

# **THE BUDGET IN BRIEF**

## **FISCAL YEAR 2010**



**United States  
Department of State**

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# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## THE BUDGET IN BRIEF FISCAL YEAR 2010

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## BUDGET SUMMARY

.....my budget includes indispensable investments in our State Department and foreign assistance programs. These investments relieve the burden on our troops. They contribute directly to security. They make the American people safer. And they save us an enormous amount of money in the long run.

Barack Obama  
President of the United States  
Remarks on a new strategy for Afghanistan & Pakistan, March 27, 2009

Diplomacy is hard work; but when we work hard, diplomacy can work, and not just to defuse tensions, but to achieve results that advance our security, interests and values.

Hillary Rodham Clinton  
Secretary of State  
Confirmation Hearing Statement, January 13, 2009

### *Overview*

Diplomatic capacity is built over time yet continuously “deployed,” frequently called upon in times of great national need. However diplomatic efforts cannot be effective unless the ground work and foundation are firmly established and institutionalized before a crisis arises. Effective global engagement is achieved only through continuous presence and requires a level of resources commensurate with unrelenting vigilance. Therefore, the leading objective of the FY 2010 State Operations request is to build the capacity to advance diplomatic solutions to the most challenging issues of our time.

The Department of State remains focused towards positioning the right people – with the appropriate training and resources – in the right locations. These diplomats will concentrate on the critical national security efforts of our day, combating terrorism, and promoting freedom. The timing and location of these efforts will often not be of our choosing. Therefore it is critical that the Department be able to conduct diplomacy and deliver assistance in a flexible and dynamic manner. This requires a concerted and long-term focus on recruiting, hiring, training and retaining the most capable and motivated personnel while providing those stationed overseas the critical equipment and resources necessary.

Diplomatic activities must also be seamlessly coordinated with the rest of the U.S. government’s agencies, particularly those that have critical foreign policy roles, in addition to our allies and international partners. Leveraging multi-agency, bi-lateral and multi-lateral organizational efforts is the most effective way of achieving the results that best serve our national interest.

The FY 2010 budget requests the necessary resources to further increase diplomatic capacity, providing the critical tools and funding that our diplomats require to pursue the most challenging national security issues, now and in the future.

# BUDGET SUMMARY

## *FY 2010 Budget Request*

The FY 2010 budget request for all Department of State appropriations totals \$16.389 billion, an increase of \$1.885 billion over the FY 2009 estimate of \$14.504 billion (which includes appropriations enacted to date and the FY 2009 supplemental request). Approximately \$1.7 billion of the request is required to support the Department's activities in Iraq, previously funded through supplemental appropriations.

The FY 2010 budget request will enable the Department to meet the following critical goals:

### **Strengthen Capacity to Pursue Diplomatic Solutions to National Security Issues**

The request will add a total of 1,181 direct-funded American positions, of which 517 would be overseas, with the balance of 664 serving domestically; nearly 180 of which would be in training – to include learning critical languages. The request for American positions includes over 700 additional Foreign Service staff to build a more robust diplomatic service that often is the first and most cost-effective line in our national defense. Diplomatic expertise and engagement are critical in failing and unstable states. Of particular importance is an upgrade in our training capacity to more effectively interact in languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, and Urdu. The Department also would further increase its representation on interagency and Defense regional staffs, creating enhanced interagency planning and execution of coordinated U.S. foreign policy. Additional security positions, over one-third of which would be overseas, will enhance the safety of personnel managing our diplomatic efforts in a very challenging – and frequently dangerous – environment. An additional 45 positions would be created through fee generated revenue to support the Department's Border Security Program. These personnel will thoroughly adjudicate passport and visa applications, working with other U.S. government agencies to ensure that our borders remain secure.

The request provides \$1.815 billion to support the construction and appropriate maintenance of safe and secure overseas facilities, including the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. These funds will enable the Department to pursue major facility construction and rehabilitation initiatives, expand housing program for diplomats overseas, and focus resources on emerging energy consumption reduction programs.

### **Coordinate Stabilization and Reconstruction Efforts**

The Department requests \$323 million for the Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI). These resources are necessary to build interagency readiness and surge capability for reconstruction and stabilization crises. CSI brings to the U.S. government a means to lead the civilian interagency efforts to prevent or respond to conflict or civil strife in foreign countries or regions. CSI coordinates resources and planning expertise from across the U.S. government while developing the institutional capacity to recruit and train other highly qualified civilians who can deploy with relatively short notice to address pre- and post-conflict challenges.

### **Further Assist Transition to Iraqi Responsibility**

The Department requires a total of \$1.715 billion to maintain operations at the U.S. Mission in Iraq. These funds will support basic mission operations, logistic support, information technology, the sustained operation of up to 27 Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and overall security requirements. Funding will enable the U.S. Mission to continue to work toward the strategic goal of a unified, democratic Iraq that can govern, defend and sustain itself. The request moves to end the practice of funding these operations through supplemental appropriations, thereby normalizing the budget process.

# **BUDGET SUMMARY**

## **Strengthen Public Diplomacy and Exchanges**

The request includes \$520 million to support the Department's worldwide public diplomacy activities and \$633 million for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECE). This funding will advance understanding abroad of our country's fundamental values, pursue greater global ideological engagement, utilize enhanced technology, advocate U.S. policy, and provide for timely evaluation of results achieved through public diplomacy. ECE continues to build youth oriented programs and sustain key educational exchanges while expanding alumni outreach and networking efforts. These efforts are focused on maintaining long-term ties to those who have been directly exposed to life in the United States.

## **Support Multilateral Engagement**

The Department requests \$4.189 billion to support robust participation in international organizations and commissions. The \$1.797 billion for Contributions to International Organizations is required to pay assessments to 47 multilateral organizations. International organizations are crucial partners in shaping the international environment, building coalitions, and gaining support for U.S. policies and interests. The Department requests \$2.260 billion to support payments to critical UN peacekeeping missions around the world. These funds also will provide for a potential new mission in Somalia. UN peacekeeping missions reduce the pressure and personnel commitment on U.S. military forces and assist in ending conflicts, restoring peace, and strengthen regional stability. In addition, \$132.4 million is requested to fund U.S. assessments and participation in International Commissions, including \$15 million to meet U.S. commitments to Canada under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

## ***Performance Management and Accountability***

The FY 2010 budget includes resources to continue the Department of State's performance improvement efforts in support of the President's goal to "Put Performance First." The Department has worked closely with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to improve results, metrics, and accountability for its programs, and has launched several initiatives to promote a greater performance culture within the agency.

- Through the process established by National Security Decision Directive 38 - that empowers the Chief of Mission at every U.S. diplomatic post in the world to regulate the size, composition, and mandate of all Executive Branch personnel under his or her authority - the Department continues to pursue regionalization of shared functions and centralization to contain the costs of administrative support.
- The Department's annual reviews of Mission Strategic Plans with embassy country teams as well as its annual reviews of Bureau Strategic Plans support senior leadership's focus on ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of our programs, activities, and personnel.
- The Department, jointly with USAID, established a Performance Coordination Group (PCG) to closely coordinate plans, budgets, and performance reporting. State and USAID have integrated training presentations to implement PCG priorities and created a shared model for use in analyzing both budget and performance.

## **BUDGET SUMMARY**

### ***The Performance Budget***

The Department of State examines performance information closely in determining the most effective use of its budget resources. As a result, the FY 2010 Congressional Budget Justification for Department of State appropriations incorporates performance indicators throughout the volume to enhance its justification for the resources requested. Together with the performance indicators cited in the submission for Foreign Operations, these performance indicators comprise the Department's Annual Performance Plan and Report. The indicators are displayed in standard templates containing targets, current results, prior results, future year targets, and contextual analysis.

### ***Program Assessments and Evaluations***

The Department of State continues to use program assessments and evaluations to monitor and improve program effectiveness. This allows the Department's leadership and program managers to track progress on achieving strategic goals throughout the agency. The Department continues to improve our ability to collect, analyze and report performance data. Additionally, the Department has been working closely with USAID to carefully align program assessment and evaluation processes.

Program evaluation is a key component of effective program management. Robust, coordinated evaluations are essential to the Department's ability to document program impact, identify best practices, help assess return on investment, provide input for policy and planning decisions, and to ensure performance and accountability for the American public. The Department has reviewed information on evaluations carried out by bureaus as part of a larger strategy to recognize and promote evaluation as integral to effective performance management.

### ***Budget Request Details***

The following sections of this budget volume detail the FY 2010 request for the Department of State appropriations. The sections include specific resource requirements for the programs, activities, and management initiatives highlighted above.



## SUMMARY OF FUNDS

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>8,991,160</b>	<b>10,124,513</b>	<b>12,069,539</b>	<b>1,945,026</b>
State Programs	6,877,962	6,730,533	9,120,016	2,389,483
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	6,818,387	6,659,533	8,960,016	2,300,483
Ongoing Operations (1) (2)	5,639,449	5,346,150	7,312,016	1,965,866
Worldwide Security Protection (3) (4)	1,178,938	1,313,383	1,648,000	334,617
Capital Investment Fund	59,575	71,000	160,000	89,000
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,502,274	2,646,597	1,815,050	(831,547)
Ongoing Operations	755,050	801,344	876,850	75,506
Worldwide Security Upgrades (5) (6)	747,224	1,845,253	938,200	(907,053)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	610,924	747,383	1,134,473	387,090
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	0	45,000	323,272	278,272
Office of Inspector General (7) (8) (9)	52,233	101,201	100,000	(1,201)
Educational Cultural Exchange Programs	501,347	538,000	633,243	95,243
Representation Allowances	8,109	8,175	8,175	0
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	22,814	22,814	27,159	4,345
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	8,927	9,000	10,000	1,000
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,275	1,353	1,450	97
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,219	16,840	21,174	4,334
Buying Power Maintenance Account	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
<i>Foreign Service Retirement &amp; Disability Fund [Mandatory]         [non-add] (10)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>157,100</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>1,800</i>
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>3,473,654</b>	<b>4,108,800</b>	<b>4,057,000</b>	<b>(51,800)</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (11) (12)	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000	192,600
Contributions for international Peacekeeping Activities (13) (14)	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)
<b>International Commissions</b>	<b>192,556</b>	<b>117,080</b>	<b>132,434</b>	<b>15,354</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	30,184	32,256	33,000	744
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction (15)	125,209	43,250	43,250	0
International Fisheries Commissions	26,312	29,925	43,576	13,651
American Sections	10,851	11,649	12,608	959
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,202	2,120	2,249	129
International Joint Commission	7,131	7,559	7,974	415
International Boundary Commission	1,518	1,970	2,385	415
<b>Related Appropriations</b>	<b>36,452</b>	<b>153,750</b>	<b>129,710</b>	<b>(24,040)</b>
The Asia Foundation	15,374	16,000	16,230	230
National Endowment for Democracy	0	115,000	100,000	(15,000)
East-West Center	19,342	21,000	11,730	(9,270)
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue - Program	868	875	875	0
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	496	500	500	0
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	372	375	375	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,693,822</b>	<b>14,504,143</b>	<b>16,388,683</b>	<b>1,884,540</b>

## SUMMARY OF FUNDS

### Summary Table Footnotes:

FY 2008 Actuals reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2009 Estimates include bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(1) FY 2008 Actual includes \$575.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J) and \$3.968 million transferred in from the Foreign Military Financing account under the same law. FY 2008 Actual also includes \$1,255.3 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$26.0 million from the Buying Power Maintenance Account under the same law.

(2) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$626.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$476.332 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request. Of the \$7,312 million request in FY 2010, up to \$137.6 million may be transferred to any other appropriation of any U.S. department or agency for U.S. operations in and assistance for Afghanistan.

(3) FY 2008 Actual includes \$206.632 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$210.4 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(4) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$78.4 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$117.983 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(5) FY 2008 Actual includes \$76.7 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(6) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$41.3 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$135.225 million for construction of overseas facilities for the U.S. Agency for International Development provided by the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8). FY 2009 Estimate further includes \$898.728 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(7) FY 2008 Actual includes \$9.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$9.5 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), of which \$2.5 million is for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and \$2.0 million is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(8) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$57.0 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$7.201 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(9) FY 2010 Request includes \$30.0 million for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and \$23.0 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(10) FY 2008 Actual, FY 2009 Estimate, and FY 2010 Request include mandatory funding for both the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

(11) FY 2008 Actual includes \$66.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(12) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$75.0 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(13) FY 2008 Actual includes \$468.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$373.708 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(14) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$150.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$836.9 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(15) FY 2008 Actual includes \$37.5 million in emergency funding provided by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Totals in the Summary of Funds table include supplemental funding from the following:

***Department of State, Foreign Operations, and  
Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008  
(P.L. 110-161, Division J)***  
(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>781,632</b>
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	781,632
D&CP - Ongoing Operations	575,000
D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection	206,632
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>468,000</b>
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	468,000
<b>Total, Department of State</b>	<b>1,249,632</b>

***Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008  
(P.L. 110-252)***  
(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Supplemental (1)	FY 2009 Bridge (2)
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>1,551,900</b>	<b>803,200</b>
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	1,465,700	704,900
D&CP - Ongoing Operations (3)	1,255,300	626,500
D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection	210,400	78,400
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	76,700	41,300
Office of Inspector General (4) (5)	9,500	57,000
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>439,708</b>	<b>225,500</b>
Contributions to International Organizations	66,000	75,000
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	373,708	150,500
<b>Total, Department of State</b>	<b>1,991,608</b>	<b>1,028,700</b>

(1) Title I, Chapter 4, Subchapter 4A of the Act.

(2) Title I, Chapter 4, Subchapter 4B of the Act.

(3) This act also transferred \$26.0 million appropriated by the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act, 2007 (P.L. 110-28) to the Buying Power Maintenance Account; that amount was subsequently transferred to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation.

(4) FY 2008 Supplemental includes \$2.5 million for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and \$2.0 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(5) FY 2009 Bridge includes \$36.5 million for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and \$5.0 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

### *Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009*

**(P.L. 110-329)**

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>9,000</b>
Office of Inspector General (1)	9,000
<b>International Commissions</b>	<b>37,500</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission – Construction (2)	37,500
<b>Total, Department of State</b>	<b>46,500</b>

(1) The \$9.0 million provided is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(2) Of the \$37.5 million provided, up to \$3.0 million may be transferred to International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses.

### **FY 2009 Supplemental Appropriations Request**

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Request
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>1,500,244</b>
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (1)	594,315
D&CP - Ongoing Operations	476,332
D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection	117,983
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	898,728
Office of Inspector General (2)	7,201
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>836,900</b>
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (3)	836,900
<b>Total, Department of State</b>	<b>2,337,144</b>

(1) Of the \$594.315 million requested, up to \$137.6 million may be transferred to any other appropriation of any U.S. department or agency for U.S. operations in and assistance for Afghanistan.

(2) The request of \$7.201 million is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(3) Of the \$836.9 million requested, up to \$50 million may be transferred to Peacekeeping Operations.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Totals in the Summary of Funds table do not include funding from the following:

*American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*  
**(P.L. 111-5)**  
 (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Estimate
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>382,000</b>
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	90,000
D&CP - Ongoing Operations	90,000
Capital Investment Fund (1)	290,000
Office of Inspector General	2,000
<b>International Commissions</b>	<b>220,000</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission – Construction (2)	220,000
<b>Total, Department of State</b>	<b>602,000</b>

(1) Of the \$290.0 million provided, \$38.0 million has been transferred to the U.S. Agency for International Development.

(2) Of the \$220.0 million provided, up to \$2.0 million may be transferred to International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses.

## SUMMARY OF DIRECT FUNDED POSITIONS

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>15,537</b>	<b>16,738</b>	<b>17,919</b>	<b>1,181</b>
State Programs	13,928	14,539	15,681	1,142
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	13,928	14,539	15,681	1,142
Ongoing Operations	12,470	12,981	13,783	802
Worldwide Security Protection	1,458	1,558	1,898	340
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	918	917	917	0
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	691	968	1,100	39
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	0	351	361	10
Office of Inspector General	329	329	329	0
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	362	381	410	29
<b>International Commissions</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>0</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	295	295	295	0
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	18	18	18	0
American Sections	32	32	32	0
International Joint Commission	24	24	24	0
International Boundary Commission	8	8	8	0
<b>State Appropriations Act</b>	<b>15,882</b>	<b>16,862</b>	<b>18,043</b>	<b>1,181</b>

Staffing table includes U.S.-direct hire positions funded by the Department of State appropriations; does not include Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) and Border Security Program (BSP) fee funded positions.

# ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Programs</b>	<b>6,877,962</b>	<b>6,730,533</b>	<b>9,120,016</b>	<b>2,389,483</b>
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	6,818,387	6,659,533	8,960,016	2,300,483
Ongoing Operations (1) (2)	5,639,449	5,346,150	7,312,016	1,965,866
Worldwide Security Protection (3) (4)	1,178,938	1,313,383	1,648,000	334,617
Capital Investment Fund	59,575	71,000	160,000	89,000
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	<b>1,502,274</b>	<b>2,646,597</b>	<b>1,815,050</b>	<b>(831,547)</b>
Ongoing Operations	755,050	801,344	876,850	75,506
Worldwide Security Upgrades (5) (6)	747,224	1,845,253	938,200	(907,053)
<b>Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>610,924</b>	<b>747,383</b>	<b>1,134,473</b>	<b>387,090</b>
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	0	45,000	323,272	278,272
Office of Inspector General (7) (8) (9)	52,233	101,201	100,000	(1,201)
Educational Cultural Exchange Programs	501,347	538,000	633,243	95,243
Representation Allowances	8,109	8,175	8,175	0
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	22,814	22,814	27,159	4,345
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	8,927	9,000	10,000	1,000
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,275	1,353	1,450	97
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,219	16,840	21,174	4,334
Buying Power Maintenance Account	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
<i>Foreign Service Retirement &amp; Disability Fund [Mandatory]     [non-add] (10)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>157,100</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>1,800</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,991,160</b>	<b>10,124,513</b>	<b>12,069,539</b>	<b>1,945,026</b>

FY 2008 Actuals reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

(1) FY 2008 Actual includes \$575.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J) and \$3.968 million transferred in from the Foreign Military Financing account under the same law. FY 2008 Actual also includes \$1,255.3 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$26.0 million from the Buying Power Maintenance Account under the same law.

(2) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$626.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$476.332 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(3) FY 2008 Actual includes \$206.632 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$210.4 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(4) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$78.4 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$117.983 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(5) FY 2008 Actual includes \$76.7 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(6) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$41.3 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$135.225 million for construction of overseas facilities for the U.S. Agency for International Development provided by the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8). FY 2009 Estimate further includes \$898.728 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(7) FY 2008 Actual includes \$9.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$9.5 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), of which \$2.5 million is for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and \$2.0 million is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(8) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$57.0 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$7.201 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(9) FY 2010 Request includes \$30.0 million for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and \$23.0 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(10) FY 2008 Actual, FY 2009 Estimate, and FY 2010 Request include mandatory funding for both the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development.



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## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>State Programs Appropriations</b>	<b>6,877,962</b>	<b>6,730,533</b>	<b>9,120,016</b>	<b>2,389,483</b>
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	5,639,449	5,346,150	7,312,016	1,965,866
Diplomatic & Consular Programs - Ongoing Operations (1) (2)	3,914,449	4,677,650	5,597,016	919,366
Iraq Emergency Supplemental	1,725,000	668,500	1,715,000	1,046,500
Worldwide Security Protection (3) (4)	1,178,938	1,313,383	1,648,000	334,617
Capital Investment Fund	59,575	71,000	160,000	89,000
<b>Fees</b>	<b>28,848</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>
IT Central Fund (Expedited Passport Fees)	28,848	0	120,000	120,000
<b>Total, Department of State Appropriations</b>	<b>6,906,810</b>	<b>6,730,533</b>	<b>9,240,016</b>	<b>2,509,483</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

(1) FY 2008 Actual includes \$575.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J) and \$3.968 million transferred in from the Foreign Military Financing account under the same law. FY 2008 Actual also includes \$1,255.3 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$26.0 million from the Buying Power Maintenance Account under the same law.

(2) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$626.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$476.332 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

(3) FY 2008 Actual includes \$206.632 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$210.4 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(4) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$78.4 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$117.983 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

## **Overview**

Charged with implementing U.S. foreign policy in an era of extraordinary challenges, the Department of State projects a forceful American presence around the world. Through a network of more than 260 posts in over 180 countries, the Department engages globally to advance together national security interests, U.S. development efforts, and American democratic values.

The Department manages official relations with foreign governments and international organizations, as well as providing services to American citizens, supporting U.S. businesses, reaching out to foreign publics through public diplomacy, and developing the extensive local contacts necessary to conduct the business of foreign affairs.

State Programs appropriations (Diplomatic and Consular Programs and the Capital Investment Fund) address operating requirements to fulfill the Department's mandates as a national security institution. These appropriations support the people, platform, and programs necessary to meet the international challenges to American security and welfare.

# STATE PROGRAMS

## *Highlights by Account*

### **Diplomatic and Consular Programs – Ongoing Operations**

The FY 2010 request of \$7,312,016,000 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs is a net increase of \$1,965,866,000 from the FY 2009 estimate of \$5,346,150,000, including FY 2009 supplemental funding. The request provides resources to promote diplomatic solutions, including positions for language and critical skills development and public diplomacy programs, and to provide for the cost of living, domestic and overseas inflation, and other mandatory and high priority increases. The request also fully funds ongoing priority programs in Afghanistan and Pakistan that were supported through supplemental funding in prior years.

### **Diplomatic and Consular Programs - Worldwide Security Protection**

The FY 2010 request for Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) is \$1,648,000,000, an increase of \$334,617,000 above the FY 2009 estimate, which will provide funding for the protection of life, property, and information of the Department of State. WSP funding supports security staffing of more than 1,500 personnel and a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic missions and residences and domestic facilities. The request includes implementation of the Department's Visa and Passport Security Strategy in support of the National Implementation Plan for the War on Terror and includes funding for the security training facility.

### **Capital Investment Fund**

The FY 2010 request of \$160,000,000 for the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) sustains the Department's program of investment in information technology (IT). The FY 2010 IT Central Fund, which includes the CIF combined with \$120,000,000 in estimated Expedited Passport Fees, will provide a total of \$280,000,000 to support the Department's IT and communications systems initiatives.

### **Border Security Program**

The FY 2010 request for the Border Security Program is \$1,657,515,000, to be funded by Machine Readable Visa (MRV), Enhanced Border Security Program, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, and Fraud Prevention fees.

### **Other Fees**

Diversity Lottery, Fingerprint Fees, and Affidavit of Support Fees – The FY 2010 program includes an estimate of \$7,200,000 for the Diversity Lottery Program. Section 636 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 provides that the State Department may collect and retain a fee that ensures the recovery of the cost to the Department of allocating and processing applications for visas to be issued under the Diversity Lottery Program. The Department's fee is imposed on successful applicants for the Diversity Lottery Program to ensure that the costs of administering the lottery are recovered from actual users. These fee collections are available to provide consular services. The request also includes \$23,000,000 for the Affidavit of Support (AOS) Program that is funded from a fee collected from persons submitting AOS documentation.

Defense Trade Control Fees – The FY 2010 program includes an estimate of \$23,000,000 for Defense Trade Control Registration Fees in accordance with Section 45 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, as amended. These fees are available without fiscal year limitation to pay specified expenses incurred for defense trade control license application processing and other functions.

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Commercial Services Fees – The FY 2010 program includes an estimate of \$16,000 for fees charged for the cost of providing commercial services at posts in countries where the Department of Commerce does not perform commercial services for which it collects fees. Pursuant to section 52 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, as amended, these fee collections are available until September 30th of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the funds were deposited.

United States Information and Educational Exchange (U.S.I.E.E.) Fees – As authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, the request includes not more than \$6,000,000 that may be credited to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation from fees and other payments received from English teaching, library, motion picture, and publications programs, and from fees from educational advising and counseling, and exchange visitor programs.

An accounting of the collections received by the Department of State is provided in the Appendix.

### *Highlights by Activity*

**Policy Formulation and Executive Direction (\$416,551,000 from direct appropriations)** – Direction, policy formulation, and coordination are provided by the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and other bureau heads, chiefs of diplomatic missions, and their immediate staffs. They are assisted by legislative affairs and public affairs staffs who explain to the Congress and the American public the U.S. position on foreign policy issues and interests managed by the Department.

**Diplomatic Relations (\$1,386,115,000 including \$1,363,099,000 from direct appropriations, \$23,000,000 from Defense Trade Control Registration Fees, and \$16,000 from Commercial Services Fees)** – The conduct of diplomatic relations involves a wide spectrum of activities. Some examples are described below.

- In-depth knowledge and understanding of political and economic events in many nations are basic requirements of diplomacy. Achieving them requires quality reporting, analysis, and personal contact work at more than 260 missions abroad and by expert staffs in Washington.
- Management is required for U.S. participation in arms control, nonproliferation, disarmament negotiations, and other verification and compliance activities.
- International economic and trade diplomacy and in-country services to American businesses have become vital to the health of the American economy. The world continues to become more interrelated economically each year through international form such as the North American Free Trade Agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
- Promoting human rights internationally, supporting emerging democracies and economic development, improving the global environment, and meeting humanitarian emergencies that destroy political and economic well-being and stability are vital to America's long-term interest.
- There is a continuous need to keep abreast of scientific and technological developments abroad and to assist cooperatively some nations in these fields by aiding two-way exchanges of information and expert personnel.

**Public Diplomacy Activities (\$506,278,000 including \$500,278,000 from direct appropriations and \$6,000,000 from U.S.I.E.E. Fees)** – Public diplomacy activities of the U.S. Government (USG) are intended to engage, inform, and influence foreign publics and broaden dialogue between American citizens and institutions and their counterparts abroad. In FY 2000, certain public diplomacy activities formerly carried out by the United States Information Agency were fully integrated into the Department of State pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998. Public Diplomacy within the Department of State continues to operate under the authority of the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948, as amended, the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961, as amended and other statutes.

## STATE PROGRAMS

**Consular Relations (\$1,778,947,000 including \$91,232,000 from direct appropriations, \$23,000,000 from Affidavit of Support Fees, \$7,200,000 from Diversity Lottery Fees; \$858,000,000 from Machine Readable Visa Fees; \$40,000,000 from H-1B and L Fraud Prevention Fees, \$374,415,000 from the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative Surcharge, and \$385,100,000 from Enhanced Border Security Program fees, including \$15,100,000 in other Diversity Lottery Fees)** – The events of September 11, 2001 demonstrated the national security imperative to have a robust and sophisticated system to process persons seeking visas to travel to the United States. The Department of State has experienced major increases in the cost of providing consular services as a result of enhanced security measures implemented to strengthen U.S. homeland security. This requirement continues to place a heavy burden on Department of State operations:

- Non-immigrant visa requests from foreign tourists, students, business people, investors, and government officials undergo a rigorous adjudication process at missions abroad. In FY 2007, the Department processed 8.56 million non-immigrant visa applications that generated Machine Readable Visa fee revenue. All applicants undergo a thorough screening to help ensure U.S. homeland security. The State Department expects that demand for non-immigrant visa services will grow to 10.1 million applications in FY 2009.
- Persons seeking immigrant visas to the United States also undergo comprehensive screening during the adjudication process by Consular Officials overseas. In FY 2008, the Department processed a total of 680,000 immigrant visa applications. This workload is expected to remain at the same level in FY 2009 and FY 2010.
- Routine and emergency assistance must be provided to American citizens in distress. In FY 2009 and FY 2010, the Department projects that it will respond to 2 million citizen services requests worldwide each year.
- American travelers and the U.S. travel industry need to be kept aware of dangerous situations abroad. This is done through Consular Information Sheets, Travel Warnings, and helpful tips to travelers through the Consular Affairs World Wide Web Site available at the Internet Web address: <http://travel.state.gov>.
- Passport applications must be adjudicated, and passports must be issued or denied for U.S. citizens wanting to travel abroad. In FY 2008, the Department adjudicated 16.2 million travel documents. The Department estimates passport workload to be near the FY 2008 level in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

The worldwide Border Security Program supports programs within Consular Relations, Diplomatic Security/Law Enforcement Cooperation, Information Resource Management and Training. These cross-cutting programs are required to secure American borders against terrorists, international criminals, or persons whose presence in the United States would violate U.S. immigration law. Border Security plans include continuing to enhance and refresh the equipment and systems that support worldwide consular activities. It also includes continuing modernization of the hardware and software systems that support visa name checks, operating the Border Crossing Card Program in Mexico, implementing biometric collection from visa applicants, strengthening cooperation between the consular and United States law enforcement and intelligence communities, enhancing American Citizen Services, and providing for the staff and operating costs of the Border Security Program. The Border Security Program relies on dedicated funding from increased MRV fees and other new fees instituted to fully recover the cost of increasing program expenses, including Enhanced Border Security fees and the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative Surcharge.

**Supporting Multilateral Diplomacy (\$58,575,000 from direct appropriations)** – The United States participates in international organizations because it has an interest in working with other nations to maintain stability, uphold laws, facilitate commerce, spur economic growth, maintain a healthy environment, address urgent humanitarian needs, and halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Organizations in which the United States plays a leading role include the United Nations (UN), regional bodies such as North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of American States, and a variety of more specialized and technical organizations. The Department monitors and

## STATE PROGRAMS

participates in the organizations through both headquarters staff and its missions to the larger organizations. The increasingly complex nature of world problems makes U.S. involvement in these multilateral organizations even more important to America's future. This activity also includes funding for State Department participation in international conferences.

**Diplomatic Security/Counter-Terrorism/Worldwide Security Protection (\$1,849,940,000 from direct appropriations)** – These activities provide resources, allocated by application of risk management principles, necessary to meet security responsibilities, both foreign and domestic. Included in these activities are:

- Protection of overseas U.S. government employees through local guards, technical security measures, residential security measures, and armored vehicles;
- Protection of the Secretary and visiting or resident foreign diplomats and dignitaries;
- Counterterrorism policy formulation, coordination, and research and development as well as investigations to detect passport, visa, and federal benefits fraud;
- Management of security operations at missions;
- Protection of information at headquarters through domestic guards and physical security equipment and measures;
- Protection of information worldwide through diplomatic couriers, electronic and security equipment, secure conference rooms, development and application of standards for information security, and security protection and inspection of construction property; and
- Counterintelligence investigations, background security investigations, and evaluations.

The State Department is the lead agency in USG efforts to reduce the terrorist threat to Americans overseas. The Department works closely with other governments to strengthen international counterterrorism cooperation, sends expert teams to augment U.S. embassies in crisis situations, and eliminates physical security vulnerabilities at U.S. diplomatic missions.

**Information Resource Management (\$1,112,160,000 including \$992,160,000 from direct appropriations and \$120,000,000 from Expedited Passport Fees)** – This program provides the resources for the effective and efficient creation, collection, processing, transmission, dissemination, storage, and disposition of information required for the formulation and execution of foreign policy and for the conduct of daily business including consular services. The information needs of the President, the Secretary of State, the Department and its overseas missions, and approximately 100 other government organizations drive the resource requirements. This activity includes:

- Corporate information systems and services such as core foreign affairs systems supporting the Secretary and principal officers; consular systems for passport and visa issuance and reporting; financial systems; administrative systems for personnel and property; and information services provided by Departmental libraries and publishing, records, Freedom of Information Act, and historical offices;
- Infrastructure systems such as the Diplomatic Telecommunications System; mainframe computer centers; automated data processing, communication and message centers at headquarters and at missions abroad; mail and pouch services; and special communications support for the Secretary and the White House at meetings abroad; and
- Development and maintenance of software and hardware for classified and unclassified word processing, electronic mail, spreadsheets, graphics, and data base management.

**Training Services (\$215,763,000 from direct appropriations)** – Investments in training are vital to a changing and streamlining organization. Training programs provide the language, area studies, information technology, consular, and other professional skills needed for the conduct of foreign relations. The Department's training program is the principal responsibility of the Foreign Service Institute, which has an innovative training strategy designed to support directly new and emerging policy and management priorities.

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**Medical Services (\$45,688,000 from direct appropriations)** – The Medical Program promotes the health of all under its care by encouraging prevention of illness and facilitating access to health care. This activity encompasses medical programs for the Department of State and the Foreign Service as well as other USG departments and agencies overseas. Approximately 31,000 employees and their eligible family members receive medical care at about 200 overseas health units overseas and in Washington, D.C.

**Rental Payments to GSA (\$186,634,000 from direct appropriations)** – GSA finances its real property management activities through user charges, set at commercially comparable rates, collected from agencies occupying GSA-controlled properties. This funding provides payment for domestic space occupied by the Department.

**Overseas Program Support (\$853,315,000 from direct appropriations)** – This activity includes administrative activities at more than 260 posts abroad, including personnel and financial management services, building maintenance staff, shipping and customs clearance, and motor pool services.

**Domestic Infrastructure and Program Support (\$649,611,000 from direct appropriations)** – This activity includes the infrastructure located in the United States that is dedicated to the administrative support of U.S. diplomatic activities and other USG agencies overseas, such as domestic personnel and financial management services, domestic building operations and routine maintenance, acquisition services, and other general administrative services.

**Post Assignment Travel (\$176,170,000 from direct appropriations)** – Post Assignment Travel funds the cost of travel, transportation, and related items in connection with the appointment, transfer, and separation of the Department's American full-time permanent staff and their families. Tours of duty are generally three or four years at most overseas posts, and one or two years at posts with hardship conditions.

# STATE PROGRAMS

## *Funds* *Resource Summary* (\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Policy Formulation	519,477	411,633	416,551	4,918
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	847,805	1,136,079	1,363,099	227,020
Public Diplomacy	340,628	410,385	506,278	95,893
Conduct of Consular Relations	58,667	152,182	91,232	(60,950)
Multilateral Diplomacy	53,626	55,383	58,575	3,192
Diplomatic Security/Counterterrorism/Worldwide Security Protection	1,189,886	1,560,419	1,849,940	289,521
Information Resource Management	513,982	532,620	1,112,160	579,540
Training Services	79,988	169,584	215,763	46,179
Medical Services	26,568	29,555	45,688	16,133
Rental Payments to GSA	142,019	162,430	186,634	24,204
Overseas Program Support	656,865	686,399	853,315	166,916
Domestic Infrastructure and Program Support	592,432	594,396	649,611	55,215
Post Assignment Travel	159,867	160,968	176,170	15,202
Supplemental: Iraq Operations	1,725,000	668,500	1,715,000	1,046,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,906,810</b>	<b>6,730,533</b>	<b>9,240,016</b>	<b>2,509,483</b>

Includes appropriated funds and selected fees on page 13.

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## *Highlights of Budget Changes*

(\$ in thousands)

	Diplomatic & Consular Programs	Worldwide Security Protection	Capital Investment Fund	Total
<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>5,639,449</b>	<b>1,178,938</b>	<b>59,575</b>	<b>6,877,962</b>
<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>5,346,150</b>	<b>1,313,383</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>6,730,533</b>
<b>FY 2010 Adjusted Base (1) (2)</b>	<b>4,243,318</b>	<b>1,117,000</b>	-	-
<b>Current Services</b>				
<b>Base Adjustments</b>	<b>657,147</b>	<b>154,104</b>	-	<b>811,251</b>
Facility Operating Cost	24,677	-	-	24,677
Transfer	-	-	-	-
IT O&M	233,739	-	-	233,739
Regularize Program Funding	398,731	154,104	-	552,835
<b>Annualization of FY 2009 Requirements</b>	<b>83,059</b>	<b>3,533</b>	-	<b>86,592</b>
Annualized Prior Year COLA Adjustment	12,465	2,390	-	14,855
Annualized Foreign Service Modernization	10,584	1,143	-	1,143
New Positions	60,010	-	-	60,010
<b>Anticipated FY2010 Wage and Price Requirements</b>	<b>190,645</b>	<b>89,651</b>	-	<b>280,296</b>
American COLA	37,004	6,054	-	43,058
Foreign Service Modernization	20,253	2,839	-	23,092
Workers Compensation	742	-	-	742
Locally-Engaged Staff Wage Increases	67,989	6,396	-	74,385
Overseas Inflation	17,317	18,069	-	35,386
Domestic Inflation	28,548	8,470	-	37,018
GSA Rents	18,320	1,103	-	19,423
Medical Inflation	472	-	-	472
Domestic Guard Inflation	-	1,803	-	1,803
Local Guard Program & Other Global Inflation	-	44,917	-	44,917
<b>Total, Built-In Changes</b>	<b>930,851</b>	<b>247,288</b>	-	<b>1,178,139</b>
<b>Iraq Regularization</b>	<b>1,715,000</b>	-	-	<b>1,715,000</b>
<b>Total, Current Services Request</b>	<b>6,889,169</b>	<b>1,364,288</b>	-	<b>2,893,139</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>				
Program Change Requests	422,847	283,712	89,000	795,559
<b>Total, Program Changes</b>	<b>422,847</b>	<b>283,712</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>795,559</b>
<b>Total, FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>7,312,016</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>9,120,016</b>

(1) FY 2010 Adjusted Base for Diplomatic and Consular Programs excludes \$626.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and \$476.332 million in emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental.

(2) FY 2010 Adjusted Base for Worldwide Security Protection excludes \$78.4 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and \$117.983 million in emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental.



