnership with membership from U.S., Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America)
83502501	07/21/2011	07/01/2011	06/30/2012	$80,000	Faculty of Technical Sciences	Serbia	Setting-up Landfill Database for use in Serbia
83604401	7/21/2011	8/1/2011	6/30/2014	$44,684	Green Empowerment	US	Network Biodigesters Latin America & Caribbean
83507701	7/22/2011	8/15/2011	8/14/2012	$15,000	Purdue University Main Campus	US	Bringing Clear H2O to Haiti
83387601	7/27/2011	8/1/2008	7/31/2013	$945,000	Battelle Memorial Institute	US	Urban Air Quality Program in Central America (Dominican Republic)
83442701	7/27/2011	9/1/2009	2/28/2012	$553,793	Environmental Defense Fund Inc.	US	Methane Recovery in Russian Gas Sector
83507901	7/27/2011	8/15/2011	8/14/2012	$15,000	University of Connecticut	US	Erosion Control in Developing Countries (Nicaragua)
83604601	8/1/2011	6/1/2011	1/31/2013	$160,000	Abrelp Associacao Brasileira De Empresa De Limp Pub	Brazil	Methane Atlas Energy Gen. in Brazilian Landfills
83503901	8/1/2011	7/1/2011	6/30/2014	$338,851	Bd of Regents Univ of Wisconsin	US	Development of a Quantitative Accounting Framework (China)
83459201	8/3/2011	9/1/2010	8/31/2015	$4,638,611	American Association Advancement of Science	US	Env. Science & Engineering Fellowship Program (Italy and Mexico)
83451301	8/4/2011	8/1/2009	7/31/2014	$2,127,731	University of California Berkeley	US	UCBerkeley-Children's Environmental Health Research (Australia)
83479801	8/4/2011	1/1/2011	12/31/2015	$3,056,192	Harvard School of Public Health	US	Air Pollution Mixtures: Health Effects-Life Stages (Spain)

Grant Number	Award Date (Latest Administrative or Monetary Action)	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Cumulative Award	Applicant Name	Applicant Country	Project Title
83611401	8/8/2011	8/1/2011	7/31/2013	$100,000	EnEffect- Center for Energy Efficiency	Bulgaria	Landfill Gas Recovery & Use throughout SE Europe

Enclosure No. 2 Supplement 03: Yearly Breakout of Funding by Grant Number and Fiscal Year (Oct 1, 2000 to Sep 30, 2006)

	Oct 1, 2000 to Sep 30, 2001	Oct 1, 2001 to Sep 30, 2002	Oct 1, 2002 to Sep 30, 2003	Oct 1, 2003 to Sep 30, 2004	Oct 1, 2004 to Sep 30, 2005	Oct 1, 2005 to Sep 30, 2006
Grant Number	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
00574501	$0.00	$130,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
00576601	$0.00	$79,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
00583101	$0.00	$40,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82360301	$127,000.00	$140,000.00	$10,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82585501	$76,867.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82600501	$199,000.00	$84,902.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82607901	$705,736.00	$418,250.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82654401	$540,000.00	$535,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82657001	$337,874.00	$289,550.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82708101	$0.00	$900,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82729101	$20,000.00	$13,000.00	$9,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82731601	$465,000.00	$444,000.00	$260,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82781301	$140,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$85,884.00	$0.00	$0.00
82801901	$70,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82802401	$199,548.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82808401	$0.00	$0.00	$203,500.00	$173,470.00	$0.00	$0.00
82839501	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82848301	$0.00	$80,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82848401	$70,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82850401	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82851801	$40,000.00	$0.00	$100,000.00	$94,000.00	$105,000.00	$0.00
82851901	$61,590.00	$0.00	$7,466.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82852301	$80,000.00	$40,000.00	$40,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82860301	$24,855.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82868301	$5,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

82871901	$50,000.00	$275,000.00	$110,000.00	$81,300.00	$190,000.00	$90,000.00
82874401	$50,000.00	$35,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82881301	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82882301	$150,000.00	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82884301	$750,000.00	$0.00	$40,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82885501	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82885801	$55,600.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82886901	$75,000.00	$75,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82888001	$6,518.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82893901	$125,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
82896801	$68,535.00	$10,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82897001	$50,200.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82898401	$74,440.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82899001	$66,775.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82899101	$0.00	$415,000.00	$249,518.00	$238,007.00	$0.00	$0.00
82902901	$15,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82903101	$179,991.00	$290,000.00	$225,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82903301	$99,783.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82904001	$30,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82906301	$15,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82907601	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82907701	$50,000.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82908301	$32,500.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82909701	$5,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82916401	$55,329.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82916901	$12,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82926201	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82927001	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82928801	$25,000.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$50,000.00	$25,000.00	$0.00

82930501	$35,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82930901	$30,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82937701	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82944101	$70,750.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82944501	$60,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82945501	$0.00	$158,023.00	$0.00	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
82946301	$122,000.00	$135,000.00	$61,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82946401	$150,000.00	$0.00	$100,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82947601	$20,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82947701	$50,000.00	$10,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82950601	$200,000.00	$805,000.00	$520,000.00	$626,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
82951401	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82951701	$80,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82952401	$155,000.00	$65,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82952701	$730,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82957401	$0.00	$200,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82959201	$0.00	$300,253.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82963601	$0.00	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82963901	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82964801	$0.00	$40,000.00	$40,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82967501	$0.00	$206,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82967801	$0.00	$130,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82969101	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82971301	$0.00	$75,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82973201	$0.00	$10,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82977501	$0.00	$15,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82977601	$0.00	$15,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
82982401	$0.00	$38,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83038901	$0.00	$149,982.00	$149,946.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

83039101	$0.00	$20,000.00	$100,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83043301	$0.00	$17,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83045001	$0.00	$100,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83045601	$0.00	$75,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83045801	$0.00	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83046301	$0.00	$105,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83046401	$0.00	$100,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83047101	$0.00	$49,881.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83049701	$0.00	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83051701	$0.00	$60,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83053701	$0.00	$35,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83061701	$0.00	$114,922.00	$0.00	$201,571.00	$38,000.00	$0.00
83062301	$0.00	$100,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83062501	$0.00	$53,362.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83063101	$0.00	$92,841.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83065501	$0.00	$29,500.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83065801	$0.00	$47,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83066301	$0.00	$83,164.00	$50,000.00	$89,869.00	$0.00	$0.00
83068101	$0.00	$0.00	$125,000.00	$55,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83068401	$0.00	$0.00	$298,167.00	$297,281.00	$334,779.00	$9,340.00
83069201	$0.00	$195,000.00	$150,000.00	$182,127.00	$0.00	$0.00
83081301	$0.00	$0.00	$69,937.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83088301	$0.00	$0.00	$50,309.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83088801	$0.00	$0.00	$30,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83089401	$0.00	$0.00	$410,000.00	$157,000.00	$305,000.00	$115,000.00
83093801	$0.00	$0.00	$15,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83096601	$0.00	$0.00	$50,000.00	$45,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83097301	$0.00	$0.00	$144,000.00	$60,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83099601	$0.00	$0.00	$75,000.00	$75,000.00	$0.00	$0.00

83101001	$0.00	$0.00	$73,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83102701	$0.00	$0.00	$16,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83102801	$0.00	$0.00	$743,045.00	$865,910.00	$0.00	$1,449,450.00
83103701	$0.00	$0.00	$250,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83105701	$0.00	$0.00	$365,748.00	$433,000.00	$0.00	$530,500.00
83106201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$58,920.00	$77,220.00	$49,782.00
83109301	$0.00	$0.00	$125,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83109701	$0.00	$0.00	$249,947.00	$143,998.00	$0.00	$0.00
83111301	$0.00	$0.00	$40,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83111401	$0.00	$0.00	$74,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83111701	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83112001	$0.00	$0.00	$27,830.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83114601	$0.00	$0.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$200,000.00	$0.00
83116601	$0.00	$0.00	$51,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83116701	$0.00	$0.00	$66,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83118201	$0.00	$0.00	$74,363.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83118501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83119601	$0.00	$0.00	$9,637.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83121501	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83121701	$0.00	$0.00	$40,000.00	$51,450.00	$0.00	$0.00
83122201	$0.00	$0.00	$60,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83122301	$0.00	$0.00	$49,989.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83122801	$0.00	$0.00	$501,856.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83124001	$0.00	$0.00	$45,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83126401	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$50,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83126601	$0.00	$0.00	$295,000.00	$610,000.00	$100,000.00	$235,862.00
83127201	$0.00	$0.00	$200,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83133301	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$65,000.00	$20,000.00	$0.00
83133701	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

83135101	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
83142001	$0.00	$0.00	$630,000.00	$0.00	$1,300,000.00	$340,000.00
83146301	$0.00	$0.00	$2,000,000.00	$1,370,000.00	$2,318,274.00	$900,000.00
83163701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$150,000.00	$0.00	$70,000.00
83165101	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	$0.00
83165201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$350,000.00	$0.00	$15,000.00
83167201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$69,536.00	$60,000.00	$0.00
83167901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$20,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83168701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$20,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83169001	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$92,080.00	$0.00	$0.00
83169101	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$132,762.00	$0.00	$0.00
83173101	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$180,400.00	$0.00	$0.00
83173401	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$75,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83173601	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$149,400.00	$0.00	$0.00
83173701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$34,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83176701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$20,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83176901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$150,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83177201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$95,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83178001	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$75,000.00	$65,000.00	$0.00
83179301	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$133,710.00	$0.00	$0.00
83179401	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$98,640.00	$0.00	$0.00
83179501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$250,000.00	$0.00	$140,204.00
83183401	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83190701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$180,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83192101	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$225,000.00	$239,000.00	$110,000.00
83192301	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$175,000.00	$225,000.00	$0.00
83194801	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$158,000.00	$27,900.00	$0.00
83195001	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$20,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83198201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$120,000.00	$0.00	$0.00

83198301	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$62,400.00	$0.00	$0.00
83198401	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$150,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83199301	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$240,000.00	$125,000.00	$50,000.00
83199501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$200,000.00	$360,000.00	$180,000.00
83199801	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$30,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83200801	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$40,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83207201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$15,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83212301	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$42,500.00	$0.00	$0.00
83216801	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$110,000.00	$70,000.00
83217101	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$65,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
83217701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$94,998.00	$79,249.00	$120,753.00
83220001	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$52,920.00	$0.00
83221701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00
83227901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$61,965.00	$0.00
83231901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$86,700.00	$5,000.00
83234001	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$44,950.00	$0.00
83246101	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$550,940.00	$34,600.00
83246901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00
83249201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00	$0.00
83249501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00	$0.00
83249701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00	$0.00
83249901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$9,600.00	$0.00
83250901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$9,996.00
83254501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00
83255801	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00
83262001	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$200,000.00	$150,000.00
83262801	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$944,100.00	$0.00
83265201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$150,000.00	$0.00
83265401	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$149,881.00	$0.00

83265701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$149,999.00	$0.00
83268501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00
83268701	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00
83271601	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$12,000.00
83273501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$749,963.00
83274201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$949,500.00	$400,000.00
83277001	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$9,963.00
83285501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00
83295201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$200,000.00
83295901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00
83314901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00
83316201	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00
83316501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00
83317501	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00
83317901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00
83318001	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00
83318401	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00
83319801	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00
83320601	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$75,000.00
83321901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00
83322901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$324,800.00
83323401	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$300,000.00
83325601	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$50,000.00
96029601	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$95,651.00
96557901	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$100,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
96948601	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$495,000.00
97517902	$70,000.00	$6,500.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
97525001	$129,298.00	$72,500.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
97528201	$126,000.00	$15,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

97558901	$15,000.00	$26,505.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
97559201	$0.00	$40,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
97562901	$58,300.00	$35,954.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
97563001	$19,500.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
97592101	$0.00	$5,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
99387301	-12,961.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

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83343301	2/17/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442(b) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Clean Air Act: Sec. 103	National Pollution Prevention Roundtable	US
83146301	3/11/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) FIFRA: Sec. 20, National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	International Science and Technology Center	Russia
83142001	3/11/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Water Quality Act of 1987 (PL 100-4) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969: Sec. 102 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2)	Science and Technology Center in Ukraine	Ukraine
83343201	3/11/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442(b) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Clean Air Act: Sec. 103	National Pollution Prevention Roundtable	US
83366001	3/17/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Inst for Strat Policy on Nat Res and Environment	Viet Nam
83371901	3/19/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	CNPMLTA	Colombia
83320601	3/23/2009	Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Lafayette College	US
96659801	3/23/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442(b) Clean Air Act: Sec. 103	City of McAllen	US
83395701	4/9/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Glowny Instytut Gornictwa-Central Mining Institute	Poland
83370501	4/16/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 FIFRA: Sec. 20 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium	US
83371801	5/11/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f)	Intl Institute for Energy Conservation	US
96948601	5/27/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001	AZ Board of Regents - Univ. of Arizona	US
83368201	5/28/2009	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Board of Trustees University of Illinois	US
83365501	6/1/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Asociacion Para El Estudio de los Residuous	Argentina
83368101	6/15/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	RusDem - RUSDEM - EE	Russia

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83322901	6/16/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) FIFRA: Sec. 20 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Clean Air Act: Sec. 103	Institute for Governance and Sustainable Develop	US
83392001	6/17/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Fort Lewis College	US
83167201	6/24/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	NPO UGLEMETAN	Russia
83368001	6/24/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Renewable Energy Agency	Ukraine
83382501	7/6/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	US
83361501	7/9/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability	US
83397001	7/10/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	Mongolia
83436701	7/15/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US
83361401	7/22/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Org	Australia
83366101	7/28/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Aga Khan Foundation USA	US
83396201	7/28/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f)	Jackson Hole Center for Global Affairs	US
83429201	7/28/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Wellesley College	US
83436801	8/4/2009	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	AZ Board of Regents - Univ. of Arizona	US
83429101	8/10/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Rochester Institute of Technology	US
83430201	8/10/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Columbia University	US
83429901	8/13/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	The Regents of the University of CA - LA	US
83199501	8/19/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Bourgas University Prof.As.Zlatarov	Bulgaria
83397601	8/19/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Centre for People & Environment	Nigeria
83265401	8/19/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103(b)(3) Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(3) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442(b) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10(a)	Northeastern OH Universities College of Medicine	US
83435901	9/2/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	President and Fellows of Harvard College	US
83395801	9/8/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Fundacion Guanajuato Produce	Mexico
83439701	9/10/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Board of Trustees University of Illinois	US
83445201	9/24/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	RusDem - RUSDEM - EE	Russia

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83446501	9/29/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Asoc Para El Estudio de los Residuous Solidos	Argentina
83430501	9/29/2009	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Global Water Research Coalition	Netherlands
83448901	10/7/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Station of Agricultural Environment Protection	China
83444201	10/8/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corp	US
83444401	10/8/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	International City/County Mgmt. Assoc.	US
83449101	10/20/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	CNPMLTA	Colombia
83445801	10/22/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	EnEffect- Center for Energy Efficiency	Bulgaria
83445901	10/22/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Ateneo De Manila University	Philippines
83390501	10/26/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	The Johns Hopkins University	US
83390501	10/26/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	The Johns Hopkins University	US
83416601	10/27/2009	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Environmental Society of Oman	Oman
83450101	10/28/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Energy & Environmental Development Research Ctr	China
83397801	11/6/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Intl Institute for Energy Conservation	US
83369101	11/13/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Michigan State University	US
83375901	11/18/2009	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Lehigh University	US
83438501	11/24/2009	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Princeton University	US
83439401	12/3/2009	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442(b) Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act: Sec. 20 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 as amended by Public Law 106-74 Marine Protection, Research , and Sanctuaries Act: Sec. 203 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France
83446001	12/10/2009	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Instituto Internacional de Recursos Renovables	Mexico
83396101	1/7/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Institute for Ecology of Industrial Areas (IETU)	Poland
83450801	1/14/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Renewable Energy Agency	Ukraine
83299401	1/25/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	China Coal Information Institute	China

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83192101	1/27/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 FIFRA: Sec. 20, National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	ChinaEPA - China State Env. Protection Administration	China
83394301	1/29/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Lehigh University	US
83173701	2/22/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Govt of Morocco - Dept of Environment	Morocco
83397901	3/2/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Thailand - Ministry of Thailand	Thailand
83396501	3/5/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Renewable Energy Agency	Ukraine
83397301	3/11/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Nat'l Institute of Agricultural Science & Tech RDA	Republic of Korea
83433901	3/11/2010	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Ohio State University Research Foundation	US
83377001	3/16/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Practical Action II	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal
83401701	3/17/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	The Regents of the University of CA - Berkeley	US
83322101	3/22/2010	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104	University of Delaware	US
83396301	4/1/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	VA Polytechnic Inst/State University	US
96029601	4/9/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001	CRERMS	Romania
83457201	4/19/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Gordon Research Conferences	US
83366201	4/28/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103(b)(3) National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	China Assoc. of Rural Energy Industry	China
83375801	5/25/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Northwestern University	US
83397501	6/9/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	China Urban Const Design and Research Academy	China
83398601	6/15/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Practical Action	Kenya
83445101	6/15/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	NatL Environ Engineering Research Institute Nagpur	India
83470201	6/21/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Rowan Univ. - Rowan University	US
83475301	6/21/2010	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	US
83414201	6/22/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Health Care Without Harm	US
83397201	6/23/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Institute for Environmental Management Inc.	US
83396801	6/24/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Research Triangle Institute	US

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83470801	6/29/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Columbia R2 - Columbia University in the City of New York	US
83471601	7/1/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	University of Toledo	US
83474901	7/1/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Humboldt State Univ Foundation	US
83457401	7/7/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Univ of KY Research Fdn.	US
83474601	7/8/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Harvard School of Public Health	US
83475401	7/8/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Board of Trustees University of Illinois	US
83477801	7/8/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Board of Trustees University of Illinois	US
83474001	7/13/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	The Pennsylvania State University	US
83477101	7/15/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	New Jersey Institute of Technology	US
83458301	7/15/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969: Sec. 102	University of Utah	US
83367101	7/20/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Federat'n of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Indust.	India
83451101	7/20/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	The Regents of the University of CA - Berkeley	US
83475801	7/20/2010	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 FIFRA: Sec. 20 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	North Carolina A&T State University	US
83458101	7/26/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	UT Health Science Center at Houston	US
83444501	8/3/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Regents of the University of Colorado	US
83459101	8/3/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) FIFRA: Sec. 20 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442(b) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Clean Air Act: Sec. 103	Environmental Law Institute	US
83473501	8/3/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	North Carolina State University	US
83450201	8/5/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Fundacion Guanajuato Produce	Mexico
83474301	8/5/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Manhattan Co - Manhattan College	US
83443901	8/6/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	China Coal Information Institute	China
83386501	8/9/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	University of Iowa	US
83476501	8/9/2010	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	University of Georgia Research Foundation Inc	US
83374001	8/17/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Regents of the University of Michigan	US

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83475201	8/17/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Cornell University	US
83401301	8/18/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	University of Iowa	US
83446801	8/19/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Ministry of Env. Prot. People Republic of China	China
83415501	8/23/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	University of Massachusetts Lowell	US
83460201	8/24/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) FIFRA: Sec. 20, National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001	International Criminal Police Organization	France
83459701	8/30/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	International Science and Technology Center	Russia
83457301	8/30/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Science and Technology Center in Ukraine	Ukraine
83412701	8/31/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France
83457501	8/31/2010	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	William Marsh Rice University	US
83397701	9/2/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Universidad Nacional de la Provincia	Argentina
83448801	9/2/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Philippine Council Industry & Energy	Philippines
83449001	9/2/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Instytut Nafty i Gazu	Poland
83445301	9/14/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Centre for People & Environment	Nigeria
83467901	9/14/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001	Battelle Memorial Institute	US
83379801	9/29/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001(a)	United Nations Environment Programme	Kenya
83401201	9/29/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) FIFRA: Sec. 20, National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	World Health Organization	Switzerland
83365801	9/30/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95)	Gaia - Gaia Association	Ethiopia

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83246101	9/30/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	National Environmental Engineering Res Institute	India
83415201	9/30/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	United Nations Environment Programme	Kenya
83432701	9/30/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	The Pennsylvania State University	US
83480001	10/13/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Regents of the University of Michigan	US
83478001	10/27/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	United Nations University	Germany
83398501	11/23/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Solar Cookers International (E. Africa)	Kenya
83397101	11/26/2010	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Escuela Superior Politechnica Del Litoral Espol	Ecuador
83380401	12/7/2010	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	United Nations Environment Programme	Switzerland
83416701	12/16/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 FIFRA: Sec. 20, National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	United Nations Environment Programme	Kenya
83479901	12/20/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Emory University	US
83415801	12/22/2010	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) FIFRA: Sec. 20, National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442(b) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	JordanMnEnv - Kingdom of Jordan Ministry of Environment	Jordan
00J32301	1/3/2011	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(3), National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6	Environment Canada	Canada
83422301	1/18/2011	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	NSF International	US
83442901	2/2/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Guizhou Intl Cooperation Center for Env. Protection	China
83345001	2/7/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	The LifeLine Group Inc	US
83486001	2/28/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Regents of the University of Michigan	US
83420701	3/2/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	RockPAd - Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors (India and China)	US
83482701	3/10/2011	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Intl WA - International Water Association	United Kingdom
83372001	3/14/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104	Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission	United Kingdom

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83472101	3/15/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) FIFRA: Sec. 20 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442(b) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10 Clean Air Act: Sec. 103	Institute for Governance and Sustainable Develop	US
83406501	3/17/2011	FIFRA: Sec. 20 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Bd of Regents University of NE-Lincoln	US
83444701	3/18/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Appalachian State University	US
83411001	3/25/2011	FIFRA: Sec. 20 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	UnivFl DFAS - University of Florida	US
83457601	3/28/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	University of Pittsburgh	US
83449901	4/4/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Glowny Instytut Gornictwa-Central Mining Institute	Poland
83469302	4/5/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	University of Southern California	US
83350501	4/7/2011	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104(b)(2) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Tianjin Environmental Protection Bureau	China
83446401	4/7/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	China University of Petroleum Beijing	China
83420601	4/7/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	World Resources Institute	US
83481901	4/8/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	KPBB-Joint Committee for Leaded Gasoline Phase-out	Indonesia
83323401	4/8/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	United Nations Institute for Training & Research	Switzerland
83500201	4/13/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Appalachian State University	US
83456201	4/19/2011	FIFRA: Sec. 20 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Natl Assoc State Dept Agriculture Rsch Fdn	US
83333902	4/21/2011	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Texas Tech University	US
83503201	5/12/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Winrock International	US
83368301	5/17/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Appalachian State University	US

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83368301	5/17/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Appalachian State University	US
83503101	5/19/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Community Development Research	US
83487201	5/19/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	University of Connecticut All Campuses	US
83498901	5/24/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	CSU Fullerton Auxiliary Services Corp.	US
83377201	5/27/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Univ of KY Research Fdn.	US
83382801	5/27/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	US
83362901	5/31/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	University of California Los Angeles	US
83344701	6/1/2011	FIFRA: Sec. 20 National Environmental Educ. Act: Sec. 6 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Org. for Economic Coop. and Dev.	France
83505001	6/1/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Community Development Research	US
83498601	6/6/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Tsinghua University Department of Building Science	China
83444601	6/7/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Natl Assoc of Regulatory Utility Commissioners	US
83502401	6/10/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	ICLEI Mexico Gobiernos Locales	Mexico
83444101	6/13/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Rutgers University	US
83274201	6/16/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001	Battelle Memorial Institute	US
83499601	6/20/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Siberian State Industrial University SibSIU	Russia
83502301	6/22/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Instytut Nafty i Gazu	Poland
83499401	6/24/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Philippine Council Industry & Energy	Philippines
83505701	6/28/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Asoc Para El Estudio de los Residuous Solidos	Argentina
83505501	6/28/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Instituto Internacional de Recursos Renovables	Mexico
83500301	6/28/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Lagos Waste Management Authority	Nigeria

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83505601	6/28/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103, Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Renewable Energy Agency	Ukraine
83500801	6/30/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	VA Polytechnic Inst/State University	US
83489401	7/1/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	President and Fellows of Harvard College	US
83395401	7/5/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 FIFRA: Sec. 20 Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	Environmental Council of the States	US
83479601	7/5/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	University of Washington	US
83601901	7/8/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	US
83499701	7/11/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	Mongolia
83396601	7/12/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research	India
83442801	7/14/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	US
83505801	7/18/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	China Coal Information Institute	China
83506501	7/18/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Inst of Env. and Sust. Dev in Agriculture CAAS	China
83471701	7/19/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Lehigh University	US
83505401	7/20/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	NPO UGLEMETAN	Russia
83398901	7/20/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Winrock International	US
83502501	7/21/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Faculty of Technical Sciences	Serbia
83604401	7/21/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Green Empowerment	US
83507701	7/22/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442	Purdue University Main Campus	US
83387601	7/27/2011	National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(f) Clean Air Act: Sec. 103	Battelle Memorial Institute	US
83442701	7/27/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Environmental Defense Fund Inc.	US
83507901	7/27/2011	Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001	University of Connecticut	US
83604601	8/1/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Abrelp Associacao Brasileira De Empres De Limp Pub	Brazil

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83503901	8/1/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Bd of Regents Univ of Wisconsin	US
83459201	8/3/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 Clean Water Act: Sec. 104 FIFRA: Sec. 20 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Safe Drinking Water Act: Sec. 1442 Solid Waste Disposal Act: Sec. 8001 Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	American Association Advancement of Science	US
83451301	8/4/2011	FIFRA: Sec. 20 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F) Toxic Substances Control Act: Sec. 10	University of California Berkeley	US
83479801	8/4/2011	Clean Air Act: Sec. 103 National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	Harvard School of Public Health	US
83611401	8/8/2011	Clean Air Act of 1963: Sec. 103 as amended (PL 95-95) National Environmental Policy Act: Sec. 102(2)(F)	EnEffect- Center for Energy Efficiency	Bulgaria

Mr. WAXMAN. This hearing and the bill we are considering are a good illustration of what is wrong with this committee. Facts don't seem to matter. This bill proves that poor oversight leads to dumb legislation.

