

**CONGRESSIONAL  
BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

**Fiscal Year 2010**



**United States  
Department of State**



**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

**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.

### **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

## **BUDGET SUMMARY**

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.

### ***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.

## **BUDGET SUMMARY**

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 above include emergency 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 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 above 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 State Department appropriations; does not include Foreign Service National (FSN) and Border Security Program (BSP) fee-funded positions.

### *Increase In Foreign Service and Civil Service Positions*

	FY 2009 Estimate			FY 2010 Request		
	Foreign Service	Civil Service	Subtotal	Foreign Service	Civil Service	Subtotal
Diplomatic and Consular Programs						
Ongoing Operations	500	20	520	596	206	802
Worldwide Security Protection	139	61	200	146	194	340
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	5	0	5	0	0	0
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	74	277	351	0	10	10
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	5	14	19	2	27	29
<b>State Total</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1,181</b>

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

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS – TEN-YEAR HISTORY

(Including Supplemental Funding - \$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>										
State Programs										
Diplomatic & Consular Programs - Ongoing Operations	2,830,522	3,245,427	3,328,750	4,331,530	4,256,316	4,961,443	4,423,164	5,639,449	5,346,150	7,312,016
D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection	409,098	535,635	559,405	639,896	649,904	730,816	778,449	1,178,938	1,313,383	1,648,000
Worldwide IT Infrastructure	--	--	--	39,579	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Subtotal, Diplomatic &amp; Consular Programs</i>	<i>3,239,620</i>	<i>3,781,062</i>	<i>3,888,155</i>	<i>5,011,005</i>	<i>4,906,220</i>	<i>5,692,259</i>	<i>5,201,613</i>	<i>6,818,387</i>	<i>6,659,533</i>	<i>8,960,016</i>
Capital Investment Fund	96,787	210,500	182,119	79,158	51,452	43	58,143	59,575	71,000	160,000
Centralized IT Modernization Program	--	--	--	--	76,811	68,482	--	--	--	--
<b>Subtotal, State Programs</b>	<b>3,336,407</b>	<b>3,991,562</b>	<b>4,070,274</b>	<b>5,090,163</b>	<b>5,034,483</b>	<b>5,818,884</b>	<b>5,259,756</b>	<b>6,877,962</b>	<b>6,730,533</b>	<b>9,120,016</b>
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance										
Ongoing Operations	418,923	458,000	654,694	588,323	603,510	591,153	592,277	755,050	801,344	876,850
Supplemental	--	--	--	--	592,000	--	--	--	--	--
Worldwide Security Upgrades/Security Construction	513,867	865,516	604,594	753,388	774,831	799,852	799,852	638,810	1,740,553	843,700
Compound Security/Support Costs	147,674	193,810	145,499	98,948	125,303	98,722	98,723	108,414	104,700	94,500
<b>Subtotal, Embassy Security, Construction &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>1,080,464</b>	<b>1,517,326</b>	<b>1,404,787</b>	<b>1,440,659</b>	<b>2,095,644</b>	<b>1,489,727</b>	<b>1,490,852</b>	<b>1,502,274</b>	<b>2,646,597</b>	<b>1,815,050</b>
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,000	323,272
Office of Inspector General	29,891	29,000	29,074	31,369	30,028	30,945	31,414	52,233	101,201	100,000
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	233,242	247,000	243,712	316,633	355,932	431,275	465,671	501,347	538,000	633,243
Representation Allowances	6,485	6,485	6,443	8,905	8,525	8,175	8,175	8,109	8,175	8,887
Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials	15,433	9,400	10,929	75,395	9,762	9,270	9,270	22,814	22,814	27,159
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	5,465	16,500	42,208	32,366	877	43,872	13,440	8,927	9,000	10,000
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,192	1,219	1,461	1,326	1,313	1,302	1,302	1,275	1,353	1,450
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,309	17,044	18,330	18,584	19,222	19,499	15,826	16,219	16,840	21,174
Buying Power Maintenance Account	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	10,000
<i>Foreign Service Retirement &amp; Disability Fund [Mandatory / Non-add]</i>	<i>131,224</i>	<i>135,629</i>	<i>138,200</i>	<i>134,979</i>	<i>132,600</i>	<i>131,700</i>	<i>126,400</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>157,100</i>	<i>158,900</i>
<b>Subtotal, Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>4,724,888</b>	<b>5,835,536</b>	<b>5,827,218</b>	<b>7,015,400</b>	<b>7,555,786</b>	<b>7,852,949</b>	<b>7,295,706</b>	<b>8,991,160</b>	<b>10,124,513</b>	<b>12,070,251</b>

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS – TEN-YEAR HISTORY

(Including Supplemental Funding - \$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>International Organizations</b>										
Contributions to International Organizations	868,917	899,206	893,837	999,830	1,166,212	1,151,317	1,201,317	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	844,139	824,967	635,865	695,056	1,113,455	1,152,075	1,418,275	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000
<b>Subtotal, International Organizations</b>	<b>1,713,056</b>	<b>1,724,173</b>	<b>1,529,702</b>	<b>1,694,886</b>	<b>2,279,667</b>	<b>2,303,392</b>	<b>2,619,592</b>	<b>3,473,654</b>	<b>4,108,800</b>	<b>4,057,000</b>
<b>International Commissions</b>										
International Boundary & Water Commission - S&E	7,233	24,705	25,316	25,726	26,880	27,642	28,368	30,184	32,256	33,000
International Boundary & Water Commission - Construction	23,810	5,450	5,415	3,514	5,239	5,232	5,232	125,209	43,250	43,250
International Fisheries Commissions	19,349	20,480	17,589	19,097	21,688	23,693	23,693	26,312	29,925	43,576
<i>Subtotal, American Sections</i>	<i>6,823</i>	<i>9,911</i>	<i>9,410</i>	<i>8,850</i>	<i>9,466</i>	<i>9,911</i>	<i>9,962</i>	<i>10,851</i>	<i>11,649</i>	<i>12,608</i>
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	1,996	989	2,069	2,111	2,021	2,083	2,094	2,202	2,120	2,249
International Joint Commission	3,839	6,882	6,205	5,491	6,214	6,417	6,450	7,131	7,559	7,974
International Boundary Commission	988	2,040	1,136	1,248	1,231	1,411	1,418	1,518	1,970	2,385
<b>Subtotal, International Commissions</b>	<b>57,215</b>	<b>60,546</b>	<b>57,730</b>	<b>57,187</b>	<b>63,273</b>	<b>66,478</b>	<b>67,255</b>	<b>192,556</b>	<b>117,080</b>	<b>132,434</b>
<b>Related Appropriations</b>										
The Asia Foundation	9,230	9,250	10,376	12,863	12,826	13,821	13,821	15,374	16,000	16,230
National Endowment for Democracy	30,931	33,500	41,727	39,579	59,199	74,042	74,042	--	115,000	100,000
East-West Center	13,470	14,000	17,883	17,692	19,240	18,994	18,994	19,342	21,000	11,730
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue - Trust Fund	--	--	--	6,679	6,660	4,936	--	--	--	--
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue - Program	--	--	--	247	622	740	740	868	875	875
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	499	500	497	495	493	494	494	496	500	500
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	374	375	373	371	370	370	370	372	375	375
<b>Subtotal, Related Appropriations</b>	<b>54,504</b>	<b>57,625</b>	<b>70,856</b>	<b>77,926</b>	<b>99,410</b>	<b>113,397</b>	<b>108,461</b>	<b>36,452</b>	<b>153,750</b>	<b>129,710</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>6,549,663</b>	<b>7,677,880</b>	<b>7,485,506</b>	<b>8,845,399</b>	<b>9,998,136</b>	<b>10,336,216</b>	<b>10,091,014</b>	<b>12,693,822</b>	<b>14,504,143</b>	<b>16,389,395</b>

## PUBLIC DIPLOMACY RESOURCE SUMMARY

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2010 Request				
	Positions	American Salaries	Bureau Managed	Total	Positions	American Salaries	Bureau Managed	Total	Positions	American Salaries	Bureau Managed	Total
<b>Diplomatic and Consular Programs</b>												
<i>Regional Bureaus</i>	2,370	90,998	189,615	280,613	2,370	93,729	200,199	293,928	2,370	95,185	207,813	302,998
<i>Bureau of International Information Programs</i>	263	28,676	22,871	51,547	263	29,776	29,053	58,829	263	30,635	35,790	66,425
<i>Functional Bureaus</i>	39	5,585	20,612	26,197	39	5,752	14,939	20,691	59	8,246	54,741	62,987
<i>Payment - FSNSLTF</i>			2,238	2,238			2,238	2,238			5,472	5,472
<i>FY 2008 Supplemental</i>		4,000										
<i>FY 2009 Supplemental</i>					10	500	2,820	3,320				
<i>Central Program Increases</i>	-	-			20	1,380	18,308	19,688	20	2,400	59,996	62,396
<b>Total, Public Diplomacy</b>	2,672	129,259	235,336	360,595	2,702	131,137	267,557	398,694	2,712	136,466	363,812	500,278
<b>Sect. 810 USIEE Act Fees</b>	-	-	7,568	7,568	-	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	6,000
<b>Representation Allowances</b>	-	-	1,805	1,805	-	-	1,859	1,859	-	-	1,859	1,859
<b>Educational and Cultural Exchanges</b>	362	39,770	461,577	501,347	381	34,708	503,292	538,000	410	38,043	559,089	633,243
<b>National Endowment for Democracy</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	115,000	-	-	100,000	100,000
<b>East West Center</b>	-	-	19,342	19,342	-	-	21,000	21,000	-	-	11,730	11,730
<b>Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	500	500
<b>Israeli Arab Scholarship Program</b>	-	-	232	232	-	-	375	375	-	-	375	375
<b>Total, Public Diplomacy</b>	3,034	169,029	725,860	890,889	3,083	165,845	915,583	1,081,428	3,122	174,509	1,043,365	1,253,985

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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 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

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

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

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

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

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

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



## STRATEGIC GOALS AND PRIORITIES

### *Department Funds by Strategic Goal and Strategic Priority*

(\$ in thousands)

Strategic Goal (SG) / Strategic Priority (SP)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>SG1-Achieving Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,873,398</b>	<b>4,440,902</b>	<b>5,227,189</b>	<b>786,287</b>
SP1 - Counterterrorism	260,614	453,951	657,926	203,975
SP2 - Combating WMDs & Destabilizing Conventional Weapons	246,294	244,499	302,410	57,911
SP3 - Security Cooperation & Security Sector Reform	305,003	286,879	394,827	107,948
SP4 - Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, & Response	2,798,011	3,251,428	3,536,385	284,957
SP5 - Transnational Crime	67,301	36,652	60,035	23,383
SP6 - Counternarcotics	38,662	26,489	43,753	17,264
SP7 - Homeland Security	157,513	141,004	231,853	90,849
<b>SG2-Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>622,894</b>	<b>615,814</b>	<b>755,547</b>	<b>139,733</b>
SP8 - Rule of Law & Human Rights	345,098	377,088	498,486	121,398
SP9 - Good Governance	121,715	103,362	120,515	17,153
SP10 - Political Competition & Consensus- Building	67,301	69,763	59,424	(10,339)
SP11 - Civil Society	88,780	65,601	77,122	11,521
<b>SG3-Investing in People</b>	<b>349,393</b>	<b>400,883</b>	<b>453,862</b>	<b>52,979</b>
SP12 - Health	234,838	266,133	301,928	35,795
SP13 - Education	95,940	119,210	132,094	12,884
SP14 - Social Services & Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations	18,615	15,540	19,840	4,300
<b>SG4-Promoting Economic Growth &amp; Prosperity</b>	<b>723,130</b>	<b>667,235</b>	<b>820,992</b>	<b>153,757</b>
SP15 - Private Markets & Competitiveness	201,905	195,334	216,561	21,227
SP16 - Trade & Investment	91,644	91,308	96,023	4,715
SP17 - Financial Sector	41,526	34,342	52,017	17,675
SP18 - Infrastructure	20,047	14,433	14,786	353
SP19 - Energy Security	61,573	33,216	64,116	30,900
SP20 - Agriculture	118,851	150,918	163,274	12,356
SP21 - Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	14,319	33,290	21,015	(12,275)
SP22 - Economic Opportunity	70,165	45,465	85,145	39,680
SP23 - Environment	103,100	68,929	108,055	39,126
<b>SG5-Providing Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>65,869</b>	<b>60,379</b>	<b>71,430</b>	<b>11,051</b>
SP24 - Protection, Assistance, & Solutions	38,662	34,602	41,184	6,582
SP25 - Disaster Prevention & Mitigation	17,183	16,791	20,061	3,270
SP26 - Orderly & Humane Means for Migration Management	10,024	8,986	10,185	1,199

## STRATEGIC GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Strategic Goal (SG) / Strategic Priority (SP)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>SG6-Promoting International Understanding</b>	<b>1,056,772</b>	<b>1,347,112</b>	<b>1,325,113</b>	<b>(21,999)</b>
SP27 - Offer a Positive Vision	252,022	257,956	219,126	(38,830)
SP28 - Marginalize Extremism	118,851	166,068	136,808	(29,260)
SP29 - Nurture Common Interests & Values	685,899	923,088	969,179	46,091
<b>SG7-Strengthening Consular and Mgmt Capabilities</b>	<b>7,627,946</b>	<b>8,376,912</b>	<b>9,267,936</b>	<b>891,025</b>
SP30 - Visa Services	1,003,791	1,916,116	1,516,958	(399,158)
SP31 - Passport Services	912,146	14,008	20,122	6,114
SP32 - American Citizen Services	131,738	85,160	173,971	88,811
SP33 - Human Resources	591,391	626,253	908,435	282,183
SP34 - Information Technology	481,132	289,039	632,077	343,038
SP35 - Security	2,060,562	1,881,666	2,948,066	1,066,400
SP36 - Facilities	1,731,216	2,966,506	2,215,357	(751,149)
SP37 - Planning & Accountability	148,922	137,362	184,137	46,775
SP38 - Administrative Services	564,184	456,599	663,926	207,327
SP39 - Rightsizing the U.S. Government Overseas Presence	2,864	4,203	4,887	684
<b>Total Resources Allocated by Strategic Goals <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>14,319,402</b>	<b>15,909,237</b>	<b>17,922,069</b>	<b>2,012,833</b>
Office of the Inspector General	52,233	101,201	100,000	(1,201)
International Commissions	192,556	117,080	132,434	15,354
Buying Power Maintenance	0	5,000	10,000	5,000
Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	11,203	11,447	29,532	18,085
Foreign Service Retirement & Disability Fund	158,900	157,100	158,900	1,800
<b>Total Resources Not Allocated by Strategic Goal</b>	<b>414,892</b>	<b>391,828</b>	<b>430,866</b>	<b>39,038</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,734,294</b>	<b>16,301,065</b>	<b>18,352,935</b>	<b>2,051,871</b>

<sup>1</sup> Resources allocated by strategic goals include all appropriated and fee-based funds, except Office of the Inspector General, International Commissions, Buying Power Maintenance, Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment, and the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

<i>Funding</i>	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<i>Appropriated Funding</i>	12,693,822	14,504,143	16,388,683	1,884,540
<i>Funding from Fees</i>	2,040,472	1,796,922	1,964,252	167,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,734,294</b>	<b>16,301,065</b>	<b>18,352,935</b>	<b>2,041,131</b>

# LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

## *Proposed Appropriation Language Department of State and Related Agencies*

### 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.

## LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

### (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 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*

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*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 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.)*

## LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

### 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.*)

## LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

### 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] \$8,887,000. (*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.*)

[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.]

## LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

[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.*)

### 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.*)



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### 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]: *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.*)

## LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

### 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.*)

## LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

### *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 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".*

## LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

*(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.)*

## **STATE PROGRAMS**

# Proposed Appropriation 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 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.*)

# STATE PROGRAMS

## *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

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.

### *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.



## STATE PROGRAMS

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.

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.

## STATE PROGRAMS

**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.

**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

## STATE PROGRAMS

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 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

## STATE PROGRAMS

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.

**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.

## STATE PROGRAMS

### *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 Adjustment</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	-	11,727
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 Request	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 Requests</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.

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### *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: \$1,715,000,000

### ***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

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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 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



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### 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 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

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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.

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

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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. 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.

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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 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.

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### 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. 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

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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.

### **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 hydrofluorocarbons (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.

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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 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.

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### **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 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.



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### 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 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.

## STATE PROGRAMS

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.

# HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

## *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	0	520	1,085	565
Funds	0	192,763	411,810	219,047

### *Overview*

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 our interagency partnerships and activities. The 802 foreign and civil service positions funded in the FY 2010 D&CP request represent the first phase of an overall staffing plan for FY 2010 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 to fulfill these broader missions.

### *Justification of Request*

#### **HUMAN RESOURCE INITIATIVE: 565 positions**

##### **Developing 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills: 213 positions**

A robust diplomatic service is key to the defense of our nation. Our diplomats must be able to leverage all the diplomatic tools necessary to address the challenges of complex, ever changing, and increasingly global world – a world where terrorists and pandemics freely cross borders and thrive on the inability of failed and failing states to perform even basic sovereign responsibilities. Defeating these threats depends as much on strengthening states and societies as destroying enemies. To meet these demands and to ensure Foreign Service personnel are qualified to implement the Department's critical foreign policy agenda, the Department will expand and improve language training, particularly critical needs, by increasing the numbers of language proficient officers, increasing the level of their proficiency, and increasing the number of positions for which language proficiency is no longer "preferred" but required.

The Department's global engagement strategy requires significant enhancements to our foreign language capabilities. Of particular importance are critical needs languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, and Urdu, some of which require two years of rigorous training to reach a competency level required to interact with a host country populace. State personnel must have the language skills to interact successfully with hostile foreign press, actively engage and persuade skeptical foreign audiences, and promote U.S. interests to the widest possible audience, including non-governmental interlocutors outside of foreign capitals. This is vital if we are to carry out the President's agenda in places where America faces the greatest challenges and dangers. In FY 2009, positions were funded to build a training capacity, or complement, such that positions at posts are not vacant while employees are in language training for periods up to two years. In FY 2010, the Department plans to expand its language training among the Generalist and Specialist corps and increase the number of language designated positions to ensure they can most effectively assist in meeting the Department's vital mission requirements.

The Department is increasingly working in the broader interagency environment, both overseas and domestically. For some time now the ability to participate in exchanges as well as in Department of Defense's (DOD) education programs – the latter offering significant cost-savings from developing our own – has fallen well short of need. The Department plans to increase these professional development opportunities to ensure that employees are fully prepared to work to meet today's pressing needs.

The indicator below shows how the Department is working to strengthen its capacity to influence science policy debates internally and externally. Science and technology are key drivers of global development today and will be increasingly so in the future. Since 2000 the office of the Science Technology Advisor to the Secretary (STAS) has lead a department-wide initiative to increase the number of scientist in the Department.

## HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Human Resources</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of S&T Fellows and S&T-Literate Recruits at State	
Target FY 2010	There are at least 50 AAAS and other S&T fellows working at State. The sixth cohort of 10 Jefferson Science Fellows is assigned in September 2009 and 50% of the JSF alumni continue to consult for the Department. The JSF program is institutionalized with 100% of the program costs assumed by the Department. HR/REE, STAS renew co-sponsorship of recruitment booths and outreach activities with AAAS and other professional societies. Diplomats in Residence actively recruit scientists and engineers at campuses. The Jefferson Fellow Distinguished Lecture Series continues and Jefferson's and AAAS fellows are used increasingly by R and PA/IVP and Speakers Program activities. Enhancements crafted by Jefferson's are made to the ESTH courses at FSI. There are at least 45 Embassy Science Fellows worldwide and some Jefferson's and AAAS fellows participate.
Target FY 2009	There are at least 50 AAAS and other S&T fellows working at State and USAID in September 2008. A fifth cohort of 10 Jefferson Science Fellows is assigned and 50 percent of the JSF alumni continue to consult for the Department. The JSF program continues on track for institutionalization with 70 percent of the program costs assumed by the Department. HR/REE, STAS restart co-sponsorship of AAAS recruitment booth and continue other outreach activities with professional societies, including with Diplomats in Residence who actively recruit new JSF prospects and student interns and young graduates at their campuses. A Jefferson Fellow Distinguished Lecture Series is initiated on a monthly basis. There are at least 40 Embassy Science Fellows. STAS/OES add a third week for all ESTH or all officers in such assignments and initiate a new S&T course.
Target FY 2008	There are at least 50 AAAS and other S&T fellows working at State. A fourth cohort of 10 Jefferson Science Fellows is assigned in September 2007 and 25 percent of the JSF alumni continue to consult for the Department. The JSF program is on track for institutionalization with part of the program costs assumed by the Department. HR/REE, STAS continue co-sponsorship of AAAS recruitment booth, other outreach activities with professional societies. Diplomats in Residence actively recruit new JSF prospects at their campuses. There are at least 35 Embassy Science Fellows.
Result FY 2008	Rating: Improved over prior year, but not met There were 35 AAAS and other S&T fellows working at State during the fellowship year beginning September 2007, and 8 Jefferson Science Fellows. The transition strategy to institutionalize the JSF program began in earnest based on a 50/50 administrative cost sharing between the Department and the Carnegie Corporation and MacArthur Foundation grants. The initiative with L to secure authorizing language from Congress for grant-making authority for science and diplomacy fellowships was unsuccessful. HR/REE budget constraints frustrated co-sponsorship of an AAAS recruitment booth, but other outreach and recruitment activities continued. There were at least 35 Embassy Science Fellows assigned for short-term projects. STAS worked closely with OES to bolster FSI course content for new ESTH officers and began planning for additional S&T courses.
Impact	The increase of S&T science fellows in S/STAS' ranks has strengthened its capacity to influence science policy debates internally and externally, interagency coordination, program directions and associated funding, and bilateral and multilateral cooperation. A new "science diplomacy," including public/private partnerships with U.S. universities, is possible and helps "shape" future foreign policy.
Result FY 2007	There were 34 AAAS and other S&T fellows working at State during the fellowship year beginning September 2006, and 6 Jefferson Science Fellows. STAS successfully launched a phased transition strategy to institutionalize the JSF program, including working with the National Academies to obtain grants from the foundations to cover part of the costs for FY08 and FY09; securing a commitment from the Department for operational funding to replace foundation support beginning in FY 2008; and working with L to submit proposed authorizing language for grant-making authority to Congress, but Congress has not yet passed it. HR/REE, STAS continue co-sponsorship of AAAS recruitment booth, other outreach activities. There were at least 37 Embassy Science Fellows assigned for short-term projects in embassies worldwide.
Result FY 2006	45 PhD scientists and engineers worked in 13 functional and all six regional bureaus, including 35 AAAS Fellows and 10 first and second year fellows from the American Institute of Physics, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and the American Chemical Society. HR reduced centrally-funded fellows for Science and Technology from 17 to 15. The second cohort of five new JSFs were assigned at the Department. Human Resources and the STAS Office co-sponsored a recruitment booth at American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meeting with events for minorities requirements. Over 40 Embassy Science Fellows were staffed from USG agencies for short-term assignments. HR data indicates 35 new officers have Science and Technology Credentials.

## HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

Result FY 2005	33 American Association for the Advancement of Science's (AAAS) Fellows and seven Fellows sponsored by professional scientific societies worked in 11 functional bureaus, six regional bureaus. A new professional society fellowship sponsored by the American Chemical Society began working at mid-year. The first five Jefferson Science Fellows (JSF) began one-year assignments in September 2004, and were retained as consultants for five years thereafter. This three-year pilot program was made possible through external funding totaling \$4.6M. The STAS Office also led an effort with professional societies, universities, the Foreign Service Institute and National Defense University to design and implement a 21st century science and technology educational curriculum and training program for Foreign Service and Civil Service employees.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Core data sources are the number of participants in the AAAS, JSFs, and professional societies fellowships, ESFs and interns. Data quality assessment revealed moderate data limitations in the following areas: no method in place for detecting missing and duplicate data; limited independent review of results reported.

### Global Engagement and Strategic Relationships: 352 positions

The Department has a long-term, comprehensive blueprint for more robust and proactive engagement of a truly global nature. In FY 2009, funding for increased hiring largely allowed the Department to backfill vacancies created by personnel assigned to expanding missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the increases in critical language training. The workload continues to expand in other posts around the world as American diplomats are confronted with issues that affect America's security and domestic welfare, from financial crises to global environmental challenges, AIDS, terrorism, human trafficking, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The positions for which funds are requested in FY 2010, will allow the Department to begin expanding its presence according to strategic priorities. Key resource components for an enhanced global presence include:

*Global Outreach (332 Positions)* – The Department plans to expand its diplomatic presence in strategic areas, particularly in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and the Middle East, to support our national security goals. Improving peace and stability throughout these regions requires building political and popular will against terrorism, strengthening international cooperation, and bolstering the capabilities of our friends and allies.

In other regions, the Department's global engagement will require increased resources to:

- Encourage broader participation in the political process;
- Promote the development of democratic systems;
- Promote economic opportunity and prosperity for the poor and vulnerable;
- More fully engage countries that represent a huge share of global growth and may play a major role in determining the future course of the global economy; and
- Strengthen our efforts to support governments that are experiencing setbacks, working to strengthen civil society, independent media and democratic reform.

In support of this ambitious global engagement, 72 positions will be allocated to provide essential support to various overseas posts in terms of policy development and program coordination.

*Strategic Partnerships (20 Positions)* – The challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century require better and stronger means for interagency action and coordination. Our nation's security is best protected through an integrated effort that brings all of the federal government's resources to bear. That effort cannot be cobbled together in response to the threat, but must be the result of coordinated planning and ongoing cooperation of the type envisioned in the National Security Professional Development Program.

The request for funding to support 20 additional political advisor (POLAD) positions builds upon the expansion of this partnership initiated in the President's FY 2009 budget request to provide additional support to one and two star military commanders who lead more localized operations throughout the world. The Department will also solidify our pool of experienced political advisors by assigning more junior mid-level officers along with the more experienced Ambassador level POLADs at key military Commands. State Department POLADs with expertise in local areas and regions are able to draw on the full resources of the Department and can provide invaluable support

## HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

to commanders who operate in an increasingly complex world where US military and diplomatic objectives intersect.

### **OVERSEAS PROGRAMS: 123 positions**

In addition to the HRI positions, the FY 2010 D&CP request to bolster the Overseas Programs includes funding for targeted positions in support of specific bureau initiatives. Bureau chapters discuss their position needs in greater detail.

### **Regional Priorities: 78 positions**

While funding for positions requested under the Global Outreach section above address broad worldwide program requirements throughout the Department's regional structure, there are other priority requirements identified by bureaus.

- **African Affairs**: Maintain an effective and efficient operation that better serves American citizens, promotes U.S. interests abroad, pursues diplomatic solutions to national security issues, protects America's borders, confronts threats to U.S. security, influences foreign opinion through public diplomacy, and engages and educates through exchange programs.
- **East Asian and Pacific Affairs**: Address government and human rights, religious freedom, refugee problems, economic policy reform, trafficking in persons, environmental preservation and energy security in various posts.
- **European and Eurasian Affairs**: Undertake new initiatives in key posts to ensure host government cooperation in priority areas such as counter-terrorism, economic development, building democratic institutions and promoting U.S. economic interests.
- **Near Eastern Affairs**: Expand the Iran Watch program in response to the challenges posed by Iran in areas such as pursuit of nuclear weapons capability, support for terrorists groups, and other destabilizing regional activities, as well as mediating the Palestinian and Lebanon conflicts and enhancing commercial and economic interests.
- **South Central and Asian Affairs**: Increase program support capacity to support rapidly expanding, dynamic growth in regional priorities, particularly in Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- **Western Hemisphere Affairs**: Protecting America's borders, influencing foreign opinion, expanding exchange programs, strengthening information systems security to address changes to posts threat levels, and working towards successful execution of trade agreements.

### **Public Diplomacy: 20 positions**

The Department's global engagement activities are guided by several strategic objectives. First, the Department aims to offer a vision of hope and opportunity that is rooted in American values, particularly liberty, human rights and human dignity. Second, the Department hopes to isolate and marginalize violent extremists and undermine their efforts to appropriate religion to justify their acts of murder. Third, the Department seeks to foster a sense of common interests and values between Americans and the people of the world. Additional resources are critical to the Department's ability to solidify and institutionalize improvements to our public diplomacy efforts within the framework of the *National Strategy for Public Diplomacy and Strategic Communication*.

### **Worldwide Medical Program: 25 positions**

The increasing number of employees and family members overseas requires a commensurate increase in medical personnel to respond to medical needs and issues, implement preventative medical programs, and respond to a dramatic increase in medical clearances for new Foreign Service hires and family members. Of critical importance are area-specific shortages of proper medical staff and services in a variety of overseas posts.

# HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

## **DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT: 114 positions**

### **Office of the Secretary: 32 positions**

Expanding the Office of Counterterrorism will enhance the Department's ability to lead international efforts and coordination concerning the Global War on Terror, including undertaking negotiations with partner countries and engaging key partners on the development of common strategies and programs. The Department is also placing a high priority on improving the effectiveness of its Equal Opportunity and Diversity initiatives as well as ensuring full compliance with all EEO mandates.

### **Legal Support: 10 positions**

The Department's expanded global outreach activities and commitments, and closely aligned domestic program development and support will require a proportional increase in legal activity for international as well as domestic issues. Additional staff support is necessary to address the burgeoning caseload and demand for services related to victims of international terrorism, the steadily increasing number of employment law cases and the potential cost in damages from litigation, and to respond to the implementation deadline for legislation requiring passports for travel pursuant to the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. This additional staff will also be able to better advance US interests by fulfilling our obligations under various treaties such as the Convention Against Torture, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and two Protocols on the Rights of the Child.

### **Intelligence and Research: 15 positions**

As part of the Comprehensive National Cyber Initiative (CNCI) strategy the Department has additional responsibilities concerning information infrastructure, security operations and policy formulation and execution, particularly related to engaging foreign partners. As cyberspace issues continue to grow in complexity and scope it is imperative that the Department enhance its ability to meet these critical challenges. The Department plans to strengthen all-source analysis in several critical areas, including China, the Near East, Africa and Russian Conventional Military issues in order to provide more in-depth analytic coverage.

### **Arms Control and International Security: 16 positions**

Diplomacy is the Department's primary tool for achieving our nonproliferation objectives. As such, the Department must expand its ability to engage in high-profile efforts such as Iran and North Korea, and to manage and implement various world-wide initiatives, including the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative. Priorities for verification, compliance and the implementation of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments will require additional analytical capabilities in the following areas:

- Biological, Chemical, Nuclear Ballistic and Cruise Missile verification
- Nuclear Materials Lifecycle Production
- Proliferation Response
- WMD and Missile Sanctions Technology

The Department has expanded State-Defense collaboration through initiatives that seek to balance hard and soft power in confronting foreign policy challenges. In order to sustain and build on this momentum, additional staffing resources will provide oversight and management of new jointly managed State-Defense security assistance programs authorized in the 2007 National Defense Authorization Act and support new political/military planning efforts to ensure that military planning processes are informed by foreign policy expertise and goals.

### **Democracy and Global Affairs: 6 positions**

The Department needs to support and provide policy development and coordination in several critical areas.

The Department must increase its ability to make the most accurate assessments of foreign governments as countries are assessed in the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to Congress and enhance capabilities to more

## HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

vigorously and effectively monitor and evaluate on-going USG-funded programs. Additionally, it 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.

The Department's efforts in economics and business affairs lie 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 international economic engagement, the Department brings all these efforts together to build coherence and synergies involving the full range of policies that promote U.S. economic goals. Additional positions will enhance policy development and support in the Department's Eurasian energy diplomacy, international energy and commodity policy and intellectual property enforcement portfolios.

### **Administration and Management: 35 positions**

The Department's various administrative and logistical elements require additional resources to address not only expansion and improvement of its management infrastructure, but to expand its ability to provide the full range of administrative support to a global workforce that, in light of new positions in FY 2009 and FY 2010, could experience substantial growth within a relatively short timeframe.

*Training* – provide training to support current critical foreign policy priorities as well as to enhance subject-specific and professional skills development curricula to ensure that the Department's workforce is prepared to address a host of complex global issues, as well as to provide additional critical needs language training staff and support resources.

*Facilities, Operations and Logistics Management* – staff support in various elements responsible for new facilities and existing facility renovation, as well as support for the Integrated Logistics Management System, the State Assistance Management System and the Department's personal property and grants management programs.

*Information Sharing Services* – expand the Department's Freedom of Information Act capabilities to fully comply with various Executive and legislative requirements, and to ensure that the Department is not vulnerable to judicial intervention, public criticism or loss of credibility and standing in the international community. Additionally, the Department must address a substantial volume of declassification activities to comply with statutory requirements.

*Information Resource Management* – support the on-going development and continued updates to the Department's enterprise architecture, the core underpinning of its global network. This will ensure a continuity of knowledge that will not only continue to support the current infrastructure but also see to it that new development is properly guided to ensure compliance with the Department's diplomatic mission.

*Resource Management* – improve budget procedures and systems, increase cross-cutting budget analysis such as exchange rate adjustments and overseas inflation impacts, provide additional expertise in budget formulation and execution and enhance program evaluations.



## HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2009 Estimate	496	24	0	520	102,105	90,658	192,763
FY 2010 Base (1)	496	24	0	520	89,385	86,845	176,230
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009 American COLA	0	0	0	0	307	313	620
Annualization of Foreign Service Modernization	0	0	0	0	465	10,119	10,584
Annualization of New FY 2009 Positions	0	0	0	0	1,741	1,280	3,021
Annualization of New Positions Requested in FY 2009	0	0	0	0	31,113	25,876	56,989
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	107	0	107
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	819	957	1,776
Foreign Service Modernization	0	0	0	0	4,174	16,079	20,253
Professional Associates	0	0	0	0	5,951	0	5,951
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,677</b>	<b>54,624</b>	<b>99,301</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	496	24	0	520	134,062	141,469	275,531
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Human Resources Initiative	276	289	0	565	76,827	41,452	118,279
Public Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	18,000
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>94,827</b>	<b>41,452</b>	<b>136,279</b>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>228,889</b>	<b>182,921</b>	<b>411,810</b>

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>565</b>
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>565</b>

## HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

### *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	0	170,355	371,100	200,745
Public Diplomacy	0	0	40,710	40,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>170,355</b>	<b>411,810</b>	<b>241,455</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Human Resources Initiative	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	766	299	0	1,065	190,840	180,260	371,100
Public Diplomacy	6	14	0	20	38,049	2,661	40,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>228,889</b>	<b>182,921</b>	<b>411,810</b>

### *Funds by Object Class* (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	0	124,361	136,054	11,693
1200 Personnel Benefits	0	45,994	46,867	873
2500 Other Services	0	0	228,889	228,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>170,355</b>	<b>411,810</b>	<b>241,455</b>

# 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 emergency 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	128,410
Physical Security/Protective Equipment	103,648	106,757	138,842	32,085
Technical Support/Infrastructure	104,095	116,683	151,720	35,037
Information/Systems Security	58,915	60,682	78,879	18,197
Armored Vehicles	45,114	50,467	65,598	15,131
Personnel/Training	259,829	268,182	322,253	54,071
Regularize Iraq & Afghanistan Supplemental Positions	0	0	48,944	48,944
<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	0
Worldwide Security Supplemental	48,000	0	0	0
Afghanistan Security Bridge Supplemental	0	60,400	0	(60,400)
Worldwide Bridge Supplemental	0	18,000	0	(18,000)
Afghanistan Supplemental Request	0	101,545	0	(101,545)
Pakistan Supplemental Request	0	9,078	0	(9,078)
Life Safety Program Supplemental Request	0	7,360	0	(7,360)
<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	21,925
Visa and Passport Security Strategy	0	67,036	52,268	(14,768)
Security Training Consolidation	0	17,551	13,375	(4,176)
Computer Security	0	0	6,349	6,349
Counterintelligence Infrastructure	0	0	1,627	1,627
Threat Investigations and Analysis	0	0	9,344	9,344
Information Technology	0	0	16,786	16,786
Diplomatic Security Information Security	0	0	5,164	5,164
Mobile Security Deployments Regularization	0	0	2,200	2,200
Overseas Protective Operations	0	0	60,982	60,982
Security Contract Oversight	0	0	6,049	6,049
Domestic Operations Contractual Services	0	0	3,637	3,637
Information Sharing Environment	0	0	1,733	1,733
Physical Security Programs	0	0	4,692	4,692
Security Technology	0	0	34,580	34,580
Domestic Security Infrastructure	0	0	8,735	8,735
Domestic Emergency Preparedness	0	0	6,729	6,729
Worldwide Information Security	0	0	18,043	18,043
Position Support Costs - Local Guard Program	0	0	8,034	8,034
Position Support Costs - Security Clearances	0	0	1,460	1,460
<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 positions in the diplomatic security personnel 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 4.4 percent increase for overseas non-wage inflation.

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

The Secretary of State's diplomacy initiative 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 the consolidated training center. The FY 2010 request of \$13,375,000 will be used to complete site acquisition needs, perform site preparation, secure the perimeter, and construct the first phase of the consolidated security training center 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 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.

## **WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION**

### **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 cryptor/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 National Cyber Security Initiative and by promotion of the highest levels of cyber security awareness across the Department. Department efforts towards transformational diplomacy necessitate an increased reliance on private industry contractors in support of Missions abroad. Stemming from this increased dependence on private industry support is 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.

## **WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION**

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

The request includes \$2,200,000 to expand the capabilities of the Department's 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 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 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

## **WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION**

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 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 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.



# WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

## *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	842	616	0	1,458	1,042,522	136,416	1,178,938
FY 2009 Estimate	875	683	0	1,558	1,151,402	161,981	1,313,383
FY 2010 Base (1)	875	683	0	1,558	1,000,815	161,981	1,162,796
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Afghanistan Operations - Supplemental	0	6	0	6	33,627	734	34,361
Annualization of FY 2009 American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	462	462
Annualization of FY 2009 Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	1,928	1,928
Backfill 100 Iraq Positions - Supplemental	50	50	0	100	29,250	17,500	46,750
Domestic Guard Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,803	0	1,803
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	8,470	0	8,470
FY 2009 Foreign Service Modernization	0	0	0	0	613	530	1,143
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	1,963	4,091	6,054
FY 2010 Foreign Service Modernization	0	0	0	0	845	1,994	2,839
GSA Rents	0	0	0	0	1,103	0	1,103
Local Guard Program & Other Global Inflation	0	0	0	0	44,917	0	44,917
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	6,396	0	6,396
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	18,069	0	18,069
Pakistan Diplomatic Surge - Supplemental	0	0	0	0	404	593	997
Sudan and Somalia - Supplemental	0	0	0	0	26,200	0	26,200
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>173,660</b>	<b>27,832</b>	<b>201,492</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	925	739	0	1,664	1,174,475	189,813	1,364,288
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Information Security	0	0	0	0	18,043	0	18,043
Position Support Costs	0	0	0	0	1,460	0	1,460
Position Support Costs - LGP	0	0	0	0	8,034	0	8,034
Consolidated DS Training Center - Second Year	5	0	0	5	12,500	875	13,375
Domestic Emergency Preparedness	5	0	0	5	6,120	609	6,729
Visa Passport Strategic Plan - Phase Two	67	48	0	115	32,143	20,125	52,268
Computer Security	0	0	0	0	6,349	0	6,349
DO Counterintelligence Infrastructure Improvements	1	0	0	1	1,452	175	1,627

## WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
DS Information Technology	2	0	0	2	16,436	350	16,786
Directorate of Threat							
Investigations and Analysis	26	0	0	26	4,794	4,550	9,344
Information Security	7	0	0	7	3,939	1,225	5,164
MSD Program Regularization	0	0	0	0	2,200	0	2,200
Overseas Protective Operations	0	0	0	0	60,982	0	60,982
Worldwide Security							
Infrastructure	0	31	0	31	17,200	4,725	21,925
Contract Oversight	15	0	0	15	3,424	2,625	6,049
DS/DO - Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	3,637	0	3,637
Information Sharing							
Environment	0	0	0	0	1,733	0	1,733
Physical Security Programs	5	0	0	5	3,817	875	4,692
Security Technology	4	11	0	15	31,955	2,625	34,580
Strengthen DS Infrastructure	7	0	0	7	7,510	1,225	8,735
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>243,728</b>	<b>39,984</b>	<b>283,712</b>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,418,203</b>	<b>229,797</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

## WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Beijing Olympics Security	0	0	(27)	(27)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	4	4	4	0
Intelligence and Research	4	4	4	0
Diplomatic Security	100	73	0	(73)
Overseas Protection of Life	0	73	0	(73)
Other Overseas Security Support	0	73	0	(73)
Domestic Administrative Support	2	0	0	0
Information Assurance Program	0	0	16	16
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	16	16
Information Management Security Implementation	0	0	16	16
Maintaining Ongoing Security Activities	393	1,481	1,905	424
Domestic Administrative Management	0	0	1	1
Domestic Operations and Maintenance	0	13	18	5
Domestic Personnel Services	0	1	0	(1)
Infrastructure Systems	0	16	0	(16)
Mission Security Operations	59	369	1,073	704
Other Overseas Security Support	0	310	0	(310)
Overseas Protection of Life	0	1,027	726	(301)
Other Overseas Security Support	0	849	0	(849)
Security Training	0	1	1	0
Policy Formulation	959	0	0	0
Bureau Direction	959	0	0	0
Local Guard Services	959	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>340</b>

# WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

## *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

(\$ in thousands)

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Beijing Olympics Security</b>	0	0	(27)	(27)	0	0	0
<b>Conduct of Consular Relations</b>	0	0	0	0	0	(529)	(529)
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	4	0	0	4	0	318	318
Intelligence and Research	4	0	0	4	0	318	318
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Information Assurance Program</b>	7	9	0	16	0	0	0
Infrastructure Systems	7	9	0	16	0	0	0
Information Management Security Implementation	7	9	0	16	0	0	0
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	0	0	0	0	33,330	1,291	34,621
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	33,330	1,291	34,621
Information Management Security Implementation	0	0	0	0	33,330	1,291	34,621
<b>Maintaining Ongoing Security Activities</b>	1,058	820	27	1,905	1,382,626	227,717	1,610,343
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	0	189,133	189,133
Local Guard Services	0	0	0	0	0	189,133	189,133
Domestic Administrative Management	1	0	0	1	0	84	84
Domestic Operations and Maintenance	18	0	0	18	0	1,648	1,648
Environmental Health	0	0	0	0	11,293	0	11,293
Mission Security Operations	1,038	35	0	1,073	1,288,827	10,689	1,299,516
Local Guard Services	0	0	0	0	1,277,813	0	1,277,813
Other Overseas Security Support	0	0	0	0	5,272	0	5,272
Overseas Protection of Life	0	726	0	726	20,348	26,114	46,462
Security Training	1	0	0	1	4,725	49	4,774
<b>Security Initiatives</b>	0	0	0	0	2,247	1,000	3,247
Overseas General Services	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Overseas Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	2,247	0	2,247
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,418,203</b>	<b>229,797</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>

## WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	117,254	90,811	230,157	139,346
1200 Personnel Benefits	8,760	83,204	19,640	(63,564)
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	0	0	2,177	2,177
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,281	10,002	51,157	41,155
2200 Transportation of Things	581	1,099	10,830	9,731
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	36,865	26,426	43,328	16,902
2400 Printing & Reproduction	34	35	843	808
2500 Other Services	266,206	1,034,631	857,638	(176,993)
2600 Supplies and Materials	3,926	15,730	35,632	19,902
3100 Personal Property	2,633	3,758	84,605	80,847
3200 Real Property	0	105	35,499	35,394
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	0	35	285	250
5946 Unknown	0	14,943	4,991	(9,952)
9000 Other	741,398	32,604	271,218	238,614
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,178,938</b>	<b>1,313,383</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>	<b>334,617</b>

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# IRAQ OPERATIONS

## *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	0	0	2	2
Funds	1,725,000	668,500	1,715,000	1,046,500

### *Overview*

The Department of State plays a vital role in the Administration's policy of transition to Iraqi responsibility. The U.S. mission to Iraq serves as an honest broker on political issues, builds Iraqi capacity to deliver services, and supports the resettlement of Iraqi refugees. The U.S. Embassy in Baghdad must retain the required personnel and other resources to meet the challenges that support this approach. The resources identified in the FY 2010 request are essential to this effort.

The U.S. Mission in Iraq's important and complex relationship with the Iraqi government is led by more than 1,200 direct-hire Americans, representing 12 agencies, under Chief of Mission (COM) authority. Foreign Service Nationals (FSNs) and U.S. and third-country national (TCN) contractors provide security and logistics support to U.S. Mission operations. The Department of State operates the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, as well as two Regional Embassy Offices (REOs) in Hillah and Basrah. There are also 26 Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) located throughout Iraq. The PRTs and the military brigades work jointly to improve the capacity of local institutions to govern effectively. As the U.S. military transitions, the Department will provide robust civilian engagement through multiple diplomatic avenues at its disposal. The Embassy seeks to empower Iraqis to take the necessary steps politically, economically, and in the fields of security and the rule of law to fulfill commitments made to the Iraq people and to the international community. The Iraq Transition Assistance Office, a temporary office established within the Department, supports executive departments and agencies in expeditiously concluding the remaining large infrastructure projects in Iraq, facilitating Iraq's transition to self-sufficiency, and maintaining an effective diplomatic presence in Iraq.

The Embassy conducts business on a broad range of bilateral and multilateral issues directly with the Iraqi government. The Embassy furthers U.S. economic and commercial interests and provides opportunities for political reporting, public diplomacy outreach, and interagency coordination on matters of interest in Iraq. The Embassy also supports many other endeavors, such as support to the Iraqi High Tribunal which prosecutes former regime members, reconstruction and economic transition efforts, and rule of law programs supporting capacity development in the legal and judicial arena. The Embassy administers a number of programs to train police, to assist the various ministries, and to oversee funds provided by the U.S. government for assisting Iraq.

In FY 2010, U.S. Embassy operations will continue to be impacted by major considerations from previous years: the new base for diplomatic activities centered at the New Embassy Compound (NEC) in Baghdad, programs to facilitate Iraq's transition to self-sufficiency, and the security environment. FY 2010 requirements include the costs of the continuing operations based on the new security arrangement with the Government of Iraq and operating out of the New Embassy Compound (NEC). PRT requirements also assume a level of resources consistent with operations projected for FY 2009. Security in Iraq and its impact on Mission operations remain a critical consideration. Though the security situation is currently stable, the potential for attacks on U.S. personnel, facilities, and operations remains high. The request for security funding reflects this environment for Baghdad, the REOs, and PRT operations.

### *Program Description*

The Department of State assumed from the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) those authorities and responsibilities that continued after CPA termination. The Department of State funded U.S. Mission costs from FY 2004 to FY 2009 through supplemental appropriations. The FY 2009 Spring Supplemental request for Iraq operations awaits Congressional action.

## IRAQ OPERATIONS

The Department currently estimates FY 2009 funding requirements to support operations of the U.S. Mission in Iraq at \$1.78 billion, drawn from FY 2008 supplemental carryover, FY 2009 bridge funds, and the FY 2009 supplemental request.

### *Justification of Request*

(\$ in thousands)

Funding Request by Program Category	Human Resources	Overseas Programs	Security Program	Diplomatic Policy and Support
Iraq Operations	350	672,300	1,042,350	0

The Department's FY 2010 request to support the operations of the U.S. Mission in Iraq is \$1.715 billion. This estimate assumes that no funding is carried forward from prior years. This estimate does not include cost sharing among USG agencies and programs supported by the U.S. Mission during FY 2010. During FY 2009 and FY 2010, the Department, the Office of Management and Budget, and affected agencies will develop a plan to allocate logistics, support, security, and information technology costs to the other USG agencies and programs. The Department expects to implement the plan on a virtual basis in FY 2010 and to fully implement it in FY 2011.

(\$ in thousands)

Funding/Program Activities	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase/Decrease
Beginning Balance – Operations	439,802	1,142,842	0	-1,142,842
D&CP – Ongoing Operations	0	0	0	0
Appropriations/Request – Iraq Operations	1,725,000	518,500	1,715,000	1,196,090
Proposed Supplemental	0	150,000	0	-150,000
Rewards/Transfers/Reprogramming	-46,000	-27,459		27,459
<b>Total Funding Availability</b>	<b>2,118,802</b>	<b>1,783,883</b>	<b>1,715,000</b>	<b>-69,293</b>
<b>Program Activities</b>				
U.S. Mission Basic Operations	133,867	202,977	135,910	-67,067
REO/ITAO/Other Support Activities	41,283	77,700	74,380	-3,320
Logistics Support	256,667	405,000	232,410	-172,590
Security	305,671	498,695	594,965	96,270
Overhead Cover	49,000	62,470	49,700	-12,770
Information Technology	17,456	21,041	15,300	-5,741
PRT Operations	182,627	516,000	612,335	96,335
<b>Total Program Activities</b>	<b>986,570</b>	<b>1,783,883</b>	<b>1,715,000</b>	<b>-68,883</b>

### **Mission Basic Operations and Other Support Activities**

The Mission continues to normalize its support operations. Due to the current security environment, TCN employees, contractors, and offshore support are still needed for activities normally performed by local staff in other Embassies. The major items and assumptions for the FY 2010 budget request of \$210.3 million for operational and other support activities as well as the \$232.4 million for logistics support are:

- Support and infrastructure for this large mission will be continued at current levels, including support for the REOs. In addition to normal activities, the Mission must provide its own utilities, fire protection, and other support in the absence of a government able to provide such basic services. Because of the dangerous conditions in Iraq, the Department also has greater than normal responsibilities for the support of its own personnel, as well as support of other agency and contractor personnel. For example, many of the Embassy positions that normally would be filled with FSNs will need to be staffed by TCNs, because the FSNs working for the USG in Iraq continue to have their lives threatened. In a number of cases, they have been murdered. The Embassy will provide housing and support for the TCNs, as well as for employees of support contractors.
- Funds are requested for Department of State direct hire allowances in Iraq, recruitment and retention incentives, travel costs, salaries and allowances for locally engaged staff and TCNs, ITAO operations,



## IRAQ OPERATIONS

onsite information technology systems support, onsite translator/linguist services, training, operating supplies, new or replacement equipment or furnishings, and Embassy-directed public diplomacy programs, as well as for offshore support. Offshore support will be provided from Washington D.C., the Charleston Financial Service Center, and the Iraq Support Units located in Jordan and Kuwait. Additionally, funds are requested for support associated with monitoring Department assistance programs in Iraq that pursue our clear and achievable strategic goals of making Iraq a stable and self-reliant sovereign nation.

- Operations and maintenance at the Baghdad NEC will be provided by a U.S. company with extensive overseas experience. Additional contracted support is required for maintenance oversight. The day-to-day life support provided by the large Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LogCAP) under a contract with the Department of the Army will continue. Until the security environment allows for normal commercial activities in Iraq, LogCAP is expected to continue to provide vital fuel delivery, food services, and other logistical support to the Embassy and REOs. Normal utilities/power generation costs, including the fuel procurement for the NEC and for the REOs, are included in the logistics support requirements. This request assumes that as the military decreases its presence, LogCAP will be discontinued and new life support contracts will be put into place. During the transition, life support may require double coverage under both LogCAP and the new life support contracts for a period of time to ensure that LogCAP can be safely and successfully discontinued.

### **Security (including Overhead Cover)**

The FY 2010 budget request includes resources for the continuance of the local guard program and COM security support in Baghdad and at regional sites. As of April 2009, there are 12 U.S. government agencies conducting missions under COM authority. The FY 2010 budget request of \$1,042.7 million addresses the support requirements necessary to protect life and to ensure continued security protection. The main components of the security budget request include:

- \$12.496 million for the physical and technical security measures to protect the Baghdad Embassy and the REOs. These measures are the first line of defense and include weapons, ammunition, body armor, x-ray machines, and bomb detection devices. Costs for maintenance and repair of security equipment are also included.
- \$100.0 million for the local guard protection of the Baghdad NEC, which requires more guard positions than the Embassy's prior location. Local guard protection is also required at other sites within Baghdad, and in Erbil. Local guards are the second line of defense, providing ongoing security support and concerted protection against attacks. The request also includes resources for additional compound access controls that will be required.
- \$356.488 million for protective security services to support the personnel traveling outside the Embassy. This amount includes costs for personal security contractors and operations support. Operations support includes helicopters, armory support, intelligence analysts, explosive detection dogs and dog handlers, translators, firearms instructors, and medical support. Also included is operational support for the high-threat mancamp.
- \$25.0 million for the protection of the REOs. This includes the local guard force protecting the compounds, special protective details for travel outside the compounds, and the related equipment necessary for conducting operations.
- \$10.086 million for other security-related issues including personal protection equipment such as masks and bulletproof vests; ammunition; background investigations and polygraph support for personnel going to Iraq, including contractors; training; diplomatic courier support; and offshore support.
- \$49.7 million is requested to support the continued construction and installation of overhead cover and other physical security measures for Mission facilities.

Because the security situation in Iraq is so fluid, the withdrawal of U.S. or Coalition military forces could affect the security costs incurred by the Department. While U.S. forces will continue to provide force protection for civilian

## IRAQ OPERATIONS

personnel, if the Department is required to assume greater protection of American citizens or supply routes, security costs will increase. These estimates are subject to revision based upon extraordinary events, revised security arrangements, or if the Advisory Assistance Brigades (AAB) cannot provide the necessary force protection required by the Department.

### Information Technology

The FY 2010 budget request of \$15.3 million supports the maintenance, repair, and replacement of all secure and non-secure voice and data communications equipment and associated infrastructure for all agencies under COM authority.

- The funds requested will provide bandwidth for classified and unclassified voice and data transmittal for all COM facilities. This funding also provides necessary maintenance for the satellite sites installed at each COM facility, as there are no local utilities available. Additionally, these funds support 2,400 workstations within the Baghdad area and the onsite technicians who support this infrastructure.
- Funds are requested to support the operations, maintenance, service, repair, replacement, administration, and contractor support for Embassy Baghdad's Countrywide Emergency Radio Program, augmented by a variety of satellite phones issued for use in extreme danger situations. This emergency program is one of the largest of its kind and is considered a critical life-safety program.

### Provincial Reconstruction Teams

The FY 2010 estimate for PRT costs is \$612.335 million. Funds are being used to support the 26 PRTs spread throughout the country of Iraq. Specifically, the funds requested will be used to provide staff salaries, life and other operational support, offices and housing (and furnishings for both), vehicles, and communications equipment. Funding will also cover movement security support costs for the PRTs that are not collocated with a military brigade or on a forward operating base (FOB).

PRTs include both civilian and military personnel working side-by-side on a priority joint mission. The PRTs harness civilian and military resources against a common strategic plan. Although State has the lead in recruiting and hiring staff for all of the PRTs, expanding the PRTs has been an intensive interagency effort.

25 of the 26 PRTs in Iraq, covering 15 provinces and the Kurdistan Regional Government, are led by State Department personnel. Italy leads an additional team covering Dhi Qar province. The departure of a Brigade Combat Team (BCT) or the transition to an AAB could result in either the relocation of the PRT to another FOB, a REO, a Coalition-supported location, or in the closure of the PRT, but ultimately is dependent on the USG policy priorities. The transition of the military footprint may cause the overall number of PRTs to change, in addition to some of their locations. In order to remain fully engaged and committed to helping the Iraqis successfully increase governmental capacity, the composition and personnel skill sets may vary, but overall manning numbers are anticipated to remain stable in FY 2010.

## **IRAQ OPERATIONS**

### **Cost-Sharing**

Any equitable and feasible cost-sharing plan for USG agencies operating in Iraq must take into account the present dependence on the DoD LogCAP contractor for the provision of goods and services. The Department ultimately seeks to establish an ICASS cost-sharing program for the U.S. Mission in Iraq.

This budget request represents the total projection for FY 2010 without any cost-sharing mechanism. The Department continues to develop a cost-sharing plan, which will include a combination of direct-charging other agencies for goods and services as well as a simple head count cost-sharing system. Under current timelines, the Department could have the capability to calculate agency support costs for the U.S. Mission in FY 2011. During FY 2010, the Department will develop estimates of the value of goods and services provided. As the Mission sustains NEC operations and ends support from military contractors, more cost-sharing mechanisms can be explored.

Beginning in FY 2011, the Department plans to have the capacity to institute a simple cost-sharing program. However, there may be changes in the agency-specific mix of Iraq staffing and costs between the submission of this budget and the beginning of FY 2011 as operating conditions continue to evolve.

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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>	<b>348,423</b>	<b>187,000</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>

(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.

# IT CENTRAL FUND

## *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-

## IT CENTRAL FUND

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 resources available for higher priority needs. The Department participates in eleven programs and six Lines of

## IT CENTRAL FUND

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.

## ***Performance***

The following indicator is among the performance measures used by the Bureau of Information Resource Management to monitor and manage the Department's IT projects. This performance indicator tracks a priority IT project, for which funding is requested in FY 2010.

## IT CENTRAL FUND

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Information Technology</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Progress Towards Implementing State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset (SMART) Messaging System	
Target FY 2010	The program will address system enhancements immediately following the conclusion of worldwide deployment. These enhancements will be driven by user requested changes, technical architecture refinement, and evolving information sharing requirements.
Target FY 2009	Pilot full CLASS and UNCLASS SMART System at 10 total posts, and domestic bureaus and offices. Initiate and complete worldwide deployment of SMART solution to all posts. Continue to provide effective operations and maintenance for all domestic sites and overseas posts, and begin decommission of legacy systems following a phased retirement plan. Transition SMART to IRM divisions for O&M support.
Target FY 2008	Complete SMART development of core Messaging functionality for CLASS and begin testing of UNCLASS system; re-deploy upgraded releases of Pilot 1 functionality to two pilot posts; plan for initiation of Pilot 2 deployment of SMART solution to additional 3 Pilot posts and 5 selected Domestic Bureaus. Deliver effective O&M for operational SMART components and initiate transition of the operational components to O&M support organization; complete training for systems support, plan for the second site, design contingency plans, and deploy the SharePoint & Groove collaboration tools internally and in the DMZ per the Department's FY 2007-2012 Strategic Plan.
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <p>SMART successfully met its target criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Successfully transitioned SharePoint and Groove collaboration products to IRM/OPS/SIO.</li> <li>-Completed development of core Messaging functionality for CLASS for Pilot 2 posts.</li> <li>-Installed the HW and SW environments for the development and testing of UNCLASS functionality; began UNCLASS development; and initiated testing.</li> <li>-Deployed upgraded SMART to two Pilot 1 posts (one Pilot 1 post dropped out of the pilot program).</li> <li>-Pilot 2 deployment commenced at two new pilot posts.</li> <li>-Completed planning for additional Pilot 2 post deployments to five additional posts and to 5 selected domestic Bureaus/offices (WHA; A/ISS; CIO/DCIO; IRM/CST, eDIP, MSMC).</li> <li>-Initiated second site planning, and an options paper produced for the DCIO. Alternate site planning, decisions, and procurement were placed on hold per IRM direction.</li> </ul>
Impact	The Department's Consular Management and Communication capabilities continue to be strengthened by developing and deploying SMART. The SMART program will continue to support all Pilot 2 activities, and expand and complete the development of UNCLASS functionality in parallel. Matrixed development teams have been created within SMART Messaging Division to account for dual support activities.
Results FY 2007	Successfully deployed SMART quick-win functionality to Department users, and tested deployment processes. Deployed functionality includes Instant Messaging on both UNCLASS and CLASS networks. Groove and SharePoint piloted during FY 2007, and scheduled for transfer to operations and maintenance (O&M) partners and worldwide deployment in FY 2008. Successfully developed core messaging application; developed and piloted Archive and Records Management (ARM) functionality; began piloting messaging solution to three pilot posts.
Results FY 2006	Detailed Planning and re-baselining completed resulting in SMART Plan B. Design work conducted for all SMART components. Development laboratory established. Development work for SMART quick-win functionality.
Results FY 2005	System requirements decomposition effort results in validated list of derived requirements. 50 users participated in a series of system usability demonstrations and provided feedback, driving defect corrections.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Bureau of Information Resource Management reports, Steering Committee meetings, CIO briefings, and Gartner Group independent verification and validation reports.

## IT CENTRAL FUND

### *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

IT Central Fund	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Information Resource Management	348,423		280,000
Infrastructure Systems	245,318		148,633
Central Management Functions	106,296		48,502
Leased Lines	40,000		0
Other Telecommunications Abroad	11,000		3,960
Infrastructure Maintenance	73,852		82,667
Information Management Security Implementation	9,042		7,200
Voice Communications Programs	5,128		6,304
Corporate Information Systems and Services	95,265		127,195
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	33,009		44,763
Financial Systems	30,160		35,600
Administrative Systems	32,096		46,832
Office Automation	7,840		4,172
Other Office Automation	7,840		4,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>348,423</b>		<b>280,000</b>

### *Funds by Object Class* (\$ in thousands)

IT Central Fund	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	15,805		16,212
2200 Transportation of Things	12,632		5,106
2400 Printing & Reproduction	1,782		2,357
2500 Other Services	175,644		151,988
2600 Supplies and Materials	20,211		1,901
3100 Personal Property	122,349		102,436
<b>Total</b>	<b>348,423</b>		<b>280,000</b>

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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	15,144	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.

### **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

## BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

domestically and overseas.

The following chart summarizes the costs of the major activities of the Border Security Program:  
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Estimate	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 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 Customer 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 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. Currently, the CLASS name-checking logic operates only against the CA watch list database. The interface CLASS (iCLASS) system operates within the Diversity

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

Visa (DV) program to detect individuals who illegally enter multiple applications under variants of their name and will eventually be brought online 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 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 services to Americans. In 2007, the Department was overwhelmed by an

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

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 requires resources 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, US 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 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.

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

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

This program activity covers the visa office operation 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 act as a point of contact for the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and the National Targeting Center (NTC) and recovered intelligence files for security advisory opinion (SAO) reviews. In FY 2009, the Department is shifting the NTC and port of entry support to the Operations Center S Bureau staff and the 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 fiscal years 2009 and 2010.

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

### **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 cost continue 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.

### **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 Change***

### **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

## **BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM**

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 while depending on a revenue stream that is completely reliant on an unpredictable travel demand. We rely solely on revenue collected from visa and passport applicants. 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).

### **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 call for more supplies than FY 2009 and the increase in consular officer positions at overseas posts will contribute to the necessary increase in costs.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**Bureau Summary**  
(\$ in thousands)  
**Diplomatic & Consular Programs**

Bureau	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Estimate		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds
Secretary	480	93,129	461	113,139	0	21,626	461	108,995	23	7,563	484	116,558
Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism	0	1,535	0	3,016	0	15	0	3,031	0	0	0	3,031
Chief of Protocol	64	9,190	64	9,333	0	173	64	9,506	9	747	73	10,253
Management	33	10,276	33	10,805	0	169	33	10,974	0	245	33	11,219
Political-Military Affairs	200	33,330	200	35,679	0	649	200	34,108	4	-2,123	204	31,985
Medical Director	131	38,446	131	40,829	0	7,790	131	43,619	25	7,528	156	51,147
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	118	19,445	118	17,853	0	325	118	18,178	0	2,481	118	20,659
International Criminal Justice	10	2,135	10	2,219	0	44	10	2,263	0	0	10	2,263
Trafficking in Persons	24	4,321	24	4,483	0	74	24	4,557	2	453	26	5,010
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	168	31,563	168	34,132	0	642	168	34,774	0	2,143	168	36,917
Population and International Migration	0	792	0	872	0	23	0	895	0	0	0	895
Legal Advisor	255	48,552	255	49,559	0	832	255	50,391	10	5,409	265	55,800
Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	209	34,354	209	35,663	0	665	209	36,328	4	1,683	213	38,011
Intelligence and Research	313	56,175	313	59,818	0	1,758	313	61,576	15	1,303	328	62,879
Legislative Affairs	71	11,292	71	11,801	0	220	71	12,021	0	0	71	12,021
Resource Management	357	97,751	357	106,971	0	34,040	357	141,011	11	5,145	368	146,156
Public Affairs	221	36,779	221	37,267	0	2,380	221	39,647	0	0	221	39,647
Western Hemisphere Affairs	2,229	312,204	2,229	325,288	0	20,491	2,229	345,779	13	9,253	2,242	355,032
European and Eurasian Affairs	2,606	649,286	2,606	650,852	0	52,473	2,606	703,325	4	6,190	2,610	709,515
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	1,583	294,540	1,583	302,238	0	17,222	1,583	319,460	7	7,065	1,590	326,525
Near Eastern Affairs	1,226	217,634	1,226	284,543	0	16,034	1,226	300,577	23	18,619	1,249	319,195
South and Central Asian Affairs	995	128,789	995	507,827	225	223,278	1,220	369,443	40	84,963	1,260	454,406
African Affairs	1,279	301,368	1,279	326,008	0	35,441	1,279	357,149	11	9,473	1,290	366,623
International Organization Affairs	349	65,941	349	67,948	0	2,529	349	70,477	0	528	349	71,005
International Conferences	0	3,217	0	5,535	0	50	0	5,585	0	4,636	0	10,221
Diplomatic Security	861	169,581	861	187,146	0	3,414	861	190,560	0	0	861	190,560
Foreign Missions	0	3,892	0	4,024	0	76	0	4,100	0	0	0	4,100
Information Resource Management	535	122,327	535	145,666	0	149,427	535	295,093	5	817	540	295,910

Bureau	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Estimate		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds
Verification, Compliance and Implementation	112	21,224	112	22,277	0	398	112	22,675	11	9,156	123	31,831
International Security and Nonproliferation Administration	263	44,596	263	45,999	0	818	263	46,817	1	3,105	264	49,922
Diplomatic Telecommunications Service	610	359,886	610	412,572	0	40,318	610	440,290	19	61,475	629	501,765
Director General of the Foreign Service & Director of Human Resources	43	32,359	43	33,204	0	218	43	33,422	0	0	43	33,422
Post Assignment Travel	438	127,508	438	143,568	0	26,864	438	166,704	0	2,263	438	168,967
Human Resources Special Complement	0	149,456	0	150,318	0	18,677	0	165,275	0	0	0	165,275
Human Resources Initiative	304	79,832	304	86,011	0	1,724	304	87,735	0	0	304	87,735
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	0	3,968	530	192,763	0	145,667	520	321,897	565	136,279	1,081	528,065
International Information Programs	0	4,960	0	5,500	0	0	0	5,500	0	-3,500	0	2,000
Foreign Service Institute	263	51,547	263	58,829	0	8,227	263	67,056	0	13,777	263	80,833
Consular Affairs	804	121,172	804	130,961	0	13,530	804	140,192	4	4,831	808	145,023
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	17	3,554	17	3,687	0	71	17	3,758	0	0	17	3,758
Supplementals	0	11,203	0	11,447	0	244	0	11,691	0	17,841	0	29,532
Iraq Operations	0	105,300	0	0	0	19,591	0	19,591	0	0	0	19,591
Worldwide Security Protection	0	1,725,000	0	668,500	0	0	0	0	2	1,715,000	2	1,715,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,178,938</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,313,383</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>201,492</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,364,288</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>283,712</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>



**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**Bureau Summary**

(\$ in thousands)

**Diplomatic & Consular Programs - Machine Readable Visas Processing Fees**

Bureau	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Estimate		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds
Diplomatic & Consular Programs - Machine Readable Fees	4,364	1,848,269	5,161	2,108,762	0	0	5,212	2,111,120	-59	208,480	5,153	2,319,600
Intelligence and Research	0	779	0	662	0	0	0	814	0	-163	0	651
Western Hemisphere Affairs	481	94,743	524	94,897	0	0	529	94,897	-5	0	524	94,897
European and Eurasian Affairs	250	70,602	250	69,522	0	0	272	69,522	-22	0	250	69,522
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	266	53,999	266	55,998	0	0	270	55,998	-4	0	266	55,998
Near Eastern Affairs	104	22,236	104	22,764	0	0	116	22,764	0	0	116	22,764
South and Central Asian Affairs	140	23,041	124	23,199	0	0	124	23,199	0	0	124	23,199
African Affairs	96	22,736	96	22,890	0	0	104	22,890	-8	0	96	22,890
Diplomatic Security	245	57,090	370	79,753	0	0	370	79,753	0	8,568	370	88,321
Information Resource Management	37	25,215	37	25,309	0	0	37	25,309	0	-4,000	37	21,309
Post Assignment Travel	0	7,271	0	7,956	0	0	0	7,956	0	0	0	7,956
Foreign Service Institute	0	9,581	0	6,300	0	0	0	8,506	0	-2,336	0	6,170
Consular Affairs	2,745	1,460,976	3,390	1,699,512	0	0	3,390	1,699,512	-20	206,411	3,370	1,905,923

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## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### *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	480	461	484	23
Funds	93,129	113,139	116,558	3,419

### *Mission*

The Secretary of State is the President's principal foreign policy advisor. The offices of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretaries provide overall direction and coordination for Department headquarters' offices and U.S. missions abroad. They are also the primary interlocutors with the White House, the Congress, members of the interagency foreign affairs community, and foreign leaders. This budget also includes the personnel and financial resources for the Secretary's Executive Secretariat and for five of the six Under Secretaries who direct the operation of Department bureaus and offices including: Democracy and Global Affairs; Economic, Energy and Agriculture Affairs; Political Affairs; Arms Control and International Security; and Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. While the budget for the Under Secretary for Management (M) is presented separately, the Secretary's Executive Secretariat staff provides policy and administrative support to M. The budget also supports the special-mission offices that report directly to the Secretary and other Department principals and carry out high-priority, sensitive work. These include:

- Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism – develops, coordinates, and implements U.S. counterterrorism policy;
- Office of Policy Planning - provides independent policy advice and analysis to the Secretary;
- Office of Civil Rights - fosters a work environment free of discrimination throughout the Department;
- Office of War Crimes Issues - advises the Secretary on efforts to address serious violations of international humanitarian law;
- Office of Global Women's Issues leads the Department's efforts in integrating international women's issues into the pursuit of all its strategic objectives;
- Foreign Service Grievance Board - established by the Foreign Service Act of 1980;
- Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance - charged with directing the transformation of the U.S. Government approach to foreign assistance; and
- Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan – coordinates the President's recently announced Strategy on Afghanistan and Pakistan;
- Special Envoy for Middle East Affairs – strategizes and carries out new approaches to bringing peace and stability to this region;
- Special Advisor on the Gulf and South West Asia – advises the Secretary on a comprehensive and constructive approach for the region including Iran on the development and formulation of policy approaches.

### *Priorities*

To accomplish this comprehensive mission in FY 2010, the Office of the Secretary (S) has established the following priorities:

## **D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

The Executive Secretariat will ensure the prompt, efficient, and organized staffing of policy interests requiring the attention of the Secretary, Deputy Secretaries, and Under Secretaries in the coordination of material presented to them and the implementation of decisions made by them.

The Executive Secretariat will also:

- Expand crisis management readiness training to increase effectiveness of overseas and Department crisis response efforts through expanded use of collaborative, web-based technologies;
- Link the Department's leadership with overseas posts, handle telephone contacts between the Secretary and her foreign counterparts, and monitor and distribute sensitive message traffic;
- Maintain a robust teleconferencing system to satisfy the Secretariat's core mission of connecting the Secretary and other principals with anyone, anywhere, at any time;
- Manage the flow of information, recommendations and decisions to and from the Secretary to ensure an orderly, streamlined paper flow to maximize efficiency and use of updated technology;
- Rightsize the logistical support platform and improve electronic distribution of briefing materials to staff and posts and prepare administrative and systems support for overseas and domestic travel by the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary;
- Maintain critical infrastructure and responsiveness by sustaining double redundancy in Principals' support and secretariat functions at continuity of operations sites with a full range of capabilities;
- Provide customizable, web-based content and document management tools to allow S personnel to directly manage its information for Department Principals and staff;
- Maintain the highest level security standards and attend to the responsibilities incumbent upon S personnel to protect national security information through strict but seamless access, information control procedures, and active security awareness programs;
- Implement technology upgrades in the Operations Center that will provide the Secretary and other principals with the rapid, synthesized information they require to support the President, especially in conducting diplomacy and participating effectively in interagency policy deliberations;
- Provide the highest quality logistical, financial and managerial support to all the offices in the S family;
- Implement a new Executive Office structure that devolves duties and responsibilities for selected services to other bureaus, including Centers of Excellence, allowing the Executive Office to concentrate on its core mission.

### ***Program Change Justification***

The Office of the Secretary's FY 2010 Program Change request of 7,563,000 will support the following major programs:

#### **The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) - \$1,758,000 million, including 2 positions**

##### **Regional Strategic Initiative - \$826,000 – 1 position**

An additional \$725,000 is required to sustain Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) program activities managed by the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism. The RSI strategy is to build Ambassador-led regional partnerships with interagency policy-makers and the combatant commanders. By coordinating the array of capabilities of U.S. Government agencies in a region, U.S. counter-terrorism policy objectives can be advanced in a timely, direct, and efficient manner. The RSI program has strong interagency support and participation. S/CT, through the RSI program, engages with key interagency partners on common strategies, including annual interagency sessions in each theater of terrorist operations.

Additional funding for the Regional Strategic Initiative will greatly improve the Department's ability to sustain these important activities. The request also provides \$106,000 for one position assigned to the Regional Directorate to further develop the RSI program.

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### **Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) - \$400,000**

S/CT Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST). The FEST is the primary interagency, on-call, short-notice team poised to respond to terrorist incidents worldwide. The FEST requires communications to provide secure voice, data, video and command and control communications and coordination in support of the mission during crises situations.

The FEST program acquired much of its infrastructure from one-time resources. Much of this equipment is outdated and in need of immediate replacement. The mission calls for two sets of personnel and flyaway kits to be ready for deployment. Right now only one is fully ready. This funding will provide full capabilities for both kits.

The requested funding will be used to acquire Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) satellite terminals and satellite airtime for the BGAN and Very Small Aperture Satellite (VSAT) systems along with other related peripheral equipment and services.

### **Operations & Travel - \$532,000 – 1 position**

An increase of \$425,000 is required to sustain S/CT program activities, including undertaking negotiations with partner countries and engaging with key partners on the development of common strategies and programs to achieve the Department's counterterrorism goals and objectives. The Coordinator for Counterterrorism leads interagency engagement with European allies, China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Israel and other key partners in regular bilateral consultations on CT issues. In addition, the Coordinator undertakes sensitive bilateral discussions on such pressing issues as impeding the movement of foreign fighters to Iraq, containing the Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK) threat to Turkey, and defeating radicalism in Western Europe.

The request includes \$107,000 for one position in S/CT to coordinate interagency efforts to sustain U.S. influence in the multilateral arena and international engagement on CT issues.

### **Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security - \$530,000**

The Office of Arms Control and International Security (T) need a significantly larger travel budget. The T travel budget covers expenses not only for the Under Secretary and his staff, but also for the new Special Envoy for Nuclear Nonproliferation and her staff as well. Travel by both the Under Secretary and the Special Envoy are essential in securing international support for the Department's major international security goals and initiatives. Additional resources are needed to bridge the gap for contract personnel.

### **Office of Civil Rights - \$771,000 and 3 positions**

The Office of Civil Rights (S/OCR) 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. S/OCR will place increased emphasis on customer service, and strengthening the Department's relationship with employee affinity groups, which are part of the Department's diversity strategy. Employee affinity groups can help the Department achieve its vision of being an inclusive organization by improving performance feedback, employee recruitment, development and retention, and by providing perspective on agency programs and policies. S/OCR plans to improve the management of the Complaint Process through increased use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) techniques to resolve issues before they become a formal EEO complaint.

## **D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

As S/OCR works to increase the effectiveness of the Department of State's Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity initiatives, feedback is a critical tool in the process. The customer service officer will conduct diversity assessment surveys, hold focus groups, and provide internal customer service training.

The request also includes \$210,000 for three junior grade positions to provide administrative support to assist S/OCR to fully comply with statutory requirements under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

### **Under Secretary for Economic, Energy and Agricultural Affairs - \$352,000**

The Office of Economic, Energy and Agricultural Affairs (E) travel budget has been severely strained by the by the increased travel demands for new initiatives (e.g. Iraq Hydrocarbon Law) and the Special Advisor to the Secretary for Biofuels. The Special Advisor position and its responsibilities were designated by the Secretary of State during FY 2007 and require additional staff and travel funding to meet the program demands while the Department faces this critical economic recovery period.

In order to build upon the accomplishments, along with the full set of pre-existing commitments (but not including further new initiatives that may come up), this request includes an increase in the E travel budget, principally for the increased need to travel to fulfill ongoing responsibilities that come under the E portfolio as well as funds to accommodate the cost of the office management specialist for the Special Advisor.

### **Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs - \$445,000**

The Office of Democracy and Global Affairs (G) requires increased funding to support trips by the Under Secretary and staff that are essential in securing international support for U.S. Government (USG) major goals and initiatives. G expect monthly trips to various global locations for climate negotiations; quarterly travel to London/Dublin/Belfast for Northern Ireland talks; annual travel to India for consultations with the Dalai Lama; and travel approximately every two months to various locations, including Iraq and Afghanistan, for democracy promotion. Domestic travel is also required to engage industry and non-governmental partners in support of the Department's climate policy and other objectives. G staff travel is also periodically required for outreach on trafficking in persons, refugee, and human rights issues. Related to this request is the need to ensure that the Under Secretary has adequate communications during travel.

### **Office of Global Women's Issues - \$516,000**

The Office of Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) has three main strategic priorities for Fiscal Year 2010:

1. Effectively integrate women's issues into the overall mission of the State Department;
2. Promote women's empowerment through political, economic, and social development; and, Combat gender-based violence and discrimination; and,
3. Improve collaboration with international and multilateral organizations on addressing women's issues.

#### *1. Effectively integrate women's issues into the overall mission of the State Department.*

To facilitate the incorporation of women's issues into the work of regional and functional bureaus and offices within the State Department, S/GWI plans to:

- Work to integrate women's issues into the overall strategic planning of the State Department.
- Incorporate women's issues into the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) syllabus and hold training seminars for senior-level managers on how to incorporate women's issues into their work.
- In conjunction with regional bureaus, hold training conferences on women's issues for Foreign Service officers around the world.
- Integrate and expand State Department capacity and foster greater collaboration across government addressing women's global health challenges, particularly maternal and child health.

## **D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

- Work with other bureaus and offices to enhance the impact on women and girls of education assistance.
- Ensure that Department-wide programs and initiatives on food security incorporate women's concerns and have a direct impact on women.

### *2. Promote women's empowerment through political, economic, and social development.*

Investment in women has proven to be one of the most effective tools for poverty alleviation and is critical to the State Department's mission of promoting vibrant and democratic civil societies, economic growth, and prosperity. In order to more strategically build women's leadership potential and respond to critical needs and opportunities, the Office requests resources to develop innovative public/private partnerships. Proposed action steps include:

- Leverage public/private partnerships that advance women's progress and build their leadership capacity.
- Highlight and support assistance and related programs that are making a difference in women's lives.
- Coordinate the Secretary's International Women of Courage Award program in conjunction with International Women's Day, and create an alumnae network for award recipients, to provide follow-up and support for awardees' programs to create a multiplier effect.
- Support the Iraqi Women's Democracy Initiative and U.S.-Iraqi Businesswomen's Partnership.
- Create regionally-based e-networks of women in politics and business to provide professional support networks globally.

### *3. Combat gender-based violence and discrimination.*

Combating gender-based violence and discrimination is also key to the State Department's goals. The Office requests resources to conduct public diplomacy that educates the public about the harmful effects of these practices, provides support to organizations providing legal and other services to victims, and coordinates with embassies on field-based initiatives. Activities will include:

- Increase public outreach, work with embassies, and improve data collection to combat a range of violations against women, including so-called honor killings, child marriage, and female genital mutilation.

### *4. Improve collaboration with international and multilateral organizations on addressing women's issues.*

Working with multilateral and international organizations will be critical to advancing U.S. interests in the area of women's rights. Funding is requested to support travel and conference expenses. Specific activities will include:

- Participate in international and multilateral organization meetings that address women's issues.
- Develop best practices for promoting women's rights.
- Work with partners to strengthen multilateral mechanisms toward implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 relating to women, peace, and security and UN Security Council Resolution 1820 to combat sexual violence in conflict situations.

### **Operations Center - \$545,000**

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 management and new technologies. The Ops Center operates on a 24/7 basis and continues to use outdated office furniture with a layout that impairs productivity and severely impacts morale. The request of \$425,000 for Ops Center upgrades includes \$100,000 in design contracting fees and the remainder to purchase new office furniture and equipment.

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The Operations Center has for years relied upon access to only two wire services (AP and Reuters), plus free broadcast and internet news sources (RSS feeds), to follow breaking news. Following news stories solely in this fashion is labor intensive and subject to human error in missing major breaking events given the proliferation of media outlets. Infodesk is 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. It also includes a wide range of publication formats for users to create customized products for their organization. In an increasingly complex and cluttered information environment, the Ops Center believes this service is necessary to maintain its ability to monitor world news most efficiently, and to bring critical developments to the attention of Department principals. The Ops Center also would use the service to create customized, issue and region-specific information portals for Department principals, including real-time news updates and tailored sources according to their preferences and needs. An increase of \$120,000 would allow the Ops Center to leverage existing technologies such as SharePoint. In addition, Infodesk will combine with a wide array of Department-produced data and other resources to better integrate all available information and data into management and resource decisions at the highest levels of the Department. Managing news in this fashion clearly would save time and staffing resources for our principals, giving them the edge they need to manage foreign policy.

### **New Policy Positions - \$2,646,000, including 18 positions**

The Secretary's Executive Secretariat is requesting funding for 18 additional positions to support the Secretary of State's new strategies for engaging Iran; for developing new approaches to achieving peace in the Middle East; and to support the President's new strategy on Afghanistan and Pakistan. To that end, the Secretary has established three new Special Envoys and Representatives and staff to achieve these ambitious but achievable goals.



## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	480	0	0	480	39,651	53,478	93,129
FY 2009 Estimate	461	0	0	461	58,709	54,430	113,139
FY 2010 Base (1)	461	0	0	461	32,939	54,430	87,369
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
2nd Supp - Counterterrorism and New Policy Positions	0	0	0	0	15,800	0	15,800
Annualization of FY 2009 American COLA	0	0	0	0	35	273	308
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	180	0	180
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	92	846	938
IT O&M-S	0	0	0	0	4,400	0	4,400
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,507</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>21,626</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	461	0	0	461	53,446	55,549	108,995
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Counterterrorism Programs and Policies	2	0	0	2	1,545	213	1,758
New Policy Positions	18	0	0	18	975	1,671	2,646
T Travel	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
T Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Office of Civil Rights	3	0	0	3	561	210	771
E Front Office	0	0	0	0	352	0	352
G Front Office	0	0	0	0	445	0	445
Global Women's Issues	0	0	0	0	516	0	516
S/ES-O	0	0	0	0	545	0	545
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>7,563</b>
FY 2010 Request	484	0	0	484	58,915	57,643	116,558

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	53	53	55	2
Domestic Administrative Support	61	61	64	3
Domestic Administrative Management	0	0	64	64
Information Resource Management	65	65	65	0
Office Automation	0	0	65	65
Policy Formulation	278	259	277	18
Department Direction	0	0	277	277
Public Diplomacy	23	23	23	0
Department Direction	0	8	8	0
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	23	15	15	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>23</b>

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	0	0	36,822	36,822
Department Direction	0	0	36,822	36,822
Counter-Terrorism Programs	7,625	8,087	10,389	2,302
Domestic Administrative Support	11,612	11,046	14,291	3,245
Domestic Administrative Management	0	11,046	14,291	3,245
Information Resource Management	15,233	15,702	15,730	28
Office Automation	0	15,702	15,730	28
Policy Formulation	52,217	71,560	32,468	(39,092)
Department Direction	0	71,560	32,468	(39,092)
Public Diplomacy	6,442	6,744	6,858	114
Department Direction	0	2,361	2,401	40
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	6,442	4,383	4,457	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,129</b>	<b>113,139</b>	<b>116,558</b>	<b>3,419</b>

**D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

*FY 2010 Request*

*Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,822</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,822</b>
Department Direction	0	0	0	0	36,822	0	36,822
<b>Counter-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>10,389</b>
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>7,569</b>	<b>14,291</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	64	0	0	64	6,722	7,569	14,291
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8,146</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>15,730</b>
Office Automation	65	0	0	65	8,146	7,584	15,730
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,468</b>	<b>32,468</b>
Department Direction	277	0	0	277	0	32,468	32,468
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>6,858</b>
Department Direction	8	0	0	8	1,202	1,199	2,401
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	15	0	0	15	2,231	2,226	4,457
<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>58,915</b>	<b>57,643</b>	<b>116,558</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Amb at Large for Counter-Terrorism	53	53	55	2
Amb at Large for War Crimes Issues	10	10	10	0
Civil Rights	27	27	30	3
Deputy Secretary of State	12	12	12	0
Executive Office	30	30	30	0
Executive Secretariat	32	32	32	0
Foreign Service Grievance Board	4	4	4	0
Information Resource Management	65	65	65	0
New Policy Positions	0	0	18	18
Office for International Women's Issues	8	8	8	0
Office of Resources, Plans, & Policy	8	8	8	0
Office of the Counselor	5	5	5	0
Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance	25	25	25	0
Office of the Secretary	18	18	18	0
Operations Center	53	53	53	0
Policy Planning Staff	33	33	33	0
Reconstruction and Stabilization	19	0	0	0
Under Secretary for Arms Control	15	15	15	0
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	15	15	15	0
Under Secretary for Global Affairs	18	18	18	0
Under Secretary for Political Affairs	15	15	15	0
Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy	15	15	15	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>23</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Amb at Large for Counter-Terrorism	7,829	9,632	10,389	757
Amb at Large for War Crimes Issues	1,373	1,194	1,312	118
Civil Rights	3,904	4,372	5,681	1,309
Deputy Secretary of State	2,878	2,078	2,196	118
Executive Office	6,316	6,236	6,324	88
Executive Secretariat	4,288	4,299	4,417	118
Foreign Service Grievance Board	1,346	1,389	2,286	897
Information Resource Management	15,143	15,612	15,730	118
New Policy Positions	0	0	2,646	2,646
Office for International Women's Issues	1,477	1,996	2,114	118
Office of Resources, Plans, & Policy	3,109	3,411	3,443	32
Office of the Counselor	980	859	977	118
Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance	7,409	7,600	7,718	118
Office of the Secretary	8,375	7,575	7,696	121
Operations Center	7,463	7,478	8,066	588
Policy Planning Staff	3,358	4,216	2,368	(1,848)
Reconstruction and Stabilization	5,309	21,393	17,398	(3,995)
Under Secretary for Arms Control	2,243	3,145	3,263	118
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	2,680	2,951	3,069	118
Under Secretary for Global Affairs	2,143	2,378	3,651	1,273
Under Secretary for Political Affairs	2,173	1,992	2,399	407
Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy	3,333	3,333	3,415	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,129</b>	<b>113,139</b>	<b>116,558</b>	<b>3,419</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Office of the Secretary</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	44,043	47,428	49,842	2,414
1200 Personnel Benefits	14,000	14,431	15,236	805
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	13,843	17,478	17,484	6
2200 Transportation of Things	307	505	1,164	659
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	4,394	7,302	7,307	5
2400 Printing & Reproduction	470	761	762	1
2500 Other Services	13,534	21,930	21,452	(478)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,240	1,155	1,157	2
3100 Personal Property	1,100	2,050	2,055	5
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	198	99	99	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,129</b>	<b>113,139</b>	<b>116,558</b>	<b>3,419</b>

## D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

### *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	200	200	204	4
Funds	33,330	35,679	31,985	(3,694)

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM), the Department of State's principal link with the Department of Defense (DoD), provides policy direction and oversight, program management, and diplomatic support in the areas of defense trade and arms transfers, security assistance programs, military operations, and foreign policy input into DoD plans and processes. PM manages \$100 billion annually in commercial defense trade, \$20 billion in government arms transfers, \$5 billion in military assistance, and \$128 million in conventional weapons destruction programs. PM coordinates the Department's oversight of DoD-led foreign military capacity building programs; negotiates agreements in support of U.S. military forces abroad; assigns foreign policy advisors to work with military service chiefs and combatant commands in the U.S. and abroad; facilitates 24/7 diplomatic support to military operations, including counterterrorism and humanitarian response; and provides real-time political-military reporting and analysis to senior Department leadership. The Bureau provides diplomatic clearance for foreign aircraft and ships seeking entry into U.S. territory. PM leads the Gulf Security Dialogue, the Global Peace Operations Initiative, the International Contact Group for Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, and the Interagency Counterinsurgency Initiative. PM works with worldwide partners to ensure maximum coordination between USG political-military and security sector reform programs to assist in managing U.S. bilateral and regional political-military relationships, with the goal of achieving peace and security for the benefit of the American people and the international community.