# STATE PROGRAMS

## *Explanation of Current Estimate*

### **Diplomatic and Consular Programs – Ongoing Operations**

The FY 2010 request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) Ongoing Operations is \$7,312,016,000 an increase of \$1,965,866,000 above the FY 2009 estimate of \$5,346,150,000. The \$1,715,000 is to normalize Iraq Operations previously funded through supplemental. Of the total increase, \$931,851,000 is for current services and \$422,847,000 is for program increases.

The net increase for FY 2010 base adjustments and built-in changes covers, anticipated American pay increase, and overall locally engaged staff wage increases of 5.2 percent based on anticipated rates of overseas consumer price inflation, as well as a 0.50 percent increase for domestic inflation and an overall average 4.0 percent increase for overseas non-wage inflation. A summary of these increases, are as follows:

- Base Adjustments: \$657,147,000
- Annualization of FY 2009 Requirements: \$83,059,000
- Anticipated FY 2010 Wage Requirements: \$125,246,000
- Anticipated FY2010 Price Requirements: \$65,399,000
- Iraq Operations Regularization: \$1,175,000,000

### ***FY 2010 Program Changes***

To meet the challenges to American security and welfare in the international arena, the Department seeks the following increases totaling \$422,847,000 to build the capacity of American diplomacy and to strengthen outreach to foreign publics.

#### **Human Resources: \$124,923,000, including 565 Positions**

#### **Human Resources Initiative: \$118,279,000, including 565 Positions**

The Department's FY 2010 request for strategic hiring is an ambitious, long-range strategy to support a growing overseas mission, engage our multilateral coalition and organizational partners, conduct economic diplomacy, expand public diplomacy, and increase interagency partnerships and activities. In combination with the 500 foreign service positions funded in the FY 2009 appropriation, the 496 foreign service positions funded through this initiative represent the second phase of overall staffing plan for FY 2009 through FY 2013, reflecting the Secretary's goal to increase the DOS Foreign Service (FS) workforce by approximately 25 percent by the end of FY 2013. This initiative also includes 69 civil service positions. Additional foreign service positions are presented at the bureau-level in support of specific initiatives.

#### **Bureau of Human Resources: \$2,263,000**

#### **HR Shared Services: \$2,263,000**

To achieve high quality service standards and lower overall costs, the Department will establish single integrated human resources tiered service delivery system for the Department. The objective of this effort is to improve and automate HR services to enhance customer service and reduce processing times. The outcome of this effort will be stronger and more streamlined HR support of Department managers in pursuit of their core missions, thereby improving organizational performance. During the past year, the Department has gone from 61 percent to 67 percent customer satisfaction when

## STATE PROGRAMS

managers are surveyed about HR services. Based upon industry and government benchmarks, the goal is to improve this statistic to over 80 percent during the next seven years. These improvements will result from improved cycle times for key recruiting and staffing functions, which will allow managers to focus more of their energies on their core missions of improving organizational performance.

### **Training: \$4,381,000**

Additional funds are required to deliver training to support top foreign policy priorities, as well as to support the wider Federal government as one of five OPM-authorized eTraining service providers and one of three OMB-approved providers of computer security training. An ever increasingly critical part of FSI's training outreach will involve greater use of technology and distance learning to increase both the reach and efficiency of delivery. In addition, funds will support the operational costs related to the expansion of the Shultz Center, slated for occupancy in September 2009, and training of new positions established in FY 2010.

### **Overseas Programs: \$199,088,000, including 123 Positions**

#### **Afghanistan: \$60,000,000**

There is an urgent requirement for an additional \$60,000,000 to support the Department-managed air transport in Afghanistan that was started with supplemental funding in FY 2008 and FY 2009. The Air Wing provides safer, more reliable air transportation for up to 35,000 individual personnel movements per year to over 40 PRT locations, with and without airstrips, within Afghanistan – which amounts to an estimated 8 sorties per day. The Air Wing is also necessary to support medical evacuation, Quick Reaction Force transport, and security operations (convoy cover, aerial escort, reconnaissance/aerial survey, etc). FY 2008 supplemental and FY 2009 bridge funding was not sufficient to meet all transportation requirements. The Mission's acquisition of additional aircraft would meet requirements for reliable, responsive transport that are able to fly in hot zones with defensive capabilities not available through a commercial lease under the operational control and direction of the Embassy.

#### **Overseas Policy Support: \$46,398,000, including 78 Positions**

##### **Bureau of African Affairs: \$2,386,000, including 8 Positions**

Eight new positions are required to support U.S. foreign policy priorities and administrative growth occurring throughout Africa. These positions will enable AF to maintain effective and efficient operations that better serve American citizens, promote U.S. interest abroad, pursue diplomatic solutions to national security issues, protect America's borders, and confront threats to U.S. security. Five additional positions are needed to support goals in Achieving Peace and Security in Niamey, Monrovia, Khartoum, Conakry and Kinshasa and new positions are needed to support goals in Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity in Gaborone, N'Djamena and Port Louis, Malabo.

##### **Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs: \$2,456,000, including 4 Positions**

To effectively advocate for U.S. policy and advance foreign policy goals, additional positions are required in the region to address government and human rights, religious freedom, refugee problems, economic policy reform, trafficking in persons, environmental preservation and energy security. Additional positions will be added in Bangkok, Manila, the Taiwan Coordination Desk; and to coordinate engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

##### **Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs: \$10,926,000, including 20 Positions**

The Department request includes resources to support six overseas and four domestic positions to

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expand overall reporting and outreach ability through Iran Watchers, at the same time building up a cadre of officers with Farsi language and Iranian policy expertise. A deeper bench of such Foreign Service Officers is needed to fill positions worldwide to confront the continuing challenge posed by the regime in Tehran. Additional positions are required to support post operations involving U.S. Israel military and security ties, monitoring the Palestinian and Lebanon crisis, increasing presence in the key commercial hub in Dubai, and expanding U.S. presence in Libya. The Department of Defense has requested that State assign foreign service officers with Iran experience to support their activities in Iraq, Afghanistan, and various military commands in the U.S. and overseas.

### Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs: \$12,709,000, including 36 Positions

Increases in American and Locally Engaged Staff positions are needed to support operations in South and Central Asia. The request includes funds for fifteen overseas positions for Afghanistan, as well as Locally Engaged Staff and operational support, which will allow the Department to complement increased military operations with expanded civilian reconstruction efforts at the provincial and district levels and in Kabul. This request also includes funds for eleven overseas positions for Pakistan to support the management and oversight of expanded programs in that country. Ten domestic positions are included to manage Afghanistan and Pakistan programs and to support a separate Executive Office for the Bureau, which is required to manage the expanded presence and funding for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

### Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs: \$3,126,000, including 10 Positions

The establishment of two domestic and eight overseas direct hire positions will enable the Department to maintain effective and efficient operations that better serve American citizens, promote U.S. interests abroad, pursue diplomatic solutions to national security issues, protect America's borders, confront threats to U.S. security, influence foreign opinion through public diplomacy, and engage and educate through exchange programs. Three of the positions will be assigned domestically to coordinate Leahy human rights vetting, assist with grants and help partner nations promote their innovative technologies. The overseas positions will be assigned to more than a dozen posts and will serve to strengthen Information System Security programs; provide adequate staffing based on post size, growth, and other complexities; support Public Diplomacy efforts; comply with OIG report recommendations and promote American interests in the implementation and execution of successful trade agreements.

### Foreign Service Separation Liability Trust Fund: \$14,039,000

Beginning in FY 1992, a proportionate share of each successive year's annual accrued liability of the FSNSLTF has been funded by the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation. In FY 2010, an increase of \$17,841,000 is needed to support the direct costs associated with Foreign Service Nationals funded through D&CP, to fund the State share of costs associated with ICASS Foreign Service Nationals, and to fully cover estimated liability growth of the FSNSLTF. \$3,802,000 is included within the Public Diplomacy request for costs associated with Public Diplomacy Foreign Service Nationals.

### **Public Diplomacy: \$62,396,000, including 20 Positions**

An increase of \$62,396,000 and 20 positions is requested for Public Diplomacy programs to reinforce the three key objectives in the Public Diplomacy (PD) framework: (1) to promote the United States, its culture, society and policies to encourage greater mutual understanding; (2) to diminish the global threat to Americans and our foreign partners posed by the rise of violent extremism; and (3) to foster a sense of common interests and values between Americans and people of different countries, cultures and faiths. The three objectives exemplify a focused effort that emphasizes that winning the war of ideas is essential to winning the war on terror.

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Funds will support targeted outreach programs including Youth Enrichment Programs, summer enrichment initiatives that reach young people and non-elite groups and expose them to American values and ideas in their own countries. These Youth Enrichment Programs are designed to reach youths between the ages of 8 and 14 and target underprivileged children or children of underserved regions. Each program offers an experience that provides a greater understanding about the U.S., develops an understanding that no cause, no complaint – no matter how legitimate – can ever justify killing innocent people, presents a vision of hope rooted in liberty and justice, respect for all, and provides tools that will put young people on a path towards a better education and jobs.

These funds will also continue other programs initially funded by emergency supplemental appropriations in FY 2007, including support of the Public Diplomacy Video Production Team, which creates strong, engaging web-based video that communicates key U.S. values and counters terrorist ideologies in exactly the medium and format demanded by today's users; the Strategic Speakers Initiative, a program that recruits prominent U.S. experts to engage foreign opinion leaders on strategic themes; the Counterterrorism Communication Center, which provides leadership to the entire USG in the war of ideas and the coordination of USG communications strategies; and the Digital Outreach Team, which actively engages on Arabic-language websites to impart accurate information about U.S. policies and rebut misinformation. This increase will also allow the Department to continue outreach in Persian, Arabic, and Chinese and to communicate the scope and depth of American engagement around the world.

Investments in people and evaluation are also critical to achieving PD national security objectives. This increase will support new, sophisticated evaluation tools that build on the piloting of the Mission Activity Tracker, which provides timely data on public diplomacy activities in the field, and the Performance Measurement Data Collection Project, a landmark study of the effectiveness of public diplomacy programs.

Twenty new Public Diplomacy U.S. positions would be added overseas and domestically, as well as increase the number of locally-engaged staff positions overseas. Additional personnel resources are critical to the Department's ability to solidify and institutionalize improvements to public diplomacy efforts within the framework of the National Strategy for Public Diplomacy and Strategic communication.

### **Multilateral Diplomacy Support: \$4,636,000**

In order for the Department to effectively manage expanding U.S. policy priorities in the UN as well as accountability of multilateral programs, ten new positions are required to provide various critical functions, including oversight of the UN funds and programs such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Food Program (WFP), the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services, and the UN Independent Audit and Advisory Committee; providing expertise on environmental and energy concerns expressed by UN organizations; ensuring the work of the UN organizations in Rome is fully integrated with country-level strategic planning under the U.S. foreign assistance framework; and reporting on FAO's role and activities related to trade capacity building and other international initiatives. Without adequate resources, U.S. missions will be unable to perform their critical functions overseas which support accomplishment of their mission and priorities of pursuing U.S. foreign policy through results driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations.

The FY 2010 request also supports authorized housing slots that are not used due to lack of funding. USUN New York has had difficulty recruiting and retaining top-quality Foreign Service officers to serve at this mission due to the financial disincentives of living and working in New York City. Without this funding, USUN New York will be unable to recruit and retain top-quality employees to serve critical diplomatic functions in New York.

The United States has committed to hosting the Asian Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) in 2011.

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Funding is required in FY 2010 to prepare to host the year-long series of APEC conferences for the procurement of computers and other office equipment; web site services; design and production of the U.S. and APEC theme and related exhibition/conference materials; contract staff; site surveys; advance payments for some service firms that would be incurring costs for preparations for APEC; and, rental of additional office space.

### **Overseas Infrastructure: \$18,130,000**

The Department requests these funds in FY 2010 to support diplomatic missions that promote and protect U.S. interests abroad. The lack of adequate physical infrastructure adversely impacts diplomatic readiness. To maintain an effective level of operations, a recurring base for funding overseas infrastructure must be maintained. This funding level supports the first year of a three-year plan to restore appropriate funding for infrastructure funds to support bureau requirements. Funds will support the acquisition of motor vehicles, furniture and equipment, and training for mission staff.

### **Office of the Medical Director: \$7,528,000, including 25 Positions**

The number of Foreign Service Officers and their eligible family members as well as other non traditional foreign service employees assigned overseas continues to grow. The increasing number of employees and family members overseas requires a comparable increase in medical personnel assigned both in the United States and overseas to respond to their needs. In response to critical area-specific shortages of services and proper medical staffing, the Department needs to position new foreign service health specialists in several posts. Another three positions will provide for gap coverage and permit longer language training for Foreign Service Medical Personnel, and five positions will be added to the Office of the Medical Director in Washington, DC.

Funds will also support costs associated with the larger number of pre-employment medical clearances and staff required to meet the Department's Diplomacy 3.0 hiring surge.

### **Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$98,837,000, including 114 Positions**

#### **Office of the Secretary: \$8,310,000, including 32 Positions**

These funds will support top level negotiations by the Under Secretary for Economic, Energy and Agricultural Affairs; the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs; and the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security to secure international support for U.S. foreign policy goals and initiatives. Funds will support activities such as climate negotiations; Northern Ireland talks; democracy promotion; and outreach on trafficking in persons, refugee, and human rights issues. Domestic outreach is also required to engage industry and non-governmental partners in support of our international climate policy and other foreign policy objectives. The new positions of Special Envoy for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Special Advisor to the Secretary for Biofuels also require increases in FY 2010. Resources requested will also support positions to support the Secretary of State's new strategies for engaging Iran; new approaches to achieving peace in the Middle East; and to support the President's new strategy on Afghanistan and Pakistan.

An increase for the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism will enhance the Department's ability to lead the international cooperation and coordination in combating terrorism, including undertaking negotiations with partner countries and engaging with key partners on the development of common strategies and programs to achieve counterterrorism goals and objectives. With these funds, the Department will expand the Regional Strategic Initiative and support the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST), two new positions to support State's participation in the National Exercise Program and National Response Framework and management of the Regional Strategic Initiative.

In addition, the current design of the Operations Center is based on outdated business practices and fails to capitalize on opportunities for collaboration stemming from developments in knowledge

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management and new technologies. Funds are needed for design contracting fees and office furniture and equipment. The Operations Center will also utilize Infodesk, a news subscription service that filters and organizes the growing number of news feeds in real-time, providing breaking news alerts and in-depth analysis, in customized formats for its users.

An increase is also included for the Office of Civil Rights, which recently underwent a realignment to increase the effectiveness of the Department of State's Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity initiatives and to become fully compliant with all EEO mandates. Increased emphasis will be placed on customer service, and strengthening relationships with affinity groups. Funding will be used to create six new positions including a Deputy Chief Diversity Officer position, a customer service officer, two positions in the Diversity Management and Outreach Unit, and two positions in the new Title VI and IX Program Unit, as well as for training and other operational costs.

This request includes nine new positions for the Office of the Chief of Protocol to support visits by foreign heads of state as well as outreach efforts and the travel requirements of the Diplomatic Corps.

### **Arms Control and International Security: \$10,138,000, including 16 Positions**

#### Defense Trade Controls Funding Source Shift: (\$3,159,000)

Direct appropriated funding for the Office of Defense Trade Controls is reduced to reflect an anticipated increase in the use of fees in FY 2010.

#### Enhanced State-Defense Collaboration: \$1,036,000, including 4 Positions

The Bureau of Political Military Affairs has significantly expanded State-Defense collaboration through initiatives that seek to balance hard and soft power in dealing with foreign policy challenges. In order to sustain and build on this momentum, \$1,036,000 is required for the Interagency Counterinsurgency Initiative; support for the 24/7 Political Military Action Team; travel in support of engagement with combatant commands, military services, and defense agencies; and seven new positions.

Two new positions will support new jointly-managed State-Defense security assistance programs ("1206" programs), authorized under section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (P.L. 109-163), which allows the Department of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to train and equip foreign military forces. 1206 programs total hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and additional manpower is required to ensure adequate State program oversight and management. Two positions will support new political-military planning efforts to ensure that military planning processes are guided and actual plans are informed by foreign policy expertise and goals. Three positions will provide management support for the rapidly expanding Political Advisor (POLAD) program that provides experienced diplomats to the staffs of military commanders and other senior Defense officials.

#### International Security and Non-Proliferation: \$3,105,000, including 1 Position

These funds will enable the Department to meet treaty obligations and fulfill the diplomatic mission of the Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation. Funds are requested to support the estimated costs for the U.S. assessment for participation in the 2010 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference. The NPT is the bedrock of U.S. nuclear nonproliferation strategy, providing legal underpinning for the system of rules and laws that define the nuclear nonproliferation regime. As the leader in global nuclear nonproliferation efforts, and as the largest contributor to NPT meetings, the United States must set an example and, among other things, pay costs related to the NPT in full and on time.

Diplomacy is the Department's primary tool for achieving U.S. WMD nonproliferation objectives.

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The Bureau's work ranges from engagement in high-profile diplomatic efforts such as Iran and North Korea, to the management of implementation of major world-wide Presidential initiatives such as the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative, to labor-intensive work in bolstering the international nuclear nonproliferation regime, promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy in ways that are safe and proliferation-resistant, and ensuring effective implementation of many existing nonproliferation and arms control agreements. Funds are required for one position and travel to meet ever-increasing diplomatic requirements, especially as the cost of travel increases and the focus of Bureau work has shifted from Europe to the Middle East and East Asia.

### Verification, Compliance, and Implementation: \$9,156,000, including 11 Positions

To meet FY 2010 priorities for verification, compliance, and implementation of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments, 11 additional positions are needed. This increased staffing will support a mix of Civil Service Foreign Affairs Officers, Physical Science Officers, and Foreign Service Officers in the following areas: Biological, Chemical, Nuclear, Ballistic and Cruise Missile Verification Analysts; Nuclear Materials Life-cycle Production Analysts; Proliferation Response Analysts; and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Missile Sanctions Technology Analysts.

The United States seeks the earliest possible denuclearization of North Korea and is committed to achieving long-term peace, security, and regional stability in Northeast Asia. Given the U.S. Government's responsibility to integrate verification requirements and capabilities into the negotiation of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments, the Department is requesting \$2,000,000 in FY 2010 to support technical requirements related to disablement and dismantlement activities in North Korea, including substantial analysis that will be required by U.S. technical experts.

An increase of \$1,000,000 will support the Verification Assets Fund (V Fund). The Department acts as a coordinating entity within the Federal Government to leverage the use of the V Fund to assist other departments and agencies in the development of programs critical for proliferation detection, verification of agreements and commitments, and ensuring compliance.

The Department is requesting \$613,000 in FY 2010 to develop a Biological Weapons database, promote compliance with the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC), and address critical compliance concerns. In an effort to support the elimination of the WMD threat in the biological arena and to promote the peace and security of BWC members, it is necessary to have one central repository where the genetic make up of pathogens is kept on file for verification purposes. This repository, the Pathogen Strain Genome Sequence Database, will be a comprehensive compilation of genomic sequences of all known strains of the primary human, animal and plant pathogens of biological weapons concern, coupled with the metadata that define each strain. This database will consolidate all the currently scattered sequence data from multiple agencies, allowing rapid and unfettered access to all available data. In addition, appropriate tools will be provided to carry out bio-forensic comparative analyses to establish evidence suitable for bio-crime attribution in court or diplomatic proceedings.

An increase of \$3,810,000 is required for the Nuclear Risk Reduction Center. Pursuant to the 1987 Soviet-American Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC) Agreement (as revised in 2000), the NRRC operates for the U.S. Government a critical 24-hour, 7-day-a-week Watch Center for message receipt and handling of notifications and other communications to support implementation of arms control and other security agreements. To this end, the NRRC is required to translate incoming foreign language notifications and other messages; disseminate information received to other U.S. Government agencies and departments; and execute operational alerts, as necessary, for time-sensitive notifications requiring immediate attention. Funds will support IT modernization; an updated Watch Center; Continuity of Operations and Emergency Planning; and the Watch Officer Exchange Program.

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### **Democracy and Global Affairs: \$5,995,000, including 6 Positions**

#### Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor: \$2,481,000

An increase of \$2,481,000 is needed to support the promotion of human rights and democracy. The Department uses the open competition grant process to implement foreign assistance programs with a broad range of NGOs that specialize in this field. Costs have increased as many of these projects are implemented in difficult and dangerous locations such as Syria, Cuba and Iran. The request includes funding for an initial contingent of Democracy Liaison Officers to United States missions to regional and multilateral organizations, as well as to United States combatant commands, in accordance with the ADVANCE Democracy Act of 2007 (Title XXI of P.L. 110-53). The Country Reports on Human Rights Practices are used by U.S. government agencies as a reference tool for considering human rights and democracy policy towards various countries and to inform U.S. foreign assistance decisions. In recent years, the reporting requirements have increased to include religious intolerance, anti-Semitism, executive-branch corruption, citizens' right to access government-held information, persecution of homosexuals, child marriage, and Internet freedom. This request includes part-time staffing copy editors and proofers for creation of the report. The requested increase will also support Leahy human rights vetting.

#### Oceans, Environment and Science: \$1,378,000

This increase in funds will enable the Department to represent U.S. interests overseas, to face increasing international demands and to travel to participate in negotiations of international treaties and agreements, where U.S. Government representation is critical to protecting U.S. interests. For example, climate change is a central issue in a wide range of international forums beyond the core U.N. Framework Convention negotiations, such as accelerating the phase-out of hydrofluorcarbons (HFCs) under the Montreal Protocol, and addressing the impacts of climate change on efforts to protect the Arctic and Antarctic. Other new and evolving areas include: protecting the world's fish stocks from destructive practices such as driftnet fishing while protecting endangered species such as sea turtles, reinforcing alliances with strategic partners through a growing range of bilateral Science and Technology agreements, leading global responses to tropical and chronic infectious diseases and global health care worker shortages, building critical cooperation on space with China, Korea, Japan and India, and improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation through implementation of the Water for the Poor Act. The Department will coordinate a major effort to delimit the Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) of the United States, to define U.S. rights over oil, gas, and other mineral resources in an area that is estimated to be twice the size of California. This request also includes implementation of the U.S. international strategy for space-based positioning, navigation, and timing, to ensure that the U.S. Global Positioning System (GPS), a military and civil system, remains a global standard used by consumers and governments for important economic, environmental and other critical applications.

These funds will also support the Jefferson Science Fellows Program, a unique public/private partnership in which participating U.S. universities send tenured professors to work one year at State and subsequently to serve as consultants for five years after they return to their universities. These professors are experts in a range of scientific and engineering disciplines. They are selected through a national competition managed by the National Academies. Universities pay salaries and benefits (a minimum of approximately \$250,000/year) for a faculty member selected as a JSF and the Carnegie and MacArthur Foundations provided grants for stipends to each fellow to help defray per diem costs and provide travel funds for their assignments.

#### Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons: \$453,000, including 2 Positions

These funds will support the Department's ability to make the most accurate assessments of foreign governments as countries are assessed on the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to Congress; to



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more vigorously and effectively monitor and evaluate on-going USG-funded programs; and to support the administrative contractor support. It also supports the increased costs of printed outreach materials including the annual TIP Report. This program must continue to fulfill mandates as outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and subsequent reauthorizations addressing the prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention of trafficking.

### Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs: \$1,683,000, including 4 Positions

The work of the Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs (EEB) lies at the critical nexus of economic prosperity and national security; advancing progress in one contributes to progress in the other. In the current global environment, threats to national security emanate from countries that are marginalized from the global economy. While numerous USG agencies are involved in some aspect of international economic engagement, EEB builds coherence and synergies involving the full range of policies that promote U.S. economic goals.

This increase in resources will support the Office of the Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy Diplomacy to carry out its vital mission of working to get new energy sources into global markets. Most of the work of the Eurasian Energy Office involves high level foreign negotiations, thus the bulk of the required funding is for travel. Funds will also support the growing Business Facilitation and Investment Funds program, which enables overseas posts without a Commercial Service presence to support U.S. businesses. This program will focus on strategic regional training programs and IT improvements, as well as support trade capacity building, investment promotion, business climate seminars, and trade shows.

Four positions are required to enhance policy support within the Office of Eurasian Energy Diplomacy, the Office of International Energy and Commodity Policy, and the Office of Intellectual Property Enforcement, as well as to support the Special Coordinator for the Economic Empowerment in Strategic Regions (EESR) initiative, the Telecommunications Leadership Program, and administrative support for the Department's partnership with the Department of Commerce through which the 100 non-Commercial Service embassies will be able to provide increased services for U.S. businesses.

### **Intelligence and Research: \$1,303,000, including 15 Positions**

The Department requests 15 positions to strengthen all-source analysis in several critical areas including China, the Near East, South Asia, Africa, and Russia. The Department proposes to augment analytical capabilities for China by developing an INR "Team China" concept. Strengthened INR capabilities would be used to augment coverage on Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Africa and Russian conventional military issues.

### **Office of the Legal Adviser: \$5,409,000, including 10 Positions**

To continue to provide timely legal services on all legal issues, domestic and international, an increase of \$5,409,000 is required in FY 2010 to fill urgent personnel needs, improve records management and information technology performance, modernize office space, and bring the Department up to date with human rights reports as required by international agreements.

To meet the rising demands for legal advice and services, the addition of three attorneys, three paralegals covering six offices, and three secretaries will address the burgeoning caseload and demand for services related to victims of international terrorism litigation; the steadily increasing number of employment law cases and the potential cost in damages from litigation; and response to the implementation deadline for legislation requiring passports for travel in the Western Hemisphere pursuant to the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI). The additional staff will also enable the Department to advance human rights internationally by hiring a legal expert to fulfill our obligations under the various treaties (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the

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Convention Against Torture, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and two Protocols on the Rights of the Child), as well as effectively execute NARA standards for electronic records management records.

**Administration and Management: \$67,682,000, including 35 Positions**

**Administration: \$61,720,000, including 19 Positions**

Facilities and Operations: \$55,430,000, including 2 Positions

An increase of \$49,077,000 is requested for new facilities and facility renovation. In support of consolidating the Department's Washington metropolitan employees and services, the Department is pursuing leased space in the American Red Cross Building and purchase of buildings at Navy Hill. Rent and build-out costs for the American Red Cross Building are estimated at \$11,000,000 for FY 2010. The Department estimates that with the use of the facility on the projected timetable will allow for the termination of the SA-44 lease no later than 2013. The purchase of the Navy Hill buildings is estimated at \$18,978,000. This acquisition will enable the department to ultimately terminate leases at SA-22, SA-34 and SA-39. In addition, \$17,300,000 will support renovation of Buildings 644 and 84 at the Department's facility in Charleston, SC, to expand the facility to house more services, such as the Human Resources Shared Services Center. An increase of \$2,000,000 is included for Blair House, to fund specific Department requirements (i.e., "tenant improvements") beyond the capital improvements to the infrastructure that GSA is responsible for, to include communications and security infrastructure improvements in the building and incorporation of the Trowbridge House into the Blair House complex.

An increase of \$6,353,000 is requested to support expanded operations at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center (NFATC), which has extended hours of operation and expects that the new addition of Buildings K and F will be completed in 2010, as well as improvements to domestic environmental and safety programs.

These funds will also support the Overseas Schools Program and the Overseas Motor Vehicle Program. An increase to the base for Overseas Schools will support the growing number of Department dependents, as well as development and expansion of the capability of overseas schools to meet the needs of children with mild or moderate special needs, one of Department's Quality of Life goals. As part of the mission of providing effective global support for the people and programs of America's diplomacy, the Motor Vehicle Program endeavors to maintain overseas motor vehicle fleets in optimal condition. Timely and regular replacement of vehicles is part of that process and is mandated by government-wide regulations.

Information Sharing Services: \$5,258,000, including 12 Positions

An increase of \$1,081,000 including three positions is required in FY 2010 to support the Presidential Initiative on Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and enable the Department to address its ongoing FOIA requirements. In FY 2010 an additional \$1,497,000 and one position will be needed for declassifying activities. The Executive Order and law require the Department and all other executive agencies to conduct a declassification review of all permanent historical (25-year old) records and transfer them to the National Archives. In FY 2009, the Department will complete the review of only 90 percent of State records in custody, while the backlog of millions of referral documents continues to rise. This increase will enable the Department to review required documents in a timely manner.

An increase of \$2,680,000 and seven positions is required to support the protection of personally identifiable information and electronic records management operations. The Department has made great strides in meeting many of the federal privacy mandates, to include developing a comprehensive Breach Response Policy; establishing Core Response Groups to conduct privacy risk analysis; and creating incident report guidelines. Increased staffing will allow the Department to comply with

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existing federal mandates.

### Logistics Management: \$787,000, including 5 Positions

Additional positions are requested to support the Integrated Logistics Management System, the State Assistance Management System, personal property management, and grants management. Funds are also included for grants management training.

### Management Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation: \$245,000

An increase of \$245,000 in FY 2010 will fund an Operations and Research Analyst to support the Enterprise Data Warehouse solution for corporate data for decision-making by the Under Secretary for Management. As part of the Secretary's Management Reform Initiatives, the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) solution will serve as the primary repository for corporate information for the Department of State's historical data. This program increase request is for decision support staff required to ensure end-users are achieving the desired success from the use of the EDW, thereby allowing the EDW to provide efficient, cost-saving analytic capability and facilitate effective decision-making for the DOS.

### **Resource Management: \$5,145,000, including 11 Positions**

An increase of \$5,145,000 including 11 positions will support activities of the Bureau of Resource Management in FY 2010, including replacement of COOP hardware, operating costs of the Global Partnership Center, improvement of financial oversight and analysis, and expansion of the Office of State Programs, Operations, and Budget.

This increase also includes \$3,000,000 for annual audit fees required to support the recent switch to a new independent auditor. A significant learning curve for a new auditor is expected, and the new auditor will bring in new audit tools and sampling techniques which will involve additional contractor and staff support from the Department in order to comply with audit requests.

Also supported is the initiative to image American Payroll records and implement a paperless system in order to provide a more efficient work process. Imaging will allow multiple viewers to access files simultaneously, eliminate the need for storage facilities and make available 1200 square feet of additional space that can be utilized for other future needs.

Resources requested will also support the expansion of the Office of State Programs, Operations, and Budget to improve budget procedures and systems, increase cross-cutting budget analysis and provide additional expertise in budget formulation and execution.

### **Information Resource Management: \$817,000, including 5 Positions**

Five positions are requested to support the ongoing development and continued updates to the Department's enterprise architecture. The enterprise architecture for the Department's global IT infrastructure is the core underpinning of the global network. These positions will ensure a continuity of knowledge that will not only continue to support the infrastructure as it stands today but will ensure that all new development is properly guided to ensure compliance with the needs of the diplomatic mission of the Department. In addition, five positions are requested to support ongoing EGovernment efforts.

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# WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Positions	1,458	1,558	1,898	340
Funds	1,178,938	1,313,383	1,648,000	334,617

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$206.632 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$210.4 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$78.4 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$117.983 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

### *Overview*

The Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) program provides core funding for the protection of life, property, and information of the Department of State. The Department must address threats against U.S. personnel and facilities worldwide. The 1998 attacks on the U.S. Embassies in Africa were the first targets of a new kind of terrorism. The U.S. National Security Strategy and the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism emphasize the need for transformational diplomacy, actively promoting freedom and human dignity through effective democracy.

WSP funding supports a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic missions and residences and domestic facilities. Security staffing of more than 1,500 personnel are deployed worldwide to protect U.S. staff and facilities. The protection of national security information and the integrity of the Department's network of information systems are also supported through this program. The Department of State is the lead Federal agency in the development and implementation of a national strategy to combat visa and passport fraud.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request is summarized in the following table:

## WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Ongoing Security Activities</b>	<b>968,538</b>	<b>1,032,413</b>	<b>1,364,288</b>	<b>331,875</b>
Guards - Worldwide Protection	396,937	429,642	558,052	<b>128,410</b>
Physical Security/Protective Equipment	103,648	106,757	138,842	<b>32,085</b>
Technical Support/Infrastructure	104,095	116,683	151,720	<b>35,037</b>
Information/Systems Security	58,915	60,682	78,879	<b>18,197</b>
Armored Vehicles	45,114	50,467	65,598	<b>15,131</b>
Personnel/Training	259,829	268,182	322,253	<b>54,071</b>
Regularize Iraq & Afghanistan Supplemental Positions	0	0	48,944	<b>48,944</b>
<b>Supplemental Funding</b>	<b>210,400</b>	<b>196,383</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-196,383</b>
Afghanistan Security Supplemental	162,400	0	0	<b>0</b>
Worldwide Security Supplemental	48,000	0	0	<b>0</b>
Afghanistan Security Bridge Supplemental	0	60,400	0	<b>-60,400</b>
Worldwide Bridge Supplemental	0	18,000	0	<b>-18,000</b>
Afghanistan Supplemental Request	0	101,545	0	<b>-101,545</b>
Pakistan Supplemental Request	0	9,078	0	<b>-9,078</b>
Life Safety Program Supplemental Request	0	7,360	0	<b>-7,360</b>
<b>Security Initiatives</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84,587</b>	<b>283,712</b>	<b>199,125</b>
Worldwide Security Infrastructure	0	0	21,925	<b>21,925</b>
Visa and Passport Security Strategy	0	67,036	52,268	<b>-14,768</b>
Security Training Consolidation	0	17,551	13,375	<b>-4,176</b>
Computer Security	0	0	6,349	<b>6,349</b>
Counterintelligence Infrastructure	0	0	1,627	<b>1,627</b>
Threat Investigations and Analysis	0	0	9,344	<b>9,344</b>
Information Technology	0	0	16,786	<b>16,786</b>
Diplomatic Security Information Security	0	0	5,164	<b>5,164</b>
Mobile Security Deployments Regularization	0	0	2,200	<b>2,200</b>
Overseas Protective Operations	0	0	60,982	<b>60,982</b>
Security Contract Oversight	0	0	6,049	<b>6,049</b>
Domestic Operations Contractual Services	0	0	3,637	<b>3,637</b>
Information Sharing Environment	0	0	1,733	<b>1,733</b>
Physical Security Programs	0	0	4,692	<b>4,692</b>
Security Technology	0	0	34,580	<b>34,580</b>
Domestic Security Infrastructure	0	0	8,735	<b>8,735</b>
Domestic Emergency Preparedness	0	0	6,729	<b>6,729</b>
Worldwide Information Security	0	0	18,043	<b>18,043</b>
Position Support Costs - Local Guard Program	0	0	8,034	<b>8,034</b>
Position Support Costs - Security Clearances	0	0	1,460	<b>1,460</b>
<b>Total, Worldwide Security Protection</b>	<b>1,178,938</b>	<b>1,313,383</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>	<b>334,617</b>

## **WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION**

### **Maintaining Ongoing Security Activities: \$1,364,288,000, including 106 Positions**

The amount required to maintain ongoing activities is \$1,364,288,000. This request includes \$93,184,000 to address FY 2009 wage and price adjustments, including anticipated price increases of local guard contracts and services overseas and \$105,160,000 to regularize FY 2008 and FY 2009 program increases for Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sudan, Somalia, and Worldwide Security Infrastructure increases in supplemental legislation. This funding supports ongoing core functions for the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection needs, security technology, armored vehicles, cyber security, and diplomatic couriers.

The FY 2010 request includes \$48,944,000 to regularize 106 positions for security in Iraq and Afghanistan that were initially funded by supplemental appropriations. The amount will restore diplomatic security positions that were redirected to Iraq and Afghanistan to address urgent security requirements for United States personnel elsewhere in the world.

This amount provides base adjustments for recurring costs associated with prior year supplemental funding, the anticipated American pay increase, overall locally engaged staff wage increases of 5.2 percent consistent with anticipated rates of overseas consumer price inflation, an increase for domestic inflation, and an overall average 4.0 percent increase for overseas non-wage inflation.

### **Security Training Consolidation (Second Year): \$13,375,000, including 5 Positions**

The Secretary of State's new diplomatic initiatives and growing threats of terrorism, civil disorder, and crime mean that Foreign Service Officers and family members are increasingly called upon to live and operate in more unstable and dangerous locations worldwide. The Department must develop security strategies and training programs to protect U.S. diplomatic personnel and facilities to counter these threats.

In addition to funding provided in FY 2009 for an Architectural and Engineering study and land procurement, subsequent funding over several years is needed to build a consolidated training center. The FY 2010 request of \$13,375,000 will be used to expand the consolidated security training center's permanent structure and training venues according to a master plan projected to be completed in FY 2009.

### **Visa and Passport Security Strategy (Second Year): \$52,268,000, including 115 Positions**

This request is the second year of a multi-year implementation plan designed to meet the strategic goals identified in the Visa and Passport Security Strategic Plan, a plan required by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Protection Act of 2004.

The FY 2010 request continues to address the development of the Overseas Criminal Investigator (OCI) program and criminal analysis capability. However, it also devotes substantial resources to enhance our domestic investigative capacity to support the Secure Border Initiative, expands our presence at key domestic sites, such as the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC), and addresses priority needs in the Department's training directorate and executive offices to meet the plan's capacity to build and sustain increased personnel, funding, and other activities associated with the bureau's infrastructure and staffing.

## **WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION**

### **Worldwide Security Infrastructure: \$21,925,000, including 31 Positions**

The Department requests additional positions to support Mission requirements worldwide. Staffing is required as a result of changes to the security environment, mission growth, and the increased demands placed on Regional Security Offices (RSOs) to protect U.S. government personnel and facilities. The positions have been requested in posts' Mission Strategic Plans and validated by the Department using the RSO staffing analysis matrix.