There is another problem with this bill. Its entire premise is that the U.S. engagement with the rest of the world on environmental issues is wrong. We don't have enough money to send to those foreigners. That is the line we are hearing from the other side of the aisle. Well, the United States does not exist in a bubble. Pollution doesn't respect national borders. Pollution does not need a passport. That is why sustained U.S. international engagement by EPA and other Federal agencies is essential.

When we wanted EPA to crack down on U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases, Republicans said it wouldn't do any good. We need an international response. Unilateral climate change would harm U.S. competitiveness. They say they want an international solution, but when EPA makes a grant to build global support for reducing emissions of methane or black carbon, which contribute to climate change, the same Members attack EPA for spending U.S. funds abroad. It is a cynical Catch-22.

Committee Republicans ridicule "Breathe Easy, Jakarta"—this is their press release—for its name, but ignore that this modest $15,000 will help the Indonesian city transition away from leaded gasoline. They ignore the benefit of providing funding for cleaner cookstoves so that poor women and children in Haiti and other developing countries aren't exposed to deadly indoor air pollution. Well, no one at Mr. Barton's town hall meeting said they wanted it, but if they knew about it, I would think they would support it. We want to protect kids in other countries and help other countries protect their population from air pollution that causes mental retardation.

One of our greatest strengths as Americans is our generosity to those in need. Sadly, we seem to regard compassion to the needy as a weakness, not a virtue, on this committee.

And I want to add, even though my time is expired, that painting this room green does not make this committee green. And I otherwise will privately tell the chairman how ugly I think the walls are, but I don't want to say that publicly.

I yield back my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I didn't have anything to do with the color of these walls. Well, thank you very much for your opening statement.

Mr. Hooks, we genuinely appreciate your being with us this morning, and I am reluctant to say that, not infrequently, we have to delay hearings for one reason or the other. And today, we are having a memorial service for the 9/11 victims in the Capitol that begins in a few minutes. So we are going to recess this hearing until 11:30. And I hope that is not too much of an inconvenience for you. But we do look forward to your testimony.

And we will recess the hearing, then, until 11:30. And I know we have other witnesses after that and I hope that you all will bear with us because we do look forward to your testimony. And we will reconvene at 11:30.

So at this time, the hearing is recessed.

[Recess.]

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thank you very much for being with us this morning, and we look forward to your testimony. And I will recognize you for 5 minutes for your opening statement, and then at the end of that time we will have questions for you. And Mr. Rush is here but he is in the anteroom. He will be right in but in the meantime we would like for you to go on and get started.

STATEMENT OF CRAIG E. HOOKS, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Mr. HOOKS. Chairman Whitfield, Ranking Member Rush, and members of the subcommittee, Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify today on H.R. 4255. This bill would prohibit the EPA from awarding grants under the Clean Air Act, Section 103, for any program, project, or activity, outside of the United States.

Since 1972, administrations of both parties have used international grants awarded by EPA to support public health and environmental protection globally. These grants comprise a very small percentage of EPA's grant budget and are supported in part with appropriations from other agencies. Most of this money is spent here in the United States. In fact, from fiscal year 2008 through 2010, about ⅔ of the total awarded through grants designated as international was allocated for work here in the United States.

While EPA's investment in international grants is small, these grants support efforts to reduce trans-boundary and global environmental threats to the United States, reducing the cost and increasing the effectiveness of the Nation's environmental protection. They also serve broader U.S. foreign policy and economic interest.

Section 103 grants are a key component of EPA's international grant portfolio. Among the programs supported with Section 103 grants that would be adversely impacted by H.R. 4255 are the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, or PCIA, and the Partnership for Clean Fuels in Vehicles. These programs were launched by the Bush administration in 2002.

The PCIA addresses the burning of solid fuels for household cooking and heating. Over half of the world's population uses these fuels, which cause indoor air pollution resulting in premature deaths of more than 2 million people annually.

The PCFV reduces air pollution in developing and transitional companies by promoting the use of lead-free and low sulfur fuels and clean vehicles. These programs have produced outstanding results. The PCIA through EPA grants and other activities has enabled at least 9.3 million households to adopt cleaner technologies and fuels improving the health and livelihood of 52.4 million people in developing countries. Similarly, the Partnership for Clean Fuels in Vehicles has contributed to more than 180 countries eliminating lead from fuels and opened international markets to American manufacturers of advanced air pollution control equipment.

This legislation would also inhibit EPA's ability to address overseas emissions of toxic mercury pollution. When mercury deposition is highest in the United States, domestic sources are the largest contributors. However, mercury in the atmosphere can be trans-

ported globally. In much of the U.S., mercury from global sources dominates the deposition. Furthermore, much of the marine fish that Americans consume comes from waters far from our shores. Therefore, to fully protect Americans from toxic effects of mercury contamination, a global effort is required. EPA has provided funding under Section 103 to the United Nations' Environmental Program to support efforts to reduce mercury use in products and manufacturing processes, as well as mercury emissions in the atmosphere from a variety of sources.

H.R. 4255 would also adversely impact the Global Methane Initiative, or GMI, a program initiated under the Bush administration to reduce methane emissions. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas and contributes to the formation of tropospheric ozone, an air pollutant that is transported across borders and causes significant health problems in the U.S. and around the world. Under the GMI, EPA's Section 103 grants support work with 41 countries, international financial institutions, and hundreds of private sector organizations to reduce methane emissions. GMI grants have directly provided over $2.7 million in benefits to U.S. companies, universities, and nonprofit organizations. These grants have created significant market opportunities for U.S. technologies, goods, and services. In total, U.S. support for GMI has leveraged more $398 million in additional investment in methane-reducing projects around the globe.

Countries need adequate governmental structures to enforce environmental standards. This can benefit U.S. companies by helping to ensure that foreign companies are subject to similar regulatory requirements. H.R. 4255 would hinder our ability to promote strong governance that continued award of Section 103 grants that assist U.S. trading partners in developing effective institutions.

Finally, H.R. 4255 would inhibit international scientific collaboration that strengthens the quality of EPA-supported research by prohibiting travel of Section 103 grant-funded scientists to attend international meetings or work with scientists at foreign institutions. Such a limitation would conflict with well established international collaboration practices of Federal science agencies.

Section 103 grants play an important role in improving the quality of the U.S. and the world environment providing business opportunities for U.S. companies and supporting U.S. foreign policy interests. The EPA believes that H.R. 42 would cripple the Agency's ability through grants to address harmful air pollutants that affect both the global and domestic environment.

Thank you for inviting me here today and I look forward to answering any of your questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hooks follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
CRAIG E. HOOKS
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR
ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND POWER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 11, 2012

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Committee to address the subject of today's hearing - HR 4255, a bill that would prohibit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from awarding any grant, contract, cooperative agreement or other financial assistance under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act for any program, project or activity to occur outside the United States and its territories and possessions.

The EPA uses grants as the primary mechanism for supporting international collaboration under Section 103 of the Clean Air Act. My testimony this morning will therefore focus on the benefits provided by the EPA's Section 103 international grants.

EPA Grants Program and Section 103 Background

The EPA formalized its procedures for the clearance of international grants in 1972. Since that time, administrations under both parties consistently have used the agency's grant authorities to support public health and environmental protection globally. This history highlights the importance and bi-partisan nature of this practice.

The EPA's international grants comprise a very minor proportion of the Agency's overall grant budget, ranging from 0.14% to 0.60% over Fiscal Years (FY) 2008-2011. Furthermore, EPA's appropriations are not the exclusive source of funding for international grants. In FY 2010, for example, funding from other Federal agencies accounted for 5% of the total amount spent on EPA grants identified as involving international activities. Finally, the majority of funds for grants that include an international component are actually spent here at home. A review of the EPA's FY 2008 to FY 2011 international grants, including those awarded under Section 103 authority, indicates that roughly two-thirds of the award total was directed towards work in the US, with the rest of the funds designated for efforts overseas.

While the EPA's investment in international grants is comparatively small, these grants play an important role in protecting the health and environment of American citizens. They support cooperation with other nations in reducing emissions of transboundary and global air pollutants affecting the United States, thereby increasing the nation's environmental protection. They also serve broad foreign policy interests. Section 103 grants for foreign projects are a critical component of the Agency's international grant portfolio. They are awarded with the concurrence of the Department of State, and address major environmental priorities, including improving air quality, reducing exposure to mercury, reducing methane emissions, and building strong environmental institutions and legal structures. Assisting foreign governments to build their regulatory capacity for air quality not only reduces emissions that can have adverse environmental impacts on the United States; it also can benefit U.S. companies by helping to ensure that foreign manufacturers and exporters are subject to similar regulatory requirements.

The Importance of Global Air Pollution

As mentioned earlier, the Agency's grant spending is overwhelmingly focused on domestic activities as appropriate given that the majority of environmental harm within the United States is the result of activities within the United States. However, as explained in greater detail below, air pollution does not stay within the geographic boundaries of its country of origin, and as such, some level of spending to improve environmental quality internationally is appropriate in part due to the effect this pollution may have on the United States.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reports that air pollution is set to become the world's top environmental cause of premature mortality, over taking dirty water and lack of sanitation. The number of premature deaths from exposure to PM is projected to more than double worldwide from over 1 million per year today to nearly 3.6 million per year by 2050, particularly in Asia. Similarly, the number of premature deaths from exposure to ground-level ozone is expected to double worldwide (from 385,000 to nearly 800,000) between 2010 and 2050.

Compared to the year 2000, emission levels of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) are projected to be 90% higher and nitrogen oxides (NOx) 50% higher in 2050. Moreover, scientific studies demonstrate the transport of key air pollutants from foreign countries to the including ozone, PM, mercury and persistent organic pollutants. [1]

Air pollutants do not respect geographic or political boundaries; emissions in other

[1] *Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (2010). Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution 2010, Part A. Ozone and Particulate Matter. Geneva: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, ECE/EB.AIR/100.. National Research Council (2010). Global Sources of Local Pollution: An Assessment of Long-Range Transport of Key Air Pollutants to and from the United States. Washington DC: National Academies Press.*

countries can, and do, have impacts in the United States or on the whole globe.

Harmful air pollutants emitted overseas are transported internationally and have important effects on U.S. environmental quality. The global transport of mercury, for example, means that our citizens can be exposed to mercury that can originate halfway around the globe. Even the components of urban smog and regional haze, such as tropospheric ozone and fine particles, can be transported between continents, adversely affecting air quality in the United States.[2]

Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles

The EPA awards Section 103 grants to support the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV). The agency is one of the founding partners of the PCFV, which was launched by the Bush Administration at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. The PCFV reduces air pollution from vehicles in developing and transitional countries by promoting the use of lead-free and low sulfur fuels and clean vehicles. Since 2002, the PCFV's Lead Campaign has contributed to more than 180 countries[3] eliminating lead from their fuel supplies. Lead phase out fostered the use of catalytic converters, a technology invented in the United States. The market for catalytic converters and other air pollution control equipment has become a world market according to the association representing U.S. manufacturers, the Manufacturers of Emission Controls Association (MECA). MECA member companies currently account for approximately 65,000 jobs in the United States.

In recent years, the EPA's participation in the PCFV has focused on decreasing sulfur in vehicle fuels, which enables the use of advanced pollution control devices. The EPA, through the PCFV, is working with governments, particularly in Asia, including China, Indonesia and Vietnam, to share best practices in the United States, discuss various emission reduction strategies, and develop targets for emissions reductions. Pollution from vehicles in Asia endanger the health and well-being of millions of people in that region and, to some extent this pollution travels across the Pacific Ocean to negatively impact U.S. air quality.

Partnership for Clean Indoor Air

Another important air quality initiative launched at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and supported by the EPA's Section 103 grants is the public-private Partnership for Clean Indoor Air (PCIA). This initiative addresses the burning of solid fuels for household cooking and heating. Under both the Bush and Obama

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[2] *National Research Council (2010). Global Sources of Local Pollution: An Assessment of Long-Range Transport of Key Air Pollutants to and from the United States. Washington DC: National Academies Press.*

[3] *See http://www.unep.org/transport/PCFV/PDF/8GPMReportFF.pdf*

administrations, the EPA has grown the PCIA to include nearly 600 Partners working in 115 countries. The PCIA is now being integrated with the Foundation-led Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. The Department of State is now leading the U.S. effort, coordinating cookstove activities of other U.S. Government agencies and aligning those activities with the work of the Global Alliance.

Over half the world's population burns solid fuels for household cooking and heating. This practice has significant adverse health, social, economic and environmental effects, with women and children facing the greatest risks. Each year, more than 2 million people die prematurely from exposure to elevated levels of indoor air pollution, and the International Energy Agency projects that an additional 200 million people will use these fuels by 2030. The efforts of the EPA and other PCIA Partners directly advance U.S. security and economic interests.

Under the PCIA, the EPA's Section 103 grants focus on increasing the use of cleaner cooking technologies and fuels in developing countries, which reduce people's exposure to indoor air pollution. These grants provide support for research and development for cook stove design, performance, and quality assurance, and education and outreach activities.

The PCIA work, including grants, capacity-building efforts and coordination with the household energy sector, has yielded outstanding results. PCIA partners have reported that 9.3 million households have adopted cleaner cooking technologies and fuels, thereby improving the health and livelihood of 52.4 million people in developing countries.

Research Collaboration

The EPA's international grants for research awarded under Section 103 and other statutory authorities contain small amounts of funds for travel and research abroad, typically less than 2% of the total cost of a grant. The travel allows EPA-funded researchers to attend international meetings and/or work with scientists at foreign institutions. This furthers scientific collaboration through the discussion of research findings and solutions, constructive criticism, sharing of information, and direct access to expertise, substantially enhancing the quality of the EPA-supported research.

The collaboration also facilitates researchers' access to, and use of, data collected abroad, which may be available only through partnerships with foreign institutions. For example, international data set generation, access and use is particularly important for epidemiological studies. In those studies, research results are often extrapolated to several countries, including the United States, providing scientific evidence that can help inform policies to improve air quality in the United States.

Reducing Exposure to Mercury

The U.S. has taken important steps to reduce emissions and other releases of mercury into the environment. These actions will significantly reduce exposures to mercury for Americans, who can become exposed to mercury when it is deposited onto water and becomes methylmercury, a potent neurotoxicant that accumulates in aquatic food webs. Americans become exposed when they consume fish that is contaminated with methylmercury.

Where mercury deposition is highest in the U.S., domestic sources are the largest contributors. However, mercury in the atmosphere can be transported globally. In much of the US mercury from global sources dominates deposition. Furthermore, much of the marine fish that Americans consume comes from waters far from our shores. Therefore to fully protect Americans from the toxic effects of mercury contamination a global effort is required.

In light of the impacts of mercury within the United States, the EPA has identified reducing the use and emissions of mercury as a key priority. As a world leader in environmental monitoring and management, the EPA supports sound and transparent mercury monitoring. As part of the agency's overall strategy to prevent mercury releases to air, water and land, the EPA uses Section 103 of the Clean Air Act, in conjunction with other agency grant authorities, to provide funding to the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). This funding supports UNEP's activities to build capacity in other countries to reduce mercury use in products and manufacturing processes and to reduce mercury emissions to the atmosphere from a variety of sources.

Reducing Methane Emissions

Methane is over 20 times more effective in trapping heat in the atmosphere than CO2 over a 100 year time frame. [4] Methane emissions also contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone, an air pollutant that causes significant health problems in the United States and around the world. [5]

Methane lasts long enough in the atmosphere to become well-mixed, such that methane emission reductions achieved anywhere in the world impact global

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[4] *United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Atmospheric Programs, DRAFT: Global Anthropogenic non-CO2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 1990-2030: http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/economics/downloads/EPA_NonCO2_Projections_2011_draft.pdf*

[5] *West, J. Jason, Arlene M. Fiore, Larry W. Horowitz, and Denise L. Mauzerall, Global Health Benefits Of Mitigating Ozone Pollution With Methane Emission Controls (2006), http://www.pnas.org/content/103/11/3988.full*

atmospheric concentrations[6]. However, methane has a shorter atmospheric lifetime than CO_2, such that methane reductions achieved today can help stabilize climate in the near term whereas the benefits of CO_2 reductions take decades to be realized.

Through competitively awarded Section 103 grants under the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), the EPA has worked with international partners to reduce methane emissions. Originated as the Methane to Markets Partnership under the Bush Administration, the GMI is a public-private partnership that has grown to cover 41 countries, international financial institutions, and hundreds of private sector organizations.

The EPA estimates that GMI grants have directly provided over $2.7 million in benefits to U.S. companies, universities and non-profit organizations through direct funding, subcontracts, or grant-funded purchases of equipment or consulting services. Further, these grants have created significant market opportunities for U.S. technologies, goods and services, especially technical equipment or supplies or technical consulting services.

To date, the United States has been the principal funder of the GMI, investing over $33 million from the State Department, over $25 million from the EPA, and over $7 million in funding from other U.S. government agencies since 2004. In total, U.S. support has leveraged more than $398 million in additional investment in methane-reducing projects around the globe from the private sector and development banks. U.S. GMI-supported projects have reduced emissions by more than 154 million metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) cumulatively since 2005.[7] The EPA estimates that by 2020, methane reductions of more than 1,500 million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent can be achieved at low cost; this is equal to the annual greenhouse gas emissions from over 260 million cars.[8]

Building Strong Environmental Institutions and Legal Structures

Countries need adequate governmental structures to enforce environmental protection and ensure a level playing field for U.S. companies. To that end, the EPA partners with other countries to develop and support the promotion of good governance, improve judicial and legal structures, and design regulatory systems necessary for effective environmental protection around the world. In some cases, the EPA works with the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development to support the implementation of the U.S. government's Free Trade Agreements, including the Central America-Dominican Republic (CAFTA-DR) Free Trade Agreement and the U.S.-Jordan

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[6] *Seinfeld J. H. and Pandis S. N. (1998) Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics: From Air Pollution to Climate Change, 1st edition, J. Wiley, New York (p.42)*

[7] *Global Methane Initiative, The U.S. Government's Global Methane Initiative Accomplishments (2012). 2011 report available at: http://www.epa.gov/globalmethane/pdf/2011-accomplish-report/usg_report_2011_full.pdf*

[8] *EPA,Global Mitigation of Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases (2006), http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/economics/downloads/GM_ES.pdf*

Free Trade Agreement.

As part of the implementation of Free Trade agreements, the EPA has a central role in developing and managing programs to build good environmental governance. These programs help protect human health and the environment, while allowing U.S. companies and communities to compete on an equal footing in the international marketplace. The EPA's international grants, awarded on a multi-media basis using Section 103 and other authorities, play a key role in assisting U.S. trading partners to develop appropriate environmental protection standards.

For example, through an EPA grant to the Battelle Institute, a U.S. non-profit research and development organization, the CAFTA-DR countries now have the capacity to monitor the air quality at a minimum, PM10 in their capitals. Two countries, El Salvador and Costa Rica, have acquired real time monitoring equipment for PM 2.5, finer particulate matter, and El Salvador is moving forward to develop the first national air quality index in the region.

Conclusion

The EPA believes that HR 4255 will cripple the agency's ability through grants to address harmful air pollutants that affect both the global and domestic environment. Air pollution from overseas sources represents a growing problem for public health globally and here in the United States. As administrations of both parties consistently have recognized over the past several decades, the EPA's Section103 international grants play a significant role in improving the quality of the U.S. and world environment, providing business opportunities for U.S. companies and supporting U.S. foreign policy interests.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thanks, Mr. Hooks, very much.

I will recognize myself for 5 minutes and then we will give other Members an opportunity.

Has the EPA taken a formal position on opposing or supporting the legislation? I know you said it would cripple the Agency so I am assuming you are not going to support it, but have you adopted a formal position of opposition to it?

Mr. HOOKS. We have not adopted a formal opposition to this proposed legislation, no, sir.

Mr. WHITFIELD. OK. Now, these 103 grants have certainly been in the Clean Air Act for many years, and as of the end of last year, at least from the information I was able to obtain from EPA, there was not any formal agenda or procedure for determining how these grants would be made. Do you all have a formal procedure adopted at EPA on how the decision will be made on these grants?

Mr. HOOKS. The majority of our grants are actually awarded competitively. International entities have the ability to compete for certain grants. In these instances, they were awarded through a competitive process.

Mr. WHITFIELD. OK. The reason I was asking the question, we had received recently a grants policy issuance, GPI 1204, award and administration of foreign grants, and I was just wondering, is this an official document of EPA and do you know what I am talking about or have you seen it?

Mr. HOOKS. Yes, I do. We periodically actually review our internal grant policies and create additional guidance as necessary to ensure consistent management or assistance agreements for all types of award recipients. Separate and apart from the subcommittee's investigation, we had already identified updating our awards for entities as a priority for this fiscal year.

Mr. WHITFIELD. OK. Now, when we have looked at Section 103 of the Clean Air Act and you read that in its entirety, there is not any mention whatsoever of any grant for international purposes. So what is the legal authority of EPA for making these grants?

Mr. HOOKS. Actually, I believe there is a couple of authorities that provide our ability to award these grants. We use Section 103(a) and Section 103(b), but in addition to that, we actually refer to Section 102(f) of NEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act.

Mr. WHITFIELD. So you do rely on 103(a) and 103(b) as well?

Mr. HOOKS. Correct.

Mr. WHITFIELD. What specific language?

Mr. HOOKS. Well, maybe it is specific language by omission as opposed to directly—it does not state directly international entities. However, it does say that it directs EPA to establish national research and development program, including for any activities related to the prevention of control of air pollution.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes.

Mr. HOOKS. Given the trans-boundary and international nature of air pollution, we think it provides us the authority to deal with air pollution issues at its source as well.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Do you need the NEPA authority, then, if you have 103(a) and (b)? Do you need NEPA authority?

Mr. HOOKS. It is just an additional authority that we use in this instance.

Mr. WHITFIELD. OK. So under NEPA, then, there are various Federal agencies that have the authority—at least that you all's position—to make these international grants?

Mr. HOOKS. Correct.

Mr. WHITFIELD. OK. OK. In order for any of the above statutes to apply internationally, they must be supplemented by NEPA 102(a). OK—102(f). All right. Now, where is that executive order that we were looking at a while ago? You know, as I said in my opening statement, you know, one of the concerns that we have, it is not that the Obama administration is doing any more than anyone else, although the total amount of grants from 2008 through 2011 is 78 million and in 2011 it was over 28 million, and in 2010 over 22 million, and I know not all of that has been identified as specifically for international, but as we are dealing with this debt, the reason we are focusing on this is that, you know, I think it is helpful—I think it is healthy to look at the agencies and they are spending—for example, China alone through this program has received over 3 or $4 million over the last 2 or 3 years.