### *Priorities*

PM's strategic priorities are supporting the USG's goals in the Middle East; building partner capacity; expanding State-DoD relations; improving international security; and improving management processes. PM's FY 2010 resource requests are directed to these goals, with emphasis on improving PM's ability to implement National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 56 on Defense Trade Reform by increasing the current Manning levels of the Directorate for Defense Trade Controls (DDTC).

In January 2008, President Bush issued NSPD-56, which was designed to ensure that U.S. defense trade policies and practices better support the National Security Strategy of the United States. The Directive mandates the commitment of additional financial and other resources, as well as procedural reforms, to expedite the processing of export license applications for items controlled by the U.S. Munitions List. Specifically, the Directive requires that the Department of State improve the effectiveness of licensing by adhering to a 60 day goal for processing; implement license exception for exports involving dual and third country nationals from allied partners; establish an interagency dispute mechanism; improve the Congressional Notification process; and complete upgrades to the Directorate's electronic licensing system. The Directive also requires the Department of State to support other Departments' actions in this area.

In accordance with the NSPD, a resource plan has been developed, identifying the additional personnel and financial resources required to fully implement the Directive. The Directive required that the plan address self-financing mechanisms to fund eventually up to 75 percent of DDTC expenses. The Department aims to have DDTC be 100 percent self-financed (to the extent that fee revenue is sufficient) through registration fees collected from exporters, manufacturers and brokers each year. Current law allows for registration fees to pay only for

## **D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS**

certain DDTC activities. DDTC will continue to require appropriated funding until legislation authorizes broader use of fees to fund all aspects of DDTC's mission.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

The FY 2010 resources reflect the net reduction of \$2.12 million, which includes a shift of \$3.16 million from direct funding to reimbursed. These costs will be covered from DDTC fees. In addition, \$1.03 million is required for Enhanced State-Defense Collaboration.

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) has been significantly expanding State-DoD collaboration through initiatives that seek to restore appropriate balance between soft and hard power in dealing with foreign policy challenges. In order to sustain and build on this momentum, PM requests \$513,000 for four related but distinct sets of activities: \$269,000 for the Interagency Counterinsurgency Initiative; \$165,000 to cover the annual increase in wage and contract costs for the 24/7 Political Military Action Team; \$35,000 for travel in support of engagement with combatant commands, military services, and defense agencies; and \$44,000 in staff support costs for four new positions. In addition, PM requests \$15.5 million in bureau managed costs and \$24.8 million in American Salaries costs. These increases are required to support specific activities through which PM has broadened and deepened our working relationship with DoD.

The Interagency Counterinsurgency Initiative (ICI), which is improving U.S. civilian agency understanding of, and the U.S. Government's ability to address, threats to our allies and friends from national and transnational insurgencies, will provide: \$100,000 to support a global information clearinghouse housed in the new interagency Consortium for Complex Operations; \$49,000 to update the USG Counterinsurgency Guide, the first USG counterinsurgency (COIN) framework published since 1962; and \$120,000 to allow PM to co-host, with DoD and USAID, a series of conferences and workshops on COIN. PM-led ICI activities emphasize the predominance of the civilian components of COIN, particularly diplomatic and foreign assistance, in effective COIN efforts.

Two of the new positions will support new political-military planning efforts to ensure that the Department can participate significantly in DoD military planning processes, which will help ensure that military plans are informed by foreign policy objectives and are complementary to Department of State activities. The other two positions will support the expanded, jointly-managed DoD-State security assistance program known as "1206" (which refers to the section in the 2007 National Defense Authorization Act that authorized DoD, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to use its appropriated funds to train and equip foreign military forces). An appropriation of \$350 million is authorized in FY 2010 for the 1206 program, requiring additional manpower in the PM Bureau to ensure adequate State program oversight and management.



## D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	187	13	0	200	8,963	24,367	33,330
FY 2009 Estimate	187	13	0	200	10,143	25,536	35,679
FY 2010 Base (1)	187	13	0	200	7,923	25,536	33,459
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	32	133	165
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	85	380	465
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>649</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	187	13	0	200	8,059	26,049	34,108
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
DDTC Enhancements	0	0	0	0	(1,343)	(1,816)	(3,159)
Enhance State-Defense Collaboration	4	0	0	4	513	523	1,036
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(830)</b>	<b>(1,293)</b>	<b>(2,123)</b>
FY 2010 Request	191	13	0	204	7,229	24,756	31,985

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

The reduction to FY 2010 Current Services direct funding reflects a shifting of resources that will be reimbursed with Defense Trade Control Fees.

Consistent with the intent of National Security Presidential Directive #56, the FY201 Program Change Request reflects a reduction of \$3.159 million anticipating a forthcoming legislative amendment to 22 U.S.C. 2717 which would allow for all of the Department's Directorate for Defense Trade Controls (PM/DDTC) related expenses to be funded using registration fees pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). Absent such a legislative amendment, this request will need to be increased by \$3.159M in order for PM/DDTC to carry out its mission.

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	198	193	197	4
Bureau Direction	5	0	0	0
International Security Affairs	193	13	13	0
Policy Formulation	0	5	5	0
Public Diplomacy	2	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>4</b>

## D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	33,006	34,123	30,398	(3,725)
Bureau Direction	1,179	0	0	0
International Security Affairs	31,827	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	0	1,223	1,245	22
Public Diplomacy	324	333	342	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,330</b>	<b>35,679</b>	<b>31,985</b>	<b>(3,694)</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>23,773</b>	<b>30,398</b>
International Security Affairs	0	13	0	13	0	0	0
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1,245</b>
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>7,229</b>	<b>24,756</b>	<b>31,985</b>

## D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Congressional & Public Affairs	3	3	3	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade and Regional Security	1	1	1	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management and Negotiations	1	1	1	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Plans, Programs, and Operations	2	2	2	0
International Security Operations	7	7	7	0
Managing Director, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls	2	10	10	0
Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance	19	19	19	0
Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing	45	45	45	0
Office of Defense Trade Controls Management	8	0	0	0
Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy	6	6	6	0
Office of Plans, Policy, and Analysis	18	18	22	4
Office of Regional Security & Arms Transfers	20	20	20	0
Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement	20	20	20	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	5	5	5	0
POLADS/SDE Coordination	1	1	1	0
Political Advisors	28	28	28	0
Security Negotiations and Agreements	1	1	1	0
State/Defense Exchange Officers	13	13	13	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>4</b>

## D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Congressional & Public Affairs	513	530	543	13
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade and Regional Security	292	302	307	5
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management and Negotiations	190	199	202	3
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Plans, Programs, and Operations	342	358	363	5
International Security Operations	3,227	3,329	3,587	258
Managing Director, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls	1,221	1,507	1,535	28
Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance	2,664	2,419	652	(1,767)
Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing	5,987	6,179	5,844	(335)
Office of Defense Trade Controls Management	1,021	950	0	(950)
Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy	1,655	764	846	82
Office of Plans, Policy, and Analysis	2,603	2,719	3,605	886
Office of Regional Security & Arms Transfers	3,035	3,168	3,228	60
Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement	3,106	3,240	3,301	61
Office of the Assistant Secretary	1,179	1,223	1,245	22
POLADS/SDE Coordination	238	247	251	4
Political Advisors	3,945	6,343	4,230	(2,113)
Security Negotiations and Agreements	408	421	428	7
State/Defense Exchange Officers	1,704	1,781	1,818	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,330</b>	<b>35,679</b>	<b>31,985</b>	<b>(3,694)</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	21,290	27,305	6,955	(20,350)
1200 Personnel Benefits	5,157	354	19,966	19,612
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,106	1,136	1,181	45
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	801	823	830	7
2400 Printing & Reproduction	211	217	219	2
2500 Other Services	4,613	5,688	2,676	(3,012)
2600 Supplies and Materials	151	155	157	2
3100 Personal Property	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,330</b>	<b>35,679</b>	<b>31,985</b>	<b>(3,694)</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	263	263	264	1
Funds	44,596	45,999	49,922	3,923

### *Mission*

The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) is responsible for managing a broad range of U.S. policies, programs, agreements, and initiatives in the areas of nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and arms control. ISN leads the Department's efforts to prevent the spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, and the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by terrorists. ISN works with other Department bureaus, other Executive Branch agencies, and foreign partners to prevent, protect against, and respond to the threat or use of WMD by terrorists. The Bureau also works to control transfers of advanced conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies. Through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, the Bureau spearheads efforts to promote international consensus on the threats posed by WMD proliferation and on ways to address such threats, and works to shore up the credibility of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime. The Bureau addresses WMD proliferation threats posed by non-state actors and terrorist groups by promoting interdiction and sanctions. The Bureau works closely with the UN Security Council, NATO allies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and other international institutions and organizations to reduce and eliminate the threats posed by WMD. It manages U.S. participation, and promotes coordination, in the G-8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

### *Priorities*

The proliferation of WMD, their means of delivery, and related materials, technologies, and expertise is a preeminent challenge to American national security. Combating this threat is one of the highest priorities of the Department of State, and is led by the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN).

### **WMD Nonproliferation**

The Bureau's highest priority is to deal with the proliferation challenges posed by Iran, North Korea, and WMD terrorism. ISN is deeply involved in the Department's efforts to maintain united international pressure on Iran to suspend its uranium enrichment, reprocessing, and heavy water-related activities and address the serious concerns that have been raised about Iran's past efforts to develop a nuclear warhead. The Bureau also contributes to the Department's efforts to assist North Korea in implementing its commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and return to the NPT and IAEA safeguards at an early date, by participating in the Six-Party Process, funding and monitoring North Korean dismantlement actions, and coordinating with the IAEA and others. The Bureau has given increased attention to the threat of WMD terrorism. The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism is maturing rapidly to develop partners' and international capacity for deterring and responding to a WMD terrorism event. The Bureau also has responsibility for the diplomatic aspects of the U.S. missile defense program, working with allies and friends to cooperate with the U.S. program.

Iran has concealed from the international community sensitive fuel cycle activities that are a significant step toward a nuclear weapons capability, has pursued development of a nuclear warhead, and continues to develop ballistic missile capabilities. Iran has refused to provide the IAEA sufficient access and cooperation to provide assurances of the absence of undeclared nuclear activities. Iran's acquisition of nuclear weapons while a party to the NPT would pose a direct challenge to the international nonproliferation regime. Armed with nuclear weapons, Iran would be a threat to the region and to U.S. interests in the Middle East. This indicator records U.S. and

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

international progress in managing this challenge to the NPT and to regional and international security. It is important to maintain international pressure on Iran.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of Iran's Nuclear Program	
Target FY 2010	Iran's suspension of all uranium enrichment-related, reprocessing, and heavy water-related activities (also termed 'proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities') continues and negotiations continue or conclude on a long-term political settlement. International Atomic Energy Agency inspections and investigations continue into any remaining outstanding issues. Iran ceases using the international financial system to support proliferation and terrorism activities and is denied the ability to engage in clandestine sensitive procurement efforts.
Target FY 2009	<i>(Since FY08 Targets were not met, they are repeated for FY09).</i> Iran re-suspends all proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, verified by the IAEA, and negotiations continue until agreement on a long-term political settlement. IAEA inspections and investigations continue into any remaining outstanding issues with the aim of demonstrating that Iran's nuclear program declarations are correct and complete. A coalition of states is maintained to press Iran to comply with its international obligations and to implement measures against Iran's use of the international financial system to support proliferation and terrorism activities.
Target FY 2008	Iran re-suspends all proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, verified by the IAEA, and negotiations continue until agreement on a long-term political settlement. IAEA inspections and investigations continue into any remaining outstanding issues with the aim of demonstrating that Iran's nuclear program declarations are correct and complete. A coalition of states is maintained to press Iran to comply with its International obligations and to implement measures against Iran's use of the international financial system to support proliferation and terrorism activities.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: Improved over prior year, but not met</b> In FY 2008, the IAEA released 4 reports, the latest in September 2008, noting that Iran had not halted its uranium enrichment- and heavy water-related activities. IAEA reports also indicated that Iran is not providing a full accounting to the IAEA of detailed documentation describing Iran's efforts to develop a nuclear warhead. In March 2008, the UNSC adopted new sanctions through UNSCR 1803 by a vote of 14-0, with Indonesia abstaining, and in September, unanimously adopted UNSCR 1835. The U.S. government used Executive Order 13382 to designate major portions of the Iranian economy and leadership apparatus, including the Ministry of Armed Forces and Logistics, Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines, Bank Melli, and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps to increase the pressure on Iran to cooperate with the international community.
Impact	An Iran with a nuclear weapons capability would be a serious threat to regional and international security and a direct challenge to the NPT regime. Iran concealed from the IAEA sensitive nuclear fuel cycle activities that are a step toward achieving a large-scale enrichment capability. Iran must be persuaded to cease its uranium enrichment, reprocessing, and heavy water-related activities.
Steps to Improve	The U.S. will continue to ensure that international pressure on Iran remains strong. The U.S. will seek increasingly severe sanctions on Iran aimed at isolating it politically and economically while still making available to Iran the package of incentives conveyed to Iran in June 2006 and again in June 2008.
Results FY 2007	Iran continues to refuse to re-suspend its proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities enrichment-related activity or to cooperate fully with the IAEA. ISN has pursued a diplomatic track through unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral sanctions in coordination with the Treasury Department. In addition to UN Security Council Resolution 1696, two more resolutions have been unanimously adopted (UNSCRs 1737 and 1747) and Chapter VII sanctions were imposed on Iran in an effort to achieve the desired impact of Iran suspending its proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, cooperating fully with the IAEA, and engaging in negotiations on the future of its nuclear program. A third Chapter VII sanctions resolution was adopted in March 2008 when Iran continued to fail to comply with its UN Security Council and IAEA obligations. (In March 2008)

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

Results FY 2006	Iran restarted its uranium enrichment activities in January 2006. The IAEA reported Iran's noncompliance to the UN Security Council in February, 2006 and the Security Council unanimously adopted a Presidential Statement calling on Iran to fully suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities. The U.S., China, France, Germany, Russia, and the UK offered a package of incentives in return for full compliance. In July, 2006, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1696, giving Iran until August 31, 2006, to comply. Iran refused. In December 2006, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1737, imposing Chapter VII sanctions on Iran, which include prohibitions on Iran's procurement of technology that could contribute to proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, and provision of financial support.
Results FY 2005	The target was to maintain international consensus that Iran should not possess enrichment or reprocessing facilities and prevent outside assistance to Iran's nuclear program. In August 2005, Iran resumed uranium conversion activities at its Esfahan facility. In response to this and other Iranian violations of its IAEA safeguards agreement, the IAEA formally found Iran in non-compliance with its safeguards obligations in September, 2005. International consensus was maintained and international pressure increased.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Embassy reporting, bilateral consultations, IAEA and UNSC reporting. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

Another high priority is to strengthen the global nuclear proliferation regime by shoring up the credibility of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and by promoting ways for states to benefit from civil nuclear energy while avoiding associated proliferation risks. The Bureau manages the NPT Review process and is working to ensure that NPT States Parties address issues of compliance with NPT obligations. The Bureau leads negotiations with selected countries on peaceful nuclear cooperation, and manages diplomatic aspects of the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership and many other initiatives to ensure that states would have access to fuel for nuclear power plants. The Bureau also leads efforts to reduce the amount of weapons-grade highly enriched uranium and plutonium in the world, and to make nuclear reactors and storage sites for weapons-grade nuclear materials more proliferation resistant. ISN manages permanent U.S. delegations to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, where the U.S. is promoting negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty, as well as to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty in Vienna and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague.

In the face of the challenges posed by Iran and North Korea, the global nuclear nonproliferation regime, with the NPT at its center, needs to remain relevant and effective. The U.S. seeks to strengthen the IAEA's ability to carry out its information-driven safeguards regime, especially in regard to IAEA probes of Iran, Syria, and North Korea. The IAEA also contributes to efforts to prevent nuclear terrorism and ensure that the international expansion of nuclear power occurs within a rigorous system of safeguards, security, and safety. This indicator tracks progress in meeting these objectives, by keeping track of the number of states with effective safeguards (additional protocol), and NPT parties' commitment to the Treaty and enforcing compliance through the Review Process.

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<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Regime and Strengthening of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards	
Target FY 2010	<p>NPT parties conduct Review Conference that includes substantive debate on Treaty issues of importance to the USG and helps to strengthen NPT as a barrier to the spread of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>Review Conference reaches common ground on many of these issues, though the highly contentious nature of the issues at time of writing means this target cannot include adoption of consensus documents.</p> <p>NPT Parties act to ensure compliance with NPT obligations and promote strengthened safeguards and nuclear safety and security.</p> <p>IAEA member states begin to engage constructively on proposals for future direction of IAEA, e.g., the Vision 2020 Initiative.</p> <p>U.S. implements U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol.</p> <p>Additional states sign, have Board of Governors approval of, and/or bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols.</p>
Target FY 2009	<p>Third session of the Preparatory Committee completes all necessary preparatory work for the 2010 Review Conference, unless NPT Parties agree to a fourth Preparatory Committee to complete preparations; NPT Parties engage in substantive discussions on key nonproliferation issues.</p> <p>NPT Parties act to ensure compliance with NPT obligations and promote strengthened safeguards and nuclear safety and security.</p> <p>Support grows for U.S. plan for strengthening safeguards.</p> <p>IAEA member states endorse a response to the IAEA Vision 2020 Initiative in a manner that strengthens the international safeguards regime.</p> <p>U.S. prepares to bring U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol into force by the time of the NPT Review Conference.</p> <p>Additional states sign, have Board of Governors approval of, and/or bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols.</p>
Target FY 2008	<p>Second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Committee completes all necessary work for convening the third session. NPT Parties engage in substantive discussion on key nonproliferation issues.</p> <p>NPT Parties act to ensure compliance with nonproliferation obligations and promote strengthened safeguards and nuclear safety and security.</p> <p>With lapse of mandate for the Committee on Safeguards and Verification, USG seeks support from like-minded states on the development of recommendations for strengthening safeguards.</p>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <p>The 2008 Preparatory Committee completed its work successfully and engaged in substantive debate. USG acquired support for 2 U.S.-drafted papers that start a process of developing consensus language on Treaty issues. ISN undertook extensive efforts to return Iran and North Korea to compliance with the NPT. ISN worked with other states to strengthen IAEA safeguards and nuclear security/safety programs through its leadership in the Board of Governors and financial and policy support to the IAEA. ISN regularly urges other states to conclude safeguards agreements and support the IAEA politically and financially. ISN is pursuing recommendations for strengthened safeguards through bilateral consultations and the Department of Energy's Next Generation Safeguards Initiative. 88 states now have Additional Protocols in force.</p>
Impact	<p>The NPT is the bedrock of U.S. nuclear nonproliferation strategy, providing the legal underpinning for the system of rules that define the international nuclear nonproliferation regime. It seeks to ensure that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes, requiring that nuclear activities be subject to IAEA safeguards.</p>
Results FY 2007	<p>Iran used procedural disputes to constrain time for debate of substantive issues at the 2007 PrepCom (e.g., objecting to a phrase about "reaffirming the need for full compliance with the Nonproliferation Treaty"). Other delegations held firm against these ploys in a display of international unity for the integrity of the Treaty review process that included most members of the Non-Aligned Movement. The PrepCom completed necessary work for the 2008 PrepCom, and discussed issues (e.g., how to deter withdrawal from the Treaty by violators). The Safeguards Committee lapsed, but USG will pursue the Secretariat's 18 recommendations for strengthening safeguards in other IAEA fora. One state signed an Additional Protocol; five others brought Protocols into force. Eighty-five states now have Additional Protocols in force.</p>



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Results FY 2006	The Nonproliferation Treaty Parties responded strongly to Iran's non-compliance. The Security Council adopted Resolution 1696 requiring Iranian action under Chapter VII in response. The G-8 Summit endorsed nuclear fuel cycle approaches to reduce incentives for developing enrichment and reprocessing. Three additional states signed Additional Protocols and six more brought Protocols into force, bringing the total to 77 countries. The Nuclear Suppliers Group failed to require an Additional Protocol as a condition of supply. The International Atomic Energy Agency approved safeguards funding increases. The Special Committee began work, but failed to make recommendations. Fourteen IAEA missions helped strengthen control and security for nuclear and other radioactive material.
Results FY 2005	The 2005 Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference demonstrated continued support for the Treaty and focused on North Korea and Iran Treaty violations and on measures to strengthen compliance. However, procedural disputes sharply limited time available for negotiation on an outcome document. Fifteen more Additional Protocols approved, for a total of 112, with 69 in force. The IAEA approved an Additional Protocol for Malaysia, which represented an important step toward broader acceptance of the Additional Protocol by the Non-Aligned Group. A Committee on Safeguards and Verification was approved by the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors and is a U.S. Presidential initiative designed to further strengthen safeguards and bolster the International Atomic Energy Agency role in enforcement.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Performance data is from UN, NPT, and IAEA documents, reports of UN and IAEA meetings, U.S. and other governments' statements and papers, embassy reporting, consultations with the IAEA, UN, and foreign government officials. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### Counterproliferation

The use of new tools for counterproliferation is also of high priority. The tools will proactively help to interdict WMD shipments, close off sources of proliferation funding, apply sanctions, and help states to improve their border security, export controls, and national legislation criminalizing proliferation activities. The Bureau spearheaded the Department's effort to get the UN Security Council to adopt Resolution 1540 in 2004, a legally-binding requirement for states to prevent proliferation, and succeeded in having the mandate for its implementing committee renewed until 2011. The Bureau has diplomatic responsibility for the Proliferation Security Initiative, a commitment by over 90 states to take action to interdict shipments, disrupt proliferation networks, and shut down the front companies that support them. The Bureau co-chairs with Treasury a Committee that implements Executive Order 13382, which authorizes the USG to freeze assets and block transactions of designated entities and persons engaged in proliferation activities. The Bureau engages in intensive diplomatic activity to encourage other states to join the U.S. in disrupting WMD proliferation networks and detecting and responding to cases of nuclear smuggling.

### Chemical and Biological Weapons Proliferation

Dealing with chemical and biological weapons proliferation is another high priority. The Bureau manages diplomatic work relating to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention, actively engaging with other States Parties to improve and strengthen national implementation of their Treaty obligations. The Bureau also works with countries and international organizations and groups to develop effective pathogen security legislation, strengthen the security of laboratories around the world dealing with dangerous pathogens, and engage biological and chemical scientists, technicians, and engineers with dual-use expertise.

### Missile Technology and Control Regime

The Bureau also leads U.S. participation in the Missile Technology and Control Regime (MTCR) to strengthen the political will and capacity of member states to control missile-related exports and thereby limit the ability of proliferators and rogue states to acquire the technologies to develop WMD-capable missile delivery systems. The MTCR also has facilitated international cooperation to halt numerous shipments of proliferation concern, thereby making it more costly, time consuming, and difficult for programs of concern in Iran and North Korea to advance.

### Advanced Conventional Weapons

Although the bulk of the ISN Bureau's work is devoted to WMD issues, considerable resources are also committed to stemming the proliferation of advanced conventional weapons, particularly through such multilateral efforts as the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies. The Bureau also leads U.S. participation in international discussions to improve regulation of international trade in

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION**

conventional arms; a top priority is to control trade in Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) which, in the hands of terrorists, pose a serious threat to U.S. and international commercial and military aircraft. The Bureau also leads implementation of U.S. policy concerning U.S. and foreign commercial remote sensing satellite matters, and negotiates government-to-government agreements concerning transfers of remote sensing satellites and technology to foreign governments and entities.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

#### **International Security and Non-Proliferation**

The request includes \$3.2 million and funding for one additional domestic position. ISN is the Department's, and often the U.S. Government's, lead for recommending and implementing WMD nonproliferation policies. The FY 2010 request for "International Security and Nonproliferation" will enable the ISN Bureau to meet treaty obligations and fulfill its diplomatic mission. The bulk of the Bureau's request is to cover the estimated U.S. contribution for its share of the assessment costs associated with the 2010 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, which is payable to the United Nations. 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. U.S. diplomatic efforts with regard to Iran are based, in large part, on its non-compliance with NPT obligations. 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 its NPT contributions in full and on time.

Diplomacy is, of course, ISN's primary tool for achieving U.S. WMD nonproliferation objectives, and experience has demonstrated that face-to-face contacts have the greatest impact in gaining support for U.S. initiatives and policies. 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 implementing of many existing nonproliferation and arms control agreements. People -- and their ability to travel -- are keys to the Bureau's success.

The primary component of the FY 2010 request for "International Security and Nonproliferation" is to pay the estimated U.S. contributions for the 2010 NPT Review Conference. The immediate outcome achieved by this payment is the reinforcement of U.S. diplomatic policies as the United States calls on states, such as Iran, to comply with NPT obligations. To be the leader in international efforts to combat nuclear proliferation, the U.S. must always set an example. Paying the NPT contributions in full and on time helps maintain U.S. credibility. The longer-term outcomes are that U.S. policies are respected and the NPT and the global nuclear nonproliferation regime are strengthened. One way the ISN Bureau measures that longer-term outcome is by recording the advance in the number of states adhering to the 1997 upgraded nuclear safeguards agreement ("Additional Protocol") administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which strengthens significantly the Agency's ability to verify that safeguarded nuclear material and activities are not used for military purposes. The Additional Protocol is an essential barrier against the spread of nuclear weapons and the U.S. invests significant resources to ensure that the program of nuclear safeguards is effective and that all states adhere to the Additional Protocol. Eighty-five states now have Additional Protocols in force; the target for FY 2010 is to have 98 in force.

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*FY 2010 Request  
Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	250	13	0	263	17,159	27,437	44,596
FY 2009 Estimate	250	13	0	263	17,376	28,623	45,999
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	55	142	197
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	146	437	583
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	239	579	818
FY 2010 Current Services	250	13	0	263	17,615	29,202	46,817
FY 2010 Program Changes							
International Security and Non-							
proliferation	1	0	0	1	2,994	111	3,105
Total Program Changes	1	0	0	1	2,994	111	3,105
FY 2010 Request	251	13	0	264	20,609	29,313	49,922

*Staff by Program Activity*  
(positions)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	259	259	260	1
Domestic Administrative Management	6	6	6	0
Domestic Financial Services	10	10	11	1
Domestic General Services	10	10	10	0
Domestic Personnel Services	15	15	15	0
International Security Affairs	13	207	13	(194)
Mission Direction	11	11	11	0
Public Diplomacy	4	4	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION**

***Funds by Program Activity***

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	43,966	45,350	49,254	3,904
Domestic Administrative Management	1,010	1,042	1,060	18
Domestic Financial Services	1,407	1,457	1,614	157
Domestic General Services	1,417	1,467	1,494	27
Domestic Personnel Services	2,066	2,140	2,179	39
International Security Affairs	35,730	0	0	0
Mission Direction	2,336	2,401	2,461	60
Public Diplomacy	630	649	668	19
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	630	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,596</b>	<b>45,999</b>	<b>49,922</b>	<b>3,923</b>

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

<b>Department Of State</b>	<b>Positions</b>			<b>Pos Total</b>	<b>Funds (\$ in thousands)</b>		
	<b>American Domestic</b>	<b>Overseas</b>	<b>FSN</b>		<b>Bureau Managed</b>	<b>American Salaries</b>	<b>Funds Total</b>
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>20,601</b>	<b>28,653</b>	<b>49,254</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	6	0	0	6	399	661	1,060
Domestic Financial Services	11	0	0	11	402	1,212	1,614
Domestic General Services	10	0	0	10	392	1,102	1,494
Domestic Personnel Services	15	0	0	15	526	1,653	2,179
International Security Affairs	0	13	0	13	0	0	0
Mission Direction	11	0	0	11	1,249	1,212	2,461
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>668</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>20,609</b>	<b>29,313</b>	<b>49,922</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION**

*Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

<b>Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Budget and General Services	10	10	10	0
Chemical and Biological Weapons Threat Reduction	13	13	13	0
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Commission	2	0	0	0
Conference on Disarmament and Special Rep for Nuclear Nonproliferation	6	0	0	0
Conventional Arms Threat Reduction	14	14	14	0
Cooperative Threat Reduction	11	11	11	0
Counterproliferation Initiatives	19	19	19	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations	2	2	2	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Threat Reduction, Export Controls and Negotiation	2	2	2	0
Export Controls	0	15	15	0
Export Controls Cooperation	15	0	0	0
Human Resource Division	15	15	15	0
Missile Threat Reduction	8	8	8	0
Multinational Nuclear Affairs	0	13	13	0
Multinational Nuclear and Security Affairs	13	0	0	0
Nonproliferation Disarmament Fund	14	14	14	0
Nuclear Energy, Safety and Security	21	21	21	0
Office of Assistant Secretary	11	11	11	0
Office of Missile Defense and Space Policy	10	10	10	0
Office of the Executive Director	6	6	6	0
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	5	0	0	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Counterproliferation	2	2	2	0
Regional Affairs	19	19	19	0
Resource Management Division	10	10	11	1
Senior Advisor to the International Atomic Energy Agency	1	1	1	0
Strategic Planning and Outreach	13	13	13	0
WMD/Terrorism	21	21	21	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION**

*Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Budget and General Services	1,417	1,467	1,494	27
Chemical and Biological Weapons Threat Reduction	2,160	2,229	2,269	40
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Commission	1,030	0	0	0
Conference on Disarmament and Special Rep for Nuclear Nonproliferation	3,282	0	0	0
Conventional Arms Threat Reduction	2,368	2,442	2,487	45
Cooperative Threat Reduction	1,716	1,773	1,804	31
Counterproliferation Initiatives	2,541	2,633	2,796	163
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations	352	363	368	5
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Threat Reduction, Export Controls and Negotiation	314	324	329	5
Export Controls	0	2,137	2,176	39
Export Controls Cooperation	2,063	0	0	0
Human Resource Division	2,066	2,140	2,179	39
Missile Threat Reduction	1,190	1,231	1,254	23
Multinational Nuclear Affairs	0	2,664	5,123	2,459
Multinational Nuclear and Security Affairs	2,589	0	0	0
Nonproliferation Disarmament Fund	1,622	1,687	1,720	33
Nuclear Energy, Safety and Security	3,266	3,374	3,545	171
Office of Assistant Secretary	2,336	2,401	2,461	60
Office of Missile Defense and Space Policy	1,449	1,499	1,527	28
Office of the Executive Director	1,010	1,042	1,060	18
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	1,930	0	0	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Counterproliferation	324	334	339	5
Regional Affairs	2,692	2,786	2,839	53
Resource Management Division	1,407	1,457	1,614	157
Senior Advisor to the International Atomic Energy Agency	196	202	204	2
Strategic Planning and Outreach	2,192	2,260	2,510	250
WMD/Terrorism	3,084	3,190	3,361	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,596</b>	<b>39,635</b>	<b>43,459</b>	<b>3,824</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION**

***Staff by Post***  
(positions)

International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Commissioner to Conf on Disarmament & Special Rep for Nuclear Nonproliferation	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0
Commissioner to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (Vienna)	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

***Funds by Post***  
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Commissioner to Conf on Disarmament & Special Rep for Nuclear Nonproliferation	0	3,344	3,397	53
Commissioner to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (Vienna)	0	1,049	1,065	16
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	0	1,971	2,001	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,364</b>	<b>6,463</b>	<b>99</b>

***Funds by Object Class***  
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	24,380	25,641	26,047	406
1200 Personnel Benefits	5,562	5,596	5,943	347
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,795	2,736	3,298	562
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	858	840	874	34
2400 Printing & Reproduction	266	260	271	11
2500 Other Services	10,169	10,372	12,912	2,540
2600 Supplies and Materials	148	145	151	6
3100 Personal Property	4	4	4	0
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	414	405	422	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,596</b>	<b>45,999</b>	<b>49,922</b>	<b>3,923</b>

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# D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	112	112	123	11
Funds	21,224	22,277	31,831	9,554

### ***Mission***

The Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation (VCI) leads the U.S. Government's development and implementation of robust verification and compliance policies related to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament and is responsible for leading implementation of certain agreements. The Bureau's core missions are to ensure that appropriate verification requirements and capabilities are fully considered and properly integrated throughout the development, negotiation, and implementation of arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament agreements and commitments; that other countries' compliance is carefully monitored, assessed, reported, and pursued; and that agreements under our purview are fully implemented. The Bureau works with governments and international organizations to acquire data and information for compliance assessments and to encourage Parties' compliance with their commitments. The Bureau is responsible for implementing the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Moscow Treaty, Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty, the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, the Vienna Document 1999 Confidence-and Security-Building Measures, the Treaty on Open Skies, and elements of the Dayton Peace Accords. The Bureau's unique mandate to serve as liaison to the Intelligence Community (IC) for verification and compliance matters is integral to ensuring that technical verification assets are in place to assist in verifying agreements and commitments, pursuing compliance with them, and articulating requirements to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Bureau's advocacy in support of critical collection systems and for funding technology programs in coordination with the IC and others is key to this effort.

### ***Priorities***

#### **Verification**

The verification priority is to develop, coordinate, and establish verification policies central to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments. The success of verification regimes can be measured by the degree to which they provide confidence in deterring and detecting noncompliance. Verifiability is enhanced when policy is clearly articulated, intelligence is robust, credible information can be collected, and data analysis is rigorous. The Bureau will focus its verification efforts on: strengthening our strategic security relationship with Russia through development of a strategy for achieving and leading negotiations on a verifiable post-START agreement; assessing the verifiability of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT); developing a verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT); pursuing Russia's return to implementing the CFE Treaty or development of an alternative approach; working towards verification of the dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program; developing verification requirements for eliminating Iran's nuclear programs; and developing verification requirements for destruction of the former Iraqi regime's chemical weapons program.

#### **Compliance**

The Bureau will prepare, coordinate, and submit the annual Presidential Report on *Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments* and use the Report's findings to underpin diplomatic efforts to maintain and bring countries back into compliance. In addition, the Bureau will focus its efforts on reliable attribution of deliberate biological use events to a particular State or non-State actor and promote and pursue compliance through diplomacy and other methods, as appropriate. One of the Bureau's objectives is to increase the understanding of and support for the U.S. approach to verification and compliance by building an international constituency in support of compliance. Inspections and results of data declarations and exchanges pursuant to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) will be tracked, and ongoing

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

compliance dialogues with China and Russia regarding CWC compliance issues will occur. The Bureau will continue to lead efforts by U.S. and NATO Allies to return Russia to compliance with the CFE Treaty and continue to pursue utilization of the U.S.-UK-Libya Trilateral Steering and Cooperation Committee to monitor Libya's compliance with its agreement to verifiably eliminate its WMD programs, associated weapons, and long-range missiles.

### **Implementation**

In coordination with Allies, the Bureau will work with Russia to resolve the CFE impasse, create the conditions to allow entry-into-force of the Adapted CFE Treaty, and solidify Russia's resumption of its CFE obligations. The Bureau will also strengthen its security relationship with Russia through implementation of the START Treaty, a START Follow-on agreement, and the Moscow Treaty. The Bureau will expand the scope of sanctions cases for review and prepare semi-annual Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Reports, which identify sanctionable activity and facilitate a timely U.S. Government response.

### **Research & Development Coordination and Verification Technology Deployment**

The Bureau will advocate for utilizing intelligence resources to support verification and compliance requirements. The Verification Assets Fund (V Fund) was authorized by Congress to help the Department preserve critical verification assets and seed development of new verification technologies to support verification of and compliance with arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments. Congress mandated that the Department act 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. Funds will be utilized in this regard for: the development of new sensors for detecting covert biological and chemical weapons programs; new platforms to deploy radionuclide collection sensors (which provide data on nuclear weapons developments in countries of concern); and improvements in the analysis of seismic data to refine our understanding of covert nuclear testing. Under the Verification Matrix Project, the Bureau will conduct a rigorous review, involving multiple players across the government as well as key outside players, to identify technologies or programs to improve our collection posture and our ability to verify arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments. Through the work of experts, many of whom chair key focus groups of the interagency Nonproliferation and Arms Control Technology Working Group (co-chaired and managed by STATE/VCI), important new technologies can be identified that will improve our ability to detect and locate weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery. This effort will result in the identification of projects and technologies to be funded by the V Fund. The five matrices being developed under this Project are nuclear, biological, chemical, missile, and sanctions regimes/interdiction. These matrices visually present and weigh verification requirements with detection methodology options and collection environments. Technologies and R&D efforts identified for funding will be assessed based on criticality of the gap, payoff associated with new information to be collected, technical maturity of the technology, and the impact of providing limited funds.

### **Reliable Communications and Technology for Diplomacy**

The Bureau will increase efficiency of automated notification processing pursuant to current and future agreements through IT modernization.

### **Public Diplomacy/Public Affairs**

The Bureau will build support among foreign publics, institutions, and media to promote U.S. policies on verification, full implementation, and compliance with agreements and commitments.

### **Information Management and Verification Operations**

The Bureau will expand Data Archive, Analysis and Verification Environment on multiple networks.

The indicator, "Verification of Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments," was chosen because verification is critical to the viability of agreements and commitments in the short- and long-

## D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

term. Verifiable agreements provide the framework for determining if countries are complying with the obligations they have undertaken and underpin national and global security. The misuse or covert use of sensitive nuclear fuel cycle technology in pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability -- either as a current State Party to a treaty or as a former State Party that illicitly circumvented treaty prohibitions while a Party—is a fundamental challenge to the nuclear nonproliferation regime in general and to the NPT, in particular.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Verification of Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments	
Target FY 2010	<p><b>START-</b> Strengthen our strategic security relationship with Russia through development of a strategy for achieving and leading negotiations on a verifiable START Follow-on agreement, and providing Congress with a timely verifiability assessment.</p> <p><b>Nuclear</b>—Assess the verifiability of the CTBT and ascertain whether a verifiable FMCT is possible. In connection with phased dismantlement of North Korea’s nuclear program, participate in selective monitoring of facilities; begin fissile material removal; assist with application of IAEA Safeguards and return to NPT. Monitor cessation of Iran’s nuclear weapons program and return to NPT.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b>—Press for North Korea’s accession to the CWC.</p> <p><b>Biological</b>—Engage internationally on biological weapons issues. Pursue dialogue with North Korea on biological issues. Continue preparations for 2011 BWC Review Conference.</p>
Target FY 2009	<p><b>START</b> - Pursue verifiable START Follow-on agreement.</p> <p><b>Nuclear</b> - Conduct comprehensive review of the verifiability of the CTBT and a FMCT. Continue activities related to nuclear-related phased dismantlement in North Korea. Establish mechanism for U.S. monitoring of North Korea's denuclearization. Monitor Iranian nuclear weapons program cessation and NPT compliance.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b>—Seek negotiations on North Korea's CWC accession and elimination of its chemical weapons program. Consider bilateral Article IX CWC compliance dialogue with Iran. Address Russia and China. Monitor Libya's CWC compliance.</p> <p><b>Biological</b> – Develop strategy for achieving transparency into North Korea’s biological capability. Encourage development of Confidence Building Measures.</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> - Pursue negotiations with North Korea on verifiable missile export ban and limitations on indigenous missile programs.</p>
Target FY 2008	<p><b>Nuclear</b> - Continue denuclearization activities with North Korea and further refine framework for verifiably dismantling their nuclear program. Monitor cessation of Iran's nuclear weapons program, including uranium enrichment and plutonium production activities.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - Continue to press for North Korea's accession to the CWC. Pursue CWC compliance concerns with Iran and Russia. Continue bilateral compliance dialogue with China. Monitor Libyan CWC compliance.</p> <p><b>Biological</b> - Compile information key to engaging North Korea on biological weapons issues, including components for a BW verification system.</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> - Seek negotiations with North Korea on a verifiable missile export ban and limitations on indigenous missile programs.</p> <p><b>START</b> -Continue efforts to develop transparency and confidence-building measures for post-START arrangement.</p>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: Improved over prior year, but not met</b></p> <p><b>Nuclear-North Korea.</b> Significant progress was made on refining the framework for verifiably dismantling North Korea's nuclear program: U.S. maintained experts at Yongbyon continuously since Nov. 2007 monitoring disablement activities; in May 2008, North Korea provided operating records for the 5MW(e) reactor and reprocessing plant at Yongbyon. In June 2008 North Korea declared its plutonium program and, along with the other Six Parties, agreed to a set of principles on verification. However, North Korea did not agree to the proposed verification protocol, halted its disablement activities in August, and began the process of reversing its disablement activities in September.</p> <p><b>Nuclear-Iran.</b> Iran has enhanced, not ceased, its uranium enrichment and plutonium production activities.</p>
Impact	<p><b>Nuclear</b> – The continued defiance by North Korea and Iran of applicable United Nations Security Council and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Resolutions and relevant Treaty obligations demonstrates the significant challenges confronting the international community in its efforts to enforce compliance, an essential element of enhancing international security; and may result in encouraging other States to acquire a nuclear weapons capability.</p>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Steps to Improve	Continue to take steps to verify declaration and eventual dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program which will include substantial analysis. Engage with Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and the IAEA, on the conduct of verification activities -- on-site baselining, installation of equipment designed to verify total plutonium production, and review and confirmation of North Korea's declaration, etc.
Results FY 2007	<p><b>Nuclear</b>-Continued developing framework for verifiable dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program. Continued building international consensus on measures that Iran must undertake to permit restoration of international confidence in the peaceful purpose of their nuclear program, to include verifiable and enduring cessation of proliferation-sensitive activities that could lead to a nuclear weapons capability.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b>-No dialogue was held with North Korea on chemical weapons. The U.S, UK, and the Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons assisted Iraq with preparation of their CWC initial declaration; accession likely in late 2008/early 2009. Continued monitoring of Libyan CWC compliance.</p> <p><b>START</b> - U.S.-Russian experts-level discussions held on potential transparency/confidence-building measures for post-START arrangement.</p>
Results FY 2006	<p><b>Nuclear</b> – The U.S. developed and continued to refine its framework for verifiable dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear program and began discussions with participating States on their possible contributions toward dismantlement efforts.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> – No dialogue occurred with North Korea relative to chemical weapons, as the focus was on the nuclear arena. The U.S.-UK and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons worked with Iraq to prepare for its accession to the CWC.</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> – Developed initial draft plans and refined planning for possible negotiations with North Korea on a verifiable missile export ban and limits on indigenous missile programs.</p> <p><b>START</b> - Initial efforts made towards development of transparency and confidence-building measures for post-START arrangement.</p>
Results FY 2005	<p><b>Nuclear</b> - Significant "unknowns" prevented completing the dismantlement framework for North Korea. After 15 months, during which time North Korea refused to negotiate, the Six-Party Talks resumed in July 2005. In September, the parties adopted a Joint Statement of Principles and North Korea committed to "abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning at an early date, to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards."</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - No dialogue with North Korea. The U.S.-U.K.-and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons continued to work with Iraq to prepare for its accession to the Chemical Weapons Convention.</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> - As the priority relative to North Korea was nuclear, there was no initiative for a missile export ban or limitation on indigenous missile programs.</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Data sourced and quality verified by independent and government-sponsored monitoring. Reporting is from international organizations and meetings; IAEA inspections in North Korea; declaration review pursuant to Six-Party negotiation process; and IAEA inspections in Iran. Both North Korea and Iran have conducted their nuclear programs clandestinely.

The indicator, "Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments," was chosen because the value of any arms control, nonproliferation, or disarmament agreement or commitment is largely derived from all Parties adhering to the obligations set forth in said agreements. Rigorous compliance assessment and U.S. leadership in the international community to address any acts of noncompliance, including inducing a return to compliant behavior, enhances national and global security. It also lays the necessary groundwork for negotiation of new verifiable agreements and commitments. The Congressionally-mandated Presidential Compliance Report produced by the Verification, Compliance, and Implementation Bureau is the only comprehensive U.S. Government assessment of adherence by the United States and other nations to their obligations in arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments	
Target FY 2010	<p><b>Compliance Report</b> - Prepare, coordinate, and submit 2010 Compliance Report to Congress.</p> <p><b>START Follow-on and Moscow Treaty</b> - Assess compliance with any START Follow-on agreement and continue to assess compliance with the Moscow Treaty.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - Prepare and submit the 2009 CWC Condition 10C Report to Congress. Begin compliance discussions with those States Parties that have not made an initial declaration under Article III. Address CWC compliance concerns with Iran, Russia, and China. Maintain efforts to ensure Iraqi CWC compliance.</p> <p><b>Conventional</b> - In coordination with Allies, work with Russia to resolve CFE impasse and create conditions for entry-into-force of the Adapted CFE (A/CFE) Treaty. Once it enters into force, assess compliance with adapted Treaty requirements.</p>
Target FY 2009	<p><b>Compliance Report</b> - Prepare, coordinate, and submit 2009 NCR to Congress.</p> <p><b>START</b> - Continue to assess Russia's compliance with START.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - Prepare the 2007-2008 CWC Condition 10C Report to Congress. Take steps to bring those Parties that have not made initial declarations into compliance.</p> <p><b>Conventional</b> - If resolution with Russia is achieved resulting in ratification of and entry into force of the Adapted CFE Treaty by all States Parties, take steps to implement new regime and lay groundwork for compliance assessment.</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> - Continue to monitor compliance by Libya and North Korea with their commitments. Continue to assess nations' compliance with the Missile Technology Control Regime.</p>
Target FY 2008	<p><b>Noncompliance Report</b> - Merge 2008 information in next Report to Congress.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - Transmit to Congress 2004-2006 CWC Condition 10C Report. Report on the assessment of the CWC's OPCW inspection regime's compliance with Treaty requirements and effectiveness of verification of declared military and industrial facilities. Identify in the Condition 10C Report those Parties that have not made initial Article III and VI declarations.</p> <p><b>Conventional</b> - Prepare 2007 CFE Condition 5 Report to Congress. Assess impact of Russian suspension of CFE Treaty obligations. Press Russia to fulfill its Istanbul commitments and resume implementation of CFE so Adapted CFE Treaty can enter into force.</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> - Monitor compliance by Libya and North Korea with their commitments. Assess nations' compliance with MTCR.</p> <p><b>START</b> - Implement START and assess compliance.</p>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: Below Target</b></p> <p><b>Noncompliance Report</b> - Worked to merge 2008 information in next Report. Up-to-date information, including compliance challenges posed by Iran to the nuclear nonproliferation regime, is scheduled to appear in 2009 Report. DNI's "Sourcing Requirements for Disseminated Analytic Products" have been implemented in Noncompliance Report preparation process and should streamline coordination of future reports.</p> <p><b>Conventional</b> - CFE Condition 5 Report completed and transmitted to Congress. U.S and Allies responded to Russia's and others' concerns; pressed Russia to resume CFE implementation and fulfill Istanbul commitments; maintained CFE viability despite Russia's suspension of CFE obligations.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - CWC Condition 10C Report drafted. CWC's on-site inspection regime to verify declared military and industrial facilities assessed. Parties without initial declarations identified.</p>
Impact	<p><b>Noncompliance Report</b>-Non-submission of Report impedes U.S. ability to bring countries back into compliance and build international constituency for compliance enforcement.</p> <p><b>Conventional</b>-CFE Treaty supports European security environment by controlling conventional weapons. Russia's CFE suspension (end of 2007) raised serious concerns. U.S. worked cooperatively with NATO/Treaty partners to respond.</p>
Steps to Improve	<p>Noncompliance Report - Director of National Intelligence's "Sourcing Requirements for Disseminated Analytic Products" have been implemented in NCR preparation process and should streamline coordination of future Reports.</p> <p>Conventional -Take steps to hold Russia accountable. NATO solidarity is an effective tool for managing Russia, especially a post-Georgia strategy for NATO-Russia and for CFE.</p>

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Results FY 2007	<p><b>Noncompliance Report</b> - Worked to merge 2007 information in next Report.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - CWC Condition 10C Report to Congress drafted. Assessed CWC's OPCW inspection regime to ascertain Treaty compliance and effectiveness of verification of declared military and industrial facilities.</p> <p><b>Conventional</b> - CFE Condition 5 Report completed and transmitted to Congress. Assessed compliance with Treaty requirements. U.S. and Allies responded to Russia's concerns; sought to maintain CFE regime in face of Russia's threatened suspension of its CFE obligations.</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> - Resolved replacement issue for Libya's SCUD missiles; addressed other missile-related issues.</p> <p><b>START and Moscow Treaties</b> - Resolved many longstanding START issues and assessed Russia's implementation of Moscow Treaty limits through START implementation.</p>
Results FY 2006	<p><b>Noncompliance Report</b> - No Report was submitted in FY 2006. Up-to-date information, including a discussion of the serious compliance challenges posed by Iran and North Korea to the nuclear nonproliferation regime, is scheduled to appear in the next Report.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - Continued to assess CWC's OPCW inspection regime to ascertain compliance with Treaty requirements and effectiveness of the verification of declared military and industrial facilities.</p> <p><b>Conventional/Open Skies</b> - Assessed compliance with Treaty requirements. Condition 5 Report sent to Congress (late due to slow resolution of interagency differences).</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> - Took steps to address implementation issues and ensure compliance with Libya's missile commitments.</p> <p><b>START and Moscow Treaties</b> - Assessed Russia's implementation of its START Treaty obligations and its Moscow Treaty limits.</p>
Results FY 2005	<p><b>Noncompliance Report</b> - Report was submitted to Congress in August 2005.</p> <p><b>Chemical</b> - CWC Condition 10C Report submitted to Congress in August 2005 covering 2002-2004 data. Continued to work with Libya regarding CW destruction. Continued to assess CWC's OPCW inspection regime to ascertain compliance with Treaty requirements and effectiveness of verification of declared military and industrial facilities.</p> <p><b>Conventional</b> - CFE Treaty Condition 5 Report transmitted to Congress (late due to slow resolution of interagency differences.)</p> <p><b>Missiles</b> - Took steps to address implementation issues and ensure compliance with Libya's missile commitments.</p> <p><b>START and Moscow Treaties</b> - Assessed Russia's implementation of its START Treaty obligations and its Moscow Treaty limits.</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Assessments in the Compliance Report and the core verification and compliance work carried out by the VCI Bureau are based on data from: intelligence reports; reporting cables; inspection reporting; statements from U.S. and foreign representatives; reporting from international organizations; UN actions; and United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

### Justification of Program Change

In an effort to ensure the verifiability of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments in certain areas, and assess and promote compliance with such agreements, the Department is requesting \$9.6 million in FY 2010.

To meet FY 2010 priorities for verification, compliance, and implementation of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments, 11 additional positions are needed. The President and the Secretary have made clear that this Administration will focus on negotiating and concluding a follow-on to the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START); seeking ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT); pursuing the verifiable dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear programs; and negotiating a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT). In support of the lead role that VCI Bureau will play in these and other high priority areas, the Department is requesting \$2.1 million (\$1,513,000 in American Salaries, \$220,000 in position overhead support, and \$398,000 in built-in current services adjustments for pay annualization, cost-of-living adjustments, and inflation). This funding 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; Nuclear Materials Life-cycle Production; Proliferation Response; and WMD and Missile Sanctions

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

Technology. In the future, VCI will face challenges on many fronts, including WMD threats from state-sponsored and non-state actors. Having the right mix of technical and policy expertise to manage these difficult issues is imperative. Without these positions, VCI will be in serious jeopardy of neither being equipped to understand the technical dimensions of WMD activity nor to formulate and implement informed policies to deter proliferation and promote and enforce compliance.

### **Verification Assets Fund - \$1 million**

In support of verification efforts related to negotiating a follow-on agreement to the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), seeking ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and negotiating a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT), the Department is seeking an increase of \$1 million. Attesting to the verifiability of these agreements requires that the Department articulate sensor collection requirements (that derive from policy decisions) to the technology, intelligence, and research communities to support the development and acquisition of verification technologies and assets for START-Follow-on, CTBT, and FMCT.

### **Pathogen Strain Library - \$613,000**

In support of addressing the weapons of mass destruction threat in the biological arena, the Department is seeking \$613,000 to provide rapid and unfettered access to a Pathogen Strain Library which will consolidate currently scattered data from multiple agencies into one biological weapons database. These funds will also support compliance activities related to the Biological Weapons Convention.

### **North Korea Verification Activities - \$2 million**

In order to verify dismantlement of all of North Korea's nuclear programs, the Department is requesting \$2 million to support technical requirements relating to disablement and dismantlement activities in North Korea, including the substantial analysis that will be required by U.S. technical experts. These funds will facilitate engagement with Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the conduct of verification activities.

### **Nuclear Risk Reduction Center - \$3.8 million**

The Department operates the U.S. Nuclear Risk Reduction Center, a 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. In order to maintain this effort in keeping with national security requirements, the Department is requesting \$3.8 million to support Information Technology modernization; an Updated Watch Center to handle increased notifications and future arms control agreements; and Continuity of Operations and Emergency Planning.

**D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND  
IMPLEMENTATION**

***FY 2010 Request  
Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	110	2	0	112	6,839	14,385	21,224
FY 2009 Estimate	110	2	0	112	7,270	15,007	22,277
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	22	74	96
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	59	226	285
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>398</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	110	2	0	112	7,368	15,307	22,675
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
North Korea Verification	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
V Fund	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Biological Weapons Threat Analysis	0	0	0	0	613	0	613
Enhanced Nuclear Risk Reduction Center Operations	0	0	0	0	3,810	0	3,810
Staffing Increase Request	11	0	0	11	220	1,513	1,733
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7,643</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>9,156</b>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>15,011</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>31,831</b>

***Staff by Program Activity***  
(positions)

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>11</b>
International Security Affairs	112	112	123	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>11</b>

***Funds by Program Activity***  
(\$ in thousands)

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>21,224</b>	<b>22,277</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>9,554</b>
International Security Affairs	21,224	22,277	31,831	9,554
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,224</b>	<b>22,277</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>9,554</b>



**D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND  
IMPLEMENTATION**

*FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities*

Verification, Compliance and Implementation	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	121	2	0	123	15,011	16,820	31,831
International Security Affairs	121	2	0	123	15,011	16,820	31,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>15,011</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>31,831</b>

*Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*  
(positions)

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance Policy	0	2	2	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Verification and Implementation Policy	2	2	2	0
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center	21	21	21	0
Office of Assistant Secretary	11	11	11	0
Office of Biological Weapons Affairs	10	10	10	0
Office of Chemical and Conventional Weapons	14	14	14	0
Office of Nuclear Affairs	11	11	15	4
Office of Strategic Issues	11	11	11	0
Office of Technology and Assessments	13	13	20	7
Office of Verification and Operations	15	15	15	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Complia	2	0	0	0
Representation and Special Advisors for Verification, Compliance, and Implement	2	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>11</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND  
IMPLEMENTATION**

*Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Verification, Compliance, and Implementation</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance Policy	0	325	330	5
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Verification and Implementation Policy	375	393	399	6
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center	3,285	3,439	3,507	68
Office of Assistant Secretary	2,523	2,654	2,701	47
Office of Biological Weapons Affairs	1,485	1,554	2,198	644
Office of Chemical and Conventional Weapons	2,664	2,797	2,847	50
Office of Nuclear Affairs	1,863	1,952	4,616	2,664
Office of Strategic Issues	1,800	1,885	1,920	35
Office of Technology and Assessments	3,305	3,481	5,639	2,158
Office of Verification and Operations	3,309	3,479	7,351	3,872
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Complia	311	0	0	0
Representation and Special Advisors for Verification, Compliance, and Implement	304	318	323	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,224</b>	<b>22,277</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>9,554</b>

*Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Verification, Compliance, and Implementation</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	12,566	13,109	14,693	1,584
1200 Personnel Benefits	3,089	3,222	3,611	389
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,128	1,169	1,192	23
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	270	280	285	5
2400 Printing & Reproduction	64	66	68	2
2500 Other Services	3,897	4,214	11,760	7,546
2600 Supplies and Materials	152	157	161	4
3100 Personal Property	58	60	61	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,224</b>	<b>22,277</b>	<b>31,831</b>	<b>9,554</b>

# D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

## *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	64	64	73	9
Funds	9,190	9,333	10,253	920

### *Mission*

The Office of the Chief of Protocol (CPR) supports the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Deputy Secretary of State in matters of protocol. The Office of Protocol supports official representational and diplomatic functions hosted by these individuals and oversees protocol matters arising from their travel abroad. The office takes the lead in planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing the official visits by foreign leaders and dignitaries to the United States. It also has responsibility for policies and programs relating to the status and presence of diplomatic, consular, and other foreign official personnel in the United States. The functional duties of the office include:

- Accreditation of foreign diplomatic, consular, and international organization personnel;
- Presentation of newly arrived foreign ambassadors to the President;
- Selection, purchase, and presentation of appropriate gifts for U.S. principals to present to foreign dignitaries (gift costs are funded from the appropriation for Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service);
- Receipt, registration, and storage of gifts presented to U.S. officials by foreign governments;
- Planning, organizing, and directing travel of Presidential Delegations;
- Management and administration of the President's guest house (Blair House); and
- Diplomacy and outreach efforts within the diplomatic community.

### *Priorities*

#### **Visits**

CPR's Visits Division plans, arranges, coordinates, and directs programs for visiting heads of state and other high-level foreign dignitaries; coordinates foreign press arrangements for visits of dignitaries; manages the gift program; coordinates port clearances of all high-ranking foreign dignitaries visiting the United States; assists in coordinating the credentialing of new ambassadors to the United States; provides support for the President's travel abroad; and coordinates travel of Presidential Delegations. In FY 2008, the Visits Division supported three Official/State Visits, approximately 104 Working Visits, and 211 Private Visits. The office also arranged 19 Presidential Delegations abroad, assisted in accrediting 38 new Ambassadors, and supported the 63rd United Nations General Assembly. The division provided special arrival and departure briefings to embassies and UN missions covering the port courtesy program. The Visits Division also provided support and advice and accompanied the President and Mrs. Bush on all trips abroad. The Visits Division anticipates a similar workload in FY 2010.

#### **Ceremonials**

The Ceremonials Division organizes ceremonial and official functions hosted by the Secretary of State and other high-ranking officials. The division assists with events that include participation of the Diplomatic Corps such as joint meetings, sessions of Congress and other public events. The division maintains the precedence lists and responds to inquiries regarding flag protocol as well as forms of address, seating, and invitations. In FY 2008, the office facilitated over 170 representational events (dinners, teas, luncheons, receptions, and breakfasts). In addition, the office coordinated over 65 outreach events and assisted with 47 swearing-in ceremonies for senior officials and newly appointed U.S. Ambassadors. The Ceremonials Division anticipates similar responsibilities in FY 2010.

#### **Diplomatic Affairs**

The Diplomatic Affairs Division has responsibility for monitoring the agrément process (by which a government seeks accreditation for its diplomats in a foreign country) for foreign Ambassadors, as well as the presentation of their credentials to the Secretary of State and the President of the United States. This division also develops,

## **D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL**

establishes, and maintains U.S. government policy regarding rights, privileges, and immunities accorded foreign diplomatic and consular officers and employees; determines the acceptability of diplomatic, consular, international organizations, and other foreign government personnel accredited to the United States; issues identification documents; processes spouse and dependent employment requests; reviews and approves requests for the opening of consular and miscellaneous foreign government offices throughout the United States; investigates and resolves complaints and incidents involving foreign government representatives, and provides support and assistance to the diplomatic community in the United States. The Diplomatic Affairs Division is also responsible for processing White House tour requests submitted by the Diplomatic Community. Currently, the division supports 187 embassies and 2,609 consular and foreign offices in the United States. Additionally, there are over 161,407 principals, spouses, and dependents at embassies, consulates, and foreign offices who are on record with the Diplomatic Affairs Division.

### **Blair House**

CPR manages Blair House, the official Washington residence for foreign guests of the President, and provides for its maintenance. In calendar year 2008, Blair House was the venue for 30 representational luncheons, dinners, receptions, meetings and briefings and had hosted nine visits totaling 27 days. It is anticipated that in FY 2010 Blair House will accommodate approximately 26 foreign visits totaling approximately 78 days.

### **Management**

The Management Division is responsible for coordination and execution of the CPR budget, coordination with the Bureau of Resource Management on the budget for protocol activities under the appropriation for Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, human resources administration, general services operations, information systems support, and overall administrative support. In addition, this division is responsible for ensuring that internal controls are established and implemented and that all other necessary and appropriate efforts are carried out to deter fraud, waste, and abuse of government resources

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	64	0	0	64	2,122	7,068	9,190
FY 2009 Estimate	64	0	0	64	1,984	7,349	9,333
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	6	36	42
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	16	111	127
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	26	147	173
FY 2010 Current Services	64	0	0	64	2,010	7,496	9,506
FY 2010 Program Changes							
Office of Protocol Outreach	9	0	0	9	0	747	747
Total Program Changes	9	0	0	9	0	747	747
FY 2010 Request	73	0	0	73	2,010	8,243	10,253

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Chief of Protocol	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>
Political Affairs	50	50	55	5
Protocol Activities	50	50	55	5
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	7	7	9	2
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
Bureau Direction	7	7	9	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>9</b>

**D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL**

***Funds by Program Activity***

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Chief of Protocol</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>7,275</b>	<b>7,945</b>	<b>670</b>
Political Affairs	7,211	7,275	7,945	670
Protocol Activities	7,211	7,275	7,945	670
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>179</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	1,414	1,470	1,649	179
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>71</b>
Bureau Direction	565	588	659	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>920</b>

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

<b>Chief of Protocol</b>	<b>Positions</b>				<b>Funds (\$ in thousands)</b>		
	<b>American Domestic</b>	<b>Overseas</b>	<b>FSN</b>	<b>Pos Total</b>	<b>Bureau Managed</b>	<b>American Salaries</b>	<b>Funds Total</b>
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>5,935</b>	<b>7,945</b>
Political Affairs	55	0	0	55	2,010	5,935	7,945
Protocol Activities	55	0	0	55	2,010	5,935	7,945
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,649</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	9	0	0	9	0	1,649	1,649
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>659</b>
Bureau Direction	9	0	0	9	0	659	659
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>8,243</b>	<b>10,253</b>

**D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL*****Staff by Domestic Organization Unit***

(positions)

<b>Chief of Protocol</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Administrative Division</b>	6	5	8	3
<b>Blair House</b>	14	14	14	0
<b>Ceremonials Division</b>	7	7	9	2
<b>Chief of Protocol</b>	7	7	6	(1)
<b>Diplomatic and Consular Liaison Division</b>	18	19	22	3
<b>Visits Division</b>	12	12	14	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>9</b>

***Funds by Domestic Organization Unit***

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Chief of Protocol</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Administrative Division</b>	1,029	1,042	1,145	103
<b>Blair House</b>	1,382	1,429	1,581	152
<b>Ceremonials Division</b>	1,320	1,336	1,465	129
<b>Chief of Protocol</b>	1,050	1,063	1,165	102
<b>Diplomatic and Consular Liaison Division</b>	2,529	2,562	2,811	249
<b>Visits Division</b>	1,880	1,901	2,086	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>920</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Chief of Protocol</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>5,464</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>615</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>(11)</b>
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>2400 Printing &amp; Reproduction</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(5)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>920</b>



## D&CP – BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

### *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	71	71	71	0
Funds	11,292	11,801	12,021	220

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H) coordinates legislative activity for the Department of State and advises the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, as well as the Undersecretaries and Assistant Secretaries on legislative strategy. H facilitates effective communication between State Department officials and Members of Congress and their staffs. H works closely with authorization, appropriations, and other oversight committees of the House and Senate, as well as with individual Members that have an interest in State Department or foreign policy issues. H manages Department testimonies before House and Senate hearings, organizes Member and staff briefings, and facilitates Congressional travel overseas for Members and staff. H reviews proposed legislation and coordinates the Department's input to Statements of Administration Policy on legislation affecting the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. H staff advises individual bureaus of the Department on legislative and outreach strategies and coordinates those strategies with the Secretary's priorities. The Assistant Secretary advises the Secretary of State on legislative matters, directs the Bureau of Legislative Affairs, and acts as the Department's principal liaison with the Congress.

### *Priorities*

The Secretary of State is the principal Congressional Relations Officer of the Department. H supports the Secretary by ensuring that the Administration's foreign policy priorities are reflected throughout the legislative process. H coordinates the annual testimony provided by the Secretary to Congressional committees with jurisdiction over State programs to explain Department priorities and budget requirements. The Bureau works toward its overall mission by seeking passage of relevant foreign policy legislation and appropriations, obtaining advice and consent to treaties, as well as confirmation of the President's Departmental and Ambassadorial nominees by the Senate. In FY 2010 the Bureau will continue to support U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting the enactment of all authorizations and appropriations necessary for the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	71	0	0	71	1,721	9,571	11,292
FY 2009 Estimate	71	0	0	71	1,793	10,008	11,801
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	4	49	53
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	10	151	161
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	20	200	220
FY 2010 Current Services	71	0	0	71	1,813	10,208	12,021
FY 2010 Request	71	0	0	71	1,813	10,208	12,021

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>
Department Direction	12	12	12	0
Legislative Affairs	59	59	59	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>0</b>
Infrastructure Systems	378	378	378	0
Voice Communications Programs	378	378	378	0
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>11,423</b>	<b>11,643</b>	<b>220</b>
Department Direction	1,845	1,966	1,968	2
Legislative Affairs	9,069	9,457	9,675	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,292</b>	<b>11,801</b>	<b>12,021</b>	<b>220</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>378</b>
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	378	0	378
Voice Communications Programs	0	0	0	0	378	0	378
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>10,208</b>	<b>11,643</b>
Department Direction	12	0	0	12	243	1,725	1,968
Legislative Affairs	59	0	0	59	1,192	8,483	9,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>10,208</b>	<b>12,021</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary	0	5	5	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs	0	6	6	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Senate Affairs	0	7	7	0
Deputy Assistant for Regional, Global and Functional Affairs	0	26	26	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	0	27	27	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary	0	827	841	14
Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs	0	1,004	962	(42)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Senate Affairs	0	1,169	1,202	33
Deputy Assistant for Regional, Global and Functional Affairs	0	4,327	4,448	121
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	0	4,474	4,568	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,801</b>	<b>12,021</b>	<b>220</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Legislative Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>7,529</b>	<b>7,907</b>	<b>8,026</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2400 Printing &amp; Reproduction</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,292</b>	<b>11,801</b>	<b>12,021</b>	<b>220</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	168	168	168	0
Funds	31,563	34,132	36,917	2,785

### *Mission*

Working through bilateral, regional, and multilateral fora, and often in implementation of U.S. treaty obligations or statutory mandates, the Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science (OES) advances U.S. interests in promoting sustainable development and effective international approaches to environmental, science, technology and health challenges. OES promotes conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, wildlife, forests, fresh water, marine resources, fisheries, and coral reef and polar ecosystems. The Bureau promotes access to safe drinking water and sanitation, clean air and water, sound management of hazardous chemicals, and protection of the Earth's atmosphere. OES leads Department efforts to address global climate change and promote access to clean and renewable energy in support of U. S. global energy security and development objectives. The Department through OES supports United States bilateral, regional and global strategies to combat infectious diseases, build global capacity to respond to bioterrorism, develop sound health and health security policies, and address environmental health threats. OES facilitates international cooperation on science and technology, through over 40 bilateral and multilateral agreements, and advances U.S. interests in safe, beneficial uses of space and advanced technology. The Bureau's work provides the foundation for sustainable economic growth and human development, mitigates many of the causes of instability and insecurity, and reinforces effective democratic governance in key sectors, while encouraging states to engage responsibly in the international system.

### *Priorities*

**Climate:** OES leads U.S. efforts in the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change to achieve a comprehensive post-Kyoto approach to climate change by the end of 2009. With global expectations for U.S. leadership in implementing the new agreement on issues such as mitigation, adaptation, deforestation, finance, and technology, climate will remain a top priority well after 2009. OES leads or contributes to a number of efforts to achieve consensus among key countries, including the Major Economies initiative, as well as in the US-China Strategic Economic Dialogue. The Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP) requires U.S. leadership to encourage investment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in key sectors of the fastest growing emitting countries, such as China and India. We will urge countries to deploy diverse energy alternatives with sustainable practices that will help the U.S. and its allies achieve greater energy security while mitigating climate change. We will also seek to accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs (an Ozone Depleting Substance that is also a potent Greenhouse Gas) under the Montreal Protocol.

The indicator below represents climate change as the primary global challenge of the century, requiring the United States to make commitments of its own and engage other nations to do the same. As shown in the indicator, OES will focus its efforts and requested resources for FY 2010 on reaching an agreed international approach to climate change under the UNFCCC for the post-2012 period.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Environment</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of efforts to reach an agreed international approach to climate change for the post-2012 period.	
Target FY 2010	Finalization of an agreed international approach to climate change under the UNFCCC for the post-2012 period.
Target FY 2009	Development of a quantified long-term global emissions goal, with major economies committing to mid-term national targets and programs based on national circumstances.
Target FY 2008	Agreement among major economies on a leader’s statement in contribution to negotiations under the UNFCCC.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> At the 2008 Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change, held in conjunction with the Tokyo G-8 summit, 17 major economies agreed to consider cooperative action in specific economic sectors, enhance action on technology, improve energy efficiency, and work to improve greenhouse gas measurement in contribution to negotiations under the UNFCCC.
Impact	Building consensus of the major economies is an essential step toward producing an agreed international approach to climate change under the UNFCCC for the post-2012 period.
Results FY 2007	This is a new indicator in 2008. In December 2007, the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) produced consensus on a “Roadmap” establishing a process and setting out guidance and direction for a series of meetings over the next two years, with the aim of producing comprehensive agreement on addressing climate change post-2012 at COP 15, in Copenhagen in December, 2009.
Results FY 2006	Indicator and baseline created in 2008
Results FY 2005	Indicator and baseline created in 2008
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Source: Agreement to new global efforts to address climate change, including related to emissions mitigation, adaptation, financing and technology deployment. Data quality is high, because the outcome of negotiations will be public and readily reviewed.

Natural Resource Conservation: OES is working to combat the \$10-15 billion annual illegal trade in wildlife, through the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking. Successful support for the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network by energizing a similar network in South Asia, expanding cooperation to Africa and Latin America; and building awareness to reduce demand for illegal wildlife. OES will also combat illegal logging and trade in illegally harvested timber products through robust implementation of bilateral agreements with China and Indonesia, and by promoting good forest governance in Africa, Asia, South America and Northern Europe. OES will negotiate and ensure effective implementation of global and regional commitments to promote sustainable fisheries, curb destructive fishing practices and illegal fishing, and mitigate impacts on vulnerable marine species.

Health and Water: OES will lead efforts under the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act to increase access to safe water and sanitation in developing countries, and to prepare an annual report to Congress, working closely with USAID, other USG agencies, international organizations, recipient governments and civil society. OES plans to reintegrate the Department’s avian and pandemic influenza work into the Bureau. OES will also work to facilitate U.S. leadership on a growing international health portfolio that includes

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**

infectious and tropical diseases such as malaria, chronic diseases, environmental health, health in reconstruction and stabilization, drug affordability, and the global health worker shortage.

**Trade and Environment:** OES will promote a level playing field for trade by building capacity of our free trade partners to effectively enforce environmental laws and adopt clean production technologies. OES will negotiate and oversee implementation of robust environmental cooperation agreements supporting trade agreements with Central America and the Dominican Republic, Peru, Chile, Morocco, Jordan Bahrain, and other trade partners.

**China:** OES will build our strategic partnership with China to encourage sustainable development and mitigate the global environmental consequences of China's rapid economic growth. Through the U.S.-China Strategic Economic Dialogue, the US has agreed to a 10-Year Framework for cooperation on clean air and water, clean transportation and energy, and forest and wetland conservation.

**Oceans and Polar Affairs:** OES will coordinate USG efforts and negotiations to define the US Extended Continental Shelf limits beyond 200 miles from shore. The 10-year effort will collect data across thousands of miles of ocean floor to define U.S. rights over oil, gas and other mineral resources in areas that OES estimate to be twice the size of California. OES will also promote secure and safe navigation of the oceans on which most of the world's commerce travels and cooperation on marine science. After hosting the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in 2009, OES will continue to promote environmental protection and scientific cooperation in both of the globe's polar regions.

**Science and Technology:** The United States operates the premier global satellite-based guidance and navigation system, the Global Positioning System (GPS), which provides enormous safety, economic and national security benefits to us and other users. OES will work to ensure that competing systems being developed by the EU, Russia and China do not interfere with the GPS network, and that U.S. manufacturers of GPS equipment can compete fairly in the international marketplace. OES will help safeguard vulnerable populations in developing countries by promoting the use of global navigation satellite systems in warning and responding to natural disasters. OES will also engage on space cooperation with India, Japan, Korea and China, and implement a growing bilateral and regional science and technology cooperation agenda with strategic partners, including in Africa, the Caribbean and the Nordic countries.

**Outreach and Legislative Affairs:** OES depends on a network of ESTH officers in the field to carry out our diplomatic and outreach functions. OES will enhance training of field officers to address developments in current as well as emerging ESTH issues. With over 50 committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction and heightened Congressional interest in our issues, OES must keep abreast of bills and discharge growing Congressional reporting requirements.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

#### **International Negotiations: \$563,000**

Funding is being requested to support efforts to delimit the Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) of the United States according to international law. Defining U.S. sovereign rights to the world over resources of the seafloor is central to U.S. foreign policy. The area to be defined is estimated to be at least twice the size of California. Resources include oil and gas, some marine species and future energy resources.

The funding request for Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) diplomatic activities is vital to ensuring that the U.S. can continue to use the GPS worldwide as an international standard for positioning, navigation, and timing services. Competition from other countries to use alternative systems would undermine our ability to

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**

ensure compatibility with the military use of GPS and the ability to deny hostile use of foreign systems when necessary for national security. Worldwide use of GPS also generates billions of dollars of economic activity for U.S. businesses and industry annually.

Funding is needed to ensure that U.S. economic and other interests are represented to create a level playing field for U.S. fishermen, protect the marine environment, protect Arctic and Antarctic regions, promote science and technology agreements with other countries, work within the Montreal Protocol to move towards low climate-impact alternatives on hydrofluorocarbons, promote international health, and implement the Water for the Poor Act

### **Science in Diplomacy: \$815,000**

A total of \$815,000 is requested to fund 10 Jefferson Science Fellows (JSF), in which tenured professors of science and engineering at U.S. universities work at State for one year and consult for a minimum of five years after returning to their chairs. Universities pay all salaries and benefits while the Department funds the Fellows' per diem expenses and program administrative costs for support from the National Academy of Sciences. Diplomats must increasingly address scientific and technological issues such as global health, food security, energy, climate change, national security and related trade matters that are seminal to innovation, economic growth, and global competitiveness. The JSF program strengthens S&T capacity to support this need and increase our domestic and global S&T networks

### **Public Diplomacy -**

#### **Public Diplomacy at COP-15: \$419,000**

COP-15 Climate Change Negotiation: The world expects U.S. leadership at this year's milestone climate conference. We have joined with other nations in committing to reach a post-2012 global framework for addressing climate change at the Copenhagen negotiation. COP-15 presents a world stage for the United States to reach audiences around the globe and communicate our strong commitment to addressing climate change at home and internationally. This funding request will support U.S. press and outreach activities during what is likely to be the largest international gathering of this kind ever undertaken.

#### **Muslim Science K-12 Education Partnership: \$146,000**

This program showcases US interactive science teaching methods and promotes "smart power" by leveraging local opinion leaders, specifically high school science teachers, to reach an expanding youth audience. It also promotes positive relations with the U.S. by engaging local government and civil society while building interest in long-term science education reform and inquiry driven approach to promote critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Through innovative educational resources in the appropriate language, the teacher participants integrate technology into the teaching of math and science, including environmental education. In the 15-18 month partnership period, following an initial workshop, the teachers and youth communicate through an internet group, participate in outreach projects to showcase how learning technologies can help the students with job and career opportunities and continue interaction with the Embassy ESTH and PD sections, including conducting local Earth Day activities. The partnership emphasizes teacher professional development while empowering educators as master trainers to their colleagues and provides youth enrichment activities for students ages 8-14. Public outreach and diplomacy focuses on the teachers and students and their dissemination activities with local and civil society groups.

#### **Islamic World Science Partnership: \$100,000**

Algerian Maritime Museum: OES plans to launch an aggressive public diplomacy component to an on-going technical assistance project related to the establishment of a maritime museum in Algeria. Films will be made featuring both marine science and the assistance being provided by U.S. experts. These films will become



## D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

part of the permanent display at the museum. Several films of varying length are planned. Films will highlight scientific investigations by American and Algerian scientists and student researchers of the sea floor, and underwater cultural heritage, providing a compelling story of man's relationship to the sea. The maritime museum is a program of high national pride for Algeria, providing a prescient venue for showcasing American assistance. Funds will be used for filming and post-production.

### **Avian Influenza Public Diplomacy: \$100,000**

These activities will support the Department's efforts to develop an international engagement strategy based on preparedness, prevention and containment to control and mitigate outbreaks of avian influenza overseas and prevent the development of a pandemic. Funding will support the following activities:

- 2 television cooperative productions for affected countries @ \$40,000 each: \$80,000
- 1 workshop for journalists from key affected country: \$20,000

### ***FY 2010 Request Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	168	0	0	168	8,412	23,151	31,563
FY 2009 Estimate	168	0	0	168	9,922	24,210	34,132
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	9	120	129
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	121	0	121
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	24	368	392
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>642</b>
<b>FY 2010 Current Services</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>10,076</b>	<b>24,698</b>	<b>34,774</b>
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Muslim Science Education	0	0	0	0	146	0	146
Muslim World Outreach	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Public Diplomacy at COP-15	0	0	0	0	419	0	419
Avian Influenza Public							
Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Negotiation (Treaties, Travel							
& OMS)	0	0	0	0	563	0	563
Science and Technology							
Advisor to the Secretary	0	0	0	0	815	0	815
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,143</b>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>12,219</b>	<b>24,698</b>	<b>36,917</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**

*Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(20)</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	0	8	0	(8)
Domestic Financial Services	0	12	0	(12)
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	125	125	125	0
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	8	0	20	20
Domestic Financial Services	12	0	0	0
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	4	4	4	0
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>
Bureau Direction	16	15	16	1
Legislative Affairs	0	1	0	(1)
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	3	3	0	(3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0</b>

*Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>25,460</b>	<b>26,265</b>	<b>26,242</b>	<b>(23)</b>
Bureau Direction	16,978	0	0	0
Corporate Information Systems and Services	594	0	0	0
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	7,888	26,265	26,242	(23)
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>3,446</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>712</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	3,358	1,720	4,158	2,438
Domestic Financial Services	805	1,726	0	(1,726)
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,100</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	534	0	1,675	1,675
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>217</b>
Bureau Direction	750	3,199	2,300	(899)
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	1,260	1,260
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>779</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	656	503	783	280
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,563</b>	<b>34,132</b>	<b>36,917</b>	<b>2,785</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**

*FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities*

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas			Managed	Salaries	Total
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>8,507</b>	<b>17,735</b>	<b>26,242</b>
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	125	0	0	125	8,507	17,735	26,242
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>4,158</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	20	0	0	20	569	3,589	4,158
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,675</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	4	0	0	4	1,100	575	1,675
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>3,560</b>
Bureau Direction	16	0	0	16	0	2,300	2,300
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,260	0	1,260
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1,282</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	783	0	783
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>12,219</b>	<b>24,698</b>	<b>36,917</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**

*Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Dep Asst Secretary for Environment	4	2	2	0
Dep Asst Secretary for Health and Science	20	24	24	0
Dep Asst Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries	0	2	2	0
Office of Ecology and Terrestrial Conservation	18	18	18	0
Office of Environmental Policy	22	22	22	0
Office of Global Change	16	16	16	0
Office of Marine Conservation	16	15	15	0
Office of Oceans Affairs	22	22	22	0
Office of Policy Coordination and Initiatives	19	19	19	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	19	19	19	0
Space and Advanced Technology	12	9	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0</b>

*Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Dep Asst Secretary for Environment	934	2,135	2,736	601
Dep Asst Secretary for Health and Science	2,443	3,597	3,599	2
Dep Asst Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries	1,083	358	361	3
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science, Technology and Health	0	1,032	1,061	29
Office of Ecology and Terrestrial Conservation	3,331	4,366	4,993	627
Office of Environmental Policy	2,682	3,275	3,615	340
Office of Global Change	5,770	3,323	5,297	1,974
Office of Marine Conservation	2,970	2,986	3,694	708
Office of Oceans Affairs	2,900	3,906	3,902	(4)
Office of Policy Coordination and Initiatives	2,926	3,158	3,154	(4)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	3,289	4,042	2,579	(1,463)
Space and Advanced Technology	3,235	1,954	1,926	(28)
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,563</b>	<b>34,132</b>	<b>36,917</b>	<b>2,785</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**

*Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>16,636</b>	<b>16,792</b>	<b>20,784</b>	<b>3,992</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>6,144</b>	<b>7,163</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>(2,566)</b>
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>4,616</b>	<b>2,059</b>
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>620</b>
<b>2400 Printing &amp; Reproduction</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>7,193</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>(1,175)</b>
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(210)</b>
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,563</b>	<b>34,132</b>	<b>36,917</b>	<b>2,785</b>

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## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

### *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	255	255	265	10
Funds	48,552	49,559	55,800	6,241

### *Mission*

The Office of the Legal Adviser (L) advises and represents the Department on all international and domestic legal policy issues arising in connection with U.S. foreign policy and the work of the Department.

L provides critical support for U.S. Government foreign policies – in particular, key initiatives in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as initiatives to achieve democratic Israeli and Palestinian states living in peace. The Bureau helps to ameliorate and resolve political and humanitarian crises in Kosovo, Darfur, and other areas around the globe and is a key component of efforts to fight international terrorism and other threats to U.S. security. L is instrumental in other important areas of work of the Department, including nonproliferation, human rights, the environment, law enforcement, and the rule of law.

L is also an essential partner in supporting the Department's management by providing legal advice on a wide range of matters: the expenditure of assistance and operating funds; the provision of consular services; passport and visa operations and border security; buildings and acquisitions; Department authorities; U.S. diplomatic and consular operations abroad; personnel systems for employees, including the Foreign Service and Civil Service; security of personnel and information technology; privileges and immunities; regulations and directives; domestic and foreign litigation; ethics and financial disclosure; and information law. L manages the U.S. Treaty Program and is responsible for defending and representing the United States before international bodies, such as arbitrations under the North American Free Trade Agreement and cases before the International Court of Justice.

### *Priorities*

L's overarching priorities include:

- Providing timely, first-rate legal services on all legal issues, domestic and international, arising in the course of the Department's work. This includes focusing on key foreign policy objectives, as well as the pursuit of managerial and organizational excellence overall.
- Developing, conducting and managing the Treaty Program, extraditions, private international law, representing and defending the United States before international legal bodies, claims, and other programs for which L has lead responsibility so as to meet the highest standards of program management and best serve the foreign policy, security, and public interests of the United States.
- Promoting the development of international law and its institutions as a fundamental element of U.S. foreign policy and advancing the rule of law. The United States relies on international law as a means to secure a peaceful world. The rule of law will remain an essential component of U.S. foreign policy initiatives.

Specific priority areas for FY 2010 will include:

- Developing and advocating for U.S. legal and legal policy positions, and presenting them to domestic and international audiences in order to advance U.S. interests.

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

- Continuing to perform a critical role in preventing and resolving humanitarian and political crises and conflicts.
- Supporting achievement of the Department’s consular and management goals.
- Promoting global stability through robust counterterrorism initiatives, international law enforcement, and nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- Developing and defending an effective domestic and international legal framework to promote a healthy global economy and environment.
- Advocating for U.S. interests in domestic and international legal fora.

In support of our international law priorities, L engages in a variety of activities including extraditions. The number of extradition and provisional arrest requests made by the Office of the Legal Adviser directly support the Department’s Strategic Plan and in particular, the goal of “Achieving Peace and Security.” These extraditions materially support the development and maintenance of effective mutual legal assistance relationships with other countries and international organizations which counter transnational crime. In addition to aiding ongoing relationships with national and international criminal and law enforcement agencies, the extradition and arrests program is a sound measure of the effectiveness of legal advice and services that advance the strategic goals of the Department of State and the United States.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Transnational Crime</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Number of extraditions and provisional requests filed annually.	Indicator and baseline were established in 2008.	Indicator and baseline were established in 2008.	Indicator and baseline were established in 2008.	Baseline year.	950	Data Not Yet Available	900 *	910 *
Impact	The legal support of U.S. interests in international fora is advanced.							
Data Source and Quality	The database is maintained by the extraditions unit in the Office of the Legal Adviser. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.							

\* Consistent with past experience, it is anticipated that the number of case will increase in the latter years of the new administration.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

#### **Legal Initiatives: \$5,409,000, including 10 Positions**

Increased funding will allow the Office of the Legal Adviser to augment the number of lawyers to meet the approximately 20 % increase in litigation. In particular, the requirement that US citizens entering the US from our northern and southern borders need a US passport has increased the caseload of L/CA (Consular Affairs). In addition, L/PM’s (Political Military) workload has gone up dramatically in response to the Executive Orders on detainees, transfers, and interrogations. L/CID (Claims and Investments Disputes) has been asked to provide extensive legal guidance to the White House and other agencies, concerning the implications of U.S. victims of terrorism who seek redress in court against foreign governments, and the effects of their legal actions on U.S. foreign policy. Moreover, additional lawyers would allow L to provide critical support to the Administration’s ambitious agenda in several areas, including: reengagement with international human rights bodies; comprehensive review of previously concluded human right treaties with a view to the United States becoming a party; negotiation of arms control agreements –



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including further reduction under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START); participation in the 2010 Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference; and increased engagement with international criminal tribunals – including an anticipated expanded role in support of activities of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and preparation for the legally intensive program of work at the 2010 ICC Rome Statute Review Conference. Augmenting the number of lawyers in L will also allow for continued timely, comprehensive and effective legal services to meet the increasing case load particularly in the areas of ethics, transnational crime, treaty obligations and extensive reporting mandated by multiple human rights treaties.

This funding request will also allow L to modernize its document management system, establish an off-site contingency plan for information storage that will meet all United States Government standards, and modernize office space and equipment by exploiting best management practices and green technology.

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	255	0	0	255	11,123	37,429	48,552
FY 2009 Estimate	255	0	0	255	10,653	38,906	49,559
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	3	192	195
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	42	0	42
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	9	586	595
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>832</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	255	0	0	255	10,707	39,684	50,391
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Legal	10	0	0	10	4,189	1,220	5,409
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>5,409</b>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>14,896</b>	<b>40,904</b>	<b>55,800</b>

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>10</b>
Legal Affairs	221	224	234	10
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	7	7	7	0
Domestic Financial Services	2	2	2	0
Domestic Personnel Services	3	3	3	0
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Office Automation	4	1	1	0
Information Services	4	1	1	0
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>
Bureau Direction	18	18	18	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>10</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>44,186</b>	<b>44,708</b>	<b>47,251</b>	<b>2,543</b>
Legal Affairs	44,186	44,708	47,251	2,543
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>2,844</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	889	1,585	4,404	2,819
Domestic Financial Services	201	229	240	11
Domestic Personnel Services	247	286	300	14
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>848</b>
Office Automation	2,393	2,097	2,945	848
Information Services	2,393	2,097	2,945	848
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>6</b>
Bureau Direction	636	654	660	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,552</b>	<b>49,559</b>	<b>55,800</b>	<b>6,241</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Office of the Legal Adviser	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
Domestic	Overseas	Total					
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>7,943</b>	<b>39,308</b>	<b>47,251</b>
Legal Affairs	234	0	0	234	7,943	39,308	47,251
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>4,944</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	7	0	0	7	3,748	656	4,404
Domestic Financial Services	2	0	0	2	21	219	240
Domestic Personnel Services	3	0	0	3	31	269	300
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,945</b>
Office Automation	1	0	0	1	2,834	111	2,945
Information Services	1	0	0	1	2,834	111	2,945
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>660</b>
Bureau Direction	18	0	0	18	319	341	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>14,896</b>	<b>40,904</b>	<b>55,800</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
African and Near Eastern Affairs	4	4	4	0
Buildings and Acquisitions	7	7	7	0
Consular Affairs	12	12	14	2
Deputy Legal Advisers	14	14	14	0
Diplomatic Law and Litigation	9	9	9	0
East and South Asian Affairs	5	5	5	0
Economic and Business Affairs	10	10	10	0
Employment Law	20	22	24	2
European Affairs	3	3	3	0
Executive Director	16	13	13	0
General Management	12	12	12	0
Human Rights and Refugees	10	11	12	1
International Claims and Investment Disputes	39	39	41	2
Law Enforcement and Intelligence	13	13	15	2
Legal Adviser	4	4	4	0
Legislation and Foreign Assistance	6	6	6	0
Non Proliferation and Verification	12	12	12	0
Oceans, International Environmental & Scientific Affairs	10	10	10	0
Political-Military Affairs	10	10	11	1
Private International Law	5	5	5	0
Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	7	7	7	0
Treaty Affairs	16	16	16	0
United Nations Affairs	6	6	6	0
Western Hemisphere Affairs	5	5	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>10</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
African and Near Eastern Affairs	930	1,030	1,109	79
Buildings and Acquisitions	1,089	1,231	1,287	56
Consular Affairs	1,857	2,109	2,229	120
Deputy Legal Advisers	2,519	2,533	2,657	124
Diplomatic Law and Litigation	1,549	1,711	1,814	103
East and South Asian Affairs	626	704	732	28
Economic and Business Affairs	1,414	1,591	1,670	79
Employment Law	3,098	3,537	3,743	206
European Affairs	467	523	544	21
Executive Director	4,510	2,558	6,361	3,803
General Management	2,322	2,549	2,675	126
Human Rights and Refugees	1,374	1,530	1,724	194
International Claims and Investment Disputes	11,573	10,921	11,302	381
Law Enforcement and Intelligence	2,168	2,475	2,645	170
Legal Adviser	613	691	727	36
Legislation and Foreign Assistance	773	888	938	50
Non Proliferation and Verification	1,537	1,745	1,834	89
Oceans, International Environmental & Scientific Affairs	1,558	1,706	1,795	89
Political-Military Affairs	1,857	2,367	2,495	128
Private International Law	1,316	1,486	1,565	79
Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	1,080	1,072	1,126	54
Treaty Affairs	2,464	2,521	2,647	126
United Nations Affairs	1,084	1,235	1,295	60
Western Hemisphere Affairs	774	846	886	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,552</b>	<b>49,559</b>	<b>55,800</b>	<b>6,241</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Office of the Legal Adviser</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>28,248</b>	<b>29,391</b>	<b>30,883</b>	<b>1,492</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>10,036</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>10,970</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>2400 Printing &amp; Reproduction</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>3,446</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>477</b>
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>3,244</b>
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>4,593</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,552</b>	<b>49,559</b>	<b>55,800</b>	<b>6,241</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

## Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	209	209	213	4
Funds	34,354	35,663	38,011	2,348

### Mission

The Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business (EEB) works to build the economic framework to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals and enhance the long-term prosperity of the United States. The Bureau accomplishes this by promoting open economies through extensive trade and investment negotiations; by strengthening global economic rules through performance-based development programs and active leadership in multilateral organizations; and by advocacy and support for U.S. private sector activities around the world. One of EEB's primary missions is to work closely with other agencies, businesses, labor groups, and non-governmental organizations to sustain a strong, secure, dynamic international economic system that will continue to provide new opportunities for American business, workers, and farmers.