### **Computer Security: \$6,349,000**

The Department has established a security service program to meet mounting requirements for cyber incident information, continuous monitoring capabilities and sophisticated threat analysis. The organizational matrix is designed to leverage its cyber security expertise in conjunction with other operational security elements to support and satisfy mission essential requirements such as network and critical infrastructure protection, intelligence and information analysis, emergency response, and law enforcement support. The request will significantly increase the Department's capabilities to prevent, monitor, detect, and respond to data loss, high risk users, and theft in compliance with the Comprehensive National Cyber Initiative.

### **Counterintelligence (CI) Infrastructure: \$1,627,000, including 1 Position**

The request includes \$1,627,000 to enhance the Department's counterintelligence infrastructure in support of National Security objectives, including CI Pass-Through Support, Advanced Technology for the Protection of Domestic and Visiting Foreign Dignitaries and Major Events Coordination Support.

### **Threat Investigations and Analysis: \$9,344,000, including 26 Positions**

The request includes \$9,344,000 for the Department's Directorate of Threat Investigations and Analysis, which collects, analyzes, and disseminates terrorism and law enforcement information critical to the Department's successful participation in the Information Sharing Environment. Section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) addresses the most critical weaknesses identified in the September 11 Commission Report: the ability to share and synthesize terrorism-related information across the government. Compliance is mandated with Executive Order (EO) 13388, which requires all U.S. Departments and agencies to give high priority to detecting, preventing, disrupting, preempting, and mitigating the effects of terrorist activities targeting the United States.

### **Security Information Technology: \$16,786,000, including 2 Positions**

The request includes \$16,786,000 to meet increasing requirements for advanced technology to ensure secure communications and protect classified information. The request includes staffing, Security Incident Management and Analysis System technology refresh and enhancement, replacement of OpenNet and ClassNet computers; and licensing for business process management, data warehouse toolset, database tuning, and encryptor/server replacement.

### **Information Security: \$5,164,000, including 7 Positions**

As technology continues to change and accelerate, the Department faces new challenges and demands in carrying out its mission. Cyberspace provides both an expeditious means of communication and a ready target through which enemies can attack and cripple critical information infrastructure. The Department will protect this infrastructure through participation in the USG-wide Comprehensive National Cyber Security Initiative (CNCSI) and by promotion of the highest levels of cyber security awareness across the



## **WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION**

Department. Department efforts towards transformational diplomacy necessitate an increased reliance on private industry contractors in support of Missions abroad, which poses a greater risk for security breaches. The Department will meet these challenges through its commitment to improvement and implementation of security policies that strike the appropriate balance between safeguarding and sharing critical information. The Department's participation in the Information Sharing Environment will ensure that information related to terrorism is provided to the officials who need it in a timely manner, without compromise of security. The Department will ensure that security vulnerabilities are diminished and national requirements are surpassed by supporting international outreach and cooperation with foreign partners on strategic goals and assisting in adopting systematic approaches to concluding security agreements with allied governments and international organizations. The request includes the Life Safety Program, Information Security Compliance and Oversight, Expanded Intelligence Dissemination Requirements (War on Terror), contract support for e-Intel initiatives, and Industrial Security.

### **Mobile Security Deployments (MSD) Regularization: \$2,200,000**

The request includes \$2,200,000 to expand the capabilities of the Departments MSD teams. MSD is the Department's on-call force to respond to threats against official U.S. interests and personnel overseas. MSD missions include augmenting high threat protective details with Tactical Support Teams. The funds will support training, equipping, and deployment of Special Agents.

### **Overseas Protective Operations: \$60,982,000**

The request includes \$60,982,000 to support expanded overseas security operations in support of National Security objectives, including Local Guard Program/Worldwide Personal Protective Services Centralization, Worldwide Personal Protective Services Contract Renewal, economic price adjustments for direct services labor resulting directly from laws enacted and effective during the term of the contracts, severance payments for local guard contracts, MOUs with various police and/or military units worldwide, Defense Base Act insurance increases, Defense Planning and Support Staff, Residential Security Program, and Surveillance.

### **Security Contract Oversight: \$6,049,000, including 15 Positions**

Additional staffing is requested to perform inherently governmental duties and increase oversight and management of local guard, residential security, surveillance detection, and worldwide personnel protective services. The 2005 Office of the Inspector General report recommended that a review of staffing levels for management of these programs be conducted. That review recommended significant changes in the mix and number of personnel required to accomplish the mission effectively. The findings emphasized that some duties and functions being performed by contractor personnel, such as invoice review and discussion of invoice irregularities with contractor personnel, are inherently governmental and should be performed by direct-hire employees. The new staff will perform duties and functions specified as inherently governmental by both the OIG and the Department's Procurement Executive. They will monitor the work being performed by the support contractor staff to ensure they provide only guidance, not direction.

### **Domestic Operations Contractual Services: \$3,637,000**

The request includes \$3,637,000 to support domestic security operations. The Department's domestic security missions are to provide a safe and secure work environment by providing an adequate level of protection to employees, official guests, visitors, sensitive and classified information, and property at all facilities located within the United States; provide a superior level of security at all domestic facilities through employment of sound Access Control Database management, the issuance of security

## **WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION**

identification media to authorized personnel, and the conduct of professional security incident investigation and comprehensive building security inspections by the Domestic Security Officer program; and manage and implement stringent security measures at all domestic facilities through the employment of the Uniformed Protective Officer (UPO) force, the technology and capabilities of the Security Control Center, and the expertise and established security procedures of the Special Events security staff.

### **Information Sharing Environment: \$1,733,000**

The Information Sharing Environment (ISE) was established by Congress and the President in 2004 to facilitate information sharing, access, and collaboration among users to combat terrorism more effectively. The ISE addresses the most critical weakness identified in the September 11 Commission report: the ability to share and synthesize terrorist-related data across the U.S. government. The policies, procedures, and technologies that comprise the ISE will provide Federal, state, local, tribal entities, the private sector, and foreign partners with critical information to identify threats early. The request includes ISE Infrastructure requirements and Security Incident Management and Analysis System modifications for ISE compliance.

### **Physical Security Programs: \$4,692,000, including 5 Positions**

The Department must certify to Congress that all new building construction and major renovations comply with established security standards, provide oversight for physical security upgrades of all domestic facilities in accordance with domestic security requirements in GSA guidelines and DHS standards. To meet these requirements, the Department requests an additional \$3,817,000 for Physical Security Programs for armored vehicles; Special Protective Equipment; Certification, accreditation and transit security; research and development; and infrastructure support.

### **Security Technology: \$34,580,000, including 15 positions**

With the benefit of surplus Emergency Security Supplemental and Worldwide Security Upgrade funding since FY 2001, the Department funded many new initiatives in support of the expanding security mission. The request includes \$34,580,000 to sustain and upgrade the Security Technology Integration Branch, Security Technical Specialists, Security Management System enterprise (SMSe), Vehicle Barrier Program, HSPD-12/PIV Program, AlarmNet Enterprise Architecture, Right Mix/Regional Security Technician Initiative, Explosive Detection Program, and HST Perimeter Security Upgrade Projects.

### **Domestic Security Infrastructure: \$8,735,000, including 7 Positions**

The increase in Foreign Service and Civil Service security staffing over the past several years requires a proportionate increase in administrative staffing for personnel management, information technology, financial management, and general services support. Funding for such items as office space, vehicles, special equipment, leases, telephones, and other security and infrastructure equipment is also required.

The request is focused on bringing the infrastructure up to a level sufficient to meet critical program support needs based on increased staffing over the past three years. A variety of personnel-related functions and positions will be needed to support the previous growth. Positions requirements include human resources, logistics, and general support. The largest element of the infrastructure request will be for facility lease and office renovation funding. As a result of increased requirements to implement the Visa and Passport Security Strategic Plan and the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative and to manage operations in Iraq and Afghanistan effectively, the Department Bureau of Diplomatic Security has outgrown its facilities. To meet the expanded responsibilities, the request includes the \$8,735,000 and seven positions for human resources, logistics management, and policy and planning support and

## **WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION**

infrastructure upgrades.

### **Domestic Emergency Preparedness: \$6,729,000, including 5 Positions**

The request includes \$6,729,000 for domestic preparedness. In the FY 2009 President's Budget, the Department initiated implementation of its five-year strategic plan to meet Federal mandates for Homeland Security. This request would provide the second-year requirements of the implementation for the expansion of emergency communications for the Department's Alert Management System and Central Emergency Notification System; establishment of a centralized Exercise, Evaluation, and Policy Program Office; rehabilitation of the physical facilities at the Department's alternate site for Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG); and renovation of billeting at the alternate site.

### **Worldwide Information Security: \$18,043,000**

To protect classified information and ensure that emergency communications systems are in place, the Department requests \$18,043,000 to implement updates in systems and technology. The request would provide additional security for multiple information and communications systems.

### **Position Support Costs - Local Guard Program: \$8,034,000**

This request is for \$8,034,000 for Local Guard Program and residential security costs for up to 537 new overseas positions anticipated for deployment in FY 2010.

### **Position Support Costs - Security Clearances: \$1,460,000**

This request is for \$1,460,000 for background investigations for new overseas positions anticipated for deployment in FY 2010.

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# IT CENTRAL FUND

## *Resources Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Capital Investment Fund</b>	59,575	71,000	160,000	89,000
<b>IT Investment /Expedited Passport Fees (1)</b>	288,848	116,000	120,000	4,000
<b>Total, IT Central Fund (2)</b>	348,423	187,000	280,000	93,000

(1) Expedited Passport Fees used in FY 2008 include \$161,929,000 prior year unobligated balances and \$126,919,000 of FY 2008 collections.

(2) The Department is reviewing the current year financial plan to ensure consistency with Expedited Passport Fee receipts. The FY 2010 request seeks to balance IT capital investment between appropriated and fee resources. The Department will submit a revised FY 2009 IT Central Fund spending plan separately.

## *Overview*

The Department's Information Technology Strategic Plan (ITSP) covers FY 2006 – FY 2010 and is aligned with the *FY 2007–2012 Department of State and USAID Strategic Plan*. The budget request for FY 2010 develops the IT vision and five strategic goals in accordance with the FY 2006-2010 ITSP. The vision is empowering diplomacy with information and tools available anytime, anywhere. The five goals supporting this vision are:

- Goal 1: The Right Information: Knowledge Leadership For Diplomacy
- Goal 2: Anytime/Anywhere Computing: Diplomats On The Move
- Goal 3: External Partnerships: Diplomacy Through Collaboration
- Goal 4: Risk Management: Mission Effectiveness and Security
- Goal 5: Work Practices and Workforce: Leading Change

The FY 2010 IT investments support: greater integration and collaboration among more than 40 civilian agencies with overseas operations; improvements in efficiency and customer service through the consolidation and centralization of IT services; modernized critical administrative and financial management systems to prepare for the migration to electronic government (E-Gov) solutions and to improve key services; increased access to critical information resources for Department personnel both overseas and in Washington, D.C.; and strengthened IT security.

FY 2010 marks the final year of the current ITSP, and the Department has begun planning for its next generation technology needs. The work to be accomplished in FY 2010 will strengthen the Department's global infrastructure and provide a springboard for the next plan. One area of focus for FY 2010 involves centrally driven business continuity, disaster recovery, and consolidated data centers to protect the entire worldwide IT infrastructure. The Department is modernizing administrative applications along the same lines, migrating to web-based to provide global access and near 100 percent reliability and availability. A second area of focus is strengthening knowledge management, using the global infrastructure to promote video and other forms of collaboration and social networking as applied to diplomacy.

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### *Program Description and Justification of Request*

#### **Goal 1: The Right Information: Knowledge Leadership For Diplomacy**

The Department will continue to leverage its investment in a robust and reliable global IT infrastructure by expanding direct support for the mission-driven processes of diplomacy, interagency foreign affairs, and foreign assistance. This entails deploying effective, user-oriented tools for discovering and analyzing useful information and establishing a Department-wide solution for content management and information publishing and dissemination. Specific initiatives to be pursued in FY 2010 include:

##### **State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset (SMART): \$29,587,000**

The SMART vision is to deliver a simple, secure, and user-driven system to support the conduct of diplomacy through modern messaging, dynamic archiving, and information sharing. SMART is consolidating legacy cables, memoranda, and email onto a single platform. Documents will be accessible through interest profiling and a sophisticated search engine, and the system will provide cross-enclave access to archival documents. In FY 2010, the Department will complete the deployment of SMART and begin the systematic process of shutting down the legacy messaging systems. The legacy systems cannot be terminated until the Disaster Recovery and Contingency Operations (COOP) capabilities (second SMART processing facility) have been brought online. The Department has deferred funding the second site to FY 2010 based on the ITCF shortfall for FY 2009.

##### **Messaging and Collaboration Services: \$15,176,000**

This program supports the operations and maintenance of the Department's post-SMART messaging and collaboration environment. This includes the Department's Official World-wide Formal Communication System. It also includes the operations and maintenance of new capabilities added by SMART such as knowledge sharing and web-based collaborative capabilities to Department employees and Foreign Affairs agencies at posts worldwide. In FY 2010 the Department will operate SMART and the legacy systems in parallel until SMART has been fully deployed and tested and SMART COOP capabilities are online. After SMART is fully deployed, operations and maintenance costs will be normalized within the D&CP account.

#### **Goal 2: Anytime/Anywhere Computing: Diplomats On The Move**

Under Goal 2, the Department will provide an IT infrastructure that supports reliable access to needed information and systems from anywhere in the world via standard end-user devices such as laptop and desktop computers, personal digital assistants, and cell phones. Users will have access while working at home (telecommuting and telework), while on travel, and while out of the office. To accomplish this goal, the Department will continue to support its global IT infrastructure, consolidating services and operations to promote efficiency and excellent customer service. Goal 2 will build on the success of Open Net Everywhere and Blackberry programs that have begun to deliver the promise of mobile computing to diplomats. The Department is working with USAID and other agencies to capitalize on technologies that have proven successful in meeting similar functional and security requirements. Specific initiatives that support Goal 2 are summarized below.

##### **Global IT Modernization (GITM): \$79,652,000**

In FY 2010, the Department will continue the Global IT Modernization (GITM) program to ensure that its global IT infrastructure remains current. Through this program, the Department centrally manages the periodic replacement and modernization of classified and unclassified desktop computers, core servers, local networking equipment, and domain controllers at the Department's domestic facilities and at all overseas posts on a planned four-year life cycle. As equipment is replaced and infrastructure is re-

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engineered as appropriate, taking into account newer technology, security, and best practices. GITM allows the Department to sustain a true global infrastructure, ensuring compliance with standards, full interoperability, and cost-effective administration. To enable the Department to take the next step and provide anytime/anywhere access, the infrastructure must be sufficiently robust and reliable.

### **IT Consolidation: \$4,000,000**

An important step in the Department's evolving global infrastructure is consolidating domestic service delivery and customer support operations. Consolidation of IT services includes help desk, desktop support, and related server operations. The IT Consolidation Program is improving security, standardizing customer service, improving efficiency, and implementing industry best practices such as the IT Infrastructure Library and IT Service Management standards. Consolidation should be completed early in FY 2010.

### **Enterprise Software-Licensing and Maintenance: \$19,200,000**

The Department has entered into centralized software licensing arrangements for critical software. The goals of enterprise licensing are cost savings, standardization, and internal efficiencies in negotiating with vendors. Centralizing the licensing process ensures that all software is kept current and secure; this in turn enables delivery of effective customer service through help desk and desktop support operations that can rely on consistent, current software versions.

### **Enterprise Server Operations Centers (ESOCs): \$9,864,000**

#### **Data Center Acquisition: \$11,700,000**

Over the last six years the Department has established the ESOCs to consolidate server locations and management, yielding efficiency gains in real property, IT server costs, and IT staffing. This is one step in realizing the best value proposition for IT server support. FY 2010 funding will allow the Department to continue with the site and server consolidation to improve Disaster Recovery support by continuing the build out and provisioning of a new consolidated data center which was leased as a service contract in late FY 2008. The request will support the ongoing costs as servers are transitioned into the facility.

### **Post Telephones: \$6,304,000**

The Post Telephones initiative provides global telephonic services and support to the Department's missions abroad. This initiative serves over 60,000 customers worldwide by planning, implementing, and coordinating projects required for maintaining and upgrading mission telephone systems. The goal of the investment is to replace obsolete telephone systems with modern, reliable digital systems capable of delivering a full range of services. In an effort to homogenize equipment and optimize business processes, Post Telephones was tasked to provide a standardized ten-year life cycle replacement program. Post Telephones provides a wide variety of support to the Department including operations and maintenance of existing telephone systems at missions abroad and mobile communications support for the Secretary of State, visiting dignitaries, and VIPs.

### **Mobile Computing: \$3,080,000**

Mobile computing is essential for U.S. diplomats to work outside the office with host country staff and institutions and respond rapidly to crises, disasters, and other events. In FY 2010 the Department will continue its mobile computing program capitalizing on security and technology advances.

### **Other Goal 2 Initiatives: \$8,790,000**

Other initiatives that focus directly on achieving the goals of anytime, anywhere access include the Department's management of the network encryption device crypto-keys and the costs for support of the mainframe that serves the Department's American payroll system.

## IT CENTRAL FUND

### **Goal 3: External Partnerships: Diplomacy Through Collaboration**

The Department is committed to E-Gov with resulting improvements in citizen services, mission effectiveness, and efficiency. The focus is on three areas: participating in government-wide initiatives; streamlining administrative operations to ensure diplomatic readiness; and enhancing interagency and external collaboration, especially overseas and across the foreign affairs community. An important ongoing priority is to provide a suite of effective and efficient application systems that enable streamlined, consolidated, and cost-effective business services. These efforts will facilitate the ongoing migration to web-enabled applications, create more useful reporting tools, and improve the Department's ability to share data, both internally and with external partners. It will also position the Department for greater participation in government-wide administrative solutions as they emerge and become available.

#### **Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS): \$19,519,000**

ILMS is a major reengineering and development effort to create a modern, user-oriented system for all logistics functions including purchasing, supply, transportation, warehouse, inventory/asset management, and diplomatic pouch and mail. ILMS benefits the Department by eliminating duplicative systems, streamlining operations, providing supply chain visibility to customers, and achieving enterprise-wide integration. The FY 2010 request will fund operations and maintenance for over 6,000 users worldwide, continued deployment to overseas posts, and integration and regression testing as the Department consolidates its financial systems. Key initiatives for FY 2010 include deployment of ILMS to overseas posts, establishment of a COOP capability, and continued integration with Post Administrative Support System (PASS), ILMS/Joint Financial Management System (JFMS) integration and implementation of IT Asset Management.

#### **Enterprise Data Warehouse: \$2,500,000**

The Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) will combine information from different transactional systems into a central point from which information can be quickly extracted and analyzed to facilitate business decisions. The Department produces a great deal of historical data in support of varying missions. This data will be used for trend analysis and/or future forecasting efforts, thereby allowing future decisions to be based on real, factual information. Today, the use of this data is impeded by accessibility, data quality, and timeliness. The initial pilot deployment of the EDW is scheduled for FY 2009. The requested FY 2010 funding will be used to improve management reporting, help improve data quality, and to expand the EDW by incorporating more central, administrative systems data into the warehouse.

#### **Joint Financial Management Systems (JFMS): \$2,009,000**

The request supports the Department and USAID's common financial management platform that provides overseas and domestic worldwide financial management and reporting.

#### **Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS): \$5,299,000**

The IPMS is a multi-year program that provides the Department with human capital management in support of its diplomatic mission. During FY 2010, the Department will expand its operations and maintenance of IPMS and focus on key upgrades to meet availability, scalability, and security requirements. These include: complete the remaining OMB Gold Standard functionality in the Post Personnel System to include Foreign Service National Payroll integration; complete the HR Portal upgrade to expand employee and manager self-service; complete implementation of IPMS services-based architecture to standardize external and internal data distribution; modernize the underlying HR Online system framework and upgrade primary applications; evaluate and select the next generation Knowledge Center technical platform to include enhanced reporting, business intelligence, and decision support capabilities; and modernize the Post Personnel System platform to include the re-architecture of its major components.



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### **Consolidated American Payroll System (CAPPS) and ePayroll Migration: \$12,500,000**

The request will provide funding to replace the Department's legacy American employee payroll system. The current payroll system was written in what is now a very old software language. Skilled programmers who can make necessary adjustments for benefits, taxes, garnishments, etc. are becoming more and more difficult to find, which could jeopardize the ability of the Department to properly pay government employees.

### **Worldwide Agency-wide Locally Engaged Staff Payroll (WALES): \$11,550,000**

The request will fund commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software acquisition and related implementation services for WALES. WALES will eventually replace four versions of the more than 20 year old Foreign Service National (FSN) Pay system and FARADS (the legacy system used to generate annuity payments to retired Foreign Service Officers covered by the Foreign Service Act) with a single system using modern technology. The migration to WALES addresses the major operational risk faced not only by the Department, but also more than 40 other agencies that rely on the Department for e-payroll services for FSN employees at posts and missions outside the United States.

### **Travel Manager Program: \$2,640,000**

The Department will continue to migrate to the new government-wide eTravel service provider (eTS), while continuing to provide a modern, standard, and streamlined travel program during the transition. The Department has selected one of GSA's approved eTravel service providers as its eTS vendor.

### **Central Resource Management System (CRMS): \$1,742,000**

CRMS has been in use since FY 2001 for the budget formulation of the Department's operating accounts and the execution of the Department's budget to the allotment level, e.g., apportionments, reimbursements, foreign currency exchange. CRMS interfaces with the Department's accounting system, permitting the simultaneous creation of accounting system budgets and allotment documentation delivered electronically to the allottee. This legacy system does not meet the standards required by today's financial management business requirements. The Department has taken full advantage of the Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) to pilot Treasury's budget formulation system. The FY 2010 request will enable State to modernize the execution portion of CRMS in concert with the BFELoB.

### **Post Administrative Software Suite (PASS): \$3,105,000**

The Department has standardized its overseas posts' management services systems onto a common, but decentralized, platform called Post Administrative Services Suite (PASS). The Department intends to integrate these overseas systems with their comparable Headquarters counterparts. To do so it will be necessary to rewrite the current decentralized PASS platform to the centralized data base system in Washington in order to create a true enterprise system. PASS 3 will be a centrally hosted application which makes integration with the Department's system more practical. PASS 3 will be a complete rewrite to include improvements such as a single database, leniency tolerant, web services enabled, "plug and play" platform. This approach is critical to the cost effective integration of all the field and headquarters management systems.

### **Other Goal 3 Initiatives: \$17,874,000**

Other initiatives in this area will aid in business process streamlining, interagency communication, and E-Gov/Line of Business (LOB) initiatives. They include the Joint Department/USAID Enterprise Architecture and State's Assistance Management System (SAMS).

E-Gov Initiatives serve citizens, businesses, and federal employees by delivering high quality services more efficiently at a lower price. Instead of expensive stove-piped operations, agencies work together to develop common solutions which achieve mission requirements at reduced cost, thereby making

## IT CENTRAL FUND

resources available for higher priority needs. The Department participates in eleven programs and six Lines of Business (LOB) Initiatives. The Department is providing funding from the IT Central Fund and other sources in FY 2009 and FY 2010 to the initiatives shown below (dollars in thousands):

(\$ in thousands)

<i>INITIATIVE</i>	<i>FY 2009</i>	<i>FY 2010</i>
Business Gateway	\$0	\$62
E-Authentication	\$440	\$0
Grants.gov	\$129	\$213
E-Rulemaking	\$44	\$0
E-Travel	\$48	\$0
Gov-Benefits	\$139	\$143
Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$516	\$801
Recruitment One Stop	\$54	\$0
IAE – Loans and Grants	\$22	\$0
Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan–Capacity Surge	\$0	\$159
Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	\$204	\$30
Financial Management LoB	\$75	\$75
Grants Management LoB	\$28	\$32
Human Resources LoB	\$65	\$66
Geospatial LoB	\$35	\$35
Budget Formulation & Execution LoB	\$95	\$95
IT Infrastructure LoB	\$0	\$160
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$1,894</b>	<b>\$1,871</b>

### **Goal 4: Risk Management: Mission Effectiveness and Security**

The Department will continue to streamline its approach to IT security, ensuring effective control while allowing rapid adoption and broad use of new technology. Such an IT security program is essential for accomplishing the other goals in preparation for the new IT Strategic Plan. The intent is to enable broad access to information and systems; secure internal and external collaboration; rapid and secure introduction of new technologies; and comprehensive business continuity plans that can be relied upon to work in the event of terrorist attacks, natural disaster and/or catastrophic failure. The Department will apply industry and government best practices and innovations in IT security. Security risk management will be based on a partnership model, through which system sponsors, IT professionals, and security experts will collaborate to make risk management decisions and ensure that IT assets are protected commensurate with risk. System and data owners/sponsors will assume ultimate responsibility for making risk management decisions. Innovative security approaches, such as biometrics, will be in place to monitor and control user access to IT systems and information, thus enabling anytime, anywhere access, including mobile access to classified systems, and securing extranets for internal and external collaboration.

## IT CENTRAL FUND

### **PKI and Biometrics: \$7,200,000**

PKI supports user authentication and biometrics to control access to the Department's information resources on ClassNet and OpenNet Plus, meeting the requirements of HSPD-12. PKI protects and validates the electronic information stored on E-Passports; improves IT security against external and internal threats; and supports digital signature requirements enumerated in the Electronic Signatures in National and Global Commerce Act (E-SIGN). PKI will also help satisfy provisions set forth by the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) by reducing the amount of paper produced for physical signature. Other uses include: exchange of contractor information between overseas secure embassy construction sites and the Department; investigative reports by Diplomatic Security; and protection of sensitive and personal medical records to serve those stationed overseas.

### **Goal 5: Work Practices and Workforce: Leading Change**

Goal 5 focuses on ensuring that end-user staff have the skills necessary to use the new IT tools, systems, and information made available under the other four goals by continuously enhancing the skill base of the Department's IT staff and creating and sustaining an efficient and effective IT support organization. The latter will focus on ensuring that the Department promotes continuous innovation in the use of IT to support the diplomatic mission. Goal 5 also focuses on evolving the skills and responsibilities of IT staff to enable them to play a higher-level consultative role in helping end-users exploit modern technology. This request will be used for innovative training management, distance learning, and technology. The Foreign Service Institute (FSI), which manages the National Foreign Affairs Training Center, is responsible for a large share of Goal 5 activities and resources, notably those associated with training and skill development. FY 2010 resources will be directed as follows for FSI programs.

### **FSI Instructional Support: \$3,694,000**

FSI provides Department-focused IT training for professional IT staff and for end users, and provides through COTS and FSI-developed courses a full range of 24x7 distance learning content options to employees of the Department (and to other federal agencies on a reimbursable basis) including training on major Department programs and systems, e.g., WebPASS and SMART. FSI also provides instructors with tools that speed the development of effective distance learning courses.

### **FSI Learning Infrastructure: \$3,015,000**

A four-year life-cycle refreshment program for the IT infrastructure at the Foreign Service Institute supports classroom and distance learning 24x7. The FSI infrastructure includes classroom technology for instructors and students; the platform for FSI Corporate Systems and for the design, development, and delivery of distance learning worldwide; multimedia/language technical labs and simulation components; and digital videoconferencing for classes, language testing, and course development.

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# BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

## *Resources Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Machine Readable Visa (MRV) Fees	920,528	974,817	858,000
Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharge	294,884	300,000	374,415
<b>Enhanced Border Security Program Fees</b>	<b>297,696</b>	<b>297,664</b>	<b>385,100</b>
Passport Security Surcharge	253,596	253,564	340,000
Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge	29,000	29,000	30,000
Diversity Fee	15,100	15,100	15,100
Fraud Prevention Fee	31,244	40,000	40,000
Affidavit of Support Fee	17,400	0	0
<b>Total Border Security Program Expenses</b>	<b>1,561,752</b>	<b>1,612,481</b>	<b>1,657,515</b>

### *Overview*

The Department's Border Security Program is a critical element in the Department of State's fundamental mission of protecting American citizens and safeguarding the nation's borders. The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) is responsible for: issuing visas to legitimate foreign visitors and immigrants; denying visas to individuals who pose a threat to this country; protecting American citizens abroad; researching and developing automated systems; and implementing policies, procedures, and processes in coordination with other federal agencies in support of homeland security goals. The Border Security Program strategy focuses on five major objectives: information technology, connectivity, infrastructure, integrity, and human resources.

#### **Information Technology**

Enhance data sharing and data analysis initiatives with other agencies and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the applicant screening process through name checks and biometric technologies (fingerprint scanning, facial recognition). Give consular officials access to information on individuals applying for passports or visas.

#### **Connectivity**

Provide worldwide and redundant connectivity in support of passport and visa adjudication, including sufficient bandwidth to support the Consular Consolidated Database (CCD) and other data sharing and remote management initiatives.

#### **Infrastructure**

Provide the most modern equipment and software to support consular operations. Ensure an effective replacement and refresh schedule and development of software programs to meet workload and legislative requirements.

# **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

## **Integrity**

Strengthen the integrity of passport and visa issuance processes and products through improvements to the documents themselves, enhancements in information storage and retrieval, expanded training in anti-fraud techniques and procedures, and a comprehensive anti-fraud program.

## **Human Resources**

Supply a sufficient number of qualified staff to fill new and vacant consular positions. Work with the Department to hire, train, and assign personnel to meet increasing workload demands and program growth domestically and overseas.

The following chart summarizes the costs of the major activities of the Border Security Program:

## BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Consular Project Initiatives</b>	<b>666,764</b>	<b>789,177</b>	<b>815,001</b>	<b>25,824</b>
Consular Systems Install and Operations	35,000	69,500	77,040	7,540
Consular Systems Modernization and Support	113,150	144,405	159,399	14,994
Automated Name check Systems: CLASS	15,000	14,000	13,000	-1,000
MRV Administrative Support	74,114	96,787	96,974	187
Public Information Support	37,315	28,300	33,300	5,000
Document Integrity/Fraud Programs	21,310	26,172	22,460	-3,712
Consular Training (FSI)	9,581	6,300	6,170	-130
Passport Operations	213,722	279,829	273,714	-6,115
Passport Facilities	17,159	13,455	21,788	8,333
Passport Systems	69,500	38,025	33,912	-4,113
Visa Processing	40,710	43,450	46,050	2,600
American Citizen Services	2,938	3,133	3,714	581
Intelligence Support Unit (INR)	779	662	651	-11
Facilities Management (A)	16,486	25,159	26,829	1,670
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>20,536</b>	<b>21,269</b>	<b>23,403</b>	<b>2,134</b>
Investigative Support/Guards	20,536	21,269	23,403	2,134
<b>Technology Backbone – IRM</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
IRM Computer Systems and Operations	8,000	8,000	4,000	-4,000
Diplomatic Telecommunications Support	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
<b>Border Security Staff (American Salaries)</b>	<b>317,760</b>	<b>363,989</b>	<b>375,466</b>	<b>11,477</b>
Consular Affairs	150,019	188,488	193,977	5,489
Bureau of Administration	92	92	92	-
Information Resource Management	3,125	3,219	3,219	-
Diplomatic Security	24,000	30,320	35,241	4,921
Overseas Staff	140,524	141,870	142,937	1,067
<b>Border Security Support</b>	<b>538,692</b>	<b>420,046</b>	<b>429,645</b>	<b>9,599</b>
Consular Affairs	367,098	226,715	234,104	7,389
Diplomatic Security	7,994	15,343	15,343	-40
Information Resource Management	4,090	4,090	4,090	-
Western Hemisphere Affairs (BCC)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Overseas Support	157,510	171,858	174,108	2,250
<b>Total, Border Security Program</b>	<b>1,561,752</b>	<b>1,612,481</b>	<b>1,657,515</b>	<b>45,034</b>
<i>DHS Reimbursement</i>	10,000	0	0	-
<i>FBI Fingerprint Checks Reimbursement</i>	90,788	150,000	150,000	-

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

The Department will pursue the following objectives in FY 2010 as part of its continued efforts to protect and assist Americans abroad and to improve U.S. Border Security by preventing the entry of terrorists or others intending to engage in criminal activity in the United States.

### **Consular Systems Installation and Operations: \$77,040,000**

The Department will continue systematic equipment replacement cycles and regular refresh training visits at over 240 Foreign Service posts and appropriate domestic offices including passport agencies, the National Visa Center and the Kentucky Consular Center in FY 2010. This includes enhanced training in consular systems operations and maintenance so consular personnel can serve as an interface between the field and domestic support elements. The Department will also rollout applications to begin the migration to a new generation of visa software, including the Consular Electronic Application Center (CEAC) and Global Visa Systems (GVS), which replaces four current systems for nonimmigrant visas and immigrant visas (NIV, IVO, IVIS, and DVIS). Deployment will require both hardware procurement and sustained installation/training and technical support.

### **Consular Systems Modernization and Support: \$159,399,000**

The Department established a Program Management Office (CA/CST/PMO) to enhance operational efficiency and management control, standardize policies and processes, and to oversee all information technology (IT) programs and associated projects within CA/CST's six Divisions. The PMO oversees more than thirty major Consular systems initiatives that encompass a broad range of complex IT projects and schedules. It will ensure IT initiatives employ good project management principles, are founded on strong business cases, meet expected cost, schedule, and performance goals, and comply with Federal, results-oriented legislation pertaining to the acquisition and use of IT.

Enhancing consular systems is an on-going priority targeted toward improving the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the border security processes, implementing new technologies such as biometrics and rules based on processing, and enhancing the value and security of travel documents produced by consular systems. This activity will improve, expand and refine the Consular Consolidated Database's (CCD's) web interfaces for faster and easier information delivery with data mining tools that will enable users to utilize and manipulate the data in the database. The Department will provide IT support and training to domestic offices in Washington, DC, email to the passport agencies and centers across the country, and server support to Consular Systems' production software accessed by the public. These servers must be available to visa applicants across the world 24 hours a day. All systems research and development, consular database development and management as well as data sharing initiatives with other agencies are included in this program activity.

This activity also funds independent verification and validation support services which include operations and maintenance of an independent integration and test facility. This function consists of validating requirements and testing and validating their implementation in new and/or updated software releases for over 150 applications currently deployed by CA.

### **Automated Name Check Systems CLASS: \$13,000,000**

The Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS), a centerpiece of the Border Security Program, allows consular officers worldwide to perform an automated name check which is required for all visa and passport applicants. CLASS directly supports the Congressional federal government information sharing mandate; CLASS receives data from approximately 12 USG agencies and provides lookout entries to four agencies. Presidential Directive 63 (PDD-63) specifically listed CLASS as a mission critical system for which contingency resources must be developed and the Department currently manages two mirrored sites to provide a complete contingency capability. CLASS also uses a load sharing technology to ensure that both sites function during normal operations: if one site goes down, the other site assumes 100% of the processing load until the faulted site again becomes operational.



## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

Currently, the CLASS name-checking logic operates only against the CA watch list database. The interface CLASS (iCLASS) system operates within the Diversity Visa (DV) program to detect individuals who illegally enter multiple applications under variants of their name and will eventually be brought on-line to detect and report previous applications processed for a current applicant under variants of the name given in the current application.

### **MRV Support Costs: \$96,974,000**

The Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fee, collected from most applicants seeking a nonimmigrant visa, continues to support overseas consular operations, including a substantial portion of overseas consular staffing, expenses incurred by consular agents, and all expenses paid to banks to collect the MRV fee. In FY 2010, MRV fee revenue will fund peak-season staffing, TDY assistance to overseas posts, and the cost of Consular Management Assistance Teams (CMAT) participating in overseas management reviews. It will also fund support costs associated with increased workload in Mexico for Border Crossing Card (BCC) renewals.

### **Public Information Support: \$33,300,000**

CA will continue to rely on internet websites and Web 2.0 tools, traditional on-site outreach, and two contractor-operated contact centers to provide the public with the most responsive information available in the most cost-effective manner. The Overseas Citizen Services (OCS) Call Center provides non-Privacy Act-protected information regarding the safety and welfare of American citizens abroad, and answers general information calls for OCS while forwarding case-specific calls and those requiring action directly to the appropriate OCS officer. The center can be reached via toll-free or toll numbers from 8am to 8pm Monday through Friday; after-hours calls are handled by the OCS Duty Program. For crisis response, the center can escalate to 24 hours/7 days a week operation within three hours of notification. The National Passport Information Center (NPIC) provides information services to the general public via a toll-free telephone number and e-mail correspondence. NPIC also provides an extensive automated passport information service that is available to the public, 24 hours a day. Through this service, customers can obtain answers to general passport questions and may make appointments to be seen at one of the passport agencies.

### **Document Integrity/Anti-Fraud Programs (FPP): \$22,460,000**

The FY 2010 initiatives for this program include passport and visa fraud prevention and expanded H-1B and L visa fraud detection efforts. CA will continue to maintain its emphasis on enhanced U.S. border protection and security through its efforts to uncover and combat fraud in consular documents. The Office of Fraud Prevention Programs (FPP) plans to continue and expand ongoing fraud prevention activities such as enhancing information sharing by organizing and participating in five regional overseas and domestic Fraud Prevention Conferences/Seminars; conducting site visits to high fraud posts; providing consular officers and passport specialists with state of the art data mining capabilities of public records to use in fraud prevention/detection; providing training materials and supplies; and producing intelligence alerts on counterfeit and forged travel documents. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security will substantially and comprehensively strengthen the DS criminal investigations program as it relates to H-1b, H-2b and L visas using revenues retained under the H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004.

