

it is important to provide a mechanism whereby new knowledge can be acquired and assimilated by those responsible for managing the environmental protection programs of the two countries. Additionally, recognizing our limitations to predict with certainty the full consequences of controlling emissions, it is important to determine, by observations of concentrations and deposition rates, the effectiveness of the initial agreement in resolving transboundary impact issues.

In making the following proposals the Work Group has taken into consideration current U.S. and Canadian planning information as embodied in the U.S. National Acid Precipitation Assessment Plan and the Canadian LRTAP Plan. The Work Group supports the initial steps already being taken to coordinate further planning and implementation of joint programs. The Work Group recommends that a specific bilateral group be formed as soon as possible to assist in the coordinated implementation of air and precipitation chemistry research and related monitoring and modeling activities.

11.3.2 Proposals

The Work Group recommends that the following items be considered for inclusion in an Agreement:

1. The United States and Canada agree to give high priority to research and widespread routine monitoring of dry deposition. We also agree to include the known temporal and spatial details of dry deposition velocity in the current LRT Models.
2. Canada and the United States agree to develop methods for monitoring, and to begin routine measurements of, the important chemical species and other pollutants (such as ozone, toxic organics and heavy metals) to elucidate the important gas and aqueous-phase atmospheric pathways.
3. The United States and Canada agree to put more research effort into modeling and monitoring acid deposition occurrences during episodes, including the associated meteorological phenomena.