Enhancing the security of the United States is essential to achieving long-term prosperity. EEB provides vital support to front-line states threatened by terrorism, using all of its policy tools and arsenal to help states undercut terrorist recruitment by providing an economic future and hope to their citizens in strategic regions. The Bureau works successfully with allies to dry up sources of terrorist financing. The Bureau also helps to increase energy security through development of alternative energy sources, prudent management of oil reserves, and diversification of external energy sources. EEB works hard to enhance the security of key infrastructure, particularly for the transport, information, and energy networks.

### Priorities

#### Treaty and Trade Agreement Support

EEB provides critical support and foreign policy guidance to the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) in opening new markets for U.S. goods and services by negotiating and implementing trade agreements, including World Trade Organization (WTO) accession agreements, and by resolving trade disputes. EEB negotiates Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and Free Trade Agreement (FTA) investment chapters that open up restrictive investment regimes and stimulate growth. The Bureau pioneered a successful program to increase market access and promote acceptance of agricultural biotechnology, empowering poor growers in developing countries and opening markets for American farmers. EEB leads the negotiation of air services agreements that foster competition by removing restrictions on the number of carriers, routes, aircraft, services, and prices. EEB is the U.S. Government lead in international information and communications technology (ICT) policies and initiatives, including Internet and radio spectrum issues vital to U.S. economic prosperity and national security. EEB works with the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor to monitor threats, respond to restrictions, and advance freedom of expression and the free flow of information on the Internet. EEB managed a \$1 million FY2004-2008 grant program (\$200k/yr) and seeks its reauthorization for FY2010-2014 so we can continue to train ICT officials and highlight the importance of connectivity through groundbreaking public-private partnerships like CIP's Pakistan Telemedicine Project.

The Bureau, along with the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, established the Secretary's Global Internet Freedom Taskforce (GIFT) to monitor threats, respond to restrictions, and advance freedom of expression and the free flow of information on the Internet, and leads the President's Digital Freedom Initiative.

This indicator measures milestones of progress towards the Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs' (EEB) goals of promoting economic growth through market-opening trade and investment agreements; strengthening adherence to global economic rules and norms; and achieving favorable outcomes in multilateral standards-setting organizations through active U.S. leadership. This indicator is contained in the PART assessment.

# D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Trade and Investment</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of negotiations and policy changes impacting services, trade, and investment.	
Target FY 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage WTO Members on the Doha Round</li> <li>- WTO Accessions: 2 more countries accede</li> <li>- GPA Accessions: 2 more countries accede</li> <li>- Submit the United Nations Convention on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) cargo agreement to the Senate for ratification</li> <li>- Four bilateral Open Skies agreements (or multilateral accessions) or other liberalizing air transport agreements concluded</li> <li>- Hold a regulatory workshop for developing countries to encourage the adoption of pro-competitive telecommunications policies and regulations</li> <li>- Progress with at least one new country on commercial satellite access</li> <li>- Complete one BIT negotiation</li> </ul>
Target FY 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage WTO Members on the Doha Round</li> <li>- WTO Accessions: 2 more countries accede</li> <li>- GPA Accessions: 2 more countries accede</li> <li>- Four bilateral Open Skies agreements (or multilateral accessions) or other liberalizing air transport agreements concluded.</li> <li>- Sign the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) cargo agreement</li> <li>- Hold Central America Telecommunications Regulatory Workshop in region to promote implementation of CAFTA-DR trade commitments and development of competitive telecommunications markets</li> <li>- USAID conducts second independent assessment of Pakistan telemedicine project.</li> </ul>
Target FY 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage WTO Members on the Doha Round</li> <li>- WTO Accessions: 2 more countries accede</li> <li>- GPA Accessions: 2 more countries accede</li> <li>- Two bilateral Open Skies agreements (or multilateral accessions) concluded. Three liberalizing (non-Open Skies) agreements concluded</li> <li>- Hold West Africa Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Road Map to Opportunities Conference to promote increased connectivity, liberalization of telecommunications policies, and economic development in the region</li> <li>- Implement the Pakistan telemedicine public-private partnership; USAID conducts first independent assessment of the project</li> <li>- Conclude United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) negotiations for an international agreement on ocean cargo law.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: Improved over prior year, but not met</b></p> <p>Intensive negotiations held on Doha Round.            FTA with Peru approved and implemented.            Successful West Africa Road Map to Opportunities Conference held in Accra.            Innovative Pakistan telemedicine project launched and implemented.            BIT negotiations begun with key emerging markets (China, India).            No members acceded to the GPA in FY 2008.            Two countries acceded to the WTO - Ukraine and Cape Verde.            Open Skies Agreements with: Australia, Croatia, Kenya            Other non-Open Skies Aviation Agreements: Colombia, Brazil, Russia            Concluded UNCITRAL negotiations for an international agreement on ocean cargo law.            USAID's first independent assessment of the Pakistan telemedicine project will begin Nov 2008. The delay is due to the project itself not starting until August 2008.</p>
Impact	By opening foreign markets, reducing barriers to trade of goods and services, and promoting economic development and integration using free trade agreements, trade and investment framework agreements and other mechanisms, EEB's work promotes economic growth and prosperity.
Steps to Improve	USAID's first independent assessment of the Pakistan telemedicine project has been delayed from to Nov 2008. The delay is due to the project itself not starting until August 2008. EEB will continue to aggressively promote accessions to the GPA.



## D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Results FY 2007	<p>Doha - Formal WTO negotiations restarted in Geneva. Draft texts on Agriculture, Services, and Rules issued</p> <p>Successfully engaged WTO Members on the Doha Round</p> <p>No new BITs</p> <p>12 Countries named to Priority Watch List</p> <p>2 open skies agreements and multilateral accessions concluded with the European Community and its 27 Member States and with Georgia. 3 liberalizing (non-Open Skies) agreements concluded with China, Japan and Argentina</p> <p>Successful East African Broadband Workshop resulting in a MOU to harmonize and fast-track efforts to expand regional broadband connectivity has been credited with accelerating the deployment of 2 undersea cables connecting the region</p> <p>22 countries are open to commercial biotech (2006) - data for 2007 not yet available</p> <p>2 countries (Vietnam and Tonga) complete WTO accession</p> <p>2 countries (Bulgaria and Romania) accede to GPA</p>
Results FY 2006	<p>Five open skies agreements and multilateral accessions concluded with Mali, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Chad and Cook Islands.</p> <p>UNCITRAL Negotiations on Target</p>
Results FY 2005	Indicator established in 2006.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	<p>EEB/MTA office for WTO and GPA accessions. Aviation Negotiations for the aviation agreements; Trade Policy for the Trade and Investment Framework Agreements and Doha progress, and Investment Affairs for the Bilateral Investment Treaties. DQA revealed moderate limitations: insufficient method for detecting missing data.</p>

### Economic Growth and Development

EEB promotes sustainable economic growth and development by enhancing investment climates abroad, fostering modern and well-regulated global financial markets, and helping poor countries recover from financial crises, including excessive debt. One of the greatest challenges is addressing the scourge of corruption, which continues to divert resources, deter private sector investment, and impede economic development, particularly in the poorest countries. EEB leads the U.S. interagency process to strengthen the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Anti-Bribery Convention to fight bribery in international business transactions and reinforces this by improving anti-bribery disciplines for OECD-member export credit agencies. The Bureau also promotes anti-corruption practices through multilateral development bank programs.

This indicator measures the direct support that the Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs provides to U.S. business in exporting goods and services as well as in resolving commercial disputes and managing overseas investments.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Trade and Investment</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of Company-Specific Cases for Which Advocacy Services Were Provided	
Target FY 2010	368 company-specific cases for which advocacy services will be provided. 105 advocacy success stories.
Target FY 2009	350 company-specific cases for which advocacy services were provided. 100 advocacy success stories.
Target FY 2008	300 company-specific cases for which advocacy services were provided. 80 advocacy success stories.
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: Above Target</b></p> <p>351 company-specific cases for which advocacy services were provided. 103 advocacy success stories.</p>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Impact	Advocacy services for U.S. companies ensures transparency and fair play which promotes market access and reform, and assists with regulatory and investment problems.
Reasons for Exceeding Target	Company requests for advocacy exceeded anticipated levels.
Results FY 2007	Advocacy services were provided for 335 company-specific cases; 60 advocacy success stories.
Results FY 2006	Advocacy services were provided for 349 company-specific cases; 94 advocacy success stories.
Results FY 2005	Advocacy services were provided for 225 company-specific cases; 62 advocacy success stories.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Economic, Energy and Business Affairs Bureau advocacy database; Department of Commerce advocacy database; reporting cables from posts; feedback from companies; quarterly success stories report to the Deputy Secretary of State and the Under Secretary for Economic and Agricultural Affairs. DQA revealed no significant data limitations.

### **Strengthening Compliance with Economic Rules and Norms**

EEB's International Intellectual Property Enforcement Office (IPE) advocates for U.S. right holders and directs the U.S. Government's overseas intellectual property enforcement technical assistance and training programs. IPE's work helps fight growing terrorist and organized crime networks that use counterfeiting and piracy to finance their operations. EEB works closely with the USTR to develop and advocate for U.S. policy on WTO dispute settlement cases against countries not living up to their trade commitments. The Bureau promotes the integration of labor standards as a negotiating objective in FTAs and works to ensure that all of the U.S. Government's trade agreements include enforceable provisions on relevant international labor standards, that FTA environmental obligations are met, and that a Doha Round agreement includes U.S.-led environmental initiatives.

### **Supporting U.S. Businesses and Private Sector Growth and Investment**

EEB works with the U.S. embassies regularly to advocate for U.S. companies to ensure fair play, assist with regulatory and investment problems, and maximize commercial opportunities. The Bureau supports American companies doing business in more than 140 countries that do not have a Commerce Department Commercial Service (CS) presence, using EEB's Business Facilitation Incentive Fund to bolster commercial support platforms, increase commercial training, and improve IT capabilities.

### **Promoting Energy and Aviation/Maritime Security**

The Bureau focuses on the development of transparent global energy markets with open access to suppliers and consumers and intensified dialogue with Saudi Arabia and other key producers to increase oil production and capacity. The Bureau works with Iraq to build a hydrocarbons framework to assist in developing its oil resources and leads diplomatic efforts to support multiple pipelines for Caspian oil and natural gas. EEB is also processing Presidential Permit applications for three major crude oil lines from Canada that will boost our crude supplies by over 1 million barrels per day, or over 5 percent of our current daily consumption when fully operational. EEB promotes responsible development of energy resources through the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Code of Corporate Responsibility. The Bureau works closely with the International Energy Agency to develop and sustain emergency strategic energy stocks and to disseminate energy efficiency and low-carbon energy technology best practices globally. EEB leads the USG in negotiating civil aviation agreements with other countries; it also enhances security conditions at overseas airports and seaports and bolsters inspection of passengers and freight prior to their entry into the United States by working with the U.S. Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration to assess foreign governments' adherence to international security standards and by working with the Customs and Border Protection to establish new supply chain security initiatives.

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS**

### ***Justification of Program Change***

#### Enhancing Long-Term U.S. Prosperity and Security - \$1,351,000

The funding and associated new positions requested will serve to increase the Department of State's ability to advance economic foreign policy goals that benefit the U.S. by enhancing our long-term prosperity and security. Economic issues such as energy security, protection of intellectual property rights, food security and advocacy for U.S. business and intellectual property rights are critical to the well-being of our country. Additional resources will enable EEB to increase its productivity in achieving U.S. policy goals in these and other crucial areas that are in the best interests of the U.S.

The requested funding will accelerate U.S. export and investment promotion initiatives at U.S. embassies worldwide where there is no Department of Commerce presence, and it will also support strong advocacy for the activities of U.S. business abroad. The export of U.S. agricultural products will be enhanced through educational outreach programs that support food security, facilitate trade by promoting understanding of agricultural biotechnology and encourage the adoption of fair and science-based policies in other countries. The funding will also be used to support our presence at international telecommunications conferences where the Bureau has the statutory responsibility to coordinate and lead all U.S. Government activities regarding the formation and advocacy of international communication and information policy. The promotion of information and communication technologies globally benefits U.S. business, enhances development and strengthens democracy.

The requested funding will also support a new position that will serve to advocate for and protect U.S. intellectual property rights holders by offering technical enforcement assistance and training programs to foreign governments. Others will help promote U.S. energy security through the development of alternative energy sources, prudent management of oil reserves, and development and management of emergency strategic energy stocks. Finally, an additional position will continue the growth of job creation and economic development in key troubled areas in strategically important regions.

**D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS**

***FY 2010 Request  
Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	209	0	0	209	5,156	29,198	34,354
FY 2009 Estimate	209	0	0	209	4,926	30,737	35,663
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	8	152	160
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	20	467	487
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	46	619	665
FY 2010 Current Services	209	0	0	209	4,972	31,356	36,328
FY 2010 Program Changes							
Enhancement of EEB Programs and Operations	4	0	0	4	1,351	332	1,683
Total Program Changes	4	0	0	4	1,351	332	1,683
FY 2010 Request	213	0	0	213	6,323	31,688	38,011

***Staff by Program Activity***  
(positions)

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	178	178	183	5
Economic/Trade Affairs	178	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	10	9	9	0
Domestic Administrative Management	3	0	0	0
Domestic Financial Services	2	0	0	0
Domestic General Services	2	0	0	0
Domestic Personnel Services	3	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	4	5	4	(1)
Infrastructure Systems	4	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	14	14	14	0
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	14	0	0	0
Public Diplomacy	3	3	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>4</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS**

*Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	29,034	29,989	32,864	2,875
Economic/Trade Affairs	3,794	0	27,898	27,898
Counter-Terrorism Programs	1,584	120	120	0
Economic/Trade Affairs	50	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	1,573	1,323	1,317	(6)
Business Services	178	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	1,187	1,320	574	(746)
Infrastructure Systems	629	0	0	0
Infrastructure Maintenance	629	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	379	2,399	2,129	(270)
Economic/Trade Affairs	379	0	0	0
Public Diplomacy	597	512	1,007	495
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	27	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,354</b>	<b>35,663</b>	<b>38,011</b>	<b>2,348</b>

*FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities*

<b>Department Of State</b>	<b>Positions</b>				<b>Funds (\$ in thousands)</b>		
	<b>American</b>		<b>FSN</b>	<b>Pos Total</b>	<b>Bureau Managed</b>	<b>American Salaries</b>	<b>Funds Total</b>
	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>Overseas</b>					
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>27,898</b>	<b>32,864</b>
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	27,898	27,898
<b>Counter-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,317</b>
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>574</b>
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>2,129</b>
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1,007</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	27	0	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>31,688</b>	<b>38,011</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Caspian Basin Energy Diplomacy	1	1	4	3
Coordinator for Business Affairs	8	8	9	1
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy, Sanctions, & Commodities	28	28	28	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Communications & Info Policy	28	28	28	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Finance and Development	35	35	35	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Policy and Programs	55	55	55	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Affairs	23	23	23	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	22	22	22	0
Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy	9	9	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>4</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Caspian Basin Energy Diplomacy	287	152	652	500
Coordinator for Business Affairs	1,711	1,768	1,935	167
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy, Sanctions, & Commodities	4,412	4,775	5,250	475
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Communications & Info Policy	4,620	4,798	5,116	318
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Finance and Development	5,456	5,660	5,811	151
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Policy and Programs	9,289	9,904	10,353	449
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Affairs	3,505	3,633	3,627	(6)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	3,550	3,525	3,816	291
Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy	1,524	1,448	1,451	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,354</b>	<b>35,663</b>	<b>38,011</b>	<b>2,348</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF ECONOMIC, ENERGY, AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

## *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	21,867	25,758	27,393	1,635
1200 Personnel Benefits	7,627	5,341	4,791	(550)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,075	2,044	2,197	153
2200 Transportation of Things	16	16	16	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	609	543	695	152
2400 Printing & Reproduction	63	64	63	(1)
2500 Other Services	1,273	1,066	1,712	646
2600 Supplies and Materials	405	408	697	289
3100 Personal Property	419	423	447	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,354</b>	<b>35,663</b>	<b>38,011</b>	<b>2,348</b>

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# D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

## *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	313	313	328	15
Funds	56,175	59,818	62,879	3,061

### *Mission*

The mission of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) is to provide all-source intelligence support to U.S. diplomats. INR accomplishes this mission through its three pillars:

- **All-Source Analysis.** Through timely and tailored analytic assessments, briefings, maps, opinion research, and other products, INR supports diplomats as they build democracies, promote economic stability, provide humanitarian assistance, and fight terrorism, disease, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction around the world.
- **Intelligence Policy and Coordination.** The Bureau is at the nexus of intelligence and foreign policy, playing a key role in ensuring that intelligence activities are consistent with U.S. foreign policy and that other components of the Intelligence Community understand the information and analysis needs of senior foreign policy decision makers.
- **Analytic Outreach.** In 2008, the Director of National Intelligence named INR the Executive Agent for Analytic Outreach for the Intelligence Community (IC). Through its rigorous program of conferences, seminars, and research studies, INR brings outside expertise to bear on the most challenging intelligence and foreign policy issues of the day.

INR also serves as the Secretary of State's principal liaison with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). INR officers participate in a wide variety of working groups and committees and INR analysts participate in the drafting of IC assessments and analyses, including the President's Daily Brief. In addition, INR serves as a leader in the USG foreign public opinion surveys and polls that inform the USG's public diplomacy initiatives.

INR uses several performance indicators to track progress including "percentage of customers surveyed who found INR analysis and assessment services timely and useful." Customer feedback is vital to INR's ability to improve its products and services and make them relevant to Department policymakers. This indicator provides valuable information on how INR is perceived by its customers and provides insights into how service can be enhanced. Performance on this indicator can indirectly influence the Department's progress toward its strategic goals of Governing Justly and Democratically and Achieving Peace and Security. INR's assessments and analyses provoke thinking, identify diplomatic opportunities for engagement, and provide context for diplomatic decision making.

### *Priorities*

For more than 60 years, INR's basic mission and high standard of performance have remained constant, even as the Bureau has adapted to new challenges and priorities. Priorities for FY 2010 include:

- Expanding electronic dissemination of intelligence so that State Department policymakers can access intelligence quickly and securely from the desktop;
- Coordinating with relevant bureaus regarding cyber-space related activities within the State Department and working with the IC to implement cyber initiatives.
- Serving as the Executive Agent of the Director of National Intelligence to promote and facilitate outreach to non-USG experts to inform the IC's analytic work;
- Tracking and analyzing issues that may undermine efforts to promote peace and security such as terrorism, the spread of WMD, and trafficking in persons and illicit drugs;

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

- Providing all-source analyses and assessments that examine trends in governance, democracy, and human rights and assess domestic policies and leadership performance in countries of interest;
- Playing a key role in the IC to balance intelligence collection and requirements so that current and future diplomatic information needs are met, resulting in enhanced intelligence support for policymakers;
- Increasing collaboration and information sharing on humanitarian issues through the interagency Humanitarian Information Unit;
- Creating and maintaining an expert workforce through recruitment, training, and professional development in support of the national security mission;
- Strengthening analytic tradecraft to produce more cogent and accurate assessments; and
- Enhancing administrative management functions across the bureau.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Good Governance</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Percentage of customers surveyed who found INR analysis and assessment services timely and useful	N/A	92%	90%	90%	93%	Above Target	90%	90%
Reasons for Exceeding Target	The performance goal was set as an approximate target level, and the deviation from that level is slight. There was no effect on overall program or activity performance.							
Impact	INR continues to provide timely, accurate, and useful intelligence products and services to Department of State customers. INR’s analysis and assessments examine trends in democracy and assess domestic policies and leadership performance in countries of interest. INR tracks political, economic, social, and military trends that could affect the growth of democracy around the world.							
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>								
Data Source and Quality	Data is obtained from an internal Department of State customer satisfaction survey. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.							

### *Justification of Program Change*

#### **Intelligence and Research**

INR’s request includes \$1,728,000 in current services increases and \$1,303,000 for 15 new positions. These positions would provide additional foreign affairs expertise to support the intelligence needs of the Secretary of State. INR’s information gives policymakers and diplomats a “decision advantage” as they seek to protect and advance American interests around the world. Specifically, the new positions would be used to:

- Provide more in-depth analytic coverage on China. INR is developing a Team China approach, placing officers in several INR offices to achieve an integrated and collaborative effort among analysts examining political, economic, and military issues.
- Expand analysis and other activities on cyber security, a growing concern across the U.S. Government.
- Augment all-source analysis on a variety of priority countries and regions including Russia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Africa.
- Strengthen INR management services in the areas of administrative support, budget, training and professional development, and security.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	313	0	0	313	13,796	42,379	56,175
FY 2009 Estimate	313	0	0	313	16,012	43,806	59,818
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	23	216	239
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	61	660	721
IT O&M-INR	0	0	0	0	648	0	648
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	882	876	1,758
FY 2010 Current Services	313	0	0	313	16,894	44,682	61,576
FY 2010 Program Changes							
Intelligence and Research	15	0	0	15	0	1,303	1,303
Total Program Changes	15	0	0	15	0	1,303	1,303
FY 2010 Request	328	0	0	328	16,894	45,985	62,879

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	276	277	288	11
Intelligence and Research	276	277	288	11
Domestic Administrative Support	15	15	19	4
Domestic Administrative Management	6	6	8	2
Domestic Financial Services	4	4	5	1
Domestic General Services	2	2	3	1
Domestic Personnel Services	3	3	3	0
Information Resource Management	10	10	10	0
Corporate Information Systems and Services	10	10	10	0
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	0	10	10	0
Policy Formulation	12	11	11	0
Bureau Direction	12	11	11	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>15</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	39,984	41,420	43,202	1,782
Intelligence and Research	39,984	41,420	43,202	1,782
Domestic Administrative Support	2,643	2,716	3,102	386
Domestic Administrative Management	861	889	1,073	184
Domestic Financial Services	554	572	666	94
Domestic General Services	419	429	521	92
Domestic Personnel Services	809	826	842	16
Information Resource Management	6,219	8,323	9,063	740
Corporate Information Systems and Services	5,528	7,626	8,353	727
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	5,528	7,626	8,353	727
Infrastructure Systems	691	697	710	13
Information Services	70	70	70	0
Voice Communications Programs	621	627	640	13
Policy Formulation	1,918	1,837	1,873	36
Bureau Direction	1,918	1,837	1,873	36
Public Diplomacy	5,411	5,522	5,639	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,175</b>	<b>59,818</b>	<b>62,879</b>	<b>3,061</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>40,479</b>	<b>43,202</b>
Intelligence and Research	288	0	0	288	2,723	40,479	43,202
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>3,102</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	8	0	0	8	44	1,029	1,073
Domestic Financial Services	5	0	0	5	8	658	666
Domestic General Services	3	0	0	3	151	370	521
Domestic Personnel Services	3	0	0	3	412	430	842
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7,626</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>9,063</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	10	0	0	10	6,916	1,437	8,353
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	10	0	0	10	6,916	1,437	8,353
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	710	0	710
Information Services	0	0	0	0	70	0	70
Voice Communications Programs	0	0	0	0	640	0	640
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>1,873</b>
Bureau Direction	11	0	0	11	291	1,582	1,873
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,639</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,639</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>16,894</b>	<b>45,985</b>	<b>62,879</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Intelligence & Research	7	7	7	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Analysis and Information Management	3	3	3	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence Policy and Coordination	2	2	4	2
INR Watch (INR/WATCH)	14	14	14	0
Office of Analysis for Africa (INR/AF)	13	13	14	1
Office of Analysis for East Asia & Pacific	21	21	22	1
Office of Analysis for Europe (INR/EUR)	17	17	17	0
Office of Analysis for Near East & South Asia	20	20	23	3
Office of Analysis for Russia and Eurasia	22	22	22	0
Office of Analysis for Terrorism, Narcotics and Crime	19	18	18	0
Office of Analysis for Western Hemisphere Affairs (INR/WHA)	13	13	13	0
Office of Counter-Intelligence and Consular Support (INR/CCS)	6	6	6	0
Office of Economic Analysis	19	19	20	1
Office of Intelligence Operations (INR/OPS)	6	6	6	0
Office of Opinion Research (INR/OPN)	40	41	41	0
Office of Outreach (INR/OTR)	10	10	10	0
Office of Publications	6	6	6	0
Office of Strategic, Proliferation and Military Issues	17	17	19	2
Office of Technical Collection Affairs (INR/TCA)	10	10	11	1
Office of the Executive Director	25	25	29	4
Office of the Geographer and Global Issues	21	21	21	0
Principal DAS for Intelligence & Research	2	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>15</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Intelligence & Research	1,215	1,251	1,275	24
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Analysis and Information Management	420	434	443	9
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence Policy and Coordination	276	291	463	172
INR Watch (INR/WATCH)	2,103	2,171	2,214	43
Office of Analysis for Africa (INR/AF)	1,988	2,049	2,171	122
Office of Analysis for East Asia & Pacific	2,972	3,068	3,228	160
Office of Analysis for Europe (INR/EUR)	2,430	2,509	2,558	49
Office of Analysis for Near East & South Asia	2,787	2,877	3,181	304
Office of Analysis for Russia and Eurasia	3,160	3,265	3,331	66
Office of Analysis for Terrorism, Narcotics and Crime	2,694	2,640	2,691	51
Office of Analysis for Western Hemisphere Affairs (INR/WHA)	1,865	1,925	1,962	37
Office of Counter-Intelligence and Consular Support (INR/CCS)	848	876	893	17
Office of Economic Analysis	2,682	2,769	2,921	152
Office of Intelligence Operations (INR/OPS)	830	858	875	17
Office of Opinion Research (INR/OPN)	10,949	11,380	11,613	233
Office of Outreach (INR/OTR)	2,024	2,081	2,121	40
Office of Publications	854	882	899	17
Office of Strategic, Proliferation and Military Issues	2,472	2,551	2,780	229
Office of Technical Collection Affairs (INR/TCA)	1,477	1,526	1,653	127
Office of the Executive Director	7,842	10,015	11,121	1,106
Office of the Geographer and Global Issues	4,004	4,108	4,188	80
Principal DAS for Intelligence & Research	283	292	298	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,175</b>	<b>59,818</b>	<b>62,879</b>	<b>3,061</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Intelligence and Research</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	30,939	31,592	33,149	1,557
1200 Personnel Benefits	12,049	12,840	13,473	633
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	845	858	868	10
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	700	708	723	15
2400 Printing & Reproduction	335	339	342	3
2500 Other Services	9,654	10,856	12,133	1,277
2600 Supplies and Materials	736	1,660	1,195	(465)
3100 Personal Property	917	965	996	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,175</b>	<b>59,818</b>	<b>62,879</b>	<b>3,061</b>



## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### *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	1,279	1,279	1,290	11
Funds	301,368	326,008	366,623	40,615

### *Mission*

The Bureau of African Affairs (AF) advises the Secretary in formulating and implementing U.S. foreign policy to support the creation of more stable, democratic, and prosperous African nations. AF guides the operations of U.S. diplomatic establishments in 48 countries with 43 U.S. missions, and five constituent posts in sub-Saharan Africa. AF promotes policies that help citizens of African nations better their own lives, build their own nations, transform their own future, and build on Africa's traditions. These policies advance U.S. interests and recognize freedom, prosperity, and security as benchmarks for success in the U.S.-African partnership of the 21st century.

AF devotes major efforts to the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of crises and conflicts by promoting peace and security, backing African conflict mediation, and managing programs to strengthen African capacity to carry out peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations. AF promotes sustainable economic development and encourages expanding trade and investment. AF works with its African partners to increase democracy, good governance, and respect for the rule of law. Countering transnational threats, especially the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, is a priority, as are continued concerns over narcotics, crime, and environmental degradation, all of which undermine stability and hamper prospects for economic growth.

### *Priorities*

#### **Achieving Peace and Security**

AF devotes significant resources to efforts to achieve peace and security to help end conflict in Africa. Confronting America's gravest threats of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction requires strengthening willing partners in Africa, improving chances for democracy, and encouraging stable economies that allow free markets to take root.

The past seven years have seen the end of seven major conflicts: the Second Congo War in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, North-South Sudan, Burundi, and Angola. In northern Uganda, most of the 1.8 million internally displaced persons have returned to their homes owing to enhanced local development and security. Although conflicts are ongoing in Somalia, Darfur and Chad, and the current peace is fragile in several other places, the trend in Africa is toward the resolution of conflict. More importantly, the capacity of African nations to deal with conflicts has improved. African peacekeepers are increasingly active not only in Africa but around the world. Further progress with Africa's Peace and Security Architecture is exemplified by the lead role of the African Union (AU) in helping to resolve and prevent African conflict, especially in Somalia (e.g. AMISOM deployment and political support to the Djibouti process).

AF is managing a program to train at least 75,000 African peacekeepers between 2005 and 2009 through the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program and its 22 partners (as of the end of 2008). Africans are sharing the burden of international peace and security by supplying 30 percent of United Nations peacekeeping forces worldwide, with seven countries – Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Senegal, Benin and South Africa – among the top 20 UN troop contributors.

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS**

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The Department and USAID continue to support the African institutions necessary to ensure just and democratic governance by promoting accountable and responsive parliaments and local governments, sound financial systems, a free press, an independent judiciary, and vibrant political parties. Over the next two years, strengthening the electoral infrastructure in Africa will be a focus since elections in many countries have become flash points for conflict. Successful elections in Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo have been key milestones in their post-conflict transition.

In the past four years alone, there have been more than 50 democratic elections in Africa. Almost three-quarters of sub-Saharan nations are now classified by Freedom House as “Free” or “Partly Free,” up from less than half in 1990. The significant flaws in the Kenyan elections in December 2007 and the civil protest afterwards, coupled with recent coups in Mauritania and Guinea, underscore the fragility of political governance in the region and the need to remain engaged.

### **Economic Growth**

According to the IMF, sub-Saharan Africa’s (SSA’s) economic growth in real per capita income was over 3 percent last year – up significantly from negative rates of growth in the 1980s and 1990s. The IMF also notes that growth in SSA in 2010 should be close to 5 percent however after 2010, the Fund expects that growth in SSA will contract significantly by 1.4 percent in 2011, with a slight, but still negative improvement of -0.7 percent in 2012.

An important tool to reduce poverty by fostering economic growth is the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). The Africa regional bureau works to ensure that more countries qualify for and implement compacts with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). Ten compacts have been signed with Sub-Saharan African countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, and Tanzania, totaling over \$3.8 billion. In Africa, nine countries have been supported by MCC’s Threshold Program which is awarded to countries that come close to passing compact eligibility criteria and are committed to improving policy performance. As of 2008, four African countries have been deemed newly-compact or threshold eligible.

Over the next two years, AF will focus on supporting Africa’s entrepreneurs to transform the continent’s natural endowments into prosperity for its people, and encourage domestic reforms to support small- and medium-sized businesses using development assistance as a catalyst.

One of the Bureau's key foreign policy priorities is to stimulate Africa's economic development and growth with a focus on stimulating private sector development, increasing Africa's trade competitiveness, and increasing integration within Africa itself and in the global economy. With increasingly more reforms of business regulations in Africa occurring annually, researchers report that many countries are getting inspiration from their neighbors about how to reform. Countries in the region are committing to reform agendas that make it easier to do business.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Trade and Investment</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Number of days to start a business; median among AF countries for which data are provided in the World Bank's latest annual "Doing Business" report.	47 days baseline	45.5 Days	39 Days	37 days	37 days	On Target	35 days	33 days
Impact	With more reforms of business regulations in Africa than in any previous year, researchers report that many countries are getting inspiration from their neighbors about how to reform. Increasingly, countries in the region are committing to reform agendas that make it easier to do business.							
Data Source and Quality	The World Bank produces a "Doing Business" report that provides data for the number of days required to start a business. Data lags by one year but is independently verified and validated. Nearly all African countries are included (47 of 48) and the number is growing. Using the median ensures figures do not fluctuate wildly as countries are added.							

### Investing in People

The President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is a robust initiative that is showing impressive results to combat this deadly disease. In 2003, PEPFAR was launched as the largest commitment by any nation to combat a single disease in history. From 2003-2008, the U.S. provided \$18.8 billion in funding for prevention, treatment, and care programs serving millions. To continue building sustainable capacity, the US Congress has authorized up to \$48 billion for the next five years. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) has committed \$1.2 billion, to implement malaria control interventions in 15 focus countries with the goal of reducing mortality by 50 percent. Through PMI, Bureau will continue expanding coverage of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures to the most vulnerable populations – children under 5 years of age and pregnant women.

Among other development priorities, food security and basic education are vital to the continent's future. These funds will support AF's management of these programs which are expanded in the FY2010 budget request.

The education of African children is vital to the continent's future and the previous Administration committed over a billion dollars for education programs with the \$600 million African Education Initiative and the recently announced new education initiative for Africa which provides more than \$525 million in additional funding over the next five years. The funds will support AF's management of program to expand educational opportunities so that all Africans can enjoy the benefits of literacy, empower women and girls through scholarships, improve learning and teaching materials, and enhance teacher education.

### Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

The management platform supports the personnel resources upon which the Bureau's foreign policy depends. This budget request provides funding to support the efficient operation of new embassy compounds being established in FY 2010 and early FY 2011. AF is eliminating administrative duplication through consolidation of USAID personnel into State's administrative platform, and increasing operational efficiencies through regionalization, process improvement, empowering Foreign Service Nationals, and expanding the use of technology.

The strength of the U.S. Government partnership with Africa is built on people-to-people ties. AF uses strategic and focused public diplomacy activities and initiatives to strengthen bonds between Americans and Africans and demonstrates a link between America's interests and Africa's progress.

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### *Justification of Program Change*

The United States needs a strong overseas diplomatic support platform. More than 30 U.S. Government agencies, including the Department of State, rely on the support platform at our embassies to promote and maintain critical U.S. interests. The FY 2010 budget requests \$40,615,000 above the prior year to address much needed enhancements in the support platform.

#### **American Direct Hire Positions: \$3,496,000**

The Department requests an increase in funding for two domestic Civil Service and nine overseas Foreign Service positions for AF. These funds will be used for start-up and recurring costs associated with these positions. They will enable AF 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. Two of the positions will be assigned domestically to: 1) monitor compliance and track payments for over \$250 million in contracts; and 2) respond to increasing workload in the West African portfolio. The nine overseas positions will be assigned to Mauritania, Burundi, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Chad, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Congo and will serve to: 1) improve critical medical services to employees and family members; 2) provide adequate staffing based on post size, growth, and complexities; 3) provide the administrative platform required to support the expansion of PEPFAR and other foreign policy programs; 4) counter anti-Americanism; 5) and comply with OIG report recommendations.

#### **New and Replacement Motor Vehicles: \$659,000**

Department of State program and ICASS vehicles move people and goods overseas, helping American consular officers visit sick or imprisoned U.S. citizens, transporting diplomatic pouches, ferrying resident and visiting diplomatic personnel to events in-country or a host of other diverse requirements. Embassies rely on their motor vehicles to transport personnel and evacuees in the event of a crisis and to protect employees from criminal or terrorist threats while on official business. AF's motor vehicles, many of which must travel over rough roads in harsh conditions, are old and in poor shape. The increasing age and declining condition of AF's overseas motor vehicle fleet not only detracts from the strength of our overseas support platform, it detracts from the security of the employees and operations of every U.S. Government agency operating overseas. Many of AF's motor vehicles are over the established replacement cycle of four years and in need of replacement. The proposed amount will allow AF to address some of the most critical needs, and shore up a vital pillar of the diplomatic support platform.

#### **Infrastructure Funds for Overseas Posts: \$1,113,000**

This proposal represents a down payment that will fund the most critical of AF's requirements for replacing obsolete office equipment; battered and worn office furniture; old, tattered household furniture; and aging household appliances. At a time of rapid technological change, lack of replacement funding extends the service cycle of telephone systems, photocopiers, radios, and other equipment. Using long-established replacement cycles, AF posts identified units for replacement even though they lacked the required funding. Replacing old, unreliable equipment at a rate closer to established replacement cycles will enhance continuity of operations and permit the Department to take advantage of labor-saving and energy-efficient products. A significant proportion of these equipment items fall under ICASS. The additional funding will enable the Department of State to buy additional residential furniture and appliances at many AF missions, enhancing efficiency and ultimately decreasing future replacement costs. The quality of the household furniture and appliances we provided to employees and their families also has a critical impact on morale and quality of life under often difficult working and living conditions in Africa. The proposed down payment will send a strong signal that the U.S. Government understands the need to protect our investment in the Department's human capital.

#### **Programming Capacity Base Enhancement: \$1,544,000**

Review of actual fund utilization over the past few years shows that at least 63 percent of allotted Public Diplomacy funds were utilized for wages, leaving less than 37 percent for programming. Compounded with continuing resolutions and a variety of other factors, these posts have little or no flexibility to plan and conduct PD programs.

In addition to the wage/non-wage percentage issue, other factors warrant base increases as well: Posts with relatively small base budgets that have grown in policy priority (e.g., Liberia, Sierra Leone, Angola) and exchange rate and inflation issues (e.g., Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, as well as Francophone countries using the CFA, which is pegged

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to the Euro), and focus countries where additional targeted programming is taking place (Nigeria, South Africa, and Kenya). Kenya has the additional responsibility of being the base of operations for Somalia programming.

The Africa Regional Services (ARS) office in Paris is particularly strapped, with wages alone taking up 80 percent of the allotment. Additionally, the buying power continues to deteriorate as the Euro strengthens and the dollar weakens. Consistently unfunded inflation rounds out the trio of factors adversely affecting ARS' ability to sustain operations and provide the vital support it is intended to provide to AF posts.

### **Non-PAO Presence Funding: \$621,000**

AF requests funds to regularize those AF posts that are currently without a Public Affairs Officer or with no base resources. This request includes funding for FSN/LES salaries and benefits, as well as travel, transportation, shipping, communications costs, printing, supplies, office equipment, Information Resource Center (IRC) and reference materials, Books-in-French and video/DVD loan subscriptions (where applicable and requested), and nominal grant costs. Posts included in this request are Bujumbura, Burundi; Brazzaville, Congo; Maseru, Lesotho; Libreville, Gabon (and Sao Tome en Principe); Bangui, Central African Republic; and Banjul, The Gambia. This request also includes funds for Zanzibar and Comoros. Zanzibar funds would be utilized to administer youth exchange, English teaching, women's programs, Arabic language materials and Arabic speakers, and elections programming. Comoros funds would be utilized for English teaching, university exchanges and linkages, academic specialists and English Teaching Fellows to enhance mutual understanding through instruction, curriculum development and distribution of policy-linked materials from IIP such as Washington File and other IIP publications.

### **American Corners Sustainability: \$1,065,000**

There are over 60 American Corners either fully established or being set up in the 46 countries in Africa where there are public affairs staffs. Target audiences run the gamut and include Muslim populations, particularly youth, women, and religious leaders; youth, civic leaders, academics and teachers of English. American Corners are one of AF's most successful programming platforms. The American Corners enable the U.S. to have a presence in many locations in a time when security requirements at U.S. Missions have resulted in limited public access. By continuing to engage with key African institutions and individuals, AF is able to achieve Mission performance goals such as promoting democracy and good government, economic growth and development, and dealing with regional security issues.

### **Program Equipment Replacement and Revitalization: \$532,000**

AF requests funds for the purchase of audio-visual and technical equipment, Library and IRC furniture, supplies, and materials; and other proprietary Public Diplomacy equipment. This request represents an investment to facilitate use of the new media. Many of AF's libraries/IRCs have not had equipment and furniture replaced for many years. As these units represent the United States, they should be furnished appropriately and equipped with the necessary tools to do the job.

### **Regional Training: \$444,000**

AF requests funds for regional training, to include:

- Buddy Post Training – Many Public Affairs Sections in Africa are staffed by one American officer, often fresh from orientation and basic PD training. Regional on-the-job training with more experienced officers at “buddy posts,” is a cost-effective way of enhancing performance at solo-officer posts. A number of PAOs at solo-officer posts have identified the need for this training which will help them develop more effective PD programs within the special demands of working in Africa and also to assist with team building of American and local staffs.
- Advocacy Training – Effective messaging and use of new media enhance Mission efforts to inform key audiences about America's efforts to combat terrorism, HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, and promote democracy and human rights. Consequently, training for Public Diplomacy Officers, now more than ever, is needed to ensure optimal success in promoting the USG policy agenda.

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### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	158	586	535	1,279	193,208	108,160	301,368
FY 2009 Estimate	158	586	535	1,279	210,739	115,269	326,008
FY 2010 Base (1)	158	586	535	1,279	206,439	115,269	321,708
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	124	589	713
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	71	0	71
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	331	1,843	2,174
Facilities Operating Costs	0	0	0	0	9,473	0	9,473
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	11,196	0	11,196
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	5,145	0	5,145
Recur BPMA Adjust	0	0	0	0	2,369	0	2,369
Supp - Sudan	0	0	0	0	4,300	0	4,300
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,009</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>35,441</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	158	586	535	1,279	239,448	117,701	357,149
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
5 PD American Positions	0	3	0	3	750	360	1,110
Programming Capacity Base Enhancement	0	0	0	0	1,544	0	1,544
Non-PAO Presence Funding	0	0	0	0	621	0	621
American Corner Sustainability Funds	0	0	0	0	1,065	0	1,065
American Direct-Hire Positions	2	6	0	8	1,500	886	2,386
Program Equipment Replacement and Revitalization	0	0	0	0	532	0	532
New and Replacement Vehicles	0	0	0	0	659	0	659
Regional Training	0	0	0	0	444	0	444
Infrastructure Funds for Overseas Posts	0	0	0	0	1,113	0	1,113
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>9,474</b>
FY 2010 Request	160	595	535	1,290	247,676	118,947	366,623

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	8	8	8	0
Overseas Visa Services	8	8	8	0
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	459	459	465	6
Business Services	34	34	34	0
Country Coordination	117	117	123	6
Economic/Trade Affairs	149	149	149	0
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	12	12	12	0
Intelligence and Research	1	1	1	0
International Security Affairs	12	12	12	0
Labor Affairs	3	3	3	0
Political Affairs	131	131	131	0
Political Diplomacy	131	131	131	0
Diplomatic Security	67	67	67	0
Investigations and Counterintelligence	42	42	42	0
Mission Security Operations	25	25	25	0
Domestic Administrative Support	47	47	47	0
Domestic Administrative Management	26	26	26	0
Domestic Financial Services	8	8	8	0
Domestic General Services	2	2	2	0
Other Domestic General Services	0	2	2	0
Domestic Personnel Services	11	11	11	0
Information Resource Management	133	133	133	0
Infrastructure Systems	126	126	126	0
ADP Communications and Message Centers	68	12	12	0
Other Office Automation	12	0	0	0
Other Telecommunications Abroad	46	114	114	0
Office Automation	7	7	7	0
Policy Formulation	185	185	187	2
Bureau Direction	0	10	11	1
Business Services	10	0	0	0
Legislative Affairs	1	1	1	0
Mission Direction	167	167	168	1
Public Affairs	7	7	7	0
Public Diplomacy	380	380	383	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>11</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	97,874	103,236	114,319	11,083
Business Services	9,442	9,908	10,595	687
Country Coordination	15,477	16,878	21,637	4,759
Economic/Trade Affairs	32,812	34,368	36,957	2,589
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	5,452	5,712	6,134	422
Intelligence and Research	372	390	415	25
International Security Affairs	5,095	5,374	5,650	276
Labor Affairs	966	1,007	1,098	91
Political Affairs	28,258	29,599	31,833	2,234
Political Diplomacy	28,258	29,599	31,833	2,234
Diplomatic Security	7,856	7,300	7,991	691
Investigations and Counterintelligence	963	978	1,158	180
Mission Security Operations	6,093	6,322	6,834	512
Overseas Visa Services	800	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	8,209	8,644	9,185	541
Domestic Administrative Management	4,886	5,120	5,496	376
Domestic Financial Services	1,315	1,392	1,448	56
Domestic General Services	2,008	835	944	109
Other Domestic General Services	467	835	944	109
Domestic Personnel Services	0	1,297	1,297	0
Information Resource Management	22,900	34,116	43,489	9,373
Infrastructure Systems	22,900	32,949	42,322	9,373
ADP Communications and Message Centers	1,994	2,266	5,139	2,873
Other Office Automation	2,174	1,084	7,486	6,402
Other Telecommunications Abroad	18,732	29,599	29,697	98
Office Automation	0	1,167	1,167	0
Overseas Program Support	87,982	89,629	95,735	6,106
Policy Formulation	38,335	40,038	43,452	3,414
Bureau Direction	5,338	5,556	6,097	541
Legislative Affairs	261	272	297	25
Mission Direction	30,598	31,972	34,643	2,671
Public Affairs	2,138	2,238	2,414	176
Public Diplomacy	38,212	43,045	52,452	9,407
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,368</b>	<b>326,008</b>	<b>366,623</b>	<b>40,615</b>



## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Conduct of Consular Relations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Overseas Visa Services	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>52,654</b>	<b>61,665</b>	<b>114,319</b>
Business Services	0	20	14	34	4,423	6,172	10,595
Country Coordination	44	30	49	123	11,945	9,692	21,637
Economic/Trade Affairs	15	112	22	149	16,664	20,293	36,957
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	10	2	12	2,719	3,415	6,134
Intelligence and Research	0	1	0	1	162	253	415
International Security Affairs	0	11	1	12	1,775	3,875	5,650
Labor Affairs	0	2	1	3	585	513	1,098
Political Affairs	8	101	22	131	14,381	17,452	31,833
Political Diplomacy	8	101	22	131	14,381	17,452	31,833
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>7,991</b>
Investigations and Counterintelligence	0	0	42	42	1,158	0	1,158
Mission Security Operations	0	25	0	25	3,293	3,541	6,834
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>9,185</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	26	0	0	26	2,421	3,075	5,496
Domestic Financial Services	8	0	0	8	363	1,085	1,448
Domestic General Services	2	0	0	2	697	247	944
Other Domestic General Services	2	0	0	2	697	247	944
Domestic Personnel Services	11	0	0	11	0	1,297	1,297
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>31,494</b>	<b>11,995</b>	<b>43,489</b>
Infrastructure Systems	0	80	46	126	31,494	10,828	42,322
ADP Communications and Message Centers	0	12	0	12	3,748	1,391	5,139
Other Office Automation	0	0	0	0	7,486	0	7,486
Other Telecommunications Abroad	0	68	46	114	20,260	9,437	29,697
Office Automation	2	5	0	7	0	1,167	1,167
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,735</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,735</b>
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>21,973</b>	<b>21,479</b>	<b>43,452</b>
Bureau Direction	11	0	0	11	3,485	2,612	6,097
Legislative Affairs	1	0	0	1	162	135	297
Mission Direction	15	105	48	168	17,194	17,449	34,643
Public Affairs	2	5	0	7	1,131	1,283	2,414
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>37,889</b>	<b>14,563</b>	<b>52,452</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>247,676</b>	<b>118,947</b>	<b>366,623</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs	19	19	19	0
Office of Central African Affairs	12	12	12	0
Office of East African Affairs	11	11	11	0
Office of Economic Policy	10	10	10	0
Office of Executive Director	45	45	45	0
Office of Public Diplomacy	15	15	15	0
Office of Regional Affairs	16	16	17	1
Office of Southern African Affairs	13	13	13	0
Office of West African Affairs	13	13	14	1
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	2	2	2	0
Special Assistant for Press	2	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs	3,665	3,903	4,137	234
Office of Central African Affairs	2,238	2,391	2,489	98
Office of East African Affairs	2,017	2,157	2,244	87
Office of Economic Policy	1,850	1,978	2,060	82
Office of Executive Director	16,785	18,092	18,463	371
Office of Public Diplomacy	3,143	3,191	5,194	2,003
Office of Regional Affairs	2,341	2,500	2,609	109
Office of Southern African Affairs	2,486	2,657	2,767	110
Office of West African Affairs	2,399	2,466	2,745	279
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	209	579	616	37
Special Assistant for Press	752	444	466	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,885</b>	<b>40,358</b>	<b>43,790</b>	<b>3,432</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Post*

(positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Abuja	35	37	72	33	37	70	22	42	64	(11)	5	(6)
Africa Regional Services, Frankfurt	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Africa Regional Services, Paris	2	12	14	2	12	14	3	12	15	1	0	1
Angola, Luanda	18	12	30	18	12	30	17	12	29	(1)	0	(1)
Benin, Cotonou	11	9	20	11	9	20	10	9	19	(1)	0	(1)
Botswana, Gaborone	16	7	23	17	7	24	15	7	22	(2)	0	(2)
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	11	10	21	9	10	19	11	10	21	2	0	2
Burundi, Bujumbura	11	5	16	11	5	16	11	5	16	0	0	0
Cameroon, Yaounde	23	18	41	23	18	41	21	18	39	(2)	0	(2)
Cape Verde, Praia	4	6	10	5	6	11	4	6	10	(1)	0	(1)
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	2	4	6	3	4	7	2	4	6	(1)	0	(1)
Chad, N'Djamena	12	7	19	14	7	21	12	7	19	(2)	0	(2)
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	26	23	49	24	23	47	25	23	48	1	0	1
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	25	21	46	25	21	46	24	21	45	(1)	0	(1)
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	11	5	16	11	5	16	8	5	13	(3)	0	(3)
Durban	4	2	6	4	2	6	5	4	9	1	2	3
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	0	0	0
Eritrea, Asmara	7	7	14	10	7	17	7	7	14	(3)	0	(3)
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	32	16	48	29	16	45	31	16	47	2	0	2
Gabon, Libreville	14	3	17	13	3	16	12	3	15	(1)	0	(1)
Gambia, Banjul	5	2	7	5	2	7	4	2	6	(1)	0	(1)
Ghana, Accra	26	25	51	27	25	52	26	11	37	(1)	(14)	(15)
Guinea, Conakry	13	12	25	13	12	25	13	12	25	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johannesburg	10	7	17	9	7	16	14	9	23	5	2	7
Kenya, Nairobi	40	21	61	40	21	61	39	21	60	(1)	0	(1)
Lesotho, Maseru	8	4	12	8	4	12	7	4	11	(1)	0	(1)
Liberia, Monrovia	12	11	23	14	11	25	10	11	21	(4)	0	(4)
Madagascar, Antananarivo	14	12	26	14	12	26	12	12	24	(2)	0	(2)
Malawi, Lilongwe	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18	0	0	0
Mali, Bamako	15	12	27	15	12	27	14	12	26	(1)	0	(1)
Mauritania, Nouakchott	10	5	15	10	5	15	9	5	14	(1)	0	(1)
Mauritius, Port Louis	7	6	13	7	6	13	6	6	12	(1)	0	(1)
Mozambique, Maputo	16	9	25	16	9	25	14	9	23	(2)	0	(2)
Namibia, Windhoek	12	13	25	12	13	25	13	13	26	1	0	1
Niger, Niamey	12	11	23	12	11	23	11	11	22	(1)	0	(1)
Nigeria, Lagos	21	4	25	20	4	24	23	13	36	3	9	12
Pretoria	64	43	107	63	44	107	54	35	89	(9)	(9)	(18)
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	5	2	7	5	2	7	4	2	6	(1)	0	(1)
Rwanda, Kigali	13	9	22	13	9	22	11	9	20	(2)	0	(2)

## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Senegal, Dakar	24	17	41	25	17	42	23	17	40	(2)	0	(2)
Sierra Leone, Freetown	11	10	21	11	10	21	10	10	20	(1)	0	(1)
Somalia, Mogadishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Capetown	9	3	12	9	2	11	11	7	18	2	5	7
Sudan, Khartoum	26	8	34	27	8	35	24	8	32	(3)	0	(3)
Swaziland, Mbabane	9	5	14	9	5	14	8	5	13	(1)	0	(1)
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	18	18	36	18	18	36	17	18	35	(1)	0	(1)
Togo, Lome	14	12	26	14	12	26	12	12	24	(2)	0	(2)
Uganda, Kampala	15	8	23	15	8	23	15	8	23	0	0	0
Zambia, Lusaka	17	15	32	17	15	32	17	15	32	0	0	0
Zimbabwe, Harare	16	16	32	16	16	32	15	16	31	(1)	0	(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(50)</b>

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Abuja	14,139	13,930	17,281	3,351
Africa Regional Services, Paris	3,070	3,473	3,993	520
Angola, Luanda	5,850	6,240	6,930	690
Benin, Cotonou	4,166	4,440	4,914	474
Botswana, Gaborone	4,239	4,638	5,076	438
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	5,119	5,460	6,961	1,501
Burundi, Bujumbura	3,410	3,607	4,112	505
Cameroon, Yaounde	7,674	8,210	8,810	600
Cape Verde, Praia	2,028	2,140	2,407	267
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	1,496	1,578	1,791	213
Chad, N'Djamena	7,305	7,750	8,123	373
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	10,803	11,539	12,359	820
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	10,108	10,803	11,564	761
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	5,010	5,295	6,076	781
Durban	1,729	1,834	1,979	145
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	2,649	3,705	3,872	167
Eritrea, Asmara	3,106	2,415	2,713	298
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	6,543	7,000	7,689	689
Gabon, Libreville	5,774	6,106	7,161	1,055
Gambia, Banjul	2,365	2,505	2,791	286
Ghana, Accra	6,357	6,826	7,607	781
Guinea, Conakry	5,420	5,771	6,146	375
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	93	98	110	12
Johannesburg	4,025	4,257	5,237	980
Kenya, Nairobi	7,303	7,842	8,787	945
Lesotho, Maseru	2,128	2,253	2,496	243

## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Liberia, Monrovia	5,751	6,088	7,329	1,241
Madagascar, Antananarivo	8,093	6,258	7,729	1,471
Malawi, Lilongwe	1,916	4,507	5,042	535
Mali, Bamako	4,602	4,920	5,477	557
Mauritania, Nouakchott	1,345	3,913	4,317	404
Mauritius, Port Louis	4,741	2,885	3,914	1,029
Mozambique, Maputo	4,951	5,331	5,663	332
Namibia, Windhoek	4,297	2,606	5,046	2,440
Niger, Niamey	5,219	9,527	10,092	565
Nigeria, Lagos	5,724	5,014	5,531	517
Pretoria	21,981	23,712	26,629	2,917
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	3,493	3,688	4,847	1,159
Rwanda, Kigali	3,867	4,143	4,432	289
Senegal, Dakar	8,691	9,315	10,235	920
Sierra Leone, Freetown	3,021	3,215	3,578	363
Somalia, Mogadishu	73	77	86	9
South Africa, Capetown	2,544	2,701	2,908	207
Sudan, Khartoum	9,267	13,872	14,836	964
Swaziland, Mbabane	2,749	2,950	3,214	264
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	5,130	5,456	6,013	557
Togo, Lome	5,022	5,335	5,918	583
Uganda, Kampala	5,506	5,829	6,479	650
Zambia, Lusaka	6,754	7,275	8,430	1,155
Zimbabwe, Harare	6,837	7,318	8,103	785
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,483</b>	<b>285,650</b>	<b>322,833</b>	<b>37,183</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of African Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	158,182	164,084	172,829	8,745
1200 Personnel Benefits	59,479	65,166	67,147	1,981
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	874	942	6,666	5,724
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,445	9,200	10,708	1,508
2200 Transportation of Things	7,794	8,359	9,500	1,141
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	18,675	20,362	25,347	4,985
2400 Printing & Reproduction	178	201	247	46
2500 Other Services	13,377	19,241	22,247	3,006
2600 Supplies and Materials	20,757	22,410	26,449	4,039
3100 Personal Property	8,590	10,335	16,839	6,504
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	4,941	5,627	8,553	2,926
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	76	81	91	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,368</b>	<b>326,008</b>	<b>366,623</b>	<b>40,615</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

## *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	1,226	1,226	1,249	23
Funds	217,634	284,543	319,195	34,652

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) fosters peace, security, and democratic and economic progress throughout the Middle East and North Africa through effective and creative diplomacy, developmental partnerships, and the fight against terrorism and extremism. NEA implements U.S. policy in eighteen countries and the West Bank/Gaza in the face of unparalleled challenges. The outcomes of policy initiatives in the region have a major impact on U.S. national security and U.S. national interests.

The Bureau fulfills its mandate through regional and functional offices that provide policy input and in-depth expertise on the countries and issues in the region. Overseas, NEA posts conduct U.S. foreign policy, provide services to American citizens, and coordinate and manage all U.S. Government (USG) activities in the host country.

### *Priorities*

#### **Seek a lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians, as well as between Israel and its Arab neighbors.**

The U.S. seeks a resolution to the Arab-Israel conflict through a sustained commitment to reaching the goal of two states living side by side in peace, stability and security. In coordination with this process and building on the work of the November 2007 Annapolis Conference, the U.S. will work with Israel and other Arab governments to foster a lasting, just and comprehensive peace in the region. The implementation of an Israeli-Palestinian agreement must include ensuring the long-term security of the state of Israel, as well as sustained, robust support for the Palestinian Authority (PA) government. The U.S. will continue to support the PA's Palestinian Reform and Development Plan and its efforts to reform the Palestinian economy, strengthen rule of law, improve local infrastructure, build institutional capacity, create jobs and promote initiatives in health and education. The U.S. will seek to strengthen the ability of the Israeli and PA governments to demonstrate to their publics that a two-state solution is both feasible and in the best interests of both peoples.

#### **Increase diplomatic efforts to engage Iran in consultation with partners in the region and internationally.**

Iran is the central threat to stability in the region. It presents a key threat to the U.S. as a state sponsor of terrorism and in its pursuit of nuclear weapons. The P5+1 process offers a venue through which the U.S. can communicate more clearly to Iranian policy-makers about the increasing costs and benefits of their policy choices. The U.S. will consult with Arab and international partners to work on diplomatic strategies, but will also make it clear that any diplomatic engagement with Iran will not come at the expense of partners' interests or the U.S. The Department will engage with the Iranian people in public diplomacy campaigns to convey the message that the disagreement is with the Iranian government and not the public.

#### **Support increased security and national reconciliation for Iraq, promote moderates, and empower the Iraqi Government to take increasing responsibility for its own security and the rule of law.**

A positive outcome in Iraq is critical to U.S. overall interests in the region. U.S. efforts aim to promote the development of an Iraqi Government and Security Forces able to assume full responsibility for the country's external and internal security and the rule of law. Beyond bilateral assistance, the U.S. will engage neighboring countries to continue to increase their support for Iraq, including through full restoration of diplomatic relations.

#### **Strengthen the security of allies and combat extremism while advancing moderate politics and tolerance throughout the region.**

The U.S. is committed to assisting regional allies to develop military, law enforcement, and regulatory mechanisms to combat extremism internally and externally. The U.S. will work with its partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council

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(GCC) to address many issues through joint consultations -- also including Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq -- and bilaterally through the U.S.-Saudi Strategic Dialogue and Gulf Security Dialogue. In North Africa, the Department is working toward enhancing counterterrorism partnerships through the Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP). The USG will offer Libya incentives to address outstanding bilateral issues and ensure their 2003 renunciations of support for terrorism and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Anti-Money Laundering and Criminalized Terrorist Financing (AML/CTF) legal and regulatory regimes are significant elements of NEA's counterterrorism efforts. The regimes are needed across the region in order to reduce the potential for huge sums of tainted funds to destabilize economies, support illicit activities, and benefit corrupt governments. As shown in the indicator below, the State Department works closely with partners in the region to promote the establishment and implementation of AML/CTF regimes and an annual report is issued detailing progress in this area. While measuring changes in the impact of USG efforts in this area on an annual basis is difficult, tighter and more consistent regulation of financial markets is an effective tactic that curtails financing to terrorist networks. More broadly, tighter regulation brings greater transparency and confidence in the international financial system.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Counterterrorism</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of Regional Governments' Support for Reducing Terrorist Financing	
Target FY 2010	95 percent of NEA countries adopt and implement comprehensive Anti-Money Laundering and Criminalized Terrorist Financing (AML/CTF) regimes. Five additional NEA countries establish Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) that are operationally effective and meet the international FIU standards as established by the Egmont Group.
Target FY 2009	90 percent of NEA countries adopt and implement comprehensive AML/CTF regimes. Four additional NEA countries establish FIUs that are operationally effective and meet the international FIU standards as established by the Egmont Group.
Target FY 2008	80 percent of NEA countries adopt and implement comprehensive AML/CTF regimes and monitor and regulate the overseas operations of charities. Three additional NEA countries establish FIUs that are operationally effective and meet the international FIU standards as established by the Egmont Group.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: Improved over prior year, but not met</b> 89 percent of NEA countries have adopted comprehensive AML/CTF regime. Seven NEA countries have FIUs which meet the standards of the Egmont Group which is unchanged from FY 2007.
Impact	Tighter regulation of financial markets within the NEA region, represented by a 9 percent increase in AML/CTF regimes and seven deploys FIUs in FY 2008, curtails an important source of terrorist financing. Measuring the impact of tighter regulation on the overall state of international terrorism, however, is difficult since terrorist organizations possess diverse and often unknown funding sources.
Steps to Improve	N/A
Results FY 2007	The Arab League has not provided any political or financial support to AMISOM. There has been positive but uneven progress in adopting AML/CTF legislation that meets international standards. While most NEA states (approximately 80 percent) have instituted AML regimes, many states have not yet authorized CTF regimes or established FIUs that meet Egmont group standards. Implementation still needs to be improved and progress on establishing mechanisms to monitor the overseas activities of charities remains stalled.
Results FY 2006	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.
Results FY 2005	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Source: Embassies and the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs reporting. Data quality assessment revealed no significant data limitations.



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### **Support Lebanese democracy and the primacy of the Lebanese State.**

The election of President Michel Sleiman and the signing of the Doha agreement laid the foundation for the Lebanese political process to create a peaceful and stable future. The U.S. remains committed to supporting a democratically-elected Lebanese government and its institutions. The U.S. continues to encourage the Government of Lebanon to support the implementation of UNSCR 1701 and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The U.S. is working with key partners to ensure full implementation of all UN Security Council Resolutions on Lebanon and to assist the legitimate Lebanese government in asserting its sovereignty throughout the country.

### **Promote economic and political reform throughout the region consistent with the values of freedom in a democratic society.**

Political, economic, and social reform are essential to long-term stability and to addressing the root causes of extremism in the region. Durable institutions that promote the strong legislatures, independent judiciaries, free press, vibrant civil society, honest police forces, religious freedom, and the rule of law are necessary in this task. Through the Middle East Partnership Initiative, the U.S. Government is providing \$425 million in foreign assistance funds over five years to promote and support democratic, economic, and educational reform and to advance women's participation in society. The U.S. is also committed to working with other nations through the international Forum for the Future, the Foundation for the Future, the G-8's Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative, and other regional efforts.

### **Improve Outreach to Public Opinion.**

A key component of the U.S. efforts in the region is an effective public diplomacy program in a climate of public hostility to the U.S. The Department's strategy aims to increase understanding for U.S. policies and intentions in the region and, in particular, to underscore three important elements of U.S. policies: (a) strong support for reform efforts; (b) continuing commitment to a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through the realization of a two-state solution; and (c) determination to oppose prejudice and promote respect and cultural understanding for Islam and the peoples of the region.

### **Enhance Management and Organizational Excellence.**

The Department seeks resources to enable it to meet grave threats to the U.S. security in the region. NEA is fully committed to improving management capabilities and to deploying well qualified American and locally engaged staff at all its posts. Critical management goals include: to increase the number of fluent Arabic and Farsi speakers; to provide locally engaged staff with a wage and benefit package consistent with the prevailing practice; and to increase resources to staff the Department's Iran team.

### **Iraq Operations**

The U.S. Mission in Iraq will continue its intensive diplomatic activities and play an essential role in development and the transition to a more capable Iraqi government. The Mission's goals focus on counter-terrorism, a stable and democratic Iraq and a self-sustaining, successful economy. The Provincial Reconstruction Teams remain a key component of the 2010 diplomatic strategy. The resources requested are necessary to meet the Mission goals, and to provide the management, logistics and security platform for these diplomatic activities. The request for Iraq Operations is discussed in greater detail in a separate chapter.

## ***Justification of Program Change***

### **Iran Watch**

The Department request includes \$5,724,000 for six overseas and four domestic positions for its Iran Watch program. Tehran poses one of the nation's greatest long-term security threats. Among the challenges are Iran's pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability; its support for terrorist groups and militants in Iraq, Afghanistan, Lebanon, and the Palestinian territories; its other destabilizing regional activities; and its lack of respect for human rights and civil society. The basic priority is to expand overall reporting and outreach ability through Iran Watchers, while 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. Increasing the number of permanent staff dedicated to Iran, in Washington and in the field, will allow the Department to enhance its cooperation and coordination with other USG entities that have already expanded their Iran-related efforts in recent years. The Department of Defense has requested that State assign seasoned Foreign Service officers

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with Iran experience to support their activities in Iraq, Afghanistan, and various military commands in the U.S. and overseas.

### **Overseas - American New Hires**

NEA requests \$1,656,000 for four new overseas American positions in support of post operations involving U.S.-Israel military and security ties, mediating the Palestinian and Lebanon crisis, implementing a new trade agreement, increase presence in the key commercial and economic Dubai hub, working with countries' ministries with focus on Iran and terrorism, and expanding U.S. presence in Libya.

### **Domestic - American New Hires**

NEA requests \$1,332,000 for six new domestic positions in support of overseas operations: three in the Regional Affairs Office for a Political-Economic Officer, Program Assistant, and a Foreign Affairs Officer; one additional Lebanon desk officer; and two administrative support positions. There will be new responsibility for increased regional economic activities, coordination of Congressional visits and tasking, development of Bureau policy on regional issues, and increased activities for the Lebanon desk office.

### **Overseas - Locally Engaged Staff (LES) New Hires**

The request includes \$2,214,000 for 115 new LES positions: Cairo, Facilities Management and General Services due to increased demand for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS); Tel Aviv, establishing a special unit due to increased VIP visits, increased use of ICASS services; Jerusalem, move to a new Consulate General building, increased services and VIP visits, and consular services for American citizens in the West Bank; Lebanon, due to increased ICASS services due to growth; Riyadh, New Consulate Compound; and Tunisia, support for the Arabic Field School.

### **Overseas - Office Furniture and IT Equipment**

NEA Bureau is requesting \$2,714,000 for office furniture, IT equipment and upgrades, and office furnishings for newly-hired American and Locally Engaged Staff. The office furniture and equipment is beyond the normal life cycle, the technical equipment and communication lines need to be upgraded, and new office furnishings and equipment is needed for new staff.

### **Overseas - Vehicles**

The NEA posts are requesting funding for replacement vehicles totaling \$643,000. Most of the vehicles requiring replacement have exceeded their useful life and maintenance is becoming excessive. Posts provided several reasons for requesting replacement vehicles or expanding the existing fleet, including support for new ICASS, diplomatic, and other agency positions, in addition to the increased frequency of VIP visits.

### **Overseas Training**

NEA requests \$58,000 for initial training and travel for newly-hired personnel and for professional skill development for all LES. The requested funding will fill a critical need when long-distance learning is not possible, as well as training for support of Arabic language school and Public Diplomacy regional training.

### **Public Diplomacy: New Americans Overseas**

The request includes \$1,110,000 for one new overseas position for an Information Officer in Jerusalem.

### **Public Diplomacy: Program Request**

NEA is requesting \$1,503,000 to support posts' efforts for enhanced outreach initiatives, including grants, cultural events, press programs, alumni networks, exhibits, academic advising events, book program, and communication messaging strategy programs.

### **Public Diplomacy: New LES Support**

The request includes \$1,000,000 for essential LES staff to support exchange and cultural programs. Without these positions, posts will have to scale back cultural, exchange, and media programs to cope with administrative support requirements for the workload increases to support sports diplomacy programs, summer camps, book distributions, and other projects. NEA is also requesting increases for LES wages. Post funding has not kept pace with wage comparator companies. LES morale has suffered, and retention of high performing LES staff is in jeopardy as LES wages are no longer competitive, leaving Missions ill-equipped to compete without the necessary requested resource increase.

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### **Public Diplomacy: Furniture/Equipment**

The request includes \$283,000 for replacement of old antiquated furniture and startup costs for new positions and NECs, equipment, and reference materials to enhance PD outreach programs.

### **Public Diplomacy: Travel & Training Request**

The request includes \$200,000 for travel and training. In order for the Embassy staff to develop their professional skills and qualifications and to carry out their duties and responsibilities, Public Diplomacy personnel require additional funding for training and travel in support of expanded programs. The requested funding will support staff travel for training in support of programming related to the Fulbright program, conferences, LES regional training and in-country support of cultural and media programs and events.

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### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	200	585	441	1,226	119,242	98,392	217,634
FY 2009 Estimate	200	585	441	1,226	179,090	105,453	284,543
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	284	533	817
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	77	0	77
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	759	1,657	2,416
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	9,581	0	9,581
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	2,471	0	2,471
Recur BPMA Adjust	0	0	0	0	672	0	672
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,844</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>16,034</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	200	585	441	1,226	192,934	107,643	300,577
FY 2010 Program Changes							
Iran Watch	4	6	0	10	4,195	1,529	5,724
NEW LES support	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Overseas - LES New Hires	0	0	0	0	2,214	0	2,214
New Americans Overseas	0	3	0	3	750	360	1,110
Overseas - American New Hires	0	4	0	4	1,000	656	1,656
Domestic - American New Hires	6	0	0	6	180	1,152	1,332
Program Request	0	0	0	0	1,503	0	1,503
Overseas - Residential Furniture and Appliances	0	0	0	0	181	0	181
Overseas - Office Furnishings, and IT Equipment	0	0	0	0	2,714	0	2,714
Travel/Training request	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Furniture/Equipment	0	0	0	0	283	0	283
Overseas - Vehicles	0	0	0	0	643	0	643
Overseas Training	0	0	0	0	58	0	58
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14,921</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>18,618</b>
FY 2010 Request	210	598	441	1,249	207,855	111,340	319,195

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	71	71	71	0
Overseas Administrative Management	0	0	71	71
Overseas Citizens Services	29	29	0	(29)
Overseas Consular Management	4	4	0	(4)
Overseas Visa Services	38	38	0	(38)

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Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	324	324	335	11
Business Services	30	30	27	(3)
Country Coordination	61	61	117	56
Economic/Trade Affairs	72	72	56	(16)
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	17	17	15	(2)
International Security Affairs	40	40	44	4
Political Affairs	75	104	76	(28)
Political Diplomacy	75	104	76	(28)
Public Affairs	29	0	0	0
Political Diplomacy	29	0	0	0
Diplomatic Security	104	104	105	1
Overseas Protection of Life	104	104	105	1
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	37	0	0	0
Other Overseas Security Support	67	104	68	(36)
Domestic Administrative Support	34	34	34	0
Domestic Administrative Management	8	8	8	0
Domestic Financial Services	6	6	6	0
Domestic General Services	14	14	14	0
Other Domestic General Services	14	14	0	(14)
Domestic Personnel Services	6	6	6	0
Information Resource Management	125	125	127	2
Corporate Information Systems and Services	84	84	52	(32)
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	51	84	52	(32)
Infrastructure Systems	41	41	75	34
Other Telecommunications Abroad	41	41	42	1
Overseas Program Support	136	136	137	1
Overseas Administrative Management	29	29	72	43
Overseas Financial Services	18	18	18	0
Overseas General Services	74	72	32	(40)
Other Domestic General Services	0	0	2	2
Overseas Personnel Services	15	15	15	0
Policy Formulation	183	183	155	(28)
Bureau Direction	40	40	40	0
Mission Direction	123	123	94	(29)
Public Affairs	20	20	21	1
Public Diplomacy	249	249	285	36
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	249	249	285	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>23</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	2,895	4,615	14,841	10,226
Overseas Citizens Services	1,037	1,653	1,895	242
Overseas Consular Management	251	401	460	59
Overseas Protection of Life	0	2,561	0	(2,561)
Overseas Visa Services	1,607	0	2,936	2,936
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	9,550	9,550
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	54,597	69,714	77,509	7,795
Business Services	5,776	7,652	8,244	592
Country Coordination	11,645	14,747	15,742	995
Economic/Trade Affairs	11,681	15,045	16,137	1,092
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	3,012	3,584	3,833	249
International Security Affairs	7,813	9,812	10,456	644
Political Affairs	5,722	18,874	23,097	4,223
Political Diplomacy	5,722	18,874	23,097	4,223
Public Affairs	8,948	0	0	0
Political Diplomacy	8,948	0	0	0
Diplomatic Security	17,658	23,789	26,548	2,759
Overseas Protection of Life	17,658	23,789	26,548	2,759
Other Overseas Security Support	17,658	23,789	26,548	2,759
Domestic Administrative Support	7,024	8,772	9,655	883
Domestic Administrative Management	1,621	2,000	2,450	450
Domestic Financial Services	1,242	1,530	686	(844)
Domestic General Services	2,919	3,712	3,969	257
Other Domestic General Services	2,919	3,712	3,969	257
Domestic Personnel Services	1,242	1,530	1,618	88
Overseas Financial Services	0	0	932	932
Information Resource Management	21,965	28,967	31,370	2,403
Corporate Information Systems and Services	12,911	17,223	18,724	1,501
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	12,911	17,223	18,724	1,501
Infrastructure Systems	9,054	11,744	12,646	902
Other Telecommunications Abroad	9,054	11,744	12,646	902
Overseas Program Support	59,155	87,911	99,740	11,829
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	40,871	65,163	74,703	9,540
Overseas Administrative Management	5,553	6,781	8,047	1,266
Overseas Financial Services	3,254	3,927	4,120	193
Overseas General Services	6,880	4,184	9,648	5,464
Overseas Personnel Services	2,597	3,090	3,222	132
Policy Formulation	28,457	35,419	38,155	2,736
Bureau Direction	6,810	8,168	8,833	665
Mission Direction	18,029	22,827	24,659	1,832
Public Affairs	3,618	4,424	4,663	239

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Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Public Diplomacy	25,883	25,356	21,737	(3,619)
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	25,883	25,356	21,737	(3,619)
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,634</b>	<b>284,543</b>	<b>319,555</b>	<b>35,012</b>

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### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Conduct of Consular Relations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5,291</b>	<b>9,550</b>	<b>14,841</b>
Overseas Administrative Management	0	0	71	71	0	0	0
Overseas Citizens Services	0	0	0	0	1,895	0	1,895
Overseas Consular Management	0	0	0	0	460	0	460
Overseas Visa Services	0	0	0	0	2,936	0	2,936
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	0	9,550	9,550
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>38,434</b>	<b>39,075</b>	<b>77,509</b>
Business Services	3	24	0	27	4,633	3,611	8,244
Country Coordination	52	13	52	117	7,797	7,945	15,742
Economic/Trade Affairs	3	53	0	56	8,553	7,584	16,137
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	2	13	0	15	1,952	1,881	3,833
International Security Affairs	18	26	0	44	5,040	5,416	10,456
Political Affairs	6	70	0	76	10,459	12,638	23,097
Political Diplomacy	6	70	0	76	10,459	12,638	23,097
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>16,886</b>	<b>9,662</b>	<b>26,548</b>
Overseas Protection of Life	0	68	37	105	16,886	9,662	26,548
Other Overseas Security Support	0	68	0	68	16,886	9,662	26,548
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>5,364</b>	<b>9,655</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	8	0	0	8	902	1,548	2,450
Domestic Financial Services	6	0	0	6	686	0	686
Domestic General Services	14	0	0	14	2,017	1,952	3,969
Other Domestic General Services	0	0	0	0	2,017	1,952	3,969
Domestic Personnel Services	6	0	0	6	686	932	1,618
Overseas Financial Services	0	0	0	0	0	932	932
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>18,816</b>	<b>12,554</b>	<b>31,370</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	8	44	0	52	11,750	6,974	18,724
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	8	44	0	52	11,750	6,974	18,724
Infrastructure Systems	0	42	33	75	7,066	5,580	12,646
Other Telecommunications Abroad	0	42	0	42	7,066	5,580	12,646
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>85,824</b>	<b>13,916</b>	<b>99,740</b>
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	74,703	0	74,703
Overseas Administrative Management	15	14	43	72	3,111	4,936	8,047
Overseas Financial Services	7	11	0	18	1,513	2,607	4,120
Overseas General Services	2	30	0	32	5,464	4,184	9,648
Other Domestic General Services	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Overseas Personnel Services	5	10	0	15	1,033	2,189	3,222
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>16,936</b>	<b>21,219</b>	<b>38,155</b>
Bureau Direction	26	14	0	40	2,967	5,866	8,833
Mission Direction	14	80	0	94	12,095	12,564	24,659
Public Affairs	7	14	0	21	1,874	2,789	4,663



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Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>21,737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,737</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	8	72	205	285	21,737	0	21,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>208,215</b>	<b>111,340</b>	<b>319,555</b>

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### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Arabian Peninsula	5	5	5	0
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	10	10	10	0
Office of Executive Director	62	62	65	3
Office of Iranian Affairs	6	6	9	3
Office of Iraq Affairs	26	26	27	1
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	10	10	10	0
Office of Maghreb Affairs	11	11	11	0
Office of Partnership Initiative	19	19	20	1
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	13	13	14	1
Office of Public Diplomacy	8	8	9	1
Office of Regional Affairs	10	10	11	1
Office of the Assistant Secretary	20	20	21	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>12</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Arabian Peninsula	296	3,064	3,364	300
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	622	3,860	2,003	(1,857)
Office of Executive Director	1,868	13,262	15,260	1,998
Office of Iranian Affairs	296	4,562	9,030	4,468
Office of Iraq Affairs	72	4,382	4,090	(292)
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	664	3,899	2,549	(1,350)
Office of Maghreb Affairs	704	4,281	2,048	(2,233)
Office of Partnership Initiative	744	5,344	3,749	(1,595)
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	622	3,220	3,074	(146)
Office of Public Diplomacy	1,293	3,785	4,346	561
Office of Regional Affairs	531	3,823	2,552	(1,271)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	776	6,522	5,831	(691)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,488</b>	<b>60,004</b>	<b>57,896</b>	<b>(2,108)</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Post*

(positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Algeria, Algiers	23	10	33	23	10	33	21	10	31	(2)	0	(2)
Bahrain, Manama	22	16	38	22	16	38	21	16	37	(1)	0	(1)
Casablanca	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Dhahran	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dubai	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0
Egypt, Cairo	77	76	153	83	76	159	81	76	157	(2)	0	(2)
Iraq, Baghdad	189	0	189	189	0	189	114	0	114	(75)	0	(75)
Israel, Tel Aviv	56	74	130	59	74	133	57	74	131	(2)	0	(2)
Jeddah	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Jerusalem	38	20	58	39	20	59	36	20	56	(3)	0	(3)
Jordan, Amman	49	33	82	49	33	82	49	33	82	0	0	0
Kuwait, Kuwait	33	16	49	33	16	49	33	16	49	0	0	0
Lebanon, Beirut	18	21	39	18	21	39	19	21	40	1	0	1
Libya, Tripoli	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0
Morocco, Rabat	26	33	59	26	33	59	26	33	59	0	0	0
Oman, Muscat	17	10	27	17	10	27	16	10	26	(1)	0	(1)
Qatar, Doha	19	7	26	19	7	26	17	7	24	(2)	0	(2)
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	70	42	112	73	42	115	73	42	115	0	0	0
Syria, Damascus	27	26	53	27	26	53	28	26	54	1	0	1
Tunisia, Tunis	30	26	56	30	26	56	30	26	56	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	44	20	64	44	20	64	44	20	64	0	0	0
Yemen, Sanaa	29	11	40	28	11	39	25	11	36	(3)	0	(3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>(89)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(89)</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Algeria, Algiers	110,448	9,251	12,266	3,015
Bahrain, Manama	4,675	10,107	12,179	2,072
Egypt, Cairo	11,525	23,868	28,910	5,042
Israel, Tel Aviv	11,604	22,087	25,931	3,844
Jerusalem	7,448	14,012	16,806	2,794
Jordan, Amman	6,544	15,534	19,512	3,978
Kuwait, Kuwait	4,355	10,720	13,031	2,311
Lebanon, Beirut	3,234	8,177	10,194	2,017
Libya, Tripoli	5,939	10,395	12,088	1,693
Morocco, Rabat	5,057	12,075	13,675	1,600
Oman, Muscat	3,172	8,058	9,068	1,010
Qatar, Doha	3,213	8,077	8,287	210
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	9,379	22,609	25,955	3,346
Syria, Damascus	5,659	11,266	12,376	1,110
Tunisia, Tunis	5,351	12,593	13,364	771
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	8,273	16,931	19,215	2,284
Yemen, Sanaa	3,270	8,779	8,802	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,146</b>	<b>224,539</b>	<b>261,659</b>	<b>37,120</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	39,437	118,164	136,013	17,849
1200 Personnel Benefits	13,286	38,848	41,157	2,309
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	81,051	263	313	50
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,982	1,224	13,929	12,705
2200 Transportation of Things	2,106	15,291	3,191	(12,100)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	6,880	10,006	10,462	456
2400 Printing & Reproduction	253	366	383	17
2500 Other Services	47,742	74,119	77,859	3,740
2600 Supplies and Materials	4,867	7,002	7,363	361
3100 Personal Property	11,397	17,368	26,653	9,285
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	1,580	1,842	2,172	330
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	53	50	60	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,634</b>	<b>284,543</b>	<b>319,555</b>	<b>35,012</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

## Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	995	995	1,093	98
Funds	128,789	507,827	592,006	84,179

### Mission

The Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA) manages U.S. foreign policy and U.S. relations with the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

The Department's interests and engagement in South and Central Asia are critical to U.S. national security. Through diplomacy, security, development, and economic prosperity, the Bureau aims to diminish those circumstances under which terrorists thrive and insurgency grows. This requires building political and popular interest against terrorism, strengthening international cooperation, and bolstering the capabilities of U.S. allies in the region. These goals are key components of the Department's overall strategic policy.

### Priorities

The United States has a consistent policy throughout the region: promote democratic stability as the base from which to counter extremism and terrorism. The Bureau's robust FY 2010 resource request demonstrates that the U.S. Government is a reliable partner to the region and committed to strengthening democratic institutions and processes while helping build the capacity of governments to fight terrorism and provide services and opportunities to their people.

#### Afghanistan and Pakistan

Ensuring that Afghanistan and Pakistan have the ability to provide for their long-term security against insurgents continues to be a primary goal. Success in Afghanistan is linked to stability and security in Pakistan. Taliban and al-Qaeda elements continue to exploit the loosely governed and impoverished regions along the Afghan-Pakistan border, particularly the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), to plan and launch attacks on Afghan, Pakistani, U.S., and NATO forces. To succeed, the U.S. Government must maintain its commitment and concurrently help build sustainable security forces in Afghanistan and Pakistan, extend the reach of the Afghan government throughout the country, and support social and economic development in both countries. SCA implements numerous U.S. assistance programs for the region, including: training and equipping security forces and extending their reach; a bold counter-narcotics effort that includes public information, law enforcement, judicial reform, eradication, and economic development; border security and rule of law efforts that undercut cross-border movement of criminals, extremists, narcotics, and weapons of mass destruction; building institutional capacity, strengthening sub-national governance, fostering independent election commissions, and providing much needed infrastructure for transport and power, enabling farmers to access markets.

As shown in the indicator below, improving Afghan-Pakistan border security is critical to curtailing criminal activity, narcotics trafficking, and overall violence in the wider region.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY	
Strategic Priority: Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform	
Indicator: Status of Pakistan-Afghanistan border security	
Target FY 2010	Continued increases in the effectiveness of official customs border checkpoints as evidenced by further reductions in illegal crossings from Afghanistan and increases in narcotics interdictions over the prior year. Pakistan and Afghanistan will implement biometric immigration controls at all border points. Construction of the final two Border Coordination Centers will begin. [More effective coordination increases G8 assistance to the Afghan-Pak border region from 2009.]

## D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Target FY 2009	Increase in the effectiveness of official customs border checkpoints as evidenced by a reduction in illegal crossings from Afghanistan and an increase in narcotics interdictions. The second Border Coordination Center will be completed and construction of two additional facilities will be initiated. [More effective coordination increases G8 assistance to the Afghan-Pak border region from 2008.]
Target FY 2008	Pakistan and Afghanistan implement biometric immigration controls at a minimum of three land border points. Pakistan will coordinate with the Office of the Defense Representative to undertake construction of a second Border Coordination Center. [More effective coordination increases impact of G8 assistance to the Afghan-Pak border region from 2007.]
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> One Border Coordination Center is operational in Torkham on the Afghan side, and another is in construction in Lwara, Afghanistan. Additionally, the Government of Pakistan has identified two Border Coordination sites. Although it has not implemented biometric controls at its border crossings, Pakistan has in place the building blocks for a comprehensive biometric watchlists system. There is an automated entry/exit system that could be biometrically enabled, an Automated Fingerprint Identification System is being deployed, and both the Pakistani passport and national ID card now use biometrics. During the 2008 G8 Summit in Hokkaido, G8 Leaders committed to supporting a comprehensive economic strategy to provide long-term regional stability and security to the Afghanistan and Pakistan border.
Impact	This has increased the ability of the Government of Pakistan and Afghanistan to improve systems for tracking the movements of potential terrorist suspects, narcotics, and weapons of mass destruction along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.
Results FY 2007	The number of cross-border attacks into Afghanistan from insurgents in Pakistan remains steady, with no significant improvement over the prior year. USG interagency coordination continues to deepen, particularly with the Department of Defense. Construction began on the first Border Coordination Center in Torkham on the Afghanistan side of the border.
Results FY 2006	Narcotics seizures doubled and number of insurgents captured along the border increased.
Results FY 2005	N/A
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Data as reported by Embassy Islamabad. While indicator data is considered valid and verifiable, DQA revealed moderate data limitations in the following areas: limited independent review of reported results; limited standard procedures for periodic review of data collection, maintenance and processing.

The training and deployment of, and expansion of influence by, the Afghan National Army indicates progress towards establishing sustainable security in Afghanistan. The indicator below demonstrates the Department's progress in increasing international community assistance to the Afghan National Security Forces.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of Capacity Building of the Afghan National Security Forces to Defend a Credibly Elected Afghan Government and its Territory from External and Internal Threats	
Target FY 2010	1% increase in international contributions – weapons, equipment and trainers/mentors – to the Afghan National Security Forces over FY 2009.
Target FY 2009	1% increase in international contributions – weapons, equipment and trainers/mentors – to the Afghan National Security Forces over FY 2008.
Target FY 2008	Baseline year.
Results FY 2008	Rating: Data Not Yet Available Although individual donor contribution varies greatly year to year, in 2008 donors' contributed nearly \$95 million - everything from bullets to sleeping bags to medical equipment, as well as monetary support - to help build the capacity of Afghan security forces.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Impact	U.S. diplomatic efforts directly contributed to international awareness of the ongoing challenges to stability in Afghanistan and the importance of assisting the Afghan government's reconstruction efforts. The U.S. continues to successfully lobby for assistance to help strengthen the Afghan National Security Forces so that it can protect its territory from external and internal threats.
Results FY 2007	Indicator and baseline established in FY 2008.
Results FY 2006	Indicator and baseline established in FY 2008.
Results FY 2005	Indicator and baseline established in FY 2008.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Afghan National Security Forces Update from the Joint Staff. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### **Regional Stability**

The Department's focus today is on supporting Afghanistan's, Pakistan's and the Central Asian states' efforts along their joint borders to increase security and bolster each government's ability to meet the needs of its people. However, overall regional stability is impossible without preventing the movement of terrorists, criminals, weapons of mass destruction, and narcotics across borders. Thus, the Bureau will continue to work for strengthened borders, improve the rule of law, enhance the capability to fight international crime, and support post-conflict disarmament and assimilation.