### **FSI Consular Training: \$6,170,000**

Consular training continues to be supported by the Foreign Service Institute (FSI). In FY 2010, FSI will continue to provide training in the form of classes, conferences, workshops, and on-line courses to consular officers, Information Management Specialists (IMS), Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) and consular agents. Courses cover anti-fraud and counter-terrorism techniques, name checking and identity recognition, consular systems applications, and immigrant and non-immigrant visa adjudication policies and procedures. FSI also provides courses on crisis planning, assistance to victims of crime, the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption, and the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

Child Abduction.

### **Passport Operations: \$273,714,000**

The passport remains the fundamental internationally accepted document that identifies the nationality of Americans as they travel overseas and enter and exit the United States. The integrity of the passport is essential, as is timely delivery of passport services to Americans. In 2007, the Department was overwhelmed by an unexpectedly large surge in demand for passports caused by new re-entry requirements for Americans traveling abroad as required under the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI). Demand for issued passports jumped from 12.1 million in FY 2006 to 18.4 million in FY 2007. In FY 2008, CA adjudicated 16.2 million travel documents (15.7 million passport books and 500,000 passport cards). The Department estimates passport workload to be near the FY 2008 level in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

In order to further improve the security of U.S. borders, the land border requirement phase of WHTI will be effective no earlier than June 1, 2009, requiring all U.S. citizens to present a passport or similar document when traveling outside of the U.S. In coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department developed a new, less expensive identity document, the passport card, which was first issued in mid-2008. While the passport card is not expected to generate as much demand as the passport book, as it cannot be used for air travel, it is nevertheless produced with the same high security standards.

With changing demands, the Department needs to assess current and new vulnerabilities associated with passport issuance and records management, strengthen internal controls, and bolster our Fraud Program. The Department needs more robust tools to enhance its ability to more readily identify passport fraud through electronic evaluation of applicant data. These tools would be used for items such as the performance of validation studies (record review of previously issued passports), and field agency analyses and reporting. Internal Controls need tools to provide acceptance agent and commercial courier oversight and to maintain continued support and upgrades to the Incident Tracking System and Internal Controls Program Assessment and Compliance Reporting system. Resource requirements would include vulnerability assessment and analysis, recommendations, and implementation assistance with new programs.

### **Passport Facilities: \$21,788,000**

The Department has established two Book Personalization Facilities - in Hot Springs, Arkansas and Tucson, Arizona. Their operations are an integral component of the Department's strategy to meet the increasing demand for U.S. Passports, U.S. Passport Cards, and Border Crossing Cards. As a result of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, these facilities are prepared to meet the demand for travel documents issued by the Department.

To meet the difficult to predict estimated demand levels, the Department has implemented a scalable and flexible production system that allows for the effective distribution of work across Passport Agencies and Centers in the United States. The Book Personalization Centers allow the printing of passport books and cards to occur remotely from the adjudication of the passport applications. The facilities will additionally produce Border Crossing Cards. Funds will also be used to maintain the infrastructure of existing passport agencies located nationwide and headquarters space located in Washington, DC.

### **Passport Systems: \$33,912,000**

During FY 2010, CA will continue operational support, equipment replacement plans, and a Help Desk for 25 regional passport agencies and centers nationwide. New passport facilities and book personalization centers will have new software solutions to accommodate the increased demand. The system will be designed, hardware will be procured, and operational and maintenance support will be

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

established to support both passport books and passport cards at the new locations.

Two critical systems, the Passport Records Imaging System Management (PRISM) and the Passport Lookout Tracking System (PLOTS) are high capacity imaging systems that capture vital passport records. Department of State and authorized users worldwide will have access to critical information in PLOTS and PRISM. As access to this information increases, the importance of the availability of this data becomes more vital. It must be of a high level with a low margin of down time. Greater redundancy, improvements to design, and more robust infrastructure will help provide improvements to increase access and availability to this growing system. The PLOTS user interface will be improved to support users from overseas posts and embassies worldwide.

### **Visa Processing: \$46,050,000**

This program activity covers the visa office operations in Washington, DC and non-immigrant visa (NIV) and immigrant visa (IV) operations at the National Visa Center (NVC) and at the Kentucky Consular Center (KCC). The NVC supports immigrant visa processing through the centralization and management of several consular projects, including a portion of petition processing and the Affidavit of Support review program, which requires sponsors of visa applicants to provide evidence that they can economically support the visa applicant. The NVC also processes all security advisory opinions of immigrant visa applicants and conducts anti-fraud activities related to immigrant visa petitions. The NVC's goal is to provide additional support to overseas posts, including assuming as many non-adjudicatory duties as possible, to allow overseas consular staff to focus on pre-screening, adjudication and fraud prevention, while at the same time improving efficiency and expanding NVC's Fraud Prevention Unit.

The KCC manages the casework of the Diversity Lottery Program, receives and prepares all visa records for storage at NARA and manages the photo examination component of the Facial Recognition Project, which involves screening visa applicant photos against a lookout database of known and suspected terrorists and also against previous visa records. It also scans all visa records that have been refused and shares the information with other federal agencies. The KCC also serves as the Alternate Processing Center for the Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS), a critical element in the Program's Critical Infrastructure Protection plan. The KCC's goal is to expand support for petition-based NIV operations, provide secure storage and imaging of visa records, and manage other consular programs as required in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible while improving both border security and customer service.

### **American Citizen Services: \$3,714,000**

The safety and welfare of American citizens abroad, especially in times of crisis, is one of the Department of State's core objectives. The funding requested allows CA to meet its protection responsibilities that exceed Public Information Support by providing internet-based registration and travel information products via email for American citizens residing or traveling overseas, and enhancing crime victim assistance programs. In FY 2009 and FY 2010, the bureau will continue to engage in bilateral and multilateral meetings to strengthen crisis assistance to citizens; monitor international treaty compliance; implement the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption; train American and international judges in the Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction procedures; and train state and local officials on consular notification issues.

### **INR – Intelligences Support Unit: \$651,000**

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) works to identify individuals who pose potential threats to the United States in order to prevent their entry into the U.S. Funding will be used to operate the CA Watch which is staffed during non-duty hours by individuals with consular training and experience who are able to access consular databases. The CA Watch also acts as a point of contact for the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and the National Targeting Center (NTC) and recovered intelligence files for

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

security advisory opinion (SAO) reviews. In FY 2009, the Department is shifting the NTC and port of entry support to the Operations Center in S Bureau, and CA Watch will retain the intelligence interface and VO support. This operational change is reflected in the decrease of this line item and increase in American Salaries.

### **Bureau of Administration – Facilities Management: \$26,829,000**

The Bureau of Administration will continue to provide facilities maintenance, custodial services, and utilities at the National Visa and National Passport Centers in New Hampshire, the Kentucky Consular Center (KCC), and the Charleston Passport Center in South Carolina. These funds also include GSA rent for CA office space in Washington, D.C. Funding requirements in fiscal years 2009 and 2010 include consular rent, operations and maintenance costs for existing consular domestic facilities, and new consular domestic facilities planned to be brought on-line in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

### **Diplomatic Security: \$23,403,000**

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) plays an important role in protecting the nation's borders and preventing passport and visa fraud. The DS bureau plans on providing adequate resources to effectively conduct criminal investigations concerning passport and visa fraud, as well as fraud related with identity documents. This includes activity linked to organized crime or terrorism that attempts to obtain US visas or passports to further criminal activity. In addition, DS will continue to hire and assign guards to protect all of CA's facilities.

### **IRM – Technology Support: \$14,000,000**

Funds for the Bureau of Information Resources Management (IRM) will be used to provide around-the-clock systems monitoring, operational, technical support, and systems software programming as required for the CLASS name check system at BIMC.

### **Border Security Staff – American Salaries: \$375,466,000**

For FY 2010, the Department plans to increase staff by 45 new positions (20 overseas and 25 domestic). This includes 20 overseas positions to support consular workload and another 25 positions added to the Bureau of Diplomatic Security to prevent passport fraud. As a result of these increases, Border Security Program positions will total 4,825 by the end of FY 2010.

### **Border Security Support: \$429,645,000**

Funds requested for this program activity cover basic expenses of the Border Security Program. This activity pays for consumables and supplies for the visa and passport programs, including visa foils, passport cards, and passport books with the embedded contactless chip. A major portion of this line item goes to produce the e-passport, a significantly more expensive book than those produced in past years. The new secure passports, which are printed and bound by the GPO, incorporate a chip to permit officers at ports of entry to use an improved and faster non-touch reader. The Department's per unit cost continues to rise for critical protected supplies used in personalizing passports and passport cards such as foils, ribbons, security devices, and the technology to use them.

These funds also cover the start-up and recurring expenses associated with overseas consular positions, including funding for the regional bureaus to pay the salaries and benefits of locally engaged consular employees as well as the post specific benefits (e.g., cost of living allowances, educational allowances and danger pay) of American consular staff. Funding includes consular operating expenses related to the Border Crossing Card renewals in Mexico including the new Border Crossing Card (BCC) being produced at the new Tucson Passport Center. The responsibility for production of BCCs on October 1, 2008 switched from DHS to State.

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

### **FBI Fingerprint Checks Reimbursement: \$150,000,000**

The Department will continue to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for checking ten-print scans of visa applicants against the IAFIS and for FBI name checks.

### ***Justification of Program Changes***

#### **Consular Project Initiatives: \$25,824,000**

The Department's goal is to develop and implement increasingly sophisticated mechanisms to allow Consular officers to effectively screen travelers and pinpoint more efficiently those individuals who may pose a threat to national security. The Department is working with other USG agencies to strengthen border initiatives to secure the homeland. Over the past few years, the Department has invested significant resources into modernizing and improving consular systems and using technology to support Homeland Security goals. The Bureau of Consular Affairs is a fee-funded organization. Retained and non-retained revenues generated by consular services topped \$2.5 billion in FY 2008. The Bureau of Consular Affairs will continue to provide consular services, enhance security and technology, and strengthen our visa and passport processes. The Department relies solely on revenue collected from visa and passport applicants for these initiatives. Increased costs in FY 2010 represent providing support to rising consular workloads, increased data collection requirements, mandatory interviews, maintenance costs for our modernized systems, and new domestic facility expansion and support.

#### **Diplomatic Security: \$2,134,000**

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security provides sustenance to the Border Security Program through passport and visa fraud investigative support and providing physical security for consular domestic agencies. The contractual support expenses provided for this initiative will increase to cover Diplomatic Security's costs at the new passport facilities opening in FY 2010.

#### **Technology Backbone – IRM: (\$4,000,000)**

The Bureau of Information Resources Management provides around the clock support for the CLASS name check system used at all visa issuing posts worldwide to determine the security risk level of all visa and passport applicants. The transition from a mainframe to servers has produced the noted savings.

#### **Border Security Staff (American Salaries): \$ 11,477,000**

Border Security staff costs fund salaries and benefits of close to 4,825 direct hire positions. These positions include consular overseas and domestic positions, Diplomatic Security, and Information Resources Management employees. Costs for American Salaries in FY 2010 will reflect full year costs for positions established in FY 2008 and FY 2009 to support the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI), as well as 45 new positions planned for FY 2010.

#### **Border Security Support: \$9,599,000**

Border Security support expenses include program support items for passport and visa programs such as the secure passport books and cards, visa foils and consumables. This also funds support costs related to overseas consular positions. The anticipated passport and visa workload for FY 2010 will require more supplies than FY 2009 and the increase in consular officer positions at overseas posts will contribute to the necessary increase in costs.

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# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Program	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Request	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Worldwide Security Upgrades:</b>				
Capital Security Construction (1)	562,110	800,525	843,700	43,175
Compound Security	108,414	104,700	94,500	(10,200)
Supplemental Funds (2) (3)	76,700	940,028	0	(940,028)
<b>Subtotal, Worldwide Security</b>	<b>747,224</b>	<b>1,845,253</b>	<b>938,200</b>	<b>(907,053)</b>
<b>Repair and Construction:</b>				
Strategic Capital	0	26,610	0	(26,610)
Major Rehabilitation	68,795	51,583	77,375	25,792
Maintenance & Improvement	51,935	52,350	58,000	5,650
<b>Subtotal, Repair &amp; Construction</b>	<b>120,730</b>	<b>130,543</b>	<b>135,375</b>	<b>4,832</b>
<b>Operations:</b>				
Planning and Real Estate	18,806	18,959	23,362	4,403
Project Execution	177,307	178,732	203,165	24,433
Operations	369,579	404,220	441,915	37,695
Information Mgt & Support	34,317	34,302	36,844	2,542
Domestic Renovations	23,075	23,260	23,725	465
Headquarters	11,236	11,328	12,464	1,136
<b>Subtotal, Operations</b>	<b>634,320</b>	<b>670,801</b>	<b>741,475</b>	<b>70,674</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,502,274</b>	<b>2,646,597</b>	<b>1,815,050</b>	<b>(831,547)</b>

(1) FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$135.225 million for construction of overseas facilities for the U.S. Agency for International Development provided by the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8).

(2) FY 2008 Actual includes \$76.7 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

(3) FY 2009 Estimate includes \$41.3 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate further includes \$898.728 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

## Overview

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation, is responsible for providing U.S. Diplomatic and Consular missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities to assist them in achieving the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

## **EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE**

The work supported by this request is vital to over 80,000 United States government employees from more than 30 agencies at over 265 locations that depend upon the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. OBO is focused on several priorities to ensure the President and the diplomatic corps have the tools and platform to be effective.

### ***Program Description***

#### **Capital Security Construction**

This program continues to be the centerpiece of the OBO mission. This funding, together with the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program and other reimbursements, will provide over \$1.4 billion in FY 2010 for the planning, design and construction of new embassy compounds (NEC) to replace facilities in the most vulnerable locations. This request will fund projects in Dakar, Senegal; Kabul, Afghanistan; Islamabad, Pakistan; Peshawar, Pakistan; and Sanaa, Yemen.

#### **Maintenance and Modernization**

Sustaining existing infrastructure is critical since over a quarter of posts will not receive a NEC under the current Capital Security Construction program. To address these posts, OBO has worked to improve the management of existing maintenance funding so limited resources are used to correct the most critical deficiencies. While improved management, prioritization and accountability are critical, OBO also plans to seek new resources to extend the useful life of existing infrastructure and protect the Department's long-term investment in new facilities.

#### **Leasehold**

Leasing functional space and housing continue to be a management focus as OBO refines a variety of techniques used to contain costs and ensure the leasehold program is affordable. The recent increase in leasehold funding requirements is largely driven by new overseas positions, new post openings and security requirements that force overseas personnel to be located in more secure, more expensive residential locations.

#### **Repair and Construction**

Critical facility upgrades are also driven by policy requirements, such as when a host country relocates the capital city or when the United States establishes, re-establishes or expands representation with a country. All constructed facilities must meet the same security standards as those funded under the Capital Security Construction Program, and these investments are essential to achieving strategic foreign policy goals.

#### **Continuing on-going operations**

This core component ensures that essential facility services for overseas personnel are uninterrupted, and is necessary to continue projects already underway and maintain existing facilities. Failure to meet these recurring needs would jeopardized OBO's ability to manage on-going projects, add to the existing maintenance backlog, diminish the value of existing government assets (including newly constructed NECs), and result in higher maintenance and rehabilitation costs in future years.

### ***Justification of Request***

Including the pending FY 2009 supplemental funding, the overall request is a net decrease of \$831.5 million from the FY 2009 estimated level, and no change in positions. This request consists of several increases for critical operating elements within OBO and to support high-priority Departmental initiatives



## **EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE**

which are offset by several non-recurring items.

### **Current Services: \$52,352,000**

The request maintains current services totals \$52.4 million including an increase of \$21.7 million to pay existing personnel, \$24.5 million to cover the cost of the existing inventory of both office and residential leased facilities – \$5.6 million to offset a minimum level of cost growth in existing support services, and \$0.6 million for a mandatory rent increase for OBO's existing office space in Washington, DC. Funding below the current services level would directly impact the ability to execute the core mission, requiring cuts in existing services and potentially delaying the move of U.S. Government personnel into safe, secure, and functional facilities.

### **Operations: \$20,444,000**

Nearly all of this request funds generator and lease costs for new overseas positions being requested by the Department in FY 2010, with \$494,000 requested to protect and maintain culturally significant assets within the Department's inventory of facilities.

These increases address the core challenge facing OBO and the Department in the current overseas environment – how to make best use of and care for existing assets while supporting a growing footprint with increased security requirements. Without the necessary lease and generator funding, the Department will be unable to support new positions deployed overseas. The small amount requested to preserve culturally significant properties will provide funding necessary to take several important steps to properly care for these invaluable assets.

### **Repair and Construction: \$2,710,000**

This request reflects a focus on properly funding the major rehabilitation as well as the repair and improvement programs. The increase is offset by non-recurring funding for the new facility in Taipei, Taiwan.

### **Worldwide Security Upgrades: (\$907,053,000)**

The FY 2010 request fully funds the Department of State's share of the Capital Security Cost Sharing program which provides for the planning, design, and construction of new embassy compounds (NEC) to replace facilities in the most vulnerable locations. However, there is a reduction of \$10.2 million from the FY 2009 funding level in the compound security program.

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# CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Activities</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Administrative Support	0	7,075	35,560	28,485
Civilian Response Readiness	0	37,925	287,712	249,787
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>323,272</b>	<b>278,272</b>

In addition to these funds, \$30 million was made available to S/CRS from D&CP in FY 2008, plus \$10 million in FY 2009.

### *Overview*

The Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI) builds on three years of interagency development, exercises, and pilot efforts to create a robust Civilian Response Corps, the need for which has been consistently highlighted by the Administration. The Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act of 2008 (Title XVI of Public Law 110-447) charged the Department of State with leading the interagency effort to significantly improve the ability of the United States to respond to conflict and create a civilian counterpart to the U.S. military ready and capable to stabilize countries in the transition from war to peace. This vital initiative establishes a permanent interagency civilian reconstruction and stabilization response capacity. This capacity is an essential part of this Administration's strategy to enhance the tools of soft power projection and to permit the Defense Department to focus on its core military mission responsibilities. The requested resources will provide funding to build, train, equip, and deploy a 4,250-member interagency Civilian Response Corps managed by the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS).

### *Program Description*

The FY 2010 request includes \$323.3 million to build and sustain a coordinated capacity across the United States Government (USG) for a "Whole of Government" response to emergent Reconstruction and Stabilization (R&S) crises. This will provide the ability to further American interests abroad by providing new soft power tools and increased capabilities. CSI will enable the President and Secretary to react to unanticipated conflict in foreign countries through the Interagency Management System (IMS), which produces interagency analysis and planning and puts civilian experts on the ground as they are needed, improving assistance, effectiveness, and increasing options available to support countries in crisis. Experience in Iraq and Afghanistan has underscored the need for quick engagement in reconstruction and stabilization activities. Populations need to have essential services restored, including restoration of confidence in local institutions. The resources requested for CSI enable the USG to rapidly respond to these situations. It puts experts on the ground quickly to provide the initial planning and prioritization of activities and provides the institutional structure to coordinate the many actors who need to integrate their individual plans into cohesive national, provincial, and sub-provincial plans. Having a Civilian Response Corps ready to respond will reduce the threat of failed states and will reduce or eliminate the need for large military deployments in such crises. Increasing the USG's options for assistance will mitigate the dangers of conflict and state failure that threaten American

## CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

interests around the world.

This request supports the recruitment, development, and training of a Civilian Response Corps (CRC), which includes a 250-member interagency Active component (CRC-A) and a 2,000-member Standby component (CRC-S). The Civilian Response Corps Active and Standby components will be situated in, and drawn from, the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, Treasury, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The request also supports a Reserve component (CRC-R) of 2,000 new Civilian Reservists in FY 2010.

This interagency initiative is extensively coordinated within the USG and receives regular input from major partners with similar capabilities including the United Kingdom, Canada, the European Union, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Interagency Management System has the flexibility to integrate partners, build on coalition support, and otherwise operate as part of a broader international mission.

### *Justification of Request*

The CSI reflects an integrated strategy by the U.S. Government to build the necessary civilian capacity, based on analysis of recent USG experiences in Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, East Timor, Afghanistan, and Iraq. The strategy works to ensure that the United States is ready to meet the next crisis, bringing all necessary expertise to bear. CSI provides the trained, equipped, and mission-ready civilian experts and institutionalized systems to meet national security imperatives, including in partnership with the U.S. Armed Forces. The FY 2010 budget will enable U.S. civilians to respond rapidly in countries in crisis, coordinating with U.S. or international military forces, delivering effective assistance, deploying R&S teams to support U.S. embassies (where they exist), and to partner with local citizens and international actors on the ground.

The U.S. Civilian Response Corps comprises four related functions: building up USG internal rapid response capacity through staffing, training, and pre-positioning of equipment; establishing a trained and equipped U.S. Civilian Reserve Corps to draw on broader American expertise; sustaining rapid responders during the immediate response (first three months); and providing funding to protect USG civilians on the ground in the build-up of a mission.

The FY 2010 request funds up to 1,000 CRC-A and CRC-S members to respond to reconstruction and stabilization missions in FY 2010. Over the long term, CSI will aim for an overall CRC capacity of 4,250 members, composed of a mix of 250 Active Responders, 2,000 Standby Responders, and 2,000 Civilian Reserve Responders. This level would provide a total response capacity that accounts for uncertainties regarding necessary skill sets and assumptions on how many from each component would be able to deploy to support a given R&S mission.

The FY 2010 request reflects a net increase of \$183.3 million above the total \$140 million available to support the CSI in FY 2009. The \$140 million FY 2009 program level includes \$85 million in CSI funding available to the Department and \$55 million available to USAID. The \$85 million available to the Department includes \$45 million appropriated to CSI in the Department's FY 2009 annual appropriation, \$30 million in carry-over from FY 2008 D&CP supplemental funding, and \$10 million in FY 2009 D&CP bridge funding. Amounts appropriated to D&CP are shown within D&CP for the respective fiscal years. The \$55 million available to USAID is composed of \$25 million in FY 2008 supplemental funding and \$30 million in FY 2009 annual appropriations. The FY 2010 request regularizes supplemental funding and consolidates funding

## CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

under the CSI account in the Department of State.

These funds will be applied throughout FY 2010 to fund the build-up of the interagency CRC-A component and expand the Standby component. Personnel resources reflect 361 Full Time Equivalent positions. The net increase of \$183.3 million would support the following program priorities:

**USG First Responders: \$136,899,549**

This portion of the request will fully support USG CRC first responders, including expansion of the Active Component to 250 interagency members, through basic salaries, training, and other support costs and to sustain the 100 first responders hired in FY 2009. Training for the Standby Component will be increased from 500 members to the full complement of 2,000 members. A total of 24 ten-member R&S teams will be supported to provide in-country R&S assistance prior to or in lieu of a formal IMS engagement. Funding will also support required equipment for all three components of the Civilian Response Corps including armored vehicles, field communications technology, and support items acquired and pre-positioned to support immediate deployment in response to crisis.

**Civilian Response Corps – Reserve Component Readiness: \$63,622,269**

The request will support the recruitment of up to 2,000 Civilian Response Corps - Reserve component members. Recruiting, hiring, and training will be increased to allow for rapid start up across the spectrum of policing, rule of law, public administration, and infrastructure assistance.

**Expert Deployment: \$12,500,000**

The Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization will draw from rosters of program-funded agencies including Treasury and Justice for the first three months of an operation, ensuring that critical staff such as police trainers and advisors can be deployed when they are most needed.

**Initial Deployment: \$51,250,440**

Funding will sustain deployed personnel and provide mission-specific logistics to field and sustain the initial component of rapid response (up to 130 responders) for three months of operation. This will enable the initiation of stabilization and conflict mitigation activities, establishment of U.S. field presence if necessary, and cooperation with host nations and international partners on the ground. Funding will also support the operations and maintenance of an interagency Deployment Center to prepare first responders for specific country engagements.

**Civilian Force Protection (contingency-specific): \$34,257,208**

Funding will provide security for the civilian mission in country for up to three deployed field teams (up to 130 staff) and will sustain this security provision in a semi-permissive environment for three months.

**Washington Leadership and Management: \$24,742,534**

Washington-area leadership will coordinate, manage, and direct the interagency R&S response, including management of the total response capacity. This includes 10 new positions for the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) operations and staff.

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# OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration and Staff Activities	10,967	13,318	11,923	(1,395)
Inspections, Audits, Investigations	25,901	36,918	33,050	(3,868)
Policy Formulation	1,865	2,265	2,027	(238)
SIGAR Activities	11,000	12,200	23,000	10,800
SIGIR Activities	2,500	36,500	30,000	(6,500)
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,233</b>	<b>101,201</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>(1,201)</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$9.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$9.5 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), of which \$2.5 million is for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and \$2.0 million is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$57.0 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$7.201 million in emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

### *Overview*

This appropriation provides \$100 million under the Office of Inspector General at the Department of State. Of this amount, \$47 million is for the Office of Inspector General at the Department of State, \$23 million is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), and \$30 million is for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR). This request represents the first time that funding for SIGAR and SIGIR has been requested under the Department of State's Office of Inspector General.

### *Department of State Office of Inspector General*

#### *Overview*

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts independent audits, inspections, and investigations to promote effective management, accountability, and positive change in the Department of State, the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), and the foreign affairs community. OIG provides leadership to:

- Promote integrity, efficiency, effectiveness, and economy;
- Prevent and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement;
- Identify vulnerabilities and recommend constructive solutions;
- Offer expert assistance to improve Department and BBG operations;
- Communicate timely, useful information that facilitates decision-making and achieves measurable gains; and
- Keep the Department, BBG, and the Congress fully and currently informed.

# OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## *Program Description*

OIG's mandate encompasses oversight of all domestic and overseas activities, programs, and missions of the Department and the BBG. OIG's activities are global in scope, supporting the highest priorities of the Department. OIG's goal for FY 2010 is to effect positive change by being a valued resource to the Department, with specific emphasis on the following:

- **Relevance:** OIG work will be directed at Department and BBG high-cost, high-risk programs and operations, priority posts and bureaus, and emerging areas of interest.
- **Value Added:** OIG will recommend actions that result in savings, recovery of costs, prevention of losses, and improved efficiencies and security.
- **Usefulness:** OIG products will assist decision makers in improving programs and making spending decisions in an environment of dwindling financial resources.
- **Timeliness:** OIG will reduce the time for completing its audits, inspections, and reviews by using available technologies to start jobs sooner, finish them quicker, and disseminate the results broadly.

To the extent allowed by changing priorities within the Department and BBG and external factors beyond its control, OIG's funding priorities for FY 2010 are to maintain its presence in the Middle East in order to have staff dedicated to the oversight of critical Department programs in the Middle East and South Asia, including work in post-conflict areas. These priorities will enable OIG to meet its goals for conducting relevant, useful, and timely work that adds value to Department and BBG programs and operations worldwide.

### **Enhancing OIG's Presence in the Middle East and Other Post-Conflict Areas**

Strengthening OIG's presence in the Middle East and South Asia, including other post-conflict areas, is OIG's top priority. As the Department continues to commit significant resources to Iraq, Afghanistan, and other crisis/post-conflict areas, OIG's oversight responsibilities have correspondingly increased. OIG officially opened the Middle East Regional Office (MERO) in Amman, Jordan, in January 2008 to focus dedicated resources and expertise on high-risk, high-cost programs and operations in the Middle East and South Asia, particularly with respect to U.S. interests in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Lebanon, and other post-conflict countries. The Amman regional office will be augmented by three satellite offices: a field office in Cairo, Egypt, and temporary offices in Baghdad, Iraq, and Kabul, Afghanistan. The Baghdad office opened in 2008, and the Cairo and Kabul offices are scheduled to open in 2009. OIG also provides investigative oversight in the region through investigators who are co-located with MERO staff in Amman and Baghdad. OIG will also deploy investigators to Cairo in 2009.

OIG will continue to support the Department's activities in the Middle East and South Asia by recommending improvements to policies, programs, and operations, and by conducting investigations of alleged malfeasance, provided that OIG has the resources to maintain its overseas presence.

### **Maximizing the Effectiveness of OIG's Core Capabilities**

OIG priority for its Washington-based staff is to maintain its core audit, inspection, and investigative capabilities to adequately address the wide-ranging scope of programs and operations for which it is responsible. OIG's mandate includes the traditional areas of focus—



## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

including security, diplomatic and consular affairs, international broadcasting, administrative and financial management, and information technology—as well as new initiatives and priorities. These new initiatives and priorities—including the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, foreign assistance programs, counterterrorism, and public diplomacy—increase OIG’s responsibility to provide meaningful and current feedback on these evolving programs. OIG is committed to continuing to assist the Department and BBG in strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of their programs, operations, and initiatives.

### *Justification of Request*

To support its efforts in FY 2010, OIG is requesting \$47 million, which represents an increase of \$10 million over the FY 2009 Omnibus baseline of \$37 million. This increase includes \$9 million to incorporate the costs of the Middle East Regional Office and the Middle East Investigative Branch (MEIB) into OIG’s base funding. The FY 2010 request also includes mandatory wage and price increases of approximately \$900,000 and, consistent with the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008, \$113,000 to support the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. Funding MERO and MEIB operations from OIG’s base appropriations will enable OIG to meet its FY 2010 priorities to continue its presence in the Middle East, which in turn, would support OIG’s goals to conduct relevant, useful, and timely work that adds value to critical Department and BBG programs and operations.

### **OIG Middle East Regional Office**

OIG’s Middle East Regional Office (MERO) was officially established in January 2008 to enhance OIG oversight for high-cost, high-risk Department programs in the Middle East and other post-conflict areas. MERO is being staffed with employees of all disciplines who will be capable of reacting with little immediate guidance or supervision to conduct audits or program evaluations within the region. MERO currently operates through its field office in Amman, Jordan, and a temporary satellite office in Baghdad, Iraq, supplemented with OIG staff in Washington, DC. MERO is in the process of establishing an additional field office in Cairo, Egypt, and a temporary satellite office in Kabul, Afghanistan.

OIG’s FY 2010 request will enable MERO to maintain its overseas presence to support critical Department programs and initiatives in the Middle East and South Asia. To date, MERO operations have been funded by supplemental appropriations, but OIG will fund MERO out of its regular annual appropriation beginning in FY 2010.

Funding its operations through the regular OIG appropriation will allow MERO to continue the critical work of evaluating whether the Department’s financial and other resources have been properly utilized in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere in the Middle East and South Asia. MERO’s tentative work plan includes assessing the effectiveness of foreign assistance programs, conducting audits and evaluations of contracts and grants, contractor performance, and procurement issues, as well as security and management inspections. MERO staff will do follow-up work on provincial reconstruction teams, anticorruption programs, police training, and rule-of-law programs, as well as a performance audit on the effectiveness of security assistance in Afghanistan. MERO also will provide proactive assistance to the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) through increased oversight of post-conflict and anti-corruption activities.

# OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations conducts investigations of criminal, civil, and administrative misconduct related to Department and BBG programs and operations by investigating specific allegations, reports, or other information indicating possible violations of law or regulation. Investigative results are referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution and to the Bureaus of Human Resources and Diplomatic Security or other agencies for administrative or other appropriate action. The office maintains the OIG Hotline, a confidential channel for complaints. OIG has established a Middle East Investigative Branch (MEIB), co-locating investigative staff with MERO field offices to dedicate investigative resources in proximity to critical, high-risk and high-cost Department activities and operations. OIG investigators are currently stationed in Amman, Jordan, and Baghdad, Iraq, and will deploy to Cairo, Egypt, in 2009.

To date, MEIB operations have been funded by supplemental appropriations, but OIG will fund MEIB operations out of its regular annual appropriation beginning in FY 2010. OIG's FY 2010 request will enable MEIB to continue to complement the work of MERO by conducting critical investigative work required in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere in the Middle East and South Asia. Working in proximity to Department facilities and operations in the Middle East and in South Asia is vital, given the level of Department and BBG financial resources dedicated to the region. Investigation of significant financial crimes requires that investigators "follow the money."

## Office of Audits

The Office of Audits conducts and coordinates audits and program evaluations of the management and financial operations of the Department and BBG, including their audited financial statements, internal operations, external activities funded by the Department through contracts or financial assistance, and programs and operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. It also conducts annual reviews of Department and BBG compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA). The audits evaluate whether established goals and objectives are achieved and resources are used economically and efficiently; assess whether intended and realized results are consistent with laws, regulations, and good business practices; and test financial accountability and the reliability of financial statements. To the extent that resources are available, the Office of Audits accommodates an ever-increasing number of requests from stakeholders, including the Department, Congress, and other federal agencies, as well as referrals from within OIG.

## Office of Inspections

The Office of Inspections assesses domestic and overseas operations and facilities of the Department and BBG. Inspections review executive direction, policy and program implementation, resource management, management controls, and security. In this context, inspectors evaluate operations' leaders and managers; review staffing and recommend consolidation and relocation of operations, if appropriate; assess posts' ability to deter, detect, and respond to threats and security vulnerabilities; consider whether counterterrorism and policy implementation efforts are coordinated among agencies overseas; examine consular processes and oversight of visa, passport, and American citizens services; evaluate information management and information security programs; evaluate the extent to which financial, human resources, procurement, and inventory management best practices are employed; and determine whether management controls are in place. The Office of Inspections also provides oversight of programs and operations relating to Department efforts to counter terrorism worldwide; Iraq, Afghanistan, and other crisis areas; foreign assistance funding; and public diplomacy.

# OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## *Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR)*

### *Justification of Request*

SIGAR operates under the authority of Section 1229 of Public Law 110-181. The FY 2010 budget request of \$23 million funds the operating expenses required to conduct audits, inspections, and investigations; providing for the independent and objective supervision of \$32 billion in U.S. funds directed to the reconstruction of Afghanistan. This budget request allows the oversight of efforts aimed at preventing, detecting, and prosecuting fraud, waste and abuse consistent with Congressional mandates defined within the law.

SIGAR employs primarily highly specialized professionals with proven experience in the areas of auditing, inspections, investigations, and information management. The staff consists of temporary appointees, most of whom have 13-month renewable appointments. The estimated average annual base salary is \$126,693 and includes an estimated 3.5 percent pay increase calculated to take effect January 2010. This average annual base salary supports SIGAR's objective of utilizing senior, experienced personnel capable of fulfilling its Congressional mandate to provide for the independent and objective conduct and supervision of audits, inspections, and investigations of programs and operations funded with U.S. taxpayer dollars for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. SIGAR anticipates filling all 60 full-time equivalent (FTE) government positions by the end of the third quarter of FY 2009. Of the 60 FTEs, 26 will be based in Afghanistan. SIGAR requires \$6.8 million to meet its total base salary requirements for FY 2010.

Since SIGAR's primary mission must be conducted in Afghanistan, the organization incurs additional expenses to maintain qualified staff in a dangerous environment. These expenditures include Post Differential and Hazardous Duty Pay which must be paid to 26 Afghanistan-based personnel and eight temporary duty travel (TDY) personnel. Post Differential and Hazardous Duty Pay will cost \$2.3 million for FY 2010.

SIGAR also compensates its personnel for the overtime required to fulfill its mission and other factors specific to Afghanistan that impact personnel funding. For example, the official day-off in Afghanistan is Friday resulting in premium pay for Sundays. SIGAR estimates that these additional costs will total \$1.4 million for FY 2010.

At SIGAR's request, other U.S. Government agencies, the U.S. Military and Inspectors General detail qualified employees to the SIGAR office in support of Audits, Inspections, and Investigations. Detailees are provided by their home agencies on reimbursable and non-reimbursable bases. Payments for reimbursable details include but are not limited to both compensation and personnel benefits. SIGAR anticipates having six reimbursable detailed staff members' in FY 2010. These detailees will cost \$927,393 in FY 2010. As part of total personnel compensation, SIGAR funds the employer's share of payments for life insurance, health insurance, and employee retirement, which are estimated to be 22 percent of total base salary for FY 2010. Total personnel benefits for FY 2010 are \$1.5 million.

Travel to and from Afghanistan will represent a significant portion of SIGAR's travel costs. These costs will include deployment and re-deployment of employees to Afghanistan for extended periods of time, and regular TDY of auditors, inspectors, and investigators. Afghanistan-based employees will be allowed to return to the continental United States for mid-tour breaks and to attend required training not otherwise available in OCONUS locations.

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Auditors, inspectors and investigators will conduct site visits to various locations within Afghanistan. Due to security concerns, the only method of transportation is often via air, which is coordinated with USAID and Embassy Kabul. Also, the Chief of Mission's Regional Security Officer requires that protective security details, including an advance team, escort senior SIGAR officials.

SIGAR employees must occasionally travel to locations within the continental United States. In addition to TDY, employees are also required to travel to locations within the National Capital Region (NCR).

Total costs for travel and transportation of persons is estimated to be \$1.9 million for FY 2010. SIGAR will also incur shipping and logistics costs. These include shipping official packages to and from Afghanistan, trucking supplies, and paying other local transportation charges associated with activities within Afghanistan and the continental United States. Estimated costs for transportation of things are \$44,000 for FY 2010.

SIGAR will make monthly rental payments to the Department of the Army for office space located in Arlington, Virginia. Annual obligations incurred to rent office space are estimated to be \$497,880 for FY 2010.