Mr. HOOKS. Um-hum.

Mr. WHITFIELD. And as you know, we are borrowing a lot of money from China to turn around and give them money back.

So my time is expired, but at this time I recognize Mr. Rush for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUSH. Thank you, Mr. Hooks. Let us talk about China and the Obama administration in terms of sending checks to China. Can you tell me for the record were the majority of the funds from the international grants remain inside the U.S. or most of the money is sent overseas?

Mr. HOOKS. Right, the majority of our international grants as they have been defined are spent here in the United States.

Mr. RUSH. By whom and for what?

Mr. HOOKS. Principally, through private industry. It can also go to universities and nonprofits. The majority go to universities and nonprofits.

Mr. RUSH. For what?

Mr. HOOKS. To do a variety of things through a variety of very outstanding programs. The Global Methane Initiative which was launched back in 2004 is designed to reduce the amount of methane in our environment. The Clean Fuels and Vehicles Program designed to reduce leaded gasoline and low sulfur fuels. And Partnership for Clean Indoor air is designed to reduce the amount of exposure to wood stoves.

Mr. RUSH. Um-hum. Are you aware of any other nations having similar international obligation or international needs as it relates to pollution, any other nation that sends money similar to what we do?

Mr. HOOKS. Sure. I think that has been one of the beauties about these programs is the international component associated with them. Right now, there are 41 countries that participate in the Global Methane Initiative. I think there are over 115 countries that are participating with the Clean Indoor Air initiative. And I am not sure exactly how many countries are participating with the Clean Fuels and Vehicles Program. But it is an international group of

countries that are now participating and based largely in part on U.S.'s leadership.

Mr. RUSH. And if this bill were to pass, which I doubt very seriously, but if by some chance it passed the Senate, got to the President and if he signs it, this bill becoming a law, what would the impact of that be in terms of our international stature, particularly as it relates to pollution?

Mr. HOOKS. Well, EPA is certainly viewed as the international leader in terms of government entities. And so the rest of the world does turn to the EPA for its leadership advice and counsel. I think, you know, if this legislation were to pass, clearly, we would not be able to participate in programs such as these. But I think it would also have a very chilling effect in terms of our research, in terms of the research that we conduct. It would prohibit a university professor, if you will, going to Canada to participate in an international meeting. And much of the international work and scientific and technical work that we do is in large part based on an international effort in putting the best minds and putting the best science towards our environmental decision-making.

Mr. RUSH. Thank you. What is the total percentage of EPA funds allocated to this program?

Mr. HOOKS. For our international grant activities, it is less than 1 percent of our EPA budget.

Mr. RUSH. But because we spend that less than 1 percent, then we have credibility in terms of the voice of the American people being heard and felt as it relates to global issues around the environment in this instance, including air pollution. Is that right?

Mr. HOOKS. That would definitely be correct. Again, like I said earlier, the rest of the country does look to EPA for its leadership, not only in our ability to promote capacity-building and governance, but also they look to the United States Government for our technology as well. When we have the ability to go into these foreign countries, impart our knowledge, we actually can bring our technologies with us. For example, when the Partnership for Clean Fuels in Vehicles, you know, the fact that most of the continent of Africa is no longer using leaded fuel or is on target to no longer use leaded fuel, that enables our initial control technology to come into play. Catalytic converters would be a perfect example.

Mr. RUSH. Right. Well, I only have one more second. Let me say, I just cannot believe that if this bill passed, it kind of reminds me of a gag rag that we are muffling or gagging the voice of the American people as it relates to our environmental leadership, our strong voice that has been here present for the world. We lead the world in terms of environmental issues and matters. We are going to tie a gag rag around that voice, silence that voice as it relates to the American people if this bill passes.

So thank you so very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WHITFIELD. At this time, I recognize the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Terry, for 5 minutes.

Mr. TERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My mind started racing during this colloquy with Mr. Rush. In your statement you said that this bill would "cripple" the Agency's ability through grants to address harmful air pollutants that affect

both global and domestic environment. And in your colloquy here——

Mr. HOOKS. Um-hum.

Mr. TERRY [continuing]. You had mentioned also that this is about—well, it is less than 1 percent of the budget. It seems like an extreme exaggeration, then, to reach a conclusion if 1 percent of the EPA's budget was eliminated, that that would equal 100 percent of all new technologies and research like the catalytic converter. So was the catalytic converter a result of foreign grants?

Mr. HOOKS. No, that was the result of the——

Mr. TERRY. That is my point. I think in this colloquy you were leaving us with the impression purposely that there would be no new technologies, and I think that is so much of an exaggeration that it probably impacted your credibility. But I wanted to talk about how much of that 1 percent is going to the UN. As I understand, some of that money is going to the United Nations Environmental Program, is that correct?

Mr. HOOKS. That is correct.

Mr. TERRY. Do you have the amount?

Mr. HOOKS. I don't have that with me.

Mr. TERRY. But in general, then, could you tell me once we provide those funds to UNEP, do we have any control over where those dollars go?

Mr. HOOKS. In the award of these grants, we actually manage and track these grants the same way that we would a grant here in the United States. They would be subject to the same pre-award processing and requirements in terms of reporting as our U.S. entities if they were to receive a grant.

Mr. TERRY. You are sure that UNEP is, then, providing you with the documentation to show how those dollars are being used once the grant has been issued to UNEP.

Mr. HOOKS. Yes, one of the requirements is that grantees supply——

Mr. TERRY. OK.

Mr. HOOKS [continuing]. Us with——

Mr. TERRY. So those documents would be easy—could you provide those to the committee because I would like to see how they are actually using those dollars and how we are tracking those.

Mr. HOOKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TERRY. So do you know offhand, though, I am really kind of confused. As I understand, the dollars just go to UNEP and then the grant is issued, but how do you follow up? Then, after that, UNEP sends you the documents probably outlined in the grant?

Mr. HOOKS. It is going to be—well, I would have to actually get back to you specifically on——

Mr. TERRY. OK. If you would do that.

Mr. HOOKS. I can do that.

Mr. TERRY. All right. All right, I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WHITFIELD. All right, thanks, Mr. Terry.

At this time, I recognize the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. McKinley, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to follow up just a little bit more on that question, maybe make sure I heard correctly. When grants and others are given to the countries, universities, wherever, I am curious about the follow-up, particularly there were several—well, take some of the more serious ones was the demonstration project for the abatement of nitrous oxide emissions using—anyway, it was a demonstration project. What did we do? Did we follow up?

Mr. HOOKS. What particular——

Mr. MCKINLEY. This was with Taiwan, funded in '02. I am just curious. Do we have a set pattern of following up to see that, once money has been given to something, we have a procedure to see what they have done with it?

Mr. HOOKS. Once EPA makes an international grant award, we carefully monitor the grant. This includes administrative and programmatic post-award monitoring——

Mr. MCKINLEY. Well, what happens afterwards, if we do a pilot project that ends in a couple years or whatever, do we follow back up again to see was this just a one-shot deal? Or do we make that a condition? Is that a condition of the grant that they are going to continue to fund this project?

Mr. HOOKS. No, sir.

Mr. MCKINLEY. OK. So things like—there is a series of them like that that we are just giving money away and we are not following up that pilot project and clean projects and processes in Norway. The Diesel Retrofit Demonstration Project in Thailand, did we follow up to find out are they continuing to work with diesel fuels in that country or is this just a one-shot deal?

Mr. HOOKS. I don't know specifically about the particular projects you might be referencing to, but I can tell you just in terms of scientific growth, you know, we learn from these projects. One of the great benefits in terms of what we might be piloting or demonstrating in a particular country is that we have the ability to take the lessons learned and transfer that to other regions.

Mr. MCKINLEY. But when we fund these other projects, if they just die on the vine, if they are just a one-shot deal, I am just curious, what American project that maybe could have put some people to work here and researchers, something in America that lost out in the competitive research? And I look at this one that we did a field survey of endangered whale population offshore of Russia. What American project lost out to that?

Mr. HOOKS. Well, I am not sure if that is a Clean Air Act——

Mr. MCKINLEY. Clean Air Act has to do with whales?

Mr. HOOKS. I am not sure if that is a Clean Air act. There are other authorities——

Mr. MCKINLEY. No, this is your list that you all provided all the—I am just curious about that, but obviously you don't have the answer for that.

Mr. HOOKS. Well, I believe that we supplied the committee all of our international——

Mr. MCKINLEY. I am just curious with all this money we are spending overseas, whether it is 30 million or $5 million, when the EPA itself recognizes that the biggest detriment to healthcare in America is indoor air quality—in its own Web site, the EPA publishes that it is 96 times worse indoors than outdoors—but yet we

are spending money on—I don't know what we are doing in America to focus on indoor air quality. I don't see much at all on that, and that is the issue that we know when we have the asthma attacks, we have other issues they are talking about, why aren't we educating our American people on where our air quality's issues are rather than worrying about the endangered whales off Russia?

Mr. HOOKS. Well, as it relates to air quality, air pollution is an international problem. It has been fairly well documented that certainly pollution from Asia is deposited here in this country, the same as pollution that is generated here in this country goes across the Atlantic and gets deposited in Europe. International air pollution problems is an international——

Mr. MCKINLEY. I am not denying that but I am just saying at this time when we can't afford it, I think I would rather spend my money taking care of American citizens and educating American folks about indoor air quality or whatever it is than worrying about some of these others.

So what I am hearing wrapping up, we don't have necessarily or you are not aware of a follow-up program to find out after we do a demonstration project, after we do a start-up, there is no follow-up to see that they continue with that. We don't have a prioritization of where we are going to spend money on indoor air quality in America but we are sure spending a lot of money dealing with indoor air quality overseas. And lastly is that apparently we are losing out. Some of our American companies are losing out in applications to foreign governments. I would be curious how many American applications were lost in the shuffle.

Mr. HOOKS. Well, I need to go back to one of the advantages of these grants is actually creating market opportunities for U.S. industry here in this country. The Global Methane Initiative, while the EPA component—it is a multiple-agency component, by the way. In fact, the majority of the money that has been distributed through these Section 103 grants has actually not come from EPA; it has actually come from the Department of State and USAID and other agencies as well.

For example, I know that Caterpillar was able to sell 62 megawatt generators to a coalmine in China for $100 million. MEGTEC, which is another large U.S. subsidiary here in this country was able to sell some thermal oxidizers for millions of dollars as well to overseas countries. It is, you know, putting our foothold into these countries that actually is good for U.S. industry as well.

But as I said before, air pollution does not respect geopolitical boundaries. I think that was maybe stated in one of the opening statements. It does not respect geopolitical boundaries. So U.S. monies that can be spent at the source of pollution I think is a good use of our money because ultimately that deposition can impact our U.S. shores.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Gentleman's time is expired.

You know, Mr. Hooks, I may just make one comment here. You were talking about Caterpillar selling equipment, coalmines in China. As a result of EPA, we can't even build a new coal-powered plant in America, so it is nice that you all like to see equipment going to China so they can mine coal.

I recognize the gentleman, Mr. Pompeo from Kansas, for 5 minutes.

Mr. POMPEO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am going to follow up on that.

You know, we have had multiple hearings on energy initiatives here in America and it is great to see you talk about how pollution from Asia impacts us here. I will tell you that the very policies that the Environmental Protection Agency has put in place has driven that production, coal-fired power plants, all those things, out of America, all of this manufacturing out of America and then the pollution comes back. Actually, in the very first hearing as a Member of Congress I asked Ms. Jackson about that and she pooh-poohed the idea that this pollution was coming here and that they don't live under the same regulatory environment that we do and don't have the same rules for their processes, so it is fascinating to hear you sort of argue the other side of the coin inside the administration. I would suggest maybe a little meet between the two of you.

But I want to get to a couple of things that you said. Does the competition for international grants compete with the domestic grants?

Mr. HOOKS. Yes.

Mr. POMPEO. So they are in the same pool?

Mr. HOOKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. POMPEO. And what part of that is the fact that it is not in the United States, that it is how much of a piece of the criteria is the fact that it is a non-U.S. applicant versus a U.S. applicant? What piece of the criteria is that?

Mr. HOOKS. Can you restate the question again? I am sorry.

Mr. POMPEO. Yes, so they are in the same pool competing for the same grant money, American taxpayer money, and when you are deciding whether to send it to Kentucky or Botswana, how much of the fact that it is not in America does that impact your decision-making process?

Mr. HOOKS. Well, bear in mind the majority of our international grant money would go to like the University of Kentucky——

Mr. POMPEO. Um-hum.

Mr. HOOKS [continuing]. Where a Kentucky professor or graduate——

Mr. POMPEO. The majority. Those that don't, let us talk about those that don't go to a U.S. institution. Is it a factor that it is a non-U.S. entity? Is that weighed in the merit process or is it just blind? You don't even know if it going to Oregon or Denmark?

Mr. HOOKS. Well, we would know where the grant proposal—where the monies were ultimately——

Mr. POMPEO. So do you use it a factor in the decision-making process?

Mr. HOOKS. Ultimately, the criteria that we are going to use is how does it impact the human health and the environment here in the United States——

Mr. POMPEO. Right, so it doesn't matter——

Mr. HOOKS [continuing]. But there are other criteria.

Mr. POMPEO [continuing]. The country that it is going to. If it has got a higher net benefit on an environmental basis, then it goes to

Denmark as opposed to Oregon. You don't weigh the fact that it is a non-U.S. entity directly?

Mr. HOOKS. The first criteria that we are going to use is the impact——

Mr. POMPEO. Right.

Mr. HOOKS [continuing]. And the benefit to the environmental quality of the United States.

Mr. POMPEO. Makes sense. You talked about sort of nation-building and national security. Do you coordinate with the State Department before making these grant awards?

Mr. HOOKS. Yes, we do.

Mr. POMPEO. And the Department of Defense?

Mr. HOOKS. Not the Department of Defense.

Mr. POMPEO. So just the State Department?

Mr. HOOKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. POMPEO. Got it. How many offices within EPA actually distribute grants for activities that occur overseas other than under this particular program?

Mr. HOOKS. I don't know specifically but certainly our Office of Research and Development, obviously the Air Program. But I would have to check——

Mr. POMPEO. Are they coordinated? That is, are you all saying, you know, the State Department says, "We don't really want to deal with this nation. I think we won't give them a grant." Are you guys coordinated or is it completely stove-piped so you all don't know what is going on in the other parts of EPA, let alone other parts of the administration?

Mr. HOOKS. No, it is coordinated. Before we award a grant, it would be coordinated with our Office of International and Tribal Affairs. Once it meets their criteria, it would be sent through the State Department provided it met their criteria. Provided that they concurred, we would fund it. If either one of those entities were to not concur, if it was inconsistent with our foreign policy, then it would not be funded.

Mr. POMPEO. OK. I will just close here. I have to tell you that when I go home, much like you, before I go home and talk to folks, when you are $16 trillion in the hole, to justify programs like this is an incredibly difficult sell. It is not something that I can support. You all talk about it being bipartisan; this began in a previous administration. That may well be. I am neutral as to who is making this poor decision, whether it is a Democrat or Republican administration. It is of no importance to me. This program whose time, if it was ever here, is certainly gone now.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. At this time, I recognize the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Griffith, for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you so much for being here today, Mr. Hooks. You would agree with me that Virginia is more important than Kazakhstan, would you not?

Mr. HOOKS. I would agree that——

Mr. GRIFFITH. At least to our government?

Mr. HOOKS. To our government, yes.

Mr. GRIFFITH. All right. And you would also agree, would you not, that China is not doing enough to clean up their air pollution and that you would like to see them moving at a faster pace, is that not correct?

Mr. HOOKS. That would be correct.

Mr. GRIFFITH. So then I question why you would not or why the EPA would not support withholding money from any country that is not moving fast enough or as fast as the United States at cleaning up its air pollution, because I note that in a Virginian pilot article of yesterday that the EPA in regard to the Chesapeake Bay has held back Virginia's money—1.2 of the $2.4 million granted originally to Virginia to help it clean up the Bay—and I understand I am talking about water but I was glad to hear that you all are coordinated so I want you to take this message back—that you are withholding that money because you don't think Virginia is moving fast enough on stormwater management. And one of the problems that Virginia is having with that, of course, is that the cities that are required to do more on stormwater management on the waters that fall on their streets are Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Hampton, and while I don't represent those areas, I certainly feel their pain.

And they say that it would be expensive and they are having a hard time coming up with the money because they have thrown up their hands—I am quoting from the article now—"local governments across Virginia have thrown up their hands at the prospect of financing stormwater upgrades amid budget crises and layoffs" and yet we are sending money to other countries but we are holding back the money to Virginia. And I hope—and I am not going to ask you for a response because I know it puts you at odds and the water side of it is not your deal, but I hope that somebody at the EPA recognizes the conflict there. We are going to hold back Virginia's money. We are going to make it even harder on localities that are struggling now to deal with stormwater management. At the same time, we are sending money to places like China, Kazakhstan—and there are a lot of different places that we have sent money to—and it just seems when we are having issues with money in this country that maybe we ought to care more about the Bay than we do necessarily what is going on in some small project in China.

Moving on, I will also note that I agreed with and here-here'd the chairman's comments in regard to coalmining. We lost another 620 miners last week who were laid off in my district in on small town alone, and yet I noticed that one of—and it is true that some of these were started in the previous administration, so I am not trying to pick on the administration, but explaining why I think this bill has some merit and why we should take a look at it, we are helping the Chinese figure out how to—it is technical assessment of coalmine gas recovery and utilization in China. Well, the Chinese don't seem to be having any problem competing with us on all kinds of different levels, and I don't understand why we are giving them grants to help them in their industries. Now, can you explain that to me?

Mr. HOOKS. Well, one of the purposes of the grant is actually for governance and capacity-building. One of the things that we are

trying to do in these foreign countries as they approach us for our advice and expertise is how do they raise the environmental standards that we have here in this country. If we are successful at what we are doing, if we can raise the environmental standards and environmental requirements in the governance of other countries, that puts our U.S. industry at a more equal footing in terms of our ability to compete.

Mr. GRIFFITH. And I am wondering that was $180,000 and I am wondering if you all have given any mining operations in the United States $180,000 to help them with technical assessment of coalmine gas recovery and utilization? Because what my companies tell me generally is is that you all come in and tell them they got to do it; they have to spend the money or they get fined. So it looks like to me we are taking money out of the mines, you know, out of the pockets of the mines in the United States while we are giving money to help the Chinese mines figure out their problems.

Mr. HOOKS. Well, bear in mind, we have actually worked——

Mr. GRIFFITH. Let me ask this question because my time is running out.

Mr. HOOKS. OK.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Have you given any $180,000 grants to the United States mines to help them with this same type of thing?

Mr. HOOKS. We work extensively with the U.S. Mining Commission on voluntary programs such as coalmine methane reduction. We understand it can be used as an energy source and it is also——

Mr. GRIFFITH. I use Mr. Dingell's——

Mr. HOOKS [continuing]. Very explosive——

Mr. GRIFFITH. Yes or no, have you given any grants of a similar size, $180,000 or more to U.S. mining concerns in regard to helping them mine coal?

Mr. HOOKS. I do not know. I am not saying that we haven't. I am just not aware of any personally.

Mr. GRIFFITH. All right. You don't have a list of those. Can you get me a list of all of those?

Mr. HOOKS. Of where we worked with the U.S. mining industry?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Where you have given grant money to help U.S. coalmines figure out better ways to give them money to help them put the equipment in or whatever is necessary like you did the Chinese? And I am looking at page 17 of your report—"technical assessment of coalmine gas recovery and utilization."

Mr. HOOKS. I will see what we have in our files.

Mr. GRIFFITH. And like some of the others have said, I am glad that you recognize it is an international problem. One of our concerns has been that we think we are sending jobs with so many different regulations coming from so many different parts of the EPA and other agencies at one time and we are actually sending a lot of jobs overseas. And as you recognize, we are reaping back pollution and we think we need a better-paced set of regulations and more reasonable regulations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. WHITFIELD. The gentleman's time is expired.

Mr. Hooks, I want to thank you very much for being with us this morning. In concluding, we would appreciate if you would get back

to the committee with a list of grants that have been made to U.S. coalmining companies.

Mr. HOOKS. Bear in mind, some of our grants go to universities or other institutions and they in turn work with other entities.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes, but we would like a list of any direct grants you have given to coalmining companies.

Mr. HOOKS. Yes, we wouldn't have the authority to actually give a grant to a mining company.

Mr. WHITFIELD. All right. OK. Then I would like for you to do this. I am going to give you a grant number, grant number 83299401 and 83505801. Those were two grants that the EPA through 103 grants gave to the China Coal Information Institute. And I would like for you to provide the committee a synopsis of the information or benefit to the taxpayers from those two grants. Thank you.

Mr. HOOKS. Yes, sir. Thank you.

Mr. WHITFIELD. That concludes the questions.

Mr. Hooks, thank you again for being with us. And at this time——

Mr. HOOKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Did you have a question? No. OK.

At this time, I would like to call up those on panel two, our witnesses on the second panel. And we have with us Mr. Daniel Simmons, who is the Director of Regulatory and State Affairs for the Institute for Energy Research. We have Dr. Andrew Light, Senior Fellow, Center for American Progress Action Fund; Associate Director, Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy at George Mason University. We have Ms. Elisa Derby, Senior Program Officer, Winrock International; Co-coordinator for the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air. And we have Dr. David Kreutzer, Research Fellow in Energy Economics and Climate Change at the Heritage Foundation.

So I would like to welcome all four of you to the committee. We appreciate very much your taking time to join us to discuss H.R. 4255 and your views on the legislation.

And Mr. Simmons, we would like to start with you and you will be recognized for 5 minutes for your opening statement.

STATEMENTS OF DANIEL SIMMONS, DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY AND STATE AFFAIRS, INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY RESEARCH; ANDREW LIGHT, SENIOR FELLOW, CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS, AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR PHILOSOPHY AND PUBLIC POLICY, GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY; ELISA DERBY, SENIOR PROGRAM OFFICER, WINROCK INTERNATIONAL; AND DAVID W. KREUTZER, RESEARCH FELLOW IN ENERGY ECONOMICS AND CLIMATE CHANGE, THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF DANIEL SIMMONS

Mr. SIMMONS. My name is Daniel Simmons. I am the director of Regulatory Affairs at the Institute for Energy Research.

It is difficult for me to see the value of EPA providing taxpayer funding grants to organizations and governments outside the United States for things such as "good governance capacity-build-

ing" in Jordan or "regulatory dialogue" on landfill gas in Brazil. Part of the reason the United States is now over $16 trillion in debt is because the Federal Government has little spending discipline. Compared to $16 trillion, these grants are small, but the grants are symptomatic of out-of-control spending by the Federal Government. When individuals have money and debt problems, the commonsense solution is to cut back on unnecessary spending. It is only fair to ask the Federal Government to do the same. Taxpayer dollars should be spent on projects that have an obvious benefit to the American people and these foreign grants do little, if anything, to benefit Americans.

If EPA would like to improve environmental quality at home and abroad, a far more productive approach would be to promote environmental improvements through economic growth. Years of research shows that economic growth promotes environmental protection. As noted previously, Section 103 does not provide explicit authority for EPA to award these grants to foreign entities, only to "establish a national research and development program. But Section 103 also does not provide an explicit limitation, and therefore, EPA for years has been awarding these sorts of grants.

When faced with these questions, I would hope that EPA would look to the Federal regulatory philosophy that is laid out in Executive Order 12866, which was originally signed by the Clinton administration and reaffirmed by the Bush administration and again reaffirmed by the Obama administration. And in pertinent part, the Executive Order says that Federal agencies should promulgate only such regulations as are required by law, are necessary to interpret the law, or are made necessary by compelling public need. And it is difficult to see for these grants that they are required by law or necessary or what the compelling public need is, at least for American citizens. And these grants, there is a large number of them that are definitely of dubious value for Americans.

For example, on March 22 of this year, EPA awarded a grant with the following description: "the goal of this project is to increase environmental public participation through a pilot project in Dominican Republic. ALIANZA will work with stakeholders and appropriate governmental authorities to ensure the pilot project expected results are successfully accomplished." Now, I have no idea what in the world it means to "increase environmental public participation" and what value that is for the American people. Pollution may cross boundaries but this isn't about that. This is about "increasing environmental public participation."