### **Expanding Democracy**

A stable region will not be built through investing in security alone. When governments function in a transparent and effective manner, the space for extremists and insurgents to operate with impunity closes. Promoting good governance and sound institutions that impartially enforce the law and regulate the economy figures prominently in the Department's goal to advance and institutionalize democratic reform at the regional and local level. Foreign assistance programs implemented by the Bureau target education, transparent government, rule of law, independent election commissions, media freedom, and technology – all of which support the foundations on which modern democracies can stand.

### **Economic Integration and Development**

Across the region, the Bureau will promote economic growth and integration through implementation of foreign assistance programs to improve infrastructure, including roads, communication networks, and energy solutions. Requested resources will also support work with governments to adopt macroeconomic reforms; growth-promoting trade and investment policies; and support private sector development, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises. The creation of a transparent, regional electricity market that could provide reliable electricity supplies from Central Asia for domestic use and export to its neighbors, especially Afghanistan, continues to be a priority.

### **Partnership with India**

The U.S.-India relationship is grounded in mutual strategic interest in advancing global stability and prosperity, and defeating terrorism. U.S.-India relations will continue to expand and deepen as the U.S. moves forward with civil nuclear and defense cooperation and strengthens trade and investment ties. India is an important strategic partner in the region and, the U.S. is working with India to promote democracy and stability in Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh. India also continues to be an important donor to Afghanistan.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

Supplemental funding in FY 2008 and FY 2009 has been regularized in the FY 2010 request. Onetime costs have not been recurred. Funding for the support of Department of state limited-term appointments and contractors and for personnel of other U.S. Government agencies for the PRTs in Afghanistan and Pakistan is included in SCA's budget request.

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS**

### **Afghanistan Air Wing**

There is an urgent requirement for \$60,000,000 to expand Department-managed air transport from six to ten aircraft in Afghanistan. The initial purchase of six aircraft was funded from FY 2008 supplemental and FY 2009 bridge funds. The establishment of an Air Wing is required to provide safe, reliable air transportation (up to 35,000 individual personnel movements) to over 40 locations with remote PRTs, with and without airstrips, within Afghanistan – an estimated eight or more sorties per day. This is also necessary to support medical evacuation, Quick Reaction Force transport, and security operations (i.e., convoy cover, aerial escort, reconnaissance/aerial survey). FY 2008 and the FY 2009 bridge supplemental funds were not sufficient to meet all transportation requirements. The Mission's acquisition of additional aircraft would meet requirements for reliable, responsive transport 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 American Direct Hire Positions**

The request includes \$6,300,000 for 26 overseas positions. The success of the U.S. mission in Afghanistan depends on increased U.S. military and civilian operations that strengthen Afghan partners' ability to take charge of their own security and prosperity, while depriving terrorist insurgents of necessary resources. 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 level, as well as in Kabul.

Pakistan presents enormous dangers and enormous rewards for U.S. diplomacy. To manage these challenges, Embassy Islamabad and its three constituent posts, Karachi, Peshawar and Lahore, require additional resources to support essential new programs and to expand ongoing operations that capitalize on increased engagement with Pakistan. This request includes funds for eleven overseas positions required to support the management and oversight of the expanded programs.

### **Domestic Positions**

The request includes \$1,349,000 for ten domestic positions to manage expanded programs for Afghanistan and Pakistan and to support a separate Executive Office for SCA.

### **New Locally Engaged Staff (LES) Positions**

SCA requests \$5,060,000 for 168 new LES positions to support expanded programs throughout the region, especially in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

### **Vehicles**

SCA requests \$899,000 for replacement vehicles in ICASS and Program. Most of the vehicles have exceeded their useful life and need replacement and maintenance is becoming excessive. Several Posts are requesting new vehicles for support for new State, Department of Homeland Security, and other agency positions and additional ICASS local staff. Due to rising fuel crisis and rising fuel costs new vehicles are needed which will be more fuel efficient, smaller, and safer for transporting Post personnel.

### **Furniture/Equipment**

SCA Bureau is requesting \$5,391,000 for office furniture, IT equipment and upgrades, and office furnishings for newly-hired American and Locally Engaged Staff. The office furniture and equipment is beyond the normal life cycle, the technical equipment and communication lines need to be upgraded to current technologies, and new office furnishings and equipment are required for new staff.

### **Travel/Training**

The request includes \$285,000 for travel and training, including Afghanistan PRT training and for training courses needed to build and maintain LES skill levels. Courses include IT training to keep the skills of the staff up to date. Funding is needed for in-country and regional travel, external conferences, and FSI training courses.



## **D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS**

### **Public Diplomacy: New Americans Overseas**

The request includes \$2,205,000 for 13 new overseas positions to support expanded outreach programs. Positions are requested for the following posts: Afghanistan (5) – PRT/New Consulate General, Bangladesh – Information Officer, Hyderabad – Deputy Public Affairs Officer, Islamabad (2) – Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer and Assistant Information Officer, Karachi - Public Affairs Officer, Lahore – Public Affairs Officer, Sri Lanka – Cultural Affairs Officer, and Uzbekistan – Regional English Language Officer.

### **Public Diplomacy: New LES Support**

SCA requests \$1,280,000 for new LES positions as follows: Afghanistan (2); Bangladesh - position will help with creating a vibrant, more active website to meet key mission strategic goals for Public Affairs, including reaching a younger audience; Peshawar (3); Tajikistan (3); Uzbekistan (2); India (6) - essential to support the five GRP positions filled in FY 2007; Kazakhstan (2); Nepal (2); Tajikistan (3) and Turkmenistan (6) - essential to support efforts to broaden their reach and visibility.

### **Public Diplomacy: Program Requests**

Funding is requested in the amount of \$2,182,000. This includes an increase in post grant funds for Turkmenistan. The opening of Turkmen society is presenting unprecedented opportunities particularly in the areas of cultural exchanges and English language training. The post is expanding its outreach programs. Funding for Nepal includes various grants, cultural and special funds for strengthening democracy in a post-election, new government era. This request includes funds for publications, American Corners, and maintenance.

### **Public Diplomacy: Travel/Training Request**

SCA requests \$300,000 for travel and training. Posts support several American Corner Centers in various areas, and with the drastic fuel cost increase this has caused the cost of field travel to rise. The majority of the funds requested are to cover posts' budget shortfalls in travel and training. This additional funding will provide post the necessary funds to train staff properly. This funding includes estimated travel funds for the 8 new American direct hires and the 27 new LES positions requested. Training and travel is required to maintain proficiency in office skills, management skills, and time management.

### **Public Diplomacy: Furniture/Equipment Request**

The request includes \$437,000 for furniture and equipment. Posts are requesting furniture for new positions for the following: India – office/residential in Hyderabad and office furniture for six new LES staff; Kazakhstan – shredder; Sri Lanka – residential/office furniture for the new direct hire American position; Nepal – replace various equipment due to normal replacement cycle; and Pakistan - to purchase office/residential furniture and equipment/appliances for the four new direct-hire Americans.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2008 Actual	82	340	573	995	72,784	56,005	128,789
FY 2009 Estimate	82	340	573	995	448,041	59,786	507,827
FY 2010 Base (1)	82	340	573	995	86,379	59,786	146,165
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
2nd Supp - Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	147,043	0	147,043
2nd Supp - Afghanistan Other Agencies	0	0	0	0	137,600	0	137,600
2nd Supp - Pakistan	6	2	0	8	6,485	776	7,261
Afghanistan Operations - Supplemental	9	18	0	27	39,658	5,214	44,872
Annualization of FY 2009 American COLA	0	0	0	0	63	307	370
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	34	0	34
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	170	962	1,132
Facilities Operating Costs	0	0	0	0	2,880	0	2,880
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	8,253	0	8,253
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	2,422	0	2,422
Pakistan Diplomatic Surge - Supplemental	6	17	0	23	5,528	3,375	8,903
Recur BPMA Adjust	0	0	0	0	108	0	108
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>350,244</b>	<b>10,634</b>	<b>360,878</b>
<b>FY 2010 Current Services</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>436,623</b>	<b>70,420</b>	<b>507,043</b>
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Afghanistan Air Wing	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	60,000
New LES support	0	0	0	0	1,280	0	1,280
Overseas American Direct Hire Positions	0	26	0	26	2,660	3,640	6,300
Domestic Positions	10	0	0	10	515	834	1,349
New American Overseas	0	4	0	4	1,000	480	1,480
Program Requests	0	0	0	0	2,182	0	2,182
New LES Positions	0	0	0	0	5,060	0	5,060
Travel/Training Request	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Furniture/Equipment request	0	0	0	0	437	0	437
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	899	0	899
Furniture/Equipment	0	0	0	0	5,391	0	5,391
Travel/Training	0	0	0	0	285	0	285
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>80,009</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>84,963</b>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>516,632</b>	<b>75,374</b>	<b>592,006</b>

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

## D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	179	294	58	(236)
Overseas Citizens Services	0	18	18	0
Overseas Visa Services	10	32	40	8
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	244	0	(244)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	160	231	335	104
Business Services	10	20	30	10
Country Coordination	29	29	49	20
Economic/Trade Affairs	17	41	96	55
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	20	7	(13)
International Security Affairs	40	55	59	4
Political Affairs	0	66	94	28
Political Diplomacy	0	66	94	28
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	7	0	0	0
Diplomatic Security	32	56	81	25
Overseas Protection of Life	0	56	81	25
Other Overseas Security Support	0	56	81	25
Overseas Visa Services	32	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	5	5	15	10
Domestic Administrative Management	5	5	15	10
Information Resource Management	99	99	122	23
Corporate Information Systems and Services	12	86	97	11
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	12	86	97	11
Infrastructure Systems	13	13	25	12
ADP Communications and Message Centers	0	13	25	12
Overseas Program Support	220	234	193	(41)
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	39	94	83	(11)
Overseas General Services	30	140	110	(30)
Policy Formulation	56	76	41	(35)
Bureau Direction	23	23	7	(16)
Mission Direction	33	53	31	(22)
Political Affairs	0	0	3	3
Public Diplomacy	244	0	248	248
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	244	0	248	248
<b>Total</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>98</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	6,141	21,856	25,418	3,562
Overseas Citizens Services	1,376	1,555	7,348	5,793
Overseas Visa Services	4,765	5,146	18,070	12,924
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	15,155	0	(15,155)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	37,303	351,126	133,738	(217,388)
Business Services	3,025	3,513	10,009	6,496
Country Coordination	3,263	5,613	9,975	4,362
Economic/Trade Affairs	5,373	109,223	18,700	(90,523)
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	1,054	2,310	5,983	3,673
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	5,978	0	0	0
International Security Affairs	6,277	113,560	17,684	(95,876)
Mission Direction	0	0	36,483	36,483
Political Affairs	12,333	116,907	34,904	(82,003)
Political Diplomacy	12,333	116,907	34,904	(82,003)
Diplomatic Security	8,928	9,908	33,832	23,924
Overseas Protection of Life	4,217	9,908	33,832	23,924
Other Overseas Security Support	4,217	9,908	33,832	23,924
Domestic Administrative Support	1,247	1,395	4,492	3,097
Domestic Administrative Management	659	1,395	4,492	3,097
Information Resource Management	13,522	15,777	62,891	47,114
Corporate Information Systems and Services	9,499	11,044	43,703	32,659
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	1,761	11,044	43,703	32,659
Infrastructure Systems	4,023	4,733	19,188	14,455
ADP Communications and Message Centers	4,023	4,733	12,830	8,097
Overseas Program Support	24,015	28,736	244,301	215,565
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	5,144	14,744	52,107	37,363
Overseas General Services	3,562	13,992	54,594	40,602
Political Affairs	0	0	65,600	65,600
Policy Formulation	15,965	18,030	55,845	37,815
Bureau Direction	5,745	6,415	12,145	5,730
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	72,000	72,000
Mission Direction	5,274	11,615	43,700	32,085
Public Diplomacy	21,668	60,999	31,489	(29,510)
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	21,668	60,999	31,489	(29,510)
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,789</b>	<b>507,827</b>	<b>592,006</b>	<b>84,179</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS**

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Conduct of Consular Relations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>22,012</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>25,418</b>
Overseas Citizens Services	0	0	18	18	7,348	0	7,348
Overseas Visa Services	0	18	22	40	14,664	3,406	18,070
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>116,928</b>	<b>16,810</b>	<b>133,738</b>
Business Services	2	18	10	30	10,009	0	10,009
Country Coordination	33	16	0	49	9,975	0	9,975
Economic/Trade Affairs	2	70	24	96	18,700	0	18,700
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	1	0	6	7	5,983	0	5,983
International Security Affairs	22	37	0	59	17,684	0	17,684
Mission Direction	0	0	0	0	19,673	16,810	36,483
Political Affairs	7	56	31	94	34,904	0	34,904
Political Diplomacy	7	56	31	94	34,904	0	34,904
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>26,752</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>33,832</b>
Overseas Protection of Life	0	57	24	81	26,752	7,080	33,832
Other Overseas Security Support	0	57	24	81	26,752	7,080	33,832
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>4,492</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	15	0	0	15	3,346	1,146	4,492
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>56,533</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>62,891</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	2	21	74	97	43,703	0	43,703
Core Foreign Affairs Systems	2	21	74	97	43,703	0	43,703
Infrastructure Systems	2	23	0	25	12,830	6,358	19,188
ADP Communications and Message Centers	2	23	0	25	12,830	0	12,830
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>228,442</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>244,301</b>
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	28	55	83	42,531	9,576	52,107
Overseas General Services	0	0	110	110	48,311	6,283	54,594
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	65,600	0	65,600
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39,842</b>	<b>16,003</b>	<b>55,845</b>
Bureau Direction	7	0	0	7	12,145	0	12,145
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	0	0	72,000	0	72,000
Mission Direction	11	0	20	31	27,697	16,003	43,700
Political Affairs	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>22,777</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>31,489</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	6	63	179	248	22,777	8,712	31,489
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>516,632</b>	<b>75,374</b>	<b>592,006</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives & Bhutan Affairs	9	9	15	6
Office of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh Affairs	22	54	47	(7)
Office of Public Diplomacy	15	15	30	15
Office of Regional Affairs	10	10	17	7
Office of the Assistant Secretary	12	12	18	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>27</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives & Bhutan Affairs	2,101	2,362	2,848	486
Office of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh Affairs	4,656	5,212	10,852	5,640
Office of Public Diplomacy	4,951	5,433	6,807	1,374
Office of Regional Affairs	2,214	2,467	2,987	520
Office of the Assistant Secretary	2,331	2,623	3,171	548
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,253</b>	<b>18,097</b>	<b>26,665</b>	<b>8,568</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Post* (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Afghan Coordinator's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghan Reconstruction Affairs Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan Interagency Operation Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan, Kabul	80	22	102	80	22	102	40	22	62	(40)	0	(40)
Almaty	10	6	16	10	6	16	12	6	18	2	0	2
Bangladesh, Dhaka	34	33	67	34	33	67	32	33	65	(2)	0	(2)
Central Asia Desk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India, Chennai (CG)	11	41	52	39	41	80	40	41	81	1	0	1
India, Kolkata (CG)	5	32	37	5	32	37	10	32	42	5	0	5
India, Mumbai (CG)	13	53	66	39	53	92	36	53	89	(3)	0	(3)
India, New Delhi	105	182	287	104	182	286	96	182	278	(8)	0	(8)
Kazakhstan, Astana	11	5	16	11	5	16	11	5	16	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	14	8	22	14	8	22	13	8	21	(1)	0	(1)
Nepal, Kathmandu	26	24	50	26	24	50	23	24	47	(3)	0	(3)
Pakistan, Islamabad	51	84	135	51	84	135	79	84	163	28	0	28
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	9	17	26	11	17	28	12	17	29	1	0	1
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	3	18	21	1	18	19	5	18	23	4	0	4
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	5	5	10	5	5	10	6	5	11	1	0	1
Sri Lanka, Colombo	21	25	46	23	25	48	22	25	47	(1)	0	(1)
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	13	5	18	14	5	19	15	5	20	1	0	1
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	35	4	39	16	4	20	16	4	20	0	0	0
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	21	9	30	24	9	33	24	9	33	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(15)</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Afghanistan, Kabul	18,845	339,406	413,184	73,778
Almaty	2,592	2,857	3,744	887
Bangladesh, Dhaka	6,306	7,141	9,102	1,961
Central Asia Desk	2,931	3,326	4,078	752
India, Chennai (CG)	4,990	5,785	7,498	1,713
India, Kolkata (CG)	3,181	3,730	4,953	1,223
India, Mumbai (CG)	6,037	6,981	9,080	2,099
India, New Delhi	18,746	21,088	27,352	6,264
Kazakhstan, Astana	1,678	1,918	2,447	529
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	2,577	2,925	3,757	832
Nepal, Kathmandu	10,210	11,888	15,568	3,680
Pakistan, Islamabad	10,423	55,279	29,764	(25,515)
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	5,656	6,588	8,522	1,934
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	1,905	2,223	2,948	725
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	1,487	1,701	2,114	413
Sri Lanka, Colombo	4,859	5,456	6,765	1,309
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	2,580	2,933	3,698	765
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	2,718	3,067	3,866	799
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	4,815	5,438	6,901	1,463
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,536</b>	<b>489,730</b>	<b>565,341</b>	<b>75,611</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	94,673	193,147	243,842	50,695
1200 Personnel Benefits	4,138	134,467	159,247	24,780
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	21,206	0	0	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	804	11,021	12,967	1,946
2200 Transportation of Things	275	1,718	7,185	5,467
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	742	3,386	13,487	10,101
2400 Printing & Reproduction	355	766	2,415	1,649
2500 Other Services	974	101,720	102,937	1,217
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,617	3,244	8,676	5,432
3100 Personal Property	1,565	30,384	27,228	(3,156)
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	2,440	27,974	14,022	(13,952)
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,789</b>	<b>507,827</b>	<b>592,006</b>	<b>84,179</b>



# D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

## Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,583	1,583	1,590	7
Funds	294,540	302,238	326,525	24,287

### Mission

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP) – including 23 embassies, 17 consulates, and three consular agencies – has ten mutually reinforcing bureau goals.

Promoting regional stability, security, and peace heads EAP's goals. The Bureau's second goal is counterterrorism, with a focus on enhancing counterterrorist capabilities (particularly in Southeast Asia), promoting regional cooperation, and protecting American citizens. Promotion of democracy, rule of law, and good governance contributes to all Bureau goals. Given the significance of Asian economies to U.S. economic growth, the Bureau will promote trade liberalization, economic reform, and sustainable development. The region's vulnerability to natural disasters, in addition to the threat of pandemic influenza, underscores the need to enhance regional capacity in emergency management. EAP will encourage cooperation against weapons of mass destruction, transnational crime, health, and environmental challenges. Active engagement in regional institutions including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) will ensure U.S. influence and provide strengthened tools to meet transnational challenges. Promotion of sustainable development, energy efficiency, and biodiversity are increasingly important for the region. Strong public diplomacy underpins and multiplies all Bureau efforts. Providing secure and modern facilities overseas, excellence in management, and targeted staffing are critical to carrying out EAP's mission.

### Priorities

#### Regional Peace, Security, and Stability

The Bureau will seek to sustain and modernize the U.S. Government's treaty alliances with Australia, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand, as well as to strengthen security partnerships with other close friends, including Singapore. A key part of this will be transforming the alliances with Korea and Japan to move from a regional focus to encompass cooperation on global and strategic issues.

As three of the U.S.'s largest and most important treaty alliances are in East Asia and the Pacific, tracking goals and results in Japan, South Korea and Australia gives the U.S. a strong indication of the degree of success in diplomatic efforts.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Treaty alliances with Japan, South Korea and Australia	
Target FY 2010	<p>Japan: Continue relocation, land return, training activities. Successfully negotiate new host nation support agreement. Secure second tranche of Japanese funds for Guam, begin Guam construction and construction of the Futenma Replacement Facility on Okinawa.</p> <p>Korea: Encourage increased Korean financial, in-kind, and training assistance to Afghanistan. Facilitate ROK acquisition of military hardware to ensure ROK has needed capabilities before OPCON transfer in 2012.</p> <p>Australia: Annual Australia-U.S. Ministerial Consultation. Develop Joint/Combined Training center, sustain military commitment in Afghanistan, conduct joint military training exercises, remain a key player in Port Security Initiative, expand research in Missile Defense, commit to joint defense R&amp;D projects, gain Congressional passage of Defense Trade Cooperation Treaty.</p>

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Target FY 2009	<p>Japan: Continue relocation, land return, training activities. Successfully negotiate comprehensive review of host nation support agreement. Secure initial tranche of Japanese funds for infrastructure build-up on Guam.</p> <p>Korea: Facilitate the return of the Zaytun Division in Irbil, Iraq. Encourage increased Korean financial, in-kind, and training assistance to Afghanistan. Facilitate ROK acquisition of military hardware to ensure ROK has needed capabilities before OPCON transfer in 2012. Conclude a new Special Measures Agreement through 2013.</p> <p>Australia: Annual Australia-U.S. Ministerial Consultation. Develop Joint/Combined Training center, remain engaged in WOT, conduct joint military training exercises, remain a key player in Port Security Initiative, expand research in missile defense, commit to joint defense R&amp;D projects.</p>
Target FY 2008	<p>Japan: Continue relocation, land return and training activities. Sign new Special Measures Agreement for high level of host nation support by May 2008. Replace Kitty Hawk with USS George Washington.</p> <p>Korea: Continue relocation activities. Continued deployment of Zaytun Division in Irbil through 2009. Encourage Korean Medical Vocational Training Team and Korean police training team deployment in Afghanistan. ROK acquisition of military capabilities to enable OPCON transfer by 2012. Conclude a new Special Measures Agreement through 2010.</p> <p>Australia: Annual Australia-U.S. Ministerial Consultation. Develop Joint/Combined Training center, remain engaged in counterterrorism programs, conduct joint military training exercises, remain a key player in Port Security Initiative, expand research in Missile Defense, commit to joint defense R&amp;D projects.</p>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <p>Japan: Continued work with the Japanese on the Guam relocation plan. Signed Special Measures Agreement on Host Nation Support. USS George Washington arrived in Japan.</p> <p>Australia: AUS Ministerial Consultation successfully held. Remains partner in WOT and Port Security Initiative.</p> <p>Korea: Continued relocation of U.S. Forces-Korea to new facilities away from urban centers. Continued Korean participation in the Global War on Terror and peacekeeping operations. Continued Korean participation in the Afghanistan stabilization and reconstruction mission.</p>
Impact	EAP continues to achieve the Department's strategic goal of peace and security, specifically in terms of security cooperation.
Results FY 2007	<p>Japan: Local governments approved deployment of the USS George Washington to Yokosuka to replace the USS Kitty Hawk. Japanese Diet passed legislation to fund base realignment and began environmental assessment at Futenma Replacement Facility site. Fighter training relocation at Japanese air bases began per Defense Policy Review Initiative.</p> <p>Korea: Return of 14 U.S. military installations to ROK control in 2007 as part of a consolidation of U.S. facilities, breaking ground for the new U.S. Forces-Korea headquarters at Camp Humphreys south of Seoul, and U.S.-ROK agreement on OPCON transfer.</p> <p>Australia-AUS Ministerial Consultation conducted. Defense Trade Treaty signed and submitted for ratification. Contributed combat forces for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.</p>
Results FY 2006	<p>Japan: Agreed on implementation plans for specific Defense Policy Review Initiative items completed. New Special Measures Agreement maintaining Government of Japan contributions at current levels for two more years concluded and signed.</p> <p>Korea: Informal exchanges held with the Government to prepare for start of Special Measures Agreement negotiations. Behind schedule on construction activities.</p> <p>Australia: On target based on mission reporting and desk review.</p>
Results FY 2005	<p>Japan: Discussions relating to the carrier air-wing were incorporated into the ongoing Defense Policy Review Initiative talks addressing realignment and transformation. Signed agreement in April 2005 clarifying roles and responsibilities in the event of an accident.</p> <p>Korea: The Special Measures Agreement negotiations were achieved. Purchase of land for new facilities was completed.</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	USG cable reports and memoranda of communication from U.S. overseas reports. Public announcements and documents at the conclusion of negotiations and agreements. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### Establish Foundations for Lasting Peace on Korean Peninsula

Through strengthened multilateral cooperation with U.S. partners, the Department seeks to present North Korea with patient determination to denuclearize the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner. EAP will ensure the Six-Party Talks process continues to press for verifiable denuclearization. As North Korea implements its commitments and moves into the next phase of denuclearization, the Administration will implement fully the February 13, 2007 and the October 3, 2007, Six-Party agreements.

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This indicator captures the essence of an attainable goal, reaching key milestones, versus achieving total denuclearization of the Korean peninsula which will take efforts much greater than diplomacy alone.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Key milestones in achieving full denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and preventing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) export of WMD and missile-related technology.	
Target FY 2010	Continued dismantlement of DPRK nuclear programs, physical removal of spent fuel and fissile materials from the DPRK, and progress in verification of the DPRK's declaration. Further progress toward fulfilling working group goals and toward regional nonproliferation.
Target FY 2009	Work to achieve further disablement and dismantlement of DPRK nuclear facilities, physical removal of spent fuel and fissile materials from the DPRK, and progress in verification of the DPRK's declaration. Further progress toward fulfilling working group goals and toward regional nonproliferation.
Target FY 2008	Progress toward full implementation of the September 2005 Joint Statement, beginning with the October 3, 2007 Second-Phase Actions agreement, which includes the disablement of the three core nuclear facilities at Yongbyon and the provision by the DPRK of a complete and correct declaration of all its nuclear programs. The Six Parties should then proceed to a third phase of denuclearization in which the DPRK will verifiably abandon all its nuclear weapons and existing programs, subject to a comprehensive verification regime. Move forward with the goals of Six-Party working groups on denuclearization, normalization of U.S.-DPRK and Japan-DPRK relations, economic and energy assistance, and creation of a Northeast Asia Peace and Security Mechanism. (See APR for Full Text.)
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> DPRK provided a declaration of its nuclear programs on June 26, 2008. DPRK has begun disablement of the three core nuclear facilities at Yongbyon, although DPRK halted disablement activities in August 2008. Disablement activities were reinitiated in October 2008, though at a slower pace. USG continues to move forward to meet the goals of the Six-Party working groups. The U.S. continues to engage the DPRK via the Six-Party Talks to implement the September 2005 Joint Statement and October 3, 2007 Second Phase Actions agreement.
Impact	This result has greatly contributed to the DoS goal of achieving Peace and Security, specifically combating WMD.
Results FY 2007	DPRK nuclear test in October 2006 prompted passage of UNSCR 1718 and imposition of sanctions. Six-Party Talks resumed and parties agreed to begin implementation of the September 2005 Joint Statement, beginning with February 13, 2007 Initial Actions agreement. DPRK shut down and sealed Yongbyon nuclear facility and IAEA personnel returned to conduct monitoring and verification activities. Parties agreed to cooperate in economic, energy, and humanitarian assistance and delivered an initial 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil. Working groups set up by the "Initial Actions" agreement all met. Instances of isolated proliferation-related behavior on the part of firms from Asian nations continued, but some states, including ROK, indicated willingness to cooperate more closely in preventing WMD-related proliferation in Asia.
Results FY 2006	Working level-contacts maintained with DPRK. Discussions continue on some technical issues with slow progress. Uneven Chinese and ROK engagement with DPRK. Evidence of instances of isolated proliferation-related behavior on the part of firms from Asian nations and of inadequate export controls.
Results FY 2005	Indicator and baseline established in 2006.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	USG cable reports and memoranda of communication from U.S. overseas reports. In order to verify and validate DPRK nuclear disablement activities, U.S. technical experts have been on the ground at the Yongbyon facility continuously since November 2007 overseeing and documenting disablement activities.

### Expand Cooperative Relations with China

EAP will continue to manage relations with Beijing to pursue increased positive cooperation on major strategic and economic issues. The Bureau will encourage China to constructively address climate change and the global financial crisis, as well as humanitarian and non-proliferation issues, bilaterally and in multilateral fora. To foster peaceful resolution of cross-Strait differences over issues such as Taiwan's international space, the Bureau will encourage dialogue and increasing economic and social integration between Beijing and Taipei.

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### **Accelerate Work on Climate Change and Environment**

No region is more crucial to the success of global climate change and energy security policies, or more vulnerable to rising sea levels, climate induced threats to water supply and food security. Working with regional partners, the U.S. can leverage advantages in green technology, science and trans-Pacific commercial ties. EAP will collaborate with other bureaus and agencies to accelerate work on clean energy, sustainable forestry, biodiversity and adaptation for climate change. EAP also will help shape interagency efforts on natural disaster mitigation and response.

### **Engage Allies in Counterterrorism Programs**

Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim-majority country, and the Philippines, a treaty ally and the region's oldest democracy, are flagships of U.S. diplomatic efforts. In addition to building their capacities to fight terrorism, EAP will use a multi-pronged approach to ameliorate the conditions that terrorists exploit. The Bureau will maintain support for efforts to achieve a Mindanao peace agreement and to defeat communist insurgents elsewhere.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

The FY 2010 request for the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs includes an increase of \$24.3 million over the FY 2009 estimate, including \$17 million in current service adjustments and \$7 million in program changes including 4 new Foreign Service positions.

### **Overseas American Positions**

EAP requests \$906,000 for four new Foreign Service officers, two based domestically and two overseas.

The Economic Officer domestic position for the Taiwan Coordination (TC) Desk will focus on export controls, proliferation and terrorism vulnerabilities stemming from Taiwan's unique status as an actor outside international nonproliferation regimes. This position should be domestically-based because tailoring of counter-proliferation and counterterrorism initiatives to meet Taiwan's needs requires extensive ongoing coordination among USG agencies, as well as regional and functional bureaus within the State Department.

The Regional Security Policy Officer will coordinate the USG's intensifying engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and will be responsible for working with partner bureaus and agencies, to implement the ASEAN-U.S. Enhanced Partnership (AEP) Plan of Action. The incumbent will develop and help implement the various elements of the Plan of Action and will represent the EAP Bureau in the interagency effort to ensure that USG assistance to ASEAN advances transformational diplomacy goals and serves the significant democratic and development needs in the region. Taiwan is our seventh largest trading partner and an increasingly influential actor in China's economic opening.

The overseas Economic Officer position located in Manila, Philippines, will support transformational diplomacy in Mindanao allowing the Mission to press economic policy reform issues with significant benefits for the U.S. and the Philippines, particularly as the peace process moves forward. It will supplement the inter-agency development efforts already underway.

The overseas Economic Officer position located in Bangkok is required as Thailand is emerging from a period of economic stagnation with a government that is committed to economic expansion. With each officer double and triple encumbered, post is ill-prepared to meet the growth of U.S. interests in the region from trafficking in persons, to investment, to environmental preservation and energy security. The new position would focus on the macro-economy, finance and investment, freeing up officers to better support Trafficking In Persons (TIP) concerns and to support eventual Free Trade negotiations.

### **China American Presence Posts (APPs)**

This request for \$756,000 to establish American Presence Posts (APP) in Xiamen and Nanjing, China, is designed to answer the question, "How will they know us if we never meet?" Transformational Diplomacy is designed to put an American Foreign Service Officer into a city of vital interest to the U.S. The APP officer will have a significant Public Diplomacy role in addition to the regular reporting and analysis done in an embassy. China has many provinces with a population of 20,000,000 or more and no American Diplomatic presence. As China grows into a more important player each year in world political, military, and economic spheres, it becomes more and more important for the Chinese to understand U.S. foreign policy and culture and for the U.S. to understand what is going

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on in China. These funds will provide for start-up costs for office and residential space, Locally Engaged Staff positions (two per APP), office equipment, and operating costs.

### **Infrastructure Replacement**

This request for \$733,000 is based on levels of support established by the Department for the overseas missions. Those levels of support follow guidelines for what an officer and family may expect from the embassy with regards to their housing (residential furnishings and delivery of services), workplace (up-to-date office equipment, a clean, secure working environment and adequate staff and support equipment), and what the community of other agencies in the embassy expect in the administrative services provided by the Department. The request for this year concentrates on vehicles and residential furnishings. This request includes: funds for vehicle replacement at four embassies. All of the vehicles exceed the recommended replacement cycle. These are replacement vehicles, not additions to the current fleet. Failure to replace these vehicles will add to the money spent on repairs, cause disruption in the delivery of services to embassy employees and raise concerns for the personal safety of drivers and passengers. This request also includes funds for residential furnishings in Brunei, Cambodia, and Japan. Most posts in the EAP region have not been able to keep up with the planned cycle of furnishings replacement. All the furnishings are beyond the replacement cycle.

### **Locally Engaged Staff (LES) Support**

EAP requests \$1,550,000 for 60 additional LES positions. The majority are needed to provide ICASS service levels that reflect actual mission growth. American officer presence overseas is not shrinking and the need for administrative services is only growing. This is particularly true in China where 32 of these positions would be placed. Other positions are requested for Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, and Vietnam. All of these positions support the Strategic Goal of Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities.

### ***Public Diplomacy***

#### **New Americans Officer and Related LES Positions**

This request includes \$1,180,000 for three new Public Diplomacy officers and related LES support positions.

The Muslim outreach effort in Cambodia seeks to counter trends toward radicalization. A second PD officer will allow post to expand their outreach efforts by broadening new contacts with a view to reaching grassroots Cambodian Muslim populations, especially the young.

An additional Public Diplomacy officer in Korea would allow post to increase programming and help ensure that U.S. policies reach and are made clear to key opinion shapers and the rising generations outside the Seoul metropolitan area, where 60% of South Koreans live.

As the bilateral relationship continues to improve and as Vietnamese society becomes more open, a wider range of PD programs has become possible. A third public diplomacy officer is required to support increased exchange programs, a wider range of educational and cultural programs, and American Studies programs. Additionally, more American officer time is needed to support more numerous VIP visitors and to place more articles and Opinion Editorials in Vietnamese media.

#### **Program Funds**

An increase of \$1,050,000 in program funds is requested. New American officer positions and the LES positions added to support them will increase posts' abilities to develop and implement outreach programs. Additional travel and program resources need to be made available to make this expanded outreach possible.

In addition, increases in ECA exchange programs and mandates to reach younger, broader audiences result in more PD programming opportunities at posts. Officers and LES will need to travel more often within the country to identify potential exchange participants. Expanded outreach will require enhanced information distribution and contact management. American Corners, which have provided new program venues in provincial areas, will need to be used on a regular basis. Also, posts hope to be able to introduce some new, sub-regional program models. For example, PA sections in Korea, Japan and China are planning a regional study tour for researchers and journalists focusing on alternative energy development.

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In China, the expansion that will result from the introduction of new Virtual Presence Post's (VPP's) and American Presence Post's (APP's) will have a dramatic impact on the needs for PD programming and support. PA sections provide website design and updating support as well as planning and implementing regular programs in the VPP and APP cities, a major new challenge and opportunity for outreach. Also, the Shanghai World Expo 2010, with its emphasis on the themes of healthy living and new technologies for better cities, will offer an occasion for increased programming on those and related themes.

### **New American Corners**

EAP requests \$490,000 for new American Corners. EAP has 56 American Corners throughout this vast and diverse region. American Corners have become a vital part of outreach efforts. Posts use the Corners to program speakers, set up workshops, host cultural presentations, and for Embassy visits. In 2010, new American Corners are requested in Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

### **Small Grants**

This request for \$400,000 would fund small grants of \$25,000 or less for Non-Governmental Organization's (NGO's) and other civil society organizations in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and Pacific Island nations to strengthen democratic development and advance democracy and civil society. Grants support capacity-building programs in areas such as free flow of information and independent media; religious tolerance; transparency in government; rule of law and legal reform; conflict resolution; human rights; civic education; and rights of women and ethnic minorities. EAP works closely with the Embassies to ensure that approved proposals address Department priorities.

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### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	159	607	817	1,583	174,237	120,303	294,540
FY 2009 Estimate	159	607	817	1,583	174,225	128,013	302,238
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	121	655	776
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	322	2,044	2,366
Facilities Operating Costs	0	0	0	0	4,068	0	4,068
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	3,415	0	3,415
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,632	0	1,632
Recur BPMA Adjust	0	0	0	0	4,916	0	4,916
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	14,523	2,699	17,222
FY 2010 Current Services	159	607	817	1,583	188,748	130,712	319,460
FY 2010 Program Changes							
China American Presence Posts	0	0	0	0	756	0	756
New American Officer and Related LES Positions	0	3	0	3	820	360	1,180
Overseas American Positions	2	2	0	4	500	406	906
Infrastructure Support	0	0	0	0	733	0	733
Locally Engaged Staff (LES) Support	0	0	0	0	1,550	0	1,550
PD Program Funds	0	0	0	0	1,050	0	1,050
New American Corners	0	0	0	0	490	0	490
Small Grants	0	0	0	0	400	0	400
Total Program Changes	2	5	0	7	6,299	766	7,065
FY 2010 Request	161	612	817	1,590	195,047	131,478	326,525

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	293	293	257	(36)
Overseas Citizens Services	95	95	7	(88)
Overseas Consular Management	18	18	250	232
Overseas Visa Services	180	180	0	(180)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	466	466	468	2
Business Services	22	22	13	(9)
Country Coordination	53	53	53	0
Economic/Trade Affairs	148	148	119	(29)
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	30	30	25	(5)
International Security Affairs	20	20	20	0
Labor Affairs	11	11	6	(5)
Political Affairs	182	182	232	50
Counter-Terrorism Programs	33	33	33	0
International Security Affairs	0	0	23	23
Diplomatic Security	60	60	60	0
Mission Security Operations	5	23	55	32
Overseas Protection of Life	55	37	5	(32)
Overseas Protective Vehicles	0	0	5	5
Physical Security Protection of Life	50	32	0	(32)
Domestic Administrative Support	20	20	20	0
Domestic Administrative Management	8	8	8	0
Domestic Financial Services	6	6	6	0
Domestic General Services	2	2	2	0
Domestic Personnel Services	4	4	4	0
Information Resource Management	154	154	155	1
Infrastructure Systems	112	112	82	(30)
ADP Communications and Message Centers	102	102	82	(20)
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	10	10	0	(10)
Office Automation	42	42	73	31
Policy Formulation	184	184	221	37
Bureau Direction	15	15	15	0
Legislative Affairs	1	1	1	0
Mission Direction	164	164	117	(47)
Political Affairs	0	0	84	84
Public Affairs	4	4	4	0
Public Diplomacy	373	373	376	3
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	373	373	376	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>7</b>



## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	7,804	7,687	9,870	2,183
Overseas Citizens Services	3,189	3,216	3,668	452
Overseas Consular Management	405	392	478	86
Overseas Visa Services	4,210	4,079	5,724	1,645
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	80,114	81,812	86,282	4,470
Business Services	3,802	3,869	4,025	156
Country Coordination	8,260	8,431	8,655	224
Economic/Trade Affairs	26,842	27,918	29,695	1,777
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	5,772	6,016	6,226	210
International Security Affairs	3,651	3,818	3,919	101
Labor Affairs	1,120	1,184	1,234	50
Political Affairs	21,865	30,576	32,528	1,952
Counter-Terrorism Programs	3,590	3,659	3,865	206
Diplomatic Security	12,961	17,669	22,536	4,867
Investigations and Counterintelligence	77	74	76	2
Mission Security Operations	1,362	1,410	1,521	111
Overseas Protection of Life	11,522	16,185	20,939	4,754
Local Guard Services	1,130	1,095	1,132	37
Overseas Protective Vehicles	861	925	948	23
Physical Security Protection of Life	9,531	14,165	18,859	4,694
Domestic Administrative Support	2,659	2,737	2,789	52
Domestic Administrative Management	1,069	1,099	1,121	22
Domestic Financial Services	760	785	800	15
Domestic General Services	279	286	290	4
Domestic Personnel Services	551	567	578	11
Information Resource Management	24,937	26,186	27,063	877
Infrastructure Systems	19,433	20,313	21,005	692
ADP Communications and Message Centers	17,296	18,243	18,814	571
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	225	218	266	48
Other Telecommunications Abroad	1,912	1,852	1,925	73
Office Automation	5,504	5,873	6,058	185
Multilateral Diplomacy	281	272	282	10
International Organization Representation	281	272	282	10
Overseas Program Support	80,197	77,218	81,610	4,392
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	80,197	77,218	81,610	4,392
Policy Formulation	38,255	39,318	40,707	1,389
Bureau Direction	2,074	2,131	2,174	43
Legislative Affairs	137	142	144	2
Mission Direction	32,894	33,961	35,215	1,254
Public Affairs	3,150	3,084	3,174	90
Public Diplomacy	43,636	45,577	51,414	5,837

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

<b>Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	43,636	45,577	51,414	5,837
Training Services	106	103	107	4
Language Studies	106	103	107	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>294,540</b>	<b>302,238</b>	<b>326,525</b>	<b>24,287</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

## *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Conduct of Consular Relations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>9,870</b>
Overseas Citizens Services	0	7	0	7	2,348	1,320	3,668
Overseas Consular Management	0	0	250	250	478	0	478
Overseas Visa Services	0	0	0	0	5,724	0	5,724
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>23,925</b>	<b>62,357</b>	<b>86,282</b>
Business Services	5	8	0	13	1,907	2,118	4,025
Country Coordination	53	0	0	53	2,206	6,449	8,655
Economic/Trade Affairs	20	99	0	119	8,770	20,925	29,695
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	3	22	0	25	1,710	4,516	6,226
International Security Affairs	8	12	0	20	683	3,236	3,919
Labor Affairs	1	5	0	6	169	1,065	1,234
Political Affairs	13	119	100	232	8,480	24,048	32,528
<b>Counter-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>3,865</b>
International Security Affairs	0	0	23	23	0	0	0
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20,648</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>22,536</b>
Investigations and Counterintelligence	0	0	0	0	76	0	76
Mission Security Operations	0	5	50	55	577	944	1,521
Overseas Protection of Life	0	5	0	5	19,995	944	20,939
Local Guard Services	0	0	0	0	1,132	0	1,132
Overseas Protective Vehicles	0	5	0	5	4	944	948
Physical Security Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	18,859	0	18,859
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>2,789</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	8	0	0	8	148	973	1,121
Domestic Financial Services	6	0	0	6	70	730	800
Domestic General Services	2	0	0	2	47	243	290
Domestic Personnel Services	4	0	0	4	91	487	578
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>27,063</b>
Infrastructure Systems	0	82	0	82	5,538	15,467	21,005
ADP Communications and Message Centers	0	82	0	82	3,347	15,467	18,814
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	0	0	0	0	266	0	266
Other Telecommunications Abroad	0	0	0	0	1,925	0	1,925
Office Automation	4	28	41	73	290	5,768	6,058
<b>Multilateral Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>282</b>
International Organization Representation	0	0	0	0	282	0	282
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,610</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,610</b>
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	81,610	0	81,610
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>16,203</b>	<b>24,504</b>	<b>40,707</b>
Bureau Direction	15	0	0	15	348	1,826	2,174
Legislative Affairs	1	0	0	1	23	121	144

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Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Mission Direction	0	117	0	117	13,145	22,070	35,215
Political Affairs	0	0	84	84	0	0	0
Public Affairs	4	0	0	4	2,687	487	3,174
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>35,559</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>51,414</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	14	93	269	376	35,559	15,855	51,414
<b>Training Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>
Language Studies	0	0	0	0	107	0	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>195,047</b>	<b>131,478</b>	<b>326,525</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	12	12	12	0
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	12	12	12	0
Office of Chinese Affairs	16	16	17	1
Office of Economic Policy	8	8	8	0
Office of Japan	12	12	12	0
Office of Korea	15	15	15	0
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	15	15	15	0
Office of Regional Security Policy	11	11	12	1
Office of the Assistant Secretary	20	20	20	0
Office of the Executive Director	34	34	34	0
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	4	4	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>2</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	1,826	1,871	1,899	28
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	2,011	2,052	2,137	85
Office of Chinese Affairs	2,261	2,325	2,512	187
Office of Economic Policy	1,332	1,362	1,383	21
Office of Japan	1,767	1,814	1,844	30
Office of Korea	2,057	2,120	2,161	41
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	2,045	2,106	2,142	36
Office of Regional Security Policy	1,665	1,709	1,828	119
Office of the Assistant Secretary	2,794	2,872	2,920	48
Office of the Executive Director	4,852	5,047	5,140	93
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	591	608	619	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,201</b>	<b>23,886</b>	<b>24,585</b>	<b>699</b>

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## *Staff by Post*

(positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Auckland	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	5	8	0	0	0
Australia, Canberra	26	28	54	26	28	54	26	20	46	0	(8)	(8)
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	3	6	9	3	6	9	2	11	13	(1)	5	4
Burma, Rangoon	19	18	37	19	18	37	17	19	36	(2)	1	(1)
Busan	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	16	7	23	16	7	23	16	13	29	0	6	6
Chengdu	10	0	10	9	0	9	8	4	12	(1)	4	3
Chiang Mai	4	8	12	4	8	12	2	8	10	(2)	0	(2)
China, Beijing	134	0	134	134	0	134	132	40	172	(2)	40	38
China, Lhasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Nanjing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Xiamen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Fiji, Suva	11	8	19	11	8	19	10	9	19	(1)	1	0
Fukuoka	2	13	15	2	13	15	2	13	15	0	0	0
Guangzhou	47	0	47	47	0	47	47	10	57	0	10	10
Ho Chi Minh City	37	3	40	37	3	40	36	3	39	(1)	0	(1)
Hong Kong	41	18	59	41	18	59	39	18	57	(2)	0	(2)
Indonesia, Jakarta	55	61	116	55	61	116	53	55	108	(2)	(6)	(8)
Japan, Tokyo	81	139	220	81	139	220	80	121	201	(1)	(18)	(19)
Korea(South), Seoul	80	124	204	80	124	204	80	110	190	0	(14)	(14)
Laos, Vientiane	6	3	9	6	3	9	5	10	15	(1)	7	6
Malaysia, Kota Kinabalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	20	36	56	20	36	56	19	35	54	(1)	(1)	(2)
Marshall Islands, Majuro	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	3	0	1	1
Medan	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Melbourne	4	7	11	4	7	11	4	7	11	0	0	0
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	10	2	12	10	2	12	9	5	14	(1)	3	2
Nagoya	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
Naha	3	11	14	3	11	14	3	9	12	0	(2)	(2)
New Zealand, Wellington	6	9	15	6	9	15	4	10	14	(2)	1	(1)
Osaka-Kobe	7	22	29	7	22	29	7	22	29	0	0	0
Palau, Koror	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	7	2	9	7	2	9	6	2	8	(1)	0	(1)
Perth	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	0	0	0
Philippines, Manila	84	121	205	84	121	205	83	85	168	(1)	(36)	(37)
Sapporo	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	0	0	0
Shanghai	40	0	40	40	0	40	39	4	43	(1)	4	3
Shenyang	15	0	15	15	0	15	14	4	18	(1)	4	3
Singapore, Singapore	18	26	44	18	26	44	17	25	42	(1)	(1)	(2)

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Surabaya	5	4	9	5	4	9	4	11	15	(1)	7	6
Sydney	9	27	36	9	27	36	9	28	37	0	1	1
Thailand, Bangkok	53	88	141	53	88	141	52	74	126	(1)	(14)	(15)
Timor-Leste, Dili	3	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	2	(2)	0	(2)
Vietnam, Danang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam, Hanoi	37	3	40	37	3	40	36	7	43	(1)	4	3
Western Samoa, Apia	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	4	0	1	1
Wuhan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(30)</b>

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Auckland	441	449	470	21
Australia, Canberra	11,131	11,457	11,801	344
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	1,008	1,022	2,025	1,003
Burma, Rangoon	5,494	5,756	5,914	158
Busan	500	507	533	26
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	7,003	6,469	7,428	959
Chengdu	1,737	1,731	1,833	102
Chiang Mai	2,958	2,920	3,106	186
China, Beijing	47,877	48,558	52,815	4,257
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	812	1,018	1,168	150
Fiji, Suva	3,018	3,630	4,117	487
Fukuoka	1,176	1,264	1,350	86
Guangzhou	6,344	6,547	6,826	279
Ho Chi Minh City	4,149	4,064	4,550	486
Hong Kong	12,724	13,112	13,594	482
Indonesia, Jakarta	15,537	15,810	16,765	955
Japan, Tokyo	46,490	47,899	51,000	3,101
Korea(South), Seoul	21,444	21,715	23,402	1,687
Laos, Vientiane	1,556	1,587	1,787	200
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	6,229	6,206	6,905	699
Marshall Islands, Majuro	1,160	1,171	1,201	30
Medan	539	545	573	28
Melbourne	1,051	1,064	1,118	54
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	3,058	3,177	3,397	220
Nagoya	671	746	813	67
Naha	605	637	670	33
New Zealand, Wellington	2,891	2,895	3,099	204
Osaka-Kobe	1,608	1,705	1,812	107
Palau, Koror	428	606	616	10



## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	1,849	1,895	1,942	47
Perth	528	534	561	27
Philippines, Manila	16,210	16,927	18,962	2,035
Sapporo	540	547	574	27
Shanghai	5,966	6,134	6,403	269
Shenyang	2,447	2,476	2,605	129
Singapore, Singapore	6,007	6,187	6,545	358
Surabaya	1,044	1,545	3,514	1,969
Sydney	1,452	1,472	1,542	70
Thailand, Bangkok	12,006	12,567	13,776	1,209
Timor-Leste, Dili	936	951	973	22
Vietnam, Hanoi	11,315	11,491	12,402	911
Western Samoa, Apia	510	517	533	16
Wuhan	890	842	920	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>271,339</b>	<b>278,352</b>	<b>301,940</b>	<b>23,588</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	133,340	140,272	149,249	8,977
1200 Personnel Benefits	40,497	43,135	44,940	1,805
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	3	3	3	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	9,840	8,475	9,271	796
2200 Transportation of Things	1,082	1,074	1,136	62
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	6,151	5,806	7,202	1,396
2400 Printing & Reproduction	620	660	698	38
2500 Other Services	83,798	85,636	91,770	6,134
2600 Supplies and Materials	5,089	4,949	5,273	324
3100 Personal Property	8,636	8,982	11,859	2,877
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	5,484	3,246	5,124	1,878
<b>Total</b>	<b>294,540</b>	<b>302,238</b>	<b>326,525</b>	<b>24,287</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

## Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	2,229	2,229	2,242	13
Funds	312,204	325,288	355,032	29,744

### Mission

The President is committed to advancing human freedom and development, and social justice and opportunity in the hemisphere through principled and sustained diplomatic efforts and inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups. The Department's vision is to see the elected governments of the hemisphere achieve the full measure of democracy, where all people have a voice in electing their leaders, enjoy economic opportunity and personal safety under the rule of law, and can determine their personal destiny.

Through bilateral diplomatic outreach and foreign assistance programs, engagement with regional and sub-regional groupings on shared objectives, and multilaterally, through the Organization of American States and the other institutions of the Inter-American system, the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA) cooperates with partners to overcome the challenges of poverty, economic inequality, political marginalization, and social exclusion. WHA strives to ensure that all peoples of the Americas have the ability to express their citizenship rights in all dimensions – political, economic, and social.

### Priorities

The President's Western Hemisphere Strategy rests upon four interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of consolidating democracy, promoting prosperity, investing in people, and protecting the democratic state.

#### Consolidating Democracy

The Bureau's democracy programs focus on broadening citizen participation, supporting free elections and justice sector reform, developing anti-corruption initiatives and governmental transparency, supporting human rights, and fostering social justice through stronger rule of law. One of WHA's top priorities is to support Haiti in all sectors. The United States must create an environment in which Haiti's democracy is irreversible, its environment sustainable, and it can safely mitigate natural disasters.

This indicator showcases Department efforts to promote U.S. policy and improve understanding among our partners in the Western Hemisphere.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING								
Strategic Priority: Nurture Common Interests and Values								
Indicator	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Number of post placements of substantive USG generated information in local print and electronic media.	577	670	722	729	347	Below Target	351	354
Steps to Improve	FY 2008 shortfall is result of change in data collection methodology to focus on printing and electronic media and will have no significant impact on future program activities. Out-year targets changed to reflect new collection methodology.							

## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Impact	Through public outreach, the Department has promoted an understanding of U.S. policy and demonstrated to the Western Hemisphere that the United States is working in partnership with its neighbors to consolidate democracy, promote prosperity, and invest in people throughout the hemisphere.
Data Source and Quality	This target is based on FY2008 projections, but a new baseline in FY2009 may be set once the MAT application is fully operational in the region. Statistical data reported by posts and WHA/PDA in the Mission Activity Tracker (MAT) database. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### Promoting Prosperity

WHA supports a comprehensive development agenda that recognizes the critical role trade plays in creating the economic growth and individual opportunity on which social mobility hinges. Free trade agreements increase market access for all signatory countries, attract foreign direct investment, boost exports, and create jobs. The Pathways initiative provides a framework for cooperation to ensure the benefits of trade are more broadly shared and advance key social priorities. WHA also provides support for the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation to target its assistance to improve critical infrastructure in Compact countries. These economic support efforts have an immense impact on bilateral relationships. With trade capacity building, labor, science and technology, and environmental programs, the Bureau has bolstered a new hemispheric economic synergy.

### Investing in People

The Bureau is also committed to unlocking the vast potential of the peoples of the Americas – especially the marginalized and indigenous populations – by helping countries provide improved education, training, and health care for their citizens. WHA's programs are designed to make healthcare more accessible, prevent the spread of infectious disease (including HIV/AIDS), and expand access to quality education. Through the Department's commitments to the Inter-American Development Bank and other development organizations, U.S. contributions are leveraged by other donors and create a greater impact.

### Protecting the Democratic State

The central challenge to the safety of citizens in the region comes from non-traditional, transnational threats presented by organized crime, drug trafficking, gangs, and terrorism. Organized crime presents a continued threat to the institutions of government at all levels in the region. Working through the Summit of the Americas and the Organization of American States, the United States has helped focus the region's security agenda and strengthen institutions. The Bureau leverages other donor contributions and addresses common concerns through multilateral cooperation with the European Union, EU member states and others. WHA has built new forms of cooperation that go beyond traditional military and security assistance to address energy security challenges, including the expansion of biofuel efforts.

WHA's Merida Initiative represents joint efforts, based on the principle of co-responsibility, to reduce the very real human and economic losses caused by trans-national drug trafficking and cross-border organized crime. The governments and citizens of Mexico and Central America recognize the threat to their stability and prosperity and are working with the U.S. under Merida to confront these criminal elements. Another top WHA priority is supporting Colombian efforts to reinstate the rule of law throughout its national territory; implement comprehensive alternative development and job creation programs; improve security for judges, prosecutors, witnesses, and others; and support demobilization, investigation, prosecution, and reintegration of former members of illegal armed groups.

The region's security is also closely linked with how all nations prepare for and respond to natural disasters and potential pandemics – including hurricanes, earthquakes, avian influenza, and other infectious diseases. Through law enforcement and intelligence cooperation, increased communication between disaster and emergency management agencies, and better coordination among environmental and medical authorities, the Bureau is supporting the establishment of concrete capabilities to respond quickly and comprehensively.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

This indicator measures the willingness of regional partners to work with the U.S. in meeting common security objectives. Participation above 140 joint operations/exercises every year since 2003 indicates a high degree of regional cooperation. This indicator has been approved and monitored by OMB.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Number of joint operations and exercises with participating countries in the Western Hemisphere	150	156	233	160	211	Above Target	160	170
Reasons for Exceeding Target	Overall, there were more joint exercises, and regional partners were very willing to participate in such operations.							
Impact	Joint military-to-military interactions bolster regional cooperation, and strengthen partner nations' operational capabilities to anticipate and respond to maritime threats, emergencies, and natural disasters.							
Data Source and Quality	The U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) provides operational and exercise data. Note: a new methodology for counting exercises was used starting in FY 2007. FY 2007 results and out-year targets have been revised accordingly. FY 2008 results reflect this methodology.							

### **Management and Organizational Excellence**

WHA remains committed to maintaining a solid, effective, and lean operational platform to support our diplomatic and developmental initiatives. Extending standardized operating procedures and information systems are essential to this effort, especially since many WHA posts continue to be challenged by an increasing program population whose growth is not being matched by growth in resources for administrative and logistical functions. WHA's Florida Regional Center has proved to be highly efficient and effective in delivering skilled staff to support WHA smaller posts.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

The FY2010 request for the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs includes an increase of \$29.7 million over the FY2009 estimate, including current service adjustments and \$9.2 million program changes to support 11 new Foreign Service overseas and 2 new Civil Service domestic positions.

#### **New Domestic and Overseas Positions**

The Department requests an increase of \$3.126 million for two domestic Civil Service and eight overseas Foreign Service positions for WHA. These funds will cover all recurring costs associated with these positions including salaries and benefits. The establishment of these positions will contribute to WHA's ability to provide 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.

Specifically, two of the requested positions will be assigned domestically to: 1) Assist with assistance award development and execution; and 2) Help partner nations promote their innovative technologies. The remaining eight positions will be assigned overseas and serve to: 1) Strengthen Information System Security programs; 2) Provide adequate staffing based on post size, growth, and complexity; 3) Counter anti-Americanism; 4) Comply with OIG report recommendations; and 5) Promote American interests in the implementation and execution of successful trade agreements.

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS**

This request supports a multitude of the Department's performance goals such as Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity and Promoting International Understanding.

The Department's goal of Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity is to achieve a fully-integrated hemispheric market for goods, services, and capital that supports a thriving and expanding regional economy. Through inclusive economic growth, WHA is able to open the region's economies both inwardly and outwardly, engaging marginalized segments of society to reduce poverty, promote democracy and slow the spread of unsustainable populist policies. To accomplish this, WHA must fully implement and consolidate the gains of the Free Trade Agreements that have been negotiated. This request includes additional positions that will be assigned throughout the hemisphere to support regional efforts to ensure that trade agreements are successfully executed. WHA's previous efforts have helped reduce regional poverty rates by 0.9 percent in FY 2008 and at the FY 2010 preferred level; WHA will be able to further reduce regional poverty rates by 1 percent over the FY 2009 targeted rate of 33.1 percent.

Additionally, the goal of Promoting International Understanding can be realized by demonstrating through word and deed that the United States is working in partnership with its neighbors to consolidate democracy, promote prosperity, and invest in people throughout the hemisphere. To accomplish this, WHA must work with the media to publicize WHA's ongoing work and explain U.S. policies to counter anti-American sentiment. This request includes additional support staff and political positions that enhance regional efforts to increase the amount of accurate U.S. policy information placement in print and electronic media. In FY 2008, WHA was able to place 347 interviews and speeches by U.S. Government officials in print and electronic media. At the FY 2010 request level, WHA will be able to achieve 351 placements.

### **Infrastructure Replacement**

The Department requests an increase of \$1,333,000 for the replacement of WHA office and residential Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment (FF&E). Due to the constrained budgets of recent years and unfunded price and wage inflation, many posts have been forced to delay scheduled replacement FF&E far beyond recommended replacement cycles. Funds will be prioritized towards replacing equipment that has failed.

By funding this request, WHA posts will be able to maintain a professional and safe workplace for post staff and a comfortable living environment for Foreign Service officers and their families. Without this funding, furniture replacement will fall even further behind affecting employee morale, performance and productivity.

### **Vehicle Replacement**

The Department requests an increase of \$705,000 for WHA vehicle replacement. Due to the constrained budgets many posts have been forced to delay scheduled replacement of vehicles far beyond recommended replacement cycles. In many WHA countries crime and safety is a major concern, public transportation is either non-existent or unsafe, and most highway systems are in extremely poor repair. Thus, a reliable fleet with the latest safety and security features is critically important to maintaining the safety, security, health, and welfare of post staff and guests.

By funding this request, WHA will be able to replace the most unreliable and unsafe vehicles which may help the USG avoid costs associated with potential personal injuries and other legal actions that may otherwise arise.

### **Training and Travel**

The Department requests an increase of \$99,000 in travel and training funding to enable WHA to invest in its workforce and cover mission critical travel.

Years of tightening budgets have made it difficult for many posts to adequately fund staff training. As a result, WHA anticipates that program and management training costs will inevitably increase as some posts enhance LES staff. Additionally, mission critical travel is under-funded for many posts, including desired outreach to U.S. citizens, reporting from areas away from the capital, monitoring assistance programs, and promoting trade opportunities where no Departments of Agriculture or Commerce operations exist. This request will provide additional travel and training funding to those posts with the greatest need.

## **D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS**

### **Public Diplomacy**

The Department requests an increase of \$1.110 million for three new overseas Foreign Service positions in WHA. These funds will cover all recurring costs associated with these positions including salaries and benefits. The requested positions will provide posts with the additional resources needed to influence foreign opinion through public diplomacy. The Embassy in Barbados covers seven countries, with difficult communications and flight connections between them, and greater involvement in issues of strategic importance to U.S. regional interests. The Brasilia and Managua positions will enable their embassies to reach out to politically and geographically marginalized populations, which is a bureau priority. All three of these positions will enable WHA to provide outreach activities to all sectors of their host country societies, which is critical to countering increasingly hostile perceptions about the U.S.

The goal of Promoting International Understanding can be realized by demonstrating through word and deed that the United States is working in partnership with its neighbors to consolidate democracy, promote prosperity, and invest in people throughout the hemisphere. To accomplish this, WHA must work with the media to publicize WHA's ongoing work and explain U.S. policies to counter anti-American sentiment. This request includes additional support staff and political positions that enhance regional efforts to increase the amount of accurate U.S. policy information placement in print and electronic media. In FY 2008, WHA was able to place 347 interviews and speeches by U.S. Government officials in print and electronic media. At the FY 2010 request level, WHA will be able to achieve 351 placements.

### **Public Diplomacy - English Teaching Programs**

The Department requests an increase of \$680,000 to expand WHA's English Teaching programs. This request provides region-wide English language training, materials support, and micro scholarships to improve and increase access to English language instruction across the region, especially for young people from indigenous, Afro-Latino, or marginalized communities. These programs include the WHA/PDA Regional Teaching Initiative which supports post-developed programs, Texas International Exchange Consortium (TIEC) Teacher Ambassador Program and the Martin Luther King (MLK) Fellows.

The United States is working in partnership with its neighbors to consolidate democracy, promote prosperity, and invest in people throughout the hemisphere. In partnership with civil society, all citizens, especially members of marginalized communities such as youth, Afro-Latinos, the impoverished and indigenous peoples, can become active participants in preserving democratic institutions, and take advantage of the benefits of open markets and democracy. Young people who have participated in these programs in past years demonstrate improved English language skills, a more positive view of the U.S., an increased tendency to continue their education, and involvement in their communities. In FY 2008, over 3000 students and 200 teachers throughout the region were participants in English Teaching programs. At the FY 2010 request level, WHA will be able to exceed the targeted 1 percent increase in the number of students/teachers receiving English language training over the FY 2009 targeted increase of 1percent.

### **Public Diplomacy - Strengthening Binational Centers**

The Department requests an increase of \$500,000 to strengthen WHA's Bi-national Centers (BNC). These funds will be used for organizational and building support, acquiring reference materials and equipment, funding grants, databases, and internet service provider costs to meet program objectives. For over five decades, BNC's have been key program partners for our posts throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. BNC's, which are private, non-profit, autonomous organizations, were originally created through agreements between the host government and the USG, to promote mutual understanding between the two countries. For many Latin Americans, their first contact with the United States is through a BNC. Currently, there are over 110 active BNC's in 18 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, which support English teaching and educational advising, provide libraries with information on the U.S., and offer facilities for cultural programming.

WHA's request provides funding that will be used to strengthen and provide institutional support to regional BNC's with a focus on upgrading libraries that provide the public with information about the U.S., capacity-building and evaluation, and cultural programming. To support this reinvigorated relationship, WHA/PDA is dedicating Washington-based staff to coordinate BNC projects with overseas posts.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

### Public Diplomacy - Outreach

The Department requests an increase of \$1,000,000 to expand WHA's Outreach efforts. These funds will be used to issue program grants as well as cover supplies, local travel, audio-visual equipment, radio programs, and materials costs to meet program objectives. The requested resources will enable WHA to expand Outreach efforts in the region by countering competing visions and promoting our policy goals of social justice, consolidating democracy, creating economic opportunities, and investing in people. These resources will also enable WHA to implement its Science Education Network Initiative, a new bureau priority. The funds will be used to support U.S. overseas science libraries and virtual libraries, international conferences, university linkages and the electronic network. Some governments in the hemisphere are pushing an anti-free trade, anti-democratic vision for the region, targeting their message to communities that have not widely benefited from the political and economic reforms of the past two decades. To counter these messages and the measurable anti-Americanism in countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Ecuador, WHA is promoting a message of positive engagement in the hemisphere. Using traditional and innovative public diplomacy tools, we are reaching out to traditional and non-traditional audiences, especially marginalized groups, to promote our positive message. We are using new and traditional media to highlight U.S. engagement and commitment throughout the region. Additionally, the 2010 Olympics in Vancouver offer a unique opportunity to tell America's story to a world-wide, as well as hemispheric, audience.

### Public Diplomacy - Youth Programs

The Department requests an increase of \$700,000 to expand Youth programs in the WHA region. These requested funds will be used to issue program grants, and cover supply and travel costs to meet program objectives.

Outreach to young future leaders is a critical component of WHA's efforts to strengthen democratic culture and institutions in the hemisphere. Through a variety of programs such as Youth Ambassadors and College Horizons, WHA seeks to build leadership skills and promote access to education for marginalized youth, as well as broaden young people's understanding of the United States. These programs are powerful outreach tools that foster cultural exchange and assist posts in the identification of future leaders. Underprivileged youth are a particular focus of WHA's efforts. Young people who have participated in these programs in past years demonstrate improved English language skills, a more positive view of the U.S., an increased tendency to continue their education, and involvement in their communities.

### ***FY 2010 Request Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	252	725	1,252	2,229	175,493	136,711	312,204
FY 2009 Estimate	252	725	1,252	2,229	179,622	145,666	325,288
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	109	744	853
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	291	2,325	2,616
Facilities Operating Costs	0	0	0	0	2,093	0	2,093
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increase	0	0	0	0	3,325	0	3,325
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	5,880	0	5,880
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	3,275	0	3,275



## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total	
	Domestic	Overseas						
Recur BPMA Adjust	0	0	0	0	2,403	0	2,403	
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	17,422	3,069	20,491	
<b>FY 2010 Current Services</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>197,044</b>	<b>148,735</b>	<b>345,779</b>	
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>								
English Teaching (PD)	0	0	0	0	680	0	680	
Infrastructure Replacement (program)	0	0	0	0	1,333	0	1,333	
OTHER AMERICANS (PD)	0	3	0	3	750	360	1,110	
Other Americans (program)	2	8	0	10	2,000	1,126	3,126	
Outreach (PD)	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	
Strengthening Binational Centers (PD)	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	
Training Travel (program)	0	0	0	0	99	0	99	
Vehicles Replacement (program)	0	0	0	0	705	0	705	
Youth Programs (PD)	0	0	0	0	700	0	700	
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>9,253</b>	
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>204,811</b>	<b>150,221</b>	<b>355,032</b>	

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	540	540	521	(19)
Counter-Terrorism Programs	40	40	40	0
Diplomatic Security	149	149	151	2
Domestic Administrative Support	29	29	29	0
Information Resource Management	129	129	131	2
Multilateral Diplomacy	23	23	23	0
Overseas Program Support	674	674	697	23
Policy Formulation	203	203	205	2
Public Diplomacy	442	442	445	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>13</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	94,693	80,949	93,946	12,997
Business Services	0	0	1,660	1,660
Country Coordination	0	0	4,024	4,024
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	9,915	9,915
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	1,953	1,953
International Security Affairs	0	0	1,192	1,192
Political Affairs	0	0	24,793	24,793
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	78,010	80,949	0	(80,949)
Political Diplomacy	0	33,085	0	(33,085)
Counter-Terrorism Programs	1,551	1,160	1,945	785
International Security Affairs	707	1,160	1,157	(3)
Physical Security Protection of Life	0	412	1,157	745
Overseas Protection of Information	844	0	0	0
Physical Security Protection of Life	844	0	0	0
Diplomatic Security	12,866	14,696	15,441	745
International Security Affairs	9,478	0	0	0
Mission Security Operations	0	0	454	454
Overseas Protection of Information	3,388	4,446	0	(4,446)
Physical Security Protection of Life	3,388	4,446	0	(4,446)
Overseas Protection of Life	0	10,250	4,192	(6,058)
Other Overseas Security Support	0	0	757	757
Physical Security Protection of Life	0	0	2,328	2,328
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	0	0	1,107	1,107
Domestic Administrative Support	3,398	5,313	5,721	408
Domestic Administrative Management	2,557	4,338	369	(3,969)
Domestic Financial Services	0	0	455	455
Domestic General Services	841	975	152	(823)
Domestic Personnel Services	0	0	176	176
Information Resource Management	26,925	27,246	32,198	4,952
Business Services	18,265	0	0	0
Corporate Information Systems and Services	0	0	11	11
Information Services	0	0	11	11
Infrastructure Systems	8,660	0	9,649	9,649
ADP Communications and Message Centers	0	0	1,192	1,192
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	0	0	1,941	1,941
Information Services	8,660	0	0	0
Other Telecommunications Abroad	0	0	6,516	6,516
Office Automation	0	7,950	2,216	(5,734)
Information Services	0	7,950	0	(7,950)
Other Office Automation	0	0	2,216	2,216
Overseas Protection of Information	0	19,296	0	(19,296)

**D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS**

<b>Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Multilateral Diplomacy	3,995	4,296	4,642	346
Economic/Trade Affairs	3,253	0	119	119
Economic Development and Trade Representation	0	0	119	119
International Organization Representation	0	0	899	899
Political and International Security Representation	0	0	899	899
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	742	4,296	0	(4,296)
Political Diplomacy	742	855	0	(855)
Overseas Program Support	114,701	115,940	117,383	1,443
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	88,800	88,800	88,800	0
Overseas Protection of Information	25,901	0	0	0
Overseas Protection of Life	0	27,140	0	(27,140)
Policy Formulation	20,293	22,109	20,734	(1,375)
Bureau Direction	0	0	1,468	1,468
Mission Direction	20,293	0	5,726	5,726
Political Diplomacy	5,721	0	0	0
Political Affairs	0	6,703	0	(6,703)
Political Diplomacy	0	6,703	0	(6,703)
Public Affairs	0	0	452	452
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	15,406	0	(15,406)
Public Diplomacy	33,732	53,510	62,929	9,419
Public Affairs	0	17,183	0	(17,183)
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	33,732	36,327	44,886	8,559
Training Services	50	69	93	24
Professional Development/Leadership	50	69	93	24
Information Services	0	69	0	(69)
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	50	0	93	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>312,204</b>	<b>325,288</b>	<b>355,032</b>	<b>29,744</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS**

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>43,537</b>	<b>50,409</b>	<b>93,946</b>
Business Services	0	0	0	0	1,660	0	1,660
Country Coordination	0	0	0	0	4,024	0	4,024
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	0	0	9,915	0	9,915
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,953	0	1,953
International Security Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,192	0	1,192
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	24,793	0	24,793
<b>Counter-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,945</b>
International Security Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,157	0	1,157
Physical Security Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	1,157	0	1,157
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>15,441</b>
Mission Security Operations	0	0	0	0	454	0	454
Overseas Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	4,192	0	4,192
Other Overseas Security Support	0	0	0	0	757	0	757
Physical Security Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	2,328	0	2,328
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	0	0	0	0	1,107	0	1,107
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>5,721</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	0	0	0	0	369	0	369
Domestic Financial Services	0	0	0	0	455	0	455
Domestic General Services	0	0	0	0	152	0	152
Domestic Personnel Services	0	0	0	0	176	0	176
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>11,876</b>	<b>20,322</b>	<b>32,198</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Information Services	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	9,649	0	9,649
ADP Communications and Message Centers	0	0	0	0	1,192	0	1,192
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	0	0	0	0	1,941	0	1,941
Other Telecommunications Abroad	0	0	0	0	6,516	0	6,516
Office Automation	0	0	0	0	2,216	0	2,216
Other Office Automation	0	0	0	0	2,216	0	2,216
<b>Multilateral Diplomacy</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>4,642</b>
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	0	0	119	0	119
Economic Development and Trade Representation	0	0	0	0	119	0	119
International Organization Representation	0	0	0	0	899	0	899
Political and International Security Representation	0	0	0	0	899	0	899

**D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS**

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas		Total			
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>88,800</b>	<b>28,583</b>	<b>117,383</b>
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	88,800	0	88,800
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>13,088</b>	<b>20,734</b>
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	1,468	0	1,468
Mission Direction	0	0	0	0	5,726	0	5,726
Public Affairs	0	0	0	0	452	0	452
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>44,886</b>	<b>18,043</b>	<b>62,929</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	44,886	0	44,886
<b>Training Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>
Professional Development/Leadership	0	0	0	0	93	0	93
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	0	0	0	0	93	0	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>204,811</b>	<b>150,221</b>	<b>355,032</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit* (positions)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Western Hemispheric Affairs	8	8	8	0
Civil Service Border Visa Examiners	34	40	40	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	2	2	2	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	4	4	4	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	4	4	4	0
Office of Andean Affairs	19	19	19	0
Office of Brazilian/Southern Cone Affairs	13	13	13	0
Office of Canadian Affairs	8	8	8	0
Office of Caribbean Affairs	17	17	17	0
Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs	17	17	17	0
Office of Cuban Affairs	15	15	15	0
Office of Mexican Affairs	13	13	13	0
Office of Policy, Planning, Coordination and Press	13	13	14	1
Office of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	14	14	14	0
Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination	13	13	14	1
Office of the Executive Director	30	30	30	0
Permanent Mission to the OAS	17	17	17	0
Principal Deputy Assistant	4	4	4	0
Western Hemisphere Affairs Executive Staff	7	7	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Western Hemispheric Affairs	1,314	1,489	1,504	15
Civil Service Border Visa Examiners	5,746	6,242	6,304	62
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	298	313	318	5
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	683	749	769	20
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	560	642	642	0
Office of Andean Affairs	2,676	2,925	2,917	(8)
Office of Brazilian/Southern Cone Affairs	1,978	2,187	2,199	12
Office of Canadian Affairs	1,073	1,210	1,323	113
Office of Caribbean Affairs	2,321	2,551	2,692	141
Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs	2,394	2,627	2,666	39
Office of Cuban Affairs	2,101	2,319	2,247	(72)
Office of Mexican Affairs	1,985	2,195	2,225	30
Office of Policy, Planning, Coordination and Press	1,863	2,068	2,305	237
Office of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	1,227	3,435	3,696	261
Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination	2,024	2,240	2,468	228
Office of the Executive Director	8,598	9,009	9,285	276
Permanent Mission to the OAS	2,368	2,605	2,704	99
Principal Deputy Assistant	526	606	614	8
Western Hemisphere Affairs Executive Staff	945	1,027	1,030	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,680</b>	<b>46,439</b>	<b>47,908</b>	<b>1,469</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

### Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Argentina, Buenos Aires	40	67	107	88	122	210	33	45	78	(55)	(77)	(132)
Bahamas, Nassau	14	18	32	14	18	32	14	18	32	0	0	0
Barbados, Bridgetown	20	13	33	19	13	32	20	12	32	1	(1)	0
Belize, Belize City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belmopan	5	9	14	8	9	17	8	9	17	0	0	0
Bolivia, La Paz	41	35	76	40	35	75	39	35	74	(1)	0	(1)
Brazil, Brasilia	42	55	97	41	55	96	41	55	96	0	0	0
Calgary	5	11	16	5	11	16	5	11	16	0	0	0
Canada, Ottawa	30	31	61	30	31	61	31	30	61	1	(1)	0
Chile, Santiago	30	38	68	29	38	67	30	37	67	1	(1)	0
Ciudad Juarez	36	17	53	35	17	52	34	17	51	(1)	0	(1)
Colombia, Bogota	66	60	126	64	60	124	68	59	127	4	(1)	3
Costa Rica, San Jose	28	35	63	27	35	62	29	35	64	2	0	2
Cuba, Havana	26	0	26	27	0	27	27	0	27	0	0	0
Dom. Republic, Santo Domingo	58	48	106	58	48	106	57	47	104	(1)	(1)	(2)
Ecuador, Quito	27	26	53	25	26	51	28	26	54	3	0	3
El Salvador, San Salvador	36	37	73	36	37	73	36	37	73	0	0	0
Grenada, St. Georges	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Guadalajara	29	14	43	29	14	43	28	14	42	(1)	0	(1)
Guatemala, Guatemala City	33	34	67	32	34	66	32	33	65	0	(1)	(1)
Guayaquil	16	17	33	15	17	32	15	17	32	0	0	0
Guyana, Georgetown	19	18	37	18	18	36	18	18	36	0	0	0
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	42	48	90	42	48	90	42	48	90	0	0	0
Halifax	3	9	12	5	9	14	1	9	10	(4)	0	(4)
Hermosillo	17	10	27	16	10	26	13	10	23	(3)	0	(3)
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	31	34	65	31	8	39	31	33	64	0	25	25
Jamaica, Kingston	30	43	73	31	43	74	31	43	74	0	0	0
Matamoros	14	12	26	13	12	25	11	12	23	(2)	0	(2)
Merida	7	9	16	7	9	16	6	9	15	(1)	0	(1)
Mexico, Mexico City	110	85	195	110	35	145	109	85	194	(1)	50	49
Monterrey	33	21	54	31	21	52	31	21	52	0	0	0
Montreal	16	19	35	15	19	34	15	19	34	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	0	0	0
Nicaragua, Managua	29	29	58	26	29	55	28	29	57	2	0	2
Nogales	14	0	14	13	0	13	13	0	13	0	0	0
Nuevo Laredo	10	14	24	9	14	23	10	14	24	1	0	1
Panama, Panama City	28	52	80	27	52	79	28	52	80	1	0	1
Paraguay, Asuncion	16	19	35	14	19	33	15	19	34	1	0	1
Peru, Lima	55	50	105	52	50	102	52	50	102	0	0	0
Quebec	2	9	11	0	9	9	2	9	11	2	0	2



## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Recife	1	9	10	1	9	10	1	9	10	0	0	0
Rio de Janeiro	21	37	58	21	37	58	21	37	58	0	0	0
Sao Paulo	25	37	62	24	37	61	25	36	61	1	(1)	0
Suriname, Paramaribo	13	6	19	7	7	14	7	7	14	0	0	0
Tijuana	19	16	35	18	16	34	17	16	33	(1)	0	(1)
Toronto	16	19	35	14	19	33	14	19	33	0	0	0
Trinidad, Port-au-Spain	19	27	46	17	21	38	17	21	38	0	0	0
Uruguay, Montevideo	14	22	36	11	22	33	11	22	33	0	0	0
Vancouver	16	11	27	15	11	26	15	21	36	0	10	10
Venezuela, Caracas	50	16	66	48	42	90	51	42	93	3	0	3
Winnipeg	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	(1)	(1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(48)</b>

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Argentina, Buenos Aires	25,006	10,934	9,926	(1,008)
Bahamas, Nassau	3,956	4,097	4,577	480
Barbados, Bridgetown	5,215	5,514	6,489	975
Belmopan	2,703	2,785	3,015	230
Bolivia, La Paz	8,812	9,173	10,627	1,454
Brazil, Brasilia	15,404	16,824	18,681	1,857
Calgary	1,006	1,043	1,130	87
Canada, Ottawa	9,954	10,695	12,126	1,431
Chile, Santiago	9,123	10,242	11,218	976
Ciudad Juarez	2,601	2,799	3,001	202
Colombia, Bogota	11,832	12,967	14,169	1,202
Costa Rica, San Jose	5,764	6,397	7,186	789
Cuba, Havana	6,705	7,197	7,785	588
Dom. Republic, Santo Domingo	11,789	12,658	13,721	1,063
Ecuador, Quito	6,425	7,467	8,410	943
El Salvador, San Salvador	6,851	7,525	8,083	558
Grenada, St. Georges	340	350	372	22
Guadalajara	2,932	3,170	3,443	273
Guatemala, Guatemala City	6,011	6,945	7,432	487
Guayaquil	1,796	1,862	1,958	96
Guyana, Georgetown	2,818	2,921	3,083	162
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	10,581	11,382	12,340	958
Halifax	620	640	679	39
Hermosillo	1,205	1,237	1,677	440

**D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS**

<b>Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	5,970	6,626	7,242	616
Jamaica, Kingston	5,617	5,927	6,443	516
Matamoros	1,853	1,885	2,057	172
Merida	926	942	1,432	490
Mexico, Mexico City	15,726	17,898	20,298	2,400
Monterrey	3,875	4,134	4,534	400
Montreal	2,864	3,101	3,360	259
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	1,294	1,348	1,416	68
Nicaragua, Managua	6,030	6,819	7,798	979
Nogales	2,565	2,652	2,849	197
Nuevo Laredo	1,714	1,738	2,037	299
Panama, Panama City	7,711	8,543	9,359	816
Paraguay, Asuncion	3,765	4,183	4,493	310
Peru, Lima	10,603	11,614	12,523	909
Quebec	1,075	1,099	1,185	86
Recife	1,296	1,316	1,539	223
Rio de Janeiro	4,958	5,543	6,085	542
Sao Paulo	5,517	6,133	6,631	498
Suriname, Paramaribo	1,999	2,061	2,208	147
Tijuana	1,692	1,876	2,153	277
Toronto	2,750	2,965	3,200	235
Trinidad, Port-au-Spain	3,483	3,749	4,021	272
Uruguay, Montevideo	4,907	5,345	5,872	527
Vancouver	1,655	1,879	2,103	224
Venezuela, Caracas	11,749	12,156	14,573	2,417
Winnipeg	481	493	585	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>271,524</b>	<b>278,849</b>	<b>307,124</b>	<b>28,275</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	195,320	183,988	626,094	442,106
1200 Personnel Benefits	34,161	56,405	70,920	14,515
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	1,007	1,036	1,920	884
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	9,984	10,250	19,458	9,208
2200 Transportation of Things	2,690	2,796	5,489	2,693
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	16,468	16,723	33,984	17,261
2400 Printing & Reproduction	506	545	814	269
2500 Other Services	16,083	16,314	31,349	15,035
2600 Supplies and Materials	10,482	10,787	20,408	9,621
3100 Personal Property	15,978	16,298	29,600	13,302
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	9,525	10,146	14,995	4,849
AA00 Transfers	0	0	(499,999)	(499,999)
<b>Total</b>	<b>312,204</b>	<b>325,288</b>	<b>355,032</b>	<b>29,744</b>

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# D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

## *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	2,606	2,606	2,610	4
Funds	649,286	650,852	709,515	58,663

### *Mission*

Spanning 50 countries – and including critical relationships with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) – the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR) engages with European and Eurasian partners to address the greatest challenges facing societies today. Europeans are often the first partners to which the United States looks for leadership, support, and cooperation in any major initiative – whether to combat terrorism and proliferation, resolve regional conflicts, mitigate the global economic crisis and restore economic growth, address climate change and energy security, promote global health, or advance American values. All that the U.S. seeks to achieve in the world requires that Europe and America remain close partners.

Active and intensive diplomatic engagement with the countries in Europe and Eurasia is an abiding national interest that advances the full range of U.S. Government goals. Such engagement multiplies the effectiveness of U.S. initiatives worldwide and reduces costs to the U.S. taxpayer by leveraging international support. Diplomatic and Consular Program funding provides the platform that supports all diplomatic engagement, new and ongoing programs and initiatives, and consular services. The funds requested for FY 2010 will be used to maintain a robust diplomatic and consular platform in support of four primary objectives.

### *Priorities*

The Bureau's top priority is to deepen and strengthen its partnership with Europe and Eurasia to address global challenges. This partnership will help keep secure the American people, nation, and allies, by working together to combat threats, seize the opportunities of interdependence, and build a world with more partners and fewer adversaries. The United States engages Europe and Eurasia bilaterally as well as multilaterally, including through the UN. On issues involving transatlantic security, however, including ongoing operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo as well as engagement with Russia, NATO is the preferred forum for working politically with European Allies, and NATO enlargement has played a critical role in building a Europe whole, free, and at peace. One major objective, therefore, is to reinvigorate this community based on shared values and commitments, and transform NATO itself, to meet the security challenges of the twenty-first century. The U.S. and European Union work together on a full agenda of issues spanning the globe and including bringing lasting peace and prosperity to the Middle East, pursuing stability in Afghanistan, and addressing Iran's nuclear ambitions. Whether it be to combat terrorism and proliferation; counter violent extremism and radicalization; resolve conflicts abroad; invest in economic growth; address climate change; promote energy security; engage with youth, women, and minority communities – including Muslims in Europe; contribute to global health; alleviate poverty and expand educational opportunities; or otherwise advance American interests and values, the transatlantic partnership will provide a strategic advantage well into the future.

The Bureau's second priority is to promote the consolidation of development through democratic governance and advance core Euro-Atlantic values, to help all EUR countries reach their potential as strong, global partners. NATO and EU partnerships have already begun enlarging eastward, achieving success in recent years, yet there is still considerable work left to do in the Balkans. Croatia and Albania have been invited to join NATO and are making progress at different paces toward EU integration. Macedonia and Montenegro are also moving toward these goals. EUR also seeks to help Georgia and Ukraine fulfill NATO accession criteria, a process that will take time. Formerly major Balkan flashpoints and still under pressure, Kosovo and Bosnia will require continued assistance, as will Serbia and other Southeast European neighbors, before they enjoy self-sustaining stability and an irreversible path toward Euro-Atlantic institutions. Throughout the region, further political reform, including improved governance and strengthened and reformed law enforcement, is necessary to fight organized crime and corruption and build durable democratic institutions. The countries in the region also need to make the full transition to a market economy with

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

viable social systems to support democratic progress, create jobs, and protect vulnerable populations. These steps, together with increased regional cooperation, will lead the way to successful Euro-Atlantic integration. More work remains to resolve disputes between Macedonia and Greece; on the island of Cyprus; and the separatist conflicts in Nagorno-Karabakh, Transnistria, Abkhazia, and South Ossetia. While Georgia, Ukraine, and Moldova continue to consolidate democratic and economic reforms, the U.S. must continue supporting these countries' efforts – and those of Azerbaijan and Armenia – to undertake further democratic and economic reform in the face of some internal setbacks in the past year and continued pressure from Russia. In Belarus, the U.S. continues to support those who seek a democratic future. Helping European Allies achieve their goal of diversified supplies of natural gas will strengthen transatlantic partnership. Joint support for major gas pipelines from the Caspian Basin and Iraq, as well as inter-connections between national gas networks, will increase competition and therefore, efficiency, in Europe's now-dysfunctional gas market. This will reduce the ability of Russia's Gazprom to exert monopoly power – with damaging consequences – on Allied governments. Throughout the region the U.S. must also help strengthen the culture of lawfulness and respect for minority rights, seek as much restitution and compensation as possible for Holocaust survivors and victims of communist confiscations, and promote bilaterally and through the OSCE free elections, democratic institutions, media freedom, and increased respect for human rights overall. The OSCE remains an important institution to engage all countries of Europe and Eurasia in dialogue on security as well as human rights and to strengthen key underpinnings of stable democratic societies.

In Russia, EUR seeks to build a constructive relationship, rooted in common interests including matters of strategic importance, while standing for American values and international norms. Faced with Russia's backsliding on democracy and aggressive regional policies, EUR has worked as constructively as possible while dealing with problematic Russian behavior when necessary. EUR works on vital security and economic issues such as terrorism, proliferation, climate change, and reforming financial markets. In a number of areas, Russia acts as a partner, e.g., on Afghanistan, Iran, North Korea and efforts to counter terrorism, especially nuclear terrorism. Yet increasing centralization of political and economic power, pressure on civil society, restrictions on media freedom, and use of oil and gas for political purposes, to name a few examples, have all emerged as worrisome Russian internal trends. Russia's policy toward its neighbors is a major challenge, especially Moscow's support for separatist regimes and its expanded military presence in Georgia, following the war there, and in Moldova. Russia has the potential to be a powerful partner, and its work with the U.S. on key global strategic issues remains vital. Differences in multiple arenas remain a significant challenge. Nevertheless, the United States has a deep stake in reinforcing positive trends wherever possible. The U.S. will engage with Russia where it can be done productively, while continuing to stand firm, with the support of European friends and allies, for responsible governance and international activities.