Effective communication within and between the Arlington and Afghanistan offices is key to the success of our mission. The information technology services required include local and long distance telephone service and secure wireless data and voice communication services. The majority of these services are provided through contractual agreements with the private sector. In addition to communication services, there are also utility charges associated with the Arlington office. SIGAR estimates expenditures for data and voice communication services and utilities will be \$232,804 for FY 2010.

SIGAR's authorizing legislation requires the submission of quarterly reports to the U.S. Congress and the Secretaries of State and Defense. These reports – as well as audit and inspection reports – are printed and distributed to a wide audience of interested stakeholders, as well as the general public in both the U.S. and Afghanistan. The Government Printing Office will handle the majority of SIGAR's printing and reproduction requirements, but SIGAR will use private-sector printing and reproduction services when the use of GPO is unavailable or limited. For example, SIGAR will use the private sector for printing requirements within Afghanistan that are not otherwise available through International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). SIGAR will pay for the publication of notices, advertising for personnel, radio and television public service announcements on an as needed basis. Estimated expenditures for printing and reproduction requirements total \$447,500 for FY 2010.

Administrative support services include but are not limited to support in the areas of information management, logistics management, office assistance, human resources support, operations management, project management, and security management. Estimated expenditures for administrative support services requirements total \$783,744 for FY 2010.

To meet its legislative requirement to provide quarterly reports to the U.S. Congress and the Secretaries of State and Defense and publish about 50 audit and Inspections Reports annually, SIGAR will enter into contractual agreements with the private sector to provide qualified consultants and subject matter experts. SIGAR estimates the expenditures for professional consultant services requirements will be \$2.6 million for FY 2010. Additionally, all quarterly reports will be translated into Pashto and Dari, the official languages of Afghanistan and made

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available through SIGAR's official website and in hard copy publication. SIGAR will require \$360,000 for report translation services requirements are in FY 2010.

SIGAR will require nine interpreters in Afghanistan, (six in Kabul, one in Bagram, and two in Kandahar) via government contracts with foreign nationals over a 12-month period at an estimated cost of are \$299,421.

In the interest of public service, employees will attend training to develop additional skills and knowledge to help them improve in their performance of official duties. Training will also allow employees to maintain professional certifications necessary to the performance of their duties. Further, employees deploying to Afghanistan for a period of longer than 30 days are required by the State Department to attend a five-day Foreign Affairs Counter Threat (FACT) training course. Estimated costs for Government employees training requirements total \$135,000 for FY 2010.

The Secretary of Defense designated the Secretary of the Army as the agency to provide necessary support to SIGAR. The Secretary of the Army provides SIGAR with functional support, in some cases on a non-reimbursable basis. This includes but is not limited to the following functions: administration, logistics, acquisition and contracting, financial management, human resources, information technology, deployment, and security. Support provided by the Secretary of the Army does not affect the Inspector General's statutory authority and independence over budget, legal, management control (policy), auditing, inspection, and investigative missions, administration, logistics, acquisition and contracting, financial management, human resources (including ultimate hiring and pay-setting authority), information technology, deployment, and security decisions. Reimbursements for Army support services will require \$548,163.

SIGAR's deployed employees will require administrative services available through the ICASS program. Such services include but are not limited to, motor pool operations and vehicle maintenance, travel services, reproduction services, mail and messenger services, information management, reception and telephone system services, purchases and contracting, personnel management, cashiering, vouchering, accounting, budget preparation, non-residential security guard services, and building operations. SIGAR has selected services appropriate for its operational requirements at an estimated cost of \$1.25 million for FY 2010.

SIGAR makes regular purchases of general office supplies required for the administration of the office. Supply purchases include but are not limited to items such as pencils, pens, paper, calendar pads, envelopes, file folders, publications, and information technology supplies and materials. Estimated supplies and materials requirements are \$192,000.

SIGAR will purchase various weapons and ammunition for qualified Investigators and other designated personnel operating in Afghanistan and/or other designated location. Estimated expenditures for weapons and ammunitions requirements are \$45,000 for FY 2010.

Afghanistan continues to be a dangerous place to travel. Travelers face a strong risk of kidnapping, violent crime and suicide attacks across the country. In order to provide a reasonable safeguard against such risks, SIGAR must purchase four armored vehicles through the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, at an estimated cost of \$600,000.

SIGAR's FY 2010 budget request also includes \$55,200 to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, consistent with the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008.

# OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## *Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR)*

### *Justification of Request*

SIGIR operates under the authority of Public Law 108-106, section 3001 (as amended). The FY 2010 budget request of \$30 million will cover operating expenses for the conduct of audits, inspections, and investigations "of the treatment, handling, and expenditures of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Iraq and ... the programs, operations, and contracts carried out utilizing such funds." In addition, SIGIR will also continue to provide information and analysis on Iraq reconstruction, primarily in the form of mandated Quarterly Reports, to the Congress, the Secretaries of Defense and State, and the American people.

SIGIR's FY 2010 work will provide oversight of programs funded from appropriations, without regard to the agency which expends them, for the Economic Support Fund, the Iraq Security Forces Fund, and the Commander's Emergency Response Program, among other funding sources. SIGIR will focus efforts in three broad areas:

- Improving business practices and accountability in managing contracts and grants associated with the reconstruction of Iraq;
- Assessing and strengthening economy, efficiency and effectiveness of programs and operations designed to facilitate the reconstruction of Iraq; and
- Providing for independent and objective leadership and coordination of, and recommendations on policies designed to address problems and deficiencies in reconstruction efforts in Iraq.

SIGIR has a statutory mandate to prepare a final forensic report for all amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for Iraq reconstruction. SIGIR forensic cells, combining audit and investigative expertise, have been created to identify indicators of fraud, waste and abuse. This work may produce investigatory leads and identify weaknesses in financial reporting and disbursement systems. As part of the work plan for FY 2010, computer data mining techniques will be applied to financial records from each of the major Iraq reconstruction funds from 2003 to 2009. This data mining effort will provide key input to SIGIR's final forensic audit report.

SIGIR's FY 2010 request includes \$21.3 million for 70 US- and 28 Iraq-based positions. This amount includes entitlements associated with duty in Iraq. Of the 70 US-based positions, 42 are auditors, investigators, and inspectors. The remaining 28 positions include management, Quarterly Report staff, human resources, procurement, budget, information technology, general counsel, and congressional/public affairs. Of the 28 Iraq-based positions, 26 consist of auditors, investigators, and inspectors. The remaining two positions include operational support.

Also included in the request is \$646,000 for travel. This includes travel related to 28 Iraq-based and 12 Washington, DC-based employees who rotate on 30 to 60 day assignments within Iraq or who travel in the U.S. and to other locations in support of investigations and audits, in addition to training.

SIGIR requires office space in the Washington metropolitan area as well as information technology (supporting among other things a robust website with more than 25,000 pages of information) and communication services. SIGIR's request includes \$2 million for rent,

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

communications, and utilities.

SIGIR contracts for Quarterly Report production/printing support and document imaging/data processing services associated with its investigative efforts. SIGIR's request includes \$383,000 for these services.

SIGIR also engages the private sector to provide support in two other areas: administrative support services and operational (professional/technical) support, including complex computer matching and data mining support. SIGIR's request includes \$5.4 million for these services. This amount has steadily declined over the years as SIGIR has transferred functions that were formerly contracted-out to government employees.

SIGIR's FY 2010 budget request also includes \$72,000 to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, consistent with the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008.

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# EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Activities</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Academic Programs	288,929	311,727	357,416	45,689
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	160,413	168,251	208,872	40,621
Program and Performance	3,144	3,145	6,374	3,229
Exchanges Support	48,861	54,877	60,581	5,704
<b>Total</b>	<b>501,347</b>	<b>538,000</b>	<b>633,243</b>	<b>95,243</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

## *Overview*

The Educational and Cultural Exchanges (ECE) programs foster engagement and encourage dialogue with citizens around the world, particularly with key influencers, such as educators, clerics, journalists, women, artists, and youth. In supporting educational and professional exchange programs that promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) advances the Department's mission of creating a more secure, democratic and prosperous world. ECA programs inform, educate, influence, and connect participants across strategic sectors of society, increasing the number of individuals who have first-hand experience with Americans, and the values of freedom, representative government, rule of law, economic choice, and individual dignity. ECA programs build capacity among Americans to be more competitive and engaged global citizens.

Over 300 current and former heads of state and government are alumni of ECA programs – one reflection of the tremendous opportunity the Department has to reach the leaders of tomorrow and expose them to democratic values. ECA program evaluations confirm the power of exchanges to open minds and societies to democratic ideals. In FY 2010, ECA will expand its engagement with young people and other key influencers, using a combination of proven exchange models and innovative new programs. More specifically, ECA will continue to advance alumni programs; support the Partnership for Latin American Youth; expand the number of emerging leaders who travel to the U.S.; extend English language programs to more disadvantaged students, host country universities, and overseas teachers of English; and grow its youth programs to foster leadership skills and mutual understanding. The ECE program has four program activities: Academic Programs, Professional and Cultural Exchanges, Program and Performance, and Exchanges Support.

## *Program Description*

### **Academic Programs**

Academic Programs serve to broaden cooperation between Americans, American institutions, and their counterparts overseas through academic study and professional activities. These programs

## **EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS**

include exchanges for U.S. and foreign citizens: the J. William Fulbright Scholarship Program for the exchange of scholars, students, and teachers; the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships for mid-career professionals from developing nations (a Fulbright activity); and the Benjamin Gilman program for American undergraduates with financial need to study abroad. Other Academic Programs involve bringing foreign participants to the United States; English language programming abroad; English Access Microscholarships for underserved populations; U.S. overseas educational advising centers; U.S. studies programs designed to promote better foreign understanding of the United States; and exchanges involving specially targeted teachers, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars.

### **Professional and Cultural Exchanges Programs**

The Bureau's Professional and Cultural Exchanges include the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) and the Citizen Exchanges Program (CE). IVLP provides opportunities for current and emerging foreign opinion makers to gain firsthand knowledge about U.S. policies, politics, society and culture. The Citizen Exchanges Program unites an extensive network of U.S. private sector and non-governmental organizations and U.S. professional experts to perform professional, youth, cultural, and sports programs. Alumni of professional programs include many prominent leaders around the world in a wide range of fields who have a multiplier effect within their own societies. Professional exchanges increase understanding of and appreciation for U.S. foreign policy goals by foreign decision-makers, opinion leaders and broader publics, and allow Americans to share their expertise and broaden U.S. participation in global issues and events. Cultural programs are particularly effective in providing a means to engage with audiences that might otherwise be hostile to American views. Youth and sports programs open young minds to American perspectives on a range of issues and develop leadership skills and a sense of citizen responsibility toward community.

### **Program and Performance**

Program and Performance includes funding for several functions vital to the success of ECA's mission. The Evaluation division monitors and evaluates the impact of Bureau programs, earning OMB's highest rating for effectiveness, and providing policy makers with relevant, timely and actionable information. The Office of Alumni Affairs works to establish and maintain productive engagement with ECA's nearly 1,000,000 alumni worldwide, creating enduring links to these individuals with first-hand experience of America and Americans. The Cultural Heritage Center provides government-wide leadership in the area of cultural heritage and preservation, one of the most effective and rapidly expanding areas of public diplomacy.

### **Exchanges Support**

Exchanges Support includes funding for employee compensation and benefits for domestic staff and Regional English Language Officers (RELOs) abroad, as well as program direction and administration. It also includes the costs related to implementing USG exchanges coordination and the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act. USG Exchanges Coordination – The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) works to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of the 15 Federal departments and nearly 50 independent U.S. Government agencies that sponsor international exchanges and training. IAWG staff serves as an information clearinghouse, conducting research, data collection, analysis and reporting on international exchanges and training government-wide, and works to improve their coordination.

Exchanges Support administers ECA's Exchange Visitor Program Designation and its Grants Management activities. ECA designates U.S. organizations to administer exchange programs using the "J-visa" category. This program enables designated organizations to facilitate the entry

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

of foreign nationals to the United States temporarily for participation in a variety of exchange programs. These programs include, academic, government, foreign medical graduates, trainees, camp counselors, summer work/travel and au pairs. In addition, in FY 2008, Exchanges Support managed, monitored, or executed approximately 1,100 ongoing and new grants to U.S. cooperating private institutions. This included FY 2008 cooperative agreements and grant actions totaling approximately \$390,000,000, including the competitive review of approximately 550 proposals for new grants; the award of approximately 220 new grants and approximately 160 amendments to existing grants.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request of \$633,243,000 will strengthen the exchanges component of public diplomacy by raising the number of participants in programs of proven value and creating new opportunities to engage, educate, and empower foreign and American participants. ECA is requesting funds for twenty-seven new full-time permanent domestic positions, two new overseas American Regional English Language Officers, and other administrative costs to coordinate and implement the significant increase in programming efforts.

Social networking and other web-based media will allow ECA to more effectively magnify the impact of its exchange programs by reaching out and staying connected with alumni and broader audiences, especially young people, not accessible through exchange programs alone. The request will also support efforts to facilitate public/private partnerships with private industry in advancing ECA's mission of increasing mutual understanding. Effective public diplomacy today requires that the resources of the private sector and the resources of the U.S. Government work in tandem in very visible ways to attract attention to social conditions; invest in human potential and local capacity, foster civil society and strengthen bilateral relations.

### **Maintaining the Baseline (Current Services), \$10,800,000**

The FY 2010 current services request covers domestic and overseas inflation and other built-in costs required to maintain operating and performance levels. The request includes \$10,800,000 for domestic inflation, overseas inflation, annualization of the FY 2009 COLA, and the COLA increase for FY 2010 and cost increases that must be addressed to maintain established program levels.

### **Promote Alumni Activities – Outreach and Networking, \$4,609,000, including 9 Positions**

In FY 2010, ECA will significantly expand initiatives to advance alumni programs. There are nearly one million ECA alumni around the world and expanding efforts to engage these individuals is critical to ECA's mission. The ability to stay engaged with exchange program alumni is invaluable in maintaining a dialogue with former participants on issues of common concern and in aiding alumni as they implement concepts explored during their exchange experience. Participation in exchange programs marks the beginning of an ongoing relationship between the participant and the U.S., promoting the power of alumni voices to amplify the message of their experience and institute positive changes in their own countries.

This request will implement a number of activities to support ECA alumni. It supports specially targeted regional alumni training conference workshops that will sustain and develop alumni as "change agents" with a focus on building networks, leadership, alumni association development and community outreach. It will enhance ECA's current alumni project competition to include a special focus on embassies and alumni that are interested in starting a new alumni association or reenergizing an existing alumni association. ECA will increase the number of alumni

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

coordinators who track, connect, and develop alumni communities for the individuals who have participated in the Department's exchange programs, and expand the scope and sophistication of the content of ECA's web-based community. This effort not only supports the expansion of ECA's Alumni website and social networking capabilities, it also intensifies efforts to reach alumni on other platforms, such as Facebook, and new emerging sites. The creation of additional sub-communities with specialized sections for alumni, based on programs, themes, languages or countries, strengthens ECA's reach and contact with more alumni, particularly those with limited English language skills. The Office of Alumni seeks funding for two new positions to ensure continuity and sustainability of this program.

The Office of Academic Programs requires funding for three new positions to increase alumni coordination and engagement. The first will work with U.S. and foreign Fulbright, and other academic alumni to magnify the impact of the exchanges. The second will allow ECA to establish a high level position to represent the U.S. on international higher education issues at UNESCO, the OECD and other multi-lateral fora. This position will work with other relevant Department elements and overseas missions, to develop proactive approaches that represent the strengths of the U.S. higher education system. The third will support posts on the development of new exchanges and management of on-going programs, providing training and maximizing the quality of programs.

The Office of Professional and Cultural Exchanges requests funding for two new positions, one to serve as an alumni liaison manager and one coordinator to oversee the implementation, coordination, and administrative support for alumni programming. These positions will develop and implement a comprehensive strategic plan for alumni activities; ensure that the grants promote ECA supported websites, social networking platforms, and the State Alumni website through presentations to partner NGOs.

Participation in ECA exchange programs marks the beginning of an enduring relationship between the participant and the U.S. To sustain and encourage an active, continual relationship ECA will leverage advances in social media to connect like-minded people through the web. Launching the enhanced social networking platform in FY 2010 will solidify this connection. ECA requests funds to support social networking activities that allow participants to form communities that promote mutual international understanding through the sharing of their exchange experiences with the global web community in real time. Social networking is the logical next phase of accomplishing ECA's mandate to build mutual understanding.

In FY 2010, ECA will make connecting people online the focal point of innovative new programs as well as greatly expand the capabilities of traditional programs through emerging forms of communication and community-building. For example:

- Conducting on-line regional and global networking events, and selecting the most talented participants to come to the U. S. to sustain and deepen the exchange experience.
- Establishing a permanent presence on a variety of web online platforms, including virtual worlds, social networking sites, video sharing sites, and ECA's State Alumni site, allowing engagement in a way that is far beyond the capacity of current websites.

The request supports one onsite contractor to manage content production (video, blogs, online and virtual world events); collect and manage content produced by ECA's web audience; maintain online communities and provide software and hardware support for onsite contractors, web design and development, and social networking exchange visitors. ECA seeks funding for two new positions to support these web activities.

## **EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS**

ECA's programs annually involve more than 40,000 U.S. and foreign exchange participants in over 180 countries. Continued efforts to engage with nearly one million alumni and to support their efforts to implement the concepts they explored during their program enables the continuation of an on-going dialogue on key issues, and maintains relationships and ideals of mutual understanding. Alumni engagement facilitates the long-term evaluation of Department programs. The FY 2010 request will stimulate the development of alumni communities, expand the scope of alumni initiatives, and enhance the global web community. The number of registered members of ECA's Alumni Web Community is increasing at more than 10 percent a year. Current membership exceeds 35,000 and additional funding will allow ECA to achieve its FY 2010 target of over 42,000.

### **Partnership for Latin American Youth, \$12,000,000, including 3 Positions**

In support of our major education initiative for the Western Hemisphere, ECA will conduct the following programs: Study at U.S. Community Colleges - providing funds for non-elite students from the Western Hemisphere for one year of study; English Access Microscholarship Program - awarding two-year microscholarships to study English for young people from marginalized communities; Opportunity Grants - allowing economically disadvantaged students an opportunity to come to the U.S. for study by awarding small scholarships to cover application costs; and the Study of the U.S. Institutes for Undergraduate Student Leaders - supporting four to five-week educational programs to bring disadvantaged undergraduate student leaders, including women, to the U.S. The Office of Academic Programs requests requests funding for three new positions to coordinate and implement this continued support of Latin American youth.

Encouraging youth from various nations to see first hand the true nature of the multicultural society in America has a positive impact on reducing ideologies of extremism that threaten regional security. The Department's request to support the Partnership for Latin American Youth increases opportunities for at-risk youth to gain knowledge and understanding of American Society. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, 89 percent of ECA participants reported a more favorable view of the people of the United States within one year after their exchange experience. The FY 2010 funding level allows ECA to impact an additional 2,020 youths in Latin America.

### **International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP), \$12,000,000, including 4 Positions**

Each year, more than 4,000 emerging leaders from over 180 countries participate in the IVLP. Almost 300 current and former heads of state and government are alumni of IVLP programs. U.S. missions worldwide are requesting an increase in IVLP funding in FY 2010 to help achieve their top foreign policy priorities, including outreach to key influencers. These programs nurture civil society and mitigate conflict throughout the world, including Iraq, Iran and other priority countries. The Office of International Visitors requests funding for four new positions to accommodate the additional visitors.

ECA's primary strategy is to engender more positive attitudes toward and understanding of the United States and its democratic values and foster the healthy exchange of ideas. ECA's FY 2010 IVLP request will expand the number of participants by nearly 20 percent over FY 2009 levels for an estimate of 4,780 International Visitors. U.S. Embassies see these customized and tightly focused visits as the most effective of ECA's programs in terms of political impact. Given that there are so many alumni of IVLP programs, and that sixty current world leaders are IVLP alumni, this increase contributes to democratic growth and regional stability in unstable regions.

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

### English Language and Youth Programs, \$41,910,000, including 8 Positions

#### **English Language Programs, \$20,000,000, including 5 Positions**

In response to the worldwide demand for English language programs, the FY 2010 request significantly expands ECA's English programs to reach disadvantaged high school students, train teachers, and provide expert advice and support for host government English programs. The English Access Microscholarship program will increase the number of scholarships for English classes for talented, economically disadvantaged high school students. The English Language Fellow Program will send more American educators with advanced degrees in teaching English as a foreign language to host country institutions for ten-month assignments. This increase allows ECA to expand the program activities worldwide so that it can respond fully to U.S. embassy requests and host country needs.

A new ECA English teaching and learning series will enhance our commitment to developing superior educational materials for both underserved and traditional audiences worldwide. This will be an innovative, multi-media learning and teaching tool developed in an integrated, modular way to incorporate appropriate technologies for diverse target groups. Web-based supplemental tools will enhance the core book and DVD components to promote maximum utilization. The series will have multiple proficiency levels with an emphasis on young learners. Where appropriate, ECA will pursue opportunities to develop and implement this activity in cooperation with academic and other private sector partners. This request also includes start-up costs to establish two new Regional English Language Officer positions to carry out English language programs in East Asia and in Western Europe with a focus on minority populations. The Office of English Language Programs also requests funding for three new domestic positions to coordinate and implement these English Language Program increases.

The ability to speak and understand English is a cornerstone to gaining an understanding of America's belief in freedom, justice, opportunity, and respect for all. Increased funding will allow ECA to expand English Access Microscholarships so that it includes more than 6,000 new students from underserved populations worldwide. In a study of more than two dozen Access schools in 2006, 87.5 percent of Access students reported a more favorable view of the American people due to their participation in the Access program, and 90 percent support democratic principles, including rule of law, equal rights under the law, the importance of voting, and free and fair elections. Thus, by increasing the number of young people who speak and understand English, ECA increases communication and access to information, sharing democratic ideals, and broadening the pool of future candidates for its exchange programs.

#### **Youth Programs, \$21,910,000, including 3 Positions**

ECA will expand the various Youth Programs within the Office of Citizen Exchanges (CE) including: the Youth Exchange and Study Program; Global Youth Study Initiative for disadvantaged high school students in emerging democracies; Youth Exchange and Study Americans Abroad program; U.S.-Poland Parliamentary Youth Exchange Program; Youth Leadership Programs; and the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange. CE activities reach significant populations of high school students in a multitude of countries, including the U.S. This request supports the expansion of programs with proven track records in identifying and shaping this generation, linking them with American counterparts, and creating a firm foundation for long-lasting partnerships between the U.S. and other countries. The increase will support three new positions in the Office of Professional and Cultural Exchanges.

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The following CE programs will be initiated and expanded with increased funding:

- The Youth Exchange and Study (YES) program will cover increased cost for additional students, including international and domestic travel, and rising recruitment and placement costs;
- The new Global Youth Study Initiative will support academic semester or year-long program for disadvantaged high school students in emerging democracies and/or nations of strategic priority;
- The Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) program will cover rising costs for international and domestic travel, as well as costs for participant recruitment and placement, and to work to ensure support for approximately 1,200 FLEX students per year;
- The Youth Leadership Programs (YLP) will expand the current, limited focus of the YLP and bring aspiring youth leaders from around the globe to the United States to take part in projects of 4-6 weeks' duration focused on respect for cultural and religious diversity, entrepreneurship, science and technology, and community service;
- The new American Youth Leadership Program (A-YLP) will send Americans abroad to take part in projects of 4-6 weeks' duration to gain first-hand knowledge of foreign cultures and collaborate on solving global issues, and focus on leadership development, conflict resolution, and community service; and
- The Congress Bundestag Youth Exchange program will cover increased travel costs and administrative support for U.S. participants.

### **All Other Activities (including Cultural and Professional Exchanges), \$13,924,000, including 5 Positions**

ECA will increase diversity, access and competitiveness in the Fulbright Program; expand participation in semester and one-year academic exchanges at U.S. colleges and universities by students from underserved and disadvantaged populations from sectors in Africa and the Western Hemisphere; expand opportunities for financially disadvantaged, ethnically diverse American undergraduates to study abroad; expose young political and NGO professionals with prior experience studying in the United States to the U.S. political process through four-to six-month internships in state legislatures and NGOs throughout the United States; increase our highly popular cultural and sports programs that reach diverse and disadvantaged populations; continue to expand ECA's statutorily mandated public-private partnership activities; better implement and monitor a growing number of cultural property bilateral agreements and manage the Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation, and provide expertise and leadership on a broad range of international cultural heritage issues. The request will support five new positions to pursue these efforts.

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# REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,109</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

Pursuant to Section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended, Representation Allowances permit Ambassadors, Principal Officers at constituent posts, and other Foreign Service Officers with vital contacts in the host country, to obtain partial reimbursement of costs incurred for official representation. These official contacts help establish and maintain close personal ties with local government officials and influential private citizens who have expertise in the fields of politics, economics, business, journalism, labor, and science. Representational functions are vehicles to convey U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives and to gather information central to the formulation of U.S. bilateral and multilateral policies.

Representation is vital to the Department's foreign policy objectives of advancing its economic interests, and maintaining national security interests. In addition to the normal bilateral events, the Department concentrates on representational activities that support U.S. positions on trade issues associated with the European Union (EU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), Free Trade of the Americas (FTAA), African Growth and Opportunity Acts (AGOA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

### *Program Description*

The central feature of representational activities continues to be the promotion of American interests through the establishment and maintenance of solid working relationships with, and the gathering of information from, foreign officials and representatives. Funding is also used to promote economic activities through strengthening relationships among individuals (e.g., business and labor leaders) who perform duties such as trade promotion; protection of American business interests; economic, commercial, and labor reporting; and negotiations. Representation funding is also required for adherence to certain protocols or traditions that must be observed, such as the installation or inauguration of national leaders, recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens, and presentation of credentials to heads of state.

### *Justification of Request*

Funds requested for FY 2010 will continue support of U.S. national interests, economic activities, and other diplomatic functions at the more than 260 embassies, missions, and consulates worldwide. With the requested amount of \$8.2 million, the Department will stage appropriate representational events and apply this vital diplomatic tool to enhance the effectiveness of U.S. national and foreign policy interests.

## REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For example, missions in nations with Muslim populations often strengthen communication with the Muslim community through the hosting of annual Iftar dinners, to break the fast during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan. By hosting these Iftar dinners, Ambassadors and other mission officials are able to demonstrate tangible evidence of U.S. openness toward the Islamic faith and religious freedoms supported by the people of the United States. Many posts have reported that the events have given the mission excellent access to the Muslim community, and efforts in this respect have repeatedly resulted in very positive press.

Worldwide, missions also traditionally host Election Day/Night events to explain the U.S. election process and provide real-time election results to local news media and interested host-government officials and populations. These events foster discussions of political and social issues which provide a platform for advancing U.S. foreign policy.

Use of representation funds also facilitates less formal meetings and events that often serve to bring together diverse ethnic and religious groups and promote key U.S. pro-democracy objectives. For example in Burma, despite the military regime's attempts to keep its diverse population divided, representational events and informal roundtables have allowed a variety of ethnic and religious leaders to engage in dialogue about Burma's future and its path toward democracy.

Representation events can help foster relationships to promote U.S. interests, and can also be used to even more directly advance U.S. foreign policy. As an example, events hosted in Abidjan successfully paved the way for compromise in the implementation of programs that allow the Government of Cote d'Ivoire to meet the Harkin-Engle Protocols, which required that the cocoa region be almost free of child labor or child slavery by July 2008. A similar event pushed the cashew industry to develop a way forward to meet and expand their value added production goals which promotes prosperity.

# BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

### *Overview*

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696). The BPMA is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates or overseas wage and price changes.

Adverse exchange rate fluctuations erode the Department's buying power overseas, causing potential operating deficits. Funds may be transferred from this account to other accounts under the heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs" to maintain planned levels of activity. Relevant factors include the ability to absorb exchange rate losses within the current year financial plan, offsetting gains in other parts of the world, and the balances available versus projections of exchange rate fluctuations in the current and the budget year. Decisions to transfer exchange rate gains from other accounts under the heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs" into the BPMA are made on a similar basis.

### *Justification of Request*

In FY 2008, the Department received authority to transfer \$26 million from the D&CP appropriation in the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 110-28) to the BPMA, in accordance with section 1408 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). These funds were transferred in FY 2008 to the D&CP appropriation to partially offset \$37.9 million in cumulative exchange rate losses as of August 2008.

The FY 2010 request anticipates total resources of \$20 million in the BPMA for potential exchange rate losses based upon average annual exchange rate losses sustained by D&CP since FY 2003. Of this amount, \$10 million is requested as new budget authority. The Department anticipates that an additional \$10 million in expired FY 2009 balances will be transferred into the BPMA in FY 2010. Section 24(b)(7) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(b)(7)), as amended, authorizes the Department to transfer expired unobligated balances, from FY 2009 forward, from other accounts under the heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs" into the BPMA. Such transfers may not increase the balance of the BPMA above \$100 million. While the actual extent of exchange rate gains and losses in FY2009 and FY 2010 is yet unknown, BPMA funding will mitigate the potential impact of any losses on FY2010 operations.

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# PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Extraordinary Protection of Foreign Missions/Officials New York	20,814	20,814	25,159	4,345
Extraordinary Protection of Foreign Missions/Officials Rest of U.S.	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,814</b>	<b>22,814</b>	<b>27,159</b>	<b>4,345</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security administers the Department's two programs for the extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries (under certain circumstances) throughout the United States. These programs are the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions, and Officials in New York, and the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions, and Officials Elsewhere in the United States.

These programs fulfill the U.S. Government's obligations under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and other international treaties to ensure reasonable security for foreign missions and officials in the United States. When the required level of protection exceeds that which local law enforcement authorities can reasonably be expected to provide to foreign missions and officials, international organizations, or certain visiting dignitaries, the Department is authorized to reimburse other federal agencies or state or local authorities for extraordinary protective services provided or to contract with private security firms to provide such services.

Examples of ongoing protective activities funded by these programs include:

- Permanent protection for certain foreign missions, consulates, and chanceries throughout the United States;
- Intermittent protection for certain other consulates in the United States;
- Protection for foreign officials and certain other distinguished foreign visitors during the annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly; and
- Protection of foreign government officials while visiting metropolitan areas where there are multiple full-time consular or diplomatic missions, when these officials are in the United States to conduct official business with the U.S. Government.

The Vienna Convention and other international treaties require that host governments ensure reasonable security for foreign missions and officials. The events of September 11, 2001 dramatically changed the requirements for the protection of foreign missions and related personnel in the United States, especially with respect to additional protection and specialized training and equipment.

# PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

## *Program Description*

The program for *Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions, and Officials in New York* funds the special security requirements of diplomatic delegations and officials within New York City, including those accredited to the United Nations and other international organizations, and visiting foreign dignitaries under certain circumstances.

The program for *Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions, and Officials Elsewhere in the United States* funds the special security requirements of diplomatic delegations and officials and visiting foreign dignitaries under certain circumstances throughout the rest of the United States.

## *Justification of Request*

The activities managed by this program are used by the U.S. Government to fulfill its obligations under Article 22 (2) of the Vienna Convention and other international treaties to take all appropriate steps to ensure that security is provided to foreign missions and officials in the United States. The Department will provide, as appropriate, extraordinary protection to foreign missions and officials in the United States.

An additional \$4 million is being requested for outstanding reimbursement claims by the City of New York under the terms of the cooperative agreement.

This demonstrated commitment to the safety of foreign dignitaries residing in and visiting the United States will also ensure that U.S. diplomats and government officials receive reciprocal treatment when residing or traveling abroad.

# EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,927</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

As authorized by Section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2671), the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) account is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals; travel and representational expenses; confidential payments; urgent medical and travel expenses related to natural disasters or terrorist incidents; and other authorized activities that further the realization of foreign policy objectives. The EDCS account is also used for the payment of rewards for information related to international terrorism, narcotics related activities, and war crimes tribunals for the former Yugoslavia, Bosnia, Croatia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone as authorized by Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C 2708) as amended, and by Section 102 of Public Law 105-323, as amended by Public Law 106-277. Funds appropriated for these purposes are authorized to remain available until expended.

### *Program Description*

Recent events including the evacuation of Lebanon, tsunami in Southeast Asia, war in Iraq, the events of September 11, 2001, the SARS epidemic and the potential outbreak of Avian Influenza, the bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and the U.S. Missions in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and Islamabad, Pakistan underscore the continuing need for a funding source from which extraordinary expenditures can be made on a timely basis to further and protect United States interests abroad. The EDCS appropriation provides funds for evacuations and other unforeseen emergencies and for rewards related to international terrorism, narcotics related activities, and war crimes.

The Department established crisis response teams that are familiar with local language, laws, customs, and personalities, to work with embassy staff in handling all aspects of a major terrorist-related disaster. These teams are trained in crisis management, emergency medical assistance, forensics capabilities, and bereavement techniques, and the personnel are well versed in all aspects of Department of State operations (e.g., the Citizens Emergency Center in the Bureau of Consular Affairs). The cost to dispatch these emergency “fly-away” teams equipped with medical provisions, equipment and supplies, satellite phones, laptop computers, facsimiles, and portable two-way radios is borne by the EDCS appropriation.

# EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

## *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request of \$10 million will allow the Department to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including the safe and immediate evacuation of U.S. government personnel, private citizens and their families in times of strife, terrorism, natural disaster, or the threat of a pandemic influenza outbreak, as well as other activities vital to the successful execution of U.S. foreign policy goals, such as the escalating costs of a higher volume of investigations and apprehension of groups or individuals involved in fraudulent issuance of U.S. passports and visas, and the anticipated increase in representational activities in 2010 due to preparations for the United States hosting of the 2011 G-8 Summit and the 2011 APEC Ministerial. In addition, it will provide necessary funding to cover costs of foreign dignitaries' lodging, meals, and representation expenses during all official visits due to the expected closure of Blair House for renovation.

The FY 2010 request of \$10 million will also allow the Department to provide for the payment of rewards for information on international terrorism, narcotics trafficking and war crimes, as well as to provide for the expansion of publicity efforts. The Department anticipates that the momentum generated by the successful terrorism campaigns in Southeast Asia may result in the arrests of key terrorists from the Philippines-based Abu Sayyaf Group and the Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist group in the near future. The FY 2010 request includes \$1 million that may be transferred and merged with the Repatriation Loans Program Account.

### **Evacuations and Other Activities**

Evacuation-related demands faced by the State Department, including the massive evacuation of American citizens from Lebanon in 2006 and those related to the tsunami in Southeast Asia in 2005 have dramatically increased and emphasized the unpredictability of this EDCS appropriation component. In 2008, evacuations due to civil unrest occurred in Tblisi, Georgia; La Paz, Bolivia; N'djamena, Chad; Belgrade, Serbia; Yaounde, Cameroon; Sanaa, Yemen; and Kisumu, Kenya. Evacuations due to natural disaster occurred in Rangoon, Burma; Nassau, Bahamas; and Havana, Cuba.

Additionally, the EDCS appropriation funds certain activities relating to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities generally take place in connection with the U.S. hosting of U.S. Government-sponsored conferences (such as the United Nations and OAS General Assembly), visits by foreign dignitaries, and official overseas travel by high-level members of the U.S. Government, including Members of Congress and prominent public sector delegates. Transformational diplomacy and Muslim outreach programs have contributed to a major increase in representational activity. The EDCS account also provides funding in support of confidential investigations conducted to counteract passport and visa fraud.

Demands on this account, although unpredictable, are heavily influenced by evacuations that may occur as a result from natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest.

### **Terrorism, Narcotics, and War Crimes Rewards Program**

As of April 09, there are approximately \$679.5 million in standing reward offers in the Terrorism, Narcotics-related, and War Crimes Rewards programs:

- \$381 million for cases concerning terrorist acts;
- \$193.5 million for cases concerning narcotics traffickers; and
- \$105 million for cases concerning war crimes.



## **EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE**

Rewards for Justice publicity campaigns have focused on High Value Targets in Iraq and elsewhere, as well as prominent Al-Qaeda terrorists, such as Usama bin Ladin and Ayman al-Zawahiri, with rewards of up to \$25 million each. The Department has undertaken several aggressive publicity campaigns seeking information regarding terrorist acts against U.S. persons or U.S. property. These media efforts include public service announcements in print, by telecommunications, and on the Internet. The success of these media campaigns has, in recent years, led to reward programs covering narcotics-related matters and war criminals in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

There are standing reward offers that cover numerous terrorist incidents, including the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; the Bwindi Park murders in Uganda in 1999; the United Texas Petroleum (UTP) murders in 1997; U.S. Consulate murders in Karachi in 1995 and 2002; the murder of Wall Street journalist Daniel Pearl in 2002; the Embassy Islamabad killings; the bombings of the USS Cole in 2000; the World Trade Center bombing in 1993; the bombing of U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam in 1998; the attack on the U.S. Marine Barracks in Beirut in 1983; the bombing of the Khobar Towers in 1996; the attack on an American diplomatic convoy in Gaza in 2003; the bombings in Bali, Indonesia in 2002; and the attack on Saudi residential compounds in 2004. The Secretary of State has approved reward offers for the location and/or arrest of key leaders of the terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) who were behind the Bali bombings and are believed to be planning further attacks in Southeast Asia. There are also standing reward offers for the arrest or conviction of Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) members who were responsible for the kidnapping of three Americans in 2001. Given the momentum of the counter-terrorism campaign in the Philippines, it is very likely that many of these key terrorists from ASG and JI will be brought to justice in the near future. There are also standing reward offers for several members of the former regime of Saddam Hussein; the arrest or conviction of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) kidnapers in Colombia; the arrest and/or conviction of major international drug lords; and the arrest of war criminals in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

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# REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>97</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The FY 2010 request will allow the Department of State to subsidize and administer the Repatriation Loans program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990 and at a funding level consistent with historical requirements. This activity is funded as a direct loan program in accordance with the Credit Reform Act. The Department of State receives a limited level of financing for direct loans from the Department of the Treasury in a separate financing account, disburses these funds to U.S. citizens as needed abroad, and repays the Treasury as the repatriation loans are collected from the public.