And if EPA wants to promote environmental protection, economic growth is a far better alternative, but as we have seen from EPA, a number of the regulations that they have been promoting lately does not promote economic growth. One example is the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards Rule. The point of this rule, allegedly, is to reduce mercury. However, the rule cost $10 billion a year according to EPA and results in a maximum—according to EPA—of $6 billion in benefits from the reduction of mercury. In other words, this is a net cost to the American economy, and honestly the economy of the world, of $10 billion a year. You can buy a lot of anaerobic digesters in China or Brazil or where-have-you with $10 bil-

lion. And the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards is just one example, but it is representative of EPA's current regulatory philosophy.

Far more benefits could be achieved both environmental and economic if EPA were more circumspect in its regulation. The American people want Congress to balance the budget and get America's fiscal house in order. One key to doing this is to reduce spending on things that are obviously unnecessary. It is not obvious what the value is to the American people of international grants issued under the Clean Air Act, Section 103.

I thank you for your time and I will be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Simmons follows:]

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND POWER

HEARING ON H.R. 4255, THE "ACCOUNTABILITY IN GRANTS ACT OF 2012" SEPTEMBER 11, 2012

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL SIMMONS, DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY AFFAIRS, INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY RESEARCH

It is difficult to see the value in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) providing taxpayer-funded grants to organizations and governments outside the United States for things like "good governance capacity-building" in Jordan or "regulatory dialogue" on landfill gas in Brazil.[1] Part of the reason the United States is now over $16 trillion in debt is because the federal government has little spending discipline. Compared to $16 trillion, these grants are small, but the grants are symptomatic of out-of-control spending by the federal government. When individuals have money and debt problems, the common sense solution is to cut back on unnecessary spending—and in fact ordinary Americans make this choice every day. It is only fair to ask the federal government to do the same. Taxpayer dollars should be spent on projects that have an obvious benefit to the American people and these foreign grants do little, if anything, to benefit the American people. Lastly, if EPA would like to improve environmental quality at home and abroad, a far more productive approach would be to promote environmental

[1] Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Majority Staff, *Re: EPA's Foreign Grant Program*, Jun. 27, 2011.

improvements through economic growth. Years of research shows that economic growth promotes environmental protection.[2]

EPA Has No Clear Authority to Award Foreign Grants Under the Clean Air Act

Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) provides EPA with the authority to "establish a national research and development program for the prevention and control of air pollution." The language of §103 does not explicitly provide EPA with the authority to spend money internationally for this program, however, the section does not explicitly limit EPA's authority to only issue grants within the United States either. The fact that §103(a) states that it is "*national* research and development program" and §103(a)(3) discusses pollution within "States" provides some evidence that the programs were meant for research on pollution produced in the United States. In these times of tight budgets and massive debt, it would be far more productive for EPA to only spend money on things explicitly authorized by law rather than on grey areas, such as giving the World Health Organization money to link "together existing institutions and personnel to work on shared goals including sound environmental management."[3]

[2] *See e.g.* Bruce Yandel et. al, *Environmental Kuznets Curves: A Review of Findings, Methods, and Policy Implications*, PERC Research Study, Apr. 2004, http://www.perc.org/pdf/rs02_1a.pdf. When industrialization starts, it frequently results in environmental degradation. But increasing economic well-being creates demand for environmental well-being which leads to environmental improvements.
[3] Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Majority Staff, *Re: EPA's Foreign Grant Program*, Jun. 27, 2011.

The Federal Government's Regulatory Philosophy Should be an Analogue for How Grant Money is Awarded

Executive Order 12866, first signed by President Clinton and affirmed by President Obama, explains the federal government's regulatory philosophy. It should guide federal agencies in how they regulate. This Executive Order is also a useful analogue for agencies to follow in their other activities including grantmaking. Executive Order 12866 states:

> **Section 1. Statement of Regulatory Philosophy and Principles.**
>
> (a) *The Regulatory Philosophy.* Federal agencies should promulgate only such regulations as are required by law, are necessary to interpret the law, or are made necessary by compelling public need, such as material failures of private markets to protect or improve the health and safety of the public, the environment, or the well-being of the American people. In deciding whether and how to regulate, agencies should assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives, including the alternative of not regulating. Costs and benefits shall be understood to include both quantifiable measures (to the fullest extent that these can be usefully estimated) and qualitative measures of costs and benefits that are difficult to quantify, but nevertheless essential to consider. Further, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, agencies should select those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity), unless a statute requires another regulatory approach.

There are some important things to note about the regulatory philosophy. First, federal agencies should be circumspect in their use of their authorities. As the regulatory philosophy notes, "Federal agencies should promulgate ***only*** such regulations as are required by law, or ***necessary***, to interpret the law, or made necessary by ***compelling public need***. . ." Second, the purpose of regulation is to protect the American people and environment. Third, regulations should choose the approaches that maximize net benefits.

Applying the federal government's regulatory philosophy to grantmaking means that the federal government should only award grants obviously authorized by law, that the grants should benefit the American people, and lastly that the grants should be issued to projects that maximize the benefits to the American people. It is difficult and potentially impossible for foreign grants to achieve these goals.

EPA's Grants are of Dubious Value for Americans

EPA has provided grants for a number of projects that have dubious value to the American people. This Committee has previously publicized EPA's grants to build anaerobic digesters on swine farms in Thailand, provide technical assistance for "Breathe Easy, Jakarta," help Interpol to "promote and strengthen international environmental enforcement," examine the quality of coalbed methane in India, and assess the potential for landfill gas recovery in Brazil.[4] These grants may all have value, but the real question is "what is the value to the American people who are paying for this?" In tough fiscal times, the value to the American people for grants for things outside the United States should be obvious, rather than made by a tenuous link.

[4] Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Majority Staff, *Re: EPA's Foreign Grant Program*, Jun. 27, 2011.

Besides the aforementioned grants there are more questionable grants. On March 22, 2012, EPA awarded a grant, providing the following description, "The goal of this project is to increase environmental public participation through a pilot project in Dominica [sic] Republic.[5] ALIANZA will work with stakeholders and appropriate governmental authorities to ensure the pilot project expected results are successfully accomplished."[6]

Similarly, EPA awarded a grant on March 27, 2012 to the "Asociacion Privada de Desarrollo Soc y Ambiental," to "increase environmental public participation through a pilot project in the El Paraiso community, Honduras."[7] EPA explains that the organization ECO-ESFERA will "work with stakeholders and appropriate governmental authorities to ensure the pilot project expected results are successfully accomplished." It is not at all clear what it means to increase "environmental participation", nor is it obvious why it is helpful to the American people to carry out these activities in the Dominican Republic and Honduras.[8] EPA should have a higher burden of proof to show that financing these endeavors truly is the best possible use of taxpayer dollars.

This is not a complete list of the questionable grants. For example, there are many more grants of questionable value for Americans including various grants for landfill gas recovery around the world from Siberia[9] to Ecuador.[10] While there is nothing wrong with the landfill gas

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[5] I assume this is a typo in EPA's database and should be the Dominican Republic.

[6] Environmental Protection Agency, *Project Title: Envirnmntl [Sic] Ed-Central American Free Trade*, Countries, http://yosemite.epa.gov/oarm/igms_egf.nsf/52f35d81cc937e5e85256fb6006df28e/8ce4b17538545eb685257a6a00652926!OpenDocument.

[7] Environmental Protection Agency, *Project Title: Municipality of El Paraiso, El Paraiso Dept*, http://yosemite.epa.gov/oarm/igms_egf.nsf/52f35d81cc937e5e85256fb6006df28e/64c10f34677f22d885257a6a00652a3f!OpenDocument.

[8] I assume this is a typo in EPA's database and should be the Dominican Republic.

[9] Environmental Protection Agency, *Project Title: Training Center & Demo Project-Landfill Gas Recovery-Siberia*, http://yosemite.epa.gov/oarm/igms_egf.nsf/52f35d81cc937e5e85256fb6006df28e/22406a995b2f4a3a85257a6a006541e4!OpenDocument.

recovery efforts in these places, it is something private companies can do and serves little value to the American taxpayers whose money EPA is spending. Moreover, if the purpose is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, then these projects should be able to attract investment on their own because of programs like the U.N.'s Clean Development Mechanism.

To Promote Environmental Improvements, EPA Should Promote Economic Growth

Research shows that richer countries have higher environmental quality than poor ones.[11] When countries start to industrialize, an initial amount of environmental degradation usually accompanies the start of industrialization. But as per capita income increases, people start demanding better environmental quality and the environmental quality improves.[12] The graphic below describes this relationship:[13]

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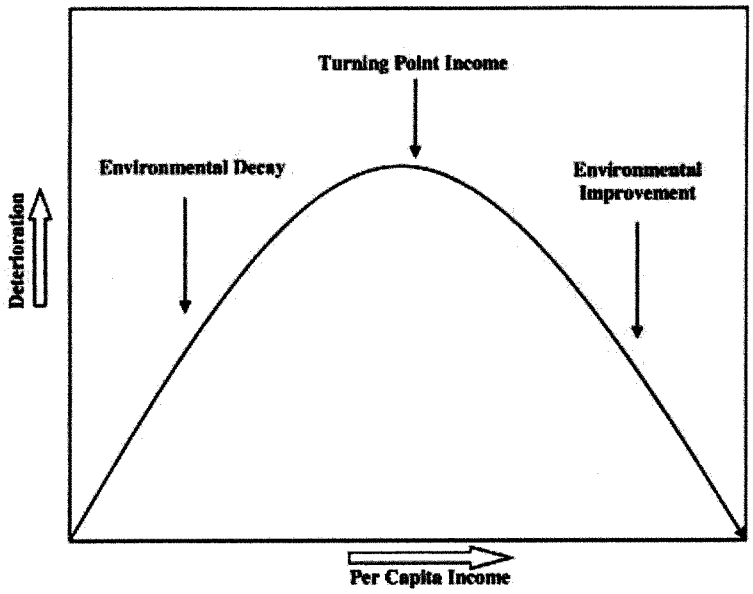
[10] Environmental Protection Agency, *Project Title: Advnc Methane Use-Clean Enrgy Source-Ecuador*, http://yosemite.epa.gov/oarm/igms_egf.nsf/52f35d81cc937e5e85256fb6006df28e/b305ee796de6f0e885257a490076c597!OpenDocument.

[11] *See e.g.* Bruce Yandel et. al, *Environmental Kuznets Curves: A Review of Findings, Methods, and Policy Implications*, PERC Research Study, Apr. 2004, http://www.perc.org/pdf/rs02_1a.pdf.

[12] *Id.*

[13] *Id.* at 3.



As scholars have explained, "GDP growth creates the conditions for environmental improvement by raising the demand for improved environmental quality and makes the resources available for supplying it."[14] GDP growth is not the only factor, but government policies, institutions, and functioning markets that spur technological innovations are also important factors to achieving improvements in environmental quality.

EPA may award its foreign grants in an attempt to improve environmental quality in foreign countries, but that is not a strategy that will result in long-term and large-scale environmental improvements. A few anaerobic digesters in Thailand, Brazil, or China cannot go very far compared to the much more powerful economic changes happening in those countries.

[14] *Id.* at 29.

A far more important force of environmental improvement is overall economic growth, including economic growth of the United States. The United States is a major force in the global economy, and as our economy grows, it helps our trading partners grow as well. Growing economies mean that people can devote more money to environmental improvements because the necessities of life are more easily taken care of.

In recent years, however, EPA has a very poor record with respect to protecting the environment ***and*** allowing the economy to grow. One obvious example is EPA's proposed Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) rule. According to EPA's MATS website, the point of the rule is "Protecting our children and communities by limiting emissions of mercury and other air toxics from power plants."[15] According to EPA, MATS will cost $10 billion a year.[16] But the value of reducing the mercury—EPA's stated reason for promulgating the rule—is a mere $500,000 to $6 million.[17] In other words, EPA's MATS rule alone will result in a loss of nearly $10 billion a year.[18]

A small portion of the $10 billion a year loss created by the MATS rule could be spent on anaerobic digesters, landfill gas projects, or "environmental participation" around the world and the world would be far better off than with EPA's MATS rule.

As noted above, economic growth promotes environmental benefits and as America's economy grows, it helps improve the economies and in turn environment of other countries. But

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[15] Environmental Protection Agency, *Mercury and Air Toxics*, http://www.epa.gov/mats/.
[16] Environmental Protection Agency, *Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Proposed Toxics Rule: Final Report*, March 2011, p. 8-12, http://www.epa.gov/ttnecas1/regdata/RIAs/ToxicsRuleRIA.pdf.
[17] *Id.* at Table 5-7.
[18] EPA tries to justify its rule on by included co-benefits of the reduction of particulate matter. But this is inappropriate. Particulate matter is a covered by national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and EPA is free to lower the allowed NAAQS for particulate matter to reduce particulate matter emissions. It is an inappropriate use of regulation for EPA to justify a rule allegedly designed to reduce mercury and air toxic pollution through alleged co-benefits—especially co-benefits of something that is covered by a NAAQS.

when EPA imposes regulations with very large costs and very minimal benefits, it results in lower environmental benefits overall because it inhibits growth.

The MATS example is just one example, but it is representative of EPA's current regulatory philosophy. Far more benefits could be achieved, both environmental and economic, if EPA was more circumspect in its regulation.

Conclusion

The American people want Congress to balance the budget and get America's fiscal house in order. One key to doing that is to reduce spending that is obviously unnecessary. It is not obvious what the value is to American citizens of international grants issued under the Clean Air Act. EPA may believe that its international environmental grants are in fact very necessary or EPA may believe that the grants produce large benefits. The reality is that EPA would do much better to promote improved environmental quality in the United States and around the world by following the federal government's stated regulatory philosophy explained in Executive Order 12866 and not impose regulations that result in large net costs which slow economic growth. Failing to maximize net benefits harms Americans, our environment, and our economic well-being as well. This, in turn, makes the U.S. less capable of supplying international assistance that actually returns value to the environment and more importantly, to the people of the United States.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Simmons.

And Dr. Light, you are recognized for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW LIGHT

Mr. LIGHT. Thank you, sir.

Chairman Whitfield, Representative Rush, honored Members, I appreciate the invitation to testify on H.R. 4255. In these brief remarks, I will focus on that part of my written testimony which offers evidence for House Section 103 grants to foreign partners help to protect the health of Americans, fulfill our foreign policy objectives, ensure American competitiveness, and deliver on our ability to solve global environmental problems. I will give examples for each point. My written testimony has many others.

Point one: these grants help to protect the health and safety of Americans. Mr. Simmons called into question the utility of these grants for Americans. In fact, funding for studies and projects abroad directly help to protect us. For example, interdisciplinary team led by Susan Annenberg at the University of North Carolina demonstrated in 2009 that reductions in air pollution in other countries will result in significantly reduced mortality rates here in the United States. Looking at the impacts of ozone pollution alone in their study—a target of many of these grants—they estimate foreign emission reductions contribute about 30 percent of the total avoided mortalities in North American with almost ¾ of those in the United States. Increasing these measures abroad will save more American lives.

Point two: these grants help the United States to meet critical foreign policy objectives. In a moment, Ms. Derby will describe the importance of Winrock's work with the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air and the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, including the lifesaving benefits these projects have provided for millions of people. But the Clean Cookstoves initiative does more than prevent indoor air pollution; it reduces the vulnerability of women in African conflict zones by decreasing their time gathering fuel, which in turn increases their social mobility. This may not seem like much but it is quite a lot for them given their daily lives. More is provided here than a new appliance. These cookstoves assist in creating a fundamental element of democracy, namely, a safe, free environment where they can have a chance at success, which in turns strengthens our relationship with these countries.

Point three: these grants help to ensure competiveness for American companies, as many have already argued. Support for multilateral organizations that raise ambition for tighter pollution-protection measures abroad, including cooperation with organizations like UNEP, the OECD, and others help to ensure the developing countries are applying similar pollution standards that we do at home. Programs like the Partnership for Clean Fuels in Vehicles, as we heard in the first panel, help U.S. companies abroad because equal regulation on air pollution creates a level playing field for American companies to be competitive when manufacturers in other countries are being held to the same standards.

Point four: these grants are critical for applying global solutions to global challenges. And I will spend a bit more time on this one. The Global Methane Initiative mentioned earlier by Assistant Ad-

ministrator Hooks certainly helps to reduce the impact of this powerful greenhouse gas, as he said. But the impacts go much further and help to explain why all countries have an interest in cooperatively taking on these challenges and are doing so now. Methane, along with black carbon, hydrofluorocarbons, and tropospheric ozone are what we call short-lived climate pollutants. Not only do these gases have more warming potential than carbon dioxide, some of them are potentially deadly. Each year, millions of people die prematurely from black carbon or soot. These gases are also responsible for extensive crop losses each year.

Regardless of one's views on the reality of climate change—we don't have to agree on that—addressing these non-CO2 pollutants is both cost-effective and yields multiple health and economic benefits. For example, this year, a study published in "Science" by an international team led by NASA's Drew Shindell estimated the effects of 14 very straightforward methane and black carbon control measures. Implementation of these measures would avoid up to 4.7 million annual premature deaths worldwide and increase crop yields annually by 30 to 135 million metric tons starting in 2030 and beyond, including 6.3 proven million tons of crops in the United States.

The costs for these programs are minimal. Reducing a metric ton of methane costs around $250 while the benefit ranges from 700 to $5,000. Already U.S. investments in the Global Methane Initiative have leveraged 398 million in additional investment, or almost three times as much as all 103 grants to foreign recipients since the year 2000. Developing countries simply cannot leverage private finance in the way U.S. dollars can, and that is why we need cooperation on these efforts moving forward.

Now, for those who are concerned with global warming, this suite of measures reduces total projected warming by half a degree Celsius. Given that the current internationally accepted goal is to try to stabilize temperature increase caused by humans at 2 degrees Celsius over preindustrial levels and given that humans have already pushed the temperature up almost 1 degree, we can't afford not to do this.

The measure studied in the Shindell paper include reducing methane leakage from coalmining, oil and gas production, landfills, wastewater, livestock manure, and rice paddies. The black carbon measures cover diesel vehicles, clean-burning biomass, and things like cookstoves, in other words, exactly the same kinds of programs that the Section 103 grants are funding right now.

Provision of these funds is not proof that developing countries will not work towards reducing emissions on their own, as some have argued. Instead, it shows that an ambitious approach focused on sharing knowledge on multiple fronts helps to build momentum toward a common end that will benefit everyone. Developing countries are already working to reduce these pollutants for the same reason we are—to save lives, grow more food, and give their children a chance at a better future.

To briefly conclude, given the abundant benefits demonstrated here of cooperation with foreign partners in projects outside of the United States and given the absolute necessity for international cooperation to adequately address problems that cannot effectively be

stopped at anyone's borders, it would be irresponsible to limit EPA as this bill proposes.

Of course I agree that we need to reduce budgets across the board in the Federal Government. No one could argue otherwise. But if we must trim 103 grant programs, better to use a scalpel than a sledgehammer.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Light follows:]

Testimony Before the House Subcommittee on Energy and Power on H.R. 4255, the Accountability in Grants Act of 2012

Andrew Light
September 11, 2012

George Mason University &
Center for American Progress Action Fund

I deeply appreciate the invitation from Chairman Whitfield for the opportunity to testify today on H.R. 4255, the "Accountability in Grants Act of 2012." While I understand the concerns which motivate this piece of legislation, I firmly believe that any cuts to grants or other financial assistance issued under section 103 of the Clean Air Act should come through a careful assessment of which research best helps to advance the mission of the law, protects the health and safety of Americans, and advances our cooperative global operations abroad. A blanket ban on all funding to foreign institutions will not achieve these reasonable and prudent goals. The simple physical fact of the matter – which cannot be negotiated around – is that harmful environmental pollutants, especially airborne contaminants, do not respect national boundaries. The EPA cannot responsibly implement the intent and purpose of the Clean Air Act with the restrictions that H.R. 4255 would place upon it.

In what follows I will first describe the purpose and objectives of the Clean Air Act – one of the most significant pieces of bipartisan legislation passed in our history – and the role that section 103 grants to foreign partners play in implementing it. In the second part of my testimony I will offer evidence for how 103 grants to foreign partners helps to protect the health of Americans, fulfills our foreign policy objectives, ensures

American competitiveness, and delivers on our global obligations for solving global environmental problems.

At the outset I should say that my academic research has never been supported by an EPA grant of any kind. I have not been part of a larger research team supported by the EPA, nor have I applied for support from the EPA for my work. I have however participated on funding review panels at the National Science Foundation for seven years, and that experience has given me insight on the importance of international cooperation in endeavors such as those covered in the legislation under discussion today.

1. The Clean Air Act and Section 103 Grants

a. The Clean Air Act is crucial for American public health and preserving economic growth.

Because section 103 grants are a part of the Clean Air Act (CAA), we should start by reviewing the rationale behind the CAA as a precursor to discussing the specific role these grants play in the delivery of the benefits provided under the Act.

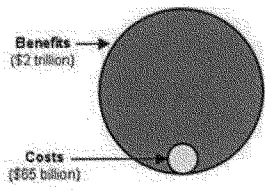
The CAA is a landmark piece of legislation which has been significantly amended and improved, following bipartisan leadership from the executive and legislative branches. It provides crucial protections to the American people, and is a good demonstration of cost-effective management of public health. The benefits of the CAA are numerous and clear. To state just a few:

- According to the EPA's "second prospective study," as of 2010, the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments prevented hundreds of thousands of deaths from ozone and particulate matter, comparative avoided numbers of avoided heart attacks, millions of cases of asthma and chronic bronchitis, and prevented thirteen million lost work days. By 2020 these figures will increase significantly.

- There are $2 trillion in economic benefits from the Clean Air Act.

- On a conservative estimate, benefits exceed costs by 30 to 1. On a high scenario estimate, the factor is 90 times. Even on lower estimates, benefits exceeds costs by about three to one.

- This net improvement in economic welfare is projected to occur because cleaner air leads to better health and productivity for American workers as well as savings on medical expenses for air pollution-related health problems. The beneficial economic effects of these two improvements alone are projected to more than offset the expenditures for pollution control.[1]



b. Section 103 grants to foreign partners support the objectives of the Clean Air Act.

The Clean Air Act defines the EPA's responsibilities for protecting American air quality and the stratospheric ozone level. International grants under section 103 are essential for achieving these goals. The characterization that grants to foreign partners represent "an example of EPA mission creep and abuse of discretion," as asserted in last

February's hearing on the FY2013 EPA budget, is not supported by the facts.[2] Putting aside the issue that the grants in question represent a tiny fraction of the annual grant investments each year from the EPA – and that most of those that have been called into question by the majority were initiated under President Bush – the Section 103 grants as they have been issued are well within the EPA's statutory mission in the Clean Air Act. As stated in the EPA's response letter to Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Fred Upton:

> The issuance of these grants is a principle means by which the EPA, in concert with States, local governments, tribes, multilateral organization, educational institutions and nonprofit organizations, *achieves its mission of protecting human health and the environment.* The provision of grant funding as a major tool in implementing these goals enables the Agency *to maximize its investments by utilizing the skills and expertise of those entities which work daily on specific issues or in specific areas.*[3]

At the end of this testimony there will be more detail on the point of how these grants maximize and augment the investments made by the EPA. For now, consider two straightforward reasons as to why addressing air pollution internationally matters here at home.

- Air pollution does not recognize national borders – it is a threat which has trans-boundary impacts. As such, efforts to address air pollution problems abroad have direct domestic impacts that are categorically different than other types of pollution with limited migratory properties.

- U.S. funded research on air pollution abroad can be put to practical use at home. When the EPA funds research and pilot projects to discover what works in

Jakarta, that research helps us understand what we can do to better improve air quality in our own rapidly growing cities. Funding such work is one of the key ways to generate the cutting edge information we need to address domestic and foreign clean air issues and help to shape that research for the benefit of all.

There are eleven kinds of projects which are funded by these grants. A few project types are listed below, along with descriptions of general activities in FY 2011, the relevance of these activities for the United States, and some of the more notable success stories which give a real feel for this work.

Indoor Environments. These grants fund activities which support organizations in undertaking outreach education strategies on indoor air pollutants and potential health risks. This includes a special focus on activities which support addressing air pollution exposure to children and other disproportionately impacted segments of society. In FY 2011, these grants conducted training courses and outreach activities for environmental health professionals on indoor air quality topics, including asthma triggers, schools, radon, indoor air quality in homes, large buildings, and community outreach.