Turkey is another bureau priority. The U.S. relationship with Turkey is no longer primarily defined by the NATO alliance, but by Turkey's growing strategic significance as a secular democracy with a predominantly Muslim population, whose 150-year legacy of modernizing reforms can inspire those who seek political and economic freedom throughout the broader Middle East. The U.S. is working with Turkey to rejuvenate its political and economic reforms to help it advance its quest for accession to the European Union, a goal the U.S. strongly shares. Turkey can also emerge as a key link between European markets and the energy resources of the Caspian Basin and Iraq. Turkey is an important regional partner in Iraq, the Balkans, the Caucasus, and Central and South Asia.

The performance indicator below focuses on security cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United States' foremost security alliance. Effective ties with NATO Allies are essential to promoting stability and protecting U.S. interests worldwide.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> NATO-led and U.S.-led Coalition Operations	
Target FY 2010	NATO fills Combined Joint Statement of Requirements for Afghanistan, with troop levels identified by commanders. European countries continue to contribute significantly to International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations, as well as to EUPOL, to secure and stabilize Afghanistan. Afghanistan security forces assume greater responsibility for internal security. NATO increases Allied and NATO Partners' participation in the NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I) and establishes a NATO-Iraq Structured Cooperation Framework to enhance its strategic relationship with Iraq. NATO continues to stand up the Kosovo Security Force and its ministry, and continues to ensure a safe and secure environment throughout Kosovo.

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Target FY 2009	European countries continue to contribute significantly to operations in Afghanistan, including to EUPOL, and contribute significantly to train-and-equip programs for Afghan security forces. Afghan security forces continue to assume greater responsibility for internal security, while ISAF retains a robust presence. NATO begins to hand over portions of senior officer training to the Iraqi government, while expanding the mission in other areas. NATO continues to reevaluate NATO's Kosovo Force (KFOR) mission as appropriate, with the goal of reducing force contributions when the situation permits. NATO demobilizes the Kosovo Protection Corps and begins to stand up the Kosovo Security Force and its ministry.
Target FY 2008	European countries continue to increase contributions significantly to operations in Afghanistan, including to the EUPOL, and expand resources for training and equipping Afghan security force. Afghan security forces assume greater responsibility for internal security, while ISAF retains a robust presence. European countries increase contributions significantly to operations in Iraq. While new NATO training missions in Iraq begin, matured training missions enter a mentoring phase to start hand over process to the Iraqi government. NATO to have a role in developing Kosovo's security institutions following determination of Kosovo's status. KFOR's mission begins shifting from peacekeeping to advisory role. However, delays in completion of the status process raise the risk of violence and could prolong KFOR's mission.
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <p>European countries increased the number of troops provided to ISAF by more than 4,000, and an increasing number of Allies provided critical support to Afghanistan's eastern and southern regions.</p> <p>NATO expanded its NTM-I mission to include Air Force/Navy staff officer, border security, and advanced forensics training and handed over aspects of its officer and non-commissioned officer academy training to the Iraqi Armed Forces.</p> <p>In addition to its peacekeeping role, NATO established a KFOR military-civil advisory directorate to help stand-down the Kosovo Protection Corps and stand-up the Kosovo Security Force, after Kosovo declared independence.</p>
Impact	European and Eurasian countries provide 80 percent of non-U.S. coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan.
Results FY 2007	<p>European and Eurasian countries increased the number of troops provided to ISAF (by approximately 4,000), with an increasing number of Allies providing support to Afghanistan's critical eastern and southern regions.</p> <p>NATO increased the size and scope of NTM-I, including Carabinieri/Gendarmerie-type training for the Iraqi National Police and Non-Commissioned Officer training for the Iraqi Navy.</p> <p>NATO completed KFOR transition to a Multinational Task Force structure, reduced force caveats, and maintained security and stability in Kosovo, while positioning itself to address a full range of contingencies resulting from continued political uncertainty.</p>
Results FY 2006	<p>North Atlantic Treaty Organization increased the size and scope of its training mission in Iraq.</p> <p>NATO-led International Security Assistance Force assumed responsibility for security throughout Afghanistan and completed expansion of Provincial Reconstruction Teams.</p> <p>NATO completed Kosovo Force transition from a Multinational Brigade Force to a Multinational Task Force structure.</p> <p>NATO Response Force improved but is not yet at full operating capability.</p> <p>Ukraine committed to strengthening cooperation with NATO.</p> <p>Russia and NATO work together to improve military interoperability, but Russia has not yet established a fully interoperable peacekeeping unit.</p>

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Results FY 2005	<p>Improvements made in NATO Response Force but not yet at full operating capability.</p> <p>Increased European military capabilities through engagement in the International Security Assistance Force and NATO Training Mission in Iraq.</p> <p>NATO's Stabilization Force completed its mission in Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina. NATO-European Union handover completed. NATO headquarters in Sarajevo was established on schedule.</p> <p>NATO completed Stage 2 (West) and initiated Stage 3 (South) of the Interim Security Assistance Force expansion. Established the Training, Education and Doctrine Center at ar-Rustamiyah in Iraq.</p> <p>NATO began Kosovo Force transition to a Multinational Task Force structure to eliminate redundant administrative and support forces.</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Reports from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### *Justification of Program Change*

#### **Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment: \$625,000**

The Bureau requests an increase of \$625,000 for office, residential furniture, residential appliances and equipment. Many EUR posts have been forced to delay scheduled replacement of furniture, equipments and other appliances far beyond recommended replacement cycles. The FY 2010 request of \$625,000 will allow the Bureau to replace furniture and equipment that has been deferred from prior years due to lack of funding.

#### **Information Technology: \$119,000**

The FY 2010 request of \$119,000 will fund the replacement of outdated IT equipment, such as CAA terminals, laptops, wiring infrastructure, switches, PBXs, and isolators. This equipment is not part of the GITM refresh program. This funding will ensure continued operational reliability and will allow posts to prepare for future developments in the IT arena while greatly increasing the efficiency and speed of current systems. If funding is not made available, EUR posts will soon reach a tipping point. The systems will soon become overloaded by operational demands.

#### **Office Consolidations and Renovations: \$1,979,000**

The FY 2010 request of \$1,979,000 will fund the consolidation of operations and facility upgrades. This funding will pay for rehabilitation of facilities, and moving costs. It will allow missions overseas to make better use of existing facilities thereby saving rent, utilities, and maintenance costs in the out years. Consolidation will also streamline operations and improve security for overseas missions. If funding is not made available, posts will continue to operate in unsafe or dilapidated offices and facilities.

#### **Training: \$391,000**

The FY2010 request of \$391,000 will fund necessary management training for staff at U.S. missions. With regionalization and cross-bureau support programs, the Bureau is committed to professional development in order to improve the effectiveness of its current personnel. Without additional training funds, staff will not have the requisite skills to manage complex program activities nor perform the essential oversight and support functions mandated by Washington.

#### **ICASS Vehicles: \$203,000**

The FY 2010 request of \$203,000 is for one-time replacement of ICASS vehicles that are more than five years old. Because of funding constraints in recent years, most vehicle replacements have been postponed resulting in vehicles kept in service longer, often well beyond their expected useful life. This means that the vehicle fleet continues to age, resulting in more frequent and costlier maintenance and more frequent service interruptions. This funding is needed to maintain vehicles in safe, reliable operating condition and to continue providing service to ICASS customers. This is a one-time expense, no annualized costs are expected and financial impact in out years will be minimal.



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### ***Public Diplomacy***

#### **4 Direct Hire Public Diplomacy American Positions: \$1,480,000**

Funds are requested for startup and recurring costs for new Public Diplomacy positions in Germany, Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Renewed diplomatic efforts with a focus on allies and long-time partners revealed that some of our most critical needs for increased staffing are in countries in Western Europe. Partially as a result of standing up the embassies of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, these Western European posts have suffered staff declines in the last 10 years, which they could ill afford. These positions will reverse that trend and place additional staff resources where they are badly needed.

#### **Public Diplomacy Programming Increases: \$1,393,000**

#### **Engagement – First time Voter Generation in Europe: \$548,000**

Engagement with European young leaders (20-35) is the highest priority for EUR/PPD for the coming year. Born just at the end of the Cold War, this generation does not remember Poland's struggle for freedom or the day The Wall came down. Focused on the creation of the broader Europe, they do not look to the U.S. for leadership. Yet, they are the rising generation of European leaders, the group the U.S. will rely on to sustain the alliances we need to promote U.S. interests in Europe and in places such as Afghanistan, the Middle East and elsewhere. Over the past ten years, with compelling priorities elsewhere in the world, the U.S. investment in engaging this group has been static or declining in some countries, and in others, we have made no investment at all. The requested funding will allow posts to use a variety of programs to engage with these groups (speakers, programs building on sports, cultural contact, and English language summer camps) and to deepen the dialogue through focused interaction. In countries where we have already invested in this demographic (e.g., FLEX), this new push for engagement will start by building out from our previous investment.

#### **Operational agility – Brussels Hubs: \$250,000**

This funding will allow for enhanced programming and studio capabilities for the London and Brussels Hubs, including additional equipment and contract services for the video platform.

#### **Strengthening Key Policy Issues (Climate and Energy): \$175,000**

The Administration has clearly indicated that climate/clean energy issues and collective security are priorities for its foreign policy agenda. Programming on climate change, energy security, and global ecology will support these key issues.

#### **Security in Europe and Beyond (NATO programs and tours): \$150,000**

President Obama has just announced the new U.S. strategy for bringing peace and security to Afghanistan and Pakistan, and he has clearly stated that the commitment to doing so will require not only U.S. commitment, but also the commitment of our allies. The funding requested here will allow us to significantly expand NATO tours and other NATO related programs designed to increase awareness of the need and spur the allied commitment that we need to succeed.

#### **Deepening the Commitment to Democracy Through Informed Citizenry: \$270,000**

Many countries in Europe's east and the Balkans have made significant progress toward democratic process, but there is work still to be done. One of the keys to sustained efforts in anti-corruption and government accountability to its citizens is the creation – and protection – of a cadre of trained journalists with the skills and courage to take on this watchdog role. This funding will allow several countries to expand significant work they have already done in creating such networks, and it will build multi-country networks to provide depth and strength to these groups, particularly in the Balkans.

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## *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	335	1,205	1,066	2,606	432,264	217,022	649,286
FY 2009 Estimate	335	1,205	1,066	2,606	419,471	231,381	650,852
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	241	1,186	1,427
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	73	0	73
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	643	3,712	4,355
Facilities Operating Costs	0	0	0	0	6,063	0	6,063
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	25,690	0	25,690
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	2,094	0	2,094
Recur BPMA Adjust	0	0	0	0	12,771	0	12,771
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	47,575	4,898	52,473
FY 2010 Current Services	335	1,205	1,066	2,606	467,046	236,279	703,325
FY 2010 Program Changes							
4 New PD Officers in Athens, Berlin, Dublin and London	0	4	0	4	1,000	480	1,480
Office Consolidations & Renovations	0	0	0	0	1,979	0	1,979
PD Programming Increases	0	0	0	0	1,393	0	1,393
Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment	0	0	0	0	625	0	625
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	203	0	203
IT Equipment	0	0	0	0	119	0	119
Training	0	0	0	0	391	0	391
Total Program Changes	0	4	0	4	5,710	480	6,190
FY 2010 Request	335	1,209	1,066	2,610	472,756	236,759	709,515

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	453	453	453	0
Overseas Citizens Services	184	184	121	(63)
Overseas Consular Management	36	36	32	(4)
Overseas Visa Services	233	233	300	67
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	562	562	562	0
Business Services	51	51	56	5
Economic/Trade Affairs	141	141	130	(11)
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	41	41	46	5
International Security Affairs	32	32	42	10
Political Affairs	297	297	288	(9)
Political Diplomacy	297	297	288	(9)
Counter-Terrorism Programs	95	95	95	0
Diplomatic Security	137	137	137	0
Overseas Protection of Life	137	137	137	0
Other Overseas Security Support	137	137	137	0
Domestic Administrative Support	79	79	79	0
Domestic Administrative Management	79	79	79	0
Information Resource Management	217	217	217	0
Corporate Information Systems and Services	2	2	2	0
Information Services	2	2	2	0
Infrastructure Systems	215	215	215	0
Other Telecommunications Abroad	215	215	215	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	62	62	62	0
International Organization Representation	62	62	62	0
Conference Representation	4	4	4	0
Economic Development and Trade Representation	22	22	24	2
Political and International Security Representation	36	36	34	(2)
Policy Formulation	329	329	329	0
Bureau Direction	38	38	16	(22)
Mission Direction	289	289	311	22
Public Affairs	2	2	2	0
Public Diplomacy	672	672	676	4
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	672	672	639	(33)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>4</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	41,827	118,024	41,632	(76,392)
Business Services	0	6,871	0	(6,871)
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	13,778	0	(13,778)
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	5,344	0	(5,344)
International Security Affairs	0	4,886	0	(4,886)
Overseas Citizens Services	11,639	11,938	10,425	(1,513)
Overseas Consular Management	2,909	2,984	2,606	(378)
Overseas Visa Services	27,279	27,831	28,601	770
Political Affairs	0	44,392	0	(44,392)
Political Diplomacy	0	44,392	0	(44,392)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	120,983	46,687	119,303	72,616
Business Services	10,913	4,139	10,580	6,441
Economic/Trade Affairs	25,978	12,136	31,016	18,880
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	8,487	3,219	8,222	5,003
International Security Affairs	7,759	2,943	7,516	4,573
Political Affairs	67,846	24,250	61,969	37,719
Political Diplomacy	67,846	24,250	61,969	37,719
Counter-Terrorism Programs	3,151	3,233	3,321	88
Diplomatic Security	24,249	24,873	24,406	(467)
Overseas Protection of Life	24,249	24,873	24,406	(467)
Other Overseas Security Support	24,249	24,873	24,406	(467)
Domestic Administrative Support	15,652	16,153	15,859	(294)
Domestic Administrative Management	15,652	16,153	11,297	(4,856)
Information Resource Management	37,486	38,545	37,911	(634)
Corporate Information Systems and Services	628	638	609	(29)
Information Services	628	638	609	(29)
Infrastructure Systems	36,858	37,907	24,541	(13,366)
Other Telecommunications Abroad	36,858	24,517	24,541	24
Political and International Security Representation	0	13,390	0	(13,390)
Multilateral Diplomacy	16,729	17,158	17,905	747
International Organization Representation	16,729	10,532	17,905	7,373
Conference Representation	1,696	1,067	1,816	749
Economic Development and Trade Representation	5,578	3,512	5,969	2,457
Political and International Security Representation	9,455	5,953	10,120	4,167
International Security Affairs	0	6,626	0	(6,626)
Conference Representation	0	672	0	(672)
Economic Development and Trade Representation	0	2,209	0	(2,209)
Political and International Security Representation	0	3,745	0	(3,745)
Overseas Program Support	227,394	219,330	266,040	46,710
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	227,394	219,330	266,040	46,710

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Policy Formulation	62,219	66,157	64,686	(1,471)
Bureau Direction	10,915	11,196	10,112	(1,084)
Mission Direction	50,820	54,465	54,128	(337)
Political Affairs	196	191	0	(191)
Public Affairs	288	305	446	141
Public Diplomacy	99,596	100,692	118,452	17,760
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	99,596	100,692	118,452	17,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>649,286</b>	<b>650,852</b>	<b>709,515</b>	<b>58,663</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS**

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Conduct of Consular Relations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>16,967</b>	<b>24,665</b>	<b>41,632</b>
Overseas Citizens Services	0	44	77	121	4,249	6,176	10,425
Overseas Consular Management	0	12	20	32	1,062	1,544	2,606
Overseas Visa Services	0	88	212	300	11,656	16,945	28,601
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>43,040</b>	<b>76,263</b>	<b>119,303</b>
Business Services	13	39	4	56	3,815	6,765	10,580
Economic/Trade Affairs	40	77	13	130	11,188	19,828	31,016
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	10	32	4	46	2,967	5,255	8,222
International Security Affairs	10	29	3	42	2,712	4,804	7,516
Political Affairs	79	184	25	288	22,358	39,611	61,969
Political Diplomacy	79	184	25	288	22,358	39,611	61,969
<b>Counter-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>3,321</b>
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>8,939</b>	<b>15,467</b>	<b>24,406</b>
Overseas Protection of Life	0	110	27	137	8,939	15,467	24,406
Other Overseas Security Support	0	110	27	137	8,939	15,467	24,406
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>11,297</b>	<b>15,859</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	79	0	0	79	0	11,297	11,297
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>12,761</b>	<b>25,150</b>	<b>37,911</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	0	0	2	2	0	609	609
Information Services	0	0	2	2	0	609	609
Infrastructure Systems	2	158	55	215	0	24,541	24,541
Other Telecommunications Abroad	2	158	55	215	0	24,541	24,541
<b>Multilateral Diplomacy</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>11,704</b>	<b>17,905</b>
International Organization Representation	25	33	4	62	6,201	11,704	17,905
Conference Representation	3	0	1	4	629	1,187	1,816
Economic Development and Trade Representation	8	15	1	24	2,067	3,902	5,969
Political and International Security Representation	14	18	2	34	3,505	6,615	10,120
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266,040</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266,040</b>
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	266,040	0	266,040
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>25,518</b>	<b>39,168</b>	<b>64,686</b>
Bureau Direction	6	0	10	16	3,989	6,123	10,112
Mission Direction	33	224	54	311	21,352	32,776	54,128
Public Affairs	1	0	1	2	177	269	446
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>87,590</b>	<b>30,862</b>	<b>118,452</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	165	474	639	87,590	30,862	118,452
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>472,756</b>	<b>236,759</b>	<b>709,515</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistance for Europe and Eurasia	33	33	33	0
Assistant Secretary	50	50	50	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	2	2	2	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	2	2	2	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	2	2	2	0
European Union and Regional Affairs	16	16	16	0
German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs	10	10	10	0
Joint Executive Office	97	97	97	0
Nordic and Baltic Affairs	8	8	8	0
North Central European Affairs	8	8	8	0
Office of Public Diplomacy	37	37	37	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	2	2	2	0
Public Affairs	6	6	6	0
Regional Political and Security Issues	23	23	23	0
Western European Affairs	13	13	13	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistance for Europe and Eurasia	4,796	5,378	5,208	(170)
Assistant Secretary	7,075	7,619	7,411	(208)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	312	317	308	(9)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	312	317	308	(9)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	312	317	308	(9)
European Union and Regional Affairs	2,432	2,477	2,407	(70)
German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs	1,630	1,654	1,601	(53)
Joint Executive Office	13,008	14,261	14,835	574
Nordic and Baltic Affairs	1,250	1,271	1,232	(39)
North Central European Affairs	1,454	1,468	1,412	(56)
Office of Public Diplomacy	5,768	5,924	6,190	266
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	312	317	308	(9)
Public Affairs	1,362	1,363	1,298	(65)
Regional Political and Security Issues	3,233	3,142	3,079	(63)
Western European Affairs	1,751	1,794	1,756	(38)
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,007</b>	<b>47,619</b>	<b>47,661</b>	<b>42</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

## *Staff by Post* (positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Adana	5	1	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
Albania, Tirana	19	5	24	13	5	18	13	5	18	0	0	0
Amsterdam	4	5	9	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0
Armenia, Yerevan	22	3	25	18	3	21	18	3	21	0	0	0
Austria, Vienna	28	24	52	26	24	50	26	24	50	0	0	0
Azerbaijan, Baku	22	5	27	18	5	23	18	5	23	0	0	0
Barcelona	3	3	6	2	3	5	2	3	5	0	0	0
Belarus, Minsk	13	9	22	13	9	22	13	9	22	0	0	0
Belfast	5	2	7	4	2	6	4	2	6	0	0	0
Belgium, Brussels	33	22	55	30	22	52	30	22	52	0	0	0
Belgrade	20	24	44	16	24	40	16	24	40	0	0	0
Bermuda, Hamilton	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	0	0	0
Bordeaux	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	26	9	35	20	9	29	20	9	29	0	0	0
Bulgaria, Sofia	22	18	40	17	18	35	17	18	35	0	0	0
Cluj-Napoca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Croatia, Zagreb	16	16	32	14	16	30	14	16	30	0	0	0
Cyprus, Nicosia	14	14	28	12	14	26	12	14	26	0	0	0
Czech Republic, Prague	18	20	38	15	20	35	15	20	35	0	0	0
Denmark, Copenhagen	18	15	33	16	15	31	16	15	31	0	0	0
Dusseldorf	3	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Edinburgh	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
Estonia, Tallinn	15	9	24	12	9	21	12	9	21	0	0	0
Finland, Helsinki	20	10	30	19	10	29	19	10	29	0	0	0
Florence	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
France, Paris	80	38	118	67	38	105	67	38	105	0	0	0
Frankfurt	63	25	88	43	25	68	43	25	68	0	0	0
Georgia, Tbilisi	21	9	30	18	9	27	19	9	28	1	0	1
Germany, Berlin	68	83	151	62	83	145	63	83	146	1	0	1
Greece, Athens	40	27	67	32	27	59	33	27	60	1	0	1
Hamburg	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	0	0	0
Holy See, Vatican City	7	6	13	7	6	13	7	6	13	0	0	0
Hungary, Budapest	21	23	44	18	23	41	18	23	41	0	0	0
Iceland, Reykjavik	7	8	15	7	8	15	7	8	15	0	0	0
Ireland, Dublin	12	17	29	9	17	26	10	17	27	1	0	1
Istanbul	13	5	18	10	5	15	10	5	15	0	0	0
Italy, Rome	46	48	94	42	47	89	42	47	89	0	0	0
Izmir	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kazakhstan, Almaty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo, Pristina	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0
Krakow	7	4	11	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
Latvia, Riga	13	16	29	9	16	25	9	16	25	0	0	0



**D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS**

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Leipzig	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	0	0	0
Lille	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Lithuania, Vilnius	12	12	24	10	12	22	10	12	22	0	0	0
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	10	6	16	10	6	16	10	6	16	0	0	0
Lyon	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Macedonia, Skopje	19	11	30	13	11	24	13	11	24	0	0	0
Malta, Valletta	9	8	17	8	8	16	8	8	16	0	0	0
Marseille	3	3	6	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Milan	9	2	11	7	2	9	7	2	9	0	0	0
Moldova, Chisinau	13	13	26	11	13	24	11	13	24	0	0	0
Montenegro, Podgorica	8	4	12	8	4	12	7	4	11	(1)	0	(1)
Munich	7	5	12	5	5	10	5	5	10	0	0	0
Naples	5	6	11	2	6	8	2	6	8	0	0	0
Netherlands, The Hague	20	13	33	20	13	33	20	13	33	0	0	0
Norway, Oslo	19	13	32	15	13	28	15	13	28	0	0	0
OSCE Vienna	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15	0	0	0
Poland, Warsaw	40	31	71	27	31	58	27	31	58	0	0	0
Ponta Delgada	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Portugal, Lisbon	22	16	38	18	16	34	18	16	34	0	0	0
Renne	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Romania, Bucharest	26	27	53	18	27	45	18	26	44	0	(1)	(1)
Russia, Moscow	108	88	196	93	88	181	93	88	181	0	0	0
Slovakia, Bratislava	16	14	30	12	14	26	12	14	26	0	0	0
Slovenia, Ljubljana	11	10	21	10	10	20	10	10	20	0	0	0
Spain, Madrid	27	55	82	23	55	78	23	55	78	0	0	0
St Petersburg	21	3	24	16	3	19	16	3	19	0	0	0
Strasbourg	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Sweden, Stockholm	23	23	46	20	23	43	20	23	43	0	0	0
Switzerland, Bern	19	11	30	16	11	27	16	11	27	0	0	0
Thessaloniki	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	0	0	0
Toulouse	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Turkey, Ankara	51	47	98	45	47	92	45	47	92	0	0	0
USEU	30	15	45	30	15	45	30	15	45	0	0	0
USNATO	35	4	39	35	4	39	35	4	39	0	0	0
USOECD	14	8	22	14	8	22	14	8	22	0	0	0
Ukraine, Kyiv	39	14	53	33	14	47	33	14	47	0	0	0
United Kingdom, London	58	55	113	40	55	95	41	55	96	1	0	1
Vladivostok	8	4	12	4	4	8	4	4	8	0	0	0
Yekaterinburg	4	3	7	3	3	6	3	3	6	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Adana	736	744	718	(26)
Albania, Tirana	5,244	5,294	5,936	642
Amsterdam	481	483	464	(19)
Armenia, Yerevan	5,691	5,792	6,607	815
Austria, Vienna	20,452	20,086	22,626	2,540
Azerbaijan, Baku	5,893	5,994	5,956	(38)
Barcelona	1,638	1,626	1,706	80
Belarus, Minsk	4,475	4,541	4,850	309
Belfast	2,844	2,832	2,666	(166)
Belgium, Brussels	22,214	21,436	24,403	2,967
Belgrade	6,591	6,655	7,648	993
Bermuda, Hamilton	1,276	1,272	1,291	19
Bordeaux	480	482	460	(22)
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	10,506	10,543	11,827	1,284
Bulgaria, Sofia	6,862	6,922	7,895	973
Cluj-Napoca	187	183	0	(183)
Croatia, Zagreb	7,744	7,774	8,640	866
Cyprus, Nicosia	6,611	6,627	7,207	580
Czech Republic, Prague	7,731	7,772	9,434	1,662
Denmark, Copenhagen	7,466	7,509	8,265	756
Dusseldorf	1,228	1,225	1,164	(61)
Edinburgh	711	707	665	(42)
Estonia, Tallinn	3,930	3,996	4,459	463
Finland, Helsinki	7,934	8,014	9,528	1,514
Florence	1,238	1,236	1,165	(71)
France, Paris	36,595	36,840	41,065	4,225
Frankfurt	31,951	30,774	28,796	(1,978)
Georgia, Tbilisi	7,362	7,424	8,583	1,159
Germany, Berlin	43,223	42,564	51,262	8,698
Greece, Athens	17,950	17,598	19,847	2,249
Hamburg	1,843	1,840	1,749	(91)
Holy See, Vatican City	2,446	2,478	2,608	130
Hungary, Budapest	9,076	9,116	10,110	994
Iceland, Reykjavik	3,106	3,128	2,815	(313)
Ireland, Dublin	6,866	6,835	8,225	1,390
Istanbul	3,683	3,728	3,598	(130)
Italy, Rome	27,297	26,972	31,803	4,831
Izmir	208	204	189	(15)
Kosovo, Pristina	4,569	4,585	5,540	955
Krakow	971	949	873	(76)
Latvia, Riga	4,038	4,069	5,271	1,202
Leipzig	1,843	1,840	1,749	(91)

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Lille	480	482	460	(22)
Lithuania, Vilnius	4,097	4,133	4,568	435
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	3,923	3,964	4,162	198
Lyon	480	482	460	(22)
Macedonia, Skopje	5,314	5,365	6,798	1,433
Malta, Valletta	2,459	2,506	4,338	1,832
Marseille	480	482	460	(22)
Milan	4,791	4,774	4,490	(284)
Moldova, Chisinau	3,540	3,607	3,814	207
Montenegro, Podgorica	2,062	2,117	2,375	258
Munich	3,069	3,064	2,913	(151)
Naples	2,153	2,132	1,987	(145)
Netherlands, The Hague	10,371	10,412	11,558	1,146
Norway, Oslo	7,352	7,384	7,976	592
OSCE Vienna	4,699	4,790	4,859	69
Poland, Warsaw	15,521	15,553	18,362	2,809
Ponta Delgada	450	452	436	(16)
Portugal, Lisbon	8,739	8,788	9,879	1,091
Renne	480	482	460	(22)
Romania, Bucharest	7,218	7,299	8,606	1,307
Russia, Moscow	33,678	33,838	35,919	2,081
Slovakia, Bratislava	5,429	5,478	6,169	691
Slovenia, Ljubljana	4,487	4,521	5,076	555
South Central European Affairs	1,972	1,984	1,900	(84)
Southern European Affairs	1,407	1,430	1,387	(43)
Spain, Madrid	15,860	15,858	18,339	2,481
St Petersburg	5,317	5,402	5,240	(162)
Strasbourg	480	482	460	(22)
Sweden, Stockholm	8,164	8,255	9,013	758
Switzerland, Bern	7,900	7,936	9,052	1,116
Thessaloniki	1,035	1,037	990	(47)
Toulouse	480	482	460	(22)
Turkey, Ankara	17,886	18,092	19,145	1,053
UK, Ireland, and Benelux Affairs	1,162	1,179	1,140	(39)
USEU	9,800	10,003	10,525	522
USNATO	9,955	10,172	11,028	856
USOECD	4,368	4,449	4,459	10
Ukraine, Kyiv	10,701	10,895	11,401	506
United Kingdom, London	31,076	30,490	29,215	(1,275)
Vladivostok	1,289	1,311	1,273	(38)
Yekaterinburg	965	982	1,039	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>604,279</b>	<b>603,233</b>	<b>661,854</b>	<b>58,621</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	324,843	327,572	346,118	18,546
1200 Personnel Benefits	145,958	150,050	170,268	20,218
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	1,960	1,545	2,224	679
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	23,024	22,289	24,718	2,429
2200 Transportation of Things	4,766	4,200	4,866	666
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	27,311	26,603	28,790	2,187
2400 Printing & Reproduction	992	773	834	61
2500 Other Services	61,493	59,842	66,471	6,629
2600 Supplies and Materials	18,699	18,249	20,155	1,906
3100 Personal Property	25,250	24,882	29,345	4,463
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	14,990	14,847	15,726	879
<b>Total</b>	<b>649,286</b>	<b>650,852</b>	<b>709,515</b>	<b>58,663</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

## *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	349	349	349	0
Funds	65,941	67,948	71,005	3,057

### *Mission*

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) manages U.S. policy in the United Nations (UN), UN specialized and technical agencies, and other international organizations under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of State. IO-managed accounts constitute the funding platform for launching and sustaining U.S. foreign policy goals in multilateral bodies. U.S. contributions are funded through the Contributions to International Organizations, Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities, and International Organizations and Programs accounts. Engagement with international organizations extends the influence and implementation of U.S. policies and increases the effectiveness and accountability of multilateral programs. A multilateral approach offers opportunities and advantages for advancing U.S. foreign policy priorities, including leverage, cost sharing, access, expertise, and coordination.

IO's strategy is to shape the priorities and direction of international organizations' programs and activities and resist initiatives not in the interest of the United States. The Bureau, its missions, and U.S. delegations to international meetings articulate U.S. values and advance U.S. positions with officials of international organizations and representatives of other Member States; listen to, inform, and attempt to persuade foreign publics to influence their governments to work with the U.S.; collaborate with other U.S. Government agencies and Department bureaus in the pursuit of priorities; and provide tactical expertise, budget oversight, institutional focus, conference management, and delegate administration.

### *Priorities*

IO has an overriding priority: to pursue diplomacy through effective, results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations.

#### **Achieving International Peace And Security**

In the UN Security Council, International Atomic Energy Agency, and other UN bodies, the United States will promote effective measures to strengthen the barriers against access to weapons of mass destruction, associated technology, and their means of delivery. The United States will continue to promote a growing UN presence in Iraq to assist in such areas as implementing the International Compact with Iraq, preparations for provincial elections, and the constitutional review, as well as providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons. The United States will work with the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan to ensure that the economy and infrastructure of Afghanistan is improved to decrease the risk of popular support for terrorists and narcotics traffickers.

IO will pursue UN Security Council adoption of resolutions and issuance of Presidential Statements that address threats to peace and security in ways that parallel and reinforce U.S. objectives; engage the UN Secretariat to gain its support for managing issues of peace and security in ways consistent with U.S. objectives; support right-sized peacekeeping operations in order to prevent violent conflict, restore security in areas of conflict, and promote post-conflict stabilization; support new peacekeeping missions and changes in the mandate and/or size of existing missions in accordance with U.S. interests related to evolving security challenges; use special political missions rather than full peacekeeping missions where appropriate; and use the Peacebuilding Commission to provide useful advice and better coordinate international support to prevent post-conflict countries from sliding back into war.

While the United States devotes major efforts bilaterally to counterterrorism activities, this is a multilateral problem that benefits from multilateral solutions. The UN is uniquely placed to facilitate and legitimize these efforts. The United States will continue to participate actively in that process. Other organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, International Labor Organization, and World Health

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Organization (WHO) also incorporate counterterrorism objectives into their activities.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

A high-priority USG goal is to encourage the UN to promote democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and dignity, free media, and the free flow of ideas through technical assistance implemented by offices, programs, and funds including the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, the UN Democracy Fund, and the Electoral Assistance Division, as well as by resolutions in the UN General Assembly. This can be achieved by building effective partnerships with civil society organizations and national and local governments, and by holding Member States accountable to their human rights obligations.

### Investing in People

The United States, through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), is working to increase the quality of education, strengthen teacher education, and establish systems to assess accurately literacy-related outcomes needed to achieve the education-related Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All (EFA) goals. As coordinating agency for EFA, UNESCO works with other multilateral organizations on education-related initiatives at the country level.

In the health arena, the United States will work through the WHO, Pan American Health Organization, and other international programs like UNICEF to reduce in number and severity international health threats, such as avian influenza, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, and malaria, as well as to promote health and disease prevention and reduce the burden of chronic or non-communicable diseases.

### Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

Through UN bodies and technical/specialized agencies, the United States will help the world's developing countries to achieve and sustain the goals agreed to in the Millennium Declaration, including reducing poverty and hunger, improving health and education, and combating major diseases. The United States will continue to promote the principles of the Monterrey Consensus; country ownership and good governance, intellectual property protection, freedom of speech, market-based solutions, setting of empirically valid standards, enforcement of anti-corruption measures, and international cooperation; management of the environment and natural resources in ways that sustain productivity, growth, and a healthy population; U.S. and international energy security; and food security.

### Providing Humanitarian Assistance

The United States will work closely with international organizations, other countries, donors, and non-governmental organizations to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and others affected by crises as well as coordinate efforts to prevent and mitigate disasters.

### Strengthening Core Functions and Capabilities

The United States will continue promoting effectiveness, strengthened oversight, transparency, and accountability in international organizations. Another U.S. priority is to find highly qualified individuals for international organization positions, which includes increasing American citizen employment in those organizations where Americans are currently not equitably represented.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Planning and Accountability</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of UN Specialized Agencies funded by the CIO account (FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO) that have demonstrated progress on 5 or more goals of the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI).	
Target FY 2010	9% greater than 2009 result
Target FY 2009	Baseline plus 9 percent
Target FY 2008	Baseline data is collected. Baseline is established in late 2008.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> Baseline assessment completed in late FY 2008 and established at 54 percent

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Impact	Oversight, transparency, and accountability mechanisms provide assurance that the funds we contribute to UN agencies are used effectively, and that the U.S. and other member states have greater influence through organization governance mechanisms. Stronger, more accountable UN agencies are better equipped for the advancement of U.S. multilateral objectives.
Results FY 2007	<b><u>New Indicator Baseline:</u></b> N/A. UNTAI Goals and Benchmarks did not exist.
Results FY 2006	N/A. UNTAI Goals and Benchmarks did not exist.
Results FY 2005	N/A. UNTAI Goals and Benchmarks did not exist.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Raw data for each agency is gathered and compiled by U.S. Missions working with UN agencies. Department performs a two-step review of all data to verify accuracy and ensure the application of a consistent rating methodology for all agencies.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Degree to which UN Peacekeeping Missions Achieve USG Objectives Stated in the Department’s CBJ for the Corresponding Fiscal Year. Missions are rated as 1 = Below Target; 2 = Improved over prior yet, but not met; 3 = On Target; 4 = Above Target.	
Target FY 2010	Average rating at least equal to 2.5 (On Target).
Target FY 2009	Average rating at least equal to 2.5 (On Target).
Target FY 2008	Average rating at least equal to 2.5 (On Target).
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b> Average rating: 2.60. For FY 2008, one mission ended, UNMEE, and two missions were established, UNAMID and MINURCAT.</p> <p>Specifics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOCI (UN Mission in Cote d’Ivoire) = 3</li> <li>- MINUSTAH (UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti) = 3</li> <li>- UNMIS (UN Mission in Sudan) = 3</li> <li>- UNDOF (UN Disengagement Observer Force) = 3</li> <li>- UNIFIL (UN Interim Force in Lebanon) = 3</li> <li>- MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara) = 1</li> <li>- UNMIK (UN Interim Administration in Kosovo) = 4</li> <li>- UNFICYP (UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus) = 3</li> <li>- UNOMIG (UN Observer Mission in Georgia) = 1</li> <li>- War Crimes Tribunal (Yugoslavia/Rwanda) = 4</li> <li>- MONUC (UN Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo) = 3</li> <li>- UNMEE (UN Mission to Ethiopia/Eritrea) = 1</li> <li>- UNMIL (UN Mission in Liberia) = 3</li> <li>- UNAMID (UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur) = 2</li> <li>- MINURCAT (UN Mission in Chad/CAR) = 2</li> </ul>
Impact	Successful completion of the terms of a UN peacekeeping mandate demonstrates progress toward stabilizing some of the world’s most dangerous conflicts, and promotes the eventual long term resolution of these conflicts.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Results FY 2007	<p>Average rating: 2.23. For FY 2007, two missions ended: ONUB and UNAMSIL. Also, two missions moved up in their overall ratings: UNOCI and UNIFIL.</p> <p>Specifics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOCI (UN Mission in Cote d'Ivoire) = 2</li> <li>- MINUSTAH (UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti) = 3</li> <li>- UNMIS (UN Mission in Sudan) = 2</li> <li>- UNDOF (UN Disengagement Observer Force) = 2</li> <li>- UNIFIL (UN Interim Force in Lebanon) = 3</li> <li>- MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara) = 1</li> <li>- UNMIK (UN Interim Administration in Kosovo) = 3</li> <li>- UNFICYP (UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus) = 2</li> <li>- UNOMIG (UN Observer Mission in Georgia) = 2</li> <li>- War Crimes Tribunal (Yugoslavia/Rwanda) = 3</li> <li>- MONUC (UN Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo) = 2</li> <li>- UNMEE (UN Mission to Ethiopia/Eritrea) = 1</li> <li>- UNMIL (UN Mission in Liberia) = 3</li> </ul>
Results FY 2006	<p>Average rating: 2.13</p> <p>Specifics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOCI (UN Mission in Cote d'Ivoire) = 1</li> <li>- MINUSTAH (UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti) = 3</li> <li>- ONUB (UN Mission in Burundi) = 3</li> <li>- UNMIS (UN Mission in Sudan) = 2</li> <li>- UNDOF (UN Disengagement Observer Force) = 2</li> <li>- UNIFIL (UN Interim Force in Lebanon) = 1</li> <li>- MINURSO (UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara) = 1</li> <li>- UNMIK (UN Interim Administration in Kosovo) = 3</li> <li>- UNFICYP (UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus) = 2</li> <li>- UNOMIG (UN Observer Mission in Georgia) = 2</li> <li>- War Crimes Tribunal (Yugoslavia/Rwanda) = 3</li> <li>- UNAMSIL (UN Mission in Sierra Leone) = 3</li> <li>- MONUC (UN Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo) = 2</li> <li>- UNMEE (UN Mission to Ethiopia/Eritrea) = 1</li> <li>- UNMIL (UN Mission in Liberia) = 3</li> </ul>
Results FY 2005	N/A
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Sources include UN Secretary General Progress Reports, Mission Reports, and UN Security Council Resolutions. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### *Justification of Program Change*

#### **Public Diplomacy**

##### **New Locally Engaged Staff (LES)**

A new part-time EFM/LES is needed for UNESCO PARIS PD to improve effectiveness of Mission-wide public diplomacy outreach to the prime UNESCO education and culture audience of 193 Ambassadors, delegation staff, and the UNESCO Secretariat. Events held at UNESCO can include non-elite and non-traditional audiences, especially youth and ethnic/religious minorities when teamed up with Embassy Paris, USOECD, and Africa Regional Services. Part-time assignment of other sections' staff lessens effectiveness of efforts and deprives other sections of valuable staff time. Currently, there is no PD LES at UNESCO. The salary and benefits for this part-time position are \$33,000 per year. One-time costs of \$8,000 for equipment will be non-recurred in FY2011.

A PD LES for UNEP Nairobi is needed because as environmental issues become more important to international relations, the Permanent Mission should be a more important global voice for U.S. environmental policy and actions. The USG from IO and OES, to regional bureaus, would have an informed and reliable source of information and



## **D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS**

commentary with a professional PD LES to assist the Permanent Representative. There is no PD LES at UNEP Nairobi. Salary, benefits and recurring travel costs are \$47,000 per year.

### **Travel Funds**

The U.S. Mission to UN Agencies in Rome has developed a strategic, global public diplomacy outreach program to international media--with a special focus on the Arab press-- NGOs, diplomats and international civil servants, other opinion shapers and agents of change. This strategy includes foreign media reporting tours which enable journalists to travel with the Ambassador on an exchange program to the field to visit U.S.-funded humanitarian projects in recipient countries. \$108,000 would fund three media reporting tours per year and cover the travel expenses for the participating journalists and the PAO.

### **Special Envoy to the Organization of the Islamic Conference**

The IO Bureau supports the press and public diplomacy activities of the U.S. Special envoy to the OIC. The Envoy did not come to the Bureau with any associated program funding, leaving him without appropriate resources to engage in the full range of public diplomacy activities. The requested amount would allow the Bureau to support the Envoy's requests for targeted exchange opportunities, potential grants to advance OIC tolerance education programs and the production of OIC-targeted information and exhibit materials. This would be a base increase for as long as the Envoy position exists.

### **Geneva Mission Programming**

Additional funding is requested to support special projects to reach out to Geneva's globally influential NGO and international organization sector, through group visitor programs, guest speakers, exhibits and cultural programming.

### **IO/PPC**

IO/PPC supports seven U.S. missions to the UN, five of which have PD staff and associated program budgets. The other two (ICAO Montreal and UNEP/Nairobi) have no PD staff, budget, or program history. The requested amount would allow IO/PPC to directly support program activities at these two missions that IO is currently unable to accommodate. Examples of programs would be the targeting of opportunity speakers, UN-related poster shows and exhibits. Environmental issues and Civil Aviation are crucial to the U.S. messaging effort and this request would allow IO to exploit opportunities in these areas.

The purpose of the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) is to improve organizational performance by enacting reforms in eight areas aimed at: increasing the accuracy of information; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; uncovering fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement; and helping to reduce or prevent conflicts of interest and misconduct. IO assesses progress semiannually. An evaluation tool with specific benchmarks facilitates this process. Achievement of the UNTAI goals encourages effective use of member state contributions through better access to information on agency performance, credible oversight and ethics systems, and improved governance.

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The United States will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions achieve U.S. Government objectives directly supports the Department's strategic goal of attaining peace and security. Each mission's progress toward meeting its goals is continuously assessed. Successful completion of the terms of a United Nations peacekeeping mandate demonstrates progress toward stabilizing some of the world's most dangerous conflicts, and promotes the eventual long term resolution of these conflicts.

# D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

## *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	272	65	12	349	19,428	46,513	65,941
FY 2009 Estimate	272	65	12	349	19,018	48,930	67,948
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	11	243	254
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	31	746	777
Facilities Operating Costs	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	402	0	402
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	118	0	118
Recur BPMA Adjust	0	0	0	0	868	0	868
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	1,540	989	2,529
FY 2010 Current Services	272	65	12	349	20,558	49,919	70,477
FY 2010 Program Changes							
2 LES (Paris and UNEP-Nairobi)	0	0	0	0	105	0	105
Travel Funds for USUN Rome	0	0	0	0	108	0	108
PD Funds for Special Envoy to the OIC	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
Public Diplomacy Programming for Geneva	0	0	0	0	80	0	80
Public Diplomacy Funds for IO/PPC	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	528	0	528
FY 2010 Request	272	65	12	349	21,086	49,919	71,005

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	17	17	17	0
Diplomatic Security	4	4	4	0
Overseas Protection of Information	4	4	4	0
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	4	4	4	0
Domestic Administrative Support	22	22	22	0
Domestic Administrative Management	5	5	5	0
Domestic Financial Services	3	3	3	0
Domestic General Services	9	9	9	0
Other Domestic General Services	9	0	0	0
Domestic Personnel Services	5	5	5	0
Information Resource Management	29	29	29	0
Infrastructure Systems	29	29	29	0
ADP Communications and Message Centers	29	29	29	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	213	213	213	0
International Organization Representation	213	213	213	0
Economic Development and Trade Representation	63	63	63	0
Environment - Science - Education - and Health Representation	21	21	21	0
Political and International Security Representation	119	119	119	0
Refugee and Humanitarian Representation	10	10	10	0
Policy Formulation	54	54	54	0
Bureau Direction	48	48	48	0
Mission Direction	6	6	6	0
Public Diplomacy	10	10	10	0
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	10	10	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>0</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

## *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	2,360	2,477	2,431	(46)
Diplomatic Security	1,147	1,185	1,195	10
Overseas Protection of Information	892	928	926	(2)
Physical Security Protection of Life	0	0	287	287
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	892	928	639	(289)
Overseas Protection of Life	255	257	269	12
Physical Security Protection of Life	255	257	0	(257)
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	0	0	269	269
Domestic Administrative Support	5,949	6,118	6,207	89
Domestic Administrative Management	1,889	1,929	1,986	57
Domestic Financial Services	1,338	1,364	1,414	50
Domestic General Services	1,673	1,738	1,709	(29)
Other Domestic General Services	1,673	0	587	587
Domestic Personnel Services	1,049	1,087	1,098	11
Information Resource Management	6,168	6,393	6,406	13
Infrastructure Systems	4,404	4,613	4,541	(72)
ADP Communications and Message Centers	4,404	4,613	4,541	(72)
Office Automation	1,764	1,780	1,865	85
Other Office Automation	1,764	1,780	1,865	85
Multilateral Diplomacy	32,621	33,657	35,746	2,089
Bureau Direction	0	0	30,560	30,560
Economic Development and Trade Representation	0	0	8,862	8,862
Environment - Science - Education - and Health Representation	0	0	3,362	3,362
Political and International Security Representation	0	0	17,114	17,114
Refugee and Humanitarian Representation	0	0	1,222	1,222
International Organization Representation	32,621	33,657	5,186	(28,471)
Economic Development and Trade Representation	8,919	9,270	899	(8,371)
Environment - Science - Education - and Health Representation	4,162	4,217	1,250	(2,967)
Political and International Security Representation	18,125	18,706	2,853	(15,853)
Refugee and Humanitarian Representation	1,415	1,464	184	(1,280)
Overseas Program Support	3,706	3,740	3,918	178
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	3,706	0	3,918	3,918
International Organization Representation	0	3,740	0	(3,740)
Policy Formulation	11,327	11,784	11,737	(47)
Bureau Direction	8,287	8,628	8,583	(45)
Mission Direction	3,040	3,156	3,154	(2)
Public Diplomacy	2,663	2,594	3,365	771
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	2,663	2,594	3,365	771
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,941</b>	<b>67,948</b>	<b>71,005</b>	<b>3,057</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS**

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Counter-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>2,431</b>
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1,195</b>
Overseas Protection of Information	0	4	0	4	287	639	926
Physical Security Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	287	0	287
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	0	4	0	4	0	639	639
Overseas Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	269	0	269
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	0	0	0	0	269	0	269
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>6,207</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	5	0	0	5	1,341	645	1,986
Domestic Financial Services	3	0	0	3	1,021	393	1,414
Domestic General Services	9	0	0	9	587	1,122	1,709
Other Domestic General Services	0	0	0	0	587	0	587
Domestic Personnel Services	5	0	0	5	452	646	1,098
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>6,406</b>
Infrastructure Systems	20	9	0	29	555	3,986	4,541
ADP Communications and Message Centers	20	9	0	29	555	3,986	4,541
Office Automation	0	0	0	0	1,865	0	1,865
Other Office Automation	0	0	0	0	1,865	0	1,865
<b>Multilateral Diplomacy</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>30,560</b>	<b>35,746</b>
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	0	30,560	30,560
Economic Development and Trade Representation	0	0	0	0	0	8,862	8,862
Environment - Science - Education - and Health Representation	0	0	0	0	0	3,362	3,362
Political and International Security Representation	0	0	0	0	0	17,114	17,114
Refugee and Humanitarian Representation	0	0	0	0	0	1,222	1,222
International Organization Representation	169	36	8	213	5,186	0	5,186
Economic Development and Trade Representation	45	15	3	63	899	0	899
Environment - Science - Education - and Health Representation	14	7	0	21	1,250	0	1,250
Political and International Security Representation	100	14	5	119	2,853	0	2,853
Refugee and Humanitarian Representation	10	0	0	10	184	0	184
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,918</b>
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	3,918	0	3,918

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>11,737</b>
Bureau Direction	43	5	0	48	2,299	6,284	8,583
Mission Direction	0	6	0	6	1,049	2,105	3,154
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>3,365</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	4	2	4	10	2,090	1,275	3,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>21,086</b>	<b>49,919</b>	<b>71,005</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	143	143	143	0
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	2	2	2	0
U.S. Mission to the UN	127	127	127	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	25,075	25,980	26,876	896
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	326	338	358	20
U.S. Mission to the UN	18,063	18,878	19,064	186
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,464</b>	<b>45,196</b>	<b>46,298</b>	<b>1,102</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

### *Staff by Post*

(positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Austria, Vienna	14	3	17	14	3	17	14	3	17	0	0	0
Canada, Montreal	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
France, Paris	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Italy, Rome	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	0	0	0
Kenya, Nairobi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva	36	8	44	36	8	44	36	8	44	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Austria, Vienna	4,615	4,696	4,864	168
Canada, Montreal	807	837	840	3
France, Paris	3,054	3,057	3,251	194
Italy, Rome	2,192	2,172	2,698	526
Kenya, Nairobi	331	337	349	12
Switzerland, Geneva	11,478	11,653	12,705	1,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,477</b>	<b>22,752</b>	<b>24,707</b>	<b>1,955</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	44,072	45,488	45,908	420
1200 Personnel Benefits	11,375	12,221	13,919	1,698
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	988	973	1,072	99
2200 Transportation of Things	160	157	173	16
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,433	2,394	2,599	205
2400 Printing & Reproduction	384	379	421	42
2500 Other Services	5,017	4,929	5,343	414
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,014	1,002	1,096	94
3100 Personal Property	110	108	132	24
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	388	297	342	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,941</b>	<b>67,948</b>	<b>71,005</b>	<b>3,057</b>



# D&CP – OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

## *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>
Funds	3,217	5,535	10,221	4,686

### *Mission*

The Office of International Conferences (OIC) manages U.S. participation in international conferences through the official accreditation of U.S. delegations to multilateral meetings. OIC funds are used to finance the participation of the Department of State in multilateral conferences. Costs include delegate travel and per diem; administrative costs associated with the Department's component of U.S. delegations; and costs of conferences hosted by the United States. The objective of the office is to ensure that the United States is represented by delegations that can best attain U.S. policy objectives through these vital diplomatic activities.

OIC supports the Department's participation in approximately 400 meetings annually, sponsored by organizations within and outside the UN framework on a wide range of global issues of importance to the United States. Meetings deal with such important issues as economic, trade, and development matters; energy; technology and environmental controls; security, disarmament, and nuclear-related issues; air and maritime safety; counterterrorism; human rights; narcotics and crime; health; natural resources; vehicle safety standards; telecommunications; and law. The United States also continues to promote and protect U.S. hemispheric interests through participation in meetings of the Organization of American States (OAS) and related organizations. The United States accomplishes similar goals reflecting key U.S. regional relationships through participation in meetings of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the UN regional commissions, and the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty.

Active participation in these conferences is important. Otherwise, the United States risks losing its voice and influence in promoting and protecting key U.S. interests as policies are adopted, reform measures are considered, and directions and priorities of activities are decided in a variety of multilateral international organizations in which the United States has membership.

### *Priorities*

OIC conducts regularly scheduled conferences involving substantial U.S. Government participation. These include the United Nations General Assembly and regular meetings of the UN subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies. These in turn include the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, and the International Telecommunications Union. The United States also participates as a member in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization meetings.

In addition to support for regularly scheduled conferences, OIC has addressed requirements associated with new meetings or special initiatives reflecting high priority administration interests, such as the OAS Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, the first two meetings of the G-8 Forum for the Future, and the Organization of American States General Assembly.

### *Justification of Program Change*

#### **APEC 2011**

OIC requests \$4,636,000 for support of APEC 2011. OIC is tasked with planning the series of some 40 APEC conferences that will be held in the United States in 2011. The planning will involve hiring contractors and setting up an operation to select hotels and conference sites, making deposits to hold reservations, training the staff at venues, acquiring computers and office equipment, travel, printing, setting up a website and reserving thousands of hotel rooms. APEC policy is directed by EAP, with IO/C handling administrative arrangements, including the budget.

**D&CP – OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES**

***FY 2010 Request  
Resource Summary***

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total	
	Domestic	Overseas						
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	3,217	0	3,217	
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	5,535	0	5,535	
FY 2010 Built-in Changes								
Annualization of FY 2009								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	21	29	50	
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	5,556	29	5,585	
FY 2010 Program Changes								
APEC 2011	0	0	0	0	4,636	0	4,636	
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	4,636	0	4,636	
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	10,192	29	10,221	

***Funds by Program Activity***  
(\$ in thousands)

Office of International Conferences	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	3,217	5,535	10,221	4,686
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>4,686</b>

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

Office of International Conferences	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total	
	Domestic	Overseas						
Domestic Administrative Support	0	0	0	0	10,192	29	10,221	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10,221</b>	

## D&CP – OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Office of International Conferences</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>876</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>(1,660)</b>
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,514</b>
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>9000 Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>3,031</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>10,221</b>	<b>4,686</b>

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## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

### *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	263	263	263	0
Funds	51,547	58,829	80,833	22,004

### *Mission*

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) engages international audiences on issues of American foreign policy, society and values to create an environment receptive to U.S. national interests. IIP communicates with foreign opinion makers and other publics through a wide range of speaker, print and electronic outreach programs in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Persian, Russian and Spanish. IIP also provides information outreach support to U.S. embassies and consulates in more than 140 countries worldwide.

### *Priorities*

#### **Global Engagement through Technology**

As the Department's hub for public diplomacy technology, IIP harnesses a mix of technologies and techniques to reach and engage rapidly evolving global communities. Successful communication is predicated on engaging these audiences using the media and technologies most effective in a specific information environment. IIP needs to invest in multimedia – unified packages of content that combine video, audio, photos, text, illustrations, diagrams, charts, maps – and has to provide interactivity with foreign audiences on the Internet. In the struggle of extremism versus reason and hope, reaching the younger generation is particularly critical. The United States' adversaries are becoming increasingly adept in their use of emerging media, especially aimed at younger people. The Department must be even more flexible and creative in order to compete. IIP is using Facebook to build an overseas community for its electronic outreach programs and has begun exploring the use of Twitter to promote its products overseas. IIP will continue to explore possibilities for rapidly developing social networking and microblogging platforms. The Bureau must continue to probe emerging channels to find and engage its audiences where they are, in the rapidly evolving world of cyberspace.

In the competition of ideas, IIP's venue of choice is the Internet, complementing an increased presence of U.S. spokesmen on foreign television, including Arabic, and the focused effort in USG broadcasting. The new America.gov, the Department's premier international public site, operates in seven languages, so that it can attract and engage priority audiences, including a younger generation, and tell America's story with power and impact. The goal of America.gov is to ensure that the Department is part of the global conversation on important issues while presenting a compelling positive vision rooted in U.S. values.

The Digital Outreach Team is a 10-person group that actively engages on Internet sites, including on blogs, news sites and discussion forums. Its mission is to explain U.S. foreign policy and to counter misinformation. The team operates overtly and identifies itself online as State Department. The Digital Outreach Team is breaking new ground by establishing an informal but authoritative USG voice in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Chinese cyberspace. The Bureau plans to continue this remarkably successful new initiative, and to expand its reach into additional languages.

The Bureau of International Information Programs transforms U.S. policies into information products tailored to engage and persuade critically important international audiences. The indicator below measures the impact on intended target audiences exposed to those products.

## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING								
Strategic Priority: Marginalize Extremism								
Indicator	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Reduction in the Level of Anti-American Sentiment Among Key Foreign Audiences	Indicator and baseline were created in 2007	Indicator and baseline were created in 2007	17 percent baseline	18 percent	Data not yet available	Data not yet available	19 percent	20 percent
Impact	TBD, rating not yet available.							
Data Source and Quality	The FY 2007 Pilot Public Diplomacy Performance Measurement Data Collection Project (now called Public Diplomacy Impact) uses rigorous statistical methods including consistency analyses, item-total correlations, and factor analyses. FY 2008 data is not expected until the end of FY 2009 due to budget timing and data collection and analysis processes.							

### Strategic Speakers Program

This program allows flexibility in recruiting and deploying prominent U.S. experts to engage foreign opinion leaders on strategic themes where changing circumstances dictate the most urgent need. One component, the Citizen Dialogue Program, sends small, diverse groups of American Muslims to select countries, where they are credible messengers with personal stories that underscore Islam’s part in a vibrant American society. The Strategic Speakers Program enabled IIP to focus its programs more directly in support of strategic priorities, such as U.S. policy in Iraq, the Iran issue, Venezuelan activities or Sudan.

The Electronic Speaker Programs have been playing an increasingly important role either as stand-alone programs, or supplementing traditional traveling speaker programs, such as Digital Video Conferences, web chats, webcasts, podcasts, and interactive discussions in IIP’s dedicated Facebook chatroom known as CO.NX (pronounced - “Connects”). This tool allows the Bureau to connect busy experts unable to travel, and extends the dialog of traveling experts with programs before and after actual visits, sustaining the engagement.

### Strategic Engagement and Research

Successful communication requires a systematic approach to collecting data on the information habits of those the Bureau most wants to reach. This information, which does not now exist, is crucial for crafting information products that resonate with target users on the platforms they prefer, and for developing technologies and programs to deliver that information. Improved research and outreach is essential for America.gov and other IIP programs to be competitive. The Bureau has already had good success with Internet advertising, for example, on Google. The Bureau plans to expand this effort, mindful of Smith-Mundt and Zorinsky restrictions. Improved research and outreach will also be important for IIP initiatives such as the Digital Outreach Team and the use of new media.

### Critical Languages

The Presidential outreach initiative to the Iranian people is a top USG strategic communication priority. IIP currently engages directly with the Iranian people through its Persian-language website on America.gov. Via America.gov webchats, U.S. officials have discussed such subjects as human rights and nuclear non-proliferation. The IIP Persian site, the State Department’s sole Persian language portal, needs to be on a solid resource footing to enable the Bureau to expand interactive programming engaging Iranian youth, educated professionals and influential Diaspora communities.

Since its inception in January 2001, Meiguo Cankao has blossomed into a major Internet presence and treasured source of information about U.S. policy and society for Chinese-language users throughout the world. Regular customers of Meiguo Cankao include some of the most influential news sources in China, many of which claim daily page views in the tens of millions. This includes government-controlled media such as the Xinhua news agency, Central China Television (CCTV), China Daily, and People’s Daily, as well as more independent news sources like

## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Sina.com, Sohu.com, 163.com, and literally hundreds of other websites. Chinese government agency websites and Communist Party websites have published some of Meiguo Cankao’s informative translations.

IIP’s Arabic language website complements issues of general interest – studying in the U.S. and visas – with information on the Obama Administration, the Middle East Peace Process, Iraq, and human rights. Arabic speakers can sign up to receive daily articles directly via email, and two regional Information Resource Officers regularly promote the site in the region as part of their Internet training courses.

The Bureau of International Information Programs transforms U.S. policies into information products tailored to engage and persuade critically important international audiences. The indicator below measures the impact on intended target audiences exposed to those products.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING								
Strategic Priority: Offer a Positive Vision								
Indicator	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Increased Understanding of U.S. Policy, Society and Values	Indicator and baseline were created in 2007	Indicator and baseline were created in 2007	83 percent - baseline	84 percent	Data not yet available	Data not yet available	85 percent	86 percent
Impact	TBD, rating not yet available.							
Data Source and Quality	The FY 2007 Pilot Public Diplomacy Performance Measurement Data Collection Project (now called Public Diplomacy Impact) uses rigorous statistical methods including consistency analyses, item-total correlations, and factor analyses. FY 2008 data is not expected until the end of FY 2009 due to budget timing and data collection and analysis processes.							

### *Justification of Program Change*

The FY 2010 request of \$80,833,000 will build on the accomplishments of FY 2008, including major new initiatives such as the Digital Outreach Team and America.gov. The Bureau has also eliminated outdated functions, such as the news service of the old USINFO website, to help offset these new priorities. This request provides funding to continue IIP’s mission.

### **Global Engagement through Technology: \$2,914,000**

It is incumbent on the State Department and IIP to stay competitive in the rapidly changing global information environment so that the messages are received, heard and recognized as credible. Within the last ten years, satellite television and the Internet have radically altered the way people throughout the world receive information. IIP must keep up with change and deploy appropriate emerging technologies, with an emphasis on the Internet, to reach influential audiences and communities of interest worldwide, including communities threatened by violent extremists. That means reaching these targeted individuals and communities using the media and technologies of *their* choice.

As the Department’s technology hub for strategic communication, IIP must employ a controlled development network to:

- identify emerging technologies that have potential public diplomacy applications;
- test the viability of the technologies and develop prototypes and pilots; and
- introduce viable new products and communication tools to the public diplomacy community and coordinate their implementation.

## **D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS**

### **Foreign Language Programs: \$2,964,000**

IIP requests funding for its Persian language program and substantial enhancements in Chinese and Arabic.

The Presidential outreach initiative to the Iranian people is a top USG strategic communication priority. IIP currently engages directly with the Iranian people through its Persian-language website on America.gov. Via America.gov webchats, U.S. officials have discussed such subjects as human rights and nuclear non-proliferation. Increased funding would put the site, the State Department's sole Persian language portal, on a solid resource footing and enable IIP to expand interactive programming engaging Iranian youth, educated professionals and influential Diaspora communities. IIP would continue to connect Americans and Iranians through Persian language webchats and web logs by policy makers, respected sports and cultural figures, and civil society activists.

The amounts requested for Persian and Arabic would make permanent existing programs funded by emergency supplementals. The increase for the IIP Chinese Language Program would be new funding.

### **Speaker Program: \$916,000**

Increased focus on U.S. policy priorities characterized the recent transformation of IIP's U.S. Speaker Program. The centerpiece is a revamped Strategic Speakers Initiative (SSI) that allows flexibility in recruiting and deploying prominent U.S. experts to engage foreign opinion leaders on strategic themes where changing circumstances dictate the most urgent need. A component of SSI is the Citizen Dialogue Program, which sends small, diverse groups of American Muslims to select countries, where they are credible messengers with personal stories that underscore Islam's part in a vibrant American society. SSI enabled IIP to focus its programs more directly in support of strategic priorities. The Bureau already shifted more than \$1 million to address urgent needs such as U.S. policy in Iraq, Iran, Venezuelan activities or Sudan. However, IIP cannot meet the demand from Washington bureaus and posts overseas. This funding increase will support over 40 new SSI programs.

### **Reaching People on the Margins: \$2,164,000**

The Digital Outreach Team is breaking new ground by establishing an informal but authoritative USG voice in Arabic, Persian and Urdu cyberspace. The Bureau needs to strengthen and expand this successful program into other languages. Increased funding requested will allow us to permanently continue current Digital Outreach Team activities, expand Urdu and Chinese outreach and consider additional languages.

In the ideological struggle of extremism versus reason and hope, reaching the younger generation is particularly critical. Our adversaries are becoming increasingly adept in their use of emerging media, especially aimed at younger people. IIP must be even more flexible and creative if it is to compete.

American Corners, partnerships between USG embassies and local institutions, provide information resources and public diplomacy program venues in places where security or budgetary limitations make full information centers infeasible. Often located outside capital cities, American Corners are excellent outreach instruments on the frontier of American reach. IIP has oversight responsibility for American Corners, which currently number over 400 worldwide. The FY 2010 request will support base funding for sustainability, training and related costs, or creation of new American Corners.

### **Electronic/Internet Communication: \$4,069,000**

IIP needs to invest in multimedia – unified packages of content that combine video, audio, photos, text, illustrations, diagrams, charts, maps – and provide interactivity with foreign audiences on the Internet. In order to engage, inform and influence important international Internet users, the Department must reach them through the formats that most interest them. Video is a rapidly growing medium on the Internet, particularly among younger users, including those who may be susceptible to extremist ideology. Neglecting this opportunity would be unwise.

### **Evaluation: \$750,000**

This request will provide funding to assess the effectiveness of IIP programs in the field. The Bureau needs to build an ongoing evaluation and performance measurement capacity in order to have the meaningful feedback necessary to



## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

assess its programs, products and services. This funding will enable IIP to perform one in-depth evaluation each year and implement a performance measurement program that will provide yearly data on the effectiveness of the Bureau's major programs.

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2008 Actual	245	18	0	263	22,871	28,676	51,547
FY 2009 Estimate	245	18	0	263	29,053	29,776	58,829
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	64	189	253
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	79	0	79
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	171	670	841
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	51	0	51
IT O&M-IIP	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	7,000
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,368</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>8,227</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	245	18	0	263	36,421	30,635	67,056
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Global Engagement through Technology	0	0	0	0	2,914	0	2,914
Foreign Language Programs	0	0	0	0	2,964	0	2,964
Speaker Program	0	0	0	0	916	0	916
Reaching People on the Margins	0	0	0	0	2,164	0	2,164
Electronic/Internet Communication	0	0	0	0	4,069	0	4,069
Evaluation	0	0	0	0	750	0	750
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,777</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,777</b>
FY 2010 Request	245	18	0	263	50,198	30,635	80,833

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Public Diplomacy	263	263	263	0
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	263	263	263	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>

## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Public Diplomacy	51,547	58,829	80,833	22,004
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	51,547	58,829	80,833	22,004
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,547</b>	<b>58,829</b>	<b>80,833</b>	<b>22,004</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>50,198</b>	<b>30,635</b>	<b>80,833</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	245	18	0	263	50,198	30,635	80,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>50,198</b>	<b>30,635</b>	<b>80,833</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Executive Direction	27	27	27	0
Global Programs	96	96	96	0
Information Technology Service	31	31	31	0
Regional Programs	91	91	91	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Executive Direction	5,853	7,200	9,885	2,685
Global Programs	13,862	13,755	21,295	7,540
Information Technology Service	8,957	12,868	20,039	7,171
Regional Programs	19,442	21,297	25,775	4,478
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,114</b>	<b>55,120</b>	<b>76,994</b>	<b>21,874</b>

## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

### *Staff by Post* (positions)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Argentina, Buenos Aires	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Austria, Vienna	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Brazil, Brasilia	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
China, Beijing	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Egypt, Cairo	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Germany, Berlin	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ghana, Accra	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
India, New Delhi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Indonesia, Jakarta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy, Rome	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Japan, Tokyo	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kenya, Nairobi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mexico, Mexico City	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Nigeria, Lagos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland, Warsaw	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Russia, Moscow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal, Dakar	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Africa, Pretoria	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Thailand, Bangkok	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Post* (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Argentina, Buenos Aires	137	147	151	4
Austria, Vienna	707	706	736	30
Brazil, Brasilia	156	156	161	5
China, Beijing	203	225	233	8
Egypt, Cairo	149	138	143	5
Germany, Berlin	154	177	183	6
Ghana, Accra	140	167	172	5
India, New Delhi	188	220	227	7
Indonesia, Jakarta	31	37	39	2
Italy, Rome	280	296	306	10
Japan, Tokyo	172	169	175	6
Kenya, Nairobi	122	156	161	5
Mexico, Mexico City	165	167	172	5

## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Poland, Warsaw	165	178	184	6
Senegal, Dakar	147	159	165	6
South Africa, Pretoria	181	216	223	7
Thailand, Bangkok	195	238	246	8
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	141	157	162	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,709</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>130</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	29,465	22,854	23,714	860
1200 Personnel Benefits	267	7,998	8,461	463
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,384	1,404	1,516	112
2200 Transportation of Things	1	1	1	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,431	1,451	1,462	11
2400 Printing & Reproduction	161	163	164	1
2500 Other Services	11,803	17,823	36,913	19,090
2600 Supplies and Materials	574	582	847	265
3100 Personal Property	1,287	1,306	2,157	851
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	5,174	5,247	5,598	351
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,547</b>	<b>58,829</b>	<b>80,833</b>	<b>22,004</b>

# D&CP – AMBASSADOR’S FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	4,960	5,500	2,000	(3,500)

### *Mission*

The U.S. Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation, funded through the Diplomatic and Consular Program appropriation, was established in FY 2001. The Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation provides direct small grant support to heritage preservation in developing countries, demonstrating U.S. respect for other cultures.

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs administers the program awarding grants managed by U.S. Embassies in eligible countries. Grants have ranged from \$5,000 to \$978,705. To date, the Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation has supported more than 500 projects worldwide, totaling \$11.5 million. Funded projects include technical support for the preservation of historic buildings and sites, museum collections and forms of traditional cultural expression.

### *Priorities*

In FY 2008, U.S. Ambassadors in 94 of the 132 eligible countries in the developing world responded to the call for proposals of projects supporting cultural preservation. A total of \$4,731,431 was distributed in awards of grants in 72 countries and \$228,000 was spent on administrative costs.

#### FY 2008 Actual Distribution (\$ in thousands)

<b><u>Bureau</u></b>	
Western Hemisphere Affairs	\$957
European and Eurasian Affairs	429
East Asian and Pacific Bureau	1,420
Near Eastern Affairs	208
South and Central Asian Affairs	1,229
African Affairs	489
Educational and Cultural Affairs	<u>228</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,960</b>

In FY 2010 the Fund will continue to support the preservation of sites, objects and forms of traditional cultural expression.

## D&CP – AMBASSADOR’S FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds	
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total	
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	4,960	0	4,960	
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	5,500	
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	5,500	
FY 2010 Program Changes								
Adjustment to reflect current FY 2010 allocation	0	0	0	0	(3,500)	0	(3,500)	
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	(3,500)	0	(3,500)	
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000	

### *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	4,960	5,500	2,000	(5,500)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>(5,500)</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds	
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

### *Funds by Object Class* (\$ in thousands)

Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	228	230	130	(100)
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	4,732	5,270	1,870	(3,400)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>(3,500)</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

### *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	221	221	221	0
Funds	36,779	37,267	39,647	2,380

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Public Affairs (PA) carries out the Secretary of State's mandate to convey to the public the importance of U.S. foreign policy. Led by the Assistant Secretary, who also serves as the Department's Spokesman, the Bureau works to broaden understanding of U.S. foreign policies, priorities and programs, both domestically and globally. PA is the Department's instrument for advancing two major goals in the U.S. Strategic Plan for International Affairs: Domestic Understanding of Foreign Policy and International Public Opinion.

### *Priorities*

#### **Digital Media and Web-based Outreach**

PA plays a critical role in transformational diplomacy by providing information that is timely, newsworthy, and designed to better engage, educate, empower and facilitate the exchange of information with broader audiences. The Bureau will introduce new digital media products and transform the Department's website to stimulate an expanding broadband audience with richer news and features.

#### **Information Technology Systems**

The Public Affairs Information Technology Infrastructure Refresh Program, managed by the Bureau's Executive Office, will enable the delivery of critical messages both domestically and abroad with increased speed and dexterity. As a significant component of the Bureau's ongoing emphasis on and investment in technology, PA will upgrade its desktop workstations and regularize database and classified support.

#### **Broadcasting and Video Technology**

PA will enhance the communication of U.S. foreign policy priorities abroad, and encourage deeper understanding of American society, in creative ways: through the use of television and Web video services, products, and content; access to television outlets that serve international audiences; export of commercial programming; and collaboration with posts abroad.

#### **Expanded Outreach**

PA will reach out to the American public: through press briefings, media interviews; international, national, and local television, radio and print interviews with Department officials; press roundtables; and a variety of other dynamic and innovative means – to expand the Department's audiences and further the Department's mission.

#### **Rapid Response to Foreign Media**

The Rapid Response Unit in PA was established to alert senior U.S. officials in agencies and embassies as to how U.S. policies are playing around the world and to provide concise and effective messages for their use. The Rapid Response Unit is a critical asset for the Department in today's 24/7 global news environment.

#### **Work with Foreign Media**

Through the Foreign Press Centers, PA will continually improve programs to tap the power of the foreign press to inform, engage, and influence perceptions of U.S. foreign policy. Foreign Press Center briefings, as well as resident and reporting journalist tours, will expand the communication of American values, including freedom, democracy and prosperity, to larger international audiences.

#### **Historical Context for Policymakers and the Public**

The Office of the Historian supports the policy process by preparing historical research studies that provide insight on

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current issues and problems. The Office of the Historian also engages in outreach activities with historical context, as does the United States Diplomacy Center.

### *Performance*

The Public Affairs Bureau will continue to tap the power of foreign media to inform, engage, and influence perceptions about United States foreign policy and help explain the President's agenda abroad. Far-reaching programs such as reporting tours for resident and visiting foreign journalists are among the most powerful mechanisms for U.S. public diplomacy. Based on independent external reports as well as quantitative and qualitative measurements, these tours give international journalists balanced and in-depth information on U.S. foreign and domestic policies and yield concrete results: television, radio and newspaper reports garnering millions of readers and viewers around the world.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Nurture Common Interests and Values</b>	
<b>Indicator: Number of Foreign Press Briefings and Media Tours for Resident Correspondents</b>	
Target FY 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 175 Foreign Press Center Briefings.</li> <li>- 50 tours for resident correspondents with 1,500 participants, 25 percent from Muslim countries and emerging democracies.</li> <li>- Seven Print and Radio Reporting Tours for visiting correspondents with 70 participants, 50 percent from Muslim countries.</li> </ul>
Target FY 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 175 Foreign Press Center Briefings.</li> <li>- 50 tours for resident correspondents with 1,500 participants, 25 percent from Muslim countries and emerging democracies.</li> <li>- Seven Print and Radio Reporting Tours for visiting correspondents with 70 participants, 50 percent from Muslim countries.</li> </ul>
Target FY 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 150 Foreign Press Center Briefings.</li> <li>- 50 tours for resident correspondents with 1,500 participants, 25 percent from Muslim countries and emerging democracies.</li> <li>- Seven Print and Radio Reporting Tours for visiting correspondents with 70 participants, 50 percent from Muslim countries.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 160 Foreign Press Center Briefings.</li> <li>- 55 tours for resident correspondents with 1,700 participants, 25 percent from Muslim countries and emerging democracies.</li> <li>- Seven Print and Radio Reporting Tours for visiting correspondents with 70 participants, 50 percent from Muslim countries.</li> </ul>
Impact	Through its Foreign Press Centers, the Bureau will continue its cooperative efforts with foreign journalists to achieve a multiplier effect that results in a larger international audience benefiting from access to a more nuanced perspective of U.S. foreign policy and the President's agenda.
Results FY 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 167 Foreign Press Center Briefings.</li> <li>- 58 tours for resident correspondents with more than 25% participation of media directed to primarily Muslim audiences.</li> <li>- 8 foreign journalist tours with 3 of them with 100% of participants from Muslim countries and over 25% of participants of the other 5 tours reporting to Muslim countries.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2006	138 Foreign Press Center briefings and roundtables for 2,381 participants 61 reporting tours for resident correspondents with 1,027 participants Nine reporting tours for 70 visiting foreign journalists, 29 of whom were from predominantly Muslim countries



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Results FY 2005	Revised Measurements 16 Foreign Press Briefings in Washington, New York and Los Angeles 12 reporting tours for journalists invited from overseas with more than 50 percent from Muslim populations. 45 reporting tours for resident journalist 10 reporting tours for overseas and resident foreign correspondents focused on Elections 2004
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	The Foreign Press Center Program Officers, in collaboration with the posts, are taking an active role in documenting the views of the Department-sponsored journalists upon the completion of the media tours. Each journalist tour is documented in a comprehensive report. There are no significant data quality limitations.

The Bureau of Public Affairs will continue to reach out to the American public and actively seek dynamic and innovative ways to expand our audience, furthering the Secretary's mission of diplomacy. Reaching out to the American public has never been more urgent or critical to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy and to the security of our nation. In the current environment, messages disseminated domestically can also have reverberating global impacts -- both positive and negative. Furthering the President's agenda requires that the American people have a greater understanding of foreign policy objectives in general, as well as an understanding of the relevance of foreign policy in their lives.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Offer a Positive Vision</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of Outreach Activities to Targeted U.S. Audiences and the Media	
Target FY 2010	Maintain FY 2009 levels
Target FY 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 percent increase in the number of outreach activities to U.S. audiences, with an estimated reach of 110,000 individuals through in-house briefings, to include 30,000 youth.</li> <li>- Intergovernmental outreach: reach 240,000 people through local and state government activities, events, and outreach.</li> <li>- Distribute 15,000 - 18,000 historical educational videos and curricula to high schools.</li> </ul>
Target FY 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 500 U.S. outreach activities, with an estimated reach of 95,000 individuals through in-house briefings, to include 30,000 youth</li> <li>- Distribute 12,000 - 15,000 historical educational videos and curricula to high schools.</li> <li>- Reach more than 120,000 people through local and state government activities, events, and outreach.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 800 U.S. outreach activities, with an estimated reach of 100,000 individuals through in-house briefings, to include 30,000 youth.</li> <li>- 56,743 public inquiries via email, telephone and mail.</li> <li>- Distributed 12,000 - 15,000 historical educational videos and curricula to high schools.</li> <li>- Reached more than 120,000 people through local and state government activities, events, and outreach.</li> <li>- 17 million hits per day on <i>state.gov</i> website.</li> </ul>
Impact	Reaching out to the American public has never been more urgent or critical to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy and to the security of our nation. These programs allow the Bureau of Public Affairs to reach out to these publics to expand their knowledge of foreign policy and its impact on their lives, which furthers the President's agenda of informing U.S. citizens on foreign policy.

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Results FY 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 625 outreach regional events for speakers program (8 for Arab/Muslim programs) reaching more than 30,000.</li> <li>- Reach over 149,000 people through in-house and regional briefings and conferences.</li> <li>- 55,834 public inquires via email, telephone and mail.</li> <li>- Distribute 15,000 historical educational videos and curricula to high schools.</li> <li>- 483 briefings/events.</li> <li>- 1900 media interviews.</li> <li>- 15 million hits per day on <i>state.gov</i> website.</li> <li>- 753 media stories placed in print, TV, internet or radio.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted 571 Washington and regional events</li> <li>- Completed 12 Arab/Muslim programs, including attendance at conferences with audiences of over 30,000</li> <li>- Reached 135,000 people through in-house and regional briefings and conferences</li> <li>- Provided Secretary's policy initiatives and accomplishments for two U.S. grassroots publications to 4,000,000 and 900,000 readers</li> <li>- Published magazine supplement reaching over 1.25 million students in 58,000 classrooms.</li> <li>- 99,607 contacts made with state/local government officials at conferences, courtesy meetings, etc.</li> <li>- Responded to 400 requests from governors and other state and local officials</li> <li>- 415 press briefings (210 daily, 42 special, 13 SesState conferences, 89 remarks, 51 walkout/stakeouts, 10 Congressional testimonies.</li> <li>- 1,900 Media Interviews (713 TV, 798 print, and 389 radio)</li> <li>- 12 million hits per month on State.gov website</li> </ul>
Results FY 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted 650 Washington and regional events to include speakers program, Secretary's Hometown Diplomat Program, monthly NGO briefings, educational digital video conferences.</li> <li>- Reached over 122,238 individuals through in-house briefings.</li> <li>- 50,109 contacts with U.S. state and local elected officials through meetings, conferences, etc.</li> <li>- 458 Press Briefings (230 daily press briefings, 86 specials briefings, and 10 SecState press conferences, 81 Sec/remarks, 42 walkout/stateouts and 9 SecState Congressional Testimonies.</li> <li>- 1,020 media interviews (349 television, 415 print, 256 radio)</li> <li>- 19,610 media contact</li> <li>- 7.5 million hits per month on State.gov website</li> </ul>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Bureau of Public Affairs Database. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### *Justification of Program Change*

The Department Spokesman's Daily Press Briefing is seen by millions of television viewers worldwide and by millions more on our Web site. The briefings are the State Department's primary tool for engaging domestic and foreign media on foreign policy developments, and for introducing the Administration's foreign policy priorities into the public domain.

To meet the demands of a global press corps and 24-hour news coverage, the Bureau of Public Affairs also provides reporters with an authoritative source of policy information around the clock through its Duty Press Officer program. Special Press Briefings by Department experts provide detail and perspective to media reporting on key complex issues. The requested adjustment for Information Technology Operations and Maintenance of \$1,695,000 will support the Department's Web site initiatives to effectively communicate the administration's policy through hanging media. The Web site initiatives managed through the Bureau of Public Affairs includes the following components:

State.gov Maintenance: \$775,000

**Web Hosting:** Support Content Distribution Network (CDN) and hosting services under the Content Publishing and Delivery Services (CPDS) segment architecture. Due to increased demand from the public for bandwidth intensive PDF documents, bandwidth requirements have increased beyond anticipated demand leading to frequent overage charges for the CDN. Under the CPDS, PA also provides the consolidated services for CDN for posts. Moving more embassy sites into the CMS project is also increasing demand for such services. For hosting the state.gov family of

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web sites, upgrades in hardware infrastructure are required to deal with the increasing requirements for storage and memory. The Bureau is also working with IRM to contract for hosting and CDN services under the government-wide area contract, Networx.

**Content Management System:** CMS supports more than 60 bureaus/offices. Ongoing upgrades are required to keep pace with technology and rapid deployment of specialized web sites and content. The lowest scoring element in our key web assessment, the American Customer Satisfaction Index survey (ACSI), has been the search function. Increased funding will provide the ability to more quickly implement substantial upgrades in the content management system to increase internal efficiency in tagging content and provide more seamless interfaces with the Google search appliance's faceted navigation to improve user satisfaction in this critical area. Other upgrades would allow more interactivity to keep pace with private sector web sites, against which a government web site is judged. The office in charge of diplomatic reception rooms, U.S. Diplomacy Center, the counterinsurgency center, and the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) export control center have all indicated the need for increased support. Increased funding would make it possible to address greater demand for services.

**Web Assessments:** Provides American Customer Satisfaction Index customer surveys, Maxamine Knowledge Platform software, and GovDelivery electronic distribution services. Increased funding would allow upgrades to include social media, using a new integrated solution from GovDelivery. This will allow a consolidated platform for blogging for bureaus requesting their own blog.

**Search Engine:** The state.gov web site, as an agency portal for all content from the State Department, is a very extensive, deep web site. It provides search services for more than 60 bureaus/offices. As noted above under the CMS, the search function is a critical element of the Department's public user survey which needs improvement according to a recent public user survey. Increased funding will enable ongoing progress in faceted navigation and classification and meet public demand for user-directed searching mechanisms.

State.gov Compliance: \$570,000

**Transcripts:** Compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C 794d). In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act to require Federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology accessible to people with disabilities. Inaccessible technology interferes with an individual's ability to obtain and use information quickly and easily. Section 508 was enacted to eliminate barriers in information technology, to make available new opportunities for people with disabilities, and to encourage development of technologies that will help achieve these goals. This request covers all public transcripts posted to the web for the public and federal employees.

**Historian's Site:** The Office of the Historian is required by Congressional mandate (22 U.S.C. 4351 *et seq.*) to publish the *Foreign Relations of the United States* (FRUS) series, the official documentary record of U.S. foreign policy and diplomatic activity. The Office launched its new web site in 2009 that greatly expanded both the quantity of FRUS volumes available online as well as the usability and ease of publishing the series by utilizing the highly enhanced search function through a new database architecture that has revolutionized the way that researchers access the FRUS volumes.

The FY 2010 funding request will be used to maintain and upgrade the new web site and to continue the legacy conversion of printed FRUS volumes to add to the quantity of volumes available online, with the ultimate goal of making available the entire set of FRUS volumes, dating back to the founding of the series in 1861.

State.gov Development: \$350,000

**Youth Site:** Development of new content and features oriented to high school students, teachers, and parents. The Bureau anticipates that there will be renewed focus on youth and education projects and funding will provide more interactivity.

**Public Affairs Communicating Electronically (PACE):** Maintain 3-year replacement schedule of equipment that supports applications and systems to encode media for the Department's daily briefing, television programs, and to support the state.gov website.

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***FY 2010 Request  
Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2008 Actual	221	0	0	221	11,749	25,030	36,779
FY 2009 Estimate	221	0	0	221	11,189	26,078	37,267
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	32	129	161
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	37	0	37
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	85	393	478
Overseas Inflation	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
IT O&M-PA	0	0	0	0	1,695	0	1,695
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	1,858	522	2,380
FY 2010 Current Services	221	0	0	221	13,047	26,600	39,647
FY 2010 Request	221	0	0	221	13,047	26,600	39,647

***Staff by Program Activity***  
(positions)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	6	6	6	0
Office Automation	6	6	6	0
Policy Formulation	215	215	215	0
Bureau Direction	28	28	28	0
Mission Direction	67	67	67	0
Public Affairs	120	120	120	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>

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### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	1,315	1,367	3,087	1,720
Office Automation	1,315	1,367	3,087	1,720
Other Office Automation	1,315	1,367	3,087	1,720
Policy Formulation	32,545	33,823	34,465	642
Bureau Direction	4,773	4,960	5,054	94
Mission Direction	9,092	9,449	9,629	180
Public Affairs	18,680	19,414	19,782	368
Public Diplomacy	2,919	2,077	2,095	18
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	2,919	2,077	2,095	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,779</b>	<b>37,267</b>	<b>39,647</b>	<b>2,380</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>3,087</b>
Office Automation	6	0	0	6	2,054	1,033	3,087
Other Office Automation	0	0	0	0	2,054	1,033	3,087
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>8,898</b>	<b>25,567</b>	<b>34,465</b>
Bureau Direction	28	0	0	28	1,305	3,749	5,054
Mission Direction	67	0	0	67	2,486	7,143	9,629
Public Affairs	120	0	0	120	5,107	14,675	19,782
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,095</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	2,095	0	2,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>13,047</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>39,647</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs	10	10	10	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Press	67	67	67	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Information	63	63	63	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Liaison and IGA	61	61	61	0
Executive Office	20	20	20	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>0</b>

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### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs	1,709	1,776	1,810	34
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Press	11,202	10,686	10,867	181
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Information	10,743	11,165	12,621	1,456
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Liaison and IGA	9,074	9,431	9,610	179
Executive Office	4,051	4,209	4,739	530
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,779</b>	<b>37,267</b>	<b>39,647</b>	<b>2,380</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	18,889	19,680	20,235	555
1200 Personnel Benefits	6,141	6,398	6,580	182
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	630	650	767	117
2200 Transportation of Things	223	164	170	6
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,286	1,327	1,563	236
2400 Printing & Reproduction	488	501	590	89
2500 Other Services	8,565	7,971	9,065	1,094
2600 Supplies and Materials	446	460	542	82
3100 Personal Property	111	116	135	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,779</b>	<b>37,267</b>	<b>39,647</b>	<b>2,380</b>

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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>
Positions	17	17	17	0
Funds	3,554	3,687	3,758	71

### *Mission*

The mission of the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) is to protect the lives and interests of American citizens abroad and to strengthen the security of United States borders through the vigilant adjudication of visas and passports. CA plays a pivotal role in carrying out the mission of the Department of State to “create a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community.” The Bureau issues passports that allow U.S. citizens to travel the world. The Bureau also processes visa applications for foreign citizens who want to visit the U.S. and provides essential services to American citizens overseas. Accomplishing these objectives, while meeting with ever-changing security challenges, requires sufficient funding and personnel resources. CA is funded almost exclusively through consular fees and surcharges. In order to accomplish its mission, the Bureau uses fee revenue to fund CA activities. The Bureau’s executive direction and policy formation activities are supported by appropriated funds.

### *Priorities*

CA’s key priorities for FY 2010 are to: (1) provide and deliver 21st century travel documents to the American public; (2) enhance border security through the use of an advanced, electronic visa process, which includes more effective fraud pre-screening capabilities designed to detect and deter fraud prior to the visa interview; (3) develop a more focused management of the Border Crossing Card (BCC) Program with Mexico; (4) assist Americans abroad during emergencies or crisis; and (5) continue to fulfill obligations and requirements such as the U.S. Central Authority for the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Parental Child Abduction and the Hague Convention on Intercountry adoptions.

The U.S. e-passport is a secure, tamper-proof, state-of-the-art travel document that exceeds international standards. The passport card, which has been in full production since July 2008, is a wallet-sized travel document, adjudicated to the same high standards as the U.S. e-passport. CA expects that the passport card will be a popular option for those Americans who frequently cross land and sea borders. Both the e-passport and the passport card are critical in implementing this final phase of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) which is certified for implementation on June 1. In order to respond to the growing demand for passport books and cards, CA has increased passport issuance capacity by over 95 percent since early 2007 by hiring and training passport adjudicators, processing staff and managers and expanding infrastructure. New technology and significant IT investments have been required in order to integrate the e-passport with the new passport card. The FY 2010 budget request includes funding for these ongoing costs, as well as the higher unit cost of manufacturing the e-passport book.