### *Program Description*

When U.S. citizens abroad become destitute and are unable to fund their return home, they may enlist the assistance of the U.S. Embassy or Consulate in the country in which they are stranded. Consular officers first attempt to obtain funds for the person in need from family members and/or friends in the United States or in any other country. If this cannot be done, the post is authorized in certain circumstances to purchase transportation for direct return to the United States and to provide food and lodging for the period prior to the next available flight, via U.S. carrier whenever possible. The recipient is required to sign a promissory note for the amount of the loan. The Department of State actively seeks repayment of these loans. To encourage repayment, the recipient's passport is restricted at the time the loan is granted to allow direct return to the United States only. This restriction remains in effect until the loan is repaid.

### *Benefits*

The Repatriation Loan Program directly benefits American citizens by providing them with the means to return to the United States if destitute. During FY 2008, 893 repatriation loan cases were processed abroad in the following regions: Africa 54 cases; the Americas 338 cases; East Asia/Pacific 185 cases; the Near East and South Central Asia 94 cases; and Europe 222 cases.

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# PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Activities</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Program Expenses	16,219	16,840	21,174	4,334
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,219</b>	<b>16,840</b>	<b>21,174</b>	<b>4,334</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia as a nonprofit organization for the purposes of maintaining commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan in the absence of official government representation or diplomatic relations. In performing these functions, the Institute operates under authorities granted by the Taiwan Relations Act (P.L. 96-8). In accordance with the Act, U.S. Government programs in Taiwan are conducted through AIT under a contract with the Department of State. This appropriation funds that contract, which provides funding for salaries, benefits, representation, and other expenses associated with operations in Taiwan and in the United States. Other funding is derived from visa processing fees and payments by other agencies for carrying out a variety of programs. Under the Act, Congress exercises an oversight role over AIT operations and procedures.

### *Program Description*

To support U.S. interests in Taiwan, AIT promotes U.S. exports to Taiwan, serves as the advocate to Taiwan authorities for U.S. political and security interests; provides consular services (non-immigrant and immigrant visas, as well as various American citizen services); participates in cultural, scientific, and information exchange programs; analyzes and reports on political and economic events critical to U.S. interests; and facilitates U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. In addition, AIT negotiates agreements on behalf of the United States with its Taiwan counterpart, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO).

AIT's Washington headquarters carries out executive functions and acts as the liaison between various U.S. Government agencies and TECRO. In particular, the Washington office provides executive and administrative direction for AIT, financial oversight and contract administration of all agency agreements, and coordination of negotiations and agreements. In accordance with the AIT-TECRO Agreement on Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities, the Washington office also issues identity cards and tax exemption cards to TECRO employees and their dependents and serves as the liaison between TECRO, the Department of State, and the Department of Homeland Security, Directorate of Border and Transportation Security, regarding visas and adjustments of status.

Support for AIT operations comes from three funding sources: this Department of State appropriation; reimbursements by USG agencies such as the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Defense, Homeland Security, and Energy for specific staff positions on an actual

## PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

cost-reimbursable basis; and a significant portion of the visa processing fees (charged by AIT under Department of State authority).

In FY 2010, AIT anticipates collecting a total of \$32 million from sources other than its appropriations. This includes approximately \$18 million in visa processing fees and \$14 million in reimbursements from other agency contracts, as well as compensation associated with supporting the Foreign Service Institute's Chinese Language School. Of the estimated \$18 million in visa processing fees, \$17.352 million will be needed to cover direct and indirect operating expenses in addition to the appropriation provided. The remaining funds will be set aside for the capital projects account and consular service upgrades.

In addition to ongoing efforts, AIT has been successful in resolving property issues in accordance with a full cost-reimbursement program as mandated by OMB Circular A-122 Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations and has continued to receive "unqualified" OMB Circular A-133 audits since instituting a commercial/accrual-based accounting system in 1998. AIT continues to work closely with the Department on planning and design of a new office building complex. AIT and the Taiwan authorities signed a ninety-nine year lease agreement for the new complex in December 2004. Design activities for the new office building project are being managed by the Department's Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations. Ground breaking for the new office compound in Taipei is tentatively scheduled for FY 2009.

### *Justification of Request*

This request of \$21.174 million in direct funds will maintain overall operations at the FY 2009 level and ensure that some visa processing fee revenues can be transferred to the capital projects account in order to support construction of a new office compound in Taipei. AIT will use the remaining visa processing revenues to cover lease costs, indirect costs, and other special projects.

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Agriculture Services	445	461	635	174
Commercial Services	1,181	1,227	1,483	256
Consular Services	3,542	3,679	4,659	980
Economic Services	1,410	1,465	1,906	441
Other Services	6,649	6,906	8,793	1,887
Public Affairs Services	1,336	1,388	1,983	595
Washington Headquarters	1,656	1,714	1,715	1
<b>Appropriation Total</b>	<b>16,219</b>	<b>16,840</b>	<b>21,174</b>	<b>4,334</b>

# FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,900</b>	<b>157,100</b>	<b>158,900</b>	<b>1,800</b>

FY 2008 Actual, FY 2009 Estimate, and FY 2010 Request include mandatory funding for both the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

### *Overview*

This appropriation provides mandatory funding to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF), financing by 30 annual installments any unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, and salary increases. This appropriation is one of several sources of income to the FSRDF. Funding is maintained through contributions by employees; agency contributions; special government contributions, including this program; interest on investments; and voluntary contributions. This request includes the State Department's and the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) portions of these Foreign Service costs.

This separate payment by the State Department into the FSRDF is authorized by Section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended, which provides for an appropriation to be established to the Fund, to be paid in thirty annual installments, of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed. In addition, Section 822 of the Act authorizes financing of the balance of the normal cost for each fiscal year, an amount equal to the balance of annual costs to the Fund in excess of current employee and employer contributions. As a mandatory program, these resources are not included in the total DOS summary of funds.

### *Program Description*

The request funds continuing installments of unfunded liabilities created by federal salary increases, the extension of benefits to new groups of employees, by new or liberalized benefits paid from the Fund, and for normal costs not met by employee and employer contributions. The amount of the appropriation is the result of the annual evaluation of the Fund balance based on current statistical data, including Federal pay raise information. The FSRDF includes the operations of two separate retirement systems - the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) and the Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS). The FSRDF was established to provide pensions to all eligible retired and disabled members of the Foreign Service who are enrolled in either of the two systems, and certain eligible former spouses and survivors. The purpose of this appropriation is to maintain the required funding level of the FSRDF. This appropriation is the complementary funding required, in addition to the other sources of funding previously mentioned.

### *Justification of Request*

In FY 2010, \$158,900,000 million is requested to support the FSRDF, which is an increase of \$1,800,000 million. The requested amount represents the following agency's portion of estimated Foreign Service costs: (1) State Department of \$122.5 million, and (2) USAID of \$36.4 million.

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# INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Contributions to International Organizations	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000	192,600
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,473,654</b>	<b>4,108,800</b>	<b>4,057,000</b>	<b>(51,800)</b>

FY 2008 Actuals reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$66.0 million for Contributions to International Organizations in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$75.0 million for Contributions to International Organizations in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$468.0 million for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$373.708 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$150.5 million for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$836.9 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

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# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,409,429</b>	<b>1,604,400</b>	<b>1,797,000</b>	<b>192,600</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$66.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$75.0 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

### *Overview*

Funding for the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account enables U.S. participation in over 40 multilateral organizations that provide unique opportunities for the U.S. to leverage other nations' expertise and financial contributions in pursuit of shared solutions to global problems. International organizations advance commitments to free and fair trade, respect for human rights, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles. International organizations provide the means for nations to work together to eliminate disease, secure airports and seaports, protect intellectual property rights, reduce environmental degradation and maintain the world's postal and telecommunications networks.

### *Program Description*

Organizations funded through the CIO account achieve real results that promote U.S. strategic and economic interests abroad. Many sectors of the U.S. economy depend on international organizations for access to foreign markets and reduction of trade barriers. U.S. companies depend on international organizations for information about the supply and demand of commodities such as rubber, cotton and coffee. U.S. citizens depend on international organizations for dispute resolution and application of international law in areas such as child custody.

International organizations are advancing key U.S. foreign policy objectives in every region of the world. Because international organizations leverage financial contributions from other nations, their impact can be significantly greater than that of an individual nation working unilaterally or bilaterally. Each organization funded through the CIO account directly supports at least one of the Department's strategic objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance.

International organizations are advancing *Peace and Security* around the world.

- The United Nations (UN) continued the International Compact with Iraq, fostering regional engagement and representing a commitment between the Government of Iraq and the international community to advance peace, sound governance and economic reconstruction.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- The UN created a new legal framework for countering the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia through adoption of four Security Council resolutions. The UN also sponsored regional meetings to bring together east African countries and nations engaged in international shipping to address the threat of piracy.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) deployed over 55,000 soldiers from 41 countries under NATO command in Afghanistan, demonstrating an enhanced security posture and the shared commitment of NATO member states and partner states to fighting terrorism. NATO also trained more than 11,000 Iraqi military and national police officers and non-commissioned officers.
- The International Atomic Energy Agency reported Iran's noncompliance with its safeguards obligations to the UN Security Council through the Board of Governors. As a result, the Security Council adopted a Presidential Statement and five resolutions, three of which impose Chapter VII sanctions measures. IAEA continues to investigate Iran's nuclear program, particularly those aspects indicative of a past Iranian attempt to develop a nuclear warhead.
- The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons verified the destruction of 7,800 metric tons of chemical warfare agents and completed 200 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2008.
- The International Civil Aviation Organization addressed the threat of liquid explosives by instituting procedures to be applied by Member States for the handling of liquids, reconfirming the use of a standard of 100 milliliters or less in carry-on baggage and providing specification for the manufacture of tamper-evident duty-free bags.

International organizations are helping nations *Govern Justly and Democratically*.

- The UN assisted in Iraqi provincial elections, with 14,400 candidates from over 400 political party entities standing in 14 of Iraq's 18 governances. The UN also revised and bolstered the UN Security Council's mandate of the UN Mission in Afghanistan to strengthen the Mission's primary role as the coordinator for international donor assistance.
- The Organization of American States (OAS) conducted electoral observation missions in member states, including key observations in El Salvador, Bolivia, Ecuador, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Guyana, and Peru. In Guatemala, OAS observed hotly contested local and national elections and helped reduce tensions in the run-up to the vote. In Colombia, OAS carried out a nationwide electoral observation mission to monitor violence and abuses in connection with legislative, state and municipal elections.
- The International Labor Organization promulgated child labor standards that are applicable to each of its 179 member states through its largest technical cooperation program, the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor.
- The Hague Conference on Private International Law completed a new multilateral treaty on cross-border recognition and enforcement of child support orders, which

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

would provide significant benefits to U.S. families. The U.S. was the first country to sign this convention.

International organizations are promoting global *Economic Growth* and creating export opportunities for U.S. manufacturers, farmers, ranchers and service providers.

- The World Trade Organization is supporting the pledge by G20 Members to forswear the use of protectionist measures by monitoring and reporting on trade-related actions taken by countries in response to the world financial crisis.
- The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation pledged universal internet access in the Asia-Pacific region by 2010 and universal broadband access by 2015.
- The Universal Postal Union initiated deployment of performance measurement systems for inbound international mail to middle-income countries in addition to systems in operation in industrialized countries, producing major gains in the speed and quality of international mail service to the benefit of mailers in the U.S. and other countries.
- The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) provided training on plant variety protection under the UPOV convention to more than 700 participants in four languages during the first nine months of 2008.

International organizations *Invest in People* by advancing health care, reducing the threat of disease, and promoting education around the world.

- The World Health Organization intensified global measles vaccination coverage in 2007 to well over 80 percent of population in partnership with U.S. and other agencies, compared with 72 percent in 2000, with the greatest improvements in the Middle Eastern region, which reported global measles deaths fell by 74 percent in one year due to children immunization campaigns.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reduced harmful pesticide use in West Africa through the Farmer Field and Life School, Integrated Production and Pest Management program. The program targeted 130,000 farming families, and helped improve agronomic skills, farm crop diversification, and marketing and business skills of farmers while building capacity for use of new pesticide monitoring technology.
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization launched the World Digital Library, a free internet resource that makes primary materials from cultures around the world available in a multilingual format, including manuscripts, books, maps, rare books, musical scores, recordings, films, prints, photographs, architectural drawings, and other significant cultural materials.

International organizations lead global efforts to provide *Humanitarian Assistance*.

- The UN launched the Central Emergency Response Fund, a significant new resource for countries recovering from natural disasters. As of August 2007, the fund had distributed \$471.6 million to 557 life-saving projects in 50 countries.
- The FAO significantly scaled up the Global Information and Early Warning System on

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture which monitors degrees of food insecurity in vulnerable countries, and assesses the impact of rising food prices at the global, regional and country levels.

- The International Grains Council improved food aid delivery in response to regional and global emergencies by coordinating national contributions by the world's major food donors.
- The World Meteorological Organization strengthened the Global Telecommunication System, which is the only operational means of distributing weather data and communicating real-time environmental warnings among national governments, and now carries critical tsunami data and warnings to all Indian Ocean countries.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request for the CIO account is \$1.797 billion. The request includes \$1.601 billion in funding to meet existing commitments to pay assessed contributions to 45 international organizations. For nearly all of these organizations, the commitments result from treaties and conventions that the U.S. has signed and ratified. The request also includes \$4 million in funding for anticipated commitments to two organizations that the U.S. will join in the event of ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention. The FY 2009 request also included funds for this purpose. The FY 2010 request includes \$20 million for reimbursing U.S. citizens who have paid income taxes while working at international organizations. Finally, the request also includes \$175 million to begin synchronizing payments to international organizations where the U.S. is chronically late in paying its assessments.

The full and timely payment of assessed contributions affects the standing and influence that the U.S. has at international organizations. The U.S. is currently in arrears in payment of its assessed contributions to several organizations, including the UN. When the U.S. falls behind in the timing of its payments, as has been the case at nearly all of the major organizations that receive funding through the CIO account, advancing the U.S. financial and management reform agenda can become very challenging as other nations, particularly those which are not like-minded, use late payment of assessed contributions as a distraction in negotiations. Therefore, the request includes \$175 million for synchronizations to be applied to begin reversing the practice of deferring payments of assessed contributions to major international organizations. This amount is about thirteen percent of the total needed to enable the U.S. to pay assessed contributions on time to all organizations that the U.S. currently pays on a deferred basis.

In addition, the Department seeks new statutory authority to address future exchange rate losses in the CIO account by enabling the recovery of funds for reimbursing U.S. citizens who have paid income taxes while working at international organizations. These funds would otherwise revert to the U.S. Treasury after payment of all existing claims. At the end of five years of availability, the amount of unused funds is typically in the range of \$1 or \$2 million. The Department seeks statutory authority that would permit accumulating these funds in a no-year account for application to future exchange rate losses associated with CIO assessments.

The organizations described in this document are grouped into four categories according to geographic and topical areas of focus: (1) the United Nations and its affiliated organizations; (2) Inter-American organizations; (3) regional organizations; and, (4) specialized international organizations.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Resource Summary Detail*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>United Nations and Affiliated Agencies</b>				
UN RB United Nations - Regular Budget	495,704	452,560	597,542	144,982
UN CMP United Nations Capital Master Plan	81,365	75,535	75,535	0
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	15,443	16,065	18,624	2,559
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	96,927	110,611	110,901	290
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	97,996	94,067	100,216	6,149
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	16,688	15,345	15,703	358
ILO International Labor Organization	74,200	79,571	81,912	2,341
IMO International Maritime Organization	1,431	1,197	1,233	36
ITU International Telecommunication Union	8,625	9,290	9,437	147
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	77,624	75,153	78,134	2,981
UPU Universal Postal Union	1,857	2,055	2,065	10
WHO World Health Organization	101,421	106,573	106,573	0
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization	1,031	1,049	1,075	26
WMO World Meteorological Organization	12,344	12,437	12,749	312
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	19,860	21,777	22,255	478
<b>Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies</b>	<b>1,102,516</b>	<b>1,073,285</b>	<b>1,233,954</b>	<b>160,669</b>
<b>Inter-American Organizations</b>				
OAS Organization of American States	45,728	46,757	47,100	343
PAHO Pan American Health Organization	57,864	59,120	59,121	1
IICA Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,359	16,359	16,360	1
PAIGH Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	0
<b>Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations</b>	<b>120,275</b>	<b>122,560</b>	<b>122,905</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Regional Organizations</b>				
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	104,663	100,453	92,586	(7,867)
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization	63,691	72,269	82,708	10,439
NATOPA NATO Parliamentary Assembly	1,169	1,181	1,253	72
Pacific Community (SPC)	1,736	1,649	1,649	0
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	696	900	900	0
CPCTC Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	14	17	17	0
<b>Subtotal, Regional Organizations</b>	<b>171,969</b>	<b>176,469</b>	<b>179,113</b>	<b>2,644</b>

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Other International Organizations</b>				
OPCW Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	25,136	24,739	25,617	878
WTO World Trade Organization	24,469	22,133	23,365	1,232
CCC Customs Cooperation Council	4,879	4,155	4,382	227
HCOPIL Hague Conference on Private International Law	268	229	256	27
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,858	1,899	1,880	(19)
IBPCT International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs	150	157	164	7
IBPCA International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	82	75	77	2
IBWM International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,429	1,343	1,461	118
Int'l Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	1,058	1,108	1,107	(1)
ICO International Coffee Organization	564	416	485	69
ICSG International Copper Study Group	58	48	48	0
ICAC International Cotton Advisory Committee	321	340	344	4
IGC International Grains Council	575	432	440	8
IHO International Hydrographic Organization	146	140	140	0
IIUPL International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	187	172	173	1
ILZSG International Lead and Zinc Study Group	54	43	44	1
IOLM International Organization of Legal Metrology	164	160	164	4
IRSG International Rubber Study Group	134	74	74	0
ISA International Seabed Authority	0	1,377	1,377	0
ISTA International Seed Testing Association	12	12	12	0
ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	0	2,706	2,706	0
International Tropical Timber Organization	219	207	308	101
IUCN International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	453	442	450	8
UPOV Int'l Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	264	253	253	0
OIE World Organization for Animal Health	203	196	199	3
<b>Subtotal, Other International Organizations</b>	<b>62,683</b>	<b>62,856</b>	<b>65,526</b>	<b>2,670</b>
<b>Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens</b>				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	19,053	20,210	20,453	243
<b>Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements</b>	<b>19,053</b>	<b>20,210</b>	<b>20,453</b>	<b>243</b>



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Total Annual Requirements</b>	<b>1,476,496</b>	<b>1,455,380</b>	<b>1,621,951</b>	<b>166,571</b>
<b>Adjustments for Exchange Rate and Other</b>	<b>(67,067)</b>	<b>74,020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(74,020)</b>
<b>FY 2008 Current Svc. Adjustment</b>	<b>(66,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FY 2008 Supplemental</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(75,000)</b>
<b>Synchronization of Deferred Payments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>175,049</b>	<b>175,049</b>
<b>Total Contributions to International Organizations</b>	<b>1,409,429</b>	<b>1,604,400</b>	<b>1,797,000</b>	<b>192,600</b>

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# CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Funds</b>	<b>2,064,225</b>	<b>2,504,400</b>	<b>2,260,000</b>	<b>(244,400)</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$468.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$373.708 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$150.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$836.9 million in funding requested in the pending FY 2009 supplemental request.

### *Overview*

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses for international peacekeeping activities. UN peacekeeping operations support activities to maintain and restore international peace and security and can be an effective means of containing conflict and resolving disputes in a way that furthers U.S. interests.

### *Program Description*

UN peacekeeping is a valuable tool for U.S. national strategy. Acting through the UN allows the United States to share the risks and costs of dealing with international crises with other nations. Deployment of UN peacekeeping operations, and selective U.S. participation in them, can advance important U.S. interests.

More generally, peacekeeping operations can:

- Separate adversaries,
- Maintain cease-fires,
- Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief,
- Help create conditions where refugees and displaced persons can return home,
- Facilitate peace talks,
- Constrain the forces of opposing parties, and
- Create conditions conducive to political reconciliation and free elections.

In these and other ways, peacekeeping operations can help nurture new democracies, lower the global tide of refugees, reduce the likelihood of unsanctioned interventions, and prevent small conflicts from growing into larger wars. These results directly serve the national interests of the United States.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

This appropriation will fund the U.S. assessed share of UN peacekeeping operations as follows:

- **UN Disengagement Observer Force** (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974) – acts as a buffer between Syria and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area.
- **UN Interim Force in Lebanon** (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – restores international peace and security and Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon.
- **UN Mission in Western Sahara** (MINURSO, established April 29, 1991) – monitors the cease-fire and assists in conducting a referendum on the future status of the Western Sahara.
- **UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus** (UNFICYP established March 4, 1964) – serves as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO allies, into hostilities, thus endangering both peace in the immediate area and the stability of the greater Balkans-Aegean region.
- **UN Observer Mission in Georgia** (UNOMIG, established August 24, 1993) – established to monitor compliance with the cease-fire agreement reached between the Republic of Georgia and Abkhaz separatist forces on May 14, 1994; following Russia's August 2008 military intervention, negotiations have been underway to determine the precise role of this force.
- **War Crimes Tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda** (established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigate and prosecute war crimes in these areas. Half of each of these tribunals is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this appropriation.
- **UN Mission in Timor Leste** (UNMIT, established August 25, 2006) – provides stability and policing capacity while working with the coalition government to strengthen domestic security and justice infrastructure.
- **UN Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo** (MONUC, established November 30, 1999) – supports the implementation of the Lusaka Accords. MONUC works in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; to disarm, demobilize, and monitor resources of foreign and Congolese armed groups; to train and mentor the Congolese army in support of security sector reform; and to support the territorial security of the DRC.
- **UN Mission to Liberia** (UNMIL, established September 19, 2003) – supports the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assists with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country.
- **UN Mission in Sudan** (UNMIS, established March 24, 2005) – supports implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties; facilitates and

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

- coordinates, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons and humanitarian assistance; and contributes towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Sudan.
- **UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire** (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – assists Cote d'Ivoire's transitional power-sharing government in preparing for elections and disarming and repatriating the former combatants. Restoring stability to Cote d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region.
  - **UN Mission in Haiti** (MINUSTAH, established April 30, 2004; replaced the Multinational Interim Force -- MIF -- on June 1, 2004) – assists in the reestablishment of Haiti's police functions, coordinates with other International Organizations in providing assistance in Haiti, assists in organizing Haitian elections, and creates a secure environment for the consolidation of democracy and economic development.
  - **UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur** (UNAMID, established July 31, 2007) – contributes to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and the prevention of attacks against civilians; to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes.
  - **UN Mission to Chad/Central African Republic** (MINURCAT, established September 25, 2007) – assists in the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), other vulnerable civilian populations, and humanitarian relief efforts in regions of Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) that border Sudan's Darfur province. The mission was recently reauthorized to approve a UN military presence to replace EU forces beginning March 2009.
  - **Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia** (UN Department of Field Support (DFS) operating pursuant to resolution 1863, passed January 16, 2009) — DFS provides a logistical and support package to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), a peacekeeping force operated by the Members States of the African Union (AU) pursuant to the UN Security Council mandate.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request of \$2.26 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations. The FY 2010 request is an increase over the FY 2009 annual appropriation of \$743 million or 49 percent. The FY 2010 request amount is lower than the FY 2009 total resources projection of \$2.5 billion that includes: (1) the FY 2009 annual appropriation of \$1.517 billion; (2) the FY 2009 bridge supplemental appropriation of \$150.5 million; and (3) the FY 2009 supplemental request of \$836.9 million.

## **CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

### **Current Operations for FY 2010: \$2,214,900,000**

Major operational assumptions are that most missions will remain essentially static except:

- UNMIL (Liberia) will be in a process of gradual downsizing for reduced costs;
- UNIFIL (Lebanon) will have assumed some additional responsibilities, including a limited role in patrolling the Syrian border and enforcing the arms embargo, requiring an increase in size and budget;
- UNAMID (Darfur) mission will be deployed at a cost of approximately \$2.0 billion per year;
- An increase in the UNMIS mission in preparation and implementation of the 2011 referendum;
- MINURCAT will include a new troop contingent to replace the EU force “EUFOR” in 2009; and
- UNMIK (Kosovo) and UNMEE (Ethiopia/Eritrea) missions will be closed.

The Department requests that 15 percent of FY 2010 funds be appropriated as “two-year funds” due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year.

### **New Mission - Somalia: \$135,100,000**

Following the military intervention by Ethiopian forces in Somalia in late 2006, the African Union deployed a peacekeeping operation in Somalia (AMISOM) with the authorization of the UN Security Council in anticipation of eventual approval for a UN mission that would assume AMISOM’s responsibilities. The deployment of AMISOM has been slow and planning for a UN mission in Somalia is still evolving. This request is based on the expectation that the UN Security Council will authorize a UN peacekeeping operation to maintain stability and promote reconciliation in Somalia by the beginning of FY 2010 and will provide funds toward the initial assessment. On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized for up to six months the member states of the African Union (AU) to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); requested the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM; expressed the UN Security Council’s intent to hold a separate vote, no later than June 1, 2009, on whether to establish a UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia; and requested the UN Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

### *Resource Summary Detail*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Activities</b>				
UNDOF UN Disengagement Observer Force	10,899	7,660	10,290	2,630
UNIFIL UN Interim Force in Lebanon	35,625	186,400	210,914	24,514
MINURSO UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	17,840	8,400	14,097	5,697
UNMIK UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	26,855	20,000	0	(20,000)
UNFICYP UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	8,609	4,540	7,672	3,132
UNOMIG UN Observer Mission in Georgia	8,809	7,400	7,415	15
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	25,456	17,000	25,263	8,263
UNICTR UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	17,663	14,000	20,970	6,970
UNMIT UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	39,362	34,500	44,115	9,615
MONUC UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	270,721	210,000	381,000	171,000
UNMEE UN Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea	12,872	26,000	0	(26,000)
UNMIL UN Mission in Liberia	154,278	123,400	135,400	12,000
UNMIS UN Mission in Sudan	293,501	208,900	257,325	48,425
UNOCI UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire	83,046	81,000	128,585	47,585
MINUSTAH UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	134,581	114,400	164,154	49,754
UNAMID UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur	550,400	414,000	512,000	98,000
MINURCAT UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic	0	39,400	205,700	166,300
Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia	0	0	135,100	135,100
<b>Subtotal, Activities</b>	<b>1,690,517</b>	<b>1,517,000</b>	<b>2,260,000</b>	<b>743,000</b>
<b>Total Annual Requirements</b>				
	<b>1,690,517</b>	<b>1,517,000</b>	<b>2,260,000</b>	<b>743,000</b>
<b>FY 2008 Supplemental</b>	<b>373,708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(150,500)</b>
<b>FY 2009 Supplemental Request</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>836,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(836,900)</b>
<b>Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities</b>	<b>2,064,225</b>	<b>2,504,400</b>	<b>2,260,000</b>	<b>(244,400)</b>

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>International Boundary and Water Commission</b>	<b>155,393</b>	<b>75,506</b>	<b>76,250</b>	<b>744</b>
Salaries & Expenses	30,184	32,256	33,000	744
Construction (1)	125,209	43,250	43,250	0
<b>International Fisheries Commissions</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>29,925</b>	<b>43,576</b>	<b>13,651</b>
<b>American Sections</b>	<b>10,851</b>	<b>11,649</b>	<b>12,608</b>	<b>959</b>
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,202	2,120	2,249	129
International Joint Commission	7,131	7,559	7,974	415
International Boundary Commission	1,518	1,970	2,385	415
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,556</b>	<b>117,080</b>	<b>132,434</b>	<b>15,354</b>

FY 2008 Actuals reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

(1) FY 2008 Actual includes \$37.5 million in emergency funding provided by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

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**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION  
UNITED STATES – SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

*Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration	27,857	6,565	6,825	260
Engineering	2,327	2,065	2,605	540
Operations	0	23,626	23,570	(56)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,184</b>	<b>32,256</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>744</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

**Overview**

The U. S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) is responsible for the overall management and administration, including planning, of Commission programs and facilities. The Commissioner manages the execution of the USIBWC mission, which is to exercise U.S. rights and obligations assumed under U.S.-Mexico boundary and water treaties and related agreements in an economically and sound manner and to develop bi-national solutions to water and boundary problems arising along the 1,952 miles of border between the United States and Mexico, which encompasses the four U.S. states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California and the six Mexican states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Baja California, and to resolve current and anticipated boundary and water disputes between the United States and Mexico in the best interest of the American public.

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

This appropriation provides funding for the operations and maintenance of eight field offices and three satellite offices along the U.S. – Mexico border that enables the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado River, affording protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities. In addition, the appropriation provides funds Administrative (contracting, information management, budget, finance and accounting, asset and records management) and Engineering activities and support to the field operations.

In FY 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided \$220 million for USIBWC projects, including levee rehabilitation in the Upper and Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Projects, of which up to \$2 million is available for transfer to the Salaries and Expenses account in

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION UNITED STATES – SALARIES AND EXPENSES

support of ARRA.

## *Program Description*

### **Administration**

The USIBWC is staffed to address domestic and international agreements and issues relating to the distribution and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado River, protection of lives and property from floods, border demarcation and water quality and quantity matters. The USIBWC has authority to perform its own administrative activities, including human resources management, budgeting, procurement, finance and accounting, payroll, and property. These are performed using established internal control procedures within Federal laws and regulations. The USIBWC has advanced information management service capabilities, and contracts out the data processing of the financial, payroll, property, and acquisition functions with a Financial Management Center of Excellence via a cross-service agreement.

### **Engineering**

The Engineering Department performs technical planning, investigations/studies, designs, and environmental and project management for agency engineering programs. The Engineering Department also reviews plans, designs, studies and environmental documentation for non-IBWC projects, such as construction of new international bridges and ports of entry and pipelines for transborder conveyance of liquefied petroleum and natural gas, on the U.S.-Mexico border with potential trans-boundary impacts on IBWC projects/mission.

#### **General engineering activities include:**

- Operational and long-range agency project planning and studies;
- Development, coordination/management and review of infrastructure projects in areas including: hydraulic, flood control, sanitation, and bridges;
- Environmental management documentation for mission activities in flood control, sanitation, facilities operations, and construction;
- Water quality monitoring and inventory programs of boundary waters;
- Water resource studies to include surface and groundwater assessments.

### **Operations**

The Operations Department operates and maintains all river and reservoir structures, hydroelectric power plants, and international wastewater treatment facilities. It is responsible for demarcating the border between the U.S. and Mexico by maintaining the integrity of boundary markers along the land boundary, river channels along international river boundaries, and boundary buoys on international reservoirs. The Operations Department also conducts all international water accounting in close coordination with Mexico.

## *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 budget request of \$33,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses activities comprises: \$6,825,000 for the Administration Activity; \$2,605,000 for the Engineering Activity; and \$23,570,000 for the Operations Activity. This reflects an increase of \$744,000 over the FY 2009 estimate, to adjust for wage and price increases for the operations of IBWC.

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION  
UNITED STATES – CONSTRUCTION**

***Resource Summary***

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase /Decrease
<b>IBWC-Construction</b>	<b>125,209</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Boundary Preservation Program</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Border Fence Encroachments	99	0	0	0
<b>Water Quality Program</b>	<b>65,862</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>8,400</b>
Nogales International Outfall Interceptor	397	0	750	750
Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage	65,465	22,000	6,000	(16,000)
<b>Water Quantity Program</b>	<b>59,247</b>	<b>19,750</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>10,800</b>
Colorado River Boundary & Capacity Preservation	0	750	400	(350)
Reconstruction of the American Canal	0	0	3,000	3,000
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation	59,025	16,750	21,400	4,650
Safety of Dams Rehabilitation	223	2,250	5,000	2,250
<b>Resource &amp; Asset Management Program</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>5,200</b>
Facilities Renovation	0	1,000	3,400	2,400
Heavy Equipment Replacement	0	200	1000	800
Critical Infrastructure Protection	0	300	2,300	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,209</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$37.5 million in emergency funding provided by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

***Overview***

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a treaty-based binational organization comprised of a United States (U.S.) Section and a Mexican Section. The U.S. Section is headquartered in El Paso, Texas, and the Mexican section is headquartered in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. Both Sections have field offices strategically situated along the boundary, which enables the IBWC to carry out its mission objectives and meet its required obligations.

Pursuant to treaties between the U.S. and Mexico and U.S. law, the U.S. Section carries out several construction projects. This appropriation provides funding for construction projects undertaken independent of, or with, Mexico to rehabilitate or improve water deliveries, flood control, boundary preservation, and sanitation.

Since the Convention of February 1, 1933, which provided for rectification of the Rio Grande through

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION UNITED STATES – CONSTRUCTION**

the El Paso–Juarez valley, the two governments have participated in several binational construction projects. The Treaty of 1944 provided for the two governments to construct diversion and storage dams on the Rio Grande and Colorado River. The dams provide the means for conservation and regulation of international river waters. In addition, the 1944 Treaty provides for flood control works on the Rio Grande, Colorado River, and Tijuana River. It also provided for both governments to give priority attention to border sanitation issues.

This appropriation provides funding for construction and major renovations along the U.S. – Mexico border that enables the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado River, and affording protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities. In addition, the appropriation provides for the preservation of the international boundary, and the improvement of the water quality on both sides of the border.

### **Border Sanitation**

Under the authority of the 1944 Water Treaty between the U.S. and Mexico, the IBWC is entrusted to give preferential attention to border sanitation issues. Presently, residents in IBWC's jurisdiction are facing a number of sanitation problems in the western land boundary region. These problems are mostly a result of trash, debris, and sewage entering into the U.S. from Mexico through rivers and storm water runoff. The IBWC is currently working toward addressing bi-national sanitation issues at the following areas: Nogales AZ, Calexico, CA (New River), and in San Diego, CA (Tijuana River Valley, Estuary and coastal environment).

The inflow of trash, debris, and raw sewage from Mexico through the New River has for years created major health and sanitation concerns in Calexico, CA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently working on a project to address the sewage issues across the border in Mexicali, and the U.S. Section is working on addressing the trash and debris problem that impacts U.S. residents in Calexico, California. The U.S. Section is working with the City of Calexico, to develop defensive measures to eliminate or reduce the amount of trash and debris conveyed into the U.S. through the New River.

In 1997, the U.S. Section completed construction of the advanced primary treatment portion of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP). The purpose of the SBIWTP was to capture and treat Tijuana wastewater, which would otherwise flow into the U.S. through the Tijuana River and canyons, to secondary standards for discharge into the Pacific Ocean. In the interest of addressing public health and environmental concerns as expeditiously as possible, the U.S. Section and EPA decided to construct the SBIWTP in stages and operate the advanced primary plant and discharge the effluent into the ocean prior to the construction of the secondary treatment facilities. Before construction of SBIWTP secondary treatment facilities could commence, Congress capped the funding available for this project at a level that was insufficient to cover the cost of construction of the secondary treatment facilities. The current advanced primary treatment effluent does not meet U.S. Clean Water Act (CWA) discharge permit requirements.

Public Law 106-457, as amended by Public Law 108-425, "The Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Cleanup Act," provides for treatment of the effluent from the SBIWTP and additional Tijuana sewage to U.S. secondary standards. The U.S. Section will work with Mexico and pursue the most efficient means to provide secondary treatment of Tijuana sewage and comply with the Public Law.

The City of Nogales and the U.S. Section jointly own the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP), located 8.8 miles from the border in Nogales, Arizona. The plant, which is operated by

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the U.S. Section, provides treatment of wastewater from both Mexico and the U.S., and discharges the effluent into the Santa Cruz River. In 2001, more stringent standards, which could not be attained by the NIWTP, were applied to the CWA discharge permit. As a result, the U.S. Section is working with the City of Nogales, EPA, and the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC) to upgrade the NIWTP to meet current CWA discharge permit standards. BECC has certified a project, which will be funded by EPA, to develop and incorporate upgrades at the NIWTP to ensure compliance with the new discharge standards. A design-build contract was awarded in November 2006. Construction of the NIWTP upgrades is expected to be completed by August 2009.

### **Flood Control**

The U.S. Section operates and maintains flood control systems along the Tijuana River and the Rio Grande. These flood control systems protect the lives and property of over 3 million U.S. residents. Each country owns and is responsible for the maintenance of flood control works in its respective territory.