Consider for example, the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. This program integrates the activities undertaken by the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, to reduce the air pollution impacts on populations like the 75 percent of Africans who still burn wood, charcoal, dung, crop residue, and coal for cooking and heating. There are many benefits to local communities which stem from this program. Among them, time spent collecting fuel often puts women at risk, and exposure to cookstove smoke is one of the worst risk factors for disease, causing two million premature deaths annually, mostly from women and children. These emissions also contribute significantly to climate change through the production of black carbon. Actions that reduce this pollution are

one of the more cost-effective ways of mitigating greenhouse gases. EPA grant-making has supported over $300,000 in these activities in Kenya and Ethiopia alone.

Radiation. These grants fund activities that support the national environmental radiation monitoring program. This program "prepares for and responds to incidents involving nuclear or radiological material, oversees the safe disposal of radioactive waste, maintains laboratories that perform radiological sampling and analyses, and provides standards for protecting human health and the environment from radioactive material."[4] In FY 2011, grants in this category funded radiological laboratory capabilities and capacity abroad. Radiation, like air pollution, represents a transboundary threat. Activities funded by the EPA to address this problem can provide information for addressing radiation problems domestically and in key strategic countries helping to politically stabilize them in the near term.

Community-Scale Air Toxics Ambient Monitoring. These programs fund, respectively (a) two-year projects which help state, local, and tribal communities to identify and profile toxic air sources and (b) establishment of local agencies to enhance monitoring networks and reduce the impact these toxins have on communities and local air pollution control agencies to purchase capital equipment.

Relatedly, EPA support assists the Global Mercury Supply and Use-Management program. According to the EPA, "Mercury is a potent neurotoxicant that negatively impacts human health and the environment around the world. Mercury pollution is transported globally in the atmosphere, so mercury emitted far away affects people and ecosystems in the United States."[5]

This program provides financial assistance to address mercury issues in a few forums, including negotiating a legally binding instrument for the global control of mercury pollution, participating in the United Nations Environment Program's Global Mercury Partnership, established to achieve reductions in use and emissions of mercury globally, and supporting regional activities, including efforts in the Arctic, Asia, Europe, and nationally across North America (North American Regional Action Plan on Mercury).

Mobile Sources Technologies. These programs fund studies for advancing engine development technology to optimize fuel economy, reduce exhaust emissions, and improve performance, as well as harnessing innovative technologies to address fuel consumption and emissions reductions for heavy duty diesel trucks. This is in the national interest for at least two reasons. First, with new fuel standards on U.S. vehicles, strengthening the demand for cars with optimized fuel economy abroad supports competitiveness of U.S. products overseas. Second, vehicle emissions are not confined to the country which emits them. American public health is impacted by rising emissions from other countries.[6]

For example, EPA grants are helping to improve vehicle fuels and promoting emissions control technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa. The EPA is working to leverage resources already available as a founding member of the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles.[7] EPA grants have contributed $3 million to these initiatives in Kenya. In North Africa, several countries still use lead in gasoline, which the EPA is working with UNEP to eliminate.

Climate Change/Climate Protection Partnerships. These programs supports activities, including voluntary government and industry partnership programs, to improve understanding of climate change, and help direct and maximize investments in

mitigation capacity while creating policies needed to ensure these reductions in greenhouse gases actually occur. This includes outreach and education to help public and private actors meet climate goals and break down market barriers to clean and efficient technologies.

For example, EPA grants funded methane reduction programs in India, a powerful pollutant which both contributes to agricultural losses and acts as a greenhouse gas. India is a charter member of the U.S. led Global Methane Initiative (GMI, formerly Methane to Markets program created by the Bush Administration in 2004) in large part due to EPA assitance[8]. In general, GMI provides international cooperation to reduce methane and harness it as a source of energy working with the private sector. Investments toward the GMI, including $25 million from the State Department, have leveraged more than $387 million since it was launched.[9] The partnership provides private sector opportunities to decrease methane across agriculture, coal, landfill, natural gas, and wastewater sectors for U.S. businesses and has successfully created U.S. jobs.

2. Section 103 Grants Protect American and Global Health and Safety, Fostering Productive Relationships with our Partners Abroad

Throughout the last section of this testimony I have made a brief case for the national and global interests at stake in each of these programs as they are supported through section 103 grants in the CAA. In this section I will make the case more thoroughly that these grants – and much of EPA's international priorities – are not only worthy of support but critically necessary given the kinds of problems the United States faces in the world today. The heart of H.R. 4255 is a concern that the EPA "shouldn't be

spending taxpayer dollars on foreign efforts."[10] The assumption is that money spent under this program in foreign institutions only benefits foreign interests. Nothing could be further from the truth. While I do think we have obligations to help those suffering from environmental problems abroad, a compelling case for these grants can be made without such appeals based on of the abundant evidence that foreign assistance grants benefit our own citizens and our national interests.

a. Protecting the health and safety of Americans.

Funding for studies and projects abroad directly help to protect the health and safety of Americans. EPA's international grants address transboundary and global contaminants that pollute the air we breathe and water we drink in the United States. Emissions from mercury, methane, and other contaminants do not stay put in the countries where they are emitted. As a result, these pollutants impact us here in the U.S., and it's necessary to address them, regardless of their source, for the sake of our own public health and economic growth.

For example, researchers at the University of Washington demonstrated that not only does air pollution over one continent influence air pollution over other continents, but also that reductions in air pollution in other countries will result in reduced mortality rates right here in America. Modeling which assumed various degrees of emissions reductions across different continents were used to quantify ranges of reduced mortality in other continents. So, while the study concludes that the highest impact on mortality rates comes from reducing domestic air pollution, as you would expect, it also shows significant mortality reductions in the United States based on emissions reductions in other countries.[11]

Reducing air pollution by 20 percent in East Asia would prevent hundreds of cardiopulmonary mortalities in North America annually. Similarly, reducing air pollution in a few other continents would prevent hundreds of annual mortalities from cardiopulmonary diseases in the U.S.. These are real lives which can be saved by preventing toxic air pollution from entering the atmosphere and crossing national boundaries at minimal cost.

By providing technical expertise, and coordinating with our allies to develop newer and better technologies, we are helping to clean up the air our children breathe, and protect the environment for ourselves and future generations. In fact, a large number of the grants that EPA has given are for international cooperation between scientists working in the U.S. and elsewhere to solve these problems together. As with research supported at the National Science Foundation, the bar is high to pay for these cooperative efforts as they are not designed simply to foment international relationships, but to bring together actors who may be uniquely capable of achieving a desired outcome even if they are in different countries. The U.S., and its partners, are the first to reap the rewards of these efforts, which would be less likely if the funding came from a competitor.

b. Meeting our foreign policy objectives.

EPA's foreign investments, like many similar programs administered through other agencies in the U.S. government, assist in meeting our nation's critical foreign policy objectives. For one, they help to create partnerships and build alliances with strategic priority countries and major emerging economies such as Indonesia, India, and Brazil that will contribute to strengthening our critical regional alliances.

Section 103 supports investments that improve air quality and reduce oil consumption by limiting exhaust emissions, optimizing fuel economy, improving mass transit, developing and adopting new vehicle and cleaner fuel technologies. For example the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles, a program supported through section 103, is an international partnership that promotes clean fuels and vehicle technologies. Reducing reliance on oil is good for everyone because it will stop the flow of oil money that sustains hostile and undemocratic regimes, which is a high priority for America's foreign policy and national security agenda.[12] Even with a firm commitment by the U.S. to this strategy – either through maximizing domestic oil drilling or increasing our capacity to generate renewable energy – unstable oil exporters can still be supported through exports to other countries. When the U.S. invests in reducing foreign oil imports abroad we work in concert with others rather than at cross purposes.

Efforts like these build good will for the United States across the globe. At this point no one could seriously defend the proposition that U.S. influence throughout the world is only a matter of military might. In fact, enabling high-risk communities, such as those some of these grants have served, in Africa and Eastern Europe, to deal with their own pollution problems can play an even more strategic role in furthering U.S. influence by fostering cooperation and spreading democratic ideals.

For example, the Clean Cookstoves initiative does more than prevent indoor air pollution, it reduces the vulnerability of women in conflict zones which, in turn, increases their social mobility. This is a fundamental element of democracy: creating a free, safe environment where anyone has a chance at success if they are willing to work for it. It is a core belief of our society that no one should be so hamstrung by their circumstance that they cannot have a good life. Bolstering economies through these investments and providing local jobs may help to reduce inequality and limit the exacerbation of conflict in key regions of the world.

These are not mere platitudes. The benefits of these programs to the countries that receive this form of assistance has been well documented. By participating in the Clean Cookstoves efforts, the EPA is helping address the approximately 3 billion people, or 40 percent of the world's population, who rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste to cook their food using traditional fuel sources. These cookstoves emit black carbon pollution that is dangerous for human health and a major contributor to global warming. Replacing outdated cook stoves will save 800,000 lives annually, while keeping potent greenhouse gases out of the air that limit agricultural productivity around the world, including in the U.S.[13]

c. Ensuring competitiveness for U.S. companies.

U.S. assistance in setting pollution standards, establishing sustainable landscape practices, researching and testing new technologies, and installing clean energy with our foreign partners will provide opportunities for American companies and help advance their competitiveness abroad.

First, designing and implementing stronger pollution regulations requires buttressing technical capacity and improving monitoring, enforcement, and governance in developing countries through targeted grants and cooperative agreements. This capacity abroad helps us here at home. For example, Indonesia's capacity to monitor its own forests and protect public lands is severely limited when compared to a country like ours. Assisting this government with improved governance capacity and helping to build institutions to help regulate deforestation, promote sustainable land-use practices, and regulate pollution which will ensure that the numerous U.S. companies that rely on soy, cattle, and palm oil from Indonesia have a secure supply chain. Indonesia supplies half of the world's palm oil supply – the most traded and consumed oil for food – and quickly became the largest producer globally in the last several years

at the expense of loss of peatlands.[14] A study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences found that from 2008-2011, 69 percent of palm oil conversion in the Indonesian province of West Kalimantan occurred at the expense of peat, even though there was a moratorium on production.[15] Indonsia must be able to develop this agricultural sector without endangering themselves and the rest of the world. Because peatlands are both a critical component of tropical forest stabilization and a source of long-term sequestration of greenhouse gases we can help our mutual interests by encouraging sustainable development of this resource.

Second, support for multilateral organizations that raise ambition for tighter pollution protection measures abroad will help to ensure that developing countries are applying similar standards that we do at home. That will help U.S. companies abroad, because equal regulation on air pollution creates a level playing field for American companies to be competitive when the manufacturers in other countries are being held to the same standards. The mobile sources technologies programs, mentioned above, help to achieve these goals.

Third, partnerships that develop new low-pollution technologies and energy generation can be applied here at home. Cooperative government-academic-industry agreements to jointly research and test technologies will require equipment that U.S. companies can supply, and U.S. university researchers can lead. Such cooperative endeavors can generate jobs at home. For example, in a report in 2009, the Center for American Progress and the Asia Society found that cooperation between the U.S. and China to accelerate development and deployment of carbon capture and sequestration technology could create as many as 940,000 direct and indirect jobs in the United States by 2022, while a business-as-usual scenario would only create 122,000 jobs in the same time period.[16]

d. Global challenges require global solutions.

Global problems, from toxic pollution that causes asthma in children and premature deaths to climate change, require global solutions. As Governor Romney said one week ago today on a questionnaire, when criticizing this administration's policies on reduction of greenhouse gases, "The reality is that the problem is called Global Warming, not America Warming."[17] Governor Romney is absolutely correct. We cannot solve these environmental and public health challenges alone. We succeed only if other countries succeed. And we can't walk away from the table where those global solutions are being sought either. That's why the U.S. has consistently invested in Section 103 grants across several administrations and has been a leader in major global public health and environment efforts: these are smart investments from the perspective of our own well-being.

We have used the same reasoning, to great effect, on other global problems that require not only a global solution, but one that benefits most from American leadership. Recall President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, or PEPFAR, which pledged $15 billion over five years in the global fight against the spread of AIDS. This program has been instrumental in distributing affordable drugs which reduce or eliminate the death sentence associated with the disease.

Similarly, the previously mentioned, Global Methane Initiative provides a forum for international cooperation to reduce methane and harness it as a source of clean energy by enhancing cooperative efforts through the private sector. Altogether, the Global Methane Initiative has reduced over 42 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent and it's estimated that continued global effort to reduce methane emissions could achieve reductions of more than 1.5 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, about the same as the annual emissions from more than 280 million cars.[18]

Methane, along with black carbon, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and topospheric ozone are so-called "short-lived" climate pollutants.[19] When compared to the primary anthropogenic greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide, these shorter lived gases are much more potent and account for around one-third of global warming. Some of them are also potentially deadly. Each year millions of people die prematurely, and more are diagnosed from a high incidence of dangerous respiratory disease, from black carbon. They also accelerate melting of the Arctic and are responsible for extensive crop losses each year.

Regardless of one's views on the reality of climate change, addressing these non-CO2 pollutants is both cost-effective and yields multiple health and economic benefits beyond potential for lowering atmospheric temperatures. This year, a study published in *Science* by an international team of 24 scientists, led by NASA's Drew Shindell, estimated the effects of initiating 14 straightforward methane and black carbon control measures (out of approximately 400 possible options). Their analysis demonstrates that, if implemented in the next few years, these measures would avoid up to 4.7 million annual premature deaths worldwide, and increase crop yields annually by 30-135 million metric tons starting in 2030 and beyond, including 6.3 million tons in the U.S. alone. The costs for this suite of programs are minimal though the payoff is huge: reducing a metric ton of methane costs around $250, while the benefit ranges from $700-$5,000.[20]

For those who are concerned with global warming, rapidly implementing something that looks like the suite of measures considered in the Shindell paper yields critically important results: reducing total projected warming by half a degree Celsius by 2050. Given that the current internationally accepted goal is to try to stabilize temperature increase caused by humans at 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels, we can't

afford not to move forward with these measures given that the world has already warmed approximately one degree Celsius due to human activity. If we add to this effort appropriate CO2 mitigation measures, greenhouse gas reductions from reducing short-lived pollutants is locked in, as we can see from the table below.[21] Just as important, if we only pursued an aggressive CO2 reduction pathway without taking on short-lived pollutants we would not see as significant a reduction in temperature this century, along with the impacts caused by that temperature increase.

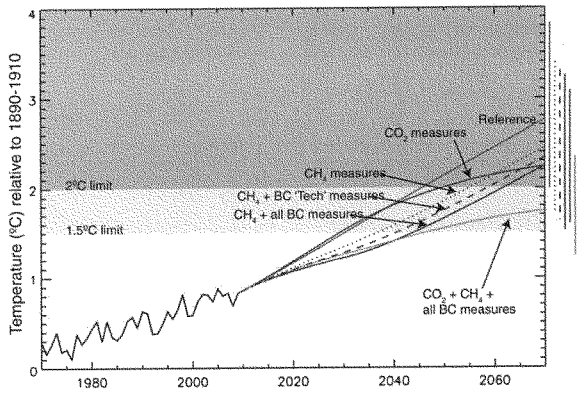


Fig. 1. Observed temperatures (*42*) through 2009 and projected temperatures thereafter under various scenarios, all relative to the 1890–1910 mean. Results for future scenarios are the central values from analytic equations estimating the response to forcings calculated from composition-climate modeling and literature assessments (*7*). The rightmost bars give 2070 ranges, including uncertainty in radiative forcing and climate sensitivity. A portion of the uncertainty is systematic, so that overlapping ranges do not mean there is no significant difference (for example, if climate sensitivity is large, it is large regardless of the scenario, so all temperatures would be toward the high end of their ranges; see www.giss.nasa.gov/staff/dshindell/Sci2012).

The measures studied in the Shindell paper include reducing methane leakage from coal mining, oil and gas production, long-distance gas transmission, municipal waste and landfills, wastewater, livestock manure, and rice paddies. The black carbon measures cover diesel vehicles, clean-burning biomass stoves, brick kilns, and coke

ovens as well providing modern cooking and heating to the world's poor. Clearly, many of the section 103 grants closely map onto these initiatives.

It will of course be difficult to globally implement something like this suite of initiatives, which makes the section 103 grants with our foreign partners all the more important. The approach of the 103 grants are appropriate to the challenge at hand. Unlike successful efforts to phase out particular pollutants – as we managed to do with CFCs using the Montreal Protocol – the sources of methane and black carbon are too numerous to effectively phase them out by targeting a more discrete number of industrial sources. What is needed is a more ambitious approach, sharing knowledge on multiple fronts, to build momentum toward a common end that will benefit everyone. This is the sort of approach that can be fomented by this grant program if it is allowed to continue under its current parameters.

This section of my testimony has presented a combined case for continuing foreign partners in the section 103 program. According to the EPA, international grants under this program only constitute one-tenth of one percent of EPA's overall annual grants budget. Nonetheless, these minimal investments yield multiple benefits and leverage additional resources towards our environmental, public health, development and national security goals.

3. Conclusion: The Moral Imperative of Smart Decision-Making

At the beginning of the last section I suggested that we have direct obligations to help those who are suffering in the world regardless of the benefits to our own citizens. At the end of the day, the success of every dollar of taxpayer money cannot be evaluated

only in a framework which reduces real needs in other countries to geopolitical chess pieces. Particularly in the case of global problems, such as health and climate change, there is a moral obligation to contribute to global solutions, especially given the contribution by the U.S. to these problems.

Successful prosecution of that argument however would take more time than I have been allotted today. For now, please allow me to invoke one final normative claim. Given the abundant benefits demonstrated here of cooperation with foreign partners in projects outside of the United States, and given the absolute necessity for international cooperation to adequately address problems that cannot effectively be stopped at anyone's borders, it would be irresponsible to pass this piece of legislation. I need not convince any of you that we have entered an era of tightened budgets across the board. This program may well have to be reduced until economic conditions change. But if this program is to be cut, this is not the way to do it. I have no doubt that the leadership team at EPA, and the experienced grants administrators of these programs, can come up with a better way of determining how to trim this budget than arbitrarily shaving off all international programs. In the interests of those the Clean Air Act was designed to protect, we need a scalpel, used with finesse, not a sledgehammer that could harm those incautious enough to use it.

Acknowledgments: I would like to thank Adam James and Rebecca Lefton for invaluable help with the preparation of this testimony.

Notes

[1] http://www.epa.gov/air/sect812/prospective2.html

[2] Opening Statement of the Honorable Ed Whitfield, Subcommittee on Energy and Power and Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy, *Joint Hearing on The FY 2013 EPA Budget*, 112th Congress (February 28, 2012). (online at http://republicans.energycommerce.house.gov/Mediaifile/Hearings/Joint/20120228_EP_EE/HH RG-112-1F03-1F18-MState-W0004I3-20120228.pdf).

[3] Letter from EPA Assistant Administrator Craig Hooks to the Honorable Fred Upton, August 3, 2011. Emphasis added.

[4]https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=1d601ed2ad50dabb4dd11eaa76bb7764

[5] http://www.epa.gov/oia/toxics/mercury/index.html

[7] http://www.epa.gov/oia/air/pcfv.html

[8] http://www.globalmethane.org/
[9] Letter from EPA Assistant Administrator Craig Hooks to the Honorable Fred Upton, August 3, 2011.

[10] Opening Statement of the Honorable Ed Whitfield, Subcommittee on Energy and Power and Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy, *Joint Hearing on The FY 2013 EPA Budget*, 112th Congress (February 28, 2012).

[11] S. C. Anenberg, et al., "Intercontinental Impacts of Ozone Pollution on Human Mortality," *Environmental Science & Technology*, 43(17), pp. 6482-6487.

[12] http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/green/report/2010/01/13/7200/oil-dependence-is-a-dangerous-habit/

[13] http://www.cleancookstoves.org/our-work/the-issues/health-impacts.html, http://www.cleancookstoves.org/our-work/the-issues/women-and-livelihood.html

[14] http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/07/16/us-indonesia-palm-idUSBRE86E0HV20120716

[15] K. M. Carson, et. al., "Committed carbon emissions, deforestation, and community land conversion from oil palm plantation expansion in West Kalimantan, Indonesia," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, April 20, 2012, pp. 1073-1084.

[16] http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/green/report/2009/11/04/6926/cooperation-is-the-key/

[17] Zack Colman, "Romney: Humans contribute to climate change, more regulations not the answer," *The Hill*, September 4, 2012.

[18]http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/e77fdd4f5afd88a3852576b3005a604f/5c929dbb962fea49852577af005cfe34!OpenDocument#area

[19] http://www.unep.org/ccac/ShortLivedClimatePollutants/tabid/101650/Default.aspx

[20] Drew Shindell, et. al., "Simultaneously Mitigating Near-Term Climate Change and Improving Human Health and Food Safety," *Science*, vol. 335, January 13, 2012, pp. 183-189.

[21] Table reprinted from Shindell, et. al., p. 184.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Ms. Derby, you are recognized for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF ELISA DERBY

Ms. DERBY. Chairman Whitfield, Representative Rush, distinguished members of the committee, thank you for inviting me here today. My name is Elisa Derby. I am a senior program officer at Winrock International and I manage Winrock's household energy programs.

Winrock International is a nonprofit organization that works with people in the United States and around the world to empower the disadvantaged, increase economic opportunity, and sustain natural resources. Winrock is headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas, the State of our namesake, former governor Winthrop Rockefeller. I am pleased to be here today to discuss Winrock's partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency related to clean, efficient cooking practices. Winrock is one of the grantees being discussed today.

I will summarize my testimony for you today to maximize time for your questions. My complete testimony has been submitted for the record. I hope this testimony helps committee members understand the work we have done and the people it has benefitted.

Some 3 billion people worldwide burn solid fuels like wood, animal dung, crop residues, coal, and charcoal for cooking and heating in open fires or rudimentary stoves, releasing toxic smoke into their homes. Nearly 3 million people, primarily women and children in poor countries, die prematurely each year from exposure to indoor smoke from burning solid fuels, more than from either AIDS or malaria. Pneumonia, also closely associated with exposure to indoor smoke, is the number one killer of children worldwide and kills more children than AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis combined. Exposure to indoor smoke it also associated with various cancers, cataracts, tuberculosis, asthma attacks, babies born with low birth weight or stillborn, and early infant death.

Time and money spent on gathering and buying fuel perpetuates the cycle of family poverty. While I am not an expert on this issue, we do know that there are direct links between international poverty and U.S. national security. The inefficient burning of wood and charcoal also increases pressures on local natural resources and contributes to emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon. In short, the simple task of cooking family meals has serious negative health and socioeconomic implications for half the world's population and serious negative environmental impacts locally and globally.

Fortunately, there are clear solutions to these problems. Winrock, EPA, and a host of national, international, and private sector partners have worked to promote low-cost but clean and efficient approved cookstoves to address these problems since 2002 under the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air—which we will refer to as PCIA—launched as a presidential initiative of George W. Bush and led by EPA, and now, through ongoing work of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, EPA, and other U.S. government agencies.

I personally have witnessed the damaging health and safety effects of indoor air pollution in homes I have visited in Latin Amer-

ica and Asia and the impact that a clean, efficient cookstoves can have on their lives. Women have shared with me that with an improved cookstove, they cough less and their children stay healthier. They say they have more time to spend with their children and more money for food and school as a result of their reduced fuel needs of the improved stoves. They are horrified to realize that the soot coating their walls and ceiling from their old stove was also coating their children's lungs.

As a recognized global leader and expert in indoor air quality, EPA's involvement in this work has lent important prestige to the improved cookstoves sector that has enabled tremendous accomplishments and growth and development of the sector over the past 8 years that would not have been possible otherwise. Over the 6 years that we monitored PCIA partner achievements, PCIA partners reported selling and distributing more than 9.3 million improved stoves benefitting approximately 52 million people around the world.

Winrock takes seriously our important role as stewards of U.S. taxpayer dollars. As such, we are firmly committed to cost-effective and efficient use of funds and always require significant participant cost-share for all travel scholarships used to bring participants to our high-impact and low-cost technical trainings. Participants that receive airfare support are responsible for all other travel costs, including meals and lodging. The overwhelming majority of the grant funding that Winrock has received from EPA for this partnership was spent here in the United States. At no time have any funds been transferred to any foreign government or other foreign entity.