CA has made significant improvements to the visa process since September 11, 2001. The Bureau constantly seeks new ways to enhance security and improve efficiency. In FY 2007, the Bureau implemented an electronic visa application form, while teaming up with partner agencies to improve the Security Advisory Opinion (SAO) clearance process. In FY 2008, CA began collecting ten-print fingerprints from visa applicants instead of only two fingerprints to meet U.S. law enforcement standards. The Bureau developed an online visa application form and offsite data collection process to provide much more data to the interviewing consular officer prior to talking to an applicant. CA also is expanding domestic pre-screening of petition-based visa applications to allow officers at our consulates to focus on interviewing.

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At numerous posts worldwide, the disparity between the number of officers and the demand for consular services has led to unacceptable wait times for visa appointments. Therefore, CA has established a worldwide standard of 30 days maximum wait for a Nonimmigrant Visa (NIV) appointment and a strategic placement of officer positions to high demand locations. In addition, the Bureau worked with posts with backlogs to provide domestic preprocessing and temporary additional officer help to several posts. While CA recognizes that the many factors that affect demand may keep CA from meeting the standard at all posts consistently, the Bureau uses the standard to manage the strategic placement of consular personnel and resources.

The successful development of the offsite data collection process described above is a critical element in the Bureau's strategy to meet the rising tide in Border Crossing Cards (BCC) applications that will occur from FY 2008 through FY 2012 as ten-year BCCs – first issued in Mexico from 1998-2002 – expire. Meeting the heightened demand in Mexico will pose unique resource challenges in terms of both personnel and facilities. CA anticipates that the need to replace BCCs issued ten years ago will result in approximately 5.6 million renewal applications on top of the existing NIV workload over the next three to four years. This process is the platform for development of the Consular Electronic Application Center (CEAC) suite of applications that will provide analytic, metric and management information to enhance every aspect of visa operations from application through building access, waiting room flow, interview scheduling and interview support information and document production.

Protecting and assisting Americans abroad during routine and crisis situations remains one of the Department's top priorities. CA continues to improve the accessibility and utility of travel and other crucial information via its website, [travel.state.gov](http://travel.state.gov), and encourages more Americans to use the Internet-based Registration System. When natural disasters strike or civil unrest threatens Americans, CA's crisis management teams launch into action, overseeing task forces staffed by consular personnel and providing affected posts with human and technological resources.

As the U.S. Central Authority for the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Parental Child Abduction, CA assists parents in resolving cases of parental child abduction across international borders. Since depositing its instrument of ratification for the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption in FY 2008, CA has been the U.S. Central Authority for the Convention. In the coming fiscal years, CA will continue educating U.S. and foreign judges about national obligations under both Hague Conventions. The Bureau will explore new ways to offer parents readily accessible information regarding parental child abduction and prevention of such acts. CA has begun processing adoption cases under the provisions of the Convention and will continue the practice of engaging with foreign governments to ensure adoptions are conducted in the best interests of the child.

CA maintains an extensive program to support consular line officers and fraud prevention managers in improving the quality of consular fact-finding, including visa and citizenship adjudication, by detecting and deterring fraud perpetrated by applicants. Priorities include training, development and dissemination of fraud prevention resources and techniques, sharing of information via the Fraud Digest, web resources and other means, and enhancing coordination with partners including Diplomatic Security (DS) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). On the technology side, the Bureau will focus on developing software systems to pre-screen nonimmigrant visas and to track all fraud cases, as well as enhancing existing databases. As part of this focus, the development of new electronic pre-screening capabilities will be paramount. To carry out these pre-screening operations, fraud prevention unit staffing will be incrementally augmented through fee-funded sources.



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The indicators below represent a key component of our efforts to continually enhance security of the visa process, while harnessing the benefits of technology to improve efficiency.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Visa Services</b>	
<b>Indicator: Achievement of Key Milestones in Development of Biometrics Collection Program for U.S. Visas</b>	
Target FY 2010	Expand offsite fingerprint collection to 7 additional countries for an overall total of 10 countries worldwide. Additional countries may be added if successful pilots indicate that expanded rollout can proceed successfully and additional countries are ready.
Target FY 2009	Establish a contractual basis for implementation of offsite fingerprint collection in and beyond Mexico. Expand offsite fingerprint collection in Mexico from two pilot Posts to a total of nine consular operations, including Embassy Mexico. Establish offsite fingerprint collection in 2 additional countries beyond Mexico, for a total of 3 countries worldwide.
Target FY 2008	Continued deployment of 10-print collection process, to be completed by December 31, 2007. Complete development and testing of offsite fingerprint collection, with initial pilot project in Mexico for BCC re-issuances.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> Deployment of 10-print collection capability completed. All visa issuing posts have been collecting and submitting 10 prints since December 2007. Offsite fingerprint collection pilot programs began in spring 2008 at two (2) posts in Mexico, and continues to date. Results so far are very promising.
Impact	All posts can capture 10-print finger scans from applicants requiring fingerprinting which is the biometric standard selected by the US Government to ensure consistent screening of foreign nationals entering the United States. An effective remote data collection process will increase the amount of data available prior to the personal interview and permit enhanced domestic prescreening preparation.
Results FY 2007	This target was achieved. By the end of FY2007 we had deployed 10-print collection capability to most posts, which were collecting and sending 10 prints to the DHS Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT). In addition, 13 pilot posts were sending 10 prints for clearance both to IDENT and the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), thus establishing the full viability of the 10-print transition.
Results FY 2006	The Department developed and tested new software to capture all 10 fingerprints (instead of two prints) from visa applicants. Conducted at three pilots overseas. Technology not yet readily available for large-scale procurement.
Results FY 2005	Biometric collection from visa applicants continues at all posts. Facial recognition being done on selective basis with plans for expansion. Upgrades in technology deployed with new releases of new systems.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Bureau of Consular Affairs records. Offsite fingerprint collection only to be deployed where process can be used efficiently and provide cost-effective solution for global visa demand. System performance measured by consular databases and objectively verifiable. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

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This indicator is a measurement of timeliness of passport issuance and of customer service to the American public. This indicator is contained in the PART assessment.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Passport Services</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of Passport Applications Processed Within Targeted Timeframe	
Target FY 2010	Process 90 percent of all passport applications within 20 business days of receipt.
Target FY 2009	Process 100 percent of all passport applications within 22 business days of receipt.
Target FY 2008	Maintain an average passport application processing to issuance time of within 25 business days of receipt.
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <p>100 percent of all passport applications processed within 25 days of receipt. The Department issued 15,684,297 passport books and 523,706 passport cards, for a total of 16,208,003 travel documents including those received from overseas posts. Average processing time for a routine application system-wide was 5 days during FY 2008 as compared to 27 days during FY 2007. Higher demand was originally anticipated, but Congressional action mandating implementation of the land/sea phase of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative no earlier than June 1, 2009, (original implementation was scheduled for June 2008), and the difficult domestic economic situation contributed to reduced demand.</p>
Impact	<p>Provides American citizens with the world's premier travel, citizenship, and identity document that enhances border security and facilitates travel.</p> <p>The passport card provides an alternative document for land and sea use designed in response to concerns of the border communities for a lower-cost more portable travel document.</p>
Results FY 2007	71 percent of passport applications were processed to issuance within 27 business days of receipt. During April through July, the average processing time rose to 37 days, reflecting the significantly higher than anticipated workload. By September 20, 2007, the Department successfully reduced average processing time for passport issuance to 25 days, meeting a commitment made by the Assistant Secretary to Congress in June 2007.
Results FY 2006	90 percent of passport applications were processed to issuance within 21 business days of receipt. The Department experienced an unprecedented increase in workload in FY 2006: passport receipts were 18 percent above FY 2005 levels. Total number of passports issued in FY 2006 was 12.1 million. In addition, the New Orleans Passport Agency, one of our most productive agencies, was still not working at full capacity due to the devastating effects of Hurricane Katrina.
Results FY 2005	The Department issued 87.1 percent of passports within 19 business days of receipt. As a result of Hurricane Katrina in August 2005 and subsequent closure of the New Orleans Passport Agency, as well as increased demand, we missed our aggressive target for this fiscal year by only 2.9 percentage points.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Passport workload statistics collected by the Bureau of Consular Affairs. Data quality problems are clearly described in final reports and there is a regularized schedule of data in place to meet program management needs. Data is properly stored and readily available.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)				
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total	
	Domestic	Overseas						
FY 2008 Actual	17	0	0	17	319	3,235	3,554	
FY 2009 Estimate	17	0	0	17	325	3,362	3,687	
FY 2010 Built-in Changes								
Annualization of FY 2009								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	3	68	71	
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	3	68	71	
FY 2010 Current Services	17	0	0	17	328	3,430	3,758	
FY 2010 Request	17	0	0	17	328	3,430	3,758	

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Policy Formulation	17	17	17	0
Bureau Direction	9	9	9	0
Public Affairs	8	8	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Policy Formulation	3,554	3,687	3,758	71
Bureau Direction	1,813	1,881	1,915	34
Public Affairs	1,741	1,806	1,843	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>71</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>3,758</b>
Bureau Direction	9	0	0	9	166	1,749	1,915
Public Affairs	8	0	0	8	162	1,681	1,843
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>3,758</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs	9	9	9	0
Public Affairs and Policy Coordination	8	8	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs	1,650	1,881	1,917	36
Public Affairs and Policy Coordination	1,904	1,806	1,841	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>71</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,584	2,581	2,605	24
1200 Personnel Benefits	712	812	825	13
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	258	294	328	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>71</b>

**D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS**

***FY 2010 Request***

***Machine Readable Visa Processing Fees***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	3,260	1,344	0	4,604	1,222,006	308,502	1,530,508
FY 2009 Estimate	3,335	1,364	0	4,699	1,237,167	353,910	1,591,077
FY 2009 Current Services	3,335	1,364	0	4,699	1,237,167	353,910	1,591,077
FY 2010 Program Changes							
Border Security Program	25	20	0	45	38,483	6,347	44,830
Total Program Changes							
FY 2010 Request	3,360	1,384	0	4,744	1,275,650	360,257	1,635,907

***FY 2010 Request***

***Visa Fingerprint Fees***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	21,335	0	21,335
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***FY 2010 Request***

***Diversity Lottery Fees***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	7,136	0	7,136
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	7,200	0	7,200
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	7,200	0	7,200
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	7,200	0	7,200

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# D&CP – UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

## *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	33	33	33	0
Funds	10,276	10,805	11,219	414

### *Mission*

The Under Secretary for Management (M) is responsible for the people, resources, facilities, technology, and security of the Department of State. The Under Secretary serves as one of the Secretary's principal advisers on management issues and on all matters involving allocation of Department operating resources, including forward planning and control of positions, funds, and other worldwide Department resources in support of U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The Under Secretary has direct line responsibility for the bureaus of Administration; Consular Affairs; Diplomatic Security; Human Resources; Information Resource Management; Overseas Buildings Operations; the Foreign Service Institute; the Office of Management Policy; Rightsizing and Innovation; and the Office of Medical Services. The Chief Financial Officer serves as a core member of the Under Secretary's senior management team.

In addition, the Under Secretary coordinates and negotiates management issues with other agencies and is the Department co-chair of the Joint Management Council with the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Under Secretary works directly with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on resource requirements, is the Department's representative on the President's Management Council, directs Department efforts to implement management improvement initiatives, and has the lead responsibilities for the Department's efforts regarding the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. The Under Secretary also coordinates the Department's participation in the government-wide Information Sharing Environment (ISE), which was established pursuant to the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 and Executive Order 13388 of 2005.

The Department has embarked on multiple management initiatives to realize efficiencies by leveraging economies of scale, increase program effectiveness, customer service and accountability, improve decision-making processes through use of data analysis and performance measurement.

### *Priorities*

In FY 2009-2010, the Management Team will work towards more effective, more accountable operational and administrative systems through multiple and varied management initiatives that will reduce the administrative overhead costs of the Department's foreign policy platform, allowing reallocation of resources to support diplomacy and ensure the alignment of resources with foreign policy goals.

The primary areas of focus include:

- Boosting efficiencies through combined service platforms to reduce administrative and support costs and eliminate duplicative sources of service;
- Enhancing accountability to ensure efficient and responsible use of resources;
- Improving customer service through innovative uses of technology;
- Developing knowledge management to provide managers with reliable, real-time data for improved decision-making; and
- Consolidating services to maximize benefits of economies of scale and ensure consistent levels of quality and oversight.

## D&CP – UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

### *Justification of Program Change*

#### **Operations and Research Analyst: \$245,000**

An increase of \$245,000 in FY 2010 will fund an Operation 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.

### ***FY 2010 Request Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	33	0	0	33	4,444	5,832	10,276
FY 2009 Estimate	33	0	0	33	4,677	6,128	10,805
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	9	30	39
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	25	92	117
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	47	122	169
FY 2010 Current Services	33	0	0	33	4,724	6,250	10,974
FY 2010 Program Changes							
M/PRI Operations and Research							
Analyst	0	0	0	0	245	0	245
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	245	0	245
FY 2010 Request	33	0	0	33	4,969	6,250	11,219



**D&CP – UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT**

***Staff by Program Activity***

(positions)

Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>
Department Direction	33	33	33	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>

***Funds by Program Activity***

(\$ in thousands)

Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>(220)</b>
Department Direction	4,224	0	0	0
Infrastructure Systems	220	0	220	220
Voice Communications Programs	0	0	220	220
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>10,056</b>	<b>10,365</b>	<b>10,999</b>	<b>634</b>
Department Direction	5,832	5,908	10,999	5,091
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,276</b>	<b>10,805</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>414</b>

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

Management	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>220</b>
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	220	0	220
Voice Communications Programs	0	0	0	0	220	0	220
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>10,999</b>
Department Direction	33	0	0	33	4,749	6,250	10,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>11,219</b>

**D&CP – UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT**

*Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

<b>Management</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation (M/PRI)	17	17	17	0
Under Secretary for Management	12	12	12	0
White House Liaison	4	4	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>

*Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Management</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation (M/PRI)	6,058	6,965	7,277	312
Under Secretary for Management	3,473	3,045	3,137	92
White House Liaison	745	795	805	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,276</b>	<b>10,805</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>414</b>

*Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Management</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	4,534	4,766	4,867	101
1200 Personnel Benefits	1,469	1,547	1,583	36
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	641	600	635	35
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	300	305	350	45
2400 Printing & Reproduction	30	35	40	5
2500 Other Services	3,124	3,077	3,169	92
2600 Supplies and Materials	78	175	225	50
3100 Personal Property	100	300	350	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,276</b>	<b>10,805</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>414</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## *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	357	357	368	11
Funds	101,759	106,971	146,156	39,185

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Resource Management (RM), led by the Assistant Secretary for Resource Management and Chief Financial Officer, administers and oversees the Department's strategic and performance planning, budgeting, global financial services, and financial management functions. Core activities include: strategic and performance planning; budget formulation and execution for State Department programs and operations; financial reporting; accounting; payroll; and financial services to missions overseas, including other U.S. government agencies. The Department now manages domestic and overseas financial operations for approximately 260 posts at the Financial Service Center in Charleston, South Carolina, with a supporting Financial Service Center in Bangkok, Thailand, and a small financial support and training office in Paris, France.

### *Priorities*

RM provides strategic and performance planning, budget formulation and execution and world-class financial services to serve the Department and its posts, which operate in approximately 260 locations in 172 countries and transact business in over 150 currencies. RM serves nearly 100,000 customers, including more than 40 U.S. Government agencies in every corner of the world, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The Bureau has four primary financial priorities:

- Request, allocate, and execute financial resources
- Report on, account for, and analyze use of resources
- Link resource requirements to priorities and planning
- Increase the strength and capability of the Department's financial management team

RM works closely with counterparts in OMB, Congress, DOD, USAID, Treasury, and other foreign affairs agencies to secure the needed resources to advance U.S. foreign policy priorities. The Bureau assists the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretaries, as well as other foreign affairs agencies, in developing budgets that fund the Administration's foreign policy objectives. The Bureau also coordinates with the Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance and ensuring the integration of State operations resource requests with foreign assistance requests. The result is an integrated budget submission to OMB and the Congress. Integration of budget and performance provides the Department's leadership with the information needed to make informed performance-based resource decisions.

Providing first-class core financial and planning services to the Department requires sufficient resources. RM has managed its limited resources as effectively as possible, but the additional and increasingly more complex requirements of financial and performance management make it paramount that additional resources are provided.

RM will continue to serve the Department and meet the needs of its domestic and international customers by leveraging best business practices and electronic technologies. While modernizing major corporate financial management systems and consolidating financial operations, RM is adopting new technologies to improve and reengineer business processes. RM is proactive in career development of the financial management staff and ensures that the staff's skills are utilized effectively to achieve corporate financial management objectives.

RM's focused efforts for FY 2010 will be to:

- Work with Congress to justify and secure the Department's budget request
- Develop solid financial reporting and analysis capabilities
- Expand the Post Support Unit and to centralize more financial processing

## D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Improve interagency coordination through International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
- Institutionalize the use of public-private partnerships in bureaus and at missions through the Global Partnership Center
- Establish a more robust capability to evaluate program resources and effectiveness
- Identify cost-effective solutions to cross-cutting budget issues
- Build a top-notch financial team by proactively participating in the financial management officer assignments process consistent with CFO Act responsibilities

### *Performance*

The Global Financial Management System (GFMS) is reported on the President's Management Agenda Scorecard for Improved Financial Performance. GFMS integrates the Department's overseas and domestic financial operations onto a common platform and provides a single integrated view of financial information through data standardization, common business processes, and the seamless exchange of information through the Department's financial management and administrative environments. Underlying GFMS is a Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) platform that is maintained by the vendor to stay current with regulatory and legislative requirements, as well as technology and operating standards. Upgrading the COTS platform provides the Department with a cost-effective means of introducing operational improvements and maintaining compliance with continually evolving regulatory and legislative requirements.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Planning and Accountability</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of Global Financial Management Systems (GFMS) Software	
Target FY 2010	Complete the planning for an upgrade to the underlying Momentum COTS platform for GFMS.
Target FY 2009	Implement processes to provide data from the Global Financial Management System to the Enterprise Data Warehouse.
Target FY 2008	Implement e-Travel interface with the GFMS and the acquisitions component of the data warehouse.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> Implemented e-travel interface with the GFMS and the acquisition component of the data warehouse.
Impact	Implementing the e-Travel/GFMS interface enabled domestic deployment of e-Travel in accordance with the OMB and GSA approved eGov schedule. Implementing the acquisition component of the data warehouse provided easily accessible acquisition data for reporting to the Contracting Officer community and enables future enterprise-wide analysis of acquisition information.
Results FY 2007	Implemented GFMS for all domestic and corporate organizations in June 2007, and executed FY 2007 year-end closing in early October 2007.
Results FY 2006	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.
Results FY 2005	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	A Global Financial Architectural Review process including formal sign-offs was established by the Bureau of RM where software requirements are first identified, scoped and prioritized. The decision makers are the Deputy CFO, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Global Financial Services and the Managing Director. Separate resources staff this function.

Global Financial Services (GFS) uses its ISO 9001 key metrics to actively measure its performance against 73 key work metrics and reviews these measures for any needed management action on a monthly basis. This RM measure reflects GFS's consistent and improving performance in meeting these aggressive but achievable target metrics that directly impact effective and efficient provision of financial management services to the Department, which supports RM's strategic goals and the Department's framework goal of Management Excellence.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Planning and Accountability</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Continuous Improvement in Financial Services to the Department of State using Performance Metrics to monitor and improve effectiveness and efficiency.	
Target FY 2010	Meet or exceed 75 percent of aggressive monthly performance metric goals for the Department's core financial operations.
Target FY 2009	Meet or exceed more than 70 percent of aggressive monthly performance metric goals for the Department's core financial operations.
Target FY 2008	Meet or exceed more than 65 percent of the established aggressive monthly performance metric goals for the Department's core financial operations.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> Met or exceeded 68 percent of the more than 60 key global financial operations performance metric goals for core financial operations, under an ISO 9001 Quality Management System operating standard.
Impact	The on/above target result of this measure reflects the overall performance of core Department financial operations contributing directly to the overall Management Excellence strategic goal of the Department.
Results FY 2007	Established and tracked on a monthly basis more than 60 key global financial operations performance metrics for core financial operations under an ISO 9001 Quality Management System operating standard.
Results FY 2006	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.
Results FY 2005	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	The data source is the GFS ISO 9001 Quality Management System. Performance goal data is collected from business owners, fully document and archived, and shared with all managers each month. Managers meet monthly with the GFS DAS to review results/progress and to assess any needed management actions.

### *Justification of Program Change*

#### **Increase Budget Execution and Formulation Expertise**

RM requests \$848,000 for ten new positions in the Budget and Planning division. Since FY 2003, the Department's appropriations have grown by over 50 percent. The positions will improve budget procedures and systems, increase cross-cutting budget analysis such as exchange rate adjustments and overseas inflation impacts and provide additional expertise in budget formulation and execution.

#### **Program Evaluations**

The request includes funding for one position in the Strategic and Program Planning division to support the demand for evaluation services at the Department. Evaluation requests have increased steadily in recent years, however, bureaus and missions do not have sufficient staff, expertise or resources to meet their needs. As a result, the Department has had only limited capacity to fulfill its fiduciary responsibility to provide credible evidence of the effectiveness of many of its programs. The position will complete a minimum of four evaluation projects in FY 2010.

#### **New Auditor**

In FY 2009, the Department hired a new independent auditor. \$3 million is requested for the contract with the new audit firm that will provide audit enhancements including new audit tools and sampling techniques.

#### **Improvement in Infrastructure and Financial Oversight**

RM requests \$1.3 million to improve financial systems infrastructure and increase financial oversight capabilities. The major initiatives in FY 2010 include replacing hardware for systems that are vital to the Continuity of Operations Plan,

## D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

imaging American payroll files, increasing staff support in the Oversight and Management Analysis department at the GFS and providing additional travel and contract support at the Global Partnership Center.

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
FY 2008 Actual	357	0	0	357	52,292	49,467	101,759
FY 2009 Estimate	357	0	0	357	55,503	51,468	106,971
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	293	254	547
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	782	775	1,557
Recur BPMA Adjust	0	0	0	0	1,893	0	1,893
IT O&M-RM	0	0	0	0	29,993	0	29,993
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	33,011	1,029	34,040
FY 2010 Current Services	357	0	0	357	88,514	52,497	141,011
FY 2010 Program Changes							
Annual Audit Fees - New							
Auditor	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
Expansion of Budget &							
Planning	10	0	0	10	241	607	848
Image American Payroll Files	0	0	0	0	950	0	950
COOP Hardware Replacement							
Funding	0	0	0	0	122	0	122
Global Partnership Center							
Office Funding	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
Improving Financial Oversight							
of DOS Operations	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
Program Evaluations	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Program Changes	11	0	0	11	4,538	607	5,145
FY 2010 Request	368	0	0	368	93,052	53,104	146,156

## D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	280	280	290	10
Domestic Administrative Management	11	11	11	0
Domestic Financial Services	264	264	274	10
Domestic Personnel Services	5	5	5	0
Information Resource Management	37	37	38	1
Corporate Information Systems and Services	35	35	36	1
Financial Systems	35	35	36	1
Infrastructure Systems	2	2	2	0
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	2	2	2	0
Overseas Program Support	30	30	30	0
Overseas Financial Services	30	30	30	0
Policy Formulation	10	10	10	0
Bureau Direction	10	10	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>11</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	25,270	25,119	32,426	7,307
Domestic Administrative Management	9,449	5,491	12,086	6,595
Domestic Financial Services	15,489	19,277	19,978	701
Domestic Personnel Services	332	351	362	11
Information Resource Management	20,257	21,257	51,959	30,702
Corporate Information Systems and Services	20,042	21,034	51,729	30,695
Financial Systems	20,042	21,034	51,729	30,695
Infrastructure Systems	215	223	230	7
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	215	223	230	7
Overseas Program Support	39,239	40,547	43,443	2,896
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	21,790	22,781	25,446	2,665
Overseas Administrative Management	300	300	300	0
Overseas Financial Services	17,149	17,466	17,697	231
Policy Formulation	16,993	20,048	18,328	(1,720)
Bureau Direction	16,993	20,048	18,328	(1,720)
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,759</b>	<b>106,971</b>	<b>146,156</b>	<b>39,185</b>



## D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas		Total			
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>13,837</b>	<b>18,589</b>	<b>32,426</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	11	0	0	11	9,733	2,353	12,086
Domestic Financial Services	274	0	0	274	4,104	15,874	19,978
Domestic Personnel Services	5	0	0	5	0	362	362
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35,976</b>	<b>15,983</b>	<b>51,959</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	36	0	0	36	35,976	15,753	51,729
Financial Systems	36	0	0	36	35,976	15,753	51,729
Infrastructure Systems	2	0	0	2	0	230	230
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	2	0	0	2	0	230	230
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26,158</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>43,443</b>
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	16,096	9,350	25,446
Overseas Administrative Management	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Overseas Financial Services	30	0	0	30	9,762	7,935	17,697
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17,081</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>18,328</b>
Bureau Direction	10	0	0	10	17,081	1,247	18,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>93,052</b>	<b>53,104</b>	<b>146,156</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit* (positions)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chief Financial Officer (Comptroller)	8	8	12	4
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget & Planning	48	48	58	10
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Services	170	170	161	(9)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Strategic and Program Planning	9	9	10	1
Deputy Chief Financial Officer	81	81	86	5
Executive Office	34	34	34	0
Intelligence Resource Planning	7	7	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>11</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chief Financial Officer (Comptroller)	2,566	3,123	3,421	298
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget & Planning	5,611	6,334	8,157	1,823
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Services	43,794	47,087	54,697	7,610
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Strategic and Program Planning	2,053	2,089	3,214	1,125
Deputy Chief Financial Officer	26,322	26,088	48,322	22,234
Executive Office	19,883	20,494	26,518	6,024
Intelligence Resource Planning	1,530	1,756	1,827	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,759</b>	<b>106,971</b>	<b>146,156</b>	<b>39,185</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	33,878	35,205	36,514	1,309
1200 Personnel Benefits	22,709	23,383	23,923	540
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,126	1,233	1,283	50
2200 Transportation of Things	10	10	10	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	7,509	7,509	7,509	0
2400 Printing & Reproduction	862	862	862	0
2500 Other Services	35,028	38,132	72,432	34,300
2600 Supplies and Materials	347	347	347	0
3100 Personal Property	290	290	3,276	2,986
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,759</b>	<b>106,971</b>	<b>146,156</b>	<b>39,185</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

### *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	438	438	438	0
Funds	127,508	143,568	168,967	25,399

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Human Resources' (HR) mission spans the full course of employees' service with the Department of State, starting before they are hired and continuing after employees have left the Department. HR is responsible for recruiting and hiring new employees; providing benefits, compensation and support for those employees and their families; handling assignments and transfers of Foreign Service employees; evaluating, developing, and training employees throughout their careers at the State Department; and maintaining contact with employees after retirement. The Bureau embraces the critical task of aligning the diverse skills and capabilities of nearly 58,000 direct hire American and Foreign National employees with positions at more than 260 posts worldwide to effectively carry out the Department's goals and priorities.

### *Priorities*

The Bureau of Human Resources (HR) has the critical responsibility to hire, develop, position, and support the Department of State's greatest asset – our personnel. Our principal task is ensuring that we have the right people in the right place at the right time with the right skills. Maintaining the highest standards of operational readiness is an increasingly challenging undertaking as the number of positions at the most difficult and dangerous posts continues to rise without a concomitant increase in resources, and the Department faces the potential loss of expertise and experience through impending Civil Service (CS) and Foreign Service (FS) retirements. The Department's foreign policy objectives have led to a proliferation of language-designated positions, many of which require proficiency in "superhard" languages such as Arabic and Chinese, to conduct outreach to foreign audiences, negotiate and consult with other governments, and effectively assist American citizens at our embassies and consulates around the world. Our personnel are serving in more remote, more dangerous, and more isolated locations – and HR must ensure that they receive the support and training they need to succeed in those posts and when they move on to their next assignment or return home.

In meeting the Department's personnel needs, our goal is to work smart, reward innovation, increase transparency and gain customer satisfaction. We have adapted our recruiting, hiring, and assignments processes in line with the Department's policy priorities, as well as increasing our support to employees and families experiencing unaccompanied tours. We are also pursuing ways to take care of the dedicated Locally Employed staff who play a critical role in supporting our missions overseas, sometimes at great personal risk, and maintaining a strong and positive relationship with FS retirees after their careers have ended. We are reinventing the way personnel actions are initiated and processed by replacing paper forms with online, self-routing applications. In seeking ways to more effectively and efficiently deliver HR services throughout the Department, we are implementing a tiered-services concept that consolidates human resource functions across bureaus and introduces a customer service call center.

The Department requires a larger workforce to carry American diplomacy forward in the 21st century. Additional resources are needed to ensure that the Department has an adequate number of personnel to fully staff the more than 260 missions worldwide and to allow our employees to receive language and professional training and participate in mutually beneficial exchange opportunities with DOD and other national security agencies. The FY 2010 request for funding to support 802 new personnel for ongoing operations for D&CP will make the Department better equipped to deal with the complex and critical foreign policy issues vital to our nation's security.

One of the Bureau of Human Resources' key tasks is to assign qualified employees to effectively carry out the Department's mission. Measuring the percentage of incumbents who meet the language proficiency requirements for Foreign Service positions overseas is a good measure of how well the Bureau of Human Resources is executing its

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

assignment responsibilities. While the Department is above its target of 80 percent for FY 2008, it is becoming increasingly difficult to reach this goal because – (1) the number of language-designated positions overseas has doubled since 2001, (2) the number of positions that require proficiency in critical needs languages, such as Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, and Korean, which often require the longest instruction periods, has increased by 170 percent, and (3) continued staffing shortages impact our ability to train to appropriate language proficiency levels. As a result, out year targets continue to be set at 80 percent.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Human Resources</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Percent of Language Designated Positions at Overseas Missions Filled by Employees Who Fully Met the Language Requirements	82 percent	85 percent	82 percent	80 percent	83 percent	On Target	80 percent	80 percent
Impact	Foreign language capabilities are an essential tool of the trade of diplomacy. HR's ability to position qualified employees in language designated positions is a reflection of how many employees are being trained in particular languages, the growing number of language designated positions required to operate effectively overseas, and the strain on the system caused by personnel shortages.							
Data Source and Quality	The indicator is calculated based on assignments in a given fiscal year to vacant Foreign Service language-designated positions overseas. This indicator is reported yearly to Congress as required by statute. DQA revealed no significant data limitations.							

The Bureau of Human Resources (HR) is responsible for assigning qualified employees to implement the Department's mission domestically and overseas. Measuring HR's ability to fill positions at posts with the highest differentials - often the hardest positions to fill - shows that this is a Department priority and gives an indication of overall staffing efforts.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Human Resources</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Percent of Critical Needs Positions at Overseas Missions Staffed with Qualified Officers by the Close of Assignment Season	
Target FY 2010	75 percent
Target FY 2009	75 percent
Target FY 2008	75 percent
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> 75 percent
Impact	The number of Foreign Service positions at posts overseas with differentials of 25 percent or higher is growing exponentially to meet current foreign policy demands and priorities. The Department's success in staffing critical needs positions shows how HR is supporting operational readiness overseas and the Department's overall strategic goals.
Results FY 2007	Iraq and Afghanistan were staffed at 100 percent, as were several other critical posts. However, because of staffing shortages and the civilian surge, not all critical needs posts (defined as positions at posts with 25 percent or higher differential) were staffed at 90 percent or above. Nevertheless, all positions identified by the regional bureaus as "must-fill" critical needs positions were filled with qualified bidders. Until staffing needs are met, the Department will be unable to fill all "critical needs" positions above 75 percent.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Results FY 2006	Indicator and baseline were created in 2007
Results FY 2005	Indicator and baseline were created in 2007
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	This indicator is calculated by HR based on assignments in a given fiscal year to vacant Foreign Service positions designated as "critical needs" positions. Critical needs positions are defined as overseas positions at posts with 25 percent or higher hardship differential. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### *Justification of Program Change*

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

HR has been challenged to enhance services throughout the Department while achieving high quality service standards and lowering overall costs. To reach these goals, the Department will establish a 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.

First and foremost, implementing this new service delivery model will improve customer satisfaction. During the past year, the Department has gone from 61 percent to 67 percent customer satisfaction when 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.

Second, the Department currently employs 285 people providing HR services domestically. Consolidating services, relying on technology, and implementing the tiered-service delivery model should allow a projected cumulative savings of over \$46 million over the next seven years.

There is no base funding for this initiative. The annual costs for this program are expected to be \$4,329,000 in FY 2009 and \$4,526,000 in FY 2010. The expenses for this program are split between D&CP and the IT Central Fund, as appropriate. The D&CP portion of the FY 2010 request for the program is \$2,263,000. The projected annualized costs for FY 2011 and out-years are:

#### **Shared Services Model Seven-Year Cost Benefit Analysis with HRSC in Charleston, SC**

	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>
<b>Costs:</b>				
<b>Total Annual Costs</b>	<b>\$4,317,976.00</b>	<b>\$4,343,732.00</b>	<b>\$2,560,000.00</b>	<b>\$2,560,000.00</b>
<b>Cumulative Cost</b>	<b>\$16,124,790.27</b>	<b>\$20,468,522.27</b>	<b>\$23,028,522.27</b>	<b>\$25,588,522.27</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	438	0	0	438	62,715	64,793	127,508
FY 2009 Estimate	438	0	0	438	75,767	67,801	143,568
FY 2010 Base (1)	438	0	0	438	72,039	67,801	139,840
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	184	335	519
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	91	0	91
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	491	1,021	1,512
Supp - Diplomatic Capacity	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
Workers Compensation	0	0	0	0	742	0	742
IT O&M-HR	0	0	0	0	19,000	0	19,000
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,508</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>26,864</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	438	0	0	438	97,547	69,157	166,704
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
HR Shared Services	0	0	0	0	2,263	0	2,263
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,263</b>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>99,810</b>	<b>69,157</b>	<b>168,967</b>

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	438	349	349	0
Information Resource Management	0	47	47	0
Overseas Program Support	0	25	25	0
Policy Formulation	0	17	17	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>0</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	127,508	117,884	119,685	1,801
Corporate Information Systems and Services	12,006	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Management	42,983	0	0	0
Workers Compensation	7,726	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	0	14,533	32,821	18,288
Medical Services	0	0	7,582	7,582
Overseas Program Support	0	5,575	5,900	325
Policy Formulation	0	5,576	2,979	(2,597)
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,508</b>	<b>143,568</b>	<b>168,967</b>	<b>25,399</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
Domestic	Overseas						
Domestic Administrative Support	349	0	0	349	64,405	55,280	119,685
Information Resource Management	47	0	0	47	25,697	7,124	32,821
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	7,582	0	7,582
Overseas Program Support	25	0	0	25	1,880	4,020	5,900
Policy Formulation	17	0	0	17	246	2,733	2,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>99,810</b>	<b>69,157</b>	<b>168,967</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Career Development & Assignments	91	99	99	0
Civil Service Personnel Management	41	43	43	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary	1	1	1	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for HR	1	1	1	0
Director General of the Foreign Service	16	9	9	0
Employee Relations	19	19	19	0
Executive Office	65	72	72	0
Family Liaison Office	16	16	16	0
Grievance Staff	11	10	10	0
Office of Casualty Assistance	3	3	3	0
Office of Policy Coordination	9	9	9	0
Overseas Employment	28	24	24	0
Performance Evaluation	20	16	16	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	1	1	1	0
Recruitment, Examination and Employment	56	65	65	0
Resource Mgmt and Organization Analysis	35	25	25	0
Retirement	25	25	25	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>0</b>



## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Career Development & Assignments	13,895	15,683	16,173	490
Civil Service Personnel Management	6,725	7,518	7,973	455
Deputy Assistant Secretary	148	156	161	5
Deputy Assistant Secretary for HR	148	156	161	5
Director General of the Foreign Service	4,219	1,735	1,684	(51)
Employee Relations	9,877	10,230	10,912	682
Executive Office	34,297	49,840	67,839	17,999
Family Liaison Office	3,385	3,687	4,041	354
Grievance Staff	1,736	1,654	1,701	47
Office of Casualty Assistance	444	475	489	14
Office of Policy Coordination	1,331	1,407	1,449	42
Overseas Employment	4,623	4,028	4,117	89
Performance Evaluation	3,870	3,396	4,231	835
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	148	156	161	5
Recruitment, Examination and Employment	25,747	28,168	29,805	1,637
Resource Mgmt and Organization Analysis	5,421	3,828	4,265	437
Retirement	3,768	4,615	6,223	1,608
Workers Compensation	7,726	6,836	7,582	746
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,508</b>	<b>143,568</b>	<b>168,967</b>	<b>25,399</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Human Resources</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	53,918	63,546	64,821	1,275
1200 Personnel Benefits	33,842	30,616	32,197	1,581
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	600	650	650	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,630	3,000	3,000	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,420	1,700	1,700	0
2400 Printing & Reproduction	961	1,000	1,000	0
2500 Other Services	18,579	30,370	52,978	22,608
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,414	1,700	1,700	0
3100 Personal Property	210	250	250	0
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	11,934	10,736	10,671	(65)
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,508</b>	<b>143,568</b>	<b>168,967</b>	<b>25,399</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL COMPLEMENT

## *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	304	304	304	0
Funds	79,832	86,011	87,735	1,724

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Human Resources administers a special complement of positions as part of its overall management of human resources. This special complement is for initial orientation and training of new recruits and for career development assignments for both Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel. Employees spend a limited amount of time in these positions either before assignment or in special assignments and then return to regular positions within the Department.

The special complement includes the following types of positions:

Faculty Advisors – Positions at various military facilities which have quotas for enrollment of Department of State personnel. These advisors typically teach courses, provide guidance and counseling for Department students, serve as the Department's liaisons with the institutions, and serve as senior advisors to the commandants/presidents of the institutions.

Pre-Assignment General Schedule (GS) Training – Positions that are established for newly hired Civil Service employees awaiting clearance and permanent assignment.

Career Mobility Program – Positions to which employees are assigned for professional development.

Assignment to Non-governmental Organizations – Positions used to assign or detail employees to non-governmental organizations such as the Carnegie Foundation and the Council on Foreign Relations, as well as the Diplomats-in-Residence program.

Entry-Level Officer FSI Training – Positions that are used for intake of entry level officers and specialists while in initial domestic orientation training. Entry level officers typically spend three to four months in orientation and basic training prior to being assigned to an overseas position.

Non-reimbursable Details – Positions used to detail employees to other executive departments on a non-reimbursable basis.

Presidential Management Fellow Program – Positions for the government-wide program to recruit graduate students upon completion of their degree for an initial two-year appointment.

Special Domestic Assignment Program (SDAP) – Positions established to allow the assignment or detail of employees to the Congress and state/local government agencies.

Una Chapman Cox Sabbatical Leave Program – Allows a twelve-month sabbatical for Foreign Service employees with exceptional performance and potential to pursue a project mutually beneficial to the employee and the Department. The Una Chapman Cox Foundation funds all other expenses of the project. The Department continues to pay the employee's salary and benefits.

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL COMPLEMENT

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	304	0	0	304	575	79,257	79,832
FY 2009 Estimate	304	0	0	304	1,579	84,432	86,011
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	9	417	426
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	26	1,272	1,298
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	35	1,689	1,724
FY 2010 Current Services	304	0	0	304	1,614	86,121	87,735
FY 2010 Request	304	0	0	304	1,614	86,121	87,735

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	304	304	304	0
Specialized Employee Assignments	304	304	304	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL COMPLEMENT

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	79,832	86,011	87,735	1,724
Specialized Employee Assignments	79,257	86,011	87,735	1,724
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,832</b>	<b>86,011</b>	<b>87,735</b>	<b>1,724</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Domestic Administrative Support	304	0	0	304	1,614	86,121	87,735
Specialized Employee Assignments	304	0	0	304	1,614	86,121	87,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>86,121</b>	<b>87,735</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Career Mobility Program	8	8	8	0
Faculty Advisors	6	6	6	0
Junior Officer Training	91	91	91	0
Mid-Level Complement	5	5	5	0
Non-Governmental Organizations	9	9	9	0
Non-Reimbursable Details	14	14	14	0
Other Human Resources-Special Complement	3	3	3	0
Pre-Assignment GS Training (PAC)	66	66	66	0
Presidential Management Fellows	35	35	35	0
Special Domestic Assignment Program (SDAP)	19	19	19	0
UNA CHAPMAN COX Sabbatical Leave Program	1	1	1	0
Worker Trainee	47	47	47	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>0</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL COMPLEMENT

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Career Mobility Program	1,011	1,011	1,011	0
Faculty Advisors	960	960	960	0
Junior Officer Training	41,541	41,541	41,651	110
Mid-Level Complement	780	780	780	0
Non-Governmental Organizations	1,542	1,542	1,542	0
Non-Reimbursable Details	2,311	2,311	2,311	0
Other Human Resources-Special Complement	4,584	10,763	12,377	1,614
Pre-Assignment GS Training (PAC)	10,460	10,460	10,460	0
Presidential Management Fellows	5,791	5,791	5,791	0
Special Domestic Assignment Program (SDAP)	3,417	3,417	3,417	0
UNA CHAPMAN COX Sabbatical Leave Program	171	171	171	0
Worker Trainee	7,264	7,264	7,264	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,832</b>	<b>86,011</b>	<b>87,735</b>	<b>1,724</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	55,883	62,873	57,028	(5,845)
1200 Personnel Benefits	23,949	23,138	30,707	7,569
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,832</b>	<b>86,011</b>	<b>87,735</b>	<b>1,724</b>

# D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

## *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	131	131	156	25
Funds	38,446	40,829	51,147	10,318

### *Mission*

The mission of the Office of Medical Services (MED) is to safeguard and promote the health and well being of America's diplomatic community. Toward this objective, MED (1) formulates and implements policies for occupational health and the provision of medical services to U.S. Government employees and eligible family members; (2) identifies health conditions of employees and family members through the medical clearance process to ensure adequate health care services will be available at posts of assignment; (3) delivers health care through primary care activities and facilitates hospitalization and medical evacuation when necessary; (4) maintains a healthy productive workforce through education and access to health care services abroad and domestically; (5) prepares for medical emergencies; (6) employs modern electronic means to facilitate record keeping and information exchange within the medical program; and (7) conducts a comprehensive program to address deployment-related stress issues.

### *Priorities*

**Promote and Maintain the Long-term Health of Foreign Service Employees and Family Members** MED will continue to evaluate the health condition of Government employees and eligible family members through the medical clearance process to ensure that adequate health care services will be available to them at their overseas posts. The mental health program offers direct mental health care as well as preventive services and seminars on mental health topics such as stress management, raising children overseas, conflict resolution in the work place, substance abuse, and coping with depression and anxiety. MED hires qualified medical personnel and provides continuing medical education seminars required to maintain professional credentials and certifications. The Medical Program facilitates medical evacuation and hospitalization of Department and other Government agency employees. MED will measure efficiency using its ISO 90001 standards.

#### **Implement a Deployment Stress Management Program (DSMP)**

MED established the DSMP in August 2008 to provide prevention, early detection, consultation and referral for deployment-related mental health issues. The DSMP provides preventive mental health services through training for employees going to high threat or unaccompanied tours, and through the post-deployment High Stress Outbrief program. The DSMP has also developed a voluntary screening tool to identify individuals who may have post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and to assist Health Unit staff in offering diagnosis and treatment. Employee Consultation Services (ECS) also offers confidential weekly support meetings for returnees from unaccompanied tours.

#### **Expand Availability and Security of Electronic Medical Records (EMR)**

The Office of Medical Services has developed and successfully deployed three phases of the original program scope of the EMR system. Phase I: The Domestic Electronic Medical Records, Phase II: The Post Capabilities Database and Phase III: The Overseas Medical Record System. As part of the next generation of record systems that will be used to support State's overseas medical operations, MED is actively pursuing partnering opportunities with other federal agencies including the Departments of Defense (DoD), Veterans Affairs (VA), and others. MED is currently conducting an extensive, detailed analysis of the medical records systems in use at these agencies to determine if the Department of State may be able to implement and capitalize on the capabilities of these medical record systems.

The review of the systems in use at DoD and VA is likely to produce a cooperative partnership that will combine State's current EMR systems with one or more systems to produce an overseas medical record system that can be fielded to MED's 210 Health Units worldwide. Costs associated with this effort will include migration of the data contained in the current eMED system (projected to be close to 50,000 individual patient histories, including 2 million scanned document images). Other projected costs will include purchase of commercial licenses required by the other

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

agencies' systems, hardware upgrades, Clearances-to-DoS HR interface development, and training for medical and support staff. Ongoing costs will include routine operations and maintenance as well as scanning and indexing of medical records.

### Strengthen the Medical Emergency Response Program

The preparation for medical emergencies is one of MED's mission critical functions. In support of this effort, MED has pre-positioned medical supplies at over 250 embassies, consulates, and missions abroad. These materials include medical equipment and supplies to provide an alternate medical site in case of a terrorist bombing such as Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam, nerve agent antidotes to respond to a chemical attack, and pharmaceuticals to treat biological threats such as anthrax. In recent years, MED has pre-positioned personal protective equipment, Tamiflu®, and Relenza® to treat potential pandemic influenza. All of these programs include pharmaceuticals and medical supplies that have varying expiration dates. MED has implemented various strategies to reduce the amount of material required to protect personnel overseas without compromising the health and safety of our employees. In addition, MED provides emergency preparedness training to its staff and providers whenever possible.

### Performance

This indicator represents MED's progress towards successful implementation of a secure, integrated and interoperable Electronic Health Record (EHR) system that will generate a complete record of a clinical patient encounter including evidence-based decision support, quality management, and data mining.

It measures MED's progress towards successful transformation from paper-based medical charts and processes to a state-of-the-art EHR system to enable better patient care, automate and streamline clinical workflow, and make patient records accessible anywhere, anytime to authorized medical providers.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Information Technology</b>	
<b>Indicator: Key Milestones in Expanding the Medical Informatics Systems</b>	
Target FY 2010	Begin phased implementation of next generation of EMR.
Target FY 2009	Develop cost estimate and implementation plan for migration to next generation of EMR. Pilot DoD's Armed Forces Health Longitudinal Technology Application (AHLTA) system at select overseas posts.
Target FY 2008	Continue with remediation project. Continue to review new commercial and other government agency software applications. Coordinate with DoD to run a pilot test of AHLTA system.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> Remediation and upgrades applied to current system. Pilot test of AHLTA conducted.
Impact	Remediation and upgrades have increased interoperability with other government medical records systems.
Results FY 2007	Portal X replaced old MED web page, e-MED modification continued, identified required updates and DoD AHLTA was demonstrated. Initiated discussions with DoD to evaluate the AHLTA system.
Results FY 2006	N/A
Results FY 2005	N/A
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	The data source is selected from MED's project plan. Indicator contains no significant data limitations and meets Department of State validation and verification standards.



## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

As part of the Department's Emergency Medical Preparedness Plan, MED regularly purchases and ships emergency preparedness medical supplies to all overseas missions. On a continuing basis, MED must also replace emergency medications that have expired. In addition, as new emergency preparedness medical supplies, including a vaccine for Avian Influenza, become available, MED must be prepared to obtain the needed medical supplies.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Human Resources</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Percentage of Required Vaccines, Emergency Supplies and Equipment, Distributed to Overseas Posts Within the Targeted Timeframe	
Target FY 2010	- Secure funding to obtain pandemic influenza vaccine when it becomes available - Distribute 100% of required medical supplies to overseas posts on timely basis
Target FY 2009	- Secure funding to obtain pandemic influenza vaccine when it becomes available - Distribute 100 percent of required medical supplies to overseas posts on timely basis
Target FY 2008	- Work with RM/ICASS to secure permanent funding for all required emergency preparedness medicines and supplies - Secure funding to obtain pandemic influenza vaccine when it becomes available - Distribute 100 percent of required medical supplies to overseas posts on timely basis
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> - Permanent funding secured - Agreement reached to fund pandemic influenza vaccine when it becomes available - Distributed 100 percent of medical supplies on a timely basis
Impact	Cost savings result from accurate, timely distribution of emergency supplies and vaccines.
Results FY 2007	Presented the need for permanent funding to RM/ICASS.
Results FY 2006	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.
Results FY 2005	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Data Source: A very accurate tracking system developed in house by an outside contractor, HSS and MED. Indicator contains no significant data limitations.

### *Justification of Program Change*

The FY 2010 request includes \$7,528,000 to fund 25 new positions. The Office of Medical Services deploys over 120 medical practitioners to Foreign Service posts throughout the world. These physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and mental health providers currently tend to over 40,000 Foreign Service employees and their eligible family members. In order to meet these individuals' needs, MED hires highly qualified medical personnel and provides continuing medical education seminars required to maintain professional credentials and certifications.

MED is responsive to requests from overseas posts for additional medical support. In the current environment of decreasing resources and full time employees, MED works with regional bureaus to assure appropriate placement of medical personnel. For FY 2010, MED is requesting funding for eight new overseas American positions in support of posts operations where the need has been jointly determined by MED and the regional bureaus. The positions include seven Foreign Service Health Practitioners (FSHPs) currently expected to be assigned to Rangoon, Libreville, Warsaw, Ouagadougou, Port-au-Prince, Chennai and Minsk and one Foreign Service Medical Officer Physician in Seoul. MED is requesting funding for 17 new domestic positions to address the increased workload associated with

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

the Civil Service and Foreign Service hiring surge. In order to meet this aggressive hiring scenario, a larger number of pre-employment physical exams will be necessary for employees and their family members. The positions include two Regional Medical Officers - Physicians, one Foreign Service Health Practitioner, five Nurses for Medical Clearance and the Exam Clinic, two Occupational Health Nurses, a Clinical Psychologist and six Administrative Assistants.

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
FY 2008 Actual	127	4	0	131	26,436	12,010	38,446
FY 2009 Estimate	127	4	0	131	28,210	12,619	40,829
FY 2010 Base (1)	127	4	0	131	23,210	12,619	35,829
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	3	62	65
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	54	0	54
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	9	190	199
Medical Inflation	0	0	0	0	472	0	472
Supp - Diplomatic Capacity	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
IT O&M-MED	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	7,538	252	7,790
FY 2010 Current Services	127	4	0	131	30,748	12,871	43,619
FY 2010 Program Changes							
Medical Program - Positions	17	8	0	25	3,250	2,778	6,028
Position Support Costs	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	1,500
Total Program Changes	17	8	0	25	4,750	2,778	7,528
FY 2010 Request	144	12	0	156	35,498	15,649	51,147

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	36	36	40	4
Domestic Administrative Management	1	1	5	4
Domestic Financial Services	10	10	10	0
Domestic General Services	23	23	23	0
Other Domestic General Services	18	18	18	0
Supply, Transportation, and Acquisition	5	5	5	0
Domestic Personnel Services	2	2	2	0
Information Resource Management	9	9	11	2
Office Automation	9	9	11	2
Other Office Automation	9	9	11	2
Medical Services	78	78	97	19
Domestic Health Units	6	6	6	0
Environmental Health	1	1	2	1
Medical Evacuation	5	5	5	0
Medical Examinations and Clearances	51	51	64	13
Mental Health Programs	15	15	20	5
Policy Formulation	8	8	8	0
Bureau Direction	8	8	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>25</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	8,884	8,280	10,047	1,767
Domestic Administrative Management	905	905	905	0
Domestic Financial Services	1,171	945	945	0
Domestic General Services	5,076	5,076	6,843	1,767
Other Domestic General Services	2,482	2,482	3,346	864
Supply, Transportation, and Acquisition	2,594	2,594	3,497	903
Domestic Personnel Services	1,732	1,354	1,354	0
Information Resource Management	1,916	1,916	1,916	0
Office Automation	1,916	1,916	1,916	0
Other Office Automation	1,916	1,916	1,916	0
Medical Services	26,568	29,555	38,106	8,551
Domestic Health Units	769	769	1,037	268
Environmental Health	400	400	539	139
Medical Evacuation	9,695	8,695	11,723	3,028
Medical Examinations and Clearances	14,485	12,704	17,128	4,424
Mental Health Programs	1,219	1,987	2,679	692
Policy Formulation	1,078	1,078	1,078	0
Bureau Direction	1,078	1,078	1,078	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,446</b>	<b>40,829</b>	<b>51,147</b>	<b>10,318</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas		Total			
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6,378</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>10,047</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	5	0	0	5	729	176	905
Domestic Financial Services	10	0	0	10	0	945	945
Domestic General Services	23	0	0	23	4,517	2,326	6,843
Other Domestic General Services	18	0	0	18	1,588	1,758	3,346
Supply, Transportation, and Acquisition	5	0	0	5	2,929	568	3,497
Domestic Personnel Services	2	0	0	2	1,132	222	1,354
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1,916</b>
Office Automation	11	0	0	11	1,203	713	1,916
Other Office Automation	11	0	0	11	1,203	713	1,916
<b>Medical Services</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>27,366</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>38,106</b>
Domestic Health Units	6	0	0	6	448	589	1,037
Environmental Health	2	0	0	2	419	120	539
Medical Evacuation	5	0	0	5	11,299	424	11,723
Medical Examinations and Clearances	54	10	0	64	11,956	5,172	17,128
Mental Health Programs	20	0	0	20	1,274	1,405	2,679
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>1,078</b>
Bureau Direction	6	2	0	8	551	527	1,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>35,498</b>	<b>15,649</b>	<b>51,147</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit* (positions)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Medical Director	3	3	8	5
Office of Clinical Services	50	50	56	6
Office of Foreign Service Health Practitioners Program	21	21	23	2
Office of Mental Health Services	53	53	57	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>17</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
ICASS	9,088	12,979	18,369	5,390
Medical Director	357	375	531	156
Office of Clinical Services	13,475	7,858	11,122	3,264
Office of Foreign Service Health Practitioners Program	1,324	1,897	2,685	788
Office of Mental Health Services	7,968	8,106	11,470	3,364
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,212</b>	<b>31,215</b>	<b>44,177</b>	<b>12,962</b>

### *Staff by Post*

(positions)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Frankfurt	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	3
Germany, Berlin	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	2
Thailand, Bangkok	2	0	2	2	0	2	5	0	5	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Armenia, Yerevan	371	599	434	(165)
Bolivia, La Paz	447	675	489	(186)
Frankfurt	858	1,274	924	(350)
Germany, Berlin	430	648	470	(178)
Kenya, Nairobi	858	1,274	924	(350)
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	386	614	445	(169)
Nigeria, Abuja	381	599	434	(165)
South Africa, Pretoria	453	681	494	(187)
Sri Lanka, Colombo	383	681	494	(187)
Thailand, Bangkok	463	681	494	(187)
Timor-Leste, Dili	371	599	434	(165)
Turkey, Ankara	447	675	489	(186)
Vietnam, Hanoi	386	614	445	(169)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>6,970</b>	<b>(2,644)</b>

## D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Office of the Medical Director</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	10,556	15,914	19,936	4,022
1200 Personnel Benefits	1,996	2,246	2,814	568
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	7,358	7,691	9,635	1,944
2200 Transportation of Things	132	136	170	34
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	128	128	160	32
2400 Printing & Reproduction	126	126	158	32
2500 Other Services	14,297	10,729	13,440	2,711
2600 Supplies and Materials	2,147	2,150	2,693	543
3100 Personal Property	1,706	1,709	2,141	432
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,446</b>	<b>40,829</b>	<b>51,147</b>	<b>10,318</b>

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# D&CP – FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

## *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	804	804	804	0
Funds	121,172	130,961	145,023	14,062

### ***Mission***

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) is the Federal Government's primary training institution for the U.S. foreign affairs community. FSI provides more than 500 courses, including 70 foreign languages, to more than 50,000 enrollees a year from the Department of State and more than 40 other U.S. government agencies and military service branches. FSI has also been selected as one of five eTraining service providers authorized by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and as one of three providers of computer security training approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

FSI's programs include classroom and technology-based training for the professional development of Foreign Service administrative, consular, economic/commercial, political, and public diplomacy officers; for specialists in such fields as Information Technology, office management, administrative management, and security; for Foreign Service Nationals (FSNs) at U.S. posts around the world; and for Civil Service employees stationed in the United States. Ranging in length from one day to two years, courses are designed to promote successful performance in each assignment and enhance the leadership and management capabilities of the U.S. foreign affairs community. Other courses and services help family members prepare for the demands of a mobile lifestyle and living abroad. FSI makes security awareness training available on a reimbursable basis to other U.S. Government agencies and to U.S. private business members that operate overseas, working through the Overseas Security Advisory Council.

### ***Priorities***

#### **Priority Training**

To maintain high-quality and relevant training throughout the Department's curriculum and to provide the training essential to ensure diplomatic and operational readiness, FSI will continue to fine tune, review, and update the wide array of courses, including training for Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) assigned to Iraq and Afghanistan; offer leadership modules in PRT and American Presence Post training; and strengthen foreign assistance curricula. Language/area training will be expanded and enhanced to foster more advanced proficiency levels, and FSI will provide increased language training resulting from the surge of new hires connected to the Department's FY 2009 request. FSI will continue to develop and review training to support the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization in its efforts to assist unstable states and in post-conflict situations, and develop training for three planned Response Corps. The President's National Security Professional Development initiative calls for development of a National Security Education Professional (NSEP) curriculum, and FSI will continue to foster interagency training linkages and implement subsequent phases of this interagency endeavor.

#### **Distance Learning**

A critical part of FSI's training continues to involve greater use of technology and distance learning to increase both the reach and efficiency of delivery. FSI will expand FSI-developed on-line courses to cover more topics as well as aggressively continue to purchase relevant commercial courses for FSI's internet-based FasTrac program that makes training available to all State employees and eligible family members anytime, anywhere. FSI will continue 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. FSI will continue to expand beyond-the-classroom opportunities for American employees and FSNs through distance learning and such technology based tools as webinars, podcasts, and digital video conferencing. FSI also plans to play a leading role in Federal-wide efforts that support use of taxpayer resources by sharing expertise with client agencies or through interagency fora.

#### **Promote Management Efficiency and Effectiveness**

Training is critical to ensuring the continued sufficiency of human capital. FSI's challenge is to manage its internal

## D&CP – FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

resources to produce effective and efficient programs and to maximize its impact on the Department’s human capital investment of 60,000 employees worldwide and the personnel of 40 other agencies who use FSI’s training. FSI will meet that training demand as well as that which will arise from an increased number of new hires in FY 2009 and additional CA hires planned to assist with the visa and passport workload surge expected in Mexico during 2009-2010. The Shultz Center expansion project is scheduled for completion in September 2009, which provides an opportunity to explore efficiencies and effects resulting from the relocation of the IT training program from Warrenton, VA and training being held in other outlying annexes. FSI will update and refresh the Student Training Management System, the Department’s corporate training database application, and the Learning Management System to meet OPM reporting requirements, interface with the Post Administrative Support System and leverage eTraining business processes.

### Expand and Institutionalize Core Training

While crises and hot-button issues regularly draw immediate attention, the Department’s core business remains constant as today’s priority initiative becomes tomorrow’s ongoing requirement. Constantly evolving laws, guidelines and processes require knowledge refreshment. New skills are required to effectively exploit new technologies. FSI’s strategies include maintaining base level training in tradecraft, foreign languages, and leadership and management, in line with Foreign Service precepts, Civil Service competencies, and Department hiring plans; developing employees through a 30 to 40 year career; fostering FSN training opportunities; and providing training to meet Information Assurance and other such goals. To meet the needs of the larger workforce hired under the Human Resources Initiatives and of the interagency U.S. foreign affairs community at large, FSI will support the Department’s initiatives for language enhancement and the Career Development Program by expanding opportunities for language immersions, and in-language media training in non-critical languages, enhancing area studies with emphasis on regional focus, and further integrating functional training with language to ensure employees can apply their language skills on the job. FSI will continue to partner with other bureaus on specialized training such as political-military affairs, counterterrorism and public diplomacy. An important part of FSI’s focus will be on developing more mid/intermediate level training, such as GSO, HR and FMO courses and more fully integrating leadership training with tradecraft training, to help the Department in succession planning to prepare the next generation of leaders to replace retiring Baby Boomers.

The indicator Language Training Success Rate expresses performance of Foreign Service Institute's language training program (Critical Needs Languages Only) as a percentage of students who attain the intended proficiency level (as determined by Language Designated Position proficiency level) when they are enrolled for at least the recommended length of training. This indicator is contained in the PART assessment.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES								
Strategic Priority: Human Resources								
Indicator	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Language Training Success Rate at the Foreign Service Institute.	87%	84%	87%	80 %	89%	Above Target	80 %	80 %
Reasons for Exceeding Target	FSI considers anything above 80% an acceptable satisfaction rate. Therefore, while the deviation from the performance goal is moderate, there was no significant effect on overall program or activity performance.							
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION								
Data Source and Quality	Test results are from Foreign Service Institute's corporate training database, the Student Training Management System and are highly reliable. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.							

In an effort to ensure that training provided by Foreign Service Institute (FSI) is appropriate and relevant for employees’ job assignments, FSI conducts an annual survey of customers who have taken FSI training. The results are used to adjust training/curricula accordingly. This indicator is contained in the PART assessment.

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<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Human Resources</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Overall Satisfaction with Training at the Foreign Service Institute	Indicator established in 2006.	83% baseline	92%	80 %	94%	Above Target	84 %	85%
Reasons for Exceeding Target	FSI considers anything above 84% an acceptable satisfaction rate. Therefore, while the deviation from the performance goal is moderate, there was no significant effect on overall program or activity performance.							
Impact	Workforce preparedness is a key element to promote management efficiency and effectiveness. This indicator measures employee satisfaction with the training they received from FSI to prepare them to perform job duties. Results are used to assess effectiveness in suitably developing personnel and to adjust training programs and curriculum accordingly.							
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>								
Data Source and Quality	Annual Satisfaction Survey. Baseline data and methodology set in 2006. Most recent update survey conducted in February 2007 and sought feedback on training received from FSI over the previous five years. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.							

Increased use of distance learning provides capability to reach more students worldwide with greater resource efficiency, particularly in the State context where the majority of employees are stationed worldwide. This indicator is contained in the PART assessment.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Human Resources</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Distance Learning Growth: Increased use of FSI's Learning Management System and distance learning.	
Target FY 2010	200% over baseline
Target FY 2009	175% over baseline
Target FY 2008	140% over baseline
Results FY 2008	Above Target 351% over baseline (34,181 users)
Reasons for Exceeding Target	FY 2008 target was originally set at an approximate target level; subsequent shifting of some mandatory training to a DL platform has led to significant, positive deviation. There was no negative effect on overall program or activity performance.
Impact	Increased use of distance learning provides capability to reach more students worldwide with greater resource efficiency, particularly in the State context where the majority of employees are stationed worldwide. Providing more training opportunities has the potential outcome of a better prepared workforce which impacts management efficiency and effectiveness.
Results FY 2007	229% over baseline (24,924 users)
Results FY 2006	129% over baseline (17,363 users)
Results FY 2005	Indicator established in 2006.

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VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Data Source and Quality	Use information is from the Department's corporate Learning Management System (LMS) which is managed by FSI and is highly reliable. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### *Justification of Program Change*

**Training Services** – The request includes an increase of \$13,606,000 for professional development, which includes the Position Support Costs at \$2,158,000, and Training at \$2,223,000 the Department seeks to ensure that its people – its most important asset – have the skills, experience and judgment to fulfill their functions at all levels. The Department's strategic goal in strengthening consular and management capabilities through professional development is linked directly to the Secretary's vision to advance America's interests in reducing global threats and seizing global opportunities to design and implement global solutions. The Department's training program has an innovative training strategy designed to support new and emerging policy and management priorities. It is designed to advance the Department's diplomatic and management agenda by preparing its vital human capital to meet the unprecedented challenges and opportunities to shape the diplomatic landscape of the 21st century. Investments in training are critical to a changing and streamlining organization. Training programs provide the leadership, language, area studies, information technology, consular, and other professional skills needed for the conduct of foreign relations and critical to America's foreign affairs interests.

### **Public Diplomacy**

The request includes an increase of \$450,000 to support Priority Training for Diplomacy, Regional Focus and Localization. FSI will employ these resources for courses such as Public Diplomacy Distance Learning; Interagency Strategic Communications and Regional Outreach for PD Training; and Training on Marketing USG Messages Using Innovative Technology.

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	790	9	5	804	42,725	78,447	121,172
FY 2009 Estimate	790	9	5	804	47,560	83,401	130,961
FY 2010 Base (1)	790	9	5	804	43,261	83,401	126,662
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	148	412	560
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	70	0	70
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	394	1,256	1,650
O&M - FSI IT	0	0	0	0	11,250	0	11,250
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>13,530</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	790	9	5	804	55,123	85,069	140,192
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Position Support Costs	0	0	0	0	2,158	0	2,158
Priority Public Diplomacy							
Operational Requirements	0	0	0	0	450	0	450
Training	0	0	0	0	2,223	0	2,223
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,831</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,831</b>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>59,954</b>	<b>85,069</b>	<b>145,023</b>

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

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### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	804	804	123	(681)
Information Resource Management	0	0	14	14
Policy Formulation	0	0	7	7
Training Services	0	0	660	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	80,172	46,293	11,331	(34,962)
Information Resource Management	0	0	5,245	5,245
Policy Formulation	41,000	0	1,039	1,039
Public Diplomacy	0	1,267	1,723	456
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	1,267	1,723	456
Training Services	0	83,401	125,685	42,284
Professional Development/Leadership	0	83,401	125,685	42,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,172</b>	<b>130,961</b>	<b>145,023</b>	<b>14,062</b>

## D&CP – FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas		Total			
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>11,331</b>
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>5,245</b>
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1,039</b>
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,723</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	1,723	0	1,723
<b>Training Services</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>47,654</b>	<b>78,031</b>	<b>125,685</b>
Professional Development/Leadership	0	0	0	0	47,654	78,031	125,685
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>59,954</b>	<b>85,069</b>	<b>145,023</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit* (positions)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of the Director	799	7	7	0
Office of the Executive Director	0	107	104	(3)
School of Applied Info Tech	0	50	51	1
School of Language Studies	0	427	427	0
School of Leadership and Management	0	63	64	1
School of Prof and Area Studies	0	129	130	1
The Transition Center	0	7	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>5</b>

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### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of the Director	119,873	996	1,039	43
Office of the Executive Director	0	14,181	17,400	3,219
School of Applied Info Tech	0	9,577	10,434	857
School of Language Studies	0	54,758	62,923	8,165
School of Leadership and Management	0	10,007	10,615	608
School of Prof and Area Studies	1,299	28,564	31,363	2,799
The Transition Center	0	901	937	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,172</b>	<b>118,984</b>	<b>134,711</b>	<b>15,727</b>

### *Staff by Post*

(positions)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Estimate			FY 2010 Request			Increase/ Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Seoul Regional Language School, Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taipei American Institute In Taiwan	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Tunis Regional Language School, Tunisia	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
Yokohama Regional Language School, Japan	0	0	0	5	4	9	0	0	0	(5)	(4)	(9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(9)</b>

## D&CP – FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Seoul Regional Language School, Korea	0	978	1,059	81
Taipei American Institute In Taiwan	0	5,911	6,717	806
Tunis Regional Language School, Tunisia	0	2,358	2,536	178
Yokohama Regional Language School, Japan	0	2,730	0	(2,730)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,977</b>	<b>10,312</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	121,142	62,801	70,116	7,315
1200 Personnel Benefits	0	18,590	21,586	2,996
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	30	4,659	5,365	706
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	0	812	965	153
2400 Printing & Reproduction	0	816	970	154
2500 Other Services	0	40,177	42,329	2,152
2600 Supplies and Materials	0	1,788	2,125	337
3100 Personal Property	0	1,318	1,567	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,172</b>	<b>130,961</b>	<b>145,023</b>	<b>14,062</b>



# D&CP – BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR

## *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	118	118	118	0
Funds	19,445	17,853	20,659	2,806

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) has the leadership role in the Department in advancing and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world. DRL works through diplomatic efforts, and through administering foreign assistance programs with partners to help establish and sustain democratic processes and institutions of government.

### *Priorities*

DRL will continue to lead the strategic coordination of the United States' policy and activities on the promotion of human rights including religious freedom under the direction of the Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom, labor rights and democratic principles of government and to ensure that these activities are an integral part of the overall diplomacy and assistance. Efforts include active bilateral and multilateral engagement; effective management of DRL's expanded programmatic responsibilities; quality monitoring and reporting; and forward-leaning public outreach on key democracy and human rights issues, including international religious freedom, labor rights, women's rights, and defense of universal freedoms.

Through the Human Rights and Democracy Fund (HRDF), DRL plays a vital role in actively supporting those who struggle for democracy and human rights in non-democratic countries. In most of these countries the United States does not have resident USAID missions, and in some, the United States does not have diplomatic representation. DRL programming allows a rapid response to challenges and opportunities to advance civil society in countries around the globe. DRL's ability to initiate programs strengthens the diplomatic effort to encourage democratic countries to support human rights and freedom across the globe.

In the Middle East, Iraq remains the highest assistance priority for the United States. DRL, in coordination with the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) and USAID, is implementing a governance strategy for Iraq that focuses on empowering Iraqi citizens and civil society, including independent media, to work cooperatively to reduce violence and build a sustainable, accountable, and responsive system of governance. DRL also supports non-governmental efforts to enhance the Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative and to engage in the Organization of the Islamic Conference's development of a human rights body.

In South and Central Asia, a vitally important region for U.S. foreign policy, DRL aims to bolster support for civil society, elections, independent media, women's rights, and religious tolerance. DRL coordinates with the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA), USAID, and posts in the field to ensure that DRL programs fill critical gaps in innovative ways, particularly in countries like Afghanistan and Pakistan where overall U.S. assistance levels are high.

In Africa, DRL seeks to promote the institutions of a stable society including space for political opposition, ethnic and religious tolerance, free media, and rule of law, strengthened civil society organizations, and citizens' education. DRC, Zimbabwe, and Sudan remain priorities as their failures on governance and human rights issues affect not only millions of their own citizens, but have significant spillover effects that draw in neighboring nations. Even as the United States continues to work through bilateral channels, the Department is also strongly encouraging the development of a strong African regional position on human rights issues through multilateral bodies such as the Southern African Development Community and the African Union. Regional statements expressing concern about recent coups in Mauritania, Guinea, and Madagascar have bolstered USG messages on the need for a prompt return to democracy.

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In Europe, DRL’s goals are to strengthen the institutions of democracy in the Balkans and Eurasia where the institutions such as independent media and a vibrant political opposition are still developing and governments are reflexively opposed to anything perceived as a challenge to their authority and societies are experiencing a rising nationalism, that expresses itself through acts of violence toward the "other," especially toward Jews, Muslims, and Roma. Working with traditional European partners to maintain a consistent message on global and regional human rights issues is key in this region. This is particularly true in regards to the former Soviet states, including Russia, where a combination of these nations’ historical grievances against their perceived mistreatment by the West and significant strategic interests, such as energy and arms control, make obtaining consensus on human rights and governance issues especially challenging.

In Asia, China is one of DRL’s top priorities. DRL uses bilateral and multilateral diplomacy to encourage China to bring its human rights practices, including toward religious believers, into compliance with international standards. It also supports programs to promote the rule of law, civil society, and public participation. Other DRL priorities in Asia include strengthening democratic institutions in weak and less developed democracies such as Thailand, Cambodia, and Timor-Leste; continuing to promote respect for human rights in countries under authoritarian rule such as Burma, Laos, and North Korea; improving respect for labor rights in Vietnam and the Philippines; holding a results-based human rights dialogue with the Government of Vietnam to press for greater political, religious, and social freedoms; and supporting civil society engagement in the creation of an ASEAN human rights mechanism.

In Latin America, DRL will continue working with the Colombian government to ensure that the military respects human rights and that human rights defenders, trade unionists, and at-risk populations, such as Afro-Colombians, are protected from abuses. DRL is increasing its engagement on Mexico and other Central American Merida Initiative countries, to ensure that human rights are an integral part of strengthening those countries' law enforcement and judicial sectors. Another regional priority is to support Cubans' aspirations for a free and democratic Cuba.

As the primary bureau within the Department that works on labor rights and corporate social responsibility (CSR), DRL has increased outreach on the importance of CSR and coordinated USG labor-related programs and policies. DRL will continue to advance a range of labor and CSR initiatives through interagency cooperation and outreach efforts with industry, NGOs, labor organizations, and other governments. DRL will develop new assistance projects and other cooperative activities to end worker exploitation and combat sweatshop conditions. DRL also promotes the development of regional human rights mechanisms and supports exchanges between regional human rights and democracy institutions.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Improved respect for worker rights and more effective corporate social responsibility (CSR) through diplomacy, policy formulation, technical assistance, partnership initiatives, and multi-stakeholder engagement.	
Target FY 2010	Improved respect for worker rights through multi-stakeholder engagement and CSR. Development of technical assistance programs to improve labor standards and build capacity of worker and employer organizations. Strengthened labor diplomacy to advance international policy goals. Further extension, promotion, and implementation of the Voluntary Principles. Continued support for the Global Internet Freedom Task Force initiative from private-sector partners.
Target FY 2009	Improved labor standards, respect for worker rights, and corporate social responsibility through increased engagement with governments, business, and civil society, including workers. Strengthened and more effective dialogue with partners and stakeholders to resolve conflicts between business and labor while raising labor standards. Continued outreach to potential host countries to promote and implement the Voluntary Principles. Continued support for the Global Internet Freedom Task Force initiative from private sector partners.
Target FY 2008	Continued engagement on multi-stakeholder approaches to improve human rights and curtail human rights abuses and violations in other industries, including commodities, by initiating new multi-stakeholder initiatives to address those industries. Internet companies will continue to support the Global Internet Freedom Task Force and help expand its activities. The Department will educate firms and factories for them to better understand the business case for compliance thereby increasing the number of firms and factories adhering to international labor codes. Finally, the Department will reach out to potential host countries, e.g., Colombia, Nigeria, and Indonesia, as well as other home countries, e.g., Canada, Australia, and France, on endorsing and implementing the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs).

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Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <p>Continued to engage firms and factories on adhering to codes of conduct that promote human rights through Partnership to Eliminate Sweatshops Programs. The Department co-hosted the U.S. Government's Internet freedom policy forum with over 100 representatives from technology corporations, investment firms, non-governmental organizations, foreign governments, and Congressional offices. The Department participated in the 2008 Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights Plenary meeting hosted by the Government of the Netherlands, and took a lead role in developing a new framework for entry of new government participants. The Department engaged with multi-stakeholders and convened a policy forum with the Belgium government to address the worst forms of child labor in the West African cocoa sector. The Department implemented new programs in the CAFTA-DR region to promote partnerships and advance labor rights. The Department hosted an Intergovernmental forum on CSR attended by government representatives from around the world. Internet programs were awarded with \$15 million earmark from Congress of HRDF funds. The Department developed a new multi-stakeholder partnership to combat child labor in the cotton sector of Uzbekistan and slave labor in Brazilian supply chains.</p>
Impact	<p>Continued engagement on multi-stakeholder approaches helped to improve human rights and curtail labor violations and abuses. Internet companies continued to support the Global Internet Freedom Task Force and helped to expand its activities. Adding new governments to the VPs, especially host governments of countries where the extractives companies are operating, provided new opportunities to engage host governments on human rights issues. Programs in CAFTA-DR countries helped to promote private-public partnerships and raise labor standards. Actions initiated to combat child labor in the cocoa sector and Uzbekistan cotton sector and slave labor in Brazilian supply chains.</p>
Results FY 2007	<p>Continued to engage firms and factories on adhering to codes of conduct that promote human rights through Partnership to Eliminate Sweatshops Programs. The Department co-hosted the U.S. Government's first Internet freedom policy forum with over 100 representatives from technology corporations, investment firms, non-governmental organizations, foreign governments, and Congressional offices. The Department hosted 2007 Voluntary Principles Plenary meeting, and presided over the successful adoption of new commitments to promote the respect of human rights by the extractive industry companies, non-governmental organizations, and government participants. The Department promoted implementation of the Voluntary Principles to companies, non-governmental organizations, and governments in Colombia, Indonesia, and Nigeria and co-hosted two forums to address child labor in the West African cocoa sector.</p>
Results FY 2006	<p>Programs to improve worker rights were implemented in Central America and Cambodia. In some instances, the outcome was greater respect for human rights and the formation of unions. Voluntary Principles continued to be effective in oil industry. The Secretary launched the Global Internet Freedom Task Force to bring governments, internet service providers, and non-governmental organizations together to promote, monitor and respond to threats to Internet Freedom and to advance the frontiers of Internet freedom by expanding Internet access.</p>
Results FY 2005	<p>Indicator and baseline established in FY 2008.</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	<p>Data Source: Embassy and grantee reporting of partnership programs; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and International Labor Organization analysis of worker rights situations in various countries. Expanded reporting in the Human Rights Report on Internet freedom. Data Quality: A method for detecting duplicate data and/or missing data, and proper safeguards to prevent unauthorized changes to the data are in place. Data quality problems are clearly described in final reports and there is a regularized schedule of data in place to meet program management needs. Data quality assessment revealed no significant data limitations.</p>

DRL works closely with the National Security Council to develop democracy strategies, providing a “global lens” not achievable from any one mission. DRL uses an open, competitive grant process to bring the best ideas and implementers to deal with the most challenging “venture capital” programs to advance human rights and democratic institutions. The Bureau will soon be overseeing implementation of more than \$500 million in foreign assistance, focused primarily on countries where there is no USAID Mission, where missions are engaged in post-conflict reconstruction, or other large donor programs that sometimes preclude a priority focus on human rights and democratic development.

DRL’s annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (HRR) cover 196 countries and geographic areas. These reports have often been cited as one of the most popular reports that the Department produces and set the standard for documenting current human rights conditions around the globe. U.S. Government agencies use the HRR to consider

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human rights and democracy policy and to inform consideration for programs such as the Millennium Challenge Account and the African Growth and Opportunities Act. Publication of the HRR has resulted in governments of other countries actively addressing human rights abuses in their own homeland. Asylum officers and judges in the United States and many other countries use the reports as vital background when adjudicating claims. The HRR includes such categories as arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life, denial of fair public trial, freedom of speech, elections and political participation, religious freedom, persecution of homosexuals, child marriage, and Internet freedom. DRL will continue to produce high-quality, timely reports that put a spotlight on global human rights abuses.

The 1998 International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA) requires, inter alia, the preparation of annual reports on religious freedom and various measures to promote religious freedom. The Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom and his/her office will continue to expand religious freedom in the Countries of Particular Concern (CPCs) and focus attention on countries that are not designated as CPCs, but where abuses of religious freedom are nevertheless significant. The Department’s annual Report on International Religious Freedom sets the standard for assessing current religious freedom conditions worldwide.

DRL continues to fulfill the IRFA provisions by playing a leading role in the production of a comprehensive annual report on religious freedom in each foreign country and pursuing policies to advance religious freedom, denounce violations, and implement U.S. responses. Under the IRFA, DRL devotes particular attention to the worst violators of religious freedom, which are formally designated as Countries of Particular Concern, by targeting key countries to negotiate improvements. DRL has worked successfully in multilateral fora to protect religious freedom and fight defamation of religion resolutions, which adversely impact freedom of expression and freedom of religion. DRL has programmed \$4 million in FY 2008 funds to promote religious freedom and tolerance in key regions and countries, and will work to build on those initiatives.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Key Milestones Achieved in the Advancement of International Religious Freedom	
Target FY 2010	DRL will continue to promote religious freedom and strategically use multilateral fora as a venue for protecting religious freedoms and highlighting abuses, while also preventing the weakening of freedom of religion or spreading of “defamation of religions” concept. DRL will continue to address religious freedom abuses and violations with individual countries, and work to achieve specific policy changes in at least one region or country. DRL will work to modify problematic laws or regulations that limit religious freedom. Outreach efforts will continue to increase the prominence of religious freedom issues. DRL will continue to refine and streamline the <i>International Religious Freedom Report</i> . Improvements in international religious freedom will be measured through the <i>International Religious Freedom Report</i> and <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i> .
Target FY 2009	DRL will sustain advocacy to promote religious freedom in priority countries and combat spread of the problematic concept of defamation of religions through the UN and other regional bodies. Significant policy changes are to be achieved in at least one target country or region. There will be consolidated planning and activities in multilateral fora to promote religious freedom (such as fighting prohibitions on the vaguely defined “defamation of religion”). DRL will continue consolidated outreach efforts to increase understanding of and support for religious freedom globally, leading to increased media attention. Improvements in the protection of international religious freedom will be measured through the <i>International Religious Freedom Report</i> and the <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i> .
Target FY 2008	DRL will continue broader and deeper engagement to promote religious freedom with priority countries and throughout priority regions (NEA, SCA, EAP, AF) to improve religious freedom and achieve significant policy changes in at least one target country or region. Increase outreach to develop greater understanding of and support for religious freedom around the world. Coordination with key countries will result in religious freedom progress in at least two priority countries or multilateral fora. Improvements in the protection of international religious freedom will be measured through the <i>International Religious Freedom Report</i> and the <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i> .

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Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <p>In UN fora, the Department of State worked to increase awareness of the dangers of defamation of religion resolutions. DRL’s International Religious Freedom (IRF) office also worked with Turkmenistan on further revisions to its religion law and built on achievements such as the registration of two additional religious groups and gradual de-emphasis of the former president’s spiritual text, the Ruhnama. The efforts of IRF’s Ambassador-at-large helped to obtain the release of a detainee held for religious reasons in the Middle East. Negotiations with Saudi Arabia resulted in unprecedented measures of transparency with regard to the actions of the mutawwa’in (religious police) and rule of law regulating their activities.</p>
Impact	Vietnam registered many religious organizations and chose higher quotas of organizations to register. IRF persuaded Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to seek expert review of proposed religion laws from the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, which resulted in less restrictive draft laws in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.
Results FY 2007	Intensive diplomacy with Vietnam in 2007 led to concrete improvements in religious freedom (release of remaining religious prisoners, registration of hundreds more places of worship, more effective implementation of laws regulating religious groups). The Secretary of State designated Uzbekistan a Country of Particular Concern spurring the government to begin discussions with the United States to improve religious freedom. Advocacy against a detrimental resolution on “defamation of religions” resulted in a significant decrease in support for that resolution at the UN General Assembly. The <i>Annual Report on International Religious Freedom</i> received greater attention from the governments of Countries of Particular Concern.
Results FY 2006	Intensive diplomacy with Vietnam led to its removal from the list of Countries of Particular Concern. Religious prisoners were released in Vietnam, Saudi Arabia and China. Saudi Arabia made new and substantial efforts on religious tolerance and practice. Successful advocacy was implemented against an anti-conversion law in India; pressed the Vatican and Europeans to call for changes in China, Eritrea, and Vietnam; and worked with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to promote religious freedom in various former Soviet Union countries.
Results FY 2005	Intensive diplomacy with Vietnam resulted in a binding agreement. Commitments were secured on religious freedom in key countries of concern. Religious prisoners released in Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, China, and other countries. Anti-conversion laws were not passed in any country.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	International Religious Freedom Report to Congress and the Country Reports on Human Rights Practices; field assessments by U.S. Embassy and Foreign Affairs officials; meetings with religious groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### *Justification of Program Change*

#### **Democracy and HR Programming: \$1,300,000**

Funding is requested for performance management of cutting-edge human rights and democracy programs in countries with difficult implementation environments to ensure that programs are not only an effective and efficient use of taxpayer funds, but are also reviewed and monitored for compliance with the terms and conditions of those programs.

This request includes the domestic funding portion to implement the Advancing Democratic Values Act and includes establishment of a Democracy Fellowship program, production of the Annual Report on Advancing Freedom and Democracy, and more effective human rights training in the Department, as well as revision of personnel policies and regulations to provide greater incentives for and recognition of creative and effective promotion of human rights and democracy.

There are steadily increasing statutory reporting requirements for annual high profile reports including the Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, reports critical to Congress, NGOs and other stakeholders. This request includes

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editor and researcher staffing costs to comply with these statutory requirements and to continue to improve the quality and usefulness of required reports

### Leahy Human Rights Vetting: \$1,200,000

DRL engages in vetting of all foreign security forces units (military or police) nominated for security assistance to confirm the Department does not have credible evidence that such units are implicated in gross human rights violations. Known as “Leahy” vetting after the statutory provision that prohibits assistance where the Department has evidence of gross violations, this process is designed to ensure such units do not benefit from U.S. assistance. The enhanced Leahy vetting system currently under development will be used in every post worldwide and in the United States and will maintain records and databases of all vetting-related matters. There are several thousand of these types of vetting requests per year, including vettings performed at DOD’s request for its training programs, and an individual request can contain several hundred names to vet. Worldwide, vetting requests continue to increase. With the anticipated increase in training for security forces in Afghanistan and Iraq, the steady upward trend in our work load is expected to continue. Failure to properly fund this requirement could delay significant mission-critical assistance and training to Iraqi and Afghan security forces, among others; or increase the risk that U.S. security assistance might be inadvertently provided to gross human rights violators in violation of statutory requirements. This could in turn lead to concerns about continuing robust security assistance programs in countries where U.S. national security interests are at stake.

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
FY 2008 Actual	116	2	0	118	6,534	12,911	19,445
FY 2009 Estimate	116	2	0	118	4,320	13,533	17,853
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	10	67	77
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	28	208	236
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	50	275	325
FY 2010 Current Services	116	2	0	118	4,370	13,808	18,178
FY 2010 Program Changes							
Democracy and Human Rights							
Programming	0	0	0	0	1,330	0	1,330
Leahy Vetting	0	0	0	0	1,151	0	1,151
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	2,481	0	2,481
FY 2010 Request	116	2	0	118	6,851	13,808	20,659

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### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	84	84	84	0
Political Affairs	84	82	0	(82)
Political Diplomacy	84	82	0	(82)
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	2	84	82
Political Diplomacy	0	2	84	82
Policy Formulation	30	30	30	0
Department Direction	30	30	30	0
Public Diplomacy	4	4	4	0
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	4	4	0	(4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	14,337	12,728	18,184	5,456
Department Direction	0	0	4,878	4,878
Political Affairs	14,337	12,728	13,306	578
Political Diplomacy	9,137	12,728	0	(12,728)
Policy Formulation	4,634	4,619	1,955	(2,664)
Department Direction	4,634	4,619	0	(4,619)
Political Affairs	0	0	1,955	1,955
Public Diplomacy	474	506	520	14
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	474	506	18	(488)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,445</b>	<b>17,853</b>	<b>20,659</b>	<b>2,806</b>

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*FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas		Total			
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>13,306</b>	<b>18,184</b>
Department Direction	0	0	0	0	4,878	0	4,878
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	13,306	13,306
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	82	2	0	84	0	0	0
Political Diplomacy	82	2	0	84	0	0	0
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,955</b>
Department Direction	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,955	0	1,955
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>520</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>6,851</b>	<b>13,808</b>	<b>20,659</b>

*Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*  
(positions)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Africa and Europe Affairs	22	18	18	0
Office of Asia and Western Hemisphere	0	12	12	0
Office of Human Rights and Democracy	32	0	0	0
Office of International Labor Affairs	9	9	9	0
Office of International Religious Freedom	15	15	15	0
Office of Multilateral and Global Affairs	13	13	13	0
Office of Near East Asia and South Central Asia	0	17	17	0
Office of Strategic and External Affairs	7	4	4	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	14	30	30	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	4	0	0	0
Senior Coordinator for Democracy Promotion	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>



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### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Deputy Assistant Secretary	1,585	4,552	0	(4,552)
Office of Africa and Europe Affairs	3,115	2,738	3,080	342
Office of Asia and Western Hemisphere	0	1,830	2,049	219
Office of Human Rights and Democracy	5,625	0	0	0
Office of International Labor Affairs	980	346	0	(346)
Office of International Labor and Corporate Social Responsibility	0	1,030	813	(217)
Office of International Religious Freedom	2,140	2,283	2,564	281
Office of Multilateral and Global Affairs	2,077	1,982	3,585	1,603
Office of Near East Asia and South Central Asia	0	2,586	2,907	321
Office of Strategic and External Affairs	1,235	506	520	14
Office of the Assistant Secretary	2,031	0	5,141	5,141
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	316	0	0	0
Senior Coordinator for Democracy Promotion	341	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,445</b>	<b>17,853</b>	<b>20,659</b>	<b>2,806</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	9,716	9,249	9,473	224
1200 Personnel Benefits	3,866	5,118	5,584	466
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,249	1,199	1,610	411
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	352	104	370	266
2400 Printing & Reproduction	140	118	236	118
2500 Other Services	3,509	2,000	0	(2,000)
2600 Supplies and Materials	211	40	114	74
3100 Personal Property	402	25	68	43
9000 Other	0	0	3,204	3,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,445</b>	<b>17,853</b>	<b>20,659</b>	<b>2,806</b>

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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>
Positions	610	610	629	19
Funds	359,886	412,572	501,765	89,193

### *Mission*

The Bureau of Administration provides effective global support for foreign affairs. With partners and customers at every diplomatic post and in every agency represented overseas, it provides leadership in management operations within the Department and interagency arena.