Currently, the U.S. Section is in the process of rehabilitating deficiencies that have been identified in portions of its Rio Grande flood control systems. The Canalization flood control system begins in southern New Mexico and ends at American Dam where the international segment of the Rio Grande begins. The Rectification (in far west Texas), Presidio, and Lower Rio Grande (south Texas) flood control systems are on the international portion of the Rio Grande River. Since the “Canalization Project” is not along international waters, its rehabilitation is budgeted separately from the other three projects. These three projects on the river boundary are grouped together as the single budget item designated as the “Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation Project (RGFCP).” Coordination with Mexico is necessary on RGFCP; however, the work is limited to the U.S. portions of the flood control systems. The Canalization Project (130 miles of levees on both side of river), authorized by law in 1935 to facilitate water deliveries to Mexico under the Convention of 1906 and to protect against Rio Grande floods, extends 106 miles from Percha Dam in south central New Mexico to American Dam in El Paso, Texas. The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project (270 miles of levee) and the Rectification Project (91 miles of levee) were both authorized by legislation in the 1930’s and the Presidio Flood Control Project (15 miles of levee) authorized by law in 1970. The Lower Rio Grande Project was authorized solely for flood control, while the Presidio and Rectification Projects serve the dual purpose of flood control and boundary preservation.

### ***Program Description***

The U.S. Section's construction program is organized into four subprogram groups, which coincide with the agency’s strategic goals: Boundary Preservation, Water Conveyance, Water Quality, and Resource and Asset Management. The Boundary Preservation Subprogram addresses all land and river boundary demarcation and delineation efforts, including mapping of the river boundaries. The Water Conveyance Subprogram consists of all mission activities related to the conveyance, distribution, diversion, storage, and accounting of boundary/transboundary river waters, including flood control and hydroelectric power generation. The Water Quality Subprogram involves the construction or rehabilitation of sewage treatment facilities or other infrastructure, which improves the quality of river waters. The Resource and Asset Management Subprogram provides capital assets that support mission operations, such as administration buildings, warehouses, heavy mobile equipment, and security enhancements at field office facilities.

The U.S. Section will carry out projects under these subprograms, while exploring innovative and best

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION UNITED STATES – CONSTRUCTION**

practices in both the private and public sectors, to achieve its mission. The FY 2010 funding request for the construction activities are as follows:

### **Water Conveyance Program: \$29,800,000**

#### Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation: \$21,400,000

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

Deficient levee segments will be improved in order of priority by risk, population, and development. The U.S. Section is currently working together with the Department of Homeland Security and other stakeholders to address the flood control deficiencies jointly with border fence initiative. In FY 2010, the U.S. Section will continue to work with its stakeholders to monitor environmental compliance, develop design plans for improvements along the interior floodways, and construct improvements along the river levee in the Lower Rio Grande region. The agency will also work toward acquiring easements, preparing design plans, and constructing improvements in the Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System. The U.S. Section plans to begin design work for levee improvement of the Presidio Flood Control Project after conclusion of geotechnical investigations results.

#### Safety of Dams Rehabilitation: \$5,000,000

Originally funded in FY 2001, this project will continue a multi-year effort for the rehabilitation and proper operation of all IBWC dams, as recommended by the Joint Technical Advisors of the Federal Safety of Dams Program. The U.S. Section is solely responsible for operation and maintenance of two diversion dams on the Rio Grande (American and International), and jointly responsible for four international dams (Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal). These dams provide for distribution of the Rio Grande waters between the U.S. and Mexico as well as for the conservation, flood control, water storage, power generation, and regulation of the flow of the river, pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty.

Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal Dams were recently inspected by the Joint Technical Advisors, which includes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in April 2007. These four dams were rated in accordance with the risk-based action classification system used by the USACE. Unfortunately, the safety inspection yielded urgent and high priority deficiencies at three of the four dams. Amistad Dam received a category rating of Dam Safety Action Class (DSAC) II, “urgent, potentially unsafe.” Falcon and Retamal Dams received a DSAC III rating, “high priority, conditionally unsafe,” while Anzalduas Dam received a DSAC IV rating, “priority, marginally safe.” Therefore, the U.S. Section is developing strategies to address these deficiencies and is revising its work plan accordingly. The FY 2010 request will be used to conduct engineering studies on the foundations and embankments of Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams, and develop viable remediation options to resolve the seepage problem.



## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION UNITED STATES – CONSTRUCTION**

### Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation: \$400,000

This project was initially funded in 1998 to reestablish the international river boundary and improve the conveyance capacity in the international segment of the Colorado River in Yuma, Arizona. However, due to unresolved issues concerning channel capacity and boundary-related obligations along the 24-mile segment, the U.S. Section reduced the scope of the project.

The current project will focus on restoring the flow capacity of the Colorado River channel at Morelos Dam, which has been reduced by sedimentation and vegetation. The accumulated sediment and vegetation obstruct flows at the dam, and hinder its ability to divert and/or pass high flows downstream. The revised work plan will involve clearing 39 acres of vegetation, removing and disposing of approximately 270,000 cubic yards of sediment, and establishing 43 acres of native riparian habitat to mitigate for environmental impacts. This effort will restore the flood control capacity immediately upstream and downstream of the dam, and will decrease the risk of operational failure by ensuring that accumulated sediment at the dam does not restrict gate operations. The FY 2010 request will be used to reestablish approximately 43 acres of riparian habitat to mitigate for environmental impacts (restoration and mitigation activities) for the Morelos Dam sediment removal project. This will conclude the Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation program.

### Reconstruction of the American Canal: \$3,000,000

The American Dam and Canal were built by the U.S. in 1938 to divert and convey the waters of Rio Grande allocated to the U.S. under the 1906 Convention for municipal and agricultural use. This canal, which is a vital source of water supply for the desert city of El Paso, Texas, is in very poor condition and at risk of failing. The canal lining contains many concrete panels with exposed and rusted rebar, and cracked, crushed, separated, or overlapping sections. Soil voids have also formed underneath the canal lining, since waters have carried away embankment materials over time through the breaks and deteriorated weep holes. As a result, the canal lining may collapse and prevent the deliveries of Rio Grande waters to U.S. agricultural and municipal stakeholders in accordance with the 1906 Convention.

The American Canal runs adjacent to the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), a century-old iron-ore and copper refinery that filed for Chapter 11 reorganization under the federal bankruptcy code in 2005. Refinery operations have contaminated the adjacent canal embankment with dangerously high levels of lead and arsenic, and will require the environmental remediation of soil and groundwater during construction. Therefore, the U.S. Section has entered into confidential bankruptcy negotiations to seek financial restitution.

The American Canal is subdivided into three segments; each segment is separated by a highway culvert. Although reconstruction of each segment will be phased in over a three-year period, construction can only be performed during the non-irrigation season, which extends from mid-October to mid-February. The FY 2010 request will be used to address historical property requirements and prepare the design plans for two of the three reaches (the upper and the lower reaches).

### **Water Quality Program: \$6,750,000**

#### Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage: \$6,000,000

The project will provide for new facilities in the U.S. consistent with Public Law 106-457, “The Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000,” amended by Public Law 108-425 to

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION UNITED STATES – CONSTRUCTION**

address secondary treatment of Tijuana sewage and to bring the existing South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant into compliance with the Clean Water Act and its discharge permit. The 2010 request will provide for an administration and laboratory building with a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for the treatment plant. Failure to complete the project as requested will impact the plant's treatment operations, thus compromising compliance with the NPDES permit requirements.

### Nogales International Outfall Interceptor (IOI): \$750,000

The U.S. Section and the City of Nogales are co-owners of the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP), which is located in Rio Rico, Arizona, and provides treatment of sewage for both Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora. The Nogales International Outfall Interceptor (IOI) is the infrastructure that conveys wastewater from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico and Nogales, Arizona to the NIWTP. The treated effluent is discharged into the Santa Cruz River, where it provides a perennial surface water source to recharge groundwater levels and sustain riparian habitat. The IOI is approximately 46,600 feet (8.83 miles) in length and is comprised of 24- to 42-inch diameter unlined reinforced and unlined unreinforced concrete pipe. It was initially constructed during 1970 and 1971. However, increased demand due to population growth on both sides of the border has produced a hydraulic capacity problem in the Nogales International Wastewater Conveyance System. The pipe has also deteriorated over time, developing many cracks and structural problems in the system.

Consequently, excessive amounts of extraneous water enters the system as infiltration and inflow, and also results in wastewater outflows to the environment. Thus, the IOI must be replaced to avoid adverse environmental impacts and to ensure reliable operation of the international wastewater collection and treatment system. The U.S. Section is currently working with its stakeholders, the City of Nogales and Mexico, to cost-share in this project. The U.S. Section is assuming a 50 percent cost-share, or \$13.85 million, for design and rehabilitation of the IOI. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$27.7 million. The FY 2010 request of \$750,000 will fund U.S. Section's share of the project design.

### **Resource and Asset Management Program: \$6,700,000**

#### Facilities Renovation: \$3,400,000

Originally funded in FY 1992, this project will continue with a multi-year program to renovate and modernize deteriorated U.S. Section facilities along the U.S.-Mexico border region to current industry standards. These facilities, most of which were constructed between 1930 and 1950, require major rehabilitation work to meet OSHA safety standards, current environmental laws, and to provide more efficient, effective and secure working environments. The project consists of structural, electrical and mechanical improvements; as well as renovations necessary for compliance with environmental, occupational safety and health, handicap, and other regulatory requirements. The U.S. Section will use the FY 2010 request to replace the roadway lights at Falcon Dam, construct a new flammable materials storage building at Amistad Dam, construct new chlorine and sulfur dioxide chemical storage buildings at the NIWTP, and renovate the administration buildings at Fort Hancock and Mercedes, Texas.

#### Heavy Equipment Replacement: \$1,000,000

Originally funded in FY 2001, this program will continue to replace existing deteriorated and obsolete heavy construction equipment. Funding will improve the agency's operational efficiency and productivity by significantly reducing the time spent repairing old equipment. Heavy construction equipment is essential for daily operations such as levee maintenance, floodway mowing, erosion

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control, arroyo clearing, roadway maintenance, riprap replacement, sludge, and silt removal. Having the proper equipment available and in an operational status has proven also to be critical during flood events and other emergencies. The proper equipment greatly improves the agency's ability to control flooding and protect approximately 2 million U.S. residents and 1.5 million acres of property. FY 2010 funds will be used to purchase a backhoe loader, dozer, and dump truck for the Amistad Dam Field Office; and a tractor slope mower for the Mercedes Field Office. This equipment is needed for flood control maintenance activities.

### Critical Infrastructure Protection (new): \$2,300,000

The U.S. Section is requesting funds to continue a multiyear project to improve security at its facilities, which includes the critical infrastructure: Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants, and the South Bay and Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plants. This project will assist the agency in countering potential threats to its critical infrastructure and deter illegal activity away from these facilities. This project is consistent with the Department of Homeland Security initiatives (Homeland Security Presidential Directives 7 and 13), the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Framework Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico, and the USA PATRIOT (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) Act. The U.S./Mexico CIP Program specifically states that both nations will conduct bi-national vulnerability assessments of trans-border infrastructure, communications and transportation networks to identify and take required protective measures.

The project will allow the U.S. Section to implement defensive measures to address security and vulnerability risks at critical transboundary infrastructure, and field office and headquarters facilities. It is incumbent upon the agency to take the steps necessary to protect its facilities and critical infrastructure. FY 2010 funds will be used to install closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems at Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants

### ***Justification of Request***

The FY 2010 budget request of \$43,250,000 supports high priority requirements for the agency to fulfill its mission requirements in flood control, river water allocation, sanitation, and advances on its obligations to stakeholders and employees by protecting its critical infrastructure and restoring its facilities and heavy equipment.

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# INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Program Expenses</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>29,925</b>	<b>43,576</b>	<b>13,651</b>
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	16,627	19,200	17,800	(1,400)
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,785	1,785	1,800	15
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	2,787	3,500	3,250	(250)
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,089	2,240	2,476	236
Antarctic Treaty	50	35	50	15
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	94	124	160	36
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	114	120	140	20
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	268	270	270	0
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	218	255	280	25
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	139	140	170	30
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	258	166	182	16
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)	50	55	55	0
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	139	180	187	7
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	104	114	127	13
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	248	355	355	0
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	407	426	500	74
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,024	3,200	3,250	50
Pacific Salmon Treaty Commitment	0	0	15,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>29,925</b>	<b>43,576</b>	<b>13,651</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The International Fisheries Commissions appropriation supports the Department's strategic goals of securing a sustainable global environment and ensuring economic prosperity and security by funding U.S. shares of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions and organizations, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Antarctic Treaty, and international sea turtle conservation initiatives. In most cases, U.S. contributions are mandated by treaty; failure to meet assessments results in loss of voting rights or influence within the

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

commissions. The appropriation also provides for travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners and their advisors, as well as compensation to non-government employees of the Pacific Salmon Commission for days actually worked as U.S. commissioners, panel members, advisors, and/or alternates.

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

Recent developments have underscored the importance of working through the commissions and programs funded by this account to conserve and manage finite and vulnerable shared marine resources. The recently re-authorized Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act lays out a specific new mandate for the United States to work multilaterally to address illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing and by-catch of protected living marine resources. It specifically calls on the United States to promote improved monitoring, control, and surveillance for high seas and shared fisheries; improve the effectiveness of international fisheries governance through adoption of IUU vessel lists, stronger port state controls, and market-related measures; and build capacity in other countries to ensure sustainable fisheries and regulatory enforcement. Beginning in October, 2006 the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, started working with other countries and international organizations to establish science-based rules to enhance sustainable fishing practices and eliminate unregulated destructive fishing practices that jeopardize fish stocks and the habitats that support them. The Regional Fishery Management Organizations and other cooperative arrangements funded by this account are the primary means of achieving each of these goals.

### *Program Description*

The commissions and organizations funded by this appropriation enable the United States to promote critical U.S. economic and conservation interests. Each facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of fish stocks and other living marine resources and establishing common management measures to be implemented by member governments based on their results. Many also oversee the allocation of fishing rights to their members.

Three of the commissions are bilateral U.S.-Canada bodies established by treaties governing shared resources.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) plays a critical role in the management of the Great Lakes fisheries. The FY 2010 request will continue programs necessary to implement the core missions of the GLFC — to suppress invasive, parasitic sea lamprey; to assist state, provincial, and tribal partners in the achievement of their fish community objectives for the Great Lakes; to facilitate the effective and efficient coordination of fisheries policies on the Great Lakes; and to implement a bi-national fisheries research program. FY 2010 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the commercial and sport fisheries on all the lakes, valued at up to \$7 billion annually, as well as coordinated efforts to prevent other invasive species and restore populations of native fish like American eels. The GLFC has traditionally relied on chemical lampricide to control sea lamprey, but in recent years the Commission has researched and advanced the use of alternative controls, including barriers to lamprey migration and sterilization of male lampreys. In FY 2010, the GLFC intends to continue efforts to deliver 50 percent of sea lamprey control through the use of alternatives. To help reach that goal, the commission currently directs approximately 30 percent of its

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sea lamprey budget to controls using alternative techniques. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission is a model for adherence to performance measures, as it establishes and articulates clear and quantitative targets for sea lamprey control and other program elements and prioritizes its program to meet those targets. The United States and Canada share proportional responsibility for funding sea lamprey control programs.

The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) conducts activities necessary to save, replenish, and share the salmon resource in the Pacific Northwest and Southeast Alaska that the U.S. shares with Canada. Through the Commission, the two nations have put an end to divisive disputes over interceptions by one country of salmon originating in the other country. The Commission also provides an effective forum in which governments and stakeholders cooperate to research and conserve Pacific salmon. In 2008, under the auspices of the Commission, the United States and Canada concluded negotiations on a new set of rules for most Pacific salmon fisheries. These rules will extend until 2018. The Commission's conservation and management activities depend on information and recommendations from each country and from experts and resource managers from state, federal and tribal agencies in the United States and Canada. Recent research priorities have focused on improved understanding of the migratory patterns of salmon stocks and where, when, and by whom the fish are caught; this information is essential for the countries to properly allocate and conserve salmon stocks. Legislation provides for salary payments to U.S. commissioners and panel members and their alternates for hours committed to Commission business. Travel and expenses of U.S. commissioners and other U.S. participants in the PSC are also funded from this activity. Additionally, during 2010, the Treaty provisions for Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon conservation and harvest sharing will be renewed.

The Department's FY 2010 request includes \$15 million for the first of two equal tranches to be provided to Canada in fulfillment of United States commitments under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, under the terms of the 2008 agreement noted above. In the event the United States fails to provide this funding, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks could be impacted.

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), founded in 1923, is one of the most successful fisheries management commissions in the world. Throughout the eighty years of its existence, the IPHC has facilitated unprecedented cooperation between the United States and Canada and has successfully managed the shared halibut stock to historically high biomass levels. The Pacific halibut fishery is diversified over coastal communities ranging from northern California, past the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, to the eastern shore of the Bering Sea, provides a high-quality food source, and yields an annual catch for the United States with a 2007 retail value of over \$600 million. Additional revenues generated from extensive guided and recreational fishing on the halibut resource exceed \$200 million. Both the U.S. and Canadian governments provide funds to support the Commission, which conducts research to further understanding of Pacific halibut, carries out regular stock assessments, and provides a forum to establish joint catch limits and management measures. In recent years, the Commission has developed innovative electronic data capture and catch monitoring systems.

This appropriation also funds seven multilateral commissions charged with conservation and management of important fish stocks and other living marine resources in the Pacific, Atlantic and Southern Oceans.

The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) each provide a forum for nations to cooperate to ensure the long-term sustainable

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management of tuna and tuna-like species. Through each of these commissions, coastal and fishing nations cooperate to establish catch limits, area closures, gear restrictions, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms; combat illegal fishing; minimize impacts on threatened species such as sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks; and oversee a program of scientific research. In addition, through the International Dolphin Conservation Program, the IATTC is also the only international organization dedicated to reducing incidental mortality of dolphins in a tuna purse-seine fishery. The program's efforts have resulted in a reduction of dolphin mortality in the eastern Pacific tuna fishery from approximately 100,000 animals in 1989 to less than 1,000 in recent years, well below the target levels.

The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) and the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) are charged with conservation of salmon and other anadromous stocks in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans respectively. A key part of the NPAFC's mission is to enforce an agreed prohibition on catching salmon on the high seas through coordinated enforcement. U.S. membership in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) ensures the restoration of the world's largest untapped source of marine protein and aids in protecting future U.S. access to important marine resources in the Antarctic region. CCAMLR has implemented a pioneering ecosystem approach to managing valuable stocks of toothfish, sold in the United States as "Chilean seabass" and has been a leader in developing innovative approaches to combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) allows coastal nations, including the United States, and others who fish in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean to coordinate scientific study and promote the conservation and optimum use of the region's fishery resources. In FY2010, NAFO will complete the final stage of a comprehensive program to strengthen and modernize the organization's functioning, including a total overhaul of its establishing treaty that will significantly reduce the cost of U.S. participation. The United States has led efforts within NAFO to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems and end destructive fishing practices, as well as adopt the first binding international conservation and management measures for threatened shark stocks.

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



## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

### *Justification of Request*

Almost the entire FY 2010 request covers the United States' treaty-mandated assessments. Funds are required to maintain good standing, and in some cases voting privileges, in each of the commissions and organizations to advance the interests of the United States and important constituent groups. Through the ongoing efforts of the commissions and programs funded by this account, many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by these organizations generate income from \$12 to \$15 billion annually to the United States. For FY 2010, the Department has requested \$15 million to fund United States commitments under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The additional funds represent the first of two equal tranches provided to Canada under the terms of the 2008 agreement on new rules for most Pacific salmon fisheries. In the event the United States fails to provide them in FY2010, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks, including many listed under the Endangered Species Act, could be impacted.

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# BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>129</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

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

The mission of the Border Environment Cooperative Commission (BECC) is to work to preserve, protect and enhance human health and the environment of the U. S. – Mexico border region, by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects through a transparent bi-national process in close coordination with the NADB (North American Development Bank), Federal, State, local agencies, the private sector, and civil society. BECC was created to assist border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects to meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the NADB, or other institutions. The goal of BECC’s certification requirements is to ensure that projects provide environmental and human health benefits. These projects have to be technically feasible and affordable as well as capable of being operated over the long term, while ensuring transparency and public participation. BECC is authorized to work on the U.S.-Mexico Border up to 100 km north on the U.S. side and 300 km south on the Mexican side .

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

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

# BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

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

- Water Pollution
  - Wastewater Treatment
  - Municipal Solid Waste
  - Water Conservation
  - Industrial and Hazardous Waste
  - Domestic hook-ups to Water and Wastewater Systems
  - Recycling and Waste Reduction
- \* The sectors listed above are given priority by the BECC/NADB Charter
- Air Quality
  - Clean and Efficient Energy
  - Public Transportation
  - Municipal Planning and Development, including Water Management

## *Program Description*

### **Technical Assistance**

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

The BECC assists the U.S.-Mexico border’s neediest communities that without this assistance would otherwise be incapable of obtaining financial resources, by providing grant funding for planning, development, and design of necessary, complex environmental infrastructure projects. BECC commits resources that enable border communities to undertake initial project development activities and also facilitates subsequent detailed technical work necessary to formulate high quality projects that can meet the intent of the certification process.

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

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

The Strategic Planning Program identifies needs, develop/prioritize solutions, and optimize resources to achieve local, state and regional environmental and human health goals. This program includes environmental infrastructure planning by region and by sector, as well as strategy development and project management for some project types in new sectors, such as energy efficiency and renewable energy. As a related function, this program also encompasses the

## **BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION**

implementation of the results measurement system for projects, specifically for post-implementation review and monitoring tasks, including activities such as the recently initiated project close-out process.

### **Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process**

Public Participation and Capacity Building are key programs which provide a foundation for sustainable development along the border. These efforts are intended to inspire community-based support for projects, providing transparency in each border initiative and strengthening the institutional capacity of border communities and utility providers.

One of the BECC's greatest successes is its public participation requirement. Public participation activities are required to ensure broad community support for projects that are being considered for certification. The establishment of active, local steering committees is a key element of this process that provides transparency and access to project information, the involvement of local organizations in the decision-making process, and the presentation of projects in public forums for discussion.

### ***Justification of Request***

For FY 2010, the BECC is requesting a total of \$2,249,000 from the U.S. for its operating budget. This level will allow the BECC to continue supporting the Department of State in achieving its strategic goal of improving health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region. The BECC's request for FY 2010 is \$129,000 above the FY2009 funding level. The U.S. portion of the increase in BECC's budget for FY2010 will be utilized to fund costs of living increases and develop a new strategy for municipal planning program.

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# INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special & Technical Investigations by U.S. Geological Survey	608	1,284	1,105	(179)
U.S. Section	6,523	6,275	6,869	594
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>7,974</b>	<b>415</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

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

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

The Boundary Waters Treaty gives the IJC the responsibility to approve applications for and oversee the operation of hydropower dams and other infrastructure projects in waters along the U.S.-Canadian border to suitably protect all interests from potential adverse effects of these projects. When the IJC approves such projects, a binational board typically is established to oversee construction and operation of the project. The board assures that treaty requirements are met and helps the IJC carry out its regulatory functions. As required, the IJC conducts studies to review the operational criteria for projects under IJC jurisdiction. In addition, the Boundary Waters Treaty provides that the U.S. and Canadian governments may refer questions or matters of difference to the IJC for examination and report. When such a “reference” is received, the IJC

## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

appoints an investigative board or task force for advice on the matters addressed in the reference. Since the establishment of the IJC, the two governments have requested, on more than 120 occasions, that the Commission review applications for projects affecting boundary waters and undertake studies, or “references,” on critical issues about which they disagree or on which they seek the advice of the IJC.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request of \$7,974,000 reflects an increase of \$415,000 over the FY 2009 estimate. The requested increase provides funding for:

1. Wage and price increases for the operations of the IJC;
2. Monitoring of pathogens and parasites in the Devils Lake watershed;
3. Increased water monitoring by the U.S. Geological Survey and development of a new IJC records management system.

During FY 2010, the IJC will:

- Continue to work with the U.S. and Canadian governments through the International Lake Ontario - St. Lawrence River Working Group concerning the regulation of water flows and operation of the Moses-Saunders Dam on the St. Lawrence River (New York, Ontario and Quebec);
- Continue the five-year Upper Great Lakes study, which will be in its fourth year in FY 2010. Activities will include: analyzing optimization and trade-offs among sectors for various regulation options of outflows from Lake Superior; developing adaptive management options; and conducting independent peer reviews of the scientific studies;
- Build capabilities at the watershed level to prevent and resolve disputes concerning shared waters locally through its International Watershed Initiative before they become international disputes;
- Continue implementation of improved administrative measures for the apportionment of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers (Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan);
- Continue assistance to governments regarding Devils Lake;
- Continue the International Osoyoos Lake study, which is evaluating the regulation of flows on the lake (British Columbia and Washington);
- Hold 15<sup>th</sup> Biennial Meeting on Great Lakes Water Quality pursuant to the U.S.-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The Meeting will support the governments’ efforts to strengthen the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;
- Submit 15<sup>th</sup> Biennial Great Lakes Water Quality Report under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;
- As required by the U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement, collect and synthesize public comment on the annual report of the U.S.- Canada Air Quality Committee;
- Through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey, support the U.S. Government’s program to monitor water levels and flows in numerous boundary and transboundary rivers and to meet water apportionment requirements; and
- Continue to manage water levels and flows in the Great Lakes and other boundary waters to achieve an appropriate balance among the many significant interests dependent on or affected by water levels.



# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>415</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The primary mission of the International Boundary Commission (IBC) is to maintain an “effective” (cleared and well-marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. In recent years, the IBC has modified its mission to more effectively support the Department’s Strategic goals of Regional Stability and Homeland Security. To achieve its mission the IBC has established a maintenance schedule for the entire U.S.-Canadian boundary (5,525 mile) as the primary performance measure of the effectiveness of the IBC. The February 2004 “Report on the Present State of the Maintenance of the United States and Canada Boundary and Recommendations for the Future” details the state of the boundary and the steps necessary for the IBC to meet the performance goal.

The Treaty of 1925 requires the maintenance of an “effective” boundary line between the United States and Canada. The Treaty specifies that, to be “effective”, the boundary line must be accurately delineated and marked with stable identifying monuments. This is accomplished on land by clearing a 20-foot wide line-of-sight (i.e., “vista”) from one boundary monument to the next along the entire 5,525 U.S.-Canadian mile boundary. The IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments which are used to locate the water boundary. In addition, the IBC regulates construction crossing the boundary and provides boundary-specific positional and cartographic data to the public and private sectors. The IBC appropriation provides funds to implement U.S. obligations under the Treaty, thereby maintaining and preserving an effective boundary line between the two countries that ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one’s rights and responsibilities end and the other’s begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

### *Program Description*

Although the boundary was cleared, surveyed and marked years ago, a cyclical program of maintenance is required to sustain an effective boundary line. The necessity of continuous maintenance is due to the deterioration and destruction of boundary monuments and to brush and timber overgrowth obstructing the 20-foot wide vista. Generally, the boundary was on a 15-year maintenance cycle, but the IBC estimates that over the last 15 years the maintenance cycle has fallen behind by eight years. This deterioration in the cycle was due in part to the discontinuation of the use of herbicides. Additionally, increased security issues along the boundary in recent years, has caused the IBC to alter project priorities to accelerate the maintenance cycle in high traffic areas.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Last year the IBC began to resurvey and convert all North American Datum 27 (NAD27) map coordinates that currently define the boundary to NAD 83 positions.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request of \$2,385,000 will continue to fund the IBC operations and the following seven boundary maintenance projects:

- Reclearing and Monumentation 141st Meridian (64 miles) (Alaska-Yukon) (\$520,000)
- Vista clearing Southwest and South Line (42 miles) (Maine-New Brunswick) (\$175,000)
- GPS and Monumentation (Southeast Alaska-British Columbia) (\$220,000)
- Vista Clearing 49th Parallel-(40 miles) (Minnesota-Manitoba)(\$175,000)
- Clean, Paint, and Repair Monuments 49th Parallel (Montana-North Dakota) (150 miles) (\$190,000)
- Clear 3 miles Glacier Park (Montana-Alberta) (\$20,000)
- Clean, Paint, and Reclear Ranges Passamoquoddy Bay (Maine-New Brunswick) (\$40,000)

Funding will also continue to support the third year of a five-year remapping project for the entire boundary as well as the implementation of a Geographical Information System.

A well-marked and maintained boundary also enables Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to accomplish their duties more effectively. It also ensures that persons arriving at the boundary anywhere along its length will know which country they are in and therefore, what laws they are under. An ambiguous boundary line would needlessly complicate and disrupt the business of government and private industry as well as the lives of the people living and working along it.

## RELATED APPROPRIATIONS

### *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
The Asia Foundation	15,374	16,000	16,230	230
National Endowment for Democracy	0	115,000	100,000	(15,000)
East-West Center	19,342	21,000	11,730	(9,270)
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue - Program	868	875	875	0
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	496	500	500	0
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	372	375	375	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,452</b>	<b>153,750</b>	<b>129,710</b>	<b>(24,040)</b>

FY 2008 Actuals reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

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# THE ASIA FOUNDATION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,374</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,230</b>	<b>230</b>

FY 2008 Estimates reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a private, nongovernmental organization (NGO) that advances U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. For 53 years, working through its network of 17 offices in Asia, TAF has been a well recognized American organization, with programs grounded in Asia, helping to solve local problems in cooperation with Asian partners. TAF has gained local credibility, a nuanced understanding of the issues facing each country, and extensive access to and relationships with government, nongovernmental groups and the private sector. TAF programs and grants help develop institutions of democratic governance; support civil society development and peaceful conflict resolution; expand economic opportunity, including for women; and promote better understanding between the United States and countries of Asia. TAF operates throughout Asia, including in key front line states, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines and China.

TAF remains faithful to its grant-making role, steadily building democratic institutions and strengthening Asian leadership. TAF programs support training, technical assistance and seed funding for new, local organizations, all focused on promoting reform at the national and local level, building Asian capacity and strengthening U.S.-Asia relations. The impact of TAF's programs are identifiable from stronger parliaments to more transparent legal systems and the existence of a wide range of democratic governance and civil society organizations that did not exist before.

TAF's expertise and reputation enable it to take risks, combining a long-term view of policy reform and development in Asia with a rapid response capacity through grant making, and expert staff who deliver short-term, high impact programs. TAF undertakes sensitive programs that are difficult for the U.S. government to address directly, and achieves results on difficult issues such as human rights. TAF expands and deepens engagement and outreach to moderate Muslim organizations, and makes a tangible contribution to public diplomacy through visible programs, reinforcing long-standing ties and forging new relationships. It operates where the U.S. government no longer has a development presence, such as on the Korean Peninsula, and has been encouraged by the Department of State to be an early bridge to countries emerging from isolation or authoritarian rule, as in the case of North Korea and previously, in Mongolia, Vietnam, and China. Likewise, in Burma, TAF has begun to supply books to local libraries in cooperation with the Department of State, and the U.S. Embassy there, as directed by the Congress.

Under the Asia Foundation Act, enacted by the Congress in 1983, appropriated funds are the single most important source of funding for TAF, enabling it to maintain its strategic presence in

## THE ASIA FOUNDATION

key countries in the region. These funds provide flexibility for a quick response to new activities and needs in support of U.S. policy; allow for innovative pilot projects to invest in the capacity of new organizations; and provide a degree of protection that enables TAF to pursue cutting edge reforms and new approaches. Appropriated funds enable TAF to leverage resources from private and other sources, while ensuring that TAF programs are not dominated by the special interests of any single donor. TAF is committed to effective performance monitoring and evaluation through an approach that ensures sound program and financial management and accountability at all levels of the organization. Its standard use of performance benchmarks and indicators to monitor and evaluate performance of its programs, and evidence of the positive impact of its programs over time prove the effectiveness of its approach. TAF consistently maintains a nationally recognized low program-to-operating cost ratio, reflected in the Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA) of 14 percent of total direct costs.

### *Program Description*

TAF's program priorities are developed in consultation with the Department of State and are closely aligned with U.S. foreign policy priorities and goals in Asia. Within the strategic goals of the Department, TAF focuses at the country and regional level on building democratic institutions, the rule of law, and a strong and vibrant civil society; preventing extremism; supporting the policies and institutions required for open markets, trade and investment; increasing opportunities for women's participation and protecting women's basic rights; and encouraging stability and cooperative relations among nations in the Asia-Pacific region.

### **Democratic Institutions, the Rule of Law, and Civil Society**

TAF's programs strengthen democratic institutions, governance and parliamentary processes, support democratic elections, foster accountability within governments, promote the rule of law and free and fair elections, and encourage a vibrant, tolerant civil society, including Muslim organizations working toward effective citizen participation in a democracy, developing strategies for conflict management and protecting human rights. TAF support extends beyond the formal structures of institutions by focusing on their performance.

- **Elections:** TAF is active in Asia supporting voter education and domestic and Asian election monitors, specifically with Muslim organizations in Indonesia and the Philippines, and the Independent Election Commission (IEC) in Afghanistan. TAF coordinates the international donor efforts for civic education, and domestic election monitoring in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal.
- **Legislative and Executive Branch Strengthening:** TAF assists national and provincial parliaments in 16 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. TAF provides technical assistance and training on legislative development and reform, research and legislative drafting, and strengthening committees. TAF's project with the Office of Administrative Affairs of the President, Council of Ministers Secretariat and Ministry of Parliamentary Liaison provides technical assistance and critical support to the new Afghan government. TAF is also the main supporter of assistance to the parliament in Timor-Leste.
- **Local Governance:** TAF supports new decentralization efforts to devolve political and administrative authorities to provincial and local government through training and technical assistance in key countries in Asia, including Cambodia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

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- **Legal Reform:** TAF supports legal reform programs across Asia, including legal drafting, strengthening judicial and legal institutions, legal education, legal aid, public legal awareness, and alternative dispute resolution, including in China, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Nepal.
- **Civil Society:** TAF builds institutional and program capacity of the non-governmental sector and improves the regulatory environment as a vital supporter of NGOs in Asia. TAF helped to establish the International Center for Islam and Pluralism (ICIP) in Indonesia, and the Philippine Center for Islam and Development (PCID) and the Thailand Center for Muslim Democratic Development (TCMD), like-minded institutions working to promote tolerance and democracy. In addition, civic education and curriculum reform in Muslim schools and universities, particularly in Thailand and Indonesia, continue to be important TAF priorities.
- **Human Rights:** TAF promotes the protection and advancement of human rights in Asia through support of local NGOs and governmental human rights efforts at the national and local levels. This includes strengthening local organizations to investigate past human rights abuses, human rights education, monitoring and reporting, documentation through new technology, and legal services, particularly in Sri Lanka and in Mindanao in the Philippines.

### Open Markets, Trade and Environmental Protection

TAF supports reform efforts that create more competitive markets, foster entrepreneurship, enhance the use of domestic capital and attract vital foreign investment to Asian countries to bolster economic growth and create jobs. TAF's programs focus on removing barriers to economic growth through policy reform.

- **Small and Medium Enterprise Policy Reform:** TAF supports small business associations to streamline business licensing for small business, and assists regional business associations, which have gained voice in local and provincial parliaments in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The programs identify regulatory constraints, strengthen the capacity of small business constituencies to call for reform and facilitate cooperative links between government, business and NGOs. TAF also supports local economic growth and job creation in Mindanao, and ground-breaking studies of provincial economic competitiveness in Indonesia, Vietnam, and Cambodia.
- **Trade:** TAF also works with civil society in Cambodia on policy formation in the WTO accession process and supported the formation of the Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC) to increase stakeholder understanding of the benefits of trade and investment for Cambodia.
- **Environmental Protection and Labor Law Reform:** TAF brings together government, civil society and private sector actors in Mongolia to promote responsible mining to protect the environment through a common framework of education, water quality monitoring and NGO capacity building. In China, TAF supports labor law reform and enforcement for migrant workers, and throughout Southeast Asia, working with government and civil society organizations, TAF expands access to clean water and sanitation, strengthens environmental compliance and enforcement and helps pilot

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initiatives through innovative grants to bolster environmental governance and the management of trans-boundary conflicts.

### Women's Political Participation

TAF has consistently advanced the role of women in Asian societies by increasing women's effective participation in political, economic and social life. Foundation programs build the capacity of women's organizations to increase access to education, fight trafficking through public awareness, reduce violence against women, protect women's basic rights, and help local organizations to develop effective policies and strategies to protect women's rights.

- **Access to Legal Services and Expanding Women's Rights Awareness:** TAF programs support opportunities for women to protect their rights through legal rights awareness, legal services and legal aid, including aid to hundreds of Afghan women, thousands of migrant workers in China and Thai women victims of the 2005 Tsunami through the media, educational workshops and training programs. Activities include cooperation with women's ministries, and non-governmental organizations.
- **Increasing Tolerance within Islam:** TAF supports women's organizations throughout South Asia through a special program on Women and Islam, to expand the space for women in Muslim societies to identify and share their concerns about women's rights, economic opportunities and education.
- **Increasing Counter Trafficking Efforts:** To combat trafficking, TAF programs support local organizations to prevent trafficking through public education; protect women victims through shelters and services; and help prosecute traffickers on a national and regional basis. TAF established an anti-trafficking web portal, [www.tipinasia.info](http://www.tipinasia.info), a cutting-edge online information website, to facilitate information sharing, coordination and cooperation among a range of organizations that deal with trafficking, including NGOs, shelters, hotlines, courts, government and international agencies.