We believe that the work EPA has funded to date related to clean and efficient cookstoves has been pioneering and vital to the sector, and we have been proud to play a role in these achievements. Ultimately, this effort will lead to more people using better technologies and practices, reducing their exposure to indoor smoke, and thereby improving their health, livelihood, and quality of life.

I appreciate the opportunity to make this presentation and I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Derby follows:]

WINROCK
INTERNATIONAL

SUMMARY
Testimony for House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce
By Elisa Derby, Senior Program Officer, Winrock International, September 11, 2012

Winrock International is a nonprofit organization that works with people in the United States and around the world to empower the disadvantaged, increase economic opportunity, and sustain natural resources. I am here today to discuss Winrock's partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency related to clean, efficient cooking practices.

Some three billion people worldwide burn solid fuels (wood, animal dung, crop residues, charcoal and coal) for cooking and heating, in open fires or rudimentary stoves, which has serious negative health, environmental and socio-economic impacts. Nearly 2 million people, primarily women and children in low and lower-middle income countries die prematurely each year from exposure to indoor smoke from burning solid fuels; more than from either AIDS or malaria. Time and money spent on gathering and buying fuel perpetuates the cycle of family poverty. The inefficient burning of wood and charcoal also increases pressures on local natural resources, and contributes to emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon.

Winrock, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and a host of national, international and private sector partners have advanced low cost improved cooking technologies to address these problems since 2002 under the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, launched as a Presidential Initiative of George W. Bush and led by EPA, and now through ongoing work of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, EPA, and other USG agencies.

Winrock takes seriously our important role as stewards of U.S. taxpayer dollars. As such we are firmly committed to cost-effective and efficient use of funds, and always require significant participant cost-sharing for all funded travel. Participants that receive airfare support are responsible for their own meals, lodging, incidentals, visa costs, ground transportation and all other travel costs, and of course, their time. The overwhelming majority of the grant funding that Winrock has received from EPA for this Partnership has been spent for American coordinators and Fly America Act-compliant airfares, with the remainder spent on direct costs for trainings—at no time have any funds been transferred to any foreign governments or other foreign entities.

Winrock's current EPA grant-funded activities include technical training workshops, study tours and technical webinars. Through these activities Winrock strives to develop, disseminate and apply best practices in the manufacturing, sale and marketing of improved stoves, including quality control and effective end user training and maintenance. Ultimately, these efforts will lead to reduced maternal and child exposure to indoor smoke for millions of families.

Recognized as a global leader and expert in indoor air quality, EPA's involvement has lent important prestige to the improved cookstove sector and has enabled tremendous accomplishments and growth and development of the sector over the past 8 years. EPA funding since 2002 for clean and efficient cookstoves has been pioneering and vital to the sector, and we have been proud to play a role in these achievements.

WINROCK
INTERNATIONAL

Submitted testimony of Elisabeth Derby
Senior Program Officer, Winrock International
House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce
September 11, 2011

Chairman Whitfield, Representative Waxman, distinguished members of the committee, thank you for inviting me here today. My name is Elisa Derby. I am a Senior Program Officer at Winrock International, and I manage Winrock's household energy programs. Winrock International is a nonprofit organization that works with people in the United States and around the world to empower the disadvantaged, increase economic opportunity, and sustain natural resources. Winrock's headquarters is Little Rock, Arkansas, the state of our namesake, former Governor and rancher Winthrop Rockefeller.

I am pleased to be here today to discuss Winrock's partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency related to clean, efficient cooking practices. I will summarize my testimony for you today to maximize time for your questions; my complete testimony has been submitted for the record. I hope this testimony helps Committee members to understand the work we have done and the people it has benefited.

Around three billion people worldwide burn solid fuels – including wood, animal dung, crop residues, charcoal and coal – for cooking and heating, in open fires or rudimentary stoves, which has serious negative health, environmental and socio-economic impacts. Burning solid fuels results in the release of dangerous particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO) and other toxic pollutants into the air. The World Health Organization estimates that nearly 2 million people, primarily women and children in low and lower-middle income countries, die prematurely each year from exposure to indoor smoke from burning solid fuels. As a

comparison, AIDS caused an estimated 1.8 million deaths in 2010[1] and malaria caused an estimated 655,000 deaths that same year[2]. Pneumonia, closely associated with exposure to indoor air pollution, is the number one killer of children under five worldwide, and the WHO estimates that half of all pneumonia deaths in children are due to particulate matter inhaled from solid fuel smoke.[3]

In addition to acute respiratory infections like pneumonia, other health outcomes associated with exposure to indoor air pollution include chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), such as chronic bronchitis; lung cancer (for users of open coal stoves); cataracts; tuberculosis; nasopharyngeal and laryngeal cancers; cardiovascular disease; asthma attacks; adverse pregnancy outcomes (stillbirth, low birth weight); and early infant death[4]. Additional health impacts from collecting and burning solid fuels include burns and scalds; eye irritation and infections; headaches; backaches from tending fires on the floor; and injuries and assaults incurred during fuel collection, which can include back and neck injuries from carrying heavy loads of fuel, snake and insect bites, attacks and rape. Because household energy tends to be considered the domain of women, and by association their children, women and children disproportionately suffer from these impacts; they are the ones spending long hours in smoke-filled kitchens near open flames, and usually the ones collecting fuel, sometime spending hours per day doing so.

[1] http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2011/JC2216_WorldAIDSday_report_2011_en.pdf
[2] http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs094/en/
[3] http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs292/en/index.html
[4] Smith, K.R. Indoor air pollution in developing countries: recommendations for research. Indoor Air 2002; 12: 198–207: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12244750

While women may associate indoor smoke with coughing and eye irritation during the cooking period, many are unaware of the longer term health impacts. In communities in which the vast majority of cooks are exposed to high levels of indoor air pollution over a lifetime, women may see cataracts as just something everyone gets eventually, and pneumonia as a common and perhaps unpreventable childhood illness.

Time and money spent on gathering and buying fuel limit options for school attendance for children, and other more productive income-generating opportunities for women. This perpetuates the cycle of family poverty. While I am not expert on this issue, we know there are direct links between international poverty and U.S. national security. Women who cook with solid fuels may also lose time spent sick or injured, or caring for sick or injured children as a result of health effects of traditional cooking activities.

The inefficient burning of wood and charcoal for cooking and heating increases pressures on local natural resources, and can exacerbate deforestation. In addition to greenhouse gas emissions, primarily of carbon dioxide and methane, traditional cooking and heating methods are a major source of black carbon, an important short-lived climate forcer.

In short, the simple task of cooking family meals has serious negative health and socioeconomic implications for half of the world's population, and serious negative environmental impacts locally, regionally and globally.

Fortunately, there are clear solutions to these problems. Winrock, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and a host of national, international and private sector partners are advancing low cost technologies for the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. Properly designed

improved cookstoves can reduce indoor air pollution levels by 70-95%, and can reduce fuelwood use by 50% or more. Improved cook stoves address at least 5 of the 8 United Nations' Millennium Development Goals: End poverty and hunger; Gender equality; Child health; Maternal health; and Environmental sustainability.

I personally have witnessed the damaging health and safety effects of indoor air pollution and open fires on women first hand in homes I've visited in Latin America and Asia, and the impact that a clean, efficient cookstove can have on their lives. Women have shared with me the improvements in their health and their children's health that they have experienced following their adoption of an improved cookstove. They talk about coughing less, no longer experiencing burning eyes and throats while cooking, and their children staying healthier. They note that they have more time to spend with their children and money for food and school as a result of the reduced fuel needs of improved stoves. They love how much cleaner their kitchens are; their old stoves coated the walls and ceiling with soot, which they were horrified to realize was then also coating their lungs, and the lungs of their children. In Peru, where Winrock implemented a USAID-funded improved cookstoves program, families have been so proud of their improved stoves that they have whitewashed the walls, and painted their stoves with beautiful designs.

Under the leadership of President George W. Bush, the United States launched a Clean Energy Initiative (CEI) at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002. The mission of this initiative has been to bring together governments, international organizations, industry and civil society in partnerships to alleviate poverty and spur economic growth in the developing world by expanding access to and modernizing energy services. This Presidential Initiative consists of four market-oriented, performance-based partnerships including

the partnership I'll be speaking about today; the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, led by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which Winrock co-coordinated from 2003 to earlier this year.

Winrock is committed to reducing the adverse impacts of household cooking and heating through solutions that are participatory, technology-neutral and efficient, culturally responsive, technically and economically feasible, commercial, replicable, and scalable.

Winrock has been proud to work with the U.S. EPA in this effort. EPA has been a leader in facilitating global dialogue, capacity-building, and action to increase the positive impact of household energy interventions, reducing death and disease among women and children due to indoor smoke exposure in developing countries.

As a recognized global leader and expert in indoor air quality, EPA's involvement has lent important prestige to the improved cookstove sector that has enabled tremendous accomplishments and growth and development of the sector over the past 8 years. This would not have been possible without their involvement. EPA has been uniquely able to attract and harness the specific strengths of different entities to share their expertise, and to build a more effective effort to reach millions more people with healthier stoves. Given its public sector base, EPA has been able to focus on high impact and low cost training activities while remaining technology neutral; not promoting any specific improved stove brands or models, but rather working to make all types of stoves better and more efficient.

Through EPA, the US government has come to play a very important role in the international playing field of the cookstoves sector. U.S. leadership in this field reaps important dividends on both macro and micro levels. On the macro level, the U.S. has become an internationally

recognized leader in this area, and is sought after for consultation by other countries. On the micro level, the daily interactions of field workers changing lives person by person and family by family serve as ambassadors of good will for the American people.

Through April of this year, Winrock co-coordinated the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air (PCIA) with the EPA. PCIA was a global community of 590 nonprofits, governments, research organizations, individuals and businesses (including 128 U.S.-based groups) working to reduce solid fuel use for cooking, exposure to indoor air pollution and the resulting health risks I mentioned earlier. As part of its role in PCIA, Winrock:

- Supported more than 24 technical training workshops with hundreds of participants on various technical topics including improved design, testing, commercialization, and indoor air pollution monitoring. For example, last fall I helped train 24 participants from 19 different improved stove manufacturers and stove promoters in Bangladesh how to test and improve their stoves[5]. They learned stove testing protocols, tested their stoves, made design improvements to the stoves, and tested them again to measure the effects of the changes on their stove performance.
- Published 30 technical thematic quarterly Bulletins distributed to over 2,400 direct recipients, and provided support to technical webinars;
- Co-organized an International Standards Organization (ISO) International Workshop on Clean and Efficient Cookstoves to develop an international workshop agreement that now serves as an interim global standard to improved cookstove efficiency, emissions, indoor emissions and safety;

[5] http://www.pciaonline.org/proceedings/2011_Bangladesh_Aprovecho_Workshop

- Co-organized four international biennial Forums that brought together hundreds of the world's leading household energy and health experts (with the 2011 Forum bringing together 350 people from 40 countries, including technical experts from U.S. universities, non-profits and private industry); and
- Monitored Partner achievements annually and analyzed results of global stove sales, testing and other key indicators, the reports from which serve as the only centralized source of this information worldwide. **Cumulatively over the six years of monitoring, PCIA Partners reported selling and distributing more than 9.3 million improved stoves, benefiting approximately 52 million people.**

Winrock's work with PCIA has benefited American companies, nonprofit organizations, and citizens. The 128 U.S.-based partners (see full list attached) who benefit from PCIA's work include universities, multilateral organizations, NGOs, private industry, and independent consultants. Many of these U.S.-based groups have benefited from both direct technical training and merit and need-based airfare scholarships to attend important workshops, meetings and events.

Winrock takes seriously our important role as stewards of US taxpayer dollars. As such we are firmly committed to cost-effective and efficient use of funds, and always require significant participant cost-sharing for all funded travel. Participants that receive airfare support are responsible for their own meals, lodging, incidentals, visa costs, ground transportation and all other travel costs, and of course, their time. Winrock used the technical expertise provided by EPA to leverage an additional $340,000 in external travel support from other donors. The overwhelming majority of the grant funding that Winrock received from EPA for this

Partnership was spent for American coordinators and Fly America Act-compliant airfares, with the remainder spent on direct costs for the trainings—at no time have any funds been transferred to any foreign governments or other foreign entities.

The U.S. government's support and leadership in this sector has increased global awareness of household energy and health challenges and solutions and has resulted in much greater private sector involvement.

Building on the past 8 years of work of the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, in 2010 the United Nations Foundation launched the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. This new public-private partnership will continue to save lives, empower women, improve livelihoods, and combat climate change by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions. The Global Alliance '100 by 20' goal calls for 100 million homes to adopt clean and efficient stoves and fuels by 2020. The Global Alliance will work with public, private, and non-profit partners to help overcome the market barriers that currently impede the production, deployment, and use of clean cookstoves in the developing world.

PCIA has now officially integrated into the Alliance, and going forward Winrock's EPA-funded cookstoves work will concentrate on technical training. The Global Alliance will carry the torch of communications, convening the sector players, advocacy, fund raising, and awareness raising. U.S. government support for the improved cookstoves sector comprises complementary and non-redundant roles filled by EPA, DOE, USAID, State Department, NIH, CDC and the Global Alliance, all of which are carefully coordinated by an inter-agency cookstoves committee.

Winrock's current post-PCIA activities funded by an EPA grant include technical training workshops, study tours and technical webinars. Through these activities Winrock is working to develop, disseminate and apply best practices in the manufacturing, sale and marketing of improved stoves, including quality control and effective end user training and maintenance. Ultimately, these efforts will lead to more people using better technologies and practices correctly, reducing their exposure to indoor smoke.

We believe that the work U.S. EPA has funded to date related to clean and efficient cookstoves has been pioneering and vital to the sector, and we have been proud to play a role in these achievements. I appreciate the opportunity to make this presentation and am happy to answer any questions you may have.

Partnership for Clean Indoor Air Partners Based in the United States

AHEAD Energy [Marietta, OH- Non-Governmental Organization]

Aid Africa [La Crescenta, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Alpha Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd [Atlanta, GA- Private Industry]

Aprovecho Research Center [Cottage Grove, OR- Non-Governmental Organization]

Baylor University [Waco, TX- Academia]

Berkeley Air Monitoring Group [Berkeley, CA- Private Industry]

BioLite Stove [Berkeley, CA- Private Industry]

Biomass Energy Foundation (BEF) [Normal, IL- Non-Governmental Organization]

Biomass Energy Resource Center [Montpelier, VT- Non-Governmental Organization]

Bunge [Miami, FL- Other Organization Type]

Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona [Tucson, AZ- Academia]

Burn Design Lab [Vashon, WA- Non-Governmental Organization]

California Sunlight Corporation [Sacramento, CA- Private Industry]

Center for Air Resources Engineering and Science at Clarkson University [Potsdam, NY- Academia]

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Atlanta, GA- Government]

CHF International [Silver Spring, MD- Non-Governmental Organization]

Chip Energy [Goodfield, IL- Private Industry]

Clean Compassion [Bonney Lake, WA- Non-Governmental Organization]

ClimatePath [Moraga, CA- Independent Consultant]

Colorado State University Engines and Energy Conversion Laboratory (EECL) [Fort Collins, CO- Academia]

Columbia Univeristy - Biomass Working Group [New York, NY- Academia]

Consulting for Health, Air, Nature, & a Greener Environment, LLC (CHANGE) [Queensbury, NY- Private Industry]

D.&E. Green Enterprises, Inc. [New York, NY- Private Industry]

Desert Research Institute [Reno, NV- Academia]

E+Co [Bloomfield, NJ- Non-Governmental Organization]

EarthMatters LLC [Washington, DC- Private Industry]

East-West Center [Honolulu, HI- Non-Governmental Organization]

ECOFuel Worldwide Inc. [Boynton Beach, FL- Private Industry]

ECOLIFE Foundation [Escondido, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

ECOLOTECH [Dreyfus, KY- Independent Consultant]

EcoZoom [Portland, OR- Private Industry]

EgyDev [Washington, DC- Independent Consultant]

Energy Links Project of the Center for Financial Inclusion at ACCION Intl [Washington, DC- Non-Governmental Organization]

Energy Transportation Group [New York, NY- Private Industry]

Eneron Inc [Palo Alto, CA- Academia]

Engineers in Technical and Humanitarian Opportunities of Service (ETHOS) [Ames, IA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Engineers Without Borders - USA [Boulder, CO- Non-Governmental Organization]

EnterpriseWorks/VITA - A Division of Relief International (RI/EWV) [Washington, DC- Non-Governmental Organization]

Envirofit International [Fort Collins, CO- Non-Governmental Organization]

Excel Systems [Boulder, CO- Non-Governmental Organization]

Fabretto Children's Foundation [Arlington, VA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Friendly Appropriate Solar Technologies [Los Altos, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Frontier Markets [New York, NY- Private Industry]

Gadgil Lab - Stoves [Berkeley, CA- Academia]

Global Village Power, LLC [Fort Collins, CO- Carbon Project Developer]

GlobalResolve at Arizona State University [Mesa, AZ- Academia]

Green Empowerment [Portland, OR- Non-Governmental Organization]

GreenMicrofinance [Phoenixville, PA- Private Industry]

Haiti Reconstruction [Burnsville, MN- Non-Governmental Organization]

Health Effects Institute [Boston, MA- Non-Governmental Organization]

HELPS International [Farmersville, TX- Non-Governmental Organization]

Hugh McLaughlin, PE [Groton, MA- Independent Consultant]

iENERGY Inc. [Norfolk, VA- Private Industry]

Impact Carbon [San Francisco, CA- Carbon Project Developer]

International Institute for Ecological Agriculture [Santa Cruz, CA- Other Organization Type]

International Lifeline Fund [Washington, DC- Non-Governmental Organization]

International Relief and Development [Arlington, VA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Iowa State University- Thermal Systems Virtual Engineering Group [Ames, IA- Academia]

Jet City StoveWorks [Seattle, WA- Non-Governmental Organization]

JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. [Boston, MA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Larson Consulting [Golden, CO- Independent Consultant]

Las Vidas Mejoradas [Springfield, OR- Non-Governmental Organization]

Legacy Foundation [Ashland, OR- Non-Governmental Organization]

Magnastar Inc. [New York, NY- Private Industry]

Michigan Technological University [Houghton, MI- Academia]

Micro Enterprise Solar Harvest [Lakewood, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [Research Triangle Park, NC- Government]

NSF International [Ann Arbor, MI- Other Organization Type]

Pamoja Inc [Chester, VT- Non-Governmental Organization]

Peace Corps [Washington, DC- Government]

Pennsylvania State University [State College, PA- Academia]

People for Guatemala [Naples, FL- Non-Governmental Organization]

Population Services International [Washington, DC- Non-Governmental Organization]

Potential Energy [Berkeley, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Project Gaia, Inc. [Gettysburg, PA- Independent Consultant]

Project Surya [La Jolla, CA- Academia]

Proyecto Mirador [Kentfield, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Public-Private Alliance Foundation [Hastings on Hudson, NY- Non-Governmental Organization]

Rotary Club of Fresno [Fresno, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

RTI International [Research Triangle Park, NC- Non-Governmental Organization]

San Diego State University [San Diego, CA- Academia]

SeaChar (AKA The Seattle Biochar Working Group) [Seattle, WA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Sierra Club [Washington, DC- Non-Governmental Organization]

SilverCeramicSystems.com [Wellsville, NY- Other Organization Type]

Small World Carbon [Cheyenne, WY- Carbon Project Developer]

Social Marketplace [San Francisco, CA- Other Organization Type]

Soil Control Lab [Watsonville, CA- Private Industry]

Solar Cookers International [Sacramento, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Solar Cookers World Network [Stockton, CA- Other Organization Type]

Solar Household Energy,Inc. (SHE) [Chevy Chase, MD- Non-Governmental Organization]

Stokes Consulting Group for Dometic AB [Gettysburg, PA- Independent Consultant]

StoveTeam International [Eugene, OR- Non-Governmental Organization]

StoveTec [Eugene, OR- Private Industry]

Sun Ovens International [Elburn, IL- Private Industry]

SunSmile [San Francisco, CA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Sustainable Harvest International [Surry, ME- Non-Governmental Organization]

T R Miles, Technical Consultants Inc. [Portland, OR- Private Industry]

Tassajara Technologies [Emeryville, CA- Private Industry]

The Charcoal Project [Brooklyn, NY- Independent Consultant]

The International Collaborative for Science, Education, and the Environment, Inc. [Cambridge, MA- Non-Governmental Organization]

The Modi Lab and Earth Institute, Columbia University [New York, NY- Academia]

The Paradigm Project, L3C [Monument, CO- Carbon Project Developer]

TIST [Washington, DC- Non-Governmental Organization]

Trees, Water & People [Fort Collins, CO- Non-Governmental Organization]

United Nations Development Programme [New York, NY- Multilateral]

United Nations Foundation [Washington, DC- Non-Governmental Organization]

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) [Washington, DC- Government]

United States Department of Health and Human Services, HRSA Center for Quality [Rockville, MD- Government]

United States Department of State [Washington, DC- Government]

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) [Washington, DC- Government]

University of California, Berkeley - Renewable and Appropriate Energy Laboratory (RAEL) [Berkeley, CA- Academia]

University of California, San Francisco [San Francisco, CA- Academia]

University of Chicago Global Health Initiative [Chicago, IL- Academia]

University of Cincinnati [Cincinnati, OH- Academia]

University of Colorado [Boulder, CO- Academia]

University of Dayton - ETHOS Program [Dayton, OH- Academia]

University of Georgia [Athens, GA- Academia]

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign [Urbana, IL- Academia]

University of Mary Washington Honduras IAP Initiative [Fredericksburg, VA- Academia]

University of Washington [Seattle, WA- Academia]

Up Energy Group, Inc. [San Francisco, CA- Private Industry]

USCAM Corporation [Saint Cloud, MN- Private Industry]

Winrock International [Arlington, VA- Non-Governmental Organization]

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children [New York, NY- Non-Governmental Organization]

World Bank [Washington, DC- Multilateral]

World Lung Foundation [New York, NY- Non-Governmental Organization]

World Wildlife Fund [Washington, DC- Non-Governmental Organization]

WorldStove [Gloucester, MA- Private Industry]

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thank you, Ms. Derby.

Mr.——

Mr. KREUTZER. Kreutzer.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Kreutzer. Dr. Kreutzer, you are recognized for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF DAVID W. KREUTZER

Mr. KREUTZER. My name is David Kreutzer. I am research fellow in energy economics and climate change at the Heritage Foundation. The views I express in this testimony are my own and should not be construed as representing any official position of the Heritage Foundation.

Chairman Whitfield and Ranking Member Rush and other members of the committee, I want to thank you for inviting me to address you on the issue of EPA grants to foreign recipients.

Though there may well be legitimate concerns about the appropriateness of funding environmental activities abroad, especially given our national debt and the fraction of our debt that is held by one of the leading recipient countries, a greater concern is what this tells us about our government's vision for much more significant obligations. That the EPA funds environmental programs in foreign countries is a clear sign that these countries are unwilling to fund these programs themselves. Though there are serious disagreements about the impact of CO2 emissions, climate skeptics, climate activists, the EPA, and others all agree the growth of CO2 emissions over the next century will come predominantly if not entirely from the developing countries.

For example, in 2002, China's CO2 emissions were 40 percent less than those in the United States while this year they are at least 50 percent greater. And this trend is likely to continue with CO2 emissions coming from the developing world are growing much faster than they will from the developed world.

Even accepting the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's high-end estimate of climate sensitivity—and that is a measure of how much warming there will be for a doubling of carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere—even accepting those numbers, it is acknowledged that cutting CO2 emissions in the U.S. alone or even in conjunction with the Annex I countries—that is the developed countries of the Kyoto Agreement—will moderate any global warming by less than a half a degree by the end of this century. Whenever this point was made in the debates over cap-and-trade bills, for instance, the proponents of the legislation would imply that the emerging economies would follow our lead. What these proponents usually left out was that we would have to pay them to follow our lead.

And why should they want to voluntarily? Last summer, there was a headline that said half of India was without electricity that was due to a blackout. The week before, they could have had a headline that said ⅓ of India is without electricity because they are always without electricity. All right? And so they are looking at having phenomenal growth rates. They would like everybody to have electricity. They would like them to have more than just electricity; they would like them to have refrigerators and dishwashers and all the things that we have. It is going to take a phenomenal

amount of money to bribe them to forego those things, that growth that they would get by using energy.