The A Bureau manages the Department's global supply chain – including transportation, the pouch and mail, and major acquisitions – from offices in several U.S. and foreign cities. It provides a wide range of administrative and facilities services for the Department's domestic offices, including transforming the Harry S. Truman (HST) building to a modern, energy-efficient headquarters. The A Bureau provides the platform for domestic emergency management planning and preparedness, strengthening employee awareness, and training and exercising the Department's Mission Critical Team.

As the information-content managers for the Department, the A Bureau provides essential services to U.S. Government agencies, overseas posts, and the public, including on-line information sources. The overseas schools program provides financial support and guidance to over 196 international schools that benefit government employees and their family members and promote American values. The Bureau establishes allowance and differential rates for government employees in a timely and consistent manner and provides oversight for commissary and recreation associations at 135 overseas posts. The Bureau supports the President, Vice President, and Secretary directly through its language services and Presidential travel support programs.

### *Priorities*

In FY 2010, the A Bureau's highest priorities will be to continue improving customer service and business practices; provide modern, well-maintained facilities for the Department's domestic workforce; and provide responsive information sharing programs to the Department's employees, other agencies and the public, while safeguarding Personally Identifiable Information and classified information. In addition, the Bureau of Administration remains committed to improving the Department's domestic emergency management; providing support to hardship posts; improving the quality of life for the Department's employees and their families; using Commercial Services Management principles to enhance the efficiency of Department of State operations; and advocating for the use of U.S. small businesses in the Department's acquisition process.

### **Customer Service and Business Efficiencies**

The A Bureau has transformed domestic procurement operations to a shared service environment under the Department's Working Capital Fund, improving the cost effectiveness of procurement actions. This initiative aligned the procurement function with programmatic strategic goals, creating a high-quality transparent and customer-focused procurement operation, and enabling a flexible acquisition operation that can readily align resources to accomplish the Department's priorities. The A Bureau also increased use of strategic sourcing, a collaborative, structured process of analyzing Department spending to make business decisions about acquiring commodities and services more efficiently and effectively.

The Bureau of Administration manages the Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS), the Department's enterprise-wide logistics system that is the backbone of the Department's logistics infrastructure. It streamlines and modernizes supply chain operations and fully integrates procurement and logistics with financial management. When

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completely implemented, ILMS will provide an enhanced logistics information and e-business platform for Department customers, stakeholders, and partners, thereby contributing to the Department’s fulfillment of Strategic Goal #7 - Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Administrative Services</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS) Development, Modernization, and Enhancement, including Worldwide Deployment	
Target FY 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue deployment of ILMS overseas (depending on funding availability).</li> <li>- Deploy PeopleSoft 9.0 upgrade.</li> <li>- Implement IT Asset Management.</li> <li>- Implement Ariba Contracts Workbench.</li> </ul>
Target FY 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deploy ILMS overseas (depending on funding availability).</li> <li>- Integrate with Regional Financial Management System (depending on funding availability).</li> <li>- Implement Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and establish COOP site in Beltsville, Maryland.</li> <li>- Design, develop, and implement Enterprise Performance Measurement (EPM) for Transportation.</li> <li>- Implement funding roll-up for domestic obligations.</li> </ul>
Target FY 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop design and methodology for integration with Regional Financial Management System (RFMS).</li> <li>- Implement Enterprise Performance Measurement (EPM) for Secure Integrated Logistics Management System (S-ILMS).</li> <li>- Deploy ILMS overseas (depending on funding availability).</li> </ul>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A methodology and design have been developed and assumptions compiled for completing the integration with the Regional Financial Management System.</li> <li>- Implementation of the EPM system for S-ILMS was completed.</li> <li>- The system began global deployment in CY 2008 following a successful pilot phase which concluded in December 2007. The fully integrated ILMS suite has been rolled out to over 26 overseas posts as of September 2008, and will reach four more post by years end. In addition, Secure ILMS has been deployed to 65 posts and Diplomatic Pouch and Mail has been deployed to 94 posts.</li> </ul>
Impact	<p>ILMS is the backbone of the Department’s logistics infrastructure, providing worldwide, state-of-the-art supply chain management tools for the requisition, procurement, distribution, transportation, receipt, asset management, diplomatic pouch and mail, and tracking of goods and services. ILMS aligns with the Department’s strategic plan, Goal #7 – Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities.</p>
Results FY 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ariba 8.2 and Momentum Acquisitions upgrade completed in May 2007.</li> <li>- S-ILMS deployed in domestic facilities in March 2007.</li> <li>- Pilots completed at Panama, Dar Es Salaam, Tegucigalpa, Brussels/NATO, and Bogota.</li> <li>- Implementation of Enterprise Performance Measurement for domestic warehouses completed in July 2007.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ILMS integration with the Global Financial Management System (GFMS) Phase 1, scheduled for October 2006, was completed in May 2007.</li> <li>- Completed Enterprise Performance Management for Diplomatic Pouch and Mail.</li> <li>- Completed Diplomatic Pouch and Mail pilots at five posts.</li> <li>- Joint Acquisition Assistance Management System (JAAMS) program restructured to focus on grants only. No longer includes a joint acquisition element. Renamed the Joint Assistance Management System (JAMS). No dependencies, shared goals, or shared funding between JAMS and ILMS.</li> </ul>

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Results FY 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ILMS Asset Management 88 percent deployed in FY 2005, with full domestic deployment completed</li> <li>- in December 2005.</li> <li>- ILMS Transportation piloted in FY 2005 at Despatch Agency New York.</li> <li>- ILMS Ariba piloted at Consulate General Frankfurt and European Logistics Support office; Diplomatic</li> <li>- Pouch and Mail overseas pilot/deployment in Pretoria, Tunis, Buenos Aires, Florida Regional Center</li> <li>- and Miami Courier Hub.</li> <li>- ILMS fully integrated with the Central Financial Management System.</li> </ul>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Program documentation located in the ILMS program library and Electronic Capital Projects Investment Control System. The library includes minutes of program reviews, financial reviews, risk plans and management plans. The data are accurate and the Department has a high degree of confidence in the information provided. ILMS will provide an integrated logistics information and e-business platform.

### Domestic Facilities Modernization and Management

The A Bureau manages the Department’s 8.3 million square feet of office space in 121 locations across the United States, with the objective of creating and sustaining modern, safe and secure workplaces. In Washington, D.C., the Bureau’s challenge is to consolidate dispersed office space into the Foggy Bottom area, a goal driven by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 and outlined in the Department of State Domestic Real Estate Plan for the Foreign Affairs Reorganization. The centerpiece of this effort is the multi-year modernization of office and special purpose space in the Harry S Truman (HST) building. It also includes relocation of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and the Bureau of International Information Programs into a building adjacent to HST, scheduled to occur in the summer of 2009. Through the General Services Administration (GSA), the Bureau is finalizing the leasing of approximately 198,000 square feet of space in the American Red Cross Building and is acquiring Potomac Annex buildings, all of which are within short walking distance of HST. Also in association with GSA, the Bureau plans to complete in 2010 construction and occupation of a new building that will provide improved office space for the staff of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York. These acquisition and modernization efforts are consistent with energy efficiency and environmental sustainability guidance included in Executive Order 13423 and the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA).

The HST modernization project is the primary component of the Foggy Bottom Modernization/Consolidation plan and was established in partnership with GSA. This effort was born of necessity, given the age of the building’s two components (built in 1939 and 1960, respectively) and the growing deficiencies and complexities associated with electrical, heating, ventilation, air conditioning and related infrastructure requirements. The project is essential to the Department’s ability to provide a secure, safe and functional facility so that the Department’s Headquarters personnel can perform their mission.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Facilities</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of the Modernization of the Harry S Truman Building (HST)	
Target FY 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete Phase 1B Bid Package #2 installation of blast resistant windows.</li> <li>- Complete 75 percent of Phase 1B Bid Package #3/4 for tenant build-out construction.</li> <li>- Complete 65 percent of Perimeter Security Improvements design for C &amp; D Streets.</li> <li>- Initiate design of Phase 1C Renovation.</li> </ul>
Target FY 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete Phase 1B Bid Package #1 Demolition/Abatement.</li> <li>- Start Phase 1B Bid Package #2 installation of blast resistant windows.</li> <li>- Complete design of Bid Package #3/4 for tenant build-out construction.</li> <li>- Complete Environmental Assessment for Perimeter Security Improvements to C and D Streets.</li> </ul>

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Target FY 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete 50 percent of Phase 1B Bid Package #1 Demolition/Abatement.</li> <li>- Complete construction documents for blast resistant windows.</li> <li>- Complete 22nd Street Concept Design for Perimeter Security Improvements and resume project design.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phase 1B Bid Package #1 Demolition/Abatement commenced in January 2008. The demolition/abatement effort is at 50 percent and on schedule for completion by February 2009.</li> <li>- The design for Phase 1B Bid Package #2 Wall Hardening and Blast Resistant Windows was completed in July 2008.</li> <li>- The conceptual design for the 22nd Street Perimeter Security Improvements has been completed and forwarded to the District of Columbia and neighboring agencies to resume the design of the project.</li> </ul>
Impact	The multi-phased Harry S Truman (HST) building modernization project is the cornerstone of the Department's master plan to modernize facilities in the Foggy Bottom area of Washington, D.C. This is a key component of the Department's Strategic Goal #7 to provide modern, secure, safe and functional facilities for its domestic workforce and its operational requirements.
Results FY 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phase 1B Architect/Engineer contract was awarded, security clearances received and design started April 10, 2007.</li> <li>- 35 percent design for Phase I and II Perimeter Security Improvements completed.</li> <li>- Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC) renovation completed and occupied in Spring 2007.</li> <li>- Phase 1B Demolition documents completed, Housing Plan and Space Planning started.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phase 1A renovation ("Old State") completed, including blast resistant window installation and lobby security improvements and building occupied.</li> <li>- Architect/Engineer for Phase 1B selected.</li> <li>- Contract for Phase I and II Perimeter Security Improvements awarded and design started.</li> <li>- Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC) swing space renovated and construction started.</li> </ul>
Results FY 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Old State" Phase 1A renovation is 99 percent complete.</li> <li>- Phase 1A lobby security improvements were started.</li> <li>- "New State" Phase 1B space planning was temporarily halted at 35 percent completion to provide options for consideration by new Department management.</li> <li>- US Diplomacy Center concept design was completed; final design's architectural, engineering, and exhibit design firm was selected.</li> <li>- Perimeter Security Improvements concept design received jurisdictional approvals.</li> <li>- Jefferson Information Center Construction Documents were completed.</li> </ul>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	The General Services Administration provides progress reports, construction and occupancy schedules, progress meetings, management plans, completed activities, and weekly activity reports. These reports provide accurate information with a high degree of confidence and reliability.

### Information Sharing

The Bureau is leveraging technology platforms to improve records management, regulatory capabilities, and publishing. It is also creating tighter controls and safeguards for Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and successfully established the means to review, evaluate, and properly dispose of records that will be produced under the Department's new "State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset" system. The Bureau strives to continually improve transparency in government, respond to annual growth rates of Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act requests, and maintain an active declassification program.

### Domestic Emergency Management Program

The A Bureau is working to ensure maximum preparedness for the Department's Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government (COG) in the event of a domestic emergency. Important elements of the plan include effective incident management; business continuity management; employee preparedness; infrastructure protection

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preparedness; diplomatic contingency planning through training and exercising; and adequate work space and accommodations at an alternate site.

### **Support to Hardship Posts**

The A Bureau will continue to supply logistical, procurement, personnel and other administrative support to the Department's hardship posts, in particular to Baghdad and Kabul. In association with the Bureau of African Affairs, it will also continue to provide contract acquisition support for regional peacekeeping operations in Africa.

### **Overseas Schools Grant Program**

The Department's renewed emphasis on overseas diplomacy and development has increased the importance of having quality schools for children of U.S. Government employees assigned to the Department's diplomatic and consular posts abroad. The Bureau manages a grant program that assists overseas schools attended by these dependants. It supports programs for exceptional children; provides assistance to new or expanding schools; assists in recruiting and maintaining U.S. citizen staff and with training staff in educational technologies; supports the Virtual School Program; and supports regional associations of overseas schools. The grants program improves the quality of life of the Department's workforce and family members, thus improving employee morale, job satisfaction, productivity, and retention.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

All program changes for the Bureau of Administration implement the Department's Strategic Goal #7 – "Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities".

### **Customer Service and Business Efficiencies: \$5,095,000, including 5 Positions**

#### **Personal Property Management Program, including 1 Position**

Funding for this position is required to strengthen the personal property management program. The Department is responsible for oversight of nearly \$2 billion worth of assets located in domestic Department facilities and at diplomatic and consular posts around the world. The worldwide disbursement of these assets and diversity of inventory (i.e. more than 500 aircraft, over 10,000 motor vehicles, security and information technology equipment, and historically significant heritage assets) result in a highly complex compliance oversight process. In light of OIG and independent auditor findings that indicate the Department's worldwide personal property management program was a potential material weakness and should be strengthened, the Department proposes restructuring its personal property management program office and requires an additional position to achieve better oversight of assets and strengthen management controls.

#### **Grants Management Program Initiative: \$323,000, including 2 Positions**

The requested positions and funding will fulfill critical program oversight which includes prescribing policies, procedures and standards regarding solicitation, award and administration of all Departmental Federal Assistance Programs; and to satisfy national policy demands. In response to enforcement of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, and GAO, OIG and OMB highlighting challenges in the management of Federal assistance, the Department developed a Grants Management Oversight and Review program to strengthen grants policy, training, tracking, and oversight. The requested increases will allow the Department to significantly improve the depth and quality of training and reviews, add two online classes, expand the grants training curriculum, double the number of reviews and oversee the development of a grants management system. If these resources are not allocated, the Department would be unable to properly implement this program. Grants oversight activities would continue to be performed at a minimal level, rather than as a priority to correct grants management weaknesses.

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### **Overseas Motor Vehicles Program: \$4,772,000**

The requested funding will bring the Overseas Motor Vehicle Program back to a normal replacement cycle in order to sustain a vehicle fleet that complies with USG regulations and safety standards. As part of its mission to provide effective global support for the people and programs of America's diplomacy, the Department's Motor Vehicle Program strives to maintain overseas motor vehicle fleets in optimal condition. Timely vehicle replacement is part of that process and is mandated by government-wide regulations. Regular replacement ensures modern, operational fleets. Sales of cars in good condition may recover a significant portion of the acquisition cost, with the proceeds returned to the program. If done properly, a large portion of the program can be funded through returned proceeds of sales. However, due to budget restrictions that the Department experienced in recent years, funding for overseas infrastructure such as vehicle replacement has been deferred. Growth at posts that are critical to U.S. foreign policy interests and the opening of American Presence Posts have also affected the program's ability to operate effectively. These effects have lengthened replacement cycles, thereby reducing proceeds of sale and requiring greater appropriated funding for future purchases. This replacement program would eliminate backlog, meet posts' needs, greatly improve customer satisfaction, and restore balance to the replacement and reimbursement cycle.

### **Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS) , including 2 Positions**

The requested positions will support the Department's current and anticipated work requirements for ILMS which include deployment to 50-75 posts per year. The Department's ILMS Program has been severely short-staffed for many years. Lags in securing and filling positions dedicated to ILMS program management and operations have resulted in significant cost shifts to contractor resources, resulting in overall program cost growth. The numbers of deployment teams, government personnel on each deployment team, and expansion of the ILMS Customer Support Desk from a 24/5 operation to 24/7, are critical constraints to the accelerated implementation of ILMS as approved by the Department's E-Gov Board. Without these additional resources, ILMS would need to pay for increases in contractor expenses even as deployments are scaled back. Customer service in particular would suffer, as support is currently available only five days a week, unacceptable to a global organization whose requirements must be supported twenty-four hours a day throughout the year.

### **Domestic Facilities Modernization and Management: \$49,981,000, including 2 Positions**

The Department requests resources to consolidate Washington metropolitan area employees and services into as few buildings as possible in the Foggy Bottom area. The following projects will provide much-needed support for this initiative and for building maintenance and employee health and safety.

#### **American Red Cross Building: \$11,000,000**

The American Red Cross Building is located two blocks from the Harry S Truman building. Obtaining funds to lease this facility and pay for security, cabling, and telephone start-up costs will allow the Department to later terminate its lease at State Annex 44. This is one of two facility acquisitions that, together, will permit the Department to consolidate most of its employee population located in the Washington, D.C. area and to reduce its overall annual lease costs.

#### **Potomac Annex: \$18, 776, 000**

The second planned facility acquisition is the complex at Potomac Annex, located one block from the Harry S Truman building. The Potomac Annex is comprised of 5 buildings on 6.9 acres presently occupied by the Navy until 2011. Purchase of the Potomac Annex site and renovation work to accommodate the Department's needs will allow for the elimination of several costly leases throughout the Washington, D.C. area and place the overwhelming majority of staff within footsteps of the Harry S Truman building.



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### **Charleston Building Renovations: \$17,300,000**

The Department requests funds to renovate two buildings at its services center in Charleston, South Carolina, which will allow the Department to fully realize the benefits of re-engineering the delivery of Human Resources (HR) services. This effort is part of a cost savings plan that will ultimately result in Full Time Equivalent (FTE) savings and budgetary reallocations for the Department. Savings will be achieved through the centralization of transactional HR processes at these currently vacant buildings that the Department owns and through a reduction in the size of Human Resource offices in Washington, D.C. In order to implement this HR initiative, buildings 644 and 84, located in Charleston, South Carolina, must be renovated.

### **Blair House: \$2,000,000**

The Blair House, the Presidential guest house, is in critical need of interim maintenance. GSA's 2008 Building Evaluation Report (BER) identified numerous deficiencies and established the need for a massive, multi-million dollar rehabilitation project. The building needs a comprehensive rebuild/renovation/overhaul to address ongoing and worsening infrastructure problems relating to moisture, air conditioning, air infiltration, and plumbing, as well as a host of other problems associated with buildings of this age (built in 1824), size (72,000 square feet), and historical significance. Until GSA's BER is complete and required renovations are funded and underway, the Department must continue operation and maintenance at an acceptable level, even while Blair House infrastructure continues to deteriorate and costs continue to rise significantly. The requested funding will permit minor changes, including upgrading/maintaining communications and security infrastructures and incorporating Trowbridge House into the Blair House complex. Much of Blair House's art work, furnishings, and accouterments are irreplaceable. Potential hazards created by extensive building deficiencies cannot be addressed at current funding levels. Maintaining Blair House as a Presidential guest house, an historical showcase, and a national treasure is of great import to the U.S. Government.

### **Building Maintenance/Environmental and Safety Management: \$905,000, including 2 Positions**

The Department of State and other agencies involved in foreign affairs train more than 46,000 employees annually at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center (NFATC). The requested funds will support scheduled growth and increasing operational and maintenance expenses. NFATC is increasing its square footage and physical plant complex with the addition of two new buildings that will be completed in 2010, extending its training hours and increasing its student load. This expansion will increase expenses for projected utilities, specialty subcontractors (heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC), electrical, fire alarm, emergency power) and for operation and maintenance, custodial supplies and services. FY 2009 budget levels will not ensure the same high level of facilities management services for FY 2010 without additional resources. Project management support is required to ensure the Department can provide timely, efficient, and cost-effective services.

Federal agencies have been encouraged to implement public access defibrillation programs. The use of Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) saves the lives of individuals suffering sudden cardiac events. The Department has coordinated a program for domestic sites consistent with Department of Health and Human Services and General Services Administration guidelines, resulting in over 50 domestic facilities provided with this equipment. Increased funding in FY 2010 will provide annual and long-term maintenance (e.g., equipment servicing/battery and pad replacement, annual retraining, program audit and oversight). Funding is also requested for position, travel, training, and other contract services associated with emergency preparedness and anthrax contamination testing and prevention. These requirements are vital to safeguard the health and welfare of Department employees.

### **Information Sharing: \$4,211,000 including 12 Positions**

### **Privacy Records/Personally Identifiable Information (PII), including 7 Positions**

The requested positions will protect Personally Identifiable Information (PII). As a result of recent high visibility breaches, the demands for tighter controls to safeguard PII continue to grow from the Congress, GAO, and OIG communities. The controls encompass the need to create inventories of the Department's information holdings, develop sustainable policies to address data breaches involving PII, and identify vulnerable information collection processes. Further, the Department must be positioned to implement the privacy requirements of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) and E.O. 13888. Additionally, as part of a massive effort to inventory

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and evaluate PII holdings of the Department's information technology systems, as required by federal privacy mandates, all systems containing PII are being re-categorized as moderate or high impact. There will be a significant increase in the workload resulting in a need for additional staff. 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 reporting guidelines. Increased staffing will allow the Department to comply with existing federal mandates.

### **Presidential Initiative on FOIA: \$851,000, including 3 Positions**

The requested positions and funding are required to address the projected backlog of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests in FY 2010. The additional resources will reduce the Department's projected backlog to a more acceptable level, decrease the overall case processing time, and enable the Department to fully populate its FOIA website with released documents, thereby increasing State's responsiveness to requesters, consistent with President Obama's commitment to openness and transparency. This funding will enable the Department to be more fully compliant with the FOIA and the OPEN Government Act of 2007. The net benefit to the Department will be better service to the public, increased transparency and openness, and avoidance of costly and disruptive litigation.

### **Records Management Program: \$1,364,000**

The requested funding is to establish schedules for the Department's records systems and train employees in record keeping requirements. The Federal Records Act requires all Federal records, including electronic records, to have a records disposition schedule which establishes mandatory instructions for their disposition. Scheduling records saves money, protects business and personal rights, preserves the history of the Department's activities, and meets legal mandates. Additionally, the e-Government Act of 2002 requires all electronic information systems to be scheduled by September 30, 2009, which is part of the President's Management Agenda's scorecard. The Department's Records Management Program is inadequately staffed to handle this workload and has a significant backlog of records disposition schedules. Most records schedules within the Department's estimated 465 offices are out of date. The current backlog consists of approximately 4,500 existing out-of-date records schedules, records that have never been scheduled, as well as all websites and most information systems. With limited resources, the Department has been able to schedule approximately 500 records items since 2006, well below the requirements. Funding the program will protect one of the Department's most critical assets – its records.

### **Electronic Records: SMART Information Life-Cycle Management: \$563,000, including 1 Position**

The requested position and funding are for electronic records management operations under the Department's "State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset" (SMART) archive, as mandated by Federal recordkeeping regulations. This work will consist of providing review and guidance for the metadata marking of the archive, conducting disposition execution and monitoring of the archive, and drafting records-related training, and records-related policy. It is critical that the Department have resources in place to manage the electronic records created by the new SMART messaging system. SMART will provide tools to radically improve the delivery of the Department's electronic communications and management of its archive. The Department will need new resources in FY 2010 to: 1) use those tools effectively to manage the archive, 2) implement a training regimen to manage this radical change, and 3) enable the appropriate deletion of SMART records in accordance with Federal requirements, thereby reducing storage, processing, and maintenance costs.

### **Declassifying the Historical Record of U.S. Foreign Policy: \$1,433,000, including 1 Position**

The requested position and funding are to comply with the Department's requirement to declassify the U.S. foreign policy historical record. The Department declassifies and transfers millions of pages of historical foreign policy records to the National Archives each year, where they are second only to those about genealogy as the most researched of all collections. Both Executive Orders and law require the Department to conduct a declassification review of all its permanent historical (25-year old) records and of documents to be published in the "Foreign Relations of the U.S." series. Failure to review the 25-year classified records on schedule may result in their automatic declassification. These resources will provide for an increase in the number of expert reviewers to determine which documents can be declassified while protecting still-sensitive information. In FY 2008, the Department was able to review all 25-year State records in its custody, but left un-reviewed over 14 million pages of referrals, which are other agencies' documents that contain State equities. In FY 2009, the Department will complete the review of only 90

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percent of State records in custody, while the backlog of millions of referral documents continues to rise. At the FY 2010 requested resource level, the Department will meet its statutory and regulatory obligations and provide meaningful information access to the American public.

### **Overseas Schools Grant Program: \$550,000**

The Department supports its mission to ensure quality schooling for U.S. Government dependents abroad by providing grants and technical assistance to over 196 schools worldwide. The requested funds will support the Department's diplomatic initiatives, which require establishment of more schools and additional programs (e.g., special needs, virtual school). The Department cannot support the required expansion of schooling opportunities without additional funding. As the relative value of grants decreased, so has the Department's ability to influence schools. Under ICASS (International Cooperative Administrative Support Services), the Department pays half the program's costs and other participating agencies pay the rest. In FY 2002, ICASS approved a modest five-year plan to increase the budget by FY 2007. At the FY 2010 requested level, the Department can respond to the need for enhanced schooling opportunities for U.S. Government dependents abroad, assuring that schools will accept these students.

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***FY 2010 Request  
Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	609	1	0	610	288,376	71,510	359,886
FY 2009 Estimate	609	1	0	610	344,086	68,486	412,572
FY 2010 Base (1)	609	1	0	610	331,486	68,486	399,972
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	497	338	835
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	7,604	0	7,604
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	1,326	1,032	2,358
GSA Rents	0	0	0	0	18,320	0	18,320
IT O&M	0	0	0	0	11,201	0	11,201
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,948</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>40,318</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	609	1	0	610	370,434	69,856	440,290
<b>FY 2010 Program Changes</b>							
Privacy Records / Personally Identifiable Infor	7	0	0	7	0	644	644
A/OPR/RPM Red Cross Building	0	0	0	0	11,000	0	11,000
A/LM/PMP Personal Property Mgt	1	0	0	1	0	109	109
Presidential Initiative on FOIA Grants Management Program Initiatives	3	0	0	3	851	230	1,081
Charleston Renovation of Build 644 & 84	1	0	0	1	323	109	432
Overseas Schools Program	0	0	0	0	17,300	0	17,300
General Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	550	0	550
Records Management Program	1	0	0	1	575	63	638
Overseas Motor Vehicle Program	0	0	0	0	1,364	0	1,364
Electronic Records Management	0	0	0	0	4,772	0	4,772
Blair House Major Renovation	1	0	0	1	563	109	672
Declassifying the Historical Record	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Domestic Environmental and Safety	1	0	0	1	1,433	64	1,497
State Assistance Management System - FTE	1	0	0	1	330	64	394
FTE for ILMS Support	1	0	0	1	0	92	92
Navy Hill	2	0	0	2	0	154	154
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>59,837</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>61,475</b>
FY 2010 Request	628	1	0	629	430,271	71,494	501,765

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

## D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	266	266	269	3
Domestic Financial Services	13	13	13	0
Domestic General Services	188	188	191	3
Language Services	28	28	28	0
Other Domestic General Services	72	72	72	0
Supply, Transportation, and Acquisition	79	79	82	3
White House Travel	9	9	9	0
Domestic Personnel Services	65	65	65	0
Domestic Work Space	79	79	81	2
Domestic Investment in Current Assets	43	43	43	0
Domestic Operations and Maintenance	36	36	38	2
Information Resource Management	216	216	229	13
Corporate Information Systems and Services	200	200	213	13
Administrative Systems	16	16	16	0
Information Services	184	184	197	13
Infrastructure Systems	16	16	16	0
Special Communications Support	16	16	16	0
Policy Formulation	49	49	50	1
Bureau Direction	49	49	50	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>19</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	78,311	71,899	71,809	(90)
Domestic Financial Services	1,811	1,754	1,787	33
Domestic General Services	54,417	53,154	54,256	1,102
Language Services	4,646	4,512	4,596	84
Other Domestic General Services	14,250	14,032	14,270	238
Supply, Transportation, and Acquisition	21,105	19,957	20,539	582
White House Travel	14,416	14,653	14,851	198
Domestic Investment in Current Assets	1,684	0	0	0
Colombia Plaza/Main State Renovations - Other Investments	1,684	0	0	0
Domestic Personnel Services	15,129	14,971	15,766	795
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	5,270	2,020	0	(2,020)
White House Travel	5,270	2,020	0	(2,020)
Domestic Work Space	203,471	251,501	311,769	60,268
Domestic Investment in Current Assets	23,229	36,038	60,012	23,974
Colombia Plaza/Main State Renovations - Other Investments	18,215	31,236	55,114	23,878
Domestic Leases	124,992	156,211	185,531	29,320
Domestic Operations and Maintenance	55,250	59,252	66,226	6,974
Information Resource Management	67,318	78,856	100,376	21,520
Corporate Information Systems and Services	44,911	56,429	73,773	17,344
Administrative Systems	4,127	4,100	4,366	266
ILMS O&M	0	0	7,288	7,288
Information Services	40,784	52,329	62,119	9,790
Infrastructure Systems	22,407	22,427	26,603	4,176
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	18,188	18,608	22,722	4,114
Special Communications Support	1,859	1,780	1,816	36
Voice Communications Programs	2,360	2,039	2,065	26
Overseas Program Support	3,334	3,411	8,227	4,816
Overseas General Services	3,334	3,411	8,227	4,816
Policy Formulation	7,452	6,905	7,554	649
Bureau Direction	7,452	6,905	7,554	649
Public Diplomacy	0	0	2,030	2,030
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	2,030	2,030
White House Travel	0	0	2,030	2,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>359,886</b>	<b>412,572</b>	<b>501,765</b>	<b>89,193</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>40,321</b>	<b>31,488</b>	<b>71,809</b>
Domestic Financial Services	13	0	0	13	311	1,476	1,787
Domestic General Services	191	0	0	191	31,809	22,447	54,256
Language Services	28	0	0	28	985	3,611	4,596
Other Domestic General Services	72	0	0	72	6,098	8,172	14,270
Supply, Transportation, and Acquisition	82	0	0	82	11,311	9,228	20,539
White House Travel	9	0	0	9	13,415	1,436	14,851
Domestic Personnel Services	65	0	0	65	8,201	7,565	15,766
<b>Domestic Work Space</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>302,658</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>311,769</b>
Domestic Investment in Current Assets	43	0	0	43	55,114	4,898	60,012
Colombia Plaza/Main State Renovations - Other Investments	0	0	0	0	55,114	0	55,114
Domestic Leases	0	0	0	0	185,531	0	185,531
Domestic Operations and Maintenance	38	0	0	38	62,013	4,213	66,226
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>74,819</b>	<b>25,557</b>	<b>100,376</b>
Corporate Information Systems and Services	212	1	0	213	50,032	23,741	73,773
Administrative Systems	16	0	0	16	2,550	1,816	4,366
ILMS O&M	0	0	0	0	7,288	0	7,288
Information Services	196	1	0	197	40,194	21,925	62,119
Infrastructure Systems	16	0	0	16	24,787	1,816	26,603
Diplomatic Pouch and Mail	0	0	0	0	22,722	0	22,722
Special Communications Support	16	0	0	16	0	1,816	1,816
Voice Communications Programs	0	0	0	0	2,065	0	2,065
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,227</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,227</b>
Overseas General Services	0	0	0	0	8,227	0	8,227
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>7,554</b>
Bureau Direction	50	0	0	50	2,216	5,338	7,554
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,030</b>
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	2,030	0	2,030
White House Travel	0	0	0	0	2,030	0	2,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>430,271</b>	<b>71,494</b>	<b>501,765</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Information Sharing Services	5	5	5	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Logistics Management	6	6	6	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations	5	5	5	0
Directives	21	21	21	0
Executive Office	101	101	101	0
General Services Management	32	32	32	0
IRM Programs and Services	163	163	175	12
Office of Allowances	18	18	18	0
Office of Emergency Management	16	16	16	0
Office of Facilities Management Services	36	36	38	2
Office of Language Services	28	28	28	0
Office of Overseas Schools	15	15	15	0
Office of Real Property Management	43	43	43	0
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	6	6	6	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	12	12	12	0
Office of the Procurement Executive	24	24	26	2
Operations Management	37	37	37	0
Policy and Program Management	42	42	45	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>19</b>



## D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Acquisitions Management	548	0	0	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Information Sharing Services	823	800	815	15
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Logistics Management	2,627	1,875	1,906	31
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations	1,314	1,300	1,322	22
Directives	5,201	5,162	5,245	83
Executive Office	31,184	31,108	31,791	683
GSA & Other Rents Management	124,992	156,211	185,531	29,320
General Services Management	8,051	7,993	8,121	128
IRM Programs and Services	35,456	47,037	56,742	9,705
Office of Allowances	2,237	2,156	2,198	42
Office of Emergency Management	1,859	1,780	1,816	36
Office of Facilities Management Services	55,250	59,252	66,226	6,974
Office of Language Services	4,646	4,512	4,596	84
Office of Overseas Schools	7,425	7,465	8,124	659
Office of Real Property Management	24,414	35,527	59,494	23,967
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	905	881	897	16
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	3,403	3,340	3,398	58
Office of the Procurement Executive	2,202	2,177	2,737	560
Operations Management	11,861	11,853	16,806	4,953
Policy and Program Management	30,218	30,123	41,970	11,847
Presidential-Vice Presidential Travel Support	5,270	2,020	2,030	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>359,886</b>	<b>412,572</b>	<b>501,765</b>	<b>89,193</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Administration</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	63,626	61,503	65,271	3,768
1200 Personnel Benefits	16,495	15,853	16,916	1,063
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	18,833	15,866	15,951	85
2200 Transportation of Things	109	112	112	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	162,300	194,041	214,239	20,198
2400 Printing & Reproduction	1,149	1,177	1,179	2
2500 Other Services	89,706	116,325	139,462	23,137
2600 Supplies and Materials	3,159	3,162	3,167	5
3100 Personal Property	4,160	4,173	9,032	4,859
3200 Real Property	0	0	36,076	36,076
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	65	67	67	0
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	284	293	293	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>359,886</b>	<b>412,572</b>	<b>501,765</b>	<b>89,193</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

## *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	861	861	861	0
Funds	169,581	187,146	190,560	3,414

### ***Mission***

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) ensures a safe and secure environment for the successful conduct of U.S. foreign policy. DS is the law enforcement and security arm of the U.S. Department of State. To advance American interests and foreign policy, DS protects people, property, and information at more than 285 missions worldwide. DS is the most widely represented U.S. security and law enforcement organization in the world and a leader in international investigations, threat analysis, cyber security, counterterrorism, personnel security high threat protective security operations, and security technology. DS continues to develop new tools and processes to meet emerging needs and to provide extraordinary security to all those DS protects.

The Bureau modified its mission in response to the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 to sharpen its focus on visa and passport security. The implementation of the Visa and Passport Security Strategic Plan (VPSP) is essential to the Department's efforts to combat terrorist travel by ensuring the integrity of U.S. passport and visa documents. The plan's focus is on detection of terrorist activity, methods, and trends that exploit international travel vulnerabilities; disruption of terrorist efforts to use fraudulent travel documents; and strengthening the law enforcement capacities of foreign partners.

### ***Priorities***

The DS 2010 Bureau Strategic Plan (BSP) focuses on creating a permanent Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC) to consolidate all training, wage/price increases, administrative functions, contract oversight, bolstering the Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate (TIA), the VPSP, and bolstering DS infrastructure to support expanded programs.

#### **Protect the Homeland against Terrorist Attacks**

One of DS's highest priority and biggest challenges is to provide support for U.S. foreign policy and operations in fragile states and high threat and combat environments. Nowhere is this more evident than in Iraq and Afghanistan. These environments require DS to provide extraordinary security services and necessitate working closely with the military to ensure their assistance is there when needed. Both the Iraqi and the Afghan governments are in partnership with the U.S. in the fight against the Taliban and Al-Qaeda. These combined efforts have achieved significant results in improving the overall security situation, however, the overall security situation remains unpredictable.

Recent requirements, such as acquiring aviation assets for Iraq operations and protecting the flow of essential supplies into the embassy compound, represent highly specialized and uncharted territory for DS, requiring a significant amount of management and operational oversight from DS personnel.

As mandated by the 2004 Intelligence and Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, DS implemented the VPSP to defend the homeland, detect terrorist activity, and disrupt terrorist mobility. Assistant Regional Security Officer-Investigators (ARSO-I) are currently working with Consular Affairs at 31 overseas posts to identify suspicious visa and passport requests, thereby denying terrorist entry into the U.S. Support of the VPSP and the ARSO-I Program is crucial to ensuring the integrity of U.S. visas and passports and protecting the homeland and its borders.

Sudan is also critical to U.S. counterterrorism initiatives to protect the homeland. The U.S. is also heavily involved in attempting to resolve the humanitarian crisis in Darfur and to reconcile a longstanding conflict between northern and southern Sudan through the implementation of a comprehensive peace accord.

To ensure the seamless integration of tactical intelligence activities in support of DS's global mission, in March 2008

## D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

the Undersecretary for Management approved the establishment of the Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate (TIA) which combines those DS elements directly engaged in the collection, analysis, investigation, and dissemination of security and threat-related intelligence information. Support for this new structure will enable DS to support Information Sharing Environment (ISE) initiatives mandated by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act.

DS will continue to improve on the personnel security clearance process to efficiently and effectively complete background investigations, adjudications, and granting of personnel security clearances to achieve and maintain compliance with IRTPA. This indicator is contained in the PART assessment.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Diplomatic Security</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Length of time to complete background investigation, adjudication and granting of personnel security clearances, as required by the Intelligence Reform & Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.	
Target FY 2010	90 percent of cases completed within 58 days
Target FY 2009	90 percent of cases completed within 60 days
Target FY 2008	90 percent of cases completed within 75 days.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> Target for FY-08 has been met with 90 percent of cases completed within 75 days
Impact	The IRTPA mandates that by December 2009, 90 percent of security clearance investigations be completed within 60 days. DS anticipates compliance with the mandate, and currently grants security clearances in an average of 77 days, establishing the Department of State as a leader throughout the Federal government.
Results FY 2007	Target for FY 2007 met with 85 percent of cases completed within 55 days
Results FY 2006	N/A
Results FY 2005	N/A
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Two databases: Report Management System, which is geared towards the field investigator and measures field performance, and the Case Management System, which is designed to measure end-to-end processing time.

### **Protect Lives and Facilities**

The consolidation of the FASTC is a high priority. FASTC was the first training academy accredited by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board. However, Department training needs, particular to the mission and the environment in which the Foreign Service operates, require dedicated space and facilities in order to carry out both hard and soft skills security training. Examples of this training are weapons training, antiterrorism and armored vehicle drivers training, surveillance detection training, shock/trauma medical training, exposure to explosive effects, military vehicles and munitions, and improvised explosive device recognition training. All of these examples require specialized training facilities.

The FY 2010 budget request is also focused on bringing the DS infrastructure up to a level sufficient to meet crucial program support needs based on increased staffing over the past three years. A variety of support functions and positions are needed to sufficiently meet the needs of previous growth. Position requirements include information technology, human resources, logistics, security specialists, financial management, and general support. The largest element of the infrastructure request is for facility lease and office renovation funding. As a result of increased staffing to implement the VPSP and Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative and to effectively manage security operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, DS has outgrown its facilities. DS needs to plan for new facilities to consolidate and house staff in Washington and in various states where DS has or will have field or resident offices.

A Fitness-for-Duty policy for DS Special Agents policy has been established. This policy provides for implementation of specific Fitness-for-Duty forensic medical-psychological evaluation of any DS agent designated by the Assistant Secretary of DS.

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### Protect Information Designated as Critical to the Security of the United States

The ISE process is moving swiftly into the implementation phase throughout the Department and DS will be an intricate part of this process. The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) has been working with DS since July of 2007 to exchange Suspicious Activity Report information in a meaningful manner. As part of its response to a July 2007 Office of Management and Budget budget call for FY 2009-FY 2013 Information Sharing Environment (ISE) priority investments, the Department put forward a \$2.95M request from DS to make Security Incident Management and Analysis System (SIMAS) compliant with Common Terrorism Information Sharing Standards and available for fusion sharing with NCTC.

The indicator below demonstrates progress on a key element of DS efforts to protect critical information. The Security Management System Enterprise (SMSe) is a secure, wide-area network that connects technical security equipment abroad and enables real time monitoring that enhances situational awareness and analytical and investigative capabilities. SMSe installation at highly vulnerable lock-and-leave posts is a requirement of security standards and drives SMSe installation program planning. The indicator below assesses lock and leave post compliance with security standards. This indicator is contained in an OMB program assessment.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES								
Strategic Priority: Diplomatic Security								
Indicator	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Percentage of Small High-Risk Classified Lock and Leave Posts Compliant with Standards for Remote Monitoring	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.	Indicator and baseline were established in 2007.	55 percent	75 percent	75 percent	On Target	90 percent	100 percent
Impact	SMSe enhances situational awareness and provides new analytical and investigative capabilities. Personnel in the DS Command Center and the Department's Operations Center can view video from over 4500 security cameras at over 180 posts. Analysts can prepare multi-source briefings for senior managers that include overhead imagery, video recordings and emergency planning documents.							
Data Source and Quality	Project management records maintained and reported upwards by DS's Office of Security Technology register completion of SMSe installations. Personnel within the DS Command Center monitor systems once SMSe is installed and operational.							

### *Justification of Program Change*

#### **Iraq Operations**

The U.S. Mission in Iraq will continue its intensive diplomatic activities and play an essential role in development and the transition to a more capable Iraqi government. The Mission's goals focus on counter-terrorism, a stable and democratic Iraq and a self-sustaining, successful economy. The Provincial Reconstruction Teams remain a key component of the 2010 diplomatic strategy. The resources requested are necessary to meet the Mission goals, and to provide the management, logistics and security platform for these diplomatic activities. The request for security funding for Iraq Operations is discussed in greater detail in a separate chapter.

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***FY 2010 Request  
Resource Summary***

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
FY 2008 Actual	743	118	0	861	106,120	63,461	169,581
FY 2009 Estimate	743	118	0	861	118,912	68,234	187,146
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	499	377	876
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	178	0	178
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	1,332	1,028	2,360
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	2,009	1,405	3,414
FY 2010 Current Services	743	118	0	861	120,921	69,639	190,560
FY 2010 Request	743	118	0	861	120,921	69,639	190,560

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### *Staff by Program Activity*

(positions)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	17	17	17	0
Investigations and Counterintelligence	17	17	17	0
Diplomatic Courier and Transit Security	17	17	17	0
Diplomatic Security	691	691	691	0
Bureau Direction	691	691	691	0
Local Guard Services	691	691	691	0
Other Overseas Security Support	0	0	0	0
Overseas Protection of Information	0	0	0	0
Local Guard Services	0	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	74	74	74	0
Domestic Financial Services	74	74	74	0
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	74	74	74	0
Information Resource Management	14	14	14	0
Bureau Direction	14	14	14	0
Local Guard Services	14	14	14	0
Policy Formulation	30	30	30	0
Bureau Direction	30	30	30	0
Local Guard Services	30	30	30	0
Training Services	35	35	35	0
Security Training	35	35	35	0
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	35	35	35	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>0</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	68,234	2,113	(66,121)
Investigations and Counterintelligence	0	68,234	2,113	(66,121)
Local Guard Services	0	0	2,113	2,113
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	0	68,234	0	(68,234)
Diplomatic Security	0	118,912	175,010	56,098
Bureau Direction	0	118,912	175,010	56,098
Local Guard Services	0	118,912	175,010	56,098
Domestic Administrative Support	0	0	7,933	7,933
Domestic Financial Services	0	0	7,933	7,933
Diplomatic Courier and Transit Security	0	0	7,933	7,933
Information Resource Management	0	0	911	911
Overseas Protection of Information	0	0	911	911
Other Overseas Security Support	0	0	911	911
Policy Formulation	169,581	0	2,450	2,450
Bureau Direction	169,581	0	2,450	2,450
Local Guard Services	169,581	0	2,450	2,450
Training Services	0	0	2,143	2,143
Security Training	0	0	2,143	2,143
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	0	0	2,143	2,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,581</b>	<b>187,146</b>	<b>190,560</b>	<b>3,414</b>



**D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY**

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

<b>Department Of State</b>	<b>Positions</b>			<b>Pos Total</b>	<b>Funds (\$ in thousands)</b>		
	<b>American Domestic</b>	<b>Overseas</b>	<b>FSN</b>		<b>Bureau Managed</b>	<b>American Salaries</b>	<b>Funds Total</b>
<b>Counter-Terrorism Programs</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,113</b>
Investigations and Counterintelligence	17	0	0	17	0	2,113	2,113
Diplomatic Courier and Transit							
Security	17	0	0	17	0	0	0
Local Guard Services	0	0	0	0	0	2,113	2,113
<b>Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>120,921</b>	<b>54,089</b>	<b>175,010</b>
Bureau Direction	573	118	0	691	120,921	54,089	175,010
Local Guard Services	573	118	0	691	120,921	54,089	175,010
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,933</b>	<b>7,933</b>
Domestic Financial Services	74	0	0	74	0	7,933	7,933
Diplomatic Courier and Transit							
Security	0	0	0	0	0	7,933	7,933
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	74	0	0	74	0	0	0
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>911</b>
Bureau Direction	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
Local Guard Services	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
Overseas Protection of Information	0	0	0	0	0	911	911
Other Overseas Security Support	0	0	0	0	0	911	911
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,450</b>
Bureau Direction	30	0	0	30	0	2,450	2,450
Local Guard Services	30	0	0	30	0	2,450	2,450
<b>Training Services</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>2,143</b>
Security Training	35	0	0	35	0	2,143	2,143
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	35	0	0	35	0	2,143	2,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>120,921</b>	<b>69,639</b>	<b>190,560</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Director for International Programs	2	2	2	0
Assistant Director for Training	1	1	1	0
Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security	3	3	3	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Countermeasures	3	3	3	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security Service	8	8	8	0
Executive Director	7	7	7	0
Office of Accreditation and Certification	9	9	9	0
Office of Administration	14	14	14	0
Office of Antiterrorism Assistance Programs	17	17	17	0
Office of Chief Technology Office	14	14	14	0
Office of Diplomatic Courier Service	33	33	33	0
Office of Domestic Facilities Protection	14	14	14	0
Office of Facility Protection Operations	9	9	9	0
Office of Field Office Management	159	159	159	0
Office of Information Security	40	40	40	0
Office of Intelligence & Threat Analysis	17	17	17	0
Office of International Law Enforcement Center	8	8	8	0
Office of Investigations & Counterintelligence	73	73	73	0
Office of Mobile Security Deployment	20	20	20	0
Office of Personnel Security/Suitability	51	51	51	0
Office of Physical Security Programs	41	41	41	0
Office of Policy and Strategic Planning	11	11	11	0
Office of Protection	68	68	68	0
Office of Regional Operations	25	25	25	0
Office of Security Technology	45	45	45	0
Office of Special Programs and Coordination	13	13	13	0
Office of Training and Performance Support	34	34	34	0
Public Affairs Staff	4	4	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>0</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Director for International Programs	136	150	153	3
Assistant Director for Training	72	80	81	1
Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security	468	517	526	9
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Countermeasures	204	225	229	4
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security Service	542	598	609	11
Executive Director	515	569	579	10
Office of Accreditation and Certification	651	719	732	13
Office of Administration	931	1,027	1,046	19
Office of Antiterrorism Assistance Programs	1,066	1,177	1,198	21
Office of Chief Technology Office	931	1,027	1,046	19
Office of Diplomatic Courier Service	2,394	2,642	2,690	48
Office of Domestic Facilities Protection	1,630	1,799	1,832	33
Office of Facility Protection Operations	108,258	119,472	121,653	2,181
Office of Field Office Management	11,705	12,917	13,153	236
Office of Information Security	2,784	3,072	3,128	56
Office of Intelligence & Threat Analysis	1,280	1,412	1,438	26
Office of International Law Enforcement Center	542	598	609	11
Office of Investigations & Counterintelligence	5,910	6,522	6,641	119
Office of Mobile Security Deployment	1,250	1,380	1,405	25
Office of Personnel Security/Suitability	3,421	3,775	3,844	69
Office of Physical Security Programs	3,018	3,330	3,391	61
Office of Policy and Strategic Planning	563	622	633	11
Office of Protection	4,672	5,156	5,250	94
Office of Regional Operations	2,243	2,475	2,520	45
Office of Security Technology	3,375	3,725	3,793	68
Office of Special Programs and Coordination	889	981	999	18
Office of Training and Performance Support	2,676	2,953	3,007	54
Public Affairs Staff	267	295	300	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,392</b>	<b>179,213</b>	<b>182,485</b>	<b>3,272</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

### *Staff by Post*

(positions)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Australia, Canberra	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Bahrain, Manama Couriers	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Belgium, Brussels	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bulgaria, Sofia	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Canada, Ottawa	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
China, Beijing	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan Couriers	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cuba, Havana	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Finland, Helsinki	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Finland, Helsinki Couriers	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
France, Paris	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Germany, Frankfurt	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0
Germany, Frankfurt Couriers	32	0	32	32	0	32	32	0	32	0	0	0
Greece, Athens	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Italy, Rome	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kazakhstan, Diplomatic Security (SEOP), Almaty	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kenya, Nairobi	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Korea(South), Seoul Couriers	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico, Mexico City	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Milan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Morocco, Casablanca	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Philippines, Manila	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
Poland, Warsaw	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Romania, Bucharest	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Russia, Moscow	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
South Africa, Pretoria Couriers	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Thailand, Bangkok Couriers	19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	0
United Kingdom, London	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Uruguay, Montevideo	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

### *Funds by Post*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Australia, Canberra	204	225	229	4
Bahrain, Manama Couriers	138	152	155	3
Belgium, Brussels	69	76	77	1
Bulgaria, Sofia	72	80	81	1
Canada, Ottawa	69	76	77	1
China, Beijing	72	80	81	1
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	138	152	155	3
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan Couriers	69	76	77	1
Cuba, Havana	67	74	75	1
Finland, Helsinki	72	80	81	1
Finland, Helsinki Couriers	138	152	155	3
France, Paris	72	80	81	1
Germany, Frankfurt	601	663	675	12
Germany, Frankfurt Couriers	1,538	1,698	1,728	30
Greece, Athens	204	225	229	4
Italy, Rome	70	78	79	1
Kazakhstan, Diplomatic Security (SEOP), Almaty	70	78	79	1
Kenya, Nairobi	138	152	155	3
Korea(South), Seoul Couriers	335	369	376	7
Mexico, Mexico City	134	147	150	3
Milan	70	78	79	1
Morocco, Casablanca	69	76	77	1
Philippines, Manila	273	302	307	5
Poland, Warsaw	70	78	79	1
Romania, Bucharest	70	78	79	1
Russia, Moscow	215	237	241	4
South Africa, Pretoria Couriers	335	369	376	7
Switzerland, Geneva	69	76	77	1
Thailand, Bangkok Couriers	1,073	1,184	1,205	21
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	536	591	602	11
United Kingdom, London	72	80	81	1
Uruguay, Montevideo	69	76	77	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>7,933</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>142</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Bureau of Diplomatic Security</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	46,904	51,763	52,707	944
1200 Personnel Benefits	15,068	16,629	16,932	303
2500 Other Services	107,609	118,755	120,921	2,166
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,581</b>	<b>187,146</b>	<b>190,560</b>	<b>3,414</b>

## D&CP – TECHNICAL SUPPORT WORKING GROUP

### *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	1,535	3,016	3,031	15

### *Mission*

The U.S. Government response to terrorism features extensive interagency and international efforts to develop and deploy technologies for first responder, military, law enforcement, and intelligence personnel at the federal, state, and local level. The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism and the Department of Defense co-chair the interagency Technical Support Working Group (TSWG), which rapidly develops a broad range of novel technologies to counter advances in terrorists' methods and technical capabilities. Annual funding supports the Department's contribution and leverages additional interagency investments in TSWG technology development activities, including cooperative international research and development activities to enhance capabilities across the counterterrorism mission space. Technology developed by the TSWG is extensively deployed domestically and overseas.

### *Priorities*

TSWG priorities are to:

- Identify, prioritize, and satisfy interagency and international technology and equipment capability requirements to support enhanced intelligence collection, law enforcement, and operations against terrorist activities and capabilities;
- Develop technologies to detect and combat terrorist use of explosives and other materials that can be used to produce mass casualties, especially chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials; and
- Enhance physical security capabilities, especially intruder detection, infrastructure protection, and blast mitigation countermeasures; and
- Expand cooperative counterterrorism research and development projects with long-term foreign partners.

The following indicator is representative of the metrics used by the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism to track performance of its programs; it measures the percentage of TSWG projects completed on time and within budget and an increase in the number of projects completed annually that develop and test new technologies in support of combating terrorism.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Counterterrorism</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of TSWG Research Projects	
Target FY 2010	70 percent of currently funded research projects completed on time and within budget. 5 percent increase in the number of research projects accepted. Continue full research and development (R&D) programs with existing and new foreign partners. Continue threat/technology seminars for national and international cooperative partners.
Target FY 2009	70 percent of currently funded research projects completed on time and within budget. 5 percent increase in the number of research projects accepted. Initiate pilot cooperative R&D program with new foreign partners. Continue threat/technology seminars for national and international cooperative partners.
Target FY 2008	70 percent of currently funded research projects completed on time and within budget. 5 percent increase in the number of research projects accepted. Initiate pilot cooperative R&D program with new foreign partners. Continue threat/technology seminars for national and international cooperative partners.

## D&CP – TECHNICAL SUPPORT WORKING GROUP

Results FY 2008	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <p>International Cooperation: The TSWG expanded cooperative research and development projects with two new foreign partners, Australia and Singapore, while maintaining robust and productive programs with three long-term partners, Canada, Israel, and the United Kingdom. Cooperative projects are underway in the areas of explosives detection; blast mitigation; physical security Working Groups and Conferences: The TSWG continued and enhanced sponsorship of an Interagency (U.S. Government only) Working Group on Homemade Explosives (HME) and held a second annual International Workshop on HME in March 2008. The TSWG also sponsored an International Maritime Security Technology Workshop in May 2008. A formalized Interagency Working Group on Counter-Tunnel Operations was initiated in 2007 and carried forward regular meetings in 2008.</p>
Impact	<p>The TSWG impact is fielding equipment for counterterrorism activities. Physical security and protective technologies are developed and evaluated in direct coordination with international partners. International working groups and conferences allow the USG to prioritize R&amp;D activities in conjunction with foreign partners who share in the cost and effort, resulting in rapid and efficient solutions.</p>
Results FY 2007	<p>The TSWG initiated pilot cooperative R&amp;D programs with its two new foreign partners. Projects with each country are underway in the areas of explosive detection, blast mitigation, physical security, chemical-biological countermeasures, and forensic sciences.</p> <p>The TSWG developed, tested, and deployed a number of products designed to: detect explosives and explosive components; protect critical installations and fortifications from enhanced blast effects; detect poisons in foods and detect, model dispersal patterns, and decontaminate chemical agents and toxic industrial chemicals used by terrorists; facilitate sniper detection, and defeat by U.S. military and other federal counterterrorist forces; and enhance forensic investigative capabilities.</p>
Results FY 2006	<p>TSWG developed, tested, and deployed a number of systems to enhance physical security of facilities, including systems for detecting intruders, monitoring mass-transit systems, detecting suspicious items in shipping containers and vehicles, and upgrading the capabilities of fixed and portable structures to withstand the effects of explosive blast and fragmentation penetration.</p> <p>New or enhanced forensic and investigative capabilities were established to record and authenticate video images for evidentiary purposes; to quickly examine, transmit, and identify false documents; and to determine proficiency and error rates for forensic document analysis, thereby improving prosecution of terrorist and criminal suspects.</p>
Results FY 2005	<p>70 percent of currently funded research projects are completed on time and within budget.</p> <p>5 percent increase in the number of research projects accepted.</p> <p>Initiated pilot cooperative Research and Development program with new foreign partners.</p> <p>Continue threat/technology solutions workshop program.</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	<p>The TSWG in the DoD Combating Terrorism Technical Support Office (CTTSO) collected data. The data are published in DoD CTTSO Annual Program Review. Indicator measures percentage of successful projects and an increase of projects that develop technologies to combat terrorism. 70% completion metric is a realistic indicator of success.</p>

### ***FY 2010 Request Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	1,535	0	1,535
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	3,016	0	3,016
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	3,031	0	3,031
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	3,031	0	3,031



## D&CP – TECHNICAL SUPPORT WORKING GROUP

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Technical Support Working Group	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	1,535	3,016	3,031	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>15</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau	American	Funds
Domestic	Overseas	Managed			Salaries	Total	
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	0	0	0	3,031	0	3,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,031</b>

## D&CP – TECHNICAL SUPPORT WORKING GROUP

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Technical Support Working Group	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other Office of the Secretary-CT-INS	1,535	3,016	3,031	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>15</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Technical Support Working Group	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	1,535	3,016	3,031	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>15</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	535	535	540	5
Funds	122,327	145,666	295,910	150,244

### ***Mission***

The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) supports the effective and efficient creation, collection, processing, transmission, dissemination, storage, and disposition of information required to formulate and execute U.S. foreign policy and manage the Department's daily operations, including consular services. The information needs of the President, the Secretary of State, the Department and its overseas missions, and approximately forty other governmental organizations working in U.S. diplomatic missions overseas drive the operations of IRM. Carrying out U.S. foreign policy in an increasingly interdependent, rapidly changing, and information-intensive world presents new challenges. To meet these challenges, the Department needs secure modern technology that provides timely and accurate information, the tools to analyze this information, and the means to disseminate this information throughout the foreign affairs community. IRM provides these tools and supports the conduct of U.S. diplomacy in the information age. Its program includes the following major activities:

#### **Corporate Information Systems**

IRM develops and/or supports worldwide systems and applications for information sharing and collaboration. These include core foreign affairs systems supporting the Secretary and principal officers, consular systems for passport and visa issuance, and financial systems.

#### **Administrative Systems**

IRM supports administrative systems for personnel and property, and for information services provided by Department libraries and publishing, records, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and historical offices.

#### **Information Technology Infrastructure**

To meet the needs of the more than 260 diplomatic and consular missions overseas, IRM provides worldwide Information Technology (IT) infrastructure systems such as secure telecommunications with Washington, D.C.; data processing, communication, and message centers at Headquarters and abroad; mail and pouch services; special communications support for the Secretary and White House at meetings abroad; and voice services via telephone and radio.

#### **Information Management Services**

IRM supports the Department's information management activities and operates the IT infrastructure. These responsibilities include: providing data administration and desktop and server maintenance and support; conducting information management planning activities; developing Department-wide IT policies and standards; and coordinating the establishment of technology priorities through the IT Strategic Plan and the E-Gov Program Board.

### ***Priorities***

With the Department's fundamental IT infrastructure in place, the Department's IT strategy is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of IT in the Department. IRM aims to ensure that the tools, systems, and platforms delivering critical, real-time information are readily available and easily accessible to diplomats, managers, and others working in the foreign affairs community domestically and overseas to advance diplomacy. To provide technology-empowered diplomacy to the Department's employees, IRM has established the following priorities for FY 2010:

#### **Effective, User-oriented Tools**

IRM will deploy user-oriented tools for discovering and analyzing information and establishing a Department-wide solution for content management and information publishing and dissemination. Such deployment will continue to

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

leverage IRM’s investment in a robust and reliable global IT infrastructure by expanding direct support for the mission-driven processes of diplomacy and foreign assistance.

### IT Infrastructure

IRM 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 enhance its global IT infrastructure, consolidating services and operations to promote efficiency and excellent customer service. It will build on the success of Open Net Everywhere and secure Blackberry programs that have begun to deliver the promise of mobile computing to diplomats.

The indicator below measures progress toward implementation of improved IT shared services through consolidation. This project represents a top IT priority of the Department and receives frequent senior management scrutiny.

Implementation of the IT Shared Services through Consolidation program is a key priority in supporting and enhancing the use of the Department’s domestic IT infrastructure for users across 34 bureaus and offices. Its objectives include an improved, standardized level of service, consolidation of redundant support capabilities, the implementation of standard platforms and configurations to enable improved IT security, and enhanced opportunities for IT staff development and training.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Information Technology</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Key Milestones Achieved in the Implementation of Information Technology Shared Services through Consolidation	
Target FY 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Post-consolidation/transition activities to include human resource, space, and funding coordination.</li> <li>-Project close out activities (to include documentation of lessons learned).</li> <li>-Final stakeholder communication close out activities.</li> <li>-Additionally, the IT Consolidation Program will support the ramp-up of the “Project Services Unit” responsible for managing IRM’s major programs. Specifically, in late FY2009 and into FY2010, the IT Consolidation Program Management Office (PMO) will support the Project Center of Excellence in building project management standards and methodologies for all IRM projects.</li> </ul>
Target FY 2009	<p>Standard IT Shared Services provided by IRM - Mandatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-All bureaus using Desktop Computing Services (provides help desk support 24 hours a day/7 days a week for passwords, personal computers, telephones, networks, servers, e-mail and IT security).</li> <li>-All bureaus using Mobile Computing Services (provides Personal Data Assistant devices, cell phones, and management support).</li> <li>-All bureaus using Enterprise Server Operations Center to house and maintain their file and print servers.</li> </ul> <p>Standard IT Extended Services provided by IRM - Optional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-All bureaus using extended services: Development Services (computer application and website development services); Hosting Services (computer application and website hosting services); and Teleconferencing Services</li> </ul>
Target FY 2008	<p>Standard IT Shared Services provided by IRM - Mandatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-18 bureaus using Desktop Computing Services (provides help desk support 24 hours a day/7 days a week for passwords, personal computers, telephones, networks, servers, e-mail and IT security).</li> <li>-18 bureaus using Mobile Computing Services (provides Personal Data Assistant devices, cell phones, and management support).</li> <li>-18 bureaus using Enterprise Server Operations Center to house and maintain their file and print servers.</li> </ul> <p>Standard IT Extended Services provided by IRM - Optional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-18 bureaus using extended services: Development Services (computer application and website development services); Hosting Services (computer application and website hosting services); and Teleconferencing Services.</li> </ul>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: Above Target</b></p> <p>Currently 31 Bureaus have either undergone Consolidation or are in the process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Consolidated 18 bureaus: A/EX/IRM, F, IRM, H, RM, A/ISS, EAP, L, WHA, AF, EUR/IO, MED, NEA/SCA, OBO, S/CPR, EEB, HR, OES/DRL</li> <li>-3 Bureaus in Agreement Phase: PRM, DS, T</li> <li>-10 Bureaus in Discovery Phase: CA Wash, DTSP0, FSI, IIP/ECA, CA Conus, OIG, PA, RM/GFSC, S</li> <li>-Version 2 of the Master Service Level agreement has been developed and implemented</li> <li>-The Working Capital Fund spend plan is complete</li> </ul>
Impact	Moving forward, the implementation of these Standard IT services, both optional and mandatory, will allow IRM to continue to expand the project to improve IT shared services through consolidation, as outlined above. It is anticipated that 4 more Bureaus will be consolidated in the first quarter of FY 2009.
Reasons for Exceeding Target	The performance target was set at an approximate level, and the deviation from that level is slight. There was no significant effect on overall program or activity performance.
Results FY 2007	The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM), the Bureau of Administration, and the Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance were consolidated to IRM-provided standard IT shared services.
Results FY 2006	A Program Management Office was established in the Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) for Department-wide Information Technology (IT) service consolidation. Implementation plan for consolidating IT services was completed.
Results FY 2005	The Department's E-Government Program Board established Duplication Action Team, which identified areas of Information Technology (IT) service duplication and key targets for consolidation.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	IRM management reports. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

### **E-Gov**

IRM will continue the Department's commitment to E-Gov resulting in improvements in citizen services, mission effectiveness, and efficiency. IRM will focus 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. These efforts will facilitate the 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. They will also position the Department for greater participation in government-wide administrative solutions as they emerge.

### **IT Security**

IRM will streamline the approach to IT security, ensuring effective control while allowing for the rapid adoption and broad use of new technology. The intent of this program is to enable broad access to information and systems, secure internal and external collaboration, and comprehensive business continuity plans that can be relied upon in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or catastrophic failure.

### **Staff Skills**

IRM will further enhance the skill base of the Department's IT staff to ensure that end-users can use new IT tools, systems, and information. IT staff will focus on ensuring that the Department promotes continuous innovation in the use of IT to support the diplomatic mission. IRM will also focus on enhancing the skills and responsibilities of Department IT staff to enable them to play a higher-level consultative role in helping end-users exploit modern technology.

### ***Justification of Program Change***

The increase of \$150.244 million to current services in the FY 2010 budget is primarily a return of continuing operations and maintenance (O&M) of information technology activities to this funding source. Over the years, the

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

largely fee-based IT Central Fund has been absorbing O&M. As projects are completed, it is appropriate that the continuing operations be normalized into the main operating account, Diplomatic and Consular Programs. The request supports primary infrastructure including: on-going world-wide bandwidth; legacy messaging systems; management and security of the communications network; and other centrally provided services. In addition, the request includes an increase in staff, which will enable IRM to manage contracts more effectively.

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	534	1	0	535	56,928	65,399	122,327
FY 2009 Estimate	534	1	0	535	76,872	68,794	145,666
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	266	340	606
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	523	0	523
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	710	1,036	1,746
IT O&M-IRM	0	0	0	0	146,552	0	146,552
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	148,051	1,376	149,427
FY 2010 Current Services	534	1	0	535	224,923	70,170	295,093
FY 2010 Program Changes							
FTE Request	5	0	0	5	90	727	817
Total Program Changes	5	0	0	5	90	727	817
FY 2010 Request	539	1	0	540	225,013	70,897	295,910

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	535	535	540	5
Infrastructure Systems	534	535	540	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>5</b>

## D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Technical Support Working Group	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	121,769	145,108	295,352	150,244
Infrastructure Systems	121,769	145,108	295,352	150,244
ADP Communications and Message Centers	16,364	31,100	20,513	(10,587)
Central Management Functions	19,178	31,518	44,685	13,167
Foreign Affairs Information System	29,915	26,570	79,256	52,686
Information Management Security Implementation	13,578	12,621	12,780	159
Infrastructure Maintenance	21,909	26,282	117,300	91,018
Other Office Automation	9,433	10,575	4,409	(6,166)
Special Communications Support	9,095	3,451	12,944	9,493
Voice Communications Programs	2,297	2,991	3,465	474
Public Diplomacy	558	558	558	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,327</b>	<b>145,666</b>	<b>295,910</b>	<b>150,244</b>

# D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>224,455</b>	<b>70,897</b>	<b>295,352</b>
Infrastructure Systems	539	1	0	540	224,455	70,897	295,352
ADP Communications and Message Centers	0	0	0	0	20,513	0	20,513
Central Management Functions	0	0	0	0	27,455	17,230	44,685
Foreign Affairs Information System	0	0	0	0	25,589	53,667	79,256
Information Management Security Implementation	0	0	0	0	12,780	0	12,780
Infrastructure Maintenance	0	0	0	0	117,300	0	117,300
Other Office Automation	0	0	0	0	4,409	0	4,409
Special Communications Support	0	0	0	0	12,944	0	12,944
Voice Communications Programs	0	0	0	0	3,465	0	3,465
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>558</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>225,013</b>	<b>70,897</b>	<b>295,910</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit* (positions)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chief Information Officer	534	8	7	(1)
Deputy CIO for Business, Planning, and Customer Service	0	6	6	0
Deputy CIO for Operations	0	6	6	0
Director Customer Service	0	72	73	1
Director E-Diplomacy	0	6	6	0
Director Enterprise Architecture and Planning	1	47	47	0
Director Enterprise Network Management	0	40	40	0
Director Information Assurance	0	15	15	0
Director Infrastructure	0	90	90	0
Director Messaging	0	153	158	5
Director Program Management and Analysis	0	8	8	0
Director Systems Integration	0	76	76	0
Policy and Regulations Office	0	8	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>5</b>



## D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chief Information Officer	15,234	18,142	20,010	1,868
Deputy CIO for Business, Planning, and Customer Service	800	953	970	17
Deputy CIO for Operations	714	850	890	40
Director Customer Service	8,530	10,157	12,243	2,086
Director E-Diplomacy	1,032	1,229	4,518	3,289
Director Enterprise Architecture and Planning	6,187	7,367	7,823	456
Director Enterprise Network Management	9,704	11,555	84,421	72,866
Director Information Assurance	1,554	1,850	1,893	43
Director Infrastructure	19,339	23,029	52,636	29,607
Director Messaging	34,079	40,581	60,464	19,883
Director Program Management and Analysis	8,650	10,300	10,500	200
Director Systems Integration	15,345	18,273	38,152	19,879
Policy and Regulations Office	1,159	1,380	1,390	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,327</b>	<b>145,666</b>	<b>295,910</b>	<b>150,244</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	52,875	55,620	57,321	1,701
1200 Personnel Benefits	15,794	16,614	17,121	507
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,540	3,700	7,500	3,800
2200 Transportation of Things	1,590	1,620	4,536	2,916
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,689	2,797	5,034	2,237
2500 Other Services	37,815	56,890	125,158	68,268
2600 Supplies and Materials	8,024	8,425	11,042	2,617
3100 Personal Property	0	0	68,198	68,198
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,327</b>	<b>145,666</b>	<b>295,910</b>	<b>150,244</b>

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# D&CP – DIPLOMATIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROGRAM OFFICE

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

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	43	43	43	0
Funds	32,359	33,204	33,422	218

### *Mission*

The Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS-PO) is a collaborative information technology (IT) program established to manage a fully integrated global telecommunications network. DTS-PO installs, operates, and manages a private and secure global telecommunications network for over 40 U.S. Government agencies at more than 270 worldwide locations. DTS-PO supports a diverse customer base with various missions and different network performance and security requirements. It is one of the largest inter-agency private communications networks for enabling information sharing and collaboration at all classification levels between all U.S. Government (USG) agencies with overseas presence, including homeland security and intelligence community agencies with cross connections to defense organizations. To meet these critical needs, the program focuses on the key resources needed to provide the required services, to include satellite systems, network connectivity, and equipment refreshes and upgrades.

DTS-PO supports the ongoing, ever-increasing demands for enhanced services by the USG components operating overseas in the embassy and consulates, as well as the emerging requirements precipitated by world events, e.g., the opening of the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad and the Olympic Games in Beijing. The U.S. Government's overarching strategic goals, such as citizen services abroad, fighting terrorism, the war on drugs, and the advance of U.S. political and economic interests around the globe rely on DTS-PO to provide its diverse base of customer organizations with the best available telecommunications service. The DTS network is a meshed topology with regional hubs and multiple diverse "paths" to Washington. This new topology began in 2006 and has improved the network's resistance to natural disasters, accidental cable cuts, and other events that adversely impact telecommunications availability. It has also modernized the network's architecture by implementing an Internet Protocol infrastructure, thus optimizing network performance, availability, security and manageability.

The DTS-PO mission involves acquiring and managing global network services that underpin the U.S. Government information sharing environment by creating communication and network paths worldwide in a cost-effective and efficient manner. It involves procuring and managing bandwidth to ensure that outcome-oriented performance goals are realized. DTS-PO also responds to market forces influencing customer demand and communications needs, ensuring current requirements are met while continually working to anticipate customers' future needs.

DTS-PO will continue to leverage its excellent partnerships developed with technical elements both at the regional and local levels throughout the world. These partnerships have played a critical role in DTS-PO's overall success in meeting customers' mission needs.

### *Priorities*

DTS-PO's strategic goals are to improve the network, improve processes, and strengthen the workforce. Specific priorities for FY 2010 include customer service across the Program Office, finishing the Foreign Affairs Sensitive-but-unclassified Telecommunications Network (FASTNet) deployment, and the continual refinement and utilization of the automated Operational Support System to improve service delivery and internal DTS-PO performance.

In order to achieve these goals and priorities, DTS-PO relies heavily on its strategic plan, Enterprise Architecture, strategic implementation plan, and performance metrics. The goal continues to be world-class service for all based on government-wide best practices.

## D&CP – DIPLOMATIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROGRAM OFFICE

### Advance the Performance of the Global Network

The goal is to complete deployment of FASTNet to all locations utilizing a comprehensive deployment plan and leveraging the partnerships of other Department of State elements, to include local personnel based at embassy and consulate locations. In FY 2009 DTS-PO is installing approximately seven FASTNet's per month and plans to increase that pace in FY 2010 to finish the deployment.

As FASTNet is deployed, DTS-PO will continue to offer levels of service at multiple price points that meet customer needs and ensure best value. Service offerings will be determined by customer desires and what type of transport is available at each location. Types of transport include traditional lease lines, satellite service, and the use of the Internet to transport data. DTS-PO will use the tools and processes developed in FY 2009 to communicate and market its products and services to its customers. In FY 2010 DTS-PO will leverage the Operational Support System (OSS) deployed in FY 2009 to implement and manage customer requirements in an automated and efficient manner. The OSS will also continue to drive improved processes and eliminate inefficiencies across all DTS-PO elements.

### Improve Customer Satisfaction

DTS-PO will continue to enhance the quality of its services in FY 2010 by strengthening relationships with its customers, information technology partners, and vendors. DTS-PO will continue its annual customer conference and quarterly customer advisory panels, in addition to surveys, periodic on-site visits, and project status reporting. DTS-PO will also initiate an aggressive customer outreach effort, including informational fact sheets, enhanced web-based resources, and participation in public events and conferences. Finally, to help accomplish these goals, DTS-PO will leverage the Customer Relationship Management software deployed in FY 2009 in the OSS package.

### Strengthen a Highly Qualified and Adaptive Workforce

DTS-PO will continue to provide its valued employees with both the tools and the work environment they need to succeed. The first on-line course for FASTNet Operations and Maintenance was successful, and DTS-PO will continue to expand its orientation program and develop new on-line technical courses. DTS-PO fully recognizes the important role that management, leadership, and technical training plays in the seamless operation of the DTS-PO network, and this commitment will continue into FY 2010.

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	43	0	0	43	29,068	3,291	32,359
FY 2009 Estimate	43	0	0	43	29,783	3,421	33,204
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	149	0	149
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	52	52
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	149	69	218
FY 2010 Current Services	43	0	0	43	29,932	3,490	33,422
FY 2010 Request	43	0	0	43	29,932	3,490	33,422

**D&CP – DIPLOMATIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROGRAM  
OFFICE**

*Staff by Program Activity*  
(positions)

<b>Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>
Infrastructure Systems	43	43	43	0
Leased Lines	43	43	43	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>

*Funds by Program Activity*  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>32,359</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>218</b>
Infrastructure Systems	32,359	33,204	33,422	218
Leased Lines	32,359	33,204	33,422	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,359</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>218</b>

*FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities*

<b>Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office</b>	<b>Positions</b>				<b>Funds (\$ in thousands)</b>		
	<b>American</b>		<b>FSN</b>	<b>Pos Total</b>	<b>Bureau Managed</b>	<b>American Salaries</b>	<b>Funds Total</b>
	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>Overseas</b>					
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29,932</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>33,422</b>
Infrastructure Systems	43	0	0	43	29,932	3,490	33,422
Leased Lines	43	0	0	43	29,932	3,490	33,422
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29,932</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>33,422</b>

**D&CP – DIPLOMATIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROGRAM  
OFFICE**

*Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*  
(positions)

<b>Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Administration	7	7	7	0
Counter Narcotics	2	2	2	0
Field Support Group	9	9	9	0
Network Management	8	8	8	0
Program Direction	4	4	4	0
Requirements	3	3	3	0
Systems Group	8	8	8	0
Transmission Systems	2	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>

*Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
Administration	6,147	6,308	6,350	42
Counter Narcotics	79	81	83	2
Field Support Group	4,641	4,762	4,796	34
Network Management	16,953	17,395	17,492	97
Program Direction	621	637	645	8
Requirements	365	375	379	4
Systems Group	3,058	3,138	3,165	27
Transmission Systems	495	508	512	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,359</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>218</b>

*Funds by Object Class*  
(\$ in thousands)

<b>Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,553	2,653	2,705	52
1200 Personnel Benefits	740	770	787	17
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	371	380	382	2
2200 Transportation of Things	410	420	422	2
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	12,617	12,928	12,992	64
2400 Printing & Reproduction	61	62	63	1
2500 Other Services	9,872	10,115	10,166	51
2600 Supplies and Materials	232	237	238	1
3100 Personal Property	5,503	5,639	5,667	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,359</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>33,422</b>	<b>218</b>

# D&CP – OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

## *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>
Funds	3,892	4,024	4,100	76

### ***Mission***

The Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) was established pursuant to the Foreign Missions Act of 1982. Its primary missions are to:

- Protect the national security interests of the United States;
- Encourage members of foreign missions and international organizations with diplomatic immunity to respect local law;
- Advocate for better treatment of U.S. diplomatic missions and personnel abroad;
- Ensure the application of reciprocity to the benefits and services accorded foreign diplomatic missions in the United States and assist such missions in addressing local legal requirements and working with local officials; and
- Serve foreign diplomats by operating programs for diplomatic motor vehicles, tax, customs, property, and travel and ensure appropriate benefits and services to the foreign mission community in the United States on a reciprocal basis.

### ***Priorities***

#### **Foreign Tax Relief Agreements**

OFM aggressively pursues arrangements for the relief of foreign taxes imposed on U.S. diplomatic and consular missions worldwide. OFM leads negotiations for tax-relief arrangements for the Department's foreign diplomatic operations, with an emphasis on high cost capital construction projects under the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. Since FY 2005, OFM's efforts have led to the establishment of roughly 50 construction tax-relief arrangements which are expected to yield an estimated cost savings in excess of \$285 million. At the FY 2010 request level OFM will negotiate 6 additional construction tax-relief arrangements, with an anticipated combined cost savings of in excess of \$20 million in foreign tax expenses.

#### **Services for the Foreign Diplomatic, Consular, U.N., and International Agency Communities in the U.S.**

OFM must provide a wide variety of services to 118,000 members of over 420 foreign embassies and embassy annexes, 200 UN missions, and 700 foreign consulates nationwide. In FY 2008 alone, OFM administered a diplomatic motor vehicle program that managed over 13,000 vehicle registrations, reviewed and processed more than 7,000 drivers licenses, and verified the eligibility and issued 6,000 tax exemption cards and 12,000 requests for customs entry for members of the foreign mission community. OFM also provides critical support to the Secretary of State's Office of the Chief of Protocol (S/CPR), which as a result processed approximately 50,000 accreditations for members of the foreign diplomatic community and international organizations in the United States. In FY 2010, OFM anticipates an approximate 3-5% workload increase. The inability for OFM to provide reciprocal services as outlined above would impede U.S. government operations abroad.

#### **The Office of Foreign Missions Information System (TOMIS)**

In FY 2008, OFM began the transition to on-line application submissions (e-Gov) from all foreign embassies and consulates. During FY 2008, more than 42,000 applications for OFM and S/CPR services were submitted through the OFM-managed system. In order to fully implement the e-Gov (paperless) operations, in FY 2010 enhancements are required to the Office of Foreign Missions Information System (TOMIS). This critically important system collects and transmits valuable information and service requests from foreign embassies, UN missions, and international organizations using e-Government (paperless) technology throughout the government to appropriate agencies. These required system upgrades will support additional business processes that are currently paper-based thus simplifying administration of the data and most importantly providing faster and more reliable access to critical data for the broad

## **D&CP – OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS**

and growing OFM user community. This user community encompasses an array of federal, state, and local law enforcement, security entities, which must rely on and make use of the TOMIS data. On a 24/7/365 basis, OFM's TOMIS database provides support to OFM duty officers and the Diplomatic Security Command Center, as a vitally important tool to respond to official and law enforcement inquiries involving the foreign diplomatic community resident in the United States.

### **Federal Income Tax Withholdings and Compliance**

OFM continues to identify information sharing opportunities that support other government agencies. In FY 2010, OFM information will allow the Internal Revenue Service to increase the compliance efforts with regard to locally engaged staff members of foreign missions in the United States who are required to comply with federal and state income tax filing requirements. The cooperation between OFM and the IRS will increase the rate of compliance by such individuals with their income tax requirements through consistent enforcement and heightened awareness and understanding of the relevant federal, state and local income tax laws.

### **Import Clearance for Foreign Missions**

In accordance with the Safe Port Act of 2006 and the Foreign Missions Act, OFM continues to work with representatives of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to implement a single electronic portal through which OFM collects and distributes information associated with the clearance of imports consigned to foreign missions, international organizations and their members in the United States. The system must adhere to OMB requirements for Service Component Based Architecture.

### **OFM Regional Offices – Foreign Mission Community**

The Office of Foreign Missions includes six Regional Offices located in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, and Miami. Regional Offices continue to provide OFM services and benefits to the growing numbers of foreign diplomatic and consular missions outside Washington D.C. The Regional Offices expand the Department's presence within the United States by fostering and solidifying relationships with federal, state, and local officials as well as the extensive diplomatic community. For example, in 2008, OFM's Chicago Regional Office coordinated the Arab Cities Mayors Forum with the City of Chicago on behalf of the Department.

### **Motor Vehicle Compliance**

The Office of Foreign Missions' Motor Vehicle Office, pursuant to the Foreign Missions Act of 1982 and the 1978 Diplomatic Relations Act, ensures that diplomats and foreign missions carry federally mandated high levels of liability insurance. The office also deals with diplomats who commit motor vehicle infractions, but whose immunity prevents them from being subject to the jurisdiction of US courts, to protect public safety interests throughout the United States.

In addition, this office ensures that U.S. missions abroad enjoy important and reciprocally balanced motor vehicle privileges and treatment. Additional funding will allow OFM to continue the highly successful introduction of a more secure diplomatic license plate by designing and launching a new Department of State Drivers' License. This license will substantially comply with the implementing regulations for the REAL ID Act of 2005 and thereby meet critically important Department of Homeland Security equities.

### **Custodial Properties**

In accordance with the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, the Office of Foreign Missions has the responsibility to protect and preserve properties of foreign governments with which the United States has severed diplomatic relations. OFM is the designated custodian of 11 diplomatic and consular properties of Iran throughout the United States. Increased staffing is required to allow for a dedicated staff member to manage this critical treaty obligation. In 2010, OFM must also provide program oversight to effectively and appropriately preserve the former Iranian chancery in accordance with the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control license.



## D&CP – OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	3,892	0	3,892
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	4,024	0	4,024
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	52	52
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	4	72	76
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	4,028	72	4,100
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	4,028	72	4,100

### *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

Office of Foreign Missions	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	2,076	2,146	2,371	225
Bureau Direction	2076	2,146	2,371	225
Foreign Mission Activities	0	2,146	2,371	225
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0
Foreign Mission Activities	0	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	550	569	650	81
Bureau Direction	550	569	650	81
Foreign Mission Activities	550	560	650	81
Domestic Administrative Management	0	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	986	1,019	747	(272)
Office Automation	986	1,019	747	(272)
Other Office Automation	0	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	280	289	332	43
Bureau Direction	280	289	332	43
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0
Foreign Mission Activities	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>76</b>

**D&CP – OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS**

*FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas		Total			
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,371</b>
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	2,299	72	2,371
Foreign Mission Activities	0	0	0	0	2,299	72	2,371
<b>Domestic Administrative Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>650</b>
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	650	0	650
Foreign Mission Activities	0	0	0	0	650	0	650
<b>Information Resource Management</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>747</b>
Office Automation	0	0	0	0	747	0	747
Other Office Automation	0	0	0	0	747	0	747
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332</b>
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	332	0	332
Foreign Mission Activities	0	0	0	0	332	0	332
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4,100</b>

*Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of Foreign Missions	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Houston Field Office	890	920	617	(303)
Office of Property, Taxes, Services, and Benefits	228	236	290	54
Office of Vehicles, Tax, Customs	2,430	2512	2,716	204
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary	344	4,024	477	(309)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>76</b>

*Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Office of Foreign Missions	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,430	2,512	2,097	(415)
1200 Personnel Benefits	344	356	508	152
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	228	236	98	(138)
2500 Other Services	890	920	1,397	477
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>76</b>

## D&CP – POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL

### *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	149,456	150,318	165,275	14,957

### *Mission*

The Post Assignment Travel function supports the Department's worldwide activities in the areas of change of station costs, travel and transportation costs, and training per diem. This function is crucial to staffing overseas missions with competent, trained personnel and ensuring effective management of human resources.

The Post Assignment Travel function will support the Department's mission in the following key areas:

### **Permanent Change of Station**

The majority of Post Assignment Travel funds will be used for travel of employees and eligible family members, shipment of household effects and privately-owned vehicles, and placement of household effects into storage and continuing storage of effects. Except for travel funded by other appropriations, this account will fund all allowable appointment, transfer, home leave, and separation travel for both the Foreign Service and the Civil Service. Tours of duty are generally three or four years at most overseas posts and one or two years at posts with extreme hardship conditions.

### **Training Per Diem**

Per diem is provided for employees while in extended training at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center and the Warrenton Information Management Training Center. The training which these per diem payments will support prepares Foreign Service officers and Specialists for their next overseas assignments.

### *Justification of Program Change*

The FY 2010 request is an increase of \$14,957,000 over FY 2009. The additional resources will support the Department's overall goal of increasing the number of new Foreign Service positions by providing the necessary resources for travel related activities to support the new positions.

### *FY 2010 Request*

### *Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	149,456	0	149,456
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	150,318	0	150,318
FY 2010 Base (1)	0	0	0	0	146,598	0	146,598
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	18,677	0	18,677
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	18,677	0	18,677
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	165,275	0	165,275
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	165,275	0	165,275

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

## D&CP – POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Post Assignment Travel	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Post Assignment Travel	149,456	150,318	165,275	14,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,456</b>	<b>150,318</b>	<b>165,275</b>	<b>14,957</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
Post Assignment Travel	0	0	0	0	165,275	0	165,275
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,275</b>

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

Post Assignment Travel	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other Post Assignment Travel	149,456	150,318	165,275	14,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,456</b>	<b>150,318</b>	<b>165,275</b>	<b>14,957</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

Post Assignment Travel	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1200 Personnel Benefits	8,967	9,019	9,204	185
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	52,310	52,611	67,480	14,869
2200 Transportation of Things	77,717	78,166	67,496	(10,670)
2500 Other Services	10,462	10,522	21,095	10,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,456</b>	<b>150,318</b>	<b>165,275</b>	<b>14,957</b>

# D&CP – OFFICE OF POPULATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

## *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>
Funds	792	872	895	23

### ***Mission***

The Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), including the Office of Population and International Migration (PIM), coordinate U.S. policies related to international population diplomacy. The Office takes the lead in the State Department, in collaboration with other bureaus and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), to accomplish the Administration's goals related to population, family planning, and reproductive health. The office coordinates closely with other bureaus and agencies to determine foreign assistance funding levels for multilateral organizations involved with population programs. Funding to support bilateral international family planning activities is in the Global Health and Child Survival and other foreign operations accounts administered by USAID.

Through PRM, the U.S. Government advocates for international programs to enhance maternal and child health, promote family planning, and reduce the incidence of abortion, and provides policy analysis on demographic issues such as population aging. The U.S. Government promotes the principles embodied in the Program of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. These include human rights, gender equality, strong families, care and protection of children, the right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and that international family planning goals are defined in terms of unmet needs for information and services and that family planning activities adhere to the principle of voluntary choice.

PRM/PIM works to prepare U.S. delegations to international meetings and conducts bilateral negotiations in support of these principles. PRM/PIM has the lead in representing the U.S. Government on the Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as well as the U.N. Commission on Population and Development (CPD). The office conducts outreach and dialogue with officials of governments, NGOs, and other organizations engaged with population, family planning and reproductive health matters.

This Diplomatic and Consular Programs account funds the operating expenses of a portion of PRM/PIM, including salaries and benefits for six staff who work on population issues in PRM.

### ***Priorities***

The Department coordinates U.S. policies related to international population issues and promotes goals in the joint State/USAID Strategic Plan. PRM/PIM provides leadership in furthering the U.S. Government goal of promoting healthy and educated populations. The Office serves as the State Department's central point of contact for policy guidance relating to population, particularly on reproductive and sexual health and demographic analysis. The Office works with other State Department offices and U.S. Government agencies to ensure that language regarding population issues in documents adopted in multilateral fora, including the UN, is consistent with U.S. Government policy. PRM/PIM participates in the development of policy associated with maternal and reproductive health in the Millennium Development Goals. PRM was increasingly engaged in the issue of the migration of health workers, a topic of growing discussion in multilateral fora, including the World Health Organization and the Group of Eight.

PRM/PIM plays a lead role in implementing President Obama's decision to work with Congress to restore U.S. financial support for the UNFPA. The office also works closely with USAID to implement the President's decision to reduce unintended pregnancies and promote safe motherhood by rescinding the "Mexico City Policy" that placed unnecessarily broad restrictions on international family planning assistance.