### Stable and Cooperative Relations among Nations in the Asia-Pacific Region

TAF contributes to regional stability by helping develop a more skilled and well informed diplomatic corps, and through informal U.S.-Asian dialogue on issues such as democratization, human rights, civil society, and regional economic policy.

- **Fellowships:** TAF continued its longstanding fellowship program for mid-career diplomats of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a visiting fellow program for the Indian Ministry of External Relations.
- **Exchange Programs and Dialogues:** TAF initiated an Emerging Leaders Program for young Southeast Asian and American professionals to expand linkages and dialogue on foreign policy issues, and continued support for CSCAP and other regional and bilateral Track II meetings.
- **Disaster Preparedness:** TAF has implemented disaster preparedness training in the Pacific Islands for over a decade, and has just initiated a program in China to work with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, local government officials, the private sector and NGOs on public education and training.



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TAF expanded the ongoing efforts of *Books for Asia*, the Foundation's most well known and highly recognized English language book donation program, which provided over 800,000 volumes each year to academic institutions, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. In addition to donating books to hundreds of Asian institutions, at the request of U.S. Embassies, TAF also provides books to American Corner and American Discovery Centers in Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and as noted, in Burma.

### *Justification of Request*

With the \$230,000 requested in FY 2010, TAF will expand its shipments of books to Asian countries, to improve educational opportunity for thousands of Asia's youth, bolster technical capacity, and build libraries across Asia. TAF's program to operating cost ratio continues to be low and TAF's negotiated indirect cost rate of 14% continues to be low compared to other organizations.

TAF will expand its program into India, to increase its programs in support of women, environmental protection, and expanded regional linkages in South Asia. TAF will also increase its activities in Laos, where poverty and lack of resources have been a challenge for years. Few organizations work in Laos, yet TAF has had a history of cooperation with the Lao Women's Union, National Library, and other government institutions.

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# NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>(15,000)</b>

In FY 2008, funding of \$99,190,000 was provided for the National Endowment for Democracy in the Democracy Fund.

### *Overview*

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a non-profit organization, created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Through its worldwide grants program, NED assists those abroad who are working to build democratic institutions and spread democratic values. The four institutes embedded in the core of NED's work – the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), the International Republican Institute (IRI), and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) – represent public American institutions that work abroad in sectors that are critical to the development of democracy. In addition, NED support helps develop and fund key initiatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that foster independent media, human rights, and other essential democratic institutions, values and processes.

NED does not administer programs directly, but rather provides funding for numerous private groups and organizations. A bi-partisan Board of Directors makes funding decisions based on established criteria. NED functions with 137 staff members, who are responsible for program development and evaluation, grant management, financial oversight, research and outreach. Currently, NED operates under a provisional Negotiated Indirect Cost Recovery Agreement (NICRA) of 13 percent.

The Endowment's grants program, which funds programs in nearly 100 countries, is bolstered by the International Forum for Democratic Studies, a democracy research center that publishes the Journal of Democracy and administers the Reagan-Fascell Fellows Program, the World Movement for Democracy, a global hub for democracy networking and solidarity, and the Center for International Media Assistance, which strengthens media assistance abroad.

### *Program Description*

NED's program areas are:

Freedom of Information  
Political Processes  
Democratic Ideas and Values  
  
Human Rights

Rule of Law  
Civic Education  
Strengthening Political  
Institutions  
Accountability

NGO Strengthening  
Freedom of Association  
Developing Market  
Economy  
Conflict Resolution

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

NED's program is guided by a strategy document which is revised every three to five years. The Endowment's current strategy document prioritizes five conceptual and operational categories incorporating the enormous regional, cultural and political diversity of the nearly 100 countries where NED is working: opening political space in authoritarian countries; aiding democrats and democratic processes in semi-authoritarian countries; helping new democracies succeed; building democracy after conflict; aiding democracy in the Muslim world.

NED also conducts extensive monitoring and evaluation, which ensures that the Endowment's project objectives are being met, NED grant regulations are being followed, and the support is helping to build the institutional capacity of grantees.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 funding request will allow NED to continue the strong grants program in priority countries. The priorities in FY 2010 are expected to be in Asia, including China, Pakistan, and Burma; Eurasia, including Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus; Latin America, including Cuba and the Andean Region; Africa, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, and Nigeria; and the Middle East.

The Endowment will again concentrate resources in one or two critical countries in each sub-region of Asia, while also expanding its programming in a handful of countries where democracy is losing ground.

In East Asia, the NED will continue to focus primarily on grants for China, including Tibet and Hong Kong, and North Korea. In Southeast Asia, the NED will continue to maintain a large Burma program but will also increase support for democracy in Thailand and the Philippines, where democratic institutions have been severely weakened. In South Asia, the NED will continue to prioritize programming in Pakistan, where the turmoil that grips the country is not only a regional concern but a global one. NED will also look to expand its efforts in Nepal and Sri Lanka.

In Russia, Georgia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Central Asia, NED will continue to support independent organizations that are the foundation of civil society, including pro-democratic political parties, trade unions, NGOs, think tanks, business associations and media, which are working to promote peaceful, democratic change. In Europe, NED will concentrate its activities in Serbia, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will remain active in Albania and Macedonia. NED has been a leader in assisting democracy-building groups from more advanced countries to share their experiences, skills and program models with their counterparts in less developed states, and will expand its cross border programs from Central Europe to the Balkans, as well as regional programs within the Balkans and Eastern Europe.

In Latin America, NED priorities include Cuba, the Andean Region, Mexico and Central America. In Cuba, NED supported programs will focus on providing assistance to organizations in order to foster independent thinking and institutions, as well as programs aimed at breaking the information blockade. In the Andean Region, NED will continue to work with organizations to bridge the political and regional divides, and promote democratic practices and principles at the local, regional and national level. In Mexico and Central America, NED will focus on encouraging citizen participation at the local and state levels, and promoting the rights and

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

political inclusion of traditionally marginalized sectors.

The NED Africa program will emphasize the most urgent needs in Africa, the windows of opportunity that may exist, and the particular contribution the NED and its family of core partners, NDI, IRI, CIPE and ACILS, can bring to bear for promoting democracy in Africa. NED will continue substantial program activity in the priority countries of Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and Nigeria, with a major focus on Somalia, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, and Liberia. Funding will continue at a more modest level in Guinea, Chad, Kenya, Uganda, Somaliland, and Sierra Leone.

In the Middle East and North Africa region, there is demand to expand NED support in many critical sectors, such as advancing civic participation, advocating public accountability at the local level, and consolidating the role and functions of parliamentarians. In authoritarian countries where there is no open political space, such as Iran, Libya, Syria, Tunisia, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, NED will increase the exposure of local activists in these countries to others in the region, help improve their communication and information tools, and strengthen their institutional capacity. In countries where there has been sustainable space for limited democratic progress, such as Jordan, Morocco, Yemen, Turkey and Egypt, NED will step up its support to groups advocating human rights, electoral reform, and civil society oversight at the provincial and national levels. In war-torn countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Algeria, Lebanon, and Palestine, NED will remain highly committed and supportive to civil society groups to survive and grow. In particular, NED will support their efforts to set national agendas, forge nationwide alliances, mediate in conflict resolution and disseminate civic and democratic values.

The NED multiregional and global program will connect together democrats from different areas of the world to address common issues and challenges in democratic development. Focus will be directed toward building the capacity and knowledge base of local groups to advocate for human rights, empower marginalized communities, support worker rights, promote economic reform, strengthen political institutions, and foster independent media.

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# EAST-WEST CENTER

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>(9,270)</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

Congress established the East-West Center (EWC) as a national educational and research organization to promote U.S.-Asia Pacific understanding and relations through cooperative study, training, and research. The Center's programs, which are multinational and interactive, bring Americans and their counterparts from the region for policy-oriented study, research, and exchange on critical issues of mutual importance, including regional security, terrorism, good governance, economic development, family and social issues, health, education, disaster preparedness, environmental protection, and resource needs. The Center gives special attention to "communicators" who shape public and governmental views in their respective countries—politicians and policymakers, journalists, educators, and younger leaders. In the post-September 11 era, the Center has placed new emphasis on the issues of homeland security, internal conflict in Asia, terrorism, educational policy, and outreach to Muslim populations.

The Center works to prepare Americans for an era of deeper engagement with the Asia Pacific region through the development of Asian studies in over 500 U.S. colleges, including community colleges and minority serving institutions. The Center's professional alumni network (including government officials, business persons, and educators) extends its outreach through approximately 50 alumni chapters in the region. Under its current plan, the Center continues to develop competitive, self-funded, private sector oriented activities consistent with its public mission.

### *Program Description*

#### **Research Program**

EWC research activities are multinational and collaborative in nature, involving experts and institutions from the U.S. and throughout the Asia Pacific region. The Center recognizes that the most urgent regional problems are also global challenges and seeks to address U.S.-Asia Pacific partnerships in a global context. The Research Program is organized into four broad study areas: politics, governance and security; economics; environmental change, vulnerability and governance; and population and health. Themes explored by resident and visiting fellows change depending on research and policy needs.

#### **EWC in Washington**

The EWC in Washington, DC supports the Center's overall mission through direct work with U.S. policymakers and opinion leaders in the nation's capital. It facilitates an understanding of the U.S. policy process by Asia Pacific participants through direct interaction with U.S. policymakers. Research and seminar activities address U.S. national interests by focusing on internal conflict and conflict resolution in East, Southeast, and South Asia, areas where internal conflict can spill over into international terrorism. The Asia Matters to America project collects data on Asia's impact on the U.S. state-by-state and Congressional district-by-Congressional district to strengthen U.S. understanding of the importance of

## **EAST-WEST CENTER**

U.S.-Asian economic interaction. The U.S. Asia Pacific Council promotes active U.S. participation in the leading academic and business networks in the Asia Pacific region and provides a key support base for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) processes.

### **Pacific Islands Development Program**

The Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP) is a unique partnership between the EWC and the Pacific Island governments, organized to provide policy analysis and research information to the Pacific Island Leaders in their collective efforts to achieve the desired development goals. The heads of state/government play a direct role in shaping the PIDP agenda through annual meetings on the EWC campus. In 2007, PIDP brought the island leaders to Washington, DC and held meetings with both the Executive and Legislative branches of the U.S. government. Long involved in political reconciliation processes in the South Pacific, in 2009, the Center put together an election monitoring team for the Department of State in a North Pacific country, the Federated States of Micronesia.

### **Education**

The Center offers educational opportunities for future leaders in the Asia Pacific region and the U.S. in an era of increased social, economic, and technological interdependence. Graduate degree scholarships and certificate programs prepare students and professionals to address the challenges and complexities of the world's most dynamic region. Undergraduate degree scholarships build and strengthen the base of future leaders in East Timor and the South Pacific. In FY 2007, 490 students from multiple countries across the Asia Pacific region and U.S., as well as Canada, Latin America, Central Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East, took part in EWC education programs.

### **Seminars**

Seminar programs provide short-term educational experiences for policymakers, professionals and scholars from Asia, the Pacific and the U.S. seeking greater understanding of the issues and challenges facing the region. The EWC provides a neutral meeting place where professionals, specialists, and emerging leaders discuss regional issues and build relationships with their counterparts. By facilitating peer-to-peer engagement in a collegial setting, the Center is a catalyst for regional cooperation.

### **External Affairs**

The External Affairs Office is broadly responsible for the Center's outreach effort. The Center has a vigorous national and regional outreach program to support its effort to become one of the leading catalysts for Asia Pacific community building. Activities include organizing public programs on freedom of the press and the importance of responsible media in the development of: democracies; government, legislative and diplomatic relations; official visitor programming and briefings; arts programming; and an alumni office. The approximately 50 alumni chapters, with 55,000 alumni, have programs throughout the year, and international alumni conferences occur every two years.

### **Program Direction, Administration and Overall Mission Support**

Under this heading are grouped the activities and functions of the Board of Governors; the International Advisory Panel, which provides external guidance and evaluation of Center programs; the Office of the President, which provides the overall planning, coordination, and direction of the Center's programs, including fund-raising; and the Office of Administration, which provides personnel, fiscal, budget, computer systems, and facilities management services for the Center.

### ***Justification of Request***

The FY 2010 budget request is \$11,730,000. The request represents a decrease of \$9,270,000 from the FY 2009 appropriation of \$21,000,000. The requested funding will support the Center's core operations for FY 2010.



# CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The FY 2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-199) created the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund to support the operations of the Center. The Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), in collaboration with the Department of State, was designated to oversee the Center's development and establishment.

The Center will further scholarship and implement programs to encourage mutual understanding between the people of the U.S. and Europe, who share a Western European tradition, and the peoples of Southeast Europe, the Near and Middle East, and Central Asia, who share cultural and religious traditions associated with the dominant nations of those areas. The goal of the Center is to promote dialogue on key issues, the growth of civil society and democratic institutions, and peaceful resolution of differences.

### *Program Description*

Under the leadership of CAORC, the Center's Board of Directors is convening important policy meetings for U.S. and regional experts about key issues of Middle Eastern-Western concern. Conferences in Istanbul will focus on the development of indigenous universities and the emergence of private universities and their role in strengthening higher education in the Muslim world; a "Next Generation" conference bringing together emerging political, cultural, business, and community leaders under age 40 from the U.S. and leading Muslim-majority countries such as Pakistan, Indonesia, and Egypt; and a conference on emerging social and economic issues facing the Middle East and its relationship with the U.S. The Center will actively serve as a bridge between Iranian and U.S. scholars and experts by including Iranian citizens in all of its conferences. The Center's Board of Directors continues to work to identify potential partners in the U.S. and in the broader Middle East and North Africa region, and make recommendations for program activities and institutional management of the Center. CAORC will continue to report annually to Congress on the Center's conferences and other activities.

The Center will continue to develop programs of cooperative study, training, and research for students and scholars to exchange views and ideas. The Center will focus on development of region-based dialogue groups that will conduct research on topics such as post-war Iraq and the empowerment of women in government and leadership throughout the Middle East.

The Center has conducted program activities in Istanbul while seeking to establish a permanent office there. During FY 2008, the Center hired an in-country office director who, in FY 2009, will work toward the formal registration of the Center as an officially recognized foreign organization operating in Turkey and will establish a permanent office in Istanbul.

## **CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE**

### ***Justification of Request***

The FY 2010 budget seeks appropriation authority to spend \$875,000 in estimated earnings of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund. These funds will be used for operations of the Center.

# EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEF) was created in 1953 to honor President Eisenhower. The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-454) authorized a permanent endowment for the Program and established a trust fund for this purpose.

The 1992 Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provided \$5 million to establish a permanent endowment for the Program and authorized the payment of interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchanges Fellowships, Inc. The 1995 Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act made an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment.

### *Program Description*

The EEF Program brings outstanding professionals who are rising leaders in their countries to the United States and sends American counterparts abroad with a custom-designed program for each participant. The Program has four major component parts:

- Multi-Nation Program – Provides two-month U.S. fellowships for an Eisenhower Fellow from each of 24 to 27 countries;
- Single Region or Common Interest Program – Provides two-month U.S. fellowships for 20 to 25 Fellows representing a range of professions from a single geographic region or professional area;
- USA Program – Sends 10 to 15 Americans abroad, for one to two months, to countries where their fields can be enriched by persons, organizations, and institutions encountered; and
- Eisenhower Fellowships Network – Links alumni Fellows worldwide, enabling Fellows to collaborate on projects, extend and strengthen relationships, and develop international links. Approximately 1,700 men and women from over 100 countries have joined the ranks of Eisenhower Fellows since 1953, a significant percentage of whom remain actively engaged in the Eisenhower Fellowships Network.

EEF exchanges strengthen democratic development, open markets, and increase global understanding by creating opportunities for emerging U.S. and foreign leaders to experience each other's societies and cultures directly and to work together on an ongoing basis in the interests of a more prosperous, just, and peaceful world.

# EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

## *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request seeks appropriation authority to spend \$500,000 in estimated interest earnings of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund. The funding will be applied to:

- Providing learning and networking opportunities for mid-career international and U.S. leaders in preparation for increasingly senior positions in government, business, and NGOs;
- Exposing these emerging leaders to best practices in building democratic institutions and free markets; and
- Advancing peace through the increased international dialogue, understanding, and collaboration that result from the fellowships and from an active global alumni leadership network.

# ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

### *Overview*

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) funds scholarships for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States. This program was authorized by Section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). A permanent endowment of \$4,978,500 was established in 1992 with funds made available under Section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1990 (as amended by Section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1991).

### *Program Description*

IASP funds are invested only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. The interest from such investments is credited to the fund and made available subject to annual appropriation to carry out the scholarship program.

### *Justification of Request*

The FY 2010 request seeks authority to spend \$375,000 in estimated interest earnings of the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Fund. The funding will be applied to increasing educational opportunities for Israeli Arab students to study and conduct research in the United States and advancing peace through international understanding.

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# DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

## *Overview*

Like other U.S. Government agencies, the Department of State has the authority to charge user fees pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9701. The Department also has specific statutory authority to charge certain consular fees (8 U.S.C. 1351; 22 U.S.C. 214, 4201, 4215, 4219, 4223, 4225), as well as certain other fees – for example, fees for the use of the National Foreign Affairs Training Center authorized in section 53 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2725). While certain of these fees are required to be deposited into miscellaneous receipts, a number of fee authorities specifically permit the Department to charge and retain the fees collected. The following section cites the authority for major fee collections that are retained by the Department and notes the use of each fee.

## *Fee Collections by Bureau*

### *Bureau of Consular Affairs*

#### **Machine Readable Visa Fees**

Section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (P.L. 103-236), as amended, authorizes the Department to charge a fee for processing machine readable non-immigrant visas and to deposit such fees as offsetting collections to any Department appropriation to recover the costs of providing consular services. These fees finance much of the Department's Border Security Program.

#### **Expedited Passport Fees**

The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995 (P.L. 103-317) authorizes the Department to charge and retain a fee for expedited passport services, to be deposited as an offsetting collection. These fee receipts are dedicated to information technology programs.

#### **Passport Security Surcharge and Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge**

The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) authorizes the Department to charge and retain surcharges related to consular services in support of enhanced border security. These fees finance a significant portion of the Department's Border Security Program.

#### **H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Fee**

Section 426 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P. L. 108-447) authorizes one-third of fees collected for H-1B and L applications to be available to the Department of State for fraud prevention and detection activities. Section 402 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terrorism and Tsunami Relief (Public Law 109-13) expands the program to cover H-2B visas. These fees finance fraud prevention components of the Department's Border Security Program.

#### **Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative Surcharge**

The Passport Services Enhancement Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-167) authorizes the Department to charge a fee to cover the Department's costs of meeting increased demand for passports as a result of the implementation of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. This program

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

implements Section 7209 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA) which mandates that the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, develop and implement a plan to require U.S. citizens and certain non-U.S. citizens to present a passport or other secure documentation proving identity and citizenship when entering the United States.

### **Diversity Visa Fees**

Section 636 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208) provides that the Department of State may collect and retain a fee that ensures the recovery of the cost to the Department of allocating and processing applications for visas to be issued under the Diversity Lottery Program. These fee collections are available until expended to provide consular services and are deposited as an offsetting collection.

### **Visa Fingerprint Fees**

The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995 (P.L. 103-317) provides that thereafter all receipts received from an increase in the charge for visas attributable to the cost of processing an applicant's fingerprints shall be deposited as an offsetting collection. This allows the Department to pass on to the visa applicant the cost of FBI fingerprint checks, for which the FBI charges State a fee. As of January 2008, this fee is no longer itemized as a separate fee since full, ten-fingerprint checks are now part of the non-immigrant and immigrant visa process.

### **Affidavit of Support Fees**

Section 232 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, 2000 and 2001 (P.L. 106-113), as amended, authorizes the Department to charge and retain fees relating to affidavits of support required under section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act. These fee collections are available until expended and are deposited as an offsetting collection to recover the cost of providing consular services.

## **Bureau of Political-Military Affairs**

### **Defense Trade Control Fees**

Registration fees are charged by the Office of Defense Trade Controls in accordance with Section 45 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2717) and are available without fiscal year limitation for specified expenses related to Defense Trade Control licensing, compliance, and enforcement activities.

## **Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs**

### **Commercial Services Fees**

Section 52 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2724) authorizes the Department to collect certain fees to recover the cost of providing commercial services at posts abroad in countries where the Department of Commerce does not perform commercial services. These fees are available until September 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the funds were deposited.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

### *Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and Bureau of International Information Programs*

#### **Information and Educational Exchange Fees**

As authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (22 U.S.C. 1475e) and pursuant to annual appropriations, fees or other payments received are available until expended from the following:

- English Teaching Program
- Library Program
- Publication Program
- Book Program
- Student Advising Program
- Exchange Visitor Services

### *Foreign Service Institute*

#### **Fees for Use of National Foreign Affairs Training Center**

Section 53 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2725) authorizes the Secretary to charge a fee for use of the National Foreign Affairs Training Center of the Department of State. Amounts collected (including reimbursements and surcharges) are deposited as an offsetting collection to Department of State appropriations to recover the costs of such use and remain available for obligation until expended.

### *Bureau of Administration*

#### **Fees for Use of Diplomatic Reception Rooms**

Section 54 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2726) authorizes the Secretary to charge a fee for use of the diplomatic reception rooms of the Department of State. Amounts collected (including reimbursements and surcharges) are deposited as an offsetting collection to Department of State appropriations to recover the costs of such use and remain available for obligation until expended.

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

(\$ in thousands)

Revenue Source	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Machine Readable Visa Processing Fees</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	80,848	20,950	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	67,764	103,621	23,635
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	926,703	873,881	884,475
Total Collections Available	1,075,315	998,452	908,110
Carryforward Allocations Planned	51,166	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	920,528	974,817	858,000
Total Allocations	971,694	974,817	858,000
Carryforward Allocations Returned	29,682	20,950	-
Unallocated Collections	73,939	2,685	50,110
Ending Unallocated Collections	103,621	23,635	50,110
<b>Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharge</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	1,164	41,052	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	19,827	34,609	13,161
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	308,502	237,500	383,750
Total Collections Available	329,493	313,161	406,911
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	294,884	300,000	374,415
Total Allocations	294,884	300,000	374,415
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	-	-
Unallocated Collections	34,609	13,161	22,496
Ending Unallocated Collections	34,609	13,161	22,496
<b>Passport Security Surcharge</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	501	34,323	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	18,891	22,405	23,164
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	256,609	220,000	340,000
Total Collections Available	276,001	276,728	363,164
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	253,596	253,564	340,000
Total Allocations	253,596	253,564	340,000
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	-	-
Unallocated Collections	22,405	23,164	23,164
Ending Unallocated Collections	22,405	23,164	23,164

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

(\$ in thousands)

Revenue Source	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Expedited Passport Fees</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	36,882	11,477	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	134,676	37,826	20,000
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	164,643	116,000	120,000
Total Collections Available	336,201	165,303	140,000
Carryforward Allocations Planned	36,882	11,477	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	288,848	133,826	120,000
Total Allocations	325,730	145,303	120,000
Carryforward Allocations Returned	27,355	-	-
Unallocated Collections	10,471	20,000	20,000
Ending Unallocated Collections	37,826	20,000	20,000
<b>Immigrant Visa Surcharge</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	300	-	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	5,962	815	2,640
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	23,553	30,825	30,825
Total Collections Available	29,815	31,640	33,465
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	29,000	29,000	30,000
Total Allocations	29,000	29,000	30,000
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	-	-
Unallocated Collections	815	2,640	3,465
Ending Unallocated Collections	815	2,640	3,465
<b>Affidavit of Support Fees</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	5,898	314	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	17,969	13,593	16,907
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	25,626	25,000	25,000
Total Collections Available	49,493	38,907	41,907
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	35,900	22,000	23,000
Total Allocations	35,900	22,000	23,000
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	-	-
Unallocated Collections	13,593	16,907	18,907
Ending Unallocated Collections	13,593	16,907	18,907

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

(\$ in thousands)

Revenue Source	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Visa Fingerprint Fees</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	-	79	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	19,671	321	400
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	1,985	-	-
Total Collections Available	21,656	400	400
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	21,335	-	-
Total Allocations	21,335	-	-
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	-	-
Unallocated Collections	321	400	400
Ending Unallocated Collections	321	400	400
<b>Diversity Lottery Fees</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	4,709	2,276	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	6,106	9,447	10,023
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	20,912	20,600	20,600
Total Collections Available	31,727	32,323	30,623
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	22,280	22,300	22,300
Total Allocations	22,280	22,300	22,300
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	-	-
Unallocated Collections	9,447	10,023	8,323
Ending Unallocated Collections	9,447	10,023	8,323
<b>H-1B and L Fraud Prevention Fee</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	24,666	49,379	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	94,522	157,798	256,556
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	45,188	40,000	40,000
Total Collections Available	164,376	247,177	296,556
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	31,244	40,000	40,000
Total Allocations	31,244	40,000	40,000
Carryforward Allocations Returned	24,666	49,379	-
Unallocated Collections	133,132	207,177	256,556
Ending Unallocated Collections	157,798	256,556	256,556

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

(\$ in thousands)

Revenue Source	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Defense Trade Control Fees</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	1,401	3,590	1,590
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	0	2,556	2,624
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	11,028	22,000	22,000
Total Collections Available	12,429	28,146	26,214
Carryforward Allocations Planned	1,401	2,556	1,590
Current Year Allocation Plan	11,028	24,000	23,000
Total Allocations	12,429	25,556	24,590
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	1,034	-
Unallocated Collections	2,556	1,590	1,624
Ending Unallocated Collections	2,556	2,624	1,624
<b>Commercial Service Fees</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	-	-	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	5	10	10
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	25	75	16
Total Collections Available	30	85	26
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	20	75	16
Total Allocations	20	75	16
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	-	-
Unallocated Collections	10	10	10
Ending Unallocated Collections	10	10	10
<b>Sec. 810 USI &amp; EE Act Fees</b>			
Carryforward Allocations	8,000	6,000	5,000
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	2,310	6,410	6,410
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total Collections Available	16,310	18,410	17,410
Carryforward Allocations Planned	8,000	6,000	5,000
Current Year Allocation Plan	1,900	6,000	6,000
Total Allocations	9,900	12,000	11,000
Carryforward Allocations Returned	-	-	-
Unallocated Collections	6,410	6,410	6,410
Ending Unallocated Collections	6,410	6,410	6,410

# LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, [\$5,360,318,000] \$8,960,016,000, of which [\$1,117,000,000] \$1,648,000,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection (to remain available until expended) : *Provided, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to \$137,600,000 of the total funds made available under this heading to any other appropriation of any department or agency of the United States, upon the concurrence of the head of such department or agency, to support operations in and assistance for Afghanistan and to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to be allocated as follows:*

(1) Human resources.—For necessary expenses for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, [\$2,118,598,000] \$2,676,087,000, to remain available until September 30, [2010] 2011, of which not less than [\$130,637,000] \$138,075,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy American salaries , and, \$229,797,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended.

(2) Overseas programs.—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, [\$1,548,617,000] \$2,777,479,000, to remain available until September 30, [2010] 2011, of which not less than [\$264,169,000] \$381,800,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy international information programs.

(3) Diplomatic policy and support.—For necessary expenses for the functional bureaus of the Department of State including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament activities as authorized, [\$585,078,000] \$917,917,000, to remain available until September 30, [2010] 2011.

(4) Security programs.—For necessary expenses for security activities, [\$1,108,025,000] \$2,588,533,000, to remain available until September 30, [2010] 2011, of which, \$1,418,203,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended.

(5) Fees and payments collected.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available under this heading—

(A) not to exceed [\$1,605,150] \$1,653,305 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities located at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act, and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$490,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by that section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section;

(B) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(C) not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(6) Transfer and reprogramming.—

(A) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between subsections under this heading subject to section [7015] 7011 of this Act.

(B) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed [\$10,000,000] \$10,000,000

## LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(C) Funds appropriated under this heading are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1108(g), for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in this title. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act 2009.*)

[For an additional amount for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", \$1,465,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009, of which \$210,400,000 is for worldwide security protection and shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$1,150,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for diplomatic operations in Iraq: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$30,000,000 shall be made available to establish and implement a coordinated civilian response capacity at the United States Department of State.]

[For an additional amount for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", \$704,900,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2008, and remain available through September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$78,400,000 is for worldwide security protection and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That not more than \$550,500,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for diplomatic operations in Iraq.] (*Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

### CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, [\$71,000,000] *\$160,000,000*, to remain available until expended, as authorized: *Provided*, That section 135(e) of Public Law 103-236 shall not apply to funds available under this heading. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

For necessary expenses to establish, support, maintain, mobilize, and deploy a civilian response corps [in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development,] and for related reconstruction and stabilization assistance to prevent or respond to conflict or civil strife in foreign countries or regions, or to enable transition from such strife, [\$45,000,000] *\$323,272,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That [up to \$23,014,000] *such funds* may be made available [in fiscal year 2009] to provide administrative expenses for the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization: *Provided further*, That [notwithstanding any other provision of law and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, the President may exercise transfer authorities contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for reconstruction and stabilization assistance managed by the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, United States Department of State, only to support an actively deployed civilian response corps, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit a coordinated joint spending plan for funds made available under this heading and under the heading "Civilian Stabilization Initiative" in title II of this Act] *the Secretary of State may transfer and merge funds made available under any other heading in Titles I, III and IV of this Act with funds made available under this heading to maintain and*



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*deploy a civilian response corps and to provide reconstruction and stabilization assistance: Provided further, That the Secretary may appoint, compensate and remove Civilian Reserve Corps personnel without regard to Civil Service or classification laws. (Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*

### EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, [\$538,000,000] \$633,243,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized. *(Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*

### PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, [\$22,814,000] \$27,159,000, to remain available until September 30, [2010] 2011. *(Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*

### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, [\$9,000,000] \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account", subject to the same terms and conditions. *(Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*

### PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8), [\$16,840,000] \$21,174,000. *(Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*

### BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

To offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and/or overseas wage and price changes, as authorized by section 24(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(b)), [\$5,000,000] \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended. *(Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*

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### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, [~~\$37,000,000~~] *\$100,000,000*, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465), as it relates to post inspections, *of which \$30,000,000 shall be for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight, and \$23,000,000 shall be for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight.* (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]

[For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General", \$9,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That \$2,500,000 shall be transferred to the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight, and \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight.]  
[For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General", \$57,000,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2008, and remain available through September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That \$36,500,000 shall be transferred to the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight and \$5,000,000 shall be transferred to the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight.] (*Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

### EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292-303), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized, [~~\$801,344,000~~] *\$876,850,000*, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for domestic and overseas representation as authorized: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies. In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, [~~\$770,000,000~~] *\$938,200,000*, to remain available until expended [*Provided*, That funds made available by this paragraph may not be obligated until a plan is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations with the proposed allocation of funds made available by this Act and by proceeds of sales for all projects in fiscal year 2009: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary for Management, United States Department of State, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on a regular and ongoing basis on the design of any proposed self-financed New Embassy Compound].

[In addition, for necessary expenses for overseas facility construction and related costs for the United States Agency for International Development, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$135,225,000, to remain available until expended.] (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

[For an additional amount for "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance", \$76,700,000, to remain available until expended, for facilities in Afghanistan.]

[For an additional amount for "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance", \$41,300,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2008, and remain available until expended, for facilities in Afghanistan.] (*Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

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### PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized by law, [\$157,100,000] \$158,900,000. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized, \$8,175,000. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, [\$678,000] \$739,000, as authorized: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, [\$675,000] \$711,000, which may be [transferred] *paid* to [, and merged with, funds made available under the heading] "Diplomatic and Consular Programs". (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, [\$1,517,000,000] \$2,260,000,000, of which 15 percent shall remain available until September 30, [2010] 2011: *Provided*, That [none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless,] *it is the sense of Congress that* at least 15 days in advance of voting for [the] a new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable): (1) the Committees on Appropriations [are] *should be* notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; (2) the Committees on Appropriations [are] *should be* notified that the United Nations has taken appropriate measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces serving in any United Nations peacekeeping mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including the prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and (3) notification pursuant to section [7015] 7011 of this Act [is] *should be* submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission [: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses only upon a certification by the Secretary of State to the Committees on Appropriations that American manufacturers and suppliers are being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers]. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

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[For an additional amount for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities", \$373,708,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009, of which \$333,600,000 shall be made available for the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur.]

[For an additional amount for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities", \$150,500,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2008, and remain available through September 30, 2009.] (*Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, [\$1,529,400,000]

*\$1,797,000,000, of which \$20,453,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014:*

*Provided,* [That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: *Provided further,*] That any payment of arrearages under this title shall be directed toward activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: *Provided further,* That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States' share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

*(Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*

[For an additional amount for "Contributions to International Organizations", \$66,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009.]

[For an additional amount for "Contributions to International Organizations", \$75,000,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2008, and remain available through September 30, 2009.] (*Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation; as follows:

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, [\$32,256,000] \$33,000,000. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

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### CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, [\$43,250,000] \$43,250,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, [\$11,649,000, of which \$7,559,000 is] for the International Joint Commission and [\$1,970,000 is for] the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and [\$2,120,000 is] for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103-182 , \$12,608,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses [45 days after submission to the Committees on Appropriations of a report detailing obligations, expenditures, and associated activities for fiscal years 2006, 2007, and 2008, including any unobligated funds which expired at the end of each fiscal year and the justification for why such funds were not obligated]. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, [\$29,925,000] \$43,576,000: *Provided*, That the United States ' share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324 : *Provided further, That, in addition to other funds available for such purposes, funds available under this heading may be used to make payments necessary to fulfill the United States' obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.* (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, [\$21,000,000] \$11,730,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary, or enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy [,] as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, [\$115,000,000] \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended [, of which \$100,000,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner among the core institutes and \$15,000,000 shall be for democracy, human rights, and rule of law programs, of which \$250,000 shall be for programs and activities in Tibet]:

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*Provided*, That the President of the National Endowment for Democracy shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act a report on the proposed uses of funds under this heading on a regional and country basis: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this Act for the promotion of democracy may be made available for the National Endowment for Democracy notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to the Asia Foundation, as authorized by the Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), [\$16,000,000] \$16,230,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204-5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, [2009] 2010, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A-110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A-122 (Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations), including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

### ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, [2009] 2010, to remain available until expended. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

### CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, [2009] 2010, to remain available until expended. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

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### *Newly Proposed General Provisions Language*

#### CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

*SEC. 7047. Funds appropriated or made available under this or any other Act for reconstruction and stabilization assistance, including funds that are reprogrammed or transferred to be made available for such purposes, may be made available for such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided, That the administrative authorities of the Foreign Assistance Act may be utilized for assistance furnished with such funds: Provided further, That the President may furnish additional assistance by executing the authorities provided in sections 552(c) and 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act, notwithstanding the percentage and dollar limitations in such sections: Provided further, That funds allocated or reprogrammed for purposes of this section shall remain available until expended.*

#### BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER AUTHORITY)

*SEC. 7048. (a) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account.*

*(b) At the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" such amounts from "Contributions to International Organizations" as the Secretary determines are in excess of the needs of activities funded from "Contributions to International Organizations" because of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that adversely affect U.S. contributions to international organizations.*

*(c) In order to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Contributions to International Organizations" such amounts from "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" as the Secretary determines are necessary to provide for the activities funded from "Contributions to International Organizations".*

*(d)(1) Subject to the limitations contained in this subsection, not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available for Contributions to International Organizations, the Secretary of State may transfer any unobligated balance of such funds to the Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations account.*

*(2) The balance of the Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations account may not exceed \$100,000,000 as a result of any transfer under this subsection.*

*(3) Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706) and shall be available for obligation or expenditure only in accordance with the procedures under such section.*

*(e)(1) Funds transferred to the Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations account pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.*

*(2) The transfer authorities in this section shall be available for fiscal year 2010 and for each fiscal year thereafter and are in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available to the Department of State under other provisions of law.*

#### ANNUITANT WAIVER

*SEC. 7050. (a) Section 824 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064) is amended in subsection (g)(1)(B) by inserting ", Pakistan," after "Iraq" each place it appears; by inserting "to positions in the Response Readiness Corps," before "or to posts vacated"; and, in subsection (g)(2), by striking "2009" and inserting in lieu thereof "2012".*

*(b) Section 61 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2733) is amended in subsection (a)(1) by adding ", Pakistan," after "Iraq" each place it appears; by inserting ", to*

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*positions in the Response Readiness Corps," before "or to posts vacated"; and, in subsection (a)(2), by striking "2008" and inserting in lieu thereof "2012".*

*(c) Section 625 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385) is amended in subsection (j)(1)(A) by adding ", Pakistan," after "Iraq" each place it appears; by inserting ", to positions in the Response Readiness Corps," before "or to posts vacated"; and, in subsection (j)(1)(B), by striking "2008" and inserting in lieu thereof "2012".*

### **PRIORITY POST INCENTIVES**

*SEC. 7051. Notwithstanding sections 5753 (a)(2)(A) and 5754 (a)(2)(A) of Title 5, United States Code, appropriations made available by this or any other Act may be used to pay recruitment, relocation, and retention bonuses under Chapter 57 of Title 5, United States Code to members of the Foreign Service, other than chiefs of mission and ambassadors at large, who are on official duty in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Pakistan. This authority shall terminate on October 1, 2012.*

*(Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.)*