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change established a $100 billion Green Climate Fund as sort of the first ante to help transfer this wealth from the developed world to the developing world to get them to comply with the carbon restrictions. What the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change left out was the actual funding part of this fund, but I think we can get an idea by simply looking at past legislation in the U.S. The Lieberman-Warner cap-and-trade bill had provisions for designating U.S. money to go to foreign programs, as did the Waxman-Markey cap-and-trade bill, as did the Kerry-Boxer cap-and-trade bill, as did the Kerry-Lieberman cap-and-trade bill.

EPA funding of foreign environmental programs is a clear sign that foreign countries are unwilling to fund these programs themselves. It should be noted that the cost of these programs is a small fraction of the cost of those necessary for these countries to meet carbon emission targets set out by proponents of global warming policies. So this is yet another sign that any carbon legislation in the U.S., whether it is a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade, is likely to obligate U.S. energy consumers to bear not only the burden of our own policies but the additional burden of paying foreign countries for their compliance. There is new universal agreement that without severe restrictions on the carbon emissions of the developing countries, no policy in the developed world will have sufficient impact for them to meet the targets that are being set out, ones that I oppose, by the way.

Though unadvertised, this significant additional burden of paying for the developing world's compliance is known to those involved in climate negotiations and policymaking. The UN has established a fund that will require developed countries to contribute hundreds of billions of dollars. U.S. energy consumers may not know about this obligation, but those negotiating supposedly on their behalf do, that every major cap-and-trade bill in the U.S. included mechanisms for contributing to this fund or ones like it makes it clear that climate policymakers in the U.S. intend to acquiesce to these demands for our wealth.

Taken in this context, the EPA grants may just be the camel's nose in the tent. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kreutzer follows:]

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CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY

Funding World Climate Initiatives

Testimony Before
The Committee on Energy and Commerce
Subcommittee on Energy and Power
United States House of Representatives

September 11, 2012

David W. Kreutzer, Ph.D.
Research Fellow in Energy Economics and Climate Change
The Heritage Foundation

My name is David Kreutzer. I am Research Fellow in Energy Economics and Climate Change at The Heritage Foundation. The views I express in this testimony are my own and should not be construed as representing any official position of The Heritage Foundation.

EPA and Foreign Grants

The Environmental Protection Agency's of funding foreign grants is worrisome for reasons beyond whether the grants are affordable or whether they exceed the mandates of legislation. That the EPA has to pay other countries to fund their own environmental programs indicates a limited willingness on the part of these countries to fund them themselves. This hesitancy does not bode well for their willingness to bear the considerably larger burdens of implementing climate policies.

The unwillingness to fund their own programs is not the only sign that we should not expect developing countries to fall in line should the United States implement costly global-warming legislation. Negotiations in Copenhagen, Cancun, and Rio de Janeiro stumbled over the question of who was to contribute to the Green Climate Fund and how large the fund was to be.

Futility of Carbon Legislation

Though the magnitude of carbon dioxide's impact on global warming is, in fact, not settled, even using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) figures shows that unilateral action on the part of the U.S. or even coordinated action of the

Kyoto nations will not significantly moderate world temperature increases.[1] This is because the growth of carbon dioxide emissions will come overwhelmingly from developing nations for the next century and beyond. For example, China's carbon dioxide emissions are now 50 percent larger than those of the U.S. while they were 40 percent below U.S. emissions in 2002.[2]

Though China's total carbon dioxide emissions are significantly larger than the U.S., the per capita emissions are significantly smaller. Yet, to reach a worldwide emissions target that might stabilize warming (according to IPCC climate sensitivities), the EPA assumed that the developing world would implement policies that take them back to their 2000 level of emissions by mid century.[3] For many developing countries (including India) this would limit per-capita emissions to five percent, or less, of current U.S. levels; and even this low limit makes no accounting for likely population growth and or for economic growth.

Can We Pay Them Enough?

Though many feel that it will not be enough to pay for the targeted carbon reductions, international climate negotiators established the framework for a $100 billion annual

[1] Chip Knappenberger, "Climate Impacts of Waxman-Markey (the IPCC-based arithmetic of no gain)," Master Resource, May 6, 2009, http://www.masterresource.org/2009/05/part-i-a-climate-analysis-of-the-waxman-markey-climate-bill%E2%80%94the-impacts-of-us-actions-alone/ (accessed September 9, 2012).
[2] U.S. Energy Information Administration, "International Energy Statistics," http://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ipdbproject/iedindex3.cfm?tid=90&pid=44&aid=8&cid=regions&syid=2002&eyid=2010&unit=MMTCD (accessed September 9, 2012).
[3] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Atmospheric Programs, "EPA Analysis of the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 H.R. 2454 in the 111th Congress, Appendix," June 23, 2009, p.70, http://ebookbrowse.com/gdoc.php?id=277878071&url=36f1a166c9ea536d2a98e02b7f9d4690 (accessed September 9, 2012).

Green Climate Fund to be administered by the United Nations.[4] Most, if not all, of the $100 billion will come from the developed nations and the U.S. will be expected to make the largest contribution. This obligation was anticipated in most of the proposed climate legislation in the U.S.

U.S. Climate Legislation Included Mechanism for Funding International Programs

The proposed cap-and-trade legislation of the previous two Congresses included provisions for distributing revenue from allowance sales (essentially sales of permits to emit carbon dioxide) to international adaptation funds.

The Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2008[5]

In Section 4101, the authors established 7 funds to receive the allowance revenue (money paid for emissions permits), including Number 4, "The Climate Change and National Security Fund." Then, in Section 4804 of Subtitle H—International Climate Change Adaptation and National Security Program—the authors stipulated that all of the allowance revenue in The Climate Change and National Security Fund were to be used for the international adaptation program in Subtitle H.

[4] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, "The Cancun Agreements: Financial, Technology and Capacity-Building Support," http://cancun.unfccc.int/financial-technology-and-capacity-building-support/new-long-term-funding-arrangements/ (accessed September 9, 2012).
[5] S. 3036, Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2008, 110th Congress, http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/110/s3036/text (accessed September 9, 2012).

American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (also known as the Waxman-Markey Bill)[6]

Part 2 of Subtitle E was "The International Climate Change Adaptation Program." Section 494 specifies that designated allowance revenue is to be distributed in the form of bilateral assistance, distributed to multilateral funds or institutions, or some combination of the two. The U.N.'s Green Climate Fund would fit into this category.

Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act (also known as the Kerry-Boxer Bill)[7]

Designated allowance distributions under Section 207—International Climate Change Adaptation and Global Security.

The American Power Act (also known as the Kerry-Lieberman Bill)[8]

Section 5005, International Climate Change Adaptation and Global Security Program, uses language nearly identical to that in Waxman-Markey to designate the distribution of allowance revenue among international programs.

Conclusion

EPA funding of foreign environmental programs is a clear sign that the foreign countries are unwilling to fund these programs themselves. It should be noted that the cost of these programs is a small fraction of the cost of those necessary for these countries to meet

[6] H.R. 2454, American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, 111th Congress, http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/111/hr2454/text (accessed September 9, 2012).
[7] S. 1733, Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, 11th Congress, http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/111/s1733/text (accessed September 9, 2012).
[8] The American Power Act, discussion draft, 111th Congress, 2nd Sess., http://www.kerry.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/APAbill3.pdf (accessed September 9, 2012)

carbon emission targets set out by proponents of global-warming policies. So, this is yet another sign that any carbon legislation in the U.S. is likely to obligate U.S. energy consumers to bear not only the burden of our own policies, but the additional burden of paying foreign countries for their compliance. There is near universal agreement that without severe restrictions on the carbon emissions of the developing countries, no policy in the developed world will have sufficient impact to meet meaningful targets.

Though unadvertised, the significant additional burden of paying for the developing-world's compliance is known to those involved in climate negotiations and policy making. The U.N. has established a fund that will require developed countries to contribute hundreds of billions of dollars. U.S. energy consumers may not know about this obligation, but those negotiating on their behalf do. That every major cap-and-trade bill in the U.S. included mechanisms for contributing to this fund, or ones like it, makes clear that climate-policy makers in the U.S. intend to acquiesce to these demands for our wealth. Taken in this context, the EPA grants may be just the camel's nose in the tent.

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Mr. WHITFIELD. Thank you very much, Dr. Kreutzer.

And thank all of you for your testimony. I will recognize myself for 5 minutes and then the other Members will ask questions as well.

Mr. Simmons, in your testimony you talked about the Executive Order that President Clinton and President Obama had in which it basically was saying that agencies should not issue grants other than as explicitly set out in the legislation of the statute. Can you make an argument based on that Executive Order that EPA may be violating that Executive Order with their 103 grants?

Mr. SIMMONS. Well, I need to be clear on this. The Executive Order is the regulatory philosophy, and there is obviously a difference between regulations and between grant-making. And my argument is that grant-making and how they decide grant-making ought to be analogous to how they should be following the regulatory philosophy. So I mean I think it definitely violates the spirit of the Executive Order, but unfortunately, there has been a long-standing——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Well, there has been a long standing and I agree with you that I think it does violate the spirit of it. And I don't really agree with EPA that it is very clear in the Section 103 statute that they have the authority to do these international grants. But I think primarily they are relying on their NEPA authority and I don't know that that has ever been tested in the courts. Do you know if it has?

Mr. SIMMONS. My understanding—well, yes, I don't know. I mean Section 103 says that EPA has the authority to "establish a national research and development program for the prevention and control of air pollution." It says it is a national program. It doesn't——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Right.

Mr. SIMMONS. By not explicitly limiting EPA's——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Right.

Mr. SIMMONS [continuing]. Authority——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS [continuing]. Is why we are in the situation——

Mr. WHITFIELD. And Ms. Derby, all of us have heard of Winrock International and we know that you all do great work and that you are here testifying you are not trying to hide anything. And on your Web site it talks about and you have said in your testimony you received grants from the Federal Government, and you list agencies that you have received grants from. How much would you say that you receive a year in grants from the Federal Government for Winrock?

Ms. DERBY. I don't have that number but I would estimate that at least $60 million a year.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Sixteen million, OK.

Ms. DERBY. Sixty. Sixty.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Oh, 60 million.

Ms. DERBY. Yes, it fluctuates——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes.

Ms. DERBY [continuing]. From year——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Because I know you have foundations that support you and——

Ms. DERBY. Um-hum.

Mr. WHITFIELD [continuing]. Even Federal agencies outside the U.S. and so forth. But I am glad that you and Dr. Light are here because, as I said in my opening statement, this is more symbolic than anything else. We have a gigantic Federal debt and everyone that comes up here to testify, they always say I agree that we need to be more focused on reducing our debt, but anytime we ever come up with even a minor way to do it, everyone says, oh, my God, we can't do that. And now, here we are talking about EPA. They have a budget over $8 billion a year and we are talking about less than 1 percent of that on these 103 grants. And I mean I find it difficult to believe in all the hearings that I have been a part of listening to EPA testify up here, all of their programs, that they would be damaged in any significant way or that the American people would be damaged in any significant way by eliminating these grants. Obviously, you don't feel that way, Dr. Light, and I guess you don't feel that way either. Is that right, Ms. Derby?

Ms. DERBY. Yes. Can I respond?

Mr. WHITFIELD. Sure.

Ms. DERBY. Yes, so all of Winrock's household energy technical training work has been funded by EPA, and so if this legislation should pass, then that possibility going forward would be eliminated but not just for Winrock, for all of the improved cookstoves sector. And because EPA is a leading, recognized expert in indoor air quality, their involvement has been very important to the sector.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Let me just interject here. Mr. McKinley talked about this and he talks about it every hearing, every time EPA comes up here we talk about indoor air quality being worse than outdoor air and they seldom, if ever, focus any attention on indoor air, and yet, through these grants, they are concerned about indoor air problems outside the U.S.

Ms. DERBY. Well, I can't represent EPA but I know EPA does work on indoor air quality in the United States.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Not much. Not much.

Ms. DERBY. I would have to defer to EPA on——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Does anybody else have any comment? My time is expiring. Yes?

Mr. LIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I think there is certainly a place for, you know, putting forth some piece of legislation to make the symbolic argument you are making. I think the consensus view that Ms. Derby and I have and many of the people who work in this area and my review of the scientific literature is that, unfortunately, the impact would not be symbolic, that it effectively would have a very big impact on our ability to fight——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes.

Mr. LIGHT [continuing]. Pollution that is harming Americans. And it might sound like a very small amount of money from the EPA budget, but as you say, the EPA budget is very large. And so compared to what a lot of other countries come into efforts like this, even a small amount of our budget actually goes quite a long way, especially with respect to leveraging private finance, even increase the pots of——

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes.

Mr. LIGHT [continuing]. Money available for reducing these pollutants.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thank you. Dr. Kreutzer?

Mr. KREUTZER. Yes. Again, I would like to take a somewhat bigger picture view. I don't have any problem, I don't think, with our cookstove at our house because it is electric. And it is electric because we have economic growth and we have power plants I think in Virginia—probably the majority is from coal. And while it is noble and I think a good idea to improve the cookstoves that are using gathered wood or dung or whatever the source may be, it is ironic that at the same time that the EPA is funding this project, they are working so hard to prevent the electrification or the use of coal that can provide a much cleaner indoor environment by allowing people—⅓ as I mentioned in India don't even have electricity; one of the cheapest sources of electricity for them will be coal—but we have almost a jihad against coal here in the U.S. spearheaded by the EPA. So I think it would be more consistent if they were really worried about indoor air pollution to come up with ways to help the developing world to get electricity that is affordable and reliable.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Yes, very good.

Mr. Rush, you are recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUSH. I agree with Dr. Light that this is more than just symbolism. To spend this much time on a bill using these resources, I hope that it is not just about symbolism. But Dr. Kreutzer, you raise some interesting points. You know, you kind of rattled me a little bit. He accused us of trying to bribe foreign governments with these funds. How do you react to that? How do you react to his whole statement?

Mr. LIGHT. Yes, sir. I would not agree with Mr. Kreutzer that these are bribes that we are giving to other governments. I don't think that that is way the fundamental leveraging of finance works out in these cases. Sort of the trajectory of his argument was that this was the camel's nose under the tent and what is down the road is by 2020 this Green Climate Fund, which is supposed to raise the bulk of the commitments for $100 billion, but the way that Mr. Kreutzer characterized this in his testimony, there were just many errors. He says, for example, that the U.S. is expected to make the biggest contribution to international climate finance. Well, while some people might expect that, that certainly isn't how this administration has characterized what they plan on contributing to funds like these.

He also suggested towards the end of his testimony that setting up these big funds like this will require developed countries to contribute hundreds of billions of dollars, and that is just simply not the way they are set up. In fact, if you look at the Green Climate Fund and many of the other climate funds around the world, including the current ones that exist in World Bank and others, the United States has always said public money cannot be used to fill all these coffers. That is the consistent position of this administration. And the United States, in fact, held up the implementing document for the Green Climate Fund before last year's Climate Summit in Durbin because it did not sufficiently allow for private investment to be one of the key factors of how this one was going to

move forward. In fact, the United States held up the document and said we will not agree to signing onto this document moving forward until there is a significant portal for private investment going forward.

This is how the United States looks at this, and so I think to characterize this as just a big public giveaway globally is just simply false. It is the case that because we are talking about countries that have excruciating development needs that they are going to need some assistance to leverage adequate amounts of money to deal with these problems, and the good part is is that we all absolutely benefit from this. And I think the numbers are absolutely clear.

Mr. KREUTZER. Can I chime in since you are talking about my testimony?

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Chairman, I have the time.

Ms. Derby, I am very, very excited about your program and what you do and what Winrock does across the world, and when you talked about the cookstoves, I recall a time when I was in Chiapas, Mexico, and we walked into this little hut and the smoke, we could not really understand how they could stay in this one-room hut with this cookstove, and it was just so much smoke. The smoke was so thick and here you had babies and little children, you know, in and out of that place. So I mean that picture is driven in my mind. So can you tell me a little bit about or can you describe the breadth of support for your work? How many other international organizations support this kind of work? The chairman indicated that you had foundations supporting this kind of work. How much of an international initiative does the matter of cookstoves engender around the world, how much support around the world?

Ms. DERBY. Well, there are numerous improved cookstove-related programs around the world. Many are funded by U.S. government agencies. When the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves was launched, there was a $53 million commitment by the U.S. Government. About half of that was committed by CDC and NIH for health studies and the rest was committed between the Department of Energy, Department of State, USAID and EPA. The World Bank also works on improved cookstove-related and household energy work, as do smaller foundations fund this kind of work. At Winrock, our primary work with improved cookstoves and household energy in general has been through USAID and EPA funding.

Mr. RUSH. So if in fact this bill were to become law, then it would have a cascading effect or reverberation on these other programs and these other initiatives around the world. Is that correct?

Ms. DERBY. I believe so because EPA has been a pioneering leader in the sector and has been able to leverage the involvement of other U.S. Government and international agencies. And so to have EPA suddenly pull out from the sector would be a tremendous blow to the sector.

Mr. RUSH. What would it do to our foreign image, I mean our image around the world as it relates to being a leader in terms of environmental——

Ms. DERBY. Well, the U.S. is definitely, thanks to EPA, currently recognized as a leader in household energy and indoor pollution and cookstoves work. Right now, the EPA is funding technical

trainings around the world to help people learn to make better cookstoves and make sure that they work right. You can't tell by looking at a cookstove if it works right; you have to test it. So all of this training that we are doing increases U.S. visibility and goodwill abroad by us helping these producers to make their stoves better and thereby improve health and livelihood for families.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Gentleman's time is expired.

At this time, I would like to recognize the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Griffith.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Kreutzer, nice to see you and welcome you here. You, a couple times, wanted to make some comments in the last couple of minutes and I am going to give you that opportunity.

Mr. KREUTZER. Well, thank you.

First, and I will talk about the most recent topic which is these cookstoves and I think it is a noble initiative. The trouble is the EPA seems to want to create a world that is ideal for subsistence farmers. As we want to help them with the technologies that they had when they were poor, we do not want to help promote technologies and energy sources that are going to allow them to become rich. And I think that is misguided. As a great a problem as I think the one you have now is, ignoring the second half is even worse, in greater magnitude.

Dr. Light accused me of making some misrepresentations regarding these global funds. He said the administration does not want public funds to go to them. The administration supported the Waxman-Markey bill, the Kerry-Boxer bill, the Kerry-Lieberman bill, all of which had provisions for sending funds to these foreign programs. They were not actually tax dollars because they used the disingenuous plan of calling something "allowances." That is energy producers would have to buy allowances. That would generate funds and it is those funds that are going overseas.

That is exactly—and if you talk to all the economists, they agree—it works very much like a CO2 tax and we can call those allowances CO2 tax or revenues. Every person I know that did modeling on both sides of the aisle of the cap-and-trade bills regarded those as carbon taxes. Maybe officially they weren't but sending money from energy consumers in the U.S. to foreign countries to try to get them to do something they clearly don't want to do because it is going to be very costly in terms of limiting their growth I think is a bad idea and I think it was hidden in these negotiations. I don't think they advertised the fact that there was going to be a big amount of money transferred.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Simmons, if I might, and it is one of those things that sometimes happens. I think I misheard your testimony so I want to make sure that it is clear because then when I went back to read it because I thought it was a really good point, I read it differently than I heard it. So let me make sure I get it clear. In your testimony you stated that in regard to the Mercury and Toxic Standards Rule that the EPA Web site indicates that it costs $10 billion a year and then what I thought I heard you say was was that the EPA said that it had a value of $6 billion. But I noticed in your written testimony that it is an "M." I am assuming your written testimony so it is a $6 million benefit. I am assuming

your written testimony is correct and that I just wasn't paying enough attention.

Mr. SIMMONS. I could have easily misspoken. In EPA's regulatory impact analysis, the cost of the Mercury and Air Toxics Standard is $10 billion a year. The benefits for reducing mercury are between 500,000 and $6 million with an "M."

Mr. GRIFFITH. And so that does leave a huge amount of money that could be used for other projects. And I see this all the time where it appears that the EPA is either making others spend a lot of money or they are spending money and yet we could take that money and use it for something that really matters like the cookstoves and do things in this country. And then I also liked your point in regard to the economic situations because my district is being hit very hard by what I believe Dr. Kreutzer—I always called it the War on Coal—used. What was it? Armageddon on Coal? What was the term you used?

Mr. KREUTZER. I didn't mean to bring in a religious component——

Mr. GRIFFITH. Let me go back to my War on Coal.

Mr. KREUTZER. War is fine.

Mr. GRIFFITH. But, you know, we are on the frontlines of that. We lost another 620 jobs just last week that are idled. Hopefully, they will come back in the not-too-distant future. But prior to that, we have had over 1,000 people in the region that have been laid off from various mines, and, you know, it is interesting because we are talking about the cookstoves in Third World countries but I envision in a cold winter—and we did not have a cold winter this last winter—a lot of folks in my district are going to have to live in one room even if that have a multi-room house with some type of a small little heater, probably either electric or kerosene because they can't afford to heat the whole house to a level that is comfortable, and even in that small room they are going to have to be bundled up. And does that not have greater effect, Mr. Simmons, on the health of those individuals than the value of the MATS compared with the $10 billion a year?

Mr. SIMMONS. It has a large impact. I mean there is a great discrepancy between the health outcomes of the poor versus the rich and it has everything to do with which rich people and rich countries can afford more environmental amenities than poor people in poor countries. And so the point is the richer we are as people, the richer we are as a country, the safer we are and the better our environment is.

Mr. GRIFFITH. And Mr. Chairman, I see my time is up and I yield back.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thanks very much, Mr. Griffith.

And I want to thank all four of you for taking time to come up today and talking about this legislation and the impact that it would have from your perspective. We appreciate your time once again. And we are going to keep this record open for at least 10 days if you have any additional material that anyone would like to put in, the record will be open.

And Mr. Rush, do you have anything else?

Mr. RUSH. No, nothing else.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Sorry we are not going to have a hearing tomorrow.

But anyway, thank you all very much and we look forward to working with you as we decide whether to move forward or not. Thank you very much.

Hearing is concluded.

[Whereupon, at 1:05 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

[Material submitted for inclusion in the record follows:]

Statement of

Nan Swift
Federal Affairs Manager
National Taxpayers Union

Prepared for

The Subcommittee on Energy and Power
Committee on Energy and Commerce
United States House of Representatives

Regarding the Subcommittee's Legislative Hearing on
H.R. 4255, the Accountability in Grants Act of 2012

Submitted September 11, 2012

Contact Information:
Nan Swift
Federal Affairs Manager
National Taxpayers Union
108 N. Alfred St.
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-683-5700
nswift@ntu.org

Introduction

Chairman Whitfield, Ranking Member Rush, and distinguished Members of the Committee, I am most grateful for the opportunity to provide comments on behalf of taxpayers in regard to H.R. 4255, the Accountability in Grants Act of 2012. My name is Nan Swift and I am Federal Affairs Manager for National Taxpayers Union (NTU), a non-partisan citizen group founded in 1969 to work for lower taxes and more efficient, accountable government. NTU is America's oldest non-profit grassroots taxpayer organization, with 362,000 members nationwide. More about our fiscal policy work with regard to foreign grants is available at www.ntu.org.

The following comments offer NTU's strong support for the Accountability in Grants Act. By amending the Clean Air Act to remove the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) authority to award money for activities that take place outside of the United States, H.R. 4255 helps to encourage better prioritization of taxpayer resources at home and abroad. With the national debt soaring to over $16 trillion and counting, it is imperative that we take a close look at how all programs function and seek out ways to cut nonessential spending.

Since the introduction of H.R. 4255 this spring, the national debt has continued to grow unabated, up some $400 billion just since April. Not a limitless public slush fund, this number represents real dollars on bills that will come due. While the interest payments alone sap growth from the economy, one huge bill that looms on the horizon is the nearly $5 trillion owed to the Social Security's so-called Trust Fund as well as federal pension systems – entitlements that are already facing large shortfalls in the near future.

The severity of this threat, essentially a tax on future prosperity, must not be underestimated. The Congressional Budget Office's August 2012 budget and economic forecast demonstrated that pending tax hikes would further slow the economic recovery and increase unemployment, making serious spending cuts the most effective step toward not just a balanced budget and paying off our national debt, but toward increased jobs and real growth.

Questionable Priorities

Learning to live within our means requires close scrutiny of all the spending on the table, and while some decisions to cut will be harder than others, there is "low-hanging fruit" on the budgetary menu that can serve as a starting point. Some clear examples are the taxpayer funds that are funneled directly to projects outside the U.S., oftentimes directly to foreign governments and other entities. Given the millions of taxpayers struggling to make ends meet, it is all the more difficult to justify spending scarce dollars on programs of questionable benefit to Americans, especially as some in Congress pursue tax hikes that would make matters worse for our economy.

Over the past ten years, the EPA has spent almost $100 million on grants to foreign countries. This is admittedly a small part of the billions given in grants each year by the agency, but reexamining this approach is nonetheless an important first step toward reining in unfocused and out-of-control spending in Washington.

Many grants have gone directly to foreign governments that should be expected to fund their own operations, such as $718,000 to the China State Environmental Protection Administration to "assist China to meet the requirements of both the Stockholm and Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants Convention." Millions more taxpayer dollars have gone to other projects in China as well through the EPA grants program. It should be noted that China holds $1.1 trillion of the U.S. national debt. While it is difficult to make the case for giving taxpayer-funded grants to other countries that have their own resources for such ventures, it seems doubly difficult to justify grants to countries that buy our debt. But China is not alone in this regard: Japan, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and Russia all own U.S. debt and have also received grants.

To be clear, NTU does not play the game of foreign nation-bashing. My organization has strongly advocated on behalf of ratifying pacts such as the Free Trade Agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea. We have also strenuously opposed gratuitous and counterproductive measures such as S. 1619, the Currency Exchange Rate Oversight Reform Act. Nor is foreign direct investment in the United States an activity to be feared.

Rather, current historically high foreign ownership ratios of U.S. debt, combined with grant activities to creditor countries, can constitute a warning signal that fiscal policy is losing its moorings due to over-borrowing. It can demonstrate a lack of prioritization among spending programs that should be corrected.

Another $397,000 was awarded to the Ministry of Environment of the Kingdom of Jordan to support participation in "good governance capacity-building cooperation including training on inspections, criminal enforcement and judicial awareness raising." Though Jordan lacks some of the natural resources its Arab peninsula neighbors enjoy, it is consistently considered to have a high standard of living, and is regarded as an "upper-middle income" country by the World Bank. Unlike the U.S., since 1999 its economy has continued to not only grow, but boom, and it even managed to escape much of the economic crisis of the past several years. Given those economic conditions, the almost $400,000 in taxpayer funds bestowed on that state by our generous EPA, roughly eight times our median household income, equate to dollars that could have been put to work in the private sector here at home.

Questionable Purposes

Other recipients include the United Nations, an organization to which American taxpayers are already the primary donor, and even Interpol, which received $150,000 in support of a climate change project to "ensure that markets operate properly, and that fraud is detected promptly with regard to carbon trading." This line item is particularly wasteful in that one of the many reasons the United States has not enacted a national carbon trading system is because of the severe fraud to which such plans are susceptible. One can only hope that a cautionary tale against U.S. involvement in these cap-and-trade schemes can be salvaged from the largesse our taxpayers were forced to provide.

Still other undertakings seem far more appropriate for private-sector investment, among them methane recovery and commercialization projects in many countries such as Ukraine, Philippines, Mexico, and again Brazil and China. Ostensibly, the Global Methane Initiative is

designed to help countries capture the methane that activities such as farming, coal mining, and landfills produce as a waste or by-product. The intention is to convert the gas into usable energy for sale or reuse in a marketable fashion, thereby preventing the escape of greenhouse emissions and generating profits.

Of course, it is the potential profitability of just such projects that ought to make the use of taxpayer funds both unnecessary and improper. In areas where it is deemed commercially viable to do so, it is the role of the private sector to undertake the methane recovery; where it is not feasible for the private sector to make the necessary investments, taxpayers are merely supporting one more mini-Solyndra after another. In addition, the cheap funding available through EPA grants is potentially distorting the "methane to market" equilibrium, thereby creating barriers to the private investments that should be fueling the initiative.

While seeking to improve environmental conditions around the world is a worthy goal, the best way to pursue it while safeguarding taxpayers is to reduce impediments to free and open trade. By improving the *economic* situation of allies overseas, we will simultaneously improve their ability to enact *environmental* protections with their own resources. An October 2011 article by the Heritage Foundation pointed to a direct correlation between stronger economies and better care of the environment. Using the 2012 Index of Economic Freedom and information from the World Bank, International Food Policy Research Institute, and Yale University, the Heritage Foundation determined that the top one-quarter of world economies also scored an average of 70.6 on the Environmental Performance Index. This is far above the scores of the worse-off economies.

Conclusion

Ultimately, Congress needs to cut trillions, not just millions, in wasteful spending to put our nation's finances on the path to sustainability. Two steps that can begin this journey are to increase accountability at every level of government, and ensure that agencies are better stewards of taxpayer funds. H.R. 4255 can serve both of these ends admirably.

I appreciate the attention and consideration you have given to these views, and look forward to cooperating on solutions with you and your staff in the near future. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

108 North Alfred Street ★ Alexandria, Virginia 22314 ★ Phone: (703) 683-5700 ★ Fax: (703) 683-5722 ★ Web: www.ntu.org

Thomas A. Schatz
President

April 9, 2012

U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative,

Rep. Ed Whitfield (R-Ky.) recently introduced H.R. 4255, the Accountability in Grants Act. On behalf of the more than one million members and supporters of the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste (CCAGW), I urge you to support this legislation.

In addition to the many questionable grants that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) doles out domestically, a great deal of taxpayer money is given to U.S. entities to carry out programs internationally. For example, the EPA has sent $150,000 to Kenya for clean cooking technology, $141,450 to China to "quantify the environmental impacts from different biogas digesters used to treat swine manures," and $180,000 to teach Polish municipalities about landfill gas.

The pace of the EPA's foreign grant program has intensified in recent years. Republicans on the House Energy and Commerce Committee estimate that over the last decade, the agency's foreign grant programs have cost taxpayers more than $99 million, including $27 million in the last 3 years. The Accountability in Grants Act would prohibit the administrator of the EPA from awarding any grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other financial assistance to any foreign projects or activities.

At a time when the national debt has soared to $15.6 trillion, the federal government simply cannot justify spending millions of dollars on these international projects. It is time for Congress to tighten its belt and begin getting the nation's fiscal house in order. I strongly urge you to support the Accountability in Grants Act. All votes on H.R. 4255 will be among those considered in CCAGW's *2012 Congressional Ratings*.

Sincerely,

Thomas Schatz

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1075
Washington, D.C. 20004
202-467-5300

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Honorable Ed Whitfield
Chairman, Subcommittee on Energy and Power
Committee on Energy and Commerce
US House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your October 1, 2012 letter to the Environmental Protection Agency Assistant Administrator Craig Hooks, Office of Administration and Resources Management, regarding the response to questions following the September 11, 2012 hearing focusing on H.R. 4255, the "Accountability in Grants Act of 2012."

Enclosed are the responses to the questions following this hearing. Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may call Christina J. Moody in my office at (202) 564-0260.

Sincerely,

Laura Vaught
Deputy Associate Administrator
for Congressional Affairs

Enclosure

Cc: The Honorable Bobby L. Rush
Ranking Member

Committee on Energy and Commerce
Subcommittee on Energy and Power
Questions for the Record
Hearing on H.R. 4255: "The Accountability in Grants Act of 2012"

Congressman Whitfield:

1. Please provide a list of all offices within EPA that distribute grants for activities to occur, in whole or in part, outside of the United States.

Response:
The following EPA offices and regions distribute international grants, defined as grants designated as international based on search criteria agreed to with the Committee:

Office of the Administrator;
Office of Air and Radiation;
Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention;
Office of Enforcement & Assurance Compliance;
Office of International and Tribal Affairs;
Office of Research and Development;
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response;
Office of Water;
Region 3;
Region 5;
Region 6;
Region 9; and
Region 10.

2. How does EPA measure whether a proposed grant to a foreign recipient, or to a U.S. recipient for activities that may occur outside the U.S., is a good way to invest U.S. taxpayers' money?

Response:
EPA Order 5700.7 , "Environmental Results under EPA Assistance Agreements", establishes comprehensive procedures designed to ensure that proposed grants, including proposed international grants, achieve environmental benefits for the taxpayers. This includes requiring EPA program offices to link proposed grants to the Agency's Strategic Plan, and to negotiate grant workplans with well-defined outputs and, where practicable, well-defined outcomes.

Additionally, many of the EPA's international grants are awarded through a competitive process governed by the agency's Policy for Competition of Assistance Agreements. By requiring a fair and impartial competitive process based on published evaluation factors, the Competition Policy ensures that proposals selected for funding under international grant solicitations involve high quality, meritorious projects.

Further, under EPA Order 4540.1, "Clearance of Foreign Grant and Contract Awards", the Office of International and Tribal Affairs must consent to all proposed international assistance agreements, whether competitive or non-competitive. Under this process, OITA reviews all proposed international assistance agreements based on the following criteria:

- The project's benefits to any existing or proposed formal or informal intergovernmental arrangement;
- The coordination and alignment with the EPA's overall relationship with the foreign government, international organization, or non-governmental international organization;
- The alignment of the proposed activity with the EPA's goals in advancing public health and environmental improvement; and
- The extent to which the proposed activity complements rather than duplicates other EPA or U.S. government international programs or initiatives.

If OITA finds that a proposal meets the above criteria, OITA consents to the proposal and submits it to the State Department for their review. If the State Department disapproves the proposal, the EPA will not fund the proposal.

a. Are there specific statutory requirements laying out what a recipient of such a grant must accomplish with the grant money? Non-statutory requirements?

Response:
The EPA's statutory grant authorities describe the general types of activities that can legally be performed under an award. For example, Section 103(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act authorizes the EPA to award grants for research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys and studies relating to the causes, effects (including health and welfare effects), extent, prevention, and control of air pollution. The EPA's grant regulations prescribe allowable cost rules and also require recipients to submit progress reports showing how they are meeting grant performance goals. As noted above, in accordance with EPA Order 5700.7, the workplan for an EPA grant must specify the tasks the recipient will perform to achieve anticipated environmental results.

b. Does EPA apply those requirements to all such grants?

Response:
Yes, the EPA applies these requirements to all international awards.

c. Who examines whether such grant recipients have demonstrated that they satisfy all requirements?

Response:
The EPA program office initiating the grant is responsible for determining whether an international grant recipient has met all the programmatic requirements of an award. For competitive grants, this typically includes using a review panel to assess how the competing

applicants addressed the evaluation factors in the solicitation. The EPA Grants Management Office awarding the grant is responsible for ensuring recipient compliance with administrative grant requirements.

3. For Grant Numbers 83299401 and 83505801, which were the two grants to the China Coal Information Institute, please provide a detailed description of each of these two grants and the benefit to U.S. taxpayers.

Response:
Both of these cooperative agreements are focused on reducing methane emissions from coal mining in China, the world's leading emitter of methane from this sector. These projects directly support the goals of the Global Methane Initiative, formerly known as the Methane to Markets Partnership, which was established by the U.S. and thirteen other countries in 2004 to advance near-term methane reductions from four key sectors, including coal mining.

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas that is well-mixed in the atmosphere, thus methane emission reductions anywhere have equal impact on global concentrations. Methane is released directly from coal seams as a result of mining activities. In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, projects that encourage the recovery and use of "coal mine methane" (CMM) provide an important benefit in terms of energy resource conservation. In addition, CMM projects directly improve worker safety because they reduce in-mine concentrations of methane in underground mines, where methane is a deadly explosive hazard.

Both of these cooperative agreements were awarded to the China Coal Information Institute, which houses the China Coalbed Methane Clearinghouse, to help develop China's capacity to reduce coal mine methane emissions. Created jointly by the China Coal Mine Safety Supervision Administration and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1994 to promote recovery of CMM and coalbed methane (CBM) in China, the clearinghouse has become a focal organization for U.S. companies interested in investing or working on CMM and CBM utilization projects in China. The deliverables from these two cooperative agreements (e.g., data, tools, and resources) are available to U.S. companies interested in entering the Chinese market.

Support for the clearinghouse and CCII has enabled significant achievements that have directly benefited U.S. companies. For example, CCII and the clearinghouse were integrally involved in coordinating within the Chinese government and supporting the development and implementation of the Jincheng Sihe Coal Mine CMM Generation Project, located within the Sihe Coal Mine in Shanxi Province. This 120 megawatt project, the largest of its kind in the world, utilizes CMM that would otherwise be vented to the atmosphere for grid-connected power, and offsets methane emissions equivalent to 2 million metric tons of carbon dioxide annually. This project represents the cooperation and collaboration among various Global Methane Initiative Project Network Members and governments, including the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. Caterpillar, a leading U.S. engine manufacturer, successfully bid for and provided 60 two-megawatt engines that were used in this project.

Grant XA-83299401: *"Coal Mine Methane to Markets Partnership in China"*
Awarded to the China Coal Information Institute ($375,000)
Period of performance: (5/1/2006 – 9/30/2010)

This cooperative agreement was awarded to the China Coal Information Institute in May 2006 to promote the goals and activities of the Methane to Markets Partnership in China. The overall goals of the cooperative agreement were to advance the development and implementation of projects to recover and use methane that would otherwise be emitted from coal mining activities in China.

Specific activities conducted under this cooperative agreement included the following:

- Conducting site investigations of major gassy coal mines and collecting, analyzing and summarizing relevant data;
- Establishing a database of CMM projects in China;
- Preparing pre-feasibility studies for candidate coal mines to evaluate potential CMM projects;
- Furthering partnerships between Chinese and U.S. companies to promote opportunities for CMM project development and economic cooperation;
- Publishing newsletters and designing a website;
- Organizing international workshops and symposiums to provide chances for coal enterprises, experts, and U.S. companies to cooperate and conduct technical exchanges;
- Organizing training programs and study tours;
- Participating in international conferences; and
- Providing assistance to U.S. trade delegations interested in doing business in China.

Under this cooperative agreement, CCII accomplished the following:

- Completed ten coal mine methane pre-feasibility study reports and industry opportunity research reports;
- Held four technology workshops and six international symposiums;
- Hosted four large international conferences and expos;
- Organized over 30 delegates to participate in international conferences, training and study tours in the U.S;
- Provided key technical information for over 100 foreign and domestic enterprises and organizations;
- Established a CMM/CBM Development and Utilization database, which provided important information and data to the international coal industry; and
- Promoted the development of the CBM / CMM industry and CMM drainage and utilization in China.

U.S. companies directly benefited from the activities supported by this cooperative agreement. For example, the conferences organized by the CCII were well-attended by U.S. consultants, technology vendors, and project developers who were actively seeking entry into the Chinese market. Similarly, the training programs and study tours were conducted in the United States and hosted by U.S. companies (consultants, project developers, and CMM/CBM drilling

companies and technology vendors), providing a market opportunity to showcase their technical capabilities.

Grant XA-83505801: *Further Promotion of the Methane to Markets Partnership (M2M) in the Coal Sector of China*

Awarded to the China Coal Information Institute ($140,000)

Period of performance: 8/1/2011-7/31/2013

This cooperative agreement was awarded to CCII in August 2011 and is still underway. It focuses on the study of the characteristics and applicable technologies to mitigate ventilation air methane (VAM), the very dilute methane that is emitted from underground mine ventilation shafts. While the methane concentration of VAM is low, the total methane emitted is massive. VAM accounts for roughly 70% of all methane emitted from Chinese coal mines, and in turn China is responsible for roughly 45% of total global VAM emissions. It is possible, but technically challenging, to destroy or even recover and use the energy from the methane in VAM.

Through this cooperative agreement, CCII will evaluate the applicability of VAM utilization technologies at Chinese coal mines, and will develop detailed pre-feasibility studies to examine the economic and technical feasibility of developing a VAM mitigation project at up to six coal mines. The results of the research and pre-feasibility studies conducted through this cooperative agreement will be disseminated to coal mines throughout China and to the general public. The information will be available online and will be particularly useful for U.S. project developers and consulting firms interested in the Chinese CMM and VAM market.

Globally, there are a limited number of technology vendors that have demonstrated technologies applicable for either VAM abatement or recovery and use of VAM as a source of energy. Several of the leading technology vendors are U.S.-based companies or have significant U.S. operations, including MEGTEC Systems and Dürr, which would substantially benefit from the results of the analyses conducted through this cooperative agreement. MEGTEC Systems, in particular, has already invested in several projects in the Chinese VAM project market. Typical capital costs for a VAM mitigation project can be several million dollars.

Congressman Waxman:

1. During the hearing, Rep. McKinley and Rep. Terry asked you to describe how EPA ensures that grantees are spending funds wisely and monitor the grantees' progress. Can you explain the procedures EPA has in place to track how grantees spend EPA funds and what they achieve with those funds?

Response:
The EPA manages all of its grants, including international grants, under a comprehensive, unified system of internal controls.

At the pre-award stage for an international project, project officers and grants specialists carefully review the proposed scope of work, budget, and statutory authority for compliance with agency requirements. They include all standard grant conditions in the final agreement, except for conditions that would conflict with international law or policy.

Once the EPA makes an international grant award, it carefully monitors the grant. This includes administrative and programmatic post-award monitoring, unliquidated obligation reviews, and ensuring that the recipient submits required progress reports.

If monitoring demonstrates non-compliance by an international grant recipient, the EPA takes appropriate corrective action, consistent with government-wide grant regulations, designed to protect the government's interests. Upon successful completion of the award, including submission of an acceptable final technical report documenting the results of the project, the agency closes out the project in a timely manner.

FRED UPTON, MICHIGAN
CHAIRMAN

HENRY A. WAXMAN, CALIFORNIA
RANKING MEMBER

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
2125 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–6115

Majority (202) 225–2927
Minority (202) 225–3641

October 1, 2012

Andrew Light, Ph.D.
Senior Fellow
Center for American Progress
1333 H Street, N.W., 10th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Light:

Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power on Tuesday, September 11, 2012, to testify at the hearing focusing on H.R. 4255, the "Accountability in Grants Act of 2012."

Pursuant to the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the hearing record remains open for 10 business days to permit Members to submit additional questions to witnesses, which are attached. The format of your responses to these questions should be as follows: (1) the name of the Member whose question you are addressing, (2) the complete text of the question you are addressing in bold, and then (3) your answer to that question in plain text.

To facilitate the printing of the hearing record, please email your responses, in Word or PDF format, to Allison.Busbee@mail.house.gov by the close of business on Tuesday, October 16, 2012.

Thank you again for your time and effort preparing and delivering testimony before the Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

Ed Whitfield

Ed Whitfield
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy and Power

cc: Bobby L. Rush Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Energy and Power

Attachment

The Honorable Henry A. Waxman

1. During the hearing, one of the other witnesses stated that EPA's mercury and air toxics rule will cost the U.S. economy billions of dollars. Can you respond to that statement?

Question: During the hearing, one of the other witnesses stated that EPA's mercury and air toxics rule will cost the U.S. economy billions of dollars. Can you respond to that statement?

Andrew Light Response: In Daniel Simmons' testimony, he stated that "According to EPA, MATS will cost $10 billion a year. But the value of reducing the mercury—EPA's stated reason for promulgating the rule—is a mere $500,000 to $6 million. In other words, EPA's MATS rule alone will result in a loss of nearly $10 billion a year."

What you have to keep in mind though is that Simmons analysis is true only if you consider a very narrow conception of economic impact of mercury regulation, indeed not the one that the EPA considers to be the most accurate. While he is certainly correct that it is cheaper to send mercury into the air than it is to clean it up, this does not factor in the health costs incurred from exposure to mercury which make this rule pass any test one would want to propose on cost effectiveness.

In fact, according to the EPA the value of the air quality improvements for human health alone on MATS "totals $37 billion to $90 billion each year." This also includes "540,000 missed work or 'sick' days will be avoided each year, enhancing productivity and lowering health care costs." Further, according to EPA, "for every dollar spent to reduce pollution, Americans get $3- 9 in health benefits in return." Even if one did not want to take into account these calculable health impacts, EPA also estimates that the Mercury and Air Toxics Rule will have a "positive net impact on overall employment" by creating 49,500 direct jobs by 2015.[i]

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[i] http://www.epa.gov/mats/pdfs/20111221MATSimpactsfs.pdf

Winrock International

2121 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22202, USA

Phone: 703.302.6500
Fax: 703.302.6512

information@winrock.org
www.winrock.org

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL
Putting Ideas to Work

October 15, 2012

The Honorable Ed Whitfield
Chairman, Subcommittee on Energy and Power
Committee on Energy and Commerce
U.S. House of Representatives
2125 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Whitfield:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power on Tuesday, September 11, 2012, to testify at the hearing focusing on H.R. 4255, the "Accountability in Grants Act of 2012" and for the opportunity to respond to the Member question posed below by the Honorable Henry A. Waxman.

(1) Member: The Honorable Henry A. Waxman
(2) Question: During the hearing, Rep. McKinley and Rep. Terry asked questions about how EPA ensures that grantees are spending funds wisely and monitors the grantees' progress. As an EPA grantee, can you explain how EPA monitored your project's progress and ensured that Winrock was achieving the grant's objectives?

(3) Winrock's response: Over the course of Winrock's cooperative agreements with EPA, Winrock has kept EPA continuously informed on grant progress and achievements. Under the terms and conditions of our cooperative agreements, Winrock submits quarterly technical and financial progress reports to EPA, including such components as: work status, progress and preliminary results; funds expenditures; any difficulties encountered and proposed solutions; and planned activities for the next reporting period and beyond. Winrock also sends monthly financial invoices, and schedules quarterly meetings to review progress and plan next steps. In addition, we often hold monthly, biweekly and sometimes even weekly phone calls to review progress. Winrock and EPA jointly decide the best course of action in implementation of EPA grant funding.

Winrock also tracks indicators of achievement for grant activities. Some of these tracked under the EPA Partnership for Clean Indoor Air-related cooperative agreements include:

- Visitor traffic to the Winrock-developed and managed PCIA website (www.pciaonline.org): approximately 50,000 people per year worldwide;
- Number of technical thematic quarterly Bulletins published on topics related to household energy and indoor air pollution, and number of direct recipients: 30 published (available at www.pciaonline.org/bulletin), distribution list of 2,400 direct recipients; and
- Number of technical training workshops that Winrock organized or supported and participants trained: (27 workshops and Forums, and over 1,000 participants).

We also measured success in both the growth of the Partnership and the results of our Partners. Since Winrock undertook Partnership coordination and outreach, including Partner recruiting, the Partnership grew from under 50 household energy and health organizations to 590. Cumulatively over the six years of monitoring, PCIA Partners reported manufacturing and distributing more than 9.3 million improved stoves, benefiting approximately 52 million people.

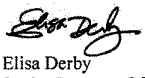
Under Winrock's current cooperative agreement with EPA, begun in 2012, indicators we track include:

- Number of participants and organizations trained in Winrock-organized technical workshops and study tours;
- Percent of participants who report integrating workshop-based learning into program activity at 6 month follow-up;
- Number of organizations that report newly evaluating their stove performance with globally recognized testing protocols, or improving the frequency or accuracy of testing at 6 month follow-up;
- Number of field studies conducted on socioeconomic, health, and environmental impacts of improved cooking technologies; and
- Number of participants and organizations participating in Winrock-organized technical webinars.

We track progress against yearly and life-of-project targets in our quarterly reporting to EPA.

Thank you again for this opportunity to respond to your request for information. We are ready to provide any additional information about these results the Subcommittee may desire.

Kind regards,



Elisa Derby
Senior Program Officer, Clean Energy
Co-coordinator, Partnership for Clean Indoor Air

About Winrock International:

Winrock International is a nonprofit organization that works with people in the United States and around the world to empower the disadvantaged, increase economic opportunity, and sustain natural resources. By linking local individuals and communities with new ideas and technology, Winrock is increasing long-term productivity, equity, and responsible resource management to benefit the poor and disadvantaged of the world. Winrock is headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas, and has a capital office in Arlington, Virginia, with project offices worldwide.

Winrock staff implement projects in more than 65 countries, including the United States, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. Activities are funded by grants, contracts, and contributions from public and private sources.

○