**D&CP – OFFICE OF POPULATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

***FY 2010 Request  
Resource Summary***

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	792	0	792
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	872	0	872
<b>FY 2010 Built-in Changes</b>							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
FY 2010 American Cost of Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
<b>Total Built-in Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	895	0	895
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	895	0	895

(1) FY2010 Base excludes non-recurred FY2009 supplemental funds

***Funds by Program Activity***  
(\$ in thousands)

Office of Population and International Migration	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>23</b>
Domestic Administrative Management	792	872	895	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>23</b>

***FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities***

Population, Refugees, and Migration	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
<b>Policy Formulation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>895</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>895</b>

***Funds by Object Class***  
(\$ in thousands)

Office of Population and International Migration	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>23</b>

# D&CP – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## *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	10	10	10	0
Funds	2,135	2,219	2,263	44

### *Mission*

The Office of Anti-Crime Programs (INL/C), located in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), coordinates policy and programs to combat a range of transnational crime and other illicit threats to U.S. national security interests including: money laundering and terrorist financing; alien smuggling; intellectual property theft; cyber-crime and cyber security; kleptocracy; and corruption. INL/C is also responsible for administering the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) and drug demand reduction programs. Anti-crime programs include providing law enforcement training, technical assistance, and procurement of equipment when determined to be in the strategic interest of the United States. The Office's diplomatic functions result in its participation and provision of training, technical assistance, and contributions to several multilateral organizations that focus on developing and advancing the implementation of international criminal control norms at the global, regional, and national levels.

The Diplomatic and Consular Programs account funds the salaries and benefits for staff, within the Office INL/C. Program funding is provided through annual Foreign Operations appropriations.

### *Priorities*

In FY 2009 INL/C programs will continue to address terrorist financing and money laundering threats to the U.S. Initiatives include projects to: detect and deter trade-based money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, and the misuse of alternative remittance systems to move the funds of terrorists and other criminals; and sustain the multi-year, regionally-based technical assistance/training programs to establish comprehensive anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing regimes in the Pacific Islands and Africa.

INL will continue to contribute to the United National Global Program against Money Laundering and to other multilateral and regional standards-setting and evaluation organizations like the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the international network of seven FATF-style Regional Bodies covering the Western Hemisphere; Central, South, and East Asia; Southern and Eastern Africa; the Middle East and North Africa; and Europe.

INL will continue to support the Organization of American States (OAS) on alien smuggling/border security initiatives, an area of major concern because methods of smuggling illegal migrants can also serve as a vehicle for terrorist entry into the United States. INL supports several federal law enforcement agencies (the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms) working with the El Salvador National Police Gang Task Force dealing with the infamous MS-13 street gang, regarded as the most violent street gang in America, and bilaterally to produce port security assessments and fund follow-up implementation programs. INL will emphasize training for immigration and customs officials on the detection of fraudulent documents and the development of better targeting and interviewing techniques.

INL will fund U.S. law enforcement training and technical assistance to build legal regimes and law enforcement capacity to combat the criminal misuse of information technology and intellectual property rights (IPR) crime in selected strategic countries, targeting those nations and regions where transnational crime and terrorism are growing concerns. Key IPR-focused bilateral assistance programs will be in Brazil, Colombia, India, Paraguay, South Africa, Nigeria, Ukraine, Russia and the People's Republic of China and multilateral assistance programs will be focused on the Central American Free Trade Agreement for the Dominican Republic and Association of Southeast Asian Nation member states. On cyber crime, INL will support the efforts of the Department of Justice to provide training that will

## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

enhance the cyber crime law enforcement capacities of nations in the OAS and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and strengthen participation of developing nations in the G8 24/7 network points-of-contact program.

INL will continue to promote implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption and support several regional mechanisms and initiatives, such as the Council of Europe, OAS, APEC, and the Middle East, that monitor and promote implementation of international anti-corruption commitments in over 60 countries.

INL will also increase attention to anti-corruption in Africa and Central Asia. In accordance with the U.S. Government's commitments to the denial of safe haven made at Evian, the Special Summit of the Americas, and in APEC, INL will continue to manage the implementation of Presidential Proclamation 7750 to deny visas to corrupt foreign officials, those who corrupt them, and their dependents. INL will also support enhanced capacity to internationalize efforts to combat kleptocracy.

INL/C will also continue to give particular attention to cocaine producing and transiting countries in Latin America, the recurring amphetamine-type stimulant epidemic in Southeast Asia, the drug-related HIV/AIDS epidemics in Southeast Asia and Africa, the on going gang problem in Central America, and the heroin threat from Asia, Afghanistan and Colombia. A continued area of focus will be the Middle East and South Asia where over 400 Muslim-based anti-drug programs are members of an INL-sponsored civil society/drug prevention network. Assistance will be provided primarily through sub-regional training centers strategically located around the globe, knowledge exchange forums where "best practices" are disseminated, and model programs that develop approaches to improve service delivery in the U.S. and worldwide.

### ***FY 2010 Request Resource Summary***

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	10	0	0	10	0	2,135	2,135
FY 2009 Estimate	10	0	0	10	0	2,219	2,219
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	44	44
FY 2010 Current Services	10	0	0	10	0	2,263	2,263
FY 2010 Request	10	0	0	10	0	2,263	2,263

### ***Staff by Program Activity*** (positions)

International Criminal Justice	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	10	10	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>



## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

International Criminal Justice	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	2,135	2,219	2,263	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>44</b>

### *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

International Criminal Justice	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
Counter-Terrorism Programs	10	0	0	10	0	2,263	2,263
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,263</b>

### *Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*

(positions)

International Criminal Justice	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Organized Crime Division	10	10	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>

## D&CP – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

### *Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>International Criminal Justice</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Organized Crime Division</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>44</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>International Criminal Justice</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>44</b>

# D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	24	24	26	2
Funds	4,321	4,483	5,010	527

### *Mission*

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) was established in October 2001 pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000. G/TIP is the leading government advocate in the world on the issue of trafficking in persons. Its mission is to nurture a movement of states, international organizations, and civil society actors to eradicate modern-day slavery by prosecuting traffickers, protecting victims, and preventing trafficking in persons – the three-P paradigm.

### *Priorities*

G/TIP is responsible for compiling the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to Congress on anti-human trafficking efforts of foreign governments; managing central anti-trafficking funds; advancing public awareness and advocacy in concert with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, the Congress, and the media; and coordinating and chairing an interagency process guiding USG anti-trafficking policy and programs. These priorities all focus on the three-P paradigm.

### *Annual Trafficking in Persons Report*

In FY 2010, G/TIP will publish the tenth annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP Report). Congressionally mandated, this report will lay out foreign governments' efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons. The eighth annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* was released June 4, 2008, and covered 170 countries, 153 of which are ranked and 17 special cases. In preparing the report, G/TIP engages with foreign governments and civil society organizations to focus attention on trafficking in persons and conduct assessments of each country's anti-trafficking efforts according to the minimum standards established in the TVPA. Countries included in the report are placed in one of four categories (Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3) based on the degree to which they comply with the minimum standards of the TVPA. The goal of this report is not to punish but to spur foreign governments to take action against TIP. The report's high credibility is based on tough, honest, and objective assessments of efforts made by foreign governments to address and eradicate TIP. For all Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch list countries, the USG outlines a mini-action plan intended to encourage bilateral commitment on behalf of victims.

### *Centrally-Managed International Programs*

G/TIP currently manages 130 open grants totaling approximately \$31.4 million and funded from ESF and INCLE foreign assistance accounts. G/TIP prepares solicitations, organizes panel reviews of grant proposals, monitors ongoing projects, makes site visits to the field, and identifies technical assistance and research needs. For FY 2010, G/TIP will use the 2009 TIP Report as a blueprint to focus funds on identified priority countries where trafficking is on the rise, where there is a demonstrable need for resources, and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies. Proposals will be solicited from international organizations and NGOs for projects that support overseas education and training; for programs for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and the judiciary; for efforts to assist, protect, and rescue victims around the world; and for public education programs that raise global awareness about human trafficking and how it can be abolished. Proposed activities will continue to be coordinated with other ongoing U.S. Government programs through the interagency program review process to ensure consistency, avoid duplication, and ensure compliance with U.S. Government policy.

### *Public Outreach*

G/TIP engages in international coverage and widespread dissemination of trafficking information through popular media outlets including print news articles, wire stories, TV and radio segments, Internet publications, and digital video conferences – reaching an estimated 500 million people each year. G/TIP develops partnerships with faith-based groups, women's organizations, community organizations who contribute resources and other assistance to help

## D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

lead the fight to eliminate human trafficking. The chief aim of the partnership is to encourage other nations, the United Nations (UN), and other multilateral institutions to work together in this important effort. Outreach to the business community for public-private partnerships focuses on developing strategies to prevent sex trafficking, child sex tourism, the trafficking of children for labor purposes, and other forms of involuntary servitude. For example, over 600 travel and tourism companies have signed the Global Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism.

### Interagency Coordination

G/TIP coordinates with other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that interagency anti-trafficking policy, grant, and planning issues are consistent with legislative mandates and Presidential directives. The Cabinet-level President’s Interagency Task Force (PITF) is chaired by the Secretary of State and staffed by G/TIP. The Senior Policy Operating Group, the senior managing body of the PITF, continues to meet quarterly and focus on priorities established by the Task Force and other emerging issues. G/TIP provides support for the Task Force in several ways, including measuring and evaluating progress of other countries in the areas of prosecution and enforcement against traffickers, protection and assistance to victims, and trafficking prevention; expanding interagency procedures to collect and organize data; facilitating a review by agencies of each other’s grant proposals for complementarity; and engaging in consultation and advocacy with governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Department’s coordinating role of the U.S. Government’s anti-trafficking efforts assists G/TIP in eliciting cooperation from other nations by demonstrating the U.S. Government’s acknowledgement of its domestic trafficking problem.

### Management

To meet its statutory responsibilities, G/TIP recruits, trains, and supports qualified and versatile employees and provides them with opportunities to obtain the skills, abilities, and training required to meet management and program needs. G/TIP also reaches out to other parts of the Department to provide expertise, information, and training to employees, especially Foreign Service officers, outgoing Ambassadors, other Embassy officers, and civilian police on this critical U.S. Government foreign policy priority.

This indicator of prevention efforts through public awareness is essential in working toward eradicating all forms of human trafficking including sexual exploitation, child sex tourism, and labor servitude. Prevention is one of the mandates under the Trafficking Victims' Protection Act of 2000 (as amended). Public awareness and educational campaigns are highly instrumental in warning those most vulnerable populations of the dangers of human trafficking. Specifically, increasing public awareness through the use of electronic media outlets, print media, publications and the internet aids greatly in prevention measures against all forms of human trafficking.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Transnational Crime</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Increased global media coverage of human trafficking	
Target FY 2010	The number of global media impressions (the number of readers, viewers, or listeners of the media outlet of that day or time slot) mentioning the “Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons,” the “U.S. Trafficking in Persons Report,” or the “U.S. Department of State” and “human trafficking” in the same report increases by 20 percent and the use of the G/TIP website increases by 40%. G/TIP initiates 30 additional digital video conferences to build relationships with foreign government leaders, the news media, and nongovernmental organizations, and Embassy personnel. Outreach events with international visitors interested in trafficking in persons increases to 35.
Target FY 2009	The number of global media impressions (the number of readers, viewers, or listeners of the media outlet of that day or time slot) mentioning the “Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons,” the “U.S. Trafficking in Persons Report,” or the “U.S. Department of State” and “human trafficking” in the same report increases by 15 percent and the use of the G/TIP website increases by 30 percent.  G/TIP initiates 25 additional digital video conferences to build relationships with foreign government leaders, the news media, and nongovernmental organizations, and Embassy personnel. Outreach events with international visitors interested in trafficking in persons increases to 30.

## D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Target FY 2008	<p>The number of global media impressions (the number of readers, viewers, or listeners of the media outlet of that day or time slot) mentioning the “Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons,” the “U.S. Trafficking in Persons Report,” or the “U.S. Department of State” and “human trafficking” in the same report increases by 10 percent and the use of the G/TIP website increases by 20 percent.</p> <p>G/TIP initiates 20 additional digital video conferences to build relationships with foreign government leaders, the news media, and nongovernmental organizations, and Embassy personnel.</p> <p>Outreach events with international visitors interested in trafficking in persons increases to 25.</p>
Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: Improved over prior year, but not met</b></p> <p>Media impressions - 12.3 percent (732 million)</p> <p>Use of website increased by 7.2 percent</p> <p>9 DVCs were conducted</p> <p>35 International Visitor groups were taught</p>
Impact	<p>The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons' goal is to eradicate trafficking in persons through prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims and prevention efforts including education and dissemination of information on trafficking in persons through the electronic and print media and presentations. As these efforts continue to increase, more people will learn about trafficking in persons and there will be fewer victims to this phenomenon.</p>
Steps to Improve	<p>The results for this indicator were below target for 2 of the 4 targets. The number of DVCs was below target. A more concerted effort will be made in 2009 to hold more DVCs especially after the release of the annual <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> in June, 2009. The use of G/TIP's website was also below target. The website will be reconstructed with new information and easier navigation.</p>
Results FY 2007	<p>Media impressions – 43 percent increase 654 million)</p> <p>Use of website increased 18 percent</p> <p>10 DVCs were conducted</p> <p>31 International Visitor groups were taught</p>
Results FY 2006	<p>Indicator and baseline created in 2007</p>
Results FY 2005	<p>Indicator and baseline created in 2007</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	<p>The sources of this data include The Department of State's Media Matrix which provides circulation media figures and Cision Company which is an independent international expert company on global media intelligence services.</p>

## D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

### *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2008 Actual	24	0	0	24	1,391	2,930	4,321
FY 2009 Estimate	24	0	0	24	1,438	3,045	4,483
FY 2010 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2009							
American COLA	0	0	0	0	2	15	17
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
FY 2010 American Cost of							
Living Adjustment	0	0	0	0	6	46	52
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	13	61	74
FY 2010 Current Services	24	0	0	24	1,451	3,106	4,557
FY 2010 Program Changes							
G/TIP Support Costs	2	0	0	2	250	203	453
Total Program Changes	2	0	0	2	250	203	453
FY 2010 Request	26	0	0	26	1,701	3,309	5,010

### *Staff by Program Activity* (positions)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>
Political Affairs	24	24	26	2
Political Diplomacy	24	24	26	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>

### *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>527</b>
Political Affairs	4,321	4,483	5,010	527
Political Diplomacy	4,321	4,483	5,010	527
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>527</b>

**D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

*FY 2010 Request  
Program Activities*

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
<b>Conduct of Diplomatic Relations</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>5,010</b>
Political Affairs	26	0	0	26	1,701	3,309	5,010
Political Diplomacy	26	0	0	26	1,701	3,309	5,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>5,010</b>

*Staff by Domestic Organization Unit*  
(positions)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Trafficking in Persons Office	24	24	26	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>

*Funds by Domestic Organization Unit*  
(\$ in thousands)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Trafficking in Persons Office	4,321	4,483	5,010	527
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>527</b>

*Funds by Object Class*  
(\$ in thousands)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	3,107	3,333	3,496	163
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	536	550	636	86
2400 Printing & Reproduction	120	300	220	(80)
2500 Other Services	358	0	358	358
2600 Supplies and Materials	200	300	300	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>527</b>

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# FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL SEPARATION LIABILITY TRUST FUND

## *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>
Funds	11,203	11,447	29,532	18,085

### *Mission*

The Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund (FSNSLTF), was established pursuant to section 151 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-138) (22 U.S.C. 4012a) to provide separation pay for Foreign National employees of agencies of the U.S. Government, other than the Department of Defense.

The FSNSLTF funds the accrued separation pay of employees who voluntarily resign, retire, die in service, or lose their jobs due to a reduction-in-force; it applies only in those countries that, due to local law or practice, require a lump-sum payment for voluntary separation based on years of service. Moreover, for those posts whose separation pay plans permit, eligible local employees can periodically obtain advances on accrued separation balances prior to separation.

A proportionate share of each year's annual accrued liability of the FSNSLTF is funded by the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) appropriation including Public Diplomacy (PD) resources.

### *Justification of Program Change*

In FY 2010, \$29,532,000 is requested to provide separation pay for Foreign National employees of agencies of the U.S. government, which is an increase of \$18,085,000 over FY 2009 enacted level. The increase in the payment to the FSNSLTF consists of \$24,060,000 from the D&CP appropriation, and \$5,472,000 from PD. The requested increase is based on revised estimates of accrued liability for D&CP, PD, and State's share of ICASS.

# FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL SEPARATION LIABILITY TRUST FUND

## *FY 2010 Request Resource Summary*

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total	
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN					
FY 2008 Actual	0	0	0	0	11,203	0	11,203	
FY 2009 Estimate	0	0	0	0	11,447	0	11,447	
FY 2010 Built-in Changes								
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	244	0	244	
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	244	0	244	
FY 2010 Current Services	0	0	0	0	11,691	0	11,691	
FY 2010 Program Changes								
FSNSLTF	0	0	0	0	17,841	0	17,841	
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	17,841	0	17,841	
FY 2010 Request	0	0	0	0	29,532	0	29,532	

## *Funds by Program Activity* (\$ in thousands)

FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>8,965</b>	<b>9,777</b>	<b>24,060</b>	<b>14,283</b>
Overseas Administrative Management	8,965	0	0	0
<b>Program Expenses</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,670)</b>
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>5,472</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,203</b>	<b>11,447</b>	<b>29,532</b>	<b>18,085</b>

## *FY 2010 Request Program Activities*

FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total	
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN					
<b>Overseas Program Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,060</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,060</b>	
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,472</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,532</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,532</b>	

# FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL SEPARATION LIABILITY TRUST FUND

## *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>11,203</b>	<b>11,447</b>	<b>29,532</b>	<b>18,085</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,203</b>	<b>11,447</b>	<b>29,532</b>	<b>18,085</b>

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

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## *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	930	929	929	0
Funds	1,502,274	2,646,597	1,815,050	(831,547)

### *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.

### *Priorities*

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

#### **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

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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.

### ***Budget Summary***

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

This request reflects non-recurring supplemental funding requested in FY 2009 under the Worldwide Security Upgrade program. 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



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level in the compound security program.

### *Performance Targets and Results*

The mission of OBO is to provide U.S. diplomatic and consular missions with secure, safe, and functional facilities to assist them in achieving U.S. foreign policy objectives. To achieve this mission, OBO is focused on four priority goals that advance diplomatic readiness, are aligned with Department of State’s strategic goals. These goals are:

- Capital Security Construction – Award capital security construction projects which have been listed in the Department’s Long Range Overseas Building Plan (LROBP) after consultation with other agencies, and complete the construction on time and within budget. The program will provide NECs that are secure, safe, and functional for U.S. Government employees to pursue the national interests of the United States.
- Compound and Physical Security – Provide physical security and compound security upgrades to Department overseas facilities to protect employees from terrorist and other security threats. This also includes security upgrades for soft targets such as schools, recreational facilities, and residences.
- Maintenance of Assets – Maintain, repair, and rehabilitate overseas diplomatic and consular facilities in an effective manner that enhances the quality of life of employees while allowing them to perform their duties in secure, safe, and functional facilities.
- Asset Management – Acquire, dispose of, and manage the Department’s overseas real property in a professional manner that meets Department needs; is performed on terms favorable to the U.S. Government; and is defensible to OMB, the Congress, and the American public, serving as the Department of State’s overseas property manager.

In support of these four goals, each component of the OBO organization has established performance targets that benchmark critical functions. Management reviews performance against these targets monthly to identify potential problems and ensure effective performance. OBO management also meets quarterly with its Industry Advisory Panel to review and discuss issues with an aim toward maximizing the free exchange of ideas and best practices between the government and private sector.

OBO has demonstrated that its organization, culture, and processes have resulted in outstanding performance. Since 2001, OBO has consistently delivered and the following metrics reflect this transformation:

- Completed construction of 65 new facilities since 2001:

Abidjan, Cote D’Ivoire	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	Abuja, Nigeria
Accra, Ghana	Accra, Ghana (USAID)	Algiers, Algeria
Astana, Kazakhstan	Athens, Greece Annex	Baghdad, Iraq
Baghdad, Iraq (IOB)	Bamako, Mali	Bamako, Mali, (USAID)
Beijing, China	Belmopan, Belize	Berlin, Germany
Bern, Switzerland	Bogota, Colombia Annex	Bogota, Colombia (IOB)
Brazzaville, Republic of Congo	Bridgetown, Barbados	Cape Town, South Africa
Conakry, Guinea	Conakry, Guinea (USAID)	Ciudad Juarez, Mexico

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Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (USAID)	Dili, East Timor (IOB)
Doha, Qatar	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	Frankfurt, Germany
Freetown, Sierra Leone	Istanbul, Turkey	Kabul, Afghanistan
Kabul, Afghanistan (ARG/USAID)	Kampala, Uganda	Kampala, Uganda (USAID)
Kathmandu, Nepal	Kathmandu, Nepal (USAID)	Kigali, Rwanda
Kingston, Jamaica	Kingston, Jamaica (USAID)	Koror, Republic of Palau
Lima, Peru (USAID)	Lome, Togo	Luanda, Angola
Managua, Nicaragua	Managua, Nicaragua (USAID)	Nairobi, Kenya
Nairobi, Kenya (USAID)	Panama City, Panama	Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Phnom Pehn, Cambodia (USAID)	Port au Prince, Haiti	Quito, Ecuador
Rangoon, Burma	São Paulo, Brazil	Sofia, Bulgaria
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	Tbilisi, Georgia	Tbilisi, Georgia (USAID)
Tirana, Albania Annex	Tunis, Tunisia	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Yerevan, Armenia	Zagreb, Croatia	

- Continued to manage the on-going construction/design of 30 new facilities:

Abuja, Nigeria (Annex)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Antananarivo, Madagascar
Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	Beijing, China (Annex)	Bucharest, Romania
Djibouti, Djibouti	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Guayaquil, Ecuador
Guangzhou, China (Design)	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (NEC/Housing)	Jerusalem (Annex )
Johannesburg, South Africa	Karachi, Pakistan	Khartoum, Sudan
Kolonia, Micronesia	Kyiv, Ukraine	Libreville, Gabon
Lusaka, Zambia	Manila, Philippines (Annex)	Mumbai, India
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	Riga, Latvia	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Skopje, Macedonia	Surabaya, Indonesia	Suva, Fiji
Taipei, Taiwan (Design)	Tijuana, Mexico	Valletta, Malta

- Awarded contracts for 3 new facilities in FY 2009:

Monrovia, Liberia	Belgrade, Serbia	Taipei, Taiwan (AIT)
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- Anticipate awarding contracts for 11 new facilities in FY 2009:

Bujumbura, Burundi	Caracas, Venezuela MSGQ	Guangzhou, China (Construction)
Kabul, Afghanistan (Annex)	Kabul, Afghanistan (Housing)	Malabo, Equatorial Guinea
Monterrey, Mexico	Niamey, Niger MSGQ	Sanaa, Yemen NOX
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	Muscat, Oman MSGQ	

- Anticipate awarding contracts for 6 new facilities in FY 2010:

Kabul, Afghanistan (Housing/Chancery)	Islamabad, Pakistan (Housing)	London, United Kingdom (Design)
Sanaa Yemen (Housing)	Peshawar, Pakistan	Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

From 2000 to January 2009, OBO has moved over 19,500 people out of vulnerable locations and into more secure, safe and functional facilities – vastly improving the protection of both employees and sensitive U.S. Government information.

The FY 2010 budget request outlines important steps to ensure the long-term success of the security capital program and the Department’s asset management program. In order to ensure the

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success of the new facilities, it is critical OBO provide proper maintenance. Additionally, addressing existing facility maintenance requirements will provide long-term value to the U.S. Government. Building on our commitment to construct efficient and sustainable facilities, OBO is instituting a comprehensive framework to audit, benchmark and track progress for each OBO office building with the goal of meeting energy and water savings targets set for federal buildings by 2015.

OBO leads the Department of State's efforts on the Federal Real Property Initiative. Working closely with USAID and the Bureau of Administration, OBO developed a comprehensive Asset Management Plan, a rolling three-year Timeline-of-Initiatives, an inventory of Department properties, and refined performance measures to improve the assessment of asset management results. OBO has demonstrated substantial, measurable results in OMB deliverables by disposing of surplus assets, properly maintaining assets and operating facilities at reasonable costs. OBO continues to implement new initiatives to improve the accuracy of asset data.

This type of continuous improvement is particularly important since many of the Department's facilities require repaired, rehabilitation, rebuilding, restoring, or replacement. Proper funding is critical to the success of OBO initiatives in order to sustain this progress, as well as to ensure compliance on Federal Real Property Management principles (Executive Order 13327).

The following indicators are among the performance measures used by the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations to monitor and manage its worldwide programs.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Facilities</b>	
<b>Indicator: Number of Major Compound Security Upgrade Program Projects Completed at Overseas Posts</b>	
Target FY 2010	Nine major Compound Security Upgrade Program projects to be completed at overseas posts.
Target FY 2009	Eight major Compound Security Upgrade Program projects to be completed at overseas posts.
Target FY 2008	Nine major Compound Security Upgrade Program projects to be completed at overseas posts. Status as of June 1, 2008: Five completed to date: New Delhi, Guatemala, Chiang Mai, Kuala Lumpur, and The Hague Four projected: London, Milan, Alexandria, and Canberra
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: Below Target</b> Eight of nine targeted are completed: Alexandria, Chiang Mai, Guatemala, The Hague, Kuala Lumpur, London, Milan, and New Delhi.
Impact	Canberra is delayed due to windows damaged in shipping. Contractor assuming costs for replacing/refabricating windows.
Steps to Improve	See above. Action already taken.
Results FY 2007	Nine completions: Bratislava, Brussels, Hermosillo, Jeddah, Lisbon, Rabat, San Jose, Strasbourg, and Vienna
Results FY 2006	Seven completions
Results FY 2005	Four completions
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	The indicator is verified through regular reports submitted to Bureau of Overseas Building Operations by those completing the security upgrade projects. Data source is the FY 2010 Bureau Strategic Plan.

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This indicator is a means of determining timeliness in delivering new construction projects to posts and a means of determining performance in meeting contract schedules.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Facilities</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Percent of Capital Security Construction Projects Completed Within the Schedule Authorized in the Construction Contract	
Target FY 2010	Improve number of projects completed within schedule authorized by 3 percent from previous year. This measure is being revalidated along with other indicators to better align OBO's current goals with appropriate measures.
Target FY 2009	Improve number of projects completed within schedule authorized by 3 percent from previous year. This measure is being revalidated along with other indicators to better align OBO's current goals with appropriate measures.
Target FY 2008	Improve number of projects completed within schedule authorized by 3 percent from previous year. This performance measure target is changing to measure continuous improvement and better reflect the realities of constructing major Embassy projects in some of the most challenging global environments.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: On Target</b> 80 percent of capital security construction projects completed within the schedule authorized in the construction contract.  On time: Bamako, Kigali, Tbilisi, Quito Late: Kingston
Impact	Indicates Department's timeliness in delivering new construction projects to posts and a means of determining performance in meeting contract schedules.
Results FY 2007	Completed 76.5 percent (13 out of 17) of capital security construction projects within the schedule authorized in the construction contract. Full list with details on all 17 projects will not fit in space herein but is available upon request.
Results FY 2006	88 percent of capital security projects were on schedule as of March 31, 2006 Three projects will be recompleted.
Results FY 2005	84 percent of capital security construction projects were completed in accordance with construction schedule in the construction contract
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	This indicator is verifiable based on monthly progress reports from the Project Director at the construction site and with contractual and other official documents that contain the schedule. Data source is the FY 2010 Bureau Strategic Plan.

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## FY 2010 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY (*\$ in thousands*)

<i>Program</i>	<i>2008 Appropriated</i>	<i>2009 Estimate*</i>	<i>2010 Request</i>	<i>Increase/ Decrease</i>
<b>Worldwide Security Upgrades:</b>				
Capital Security Construction	562,110	800,525	843,700	43,175
Compound Security	108,414	104,700	94,500	(10,200)
Supplemental Funds	76,700	940,028	0	(940,028)
<i>Subtotal, Worldwide Security</i>	<i>\$747,224</i>	<i>\$1,845,253</i>	<i>\$938,200</i>	<i>(\$907,053)</i>
<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
<i>Subtotal, Repair &amp; Construction</i>	<i>\$120,730</i>	<i>\$130,543</i>	<i>\$135,375</i>	<i>\$4,832</i>
<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
<i>Subtotal, Operations</i>	<i>\$634,320</i>	<i>\$670,801</i>	<i>\$741,475</i>	<i>\$70,674</i>
<b>APPROPRIATION TOTAL</b>	<b><i>\$1,502,274</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,646,597</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,815,050</i></b>	<b><i>(\$831,547)</i></b>

\* The FY 2009 enacted level of \$1,706 million includes \$135 million for the USAID CSCS contribution. FY 2009 funds also include \$41,300,000 in FY 2009 bridge supplemental funds as well as \$898.7 million in FY 2009 spring supplemental request.

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## FY 2010 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POSITIONS

<i>Program</i>	<i>2008 Appropriated</i>	<i>2009 Estimate</i>	<i>2010 Request</i>	<i>Increase/ Decrease</i>
<b>Worldwide Security</b>				
<b>Upgrades:</b>				
Capital Security Construction	-	-	-	-
Compound Security	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal, Worldwide Security</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>Maintenance and Construction:</b>				
Strategic Capital Construction	-	-	-	-
Major Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-
Maintenance & Improvement	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal, Maintenance &amp; Construction</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>Operations:</b>				
Planning and Real Estate	133	133	133	-
Project Execution	569	574	574	-
Operations	100	100	100	-
Information Mgt & Support	43	43	43	-
Domestic Renovations	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	79	79	79	-
<i>Subtotal, Operations</i>	<b>924</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>929</b>	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>929</b>	-

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## CAPITAL SECURITY CONSTRUCTION

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$562,110</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$800,525</b>
<u>Program Increases:</u>		
Capital Projects		
Dakar, Senegal	202,000	
Kabul, Afghanistan Housing/Chancery	496,100	
Islamabad, Pakistan Housing	215,000	
Peshawar, Pakistan NCC/Housing	90,900	
Sanaa, Yemen Housing	103,000	
Site Acquisition	238,000	
Planning	55,000	
Capital Security Cost Sharing/Reimbursements	(556,300)	
Subtotal, Capital Projects		843,700
<u>Non-Recurring Costs:</u>		
FY 2009 Funded Projects		(800,525)
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$843,700</b>
<i>Total Increase over FY 2009 Appropriation</i>		<i>\$43,175</i>

### **Budget Justification**

The Capital Security Construction Program continues to build upon the successful program of relocating facilities at the highest risk posts that began with the FY 1999 emergency security supplemental appropriations. After the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the Department determined that 195 (80 percent) of its overseas facilities did not meet security standards and should be replaced. With the support of OMB and Congress, outstanding progress is being made toward achieving the goal of upgrading and replacing facilities that do not meet security and safety standards. As of January 2009, OBO completed 64 projects, continues to manage the on-going construction or design of 32 facilities and will award design and/or construction contracts for an additional 18 projects by the end of FY 2010.

The Department's Long Range Overseas Building Plan (LROBP) serves as a planning guide for the replacement of these buildings. The plan outlines capital, major rehabilitation, communications, and other requirements with a long-range focus, covering a six-year budget and planning window. Capital projects in the plan that are driven primarily by security factors are included in the Worldwide Security Upgrade Program.

The Capital Security Cost Sharing Program (CSCSP) will be fully implemented in FY 2010, generating \$1.4 billion in funding (of which \$454 million will be cost sharing contributions from other participating agencies). The program is designed so that all affected agencies pay their fair share towards the accelerated construction of secure, safe, and functional facilities. Agency

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shares are based upon their total number of existing and projected authorized positions overseas, encouraging them to right-size their total overseas presence.

### Capital Security Projects

In FY 2008, the Department completed capital projects in Bamako, Mali (USAID); Baghdad, Iraq (funded from supplemental appropriations); Berlin, Germany (Funded from Asset Management); Kigali, Rwanda; Kingston, Jamaica; Port au Prince, Haiti; Quito, Ecuador; and Tbilisi (USAID), Georgia. In addition, the Department awarded contracts in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei; Beijing, China (Annex-Design); Bucharest, Romania; Djibouti, Djibouti; Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Guayaquil, Ecuador; Khartoum, Sudan; Kyiv, Ukraine; and Lusaka, Zambia.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of FY 2009, the Department completed capital projects in Beijing, China; Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; and Brazzaville, Republic of Congo. The Department also awarded a contract to build a new facility in Monrovia, Liberia.

The FY 2009 appropriation supports the Department's continued commitment to improving the security and safety of U.S. Government personnel and facilities overseas. FY 2009 funding will support the next tranche of urgent, security-driven projects, including the construction of new facilities in Bujumbura, Burundi (NEC); Belgrade, Serbia (NEC); Caracas, Venezuela (MSGQ); Kabul, Afghanistan (NOX); Malabo, Equatorial Guinea (NEC); Monterrey, Mexico, Monrovia, Liberia (NEC); Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; and Sanaa, Yemen (NOX/Housing). The pending FY 2009 supplemental would support projects in Islamabad, Pakistan (NOX/Housing) and site acquisitions in Peshawar, Pakistan; Lahore Pakistan; and Kabul, Afghanistan.

In addition, FY 2009 funding will support the acquisition of sites for future NEC projects including Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; Islamabad, Pakistan; Jakarta, Indonesia; N'Djamena, Chad; Peshawar, Pakistan; Sanaa, Yemen; and The Hague, Netherlands.

The FY 2010 request will provide funding to construct facilities in Dakar, Senegal; Islamabad, Pakistan (Housing); Kabul, Afghanistan (NOX/Housing); Peshawar, Pakistan (NCC/Housing); and Sanaa, Yemen (Housing).

In addition, FY 2010 funding will support the acquisition of sites where NEC projects are planned in future years. Potential site acquisitions include Ankara, Turkey; Beirut, Lebanon; Casablanca, Morocco; Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; and Tripoli, Libya.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Construction	450,109	688,025	0	0	731,200	0
Acquisitions	89,882	90,500	0	0	90,500	0
Planning	22,119	22,000	0	0	22,000	0
Supplemental Funding	76,700	940,028	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$638,810</b>	<b>\$1,740,553</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$843,700</b>	<b>\$0</b>



# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## COMPOUND SECURITY

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$108,414</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$104,700</b>
<i>Program Decrease</i>	<i>-10,200</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>\$94,500</b>

### Budget Justification

The Compound Security Program provides security protection for our personnel and property at mission offices, residences, as well as schools, and off-post recreational facilities. The Compound Security Program complements the NEC program by maximizing security protection until NEC's can come on line, or by updating security at posts that will not receive a NEC. It remains a vital component of OBO's goal to provide safe and secure facilities for all US Government employees, dependents and foreign national employees. This is a highly visible program with excellent support from inside and outside the Department.

This program has demonstrated its ability to protect U.S. Government employees. Physical security upgrades have reduced loss of life during attacks in Tashkent, Karachi, and Jeddah, and have deterred additional attacks. The program has adapted to evolving threats by including residential security upgrades and protection to soft targets, including schools and recreational facilities. Following the Jeddah attack, the program added construction of "mantraps" at compound access facilities to ongoing and future security upgrades.

This request includes funding for comprehensive physical security upgrade projects for office and residential facilities, chemical-biological protection for overseas buildings, as well as funding to implement Overseas Security Policy Board (OSPB) "lock and leave" security standards.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule (*\$ in thousands*)

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Compound Security	108,414	104,700	0	(10,200)	94,500	(10,200)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$108,414</b>	<b>\$104,700</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$10,200)</b>	<b>\$94,500</b>	<b>(\$10,200)</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION STRATEGIC CAPITAL

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$0</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$26,610</b>
<u>Non-Recurring Costs:</u>		
Taipei, Taiwan	-26,610	
<i>Total Decrease</i>		<i>-26,610</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$0</b>

### Budget Justification

OBO's mission is to ensure that U.S. diplomatic and consular missions abroad have secure, safe, and functional facilities to help achieve the foreign policy objectives of the United States. An active capital program for the construction of new facilities is vital to this mission.

The Department seeks appropriations for construction of new overseas facilities under two accounts. If the requirement for new construction is driven primarily by security concerns, the funding is requested under the Worldwide Security Upgrades program. If the requirement for new construction is primarily for other than security reasons, funding is included in the Strategic Capital request. However, these facilities will be built to the same security standards as those funded by the Worldwide Security Upgrades program. Examples of these strategically driven projects include:

- The host country has relocated its capital city,
- The United States has established, re-established, or expanded representation with a country,
- Post staffing needs significantly exceed the existing facility,
- The cost of renovating, rehabilitating or expanding an existing facility is so great that it cannot be accommodated in the functional programs, and
- Construction of new housing is more cost-effective than continuing to lease or maintain current residences or relocation is necessary for operational reasons, such as to improve reaction time for marine guards.

The Department of State constructs four types of facilities to support diplomatic readiness: chanceries/consulates; office annex buildings; support facilities (GSO, warehouses, commissaries, recreation facilities, motor pools); and housing (staff housing, chief of mission residence, Marine Security Guard Quarters). As part of the Department's on-going long-range planning process, all posts have been evaluated against security/vulnerability, life-safety, and operational adequacy criteria. The results of this analysis have been used to develop the Department's long-range plan for these strategic investments.

OBO is not requesting any funding for the Strategic Capital program in FY 2010.

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Construction	51,935	0	0	(66,600)	0	(66,600)
Acquisitions	0	26,610	0	0	0	0
Total	\$51,935	\$26,610	\$0	(\$66,600)	\$0	(\$66,600)

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION MAJOR REHABILITATION

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$68,795</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$51,583</b>
<u>Projects (in priority order):</u>		
Frankfurt Consulate Follow-On	1,000	
Canberra OPA Relocation	8,200	
Minsk OBC Rehab and Addition	28,000	
Ulaanbaatar OBC Rehab	15,000	
Niamey OBC Compound Rehab	16,900	
Planning and Pre-Design	8,275	
Subtotal, FY10 Projects		77,375
<u>Non-Recurring Costs:</u>		
FY09 Funded Projects		-51,583
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$77,375</b>
<i>Total Increase over FY 2009 Appropriation</i>		<i>\$25,792</i>

### Budget Justification

The Major Rehabilitation program supports comprehensive renovation projects planned for the Department's overseas facilities. The FY 2010 request of \$77.4 million is an increase of \$25.8 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

The Major Rehabilitation program renovates, rehabilitates, replaces, and upgrades building systems in order to extend the useful life of Department facilities, ensure continued serviceability, provide a safe and secure environment, allow for the efficiencies of new technologies and changing workloads, and meet the objectives of the U.S. foreign affairs community. With the average age of State Department buildings overseas exceeding 40 years, the number of buildings that could benefit from major rehabilitation is extensive. Buildings are placed in the Major Rehabilitation program based on greatest need. New rehabilitation projects take into consideration compliance with code and applicable security standards. Currently, the buildup of requirements for major rehabilitations has continued at a faster pace than the availability of funding. The FY 2010 request of \$77.4 million will begin to tackle the backlog of projects and meet the objectives of the Department's Asset Management Plan (AMP).

In accordance with the AMP, OBO conducts an annual data call to identify a comprehensive list of major rehabilitation requirements. The projects for FY 2010 have been selected from these requirements using a prioritization process that considers Executive Order 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management Plan (AMP) principles and other critical factors such as fire/life-safety and security issues, functionality of mission facilities and building systems and anticipated replacement of facilities under the Security Capital program. OBO and the regional bureaus also meet to evaluate political and diplomatic drivers that guide the final ranking of Posts. Each project is vetted to ensure coordination with other programs and that the most effective, least

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

costly approach is used. This process continues to evolve to incorporate best practices and lessons learned. The process informs the LROBP and results in this budget request.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Construction	65,319	0	0	22,580	69,100	22,580
Acquisitions	0	51,583	0	0	0	0
Planning	3,476	0	0	3,212	8,275	3,212
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$68,795</b>	<b>\$51,583</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$25,792</b>	<b>\$77,375</b>	<b>\$25,792</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$51,935</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$52,350</b>
<u>Current Services Increase:</u>		
Consolidation of Project Funding	3,528	
Inflation	2,122	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>5,650</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$58,000</b>

### Budget Justification

The Repair & Improvement projects provides the maintenance activities required to keep the Department's existing inventory of facilities in an acceptable condition, operating at the right cost, and extending the useful life of facilities not scheduled for replacement. The FY 2010 request of \$58.0 million is an increase of \$5.7 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

The Repair & Improvements projects are prioritized globally and the Department accounting system provides the ability to control funding by project number, greatly increasing management control and the accuracy of financial information. OBO works with each mission on an annual basis to evaluate requirements against security, fire/life safety, structural integrity and other benchmarks to determine which projects can and should be implemented. Maintenance & Improvement projects will typically fall within the following categories:

- (1) Special Improvement Projects – These projects will restore, alter, modernize or construct facilities essential to providing a safe, secure and functional environment.
- (2) Roof Replacement and Repair – Roofs are a critical building system and failure of this system can lead to expensive problems with other operational and building components.
- (3) Accessibility – These projects provides for facility improvements to comply with accessibility compliance programs, which requires uniform accessibility to facilities and ensures egress capabilities for individuals with disabilities.
- (4) Energy Conservation – These projects invest in technologies that will provide long-term savings and are in response to the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Department's Environmental Action Plan of 1997 and Executive Order 131123.
- (5) Natural Hazards – These projects identify U.S. Government properties that are vulnerable to natural hazards (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, hurricanes) and promote strategies and solutions to reduce the risks.
- (6) Fire System Projects – These projects will support the installation/replacement of outdated, unreliable, and/or nonfunctioning fire alarm detection system in principal buildings. Priorities are set based on condition of primary building, their existing fire protection systems and plans for future NEC. The average life span of a properly maintained fire alarm system is about 20 years.
- (7) Hazardous Materials - These projects will address environmental-related issues including asbestos, environmental site assessments, radon, lead-in-paint, heating,

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), indoor air quality, leaking underground storage tanks, and water quality

The FY 2010 increase of \$5.7 million will provide \$2.1 million for inflationary increases and \$3.5 million to consolidate funding from Fire Protection Projects into one transparent Repair & Improvement budget with clear lines of accountability.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Construction	0	0	2,122	3,528	58,000	5,650
Acquisitions	0	52,350	0	0	0	0
Total	\$0	\$52,350	\$2,122	\$3,528	\$58,000	\$5,650

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$11,801</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$11,897</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>	
Personnel	3,567
Inflation	18
<i>Total Increase</i>	<i>3,585</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>\$15,482</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	92	92	92
Foreign Service – Domestic	1	1	1
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>

### Budget Justification

The Office of Planning and Development (PD) manages all aspects of planning the replacement and renovation of overseas facilities to ensure the Department has secure, safe, functional platform for achieving diplomatic objectives. The FY 2010 request of \$15.5 million and 93 positions is an increase of \$3.6 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

PD consists of five divisions (Cost Management, Planning Integration, Project Development, Project Evaluation and Analysis, and Strategic Planning) that provide long range plans, professional cost products, and planning related services that guide economical decisions. Effective planning is critical and PD's work is the heart of the overall strategic facility planning conducted to rationally link resources with policy driven requirements. OBO anticipates a \$2.0 billion project portfolio in FY 2010. This request of \$15.7 million, together with \$25.5 million dedicated for pre-project planning from the Security Capital budget, represents 2.3percent of the construction portfolio – near the bottom of the 2-5 percent private industry standard. Even with these limited funds, PD performs a wide variety of robust functions including preparation of the LROBP, post specific Long Range Facility Plans, Project Analysis Packages, Project Authorization Documents, project cost estimates, Post Occupancy Evaluations and other critical planning documents. PD is also working with other offices at OBO to develop a Long Range Overseas Maintenance Plan (LROMP) that would outline the maintenance requirements and a comprehensive path for addressing them. In addition, PD continually reviews operations to identify new, more efficient ways to do business and incorporate lessons learned. Performance targets are set around critical milestones and reviewed monthly.

The FY 2010 increase of \$3.6 million will provide for mandatory wage and price increases.



# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	10,880	10,976	3,567	0	14,543	3,567
Travel	315	315	6	0	321	6
Program Support	606	606	12	0	618	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,801</b>	<b>\$11,897</b>	<b>\$3,585</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$15,482</b>	<b>\$3,585</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## REAL ESTATE

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$7,005</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$7,062</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	793	
Inflation	25	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>818</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$7,880</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	39	39	39
Foreign Service – Domestic	1	1	1
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>

### Budget Justification

The Office of Real Estate (RE) manages the Department’s global portfolio of over 17,000 diplomatic properties. The FY 2010 request of \$7.9 million and 40 positions is an increase of \$0.8 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

This small, flexible office blends sound business practices, financial accountability, operational needs, security requirements, and market realities to deliver real estate solutions that effectively support the Department’s diplomatic platform abroad. RE implements the international real estate program including the housing acquisition program, major lease fit-out projects, real estate appraisals, the lease waiver program, rental benchmarking initiative, handles excess property disposal, and executes the NEC site acquisition program. As more NECs come online, the list of excess property for sale or returned to landlords continues to grow and the related decommissioning activity must be effectively managed. In addition, RE continues to focus on the sale of over-standard, underutilized, or excess properties in the Department’s inventory. As a result, the government will be able to avoid continued maintenance and /or lease costs, decrease the restoration costs associated with leased properties and increase the overall amount generated by property sales. The RE performance goal is to acquire, dispose of, and manage real property in a professional manner that meets the Department’s needs on terms favorable to the U.S. Government.

The FY 2010 increase of \$0.8 million is to cover mandatory wage and price increases.

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	5,753	5,810	793	0	6,603	793
Travel	450	450	9	0	459	9
Program Support	802	802	16	0	818	16
Total	\$7,005	\$7,062	\$818	\$0	\$7,880	\$818

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## CONSTRUCTION AND COMMISSIONING

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$27,371</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$27,591</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	2,273	
Inflation	182	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>2,455</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$30,046</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	55	55	55
Foreign Service – Domestic	24	24	24
Foreign Service – Overseas	58	63	63
Total Positions	137	142	142

### Budget Justification

The Construction and Commissioning Office (C&C) is responsible for organizing and directing the construction of new and renovation of existing overseas facilities in which on-site supervision is required to ensure specified standards of quality, safety and security and to control construction changes and schedules to keep projects on-time and within budget. The FY 2010 request of \$30.0 million and 142 positions is an increase of \$2.5 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

C& C's overall goal is to meet or exceed the standards driven by industry to provide cost efficient and construction management of new and renovations of overseas facilities. C&C emphasizes controlling construction cost and schedule and achieving U.S. industry standards for quality and safety, with no security compromises. Some of the most significant recent achievements of the FY 08 program include completed major construction projects with a total value of \$1.3B, which resulted in 4,032 mission staff members being moved into safe and secure facilities. Major projects included: Baghdad NEC, Bamako USAID, Kigali NEC, Port-Au-Prince NEC, Bern NAB, Berlin NOB, Tbilisi NOX, Kingston USAID, Quito NEC, Ciudad Juarez NEC, and Brazzaville NEC. Also, there were two Security Upgrade projects completed at a total value of \$6.2 million (Milan and Kuala Lumpur).

The FY 2010 increase of \$2.5 million will provide for mandatory wage and price increases.

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	18,261	18,481	2,273	0	20,754	2,273
Travel	838	838	17	0	855	17
Program Support	7,998	7,998	80	0	8,078	80
Special Projects Coordination	274	274	85	0	359	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,371</b>	<b>\$27,591</b>	<b>\$2,455</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$30,046</b>	<b>\$2,455</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## DESIGN AND ENGINEERING

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$25,264</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$25,470</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	1,113	
Inflation	79	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>1,192</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$26,662</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	116	116	116
Foreign Service – Domestic	0	0	0
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>

### Budget Justification

The Design and Engineering (DE) Division provides professional architectural and engineering services to the diplomatic community. The FY 2010 request of \$26.7 million and 116 positions is an increase of \$1.2 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

The DE Division serves as OBO's code officials responsible for ensuring that all DOS facilities meet minimum professional standards and all unique DOS security requirements. DE provides new and renovated facility designs, which incorporate security, safety, functionality, and an economical construction to create quality work environments. DE provides a variety of services including Post consultation and support, project definition, design management, design reviews, in-house design, construction support, technical security and communications, standards and criteria, document control, Computer Aided Design and Drafting (CADD). In FY 2010, this support will include critical support on 25 major (Security Capital, Regular Capital and USAID Annex) projects in design and construction; 12 large rehabilitation projects in design and construction; 15 capital projects in planning; and 8 non-capital projects in planning. In support of those efforts, the Division focuses on four functional specialties: Natural Hazards, Accessibility, Building Innovation, and Energy Conservation.

Natural Hazards: The Natural hazards program identifies USG properties that are vulnerable to seismic activity and promotes strategies and solution to reduce seismic risk (e.g., earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, hurricanes). Funding will be used to conduct seismic assessments, strengthening studies, education/outreach, post-earthquake assistance and damage inspections. The program is related to improving the seismic life safety situation of USG employees and their dependents stationed in high seismic risk locales.

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Accessibility: Funding will be used to reduce backlog of non-accessible facilities with a high traffic public spaces, and the egress program evaluates facilities to ensure emergency evacuation routes are secured. This on-going program identifies serious fire and life/safety deficiencies and prioritizes future projects for corrective action.

Building Innovation: The Building Innovation program identifies emerging technologies and improves facility designs and construction through adaptation of industry standards, successful research, and technology transfer. The program identifies and implements new ideas and opportunities to improve methods and materials of construction. The program addresses Building Information Modeling, Embassy of the Future, Model Codes & Global Standards, and ProjNet Maintenance and training. The program supports OBO's use of web-based team collaboration tools and refinements to the Standards Embassy Design prototype.

Energy Conservation: The Energy Conservation program identifies and implements projects that improve energy efficiency and reduce operating costs at the Department's overseas facilities. The funds supporting this program are used to introduce energy conservation and sustainable measure that typically produce a payback in five to seven years because of savings resulting from reduced energy consumption in overseas facilities. The department is committed to energy efficiency and conducts an ongoing Energy Conservation and Investment Program (ECIP) to monitor and improve energy efficiency at facilities overseas. The Department is committed to becoming a model of energy efficiency among federal agencies and is aggressively pursuing a worldwide program to increase energy efficiency.

The FY 2010 request includes an increase of \$1.2 million to cover mandatory wage and price increases.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	21,299	21,505	1,113	0	22,618	1,113
Travel	950	950	19	0	969	19
Program Support	3,015	3,015	60	0	3,075	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,264</b>	<b>\$25,470</b>	<b>\$1,192</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$26,662</b>	<b>\$1,192</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## SECURITY MANAGEMENT

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$11,386</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$11,479</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	429	
Inflation	19	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>448</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$11,927</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	34	34	34
Foreign Service – Domestic	6	6	6
Foreign Service – Overseas	38	38	38
Total Positions	78	78	78

### Budget Justification

The Security Management program manages program funding and incorporates appropriate security safeguards into all overseas diplomatic facility construction projects to protect against hostile terrorist acts and intelligence efforts, compound security, and ensures all non-residential construction projects result in secure facilities, as mandated by Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act (P.L.99-399) and Section 160 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act (PL.100-204). The FY 2010 request of \$11.9 million and 78 positions is an increase of \$0.4 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

The FY 2010 budget request will meet security requirements of capital and other projects. The Department establishes security procedures and incorporates security components throughout the project planning, design, and construction phases to provide secure facilities for the protection of classified information and national security related activities and personnel. To provide access control of personnel and materials, the program employs American personnel (site security managers, cleared American guards, construction surveillance technicians, and cleared American escorts) and local guards

Security Management performance goals are to ensure implementation of construction security measures on capital and functional projects involving work in controlled access areas and successful accreditation of those capital and functional projects at project conclusion. The performance objectives are:

- Ensure construction security requirements for accreditation are met for relevant capital and major functional projects.
- Prepare Construction Security Plans for relevant new capital and functional projects, and assign construction security personnel in accordance with project requirements and schedules.



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The comprehensive construction program has a vital role in the OBO mission to provide secure, safe, and functional facilities to replace our aging and deficient buildings overseas. Construction of a single NEC represents a significant investment for the U.S. Government. Inadequate security procedures, protection, or monitoring during the construction project would jeopardize mandatory accreditation of the entire project.

The FY 2010 increase of \$0.4 million will provide for mandatory wage and price increases.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	10,425	10,518	429	0	10,947	429
Travel	290	290	6	0	296	6
Program Support	671	671	13	0	684	13
Total	\$11,386	\$11,479	\$448	\$0	\$11,927	\$448

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## AREA MANAGEMENT

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$17,416</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$17,555</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	1,833	
Inflation	168	
<u>Program Increase:</u>		
Heritage Property	494	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>2,495</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$20,050</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	21	21	21
Foreign Service – Domestic	27	27	27
Total Positions	48	48	48

### Budget Justification

The Office of Area Management provides comprehensive and timely customer service support to Posts by acting as a practical, effective, and results oriented organization. The FY 2010 request of \$20.0 million and 48 positions is an increase of \$2.5 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

Under OBO's new structure, responsibility for routine maintenance was transferred from the Area Management Division to the Facilities Management Division. Area Management still administers key stewardship programs to properly maintain the Heritage Property maintenance and provide Interior Designs for all overseas posts. In addition, this budget funds the Heritage Property Maintenance Program which conducts assessments by subject matter expert contractors for 20 properties on the Secretary of State's Register of Culturally Significant Property. Deliverables include property-specific maintenance manuals, annual maintenance plans, a prioritized listing of required special maintenance and improvement projects, and structural plans for the Paris Talleyrand Palace and the Hotel de Rothschild.

Lastly, this budget funds the design and implementation of functional, cost effective interiors that appropriately support official and representational needs. These facilities are an extension of our national infrastructure and, as workplaces, their functional design is crucial to carrying out the Department's mission.

AM continues to improve performance using these strategies:

- Contact posts to discuss maintenance requirements and allocate available resources accordingly;

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

- Review financial reports to track activities, obligations and liquidations;
- Provide full-service professional residential interior design support;
- Support post requests for interim space planning relative to personnel accommodations and/or stop-gap measures in years prior to NEC projects;
- Provide and manage representational supplies and logistical support to all posts;

The FY 2010 increase of \$2.5 million will provide \$0.5 million for cultural heritage objects to help identified, protected and preserved the existing inventory of curated cultural objects and \$2.0 million for mandatory wage and price increases.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	9,067	9,137	1,833	0	10,970	1,833
Travel	939	948	18	0	966	18
Program Support	11	12	1	0	13	1
Heritage Property	298	300	6	494	800	500
Residential Design and Furnishings	7,101	7,158	143	0	7,301	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,416</b>	<b>\$17,555</b>	<b>\$2,001</b>	<b>\$494</b>	<b>\$20,050</b>	<b>\$2,495</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## LEASEHOLDS

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$330,799</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$365,127</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Contractual/Inflationary	24,463	
<u>Program Increase/Decrease:</u>		
New Positions	13,363	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>37,826</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$402,953</b>
Estimated Reimbursements		90,000
<b>FY 2010 Total Resources</b>		<b>\$492,9543</b>

### Budget Justification

The Leasehold Program funds are used to acquire safe, secure, and functional properties necessary to accomplish the Department's objectives at overseas posts through lease, build-to-lease, and lease-purchase arrangements. The FY 2010 request of \$402.9 million is an increase of \$37.8 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

The Leasehold Program funds long-term leases (i.e. lease terms of ten years or longer) of residential and non-residential properties overseas, which support all foreign affairs agencies under the direction of the Chief of Mission. The Department also funds short-term leased residential and non-residential space for its own personnel. In cases where the Department leases shared office facilities on a short-term basis, the costs for such leases are distributed among all tenant agencies through the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) system. Under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Defense, the Department of State is reimbursed for the cost of housing Marine Security Guards (MSG) deployed overseas. This program funds all activities associated with leasing overseas properties to meet fire, life-safety, operational, security standards that are amortized over the life of the lease, and ultimately any restoration cost at the termination of the lease. The Leasehold Program also provides living quarters allowance (LQA) payments to Department employees at selected posts where U.S. Government-provided housing is not available.

The major challenges facing the Leasehold Program are exchange rate losses and increasing security concerns which make leasing suitable homes more difficult and costly. OBO continues to review and strengthen existing management controls to ensure costs remain affordable even as the demand for leased property increases. OBO's cost containment strategy includes lease benchmarking, the lease waiver program, post-specific budget targets, lease fit-out projects in the LROBP, and the housing acquisition program.

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The FY 2010 increase of \$37.8 million will provide \$13.4 million for housing costs associated with new positions requested elsewhere in the State Department budget and \$24.5 million for contractual inflationary increases. In addition to appropriated funds, OBO anticipates \$90 million in reimbursements from other federal agencies to offset the cost of supporting their mission critical personnel overseas.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Leases	330,799	365,127	24,463	13,363	402,953	37,826
Total	\$330,799	\$365,127	\$24,463	\$13,363	\$402,953	\$37,826

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## FACILITY MANAGEMENT

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$113,286</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$114,192</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	8,477	
Inflation	1,746	
<u>Program Increase:</u>		
New Position Generators	10,115	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>20,338</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$134,530</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	52	52	52
Foreign Service – Domestic	7	7	7
Foreign Service – Overseas	167	167	167
Total Positions	226	226	226

### Budget Justification

The mission of the Facilities Management (FAC) program is to provide expert, professional support for operational maintenance of the Department's overseas buildings and ensure U.S. Government personnel are provided safe, secure and functional facilities. This is accomplished through collecting, storing, and analyzing facilities condition information, providing maintenance expertise and specialty programs, supplying long-range maintenance planning, and assisting with environmental hazard abatement. The FY 2010 request of \$134.5 million and 226 positions is an increase of \$20.3 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

The program performance goal is to maintain the Department of State's overseas real property to the highest obtainable condition exercising prudent cost controls and best business practices. The performance strategies are as follows:

- Provide the highest quality, cost effective solutions and customer support services to minimize operational downtime and improve facility functionality and serviceability.
- Provide administration, management, and leadership for the maintenance management and repair of Department of State facilities overseas.
- Recruit and develop qualified facility managers for sustaining a viable Facility Management (FM) program for posts abroad.

Proper stewardship of the Department's assets has long been a core mission of OBO and achieved even greater importance under the Federal Real Property Council initiatives. The Department's maintenance issues are complicated by security and classification requirements that

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

create specialized facility demands, limit the Department's options for resolving problems and increase the cost of maintaining facilities. The Facilities Management program is at the center of the effort to properly care for the Department's inventory of assets by providing for a cadre of professionally trained facility experts and specialized programs necessary to meet the Department's unique facility demands.

In FY 2010, these additional funds will provide \$10.1 million to support the deployment of new Department overseas positions as well as \$10.2 million for mandatory wage and price increases.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	25,643	26,190	8,477	0	34,667	8,477
Travel	5,582	5,582	112	0	5,694	112
Program Support	37,172	37,172	729	10,115	48,016	10,844
Routine Maintenance	44,889	45,248	905	0	46,153	905
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$113,286</b>	<b>\$114,192</b>	<b>\$10,223</b>	<b>\$10,115</b>	<b>\$134,530</b>	<b>\$20,338</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## FIRE PROTECTION

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$8,872</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$8,944</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	17	
Inflation	123	
<u>Program Decrease:</u>		
Project Consolidation	-3,528	
<i>Total Decrease</i>		<i>-3,388</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$5,556</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	22	22	22
Foreign Service – Domestic	0	0	0
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>

### Budget Justification

The Fire Protection program (OBO/OPS/FIR) ensures that U.S. Government personnel stationed overseas are safe and secure from fire hazards so that they can better focus on their mission of protecting and representing the people of the United States. The FY 2010 request of \$5.6 million and 22 positions is a decrease of \$3.4 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

Minimizing fire risk to post personnel and property overseas is the primary goal of the Fire Protection program and several strategies are applied to accomplish this mission. Recurring fire prevention inspections and training of post personnel to deal with fire threats are conducted at each post every three years. Posts are provided with quality fire prevention equipment such as fire extinguishers, residential smoke alarms, emergency lights, panic hardware, and other small specialized suppression systems. OBO/OPS/FIR will test and accept all new fire systems being deployed at NECs and at other buildings or projects including renovations. Technical expertise is provided to execute the fire system replacement and upgrade program while the project funding has been consolidated within the Maintenance and Construction budget. Critical fire alarm and sprinkler system preventive maintenance and technical support is provided to overseas posts to resolve all trouble calls and return all out-of-service systems to full service within one month. Regional on-site technical training is given to locally employed staff to test, maintain, and repair systems to the extent possible. Specialized fire prevention training is provided at all Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Diplomatic Security (DS), and Marine Security Guard (MSG) training courses. Performance targets are set around critical milestones and reviewed monthly.



## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

The FY 2010 net decrease of \$3.4 million reflects the consolidation of \$3.5 million for the fire system replacement and upgrade program to the Repair and Improvement budget and a \$0.1 million increase for mandatory wage and price increases.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	2,706	2,778	17	0	2,795	17
Travel	994	994	20	0	1,014	20
Program Support	5,172	5,172	103	(3,528)	1,747	(3,425)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,872</b>	<b>\$8,944</b>	<b>\$140</b>	<b>(\$3,528)</b>	<b>\$5,556</b>	<b>(\$3,388)</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$3,822</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$3,853</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	471	
Inflation	28	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>499</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$4,352</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	19	19	19
Foreign Service – Domestic	0	0	0
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>

### Budget Justification

The Safety, Health and Environmental Management (SHEM) program’s mission is to prevent mishaps, property damage, and environmental contamination in overseas operations of embassies and consulates, ensuring that fatal workplace and residential mishaps do not negate the lives saved by the Department’s efforts constructing secure buildings to save personnel from terrorism. The FY 2010 request of \$4.4 million and 19 positions is an increase of \$0.5 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

Protection of U.S. Government employees and overseas family members, and compliance with critical OSHA and EPA regulations are the primary goals of the SHEM program. Many countries lack safety codes and standards comparable to those in the U.S., making the safeguarding of employees and family members extremely challenging. This “silent enemy from within” – that is, safety and health hazards in the home and workplace – has resulted in over 180 workplace and residential fatalities since 1991 (and continues to grow by 10-15 per year) yet it has received far less resources than the threat of terrorism. In fact, the number of Foreign Service officers, their family members and locally employed staff that have died as a result of safety and health hazards nearly equals those killed by terrorist actions. SHEM protects personnel by resolving over 3,400 technical issues from posts each year, conducting approximately 60 site visits that assess exposures, quantify risks, and identify effective hazard control measures. Over 3,000 post personnel are trained each year during visits, which enables them to implement effective programs. SHEM conducts at least 18 regional seminars annually that leverage managers to take on greater responsibilities for program implementation, including the knowledge and skills to train others at posts. SHEM also provides focused visits to posts with problematic motor vehicle fatality records; given this is the number one cause of accidental death associated with Department operations. SHEM has now certified 150 motor pool supervisors who have returned to their posts and trained over 4,000 drivers in safe driving techniques. This is the cornerstone

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

that is changing drivers' behavior behind the wheel in order to reduce the frequency and severity of motor vehicle mishaps. Carbon monoxide alarms have proven to be effective in saving 70 lives since the program inception. Performance targets are set around critical milestones and reviewed monthly.

The FY 2010 increase of \$0.5 million will provide for mandatory wage and price increases.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	2,436	2,467	471	0	2,938	471
Travel	612	612	12	0	624	12
Program Support	774	774	16	0	790	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,822</b>	<b>\$3,853</b>	<b>\$499</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,352</b>	<b>\$499</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## ART IN EMBASSIES

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$1,672</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$1,686</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>	
Personnel	214
Inflation	4
<i>Total Increase</i>	<i>218</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>\$1,904</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	11	11	11
Foreign Service – Domestic	0	0	0
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

### Budget Justification

The Art in Embassies Program (AIEP) is a global museum that exhibits original works or art by U.S. citizens in the public rooms of approximately 180 American Diplomatic residences worldwide. The FY 2010 request of \$1.9 million and 11 positions is an increase of \$0.2 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

The AIEP programs provide exhibitions of American art to U.S. Chiefs of Mission and are a highly effective component of the Department's public diplomacy efforts. The presence of American art exhibitions in country builds strategic international partnerships. Using their Art in Embassies exhibitions, posts foster cross-cultural dialogue with exhibition-related cultural and educational activities, such as lectures, workshops, and exhibition visits with local audiences. By extending the exhibition's impact beyond the walls of the U.S. mission residences, posts successfully engage foreign audiences in their local communities including educators, students, and members of the cultural community at-large. Additionally, local exhibition-related programming often reaches host nation citizens through multi-media press coverage including television and radio interviews and articles featured in local online and print periodicals. During an Administration transition, AIEP will experience a 61percent increase in number of returning exhibitions and a 77percent increase in exhibitions crated and delivered to post, all of which will require a publication. The AIEP provides representative American art to U.S. Chiefs of Mission (COM) to celebrate cultural variations with our host nations through the exploration of each other's cultural expression and architecture.

AIEP was featured in over 64 articles published in national and international publications. The American Artists Abroad participants successfully engaged foreign audiences through sharing their artwork with people in the local communities and through being interviewed on television, radio, and featured in local periodicals. Media exposure and interest on this scale indicates that

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

ART in Embassies is an effective component of the State Department’s public diplomacy efforts. AIEP provided publications for 68 art exhibitions which serve as an important diplomacy tool in promoting post’s educational and outreach efforts and providing art lenders with proper acknowledgment. For example, the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) donated 100 original works of art on paper, created by five Native American artists that the Department will distribute to overseas missions.

The FY 2010 increase \$0.2 million provides for mandatory wage and price increases.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule (*\$ in thousands*)

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	1,472	1,486	214	0	1,700	214
Travel	70	70	1	0	71	1
Program Support	130	130	3	0	133	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,672</b>	<b>\$1,686</b>	<b>\$218</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,904</b>	<b>\$218</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## POST COMMUNICATIONS

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$6,998</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$7,055</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Inflation	45	
<i>Total Increase</i>		45
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$7,100</b>

### Budget Justification

The Post Communications Support Program, with the participation of the IRM bureau, funds replacement of obsolete telephone systems that are no longer supported by the manufacturer, providing modern reliable digital systems capable of delivering a full range of services. The FY 2010 request of \$7.1 million is an increase of \$0.045 million over the FY 2009 appropriation.

As good communication is the life-blood of diplomacy, this program must ensure the availability of appropriate and modern technology and telephone systems found at overseas posts are integral components. The Department has initiated a replacement program for the telephone systems at our 265-plus embassy, consulate, and other diplomatic facilities with the goal of replacing obsolete telephone systems and establish a ten-year replacement cycle. Work often involves replacing systems at several buildings on multiple compounds. The Chancery, Ambassador's Residence, Marine Security Guard Quarters, annexes, warehouse, and the American Center, are examples of the many buildings that can require simultaneous telephone upgrades at a single post. Replacing obsolete telephone systems with modern, reliable, digital systems provides a campus environment by using voice over IP (VOIP) trunks. Standard features include system management tools, security and productivity enhancements, direct inward dialing, call accounting, voice mail, automated voice attendant in multiple languages, remote maintenance and a call threat recorder. All telephone systems are procured, shipped, installed, and maintained in accordance with the DOS Non-secure Telephone Standard (12 FAH-6H-311.4) that ensures the integrity of the telephone systems used to support areas of classified operations.

The FY 2010 request of \$7.1 million will enable the Department to start replacing 13 Key System Units with Business Communication Managers (BCM) at the following four sites: Alexandria, Budapest, Buenos Aires and Cairo. It will also fund the installation of telephone systems at Montevideo, Asmara and Bogota. Except for those posts due for NECs within the next five years all telephone systems at U.S. Missions will be on a single platform. Performance targets are set around critical milestones and are reviewed monthly.

The FY 2010 increase of \$0.045 million will enable the Department to start replacing Key System Units with BCM's at four sites.

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Program Support	6,998	7,055	45	0	7,100	45
Total	\$6,998	\$7,055	\$45	\$0	\$7,100	\$45

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$14,375</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$14,197</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	203	
Inflation	192	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>395</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$14,592</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	23	23	23
Foreign Service – Domestic	0	0	0
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>

### Budget Justification

The OBO Information Management Division (IM) provides critical, cost-effective information technology solutions in direct support of OBO business needs. IM leverages the efforts of government staff through third-party performance-based contracts selected through a competitive procurement process. This enables OBO to strengthen management practices and foster accountability to better focus on and produce results as well as increase effectiveness and efficiency. The FY 2010 request of \$14.6 million and 23 positions is an increase of \$0.4 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

This budget will allow IM to provide information technology systems with confidentiality, integrity, and availability. This request supports the information technology security, planning, infrastructure and network operations, as well as maintenance of all OBO information systems. Recognizing the highly networked nature of the OBO computing environment, IM ensures the effectiveness of information security controls over information resources that support OBO operations and assets. IM ensures that all information technology systems are properly secured and data is appropriately protected while providing reliable network systems. Currently, 100 percent of active OBO systems have been certified and accredited as secure.

The FY 2010 request includes \$0.4 million to cover mandatory wage and price increases.



# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	4,445	4,601	203	0	4,804	203
Program Support	9,930	9,596	192	0	9,788	192
Total	\$14,375	\$14,197	\$395	\$0	\$14,592	\$395

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$19,942</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$20,105</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>	
Personnel	1,201
Rent	589
Inflation	357
<i>Total Increase</i>	<i>2,147</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>\$22,252</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	20	20	20
Foreign Service – Domestic	0	0	0
Total Positions	20	20	20

### Budget Justification

The Management Support Division (MSD) is the administrative “hub” of the organization and provides for the ongoing support needs of OBO domestic and overseas staff. MSD is committed to providing first-rate administrative services to the over 1,300 government and contract staff members employed by OBO. The FY 2010 request of \$22.3 million and 20 positions is an increase of \$2.1 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

MSD is tasked with ensuring that OBO’s two facilities remain functional and operational on a daily basis. In the event of a catastrophic event, OBO’s remote facility will function as the headquarters location and must always be ready in case of an emergency. In addition, MSD provides a number of key services and funds a range of fixed costs essential to OBO’s daily operations, including:

- Security Services-Physical (including Homeland Security and Contingency requirements), informational and personnel.
- General Services-Facility leasing, telecommunications, building renovations, office furniture and equipment, space planning and inventory management.
- Administrative Services-Travel administration, fleet management and mail processing.

This funding is essential to the on-going operations of the entire bureau and the support it provides to the overseas diplomatic corps. The FY 2010 request provides \$2.1 million for mandatory rent, wage and price increases.

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	2,176	2,252	1,201	0	3,453	1,201
Travel	50	50	1	0	51	1
Program Support	6,286	6,030	356	0	6,386	356
Rent	11,430	11,773	589	0	12,362	589
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,942</b>	<b>\$20,105</b>	<b>\$2,147</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$22,252</b>	<b>\$2,147</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## DOMESTIC RENOVATIONS

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$23,075</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$23,260</b>
<u>Program Increase:</u>		
Harry S Truman Renovation	18,783	
Other Domestic Facilities	4,942	
<u>Non-Recurring Costs:</u>		
Completed Projects	-23,260	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>465</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$23,725</b>

### Budget Justification

The purpose of the renovation program for the Harry S Truman (HST) headquarters building is to provide a safe, secure, cost-effective and energy efficient workspace for employees. This program also includes the Capital Improvement Program, which was developed to protect Department of State real property investments through correction of deficiencies and capital improvements. The FY 2010 request of \$23.7 million provides for renovation improvements to Department of State domestic facilities.

The program performance goal is to ensure that Department domestic facilities are cost-effective and enable employees to perform their duties. The performance objectives are as follows:

- Complete Renovation of the original “Old State” building
- Continue the New State renovation
- Continue Perimeter Security Improvements
- Identify all technical needs and funding requirements for projects identified in the Capital Improvement Plan and implement the projects in order of priority.

The FY 2010 request includes \$18.8 million to continue the renovation of the Harry S Truman building renovation and \$4.9 million for upgrades and repairs to other domestic offices.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule (*\$ in thousands*)

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Program Support	23,075	23,260	465	0	23,725	465
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,075</b>	<b>\$23,260</b>	<b>\$465</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$23,725</b>	<b>\$465</b>

# EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### FY 2010 Budget Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

<b>FY 2008 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$11,236</b>
<b>FY 2009 Appropriation</b>		<b>\$11,328</b>
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>		
Personnel	1,106	
Inflation	30	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>1,136</i>
<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		<b>\$12,464</b>

### FY 2009 Position Summary

Position Type	FY08 Actual	FY09 Estimate	FY10 Request
Civil Service	78	78	78
Foreign Service – Overseas	1	1	1
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>

### Budget Justification

The Headquarters program provides executive direction, financial management, human resources, developmental training, security assurance and internal review for OBO. The FY 2010 request of \$12.4 million and 79 positions is an increase of \$1.1 million from the FY 2009 appropriation.

Headquarters budget supports critical, high-level OBO functions and activities. The mission of the Headquarters program is to issue and ensure proper dissemination, enactment, and monitoring of policies and decisions. In support of OBO entities, headquarters includes: The Front Office which includes OBO Director/Chief Operating Officer (DIR/COO), Resource Management, Internal Review and Operations Research, Human Resources, and External Affairs. Headquarters Front office ensures that 260+ U.S. diplomatic missions around the world have secure and functional facilities to allow over 20,000 employees overseas achieving U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Headquarters carries out the bureau's primary financial, policy, and public relations functions. It provides accounting, budgeting, and financial management services, to include vendor payments, for all OBO programs; formulates annual budget submissions; and directs the financial planning and resource allocation process within the bureau. Headquarters serves as the central focal point for furnishing OBO information to external entities, such as Congress, the Department's Inspector General's Office, GAO and OMB and for developing bureau policies. The Internal Review and Operations Research (IROR) function is critical to the bureau, and conducts in-depth cross-cutting reviews and organizational analyses to provide the Director/COO with information concerning internal control and management policies and performance. Headquarters performs recruiting, advertising, classification, hiring, retention, awards, employee relations and other human resource functions for over 1,300 direct hire and personal service contractor positions. Headquarters is responsible for sensitive activities for the bureau's interface with industry, and

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

the general public and serves as the focal point with the bureau for managing the implementation of major outreach programs affecting OBO activities and involving the Assistant Secretary and/or other senior officials of the bureau.

The performance goal is to exercise sound management of financial resources for the operating elements of OBO. Performance targets are set around critical milestones and reviewed monthly; this regular, detailed review ensures that OBO's highly successful results-based management approach works.

The FY 2010 increase of \$1.1 million covers mandatory personnel cost increases and \$0.03 million for inflation.

### Base Budget Detail Schedule

*(\$ in thousands)*

	<b>FY 2008 Approp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>CSL Change</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
Personnel	9,874	9,809	1,106	0	10,915	1,106
Travel	387	367	7	0	374	7
Program Support	975	1,152	23	0	1,175	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,236</b>	<b>\$11,328</b>	<b>\$1,136</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$12,464</b>	<b>\$1,136</b>

## EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	112,386	119,518	123,815	4,297
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	47,569	41,865	44,796	2,931
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	9,254	21,292	26,592	5,300
<b>2200 Transportation of Things</b>	3,021	7,480	8,935	1,455
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	295,160	344,294	332,926	(11,368)
<b>2400 Printing &amp; Reproduction</b>	1,253	1,536	1,741	205
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	318,473	367,750	376,095	8,345
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	39,478	42,958	43,054	96
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	39,393	55,040	90,377	35,337
<b>3200 Real Property</b>	636,287	1,644,864	766,719	(878,145)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,502,274</b>	<b>2,646,597</b>	<b>1,815,050</b>	<b>(831,547)</b>

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**OTHER ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**Civilian Stabilization Initiative**

**Office of the Inspector General**

**Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs**

**Representation Allowances**

**Buying Power Maintenance Account**

**Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials**

**Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service**

**Repatriation Loans Program Account**

**Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan**

**Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund**

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## **CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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 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.)*

# CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

## *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	0	351	361	10
Funds	0	45,000	323,272	278,272

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

## CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

options for assistance will mitigate the dangers of conflict and state failure that threaten American 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.

### *Performance*

Performance since FY 2006 has focused on building the infrastructure of the three Civilian Response Corps components. With resources provided in FY 2007 and FY 2008, progress has been made as outlined below to recruit the first CRC-A responders, enroll CRC-S responders, and demonstrate the value of establishing a robust Civilian Response Corps through limited reconstruction and stabilization deployments.

Beginning in late FY 2008, the ramp-up of the first 100 Active responders was funded through FY 2008 supplemental funding appropriated separately to Department of State and the U. S Agency for International Development. To date, the Reserve Component (CRC-R) has not been funded.

The indicators for the CRC-A and CRC-S are based on the number of each component who have been trained, equipped and are deployable within 7 days (CRC-A) or 30-60 days (CRC-S). The number of CRC-A and CRC-S responders who have been recruited, trained, and equipped measures progress in achieving the planned build-up of the internal USG civilian response capacity. The annual targets track this progress until the total capacity of 250 CRC-A members and 2,000 CRC-S members has been achieved, at which point operational indicators will be developed. The indicators for the CRC-A and CRC-S are the best measure of program effectiveness, as the Reserve component has not been funded.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Sufficient numbers of Interagency CRC-A and CRC-S are trained, equipped, and deployable within 7 days (CRC-A) or 30-60 days (CRC-S) to support R&S operations.	
Target FY 2010	CRC-A will have 250 hired, trained, and deployable. CRC-A members will have completed core readiness and force protection courses. Total of 1,250 CRC-S component members have been trained of the 2,000 total. USAID, DOC, DOJ, USDA, DHS, HHS, and Treasury retain their CRC-A members for year two.

## CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

Target FY 2009	CRC-A will have 250 interagency personnel identified. Approximately 22 will be managed directly by S/CRS, while others will be managed by participating agencies. The new interagency CRC-A will complete core readiness and appropriate force protection courses, as well as attending specialized courses and civil-military exercises focused on Interagency Management Systems (IMS) operations. A total of 1,250 interagency CRC-S personnel will be identified at State, USAID, DOC, DOJ, USDA, DHS, HHS, and Treasury, and at least 750 interagency civilian members will be trained in R&S core courses. As required, mission-specific and force protection training will be provided for IMS-related operations.
Target FY 2008	CRC-A will have 12 officers on board with four Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees all of whom have completed core readiness and appropriate force protection courses and attended specialized courses and civil-military exercises. CRC-A members respond to multiple requests by the Secretary and State Department bureaus to deploy on short notice to R&S operations, support Embassies in the field, and set up a forward U.S. expeditionary presence. One hundred CRC-S complete core training.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: Improved over prior year, but not met</b> Target not met because funding was not provided. By the end of FY 2008, a total of 13 CRC-A personnel were aboard on details. All CRC-A members completed R&S training. CRC-A deployed to Kosovo, Darfur, Afghanistan, Nepal, AFRICOM and Georgia. Over 350 serving State Department employees retained on the CRC-S roster, which includes 250 retirees enrolled through the Department's Retirement Network (RNet). Of the 350 CRC-S members registered, more than 50 participated in S/CRS sponsored training. Five CRC-S members deployed to Afghanistan and one in Iraq under DOD missions. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were better prepared and interest was increasing.
Impact	Increasing demand for S/CRS assistance while limited capability is being provided. Stretched use of S/CRS capacity in assisting other bureaus, missions, and countries. Employees are deployed consistently and spread thinly at times resulting in better and improved services, but less of the 100 percent of goal met for the year. The program led to increased collaboration with other agencies.
Steps to Improve	With the initial supplemental funding received late FY 2008, the Department is expediting recruitment, training, and pre-positioning of equipment.
Results FY 2007	Target not met because funding was not provided. By the end of FY 2007, a total of 12 CRC-A personnel were aboard on detail. All CRC-A members completed R&S training. CRC-A members deployed to Darfur, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, and AFRICOM. Over 90 serving State Department employees retained on the CRC-S roster, along with over 250 retirees enrolled through the Department's Retirement Network. Nine CRC-S members participated in S/CRS sponsored training. Two CRC-S members deployed to Sudan and Chad. SOPs worked through with participating bureaus to release CRC-S members.
Results FY 2006	By end of FY 2006, 12 CRC-A personnel were aboard on detail (no FTE provided) and fully trained. Six had deployed to Darfur and Chad. Over 90 State Department employees selected and placed on CRC-S roster, along with over 250 retirees enrolled through RNet. Training and exercise requirements identified.
Results FY 2005	Options analysis completed on how CRC-A would be used in training, military exercises, and emergencies. Training program conceptualized. Roster of eligible individuals under development.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Foreign Service Institute Report on Training; Standby Component Sign Up Sheets; Check-out and Check-In Deployment sheets and reports; After Action Review reports; Travel Reports; and Expenses Paid. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

## CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

The primary indicator for the overall readiness of the Civilian Response Corps Reserve component (CRC-R) is the total number of CRC-R members who have been selected, vetted, trained, and are able to deploy to augment Active and Standby USG component members. Annual training goals track orientation training for initial hires and refresher training for CRC-R members in follow-on years. Annual targets are set until the full 2,000 member capacity is reached and initial orientation training and follow-on annual refresher training for all 2000 members target is provided.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Status of U.S. CRC-R members recruited from outside the USG, selected, vetted, trained, and able to act in their areas of expertise. CRC-R ready to deploy in 60-90 days of Presidential call-up to staff Reconstruction and Stabilization (R&S) operations.	
Target FY 2010	CRC-R roster grows to over 2,000. Over eighty-five percent will have completed orientation training and over thirty percent completed annual refresher training.
Target FY 2009	Five hundred CRC-R recruited, selected, screened, and hired. Orientation training designed and delivered to up to 500 CRC-R.
Target FY 2008	CRC-R Home Office established and beginning to hire staff, recruit civilian reservists, and design reservist training courses.
Results FY 2008	<b>Rating: Below Target</b> CRC-R Home Office was not established and was not able to begin to hire staff, recruit civilian reservists, or design reservist training courses because the Reserve component was not funded. Received minimal supplemental funding authorized to recruit and train up to 100 CRC-A and 250 CRC-S.
Impact	Inability to stand-up target reserve civilian response capability could result in decreased readiness and a delay in the build up of adequate civilian response capacity.
Steps to Improve	The initial funding received in the middle of September, 2008, provided for recruitment and training of allowable number of CRC-A and CRC-S members only. Will continue to promote funding for the CRC-R.
Results FY 2007	Funding for the CRC-R not authorized.
Results FY 2006	An extensive Management Study for Establishing the CRC-R was completed to document the actions, detailed planning activities, and resources needed to recruit, train, and manage a 2000-member CRC-R response capacity.
Results FY 2005	Indicator established in 2006.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	Interagency task force approved decision documents on design of Civilian Response Corps, including Reserve component. FSI training records for CRC-A and CRC-S. The S/CRS rosters for the CRC-S. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.



# CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

## *Justification of Request*

The CSI reflects an integrated strategy by the USG 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 initial 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 total response capacity is required due to the uncertainty of 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 under the CSI account in the Department of State.

These funds will be applied throughout FY 2009 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

## CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

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 Civilian Reserve Corps will expand 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 the first three months of an 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 operations and staff.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

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

## CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	0	10,958	74,352	63,394
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	0	4,261	22,629	18,368
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	0	7,515	22,800	15,285
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	0	450	2,543	2,093
<b>2400 Printing &amp; Reproduction</b>	0	50	10,000	9,950
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	0	21,666	178,848	157,182
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	0	100	2,100	2,000
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	0	0	10,000	10,000
<b>Total</b>	0	45,000	323,272	278,272

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**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.)*

# OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	329	329	329	0
Funds	52,233	101,201	100,000	(1,201)

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.

### *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. As SIGAR and SIGIR staff are not Department of State employees, the resource summary chart reflects only the positions of the Department of State's Office of Inspector General.

(Funds \$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
OIG Positions	329	329	329	0
OIG Funds (1)	38,733	52,500	47,000	(5,500)
SIGAR Positions	2	90	60	(30)
SIGAR Funds (2)	11,000	12,201	23,000	10,800
SIGIR Positions	106	145	98	(47)
SIGIR Funds (2)	2,500	36,500	30,000	(6,500)

(1) Includes \$15.5 million in supplemental funding for OIG in FY 2009.

(2) Prior to FY 2010, SIGAR and SIGIR funding was provided by supplemental appropriations.

### *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—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.

## *Performance*

Monetary benefits, recommendations resolved, and OIG's focus on agency management challenges are indicators that reflect OIG's value-added to the Department and the BBG, and are representative of the performance measures used by OIG to manage its programs.



## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Monetary benefits include cost savings, recoveries, questioned costs, funds put to better use, efficiencies, restitutions, and fines. OIG's audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations result in potential and actual cost savings and increased efficiencies for the Department and the BBG. Monetary benefits from OIG's work result in more effective and efficient use of U.S. taxpayer dollars, and are a primary mandate of the Office of Inspector General.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Planning and Accountability</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Monetary benefits: questioned costs, funds put to better use, cost savings, recoveries, efficiencies, restitutions, and fines	\$31.5 million	\$31.3 million	\$52.6 million	\$11.0 million	\$23.0 million	Above Target	\$12.5 million	\$12.5 million
Reasons for Exceeding Target	OIG strives to maximize the value of its work by seeking tangible monetary benefits. Out-year targets are based on operational reality at the time they are set, several years in advance. OIG cannot plan on replicating these results; therefore, out-year targets depict more realistic goals for future years.							
Impact	Improved financial accountability and transparency of funds used by the U.S. Government, and monetary benefits and recoveries realized on behalf of U.S. taxpayers.							
Data Source and Quality	Recoveries, questioned costs, and funds put to better use are based on amounts identified in OIG reports, as agreed to by the agency and tracked in OIG's compliance database. Investigative recoveries reflect court-ordered fines, restitutions, and recoveries based on information received from external prosecutorial and administrative authorities.							

Recommendations are a major product of OIG's audits, inspections, and evaluations, and serve as the vehicle for correcting vulnerabilities and realizing positive change in the Department and BBG. Resolution of recommendations reflects management's willingness to take the actions recommended by OIG to correct identified problems and improve their programs and operations. The percentage of recommendations resolved within six months (inspections) or nine months (audits and program reviews) indicates to what extent management has agreed to take timely action to correct identified problems in line with OIG recommendations, or has identified acceptable alternatives that are expected to result in improved programs and operations.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Planning and Accountability</b>								
<b>Indicator</b>	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Percentage of recommendations resolved within the appropriate timeframe.	Indicator established in 2006	64 percent	88 percent	80 percent	87 percent	Above Target	80 percent	82 percent
Reasons for Exceeding Target	The performance goal was set at an approximate target level, and the deviation from that level is slight. There was no effect on overall program or activity performance.							
Impact	Increased probability that deficiencies and poor practices are minimized or corrected in a timely manner.							
Data Source and Quality	Percentage of recommendations resolved is based on information tracked in OIG's Compliance Analysis Tracking System database. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.							

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OIG audits, inspections, and reviews evaluate Department and BBG efforts to achieve results-oriented management, identify major management challenges, and recommend improvements. OIG investigations that address alleged malfeasance with respect to Department and BBG management challenges also contribute to management improvement initiatives. The percentage of OIG work related to agency management challenges demonstrates the degree to which OIG's work is focused on improving the areas of greatest vulnerability in agency operations.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Planning and Accountability</b>								
Indicator	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Percentage of OIG reports and investigations that focus on Department and Broadcasting Board of Governors management challenges.	Indicator and baseline were established in 2008.	Indicator and baseline were established in 2008.	Indicator and baseline were established in 2008.	N/A - baseline year	100 percent	On Target	90 percent	92 percent
Impact	Greater assurance that Department employees and contractors will conduct themselves professionally, ethically, and be held accountable if fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement occurs.							
Data Source and Quality	For audits and inspections, the data reflects reports issued as reported in the 3/31 and 9/30 Semiannual Reports to the Congress. For investigations, the data is from OIG's Case Management System and is reported in the Semiannual Report to the Congress and the Annual Report of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency.							

The FY 2010 request for Department of State OIG account includes an increase of \$10 million from the \$37 million (excluding supplemental funding) in FY 2009 Omnibus funding. The justifications of request for SIGAR and SIGIR are detailed in separate sections following the Department of State OIG request.

### ***Department of State OIG 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 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 will require funding from OIG's regular annual appropriation beginning in FY 2010.

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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's tentative work plan includes 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 plans to 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 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, 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 will require funding from OIG's 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. 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. To the extent that resources are available, 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 impact personnel funding requirements. 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.

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.

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

Per SIGAR's request, the Secretary of the Army provides necessary support to SIGAR, including 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 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

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

security guard services, and building operations. SIGAR has selected services appropriate for its operational requirements at an estimated cost of \$1.25 million.

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 for FY 2010.

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, 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.

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

*Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Activities</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
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>

*Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
1100 Personnel Compensation	30,875	61,595	59,792	(1,803)
1200 Personnel Benefits	8,568	13,170	12,198	(972)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	4,769	7,541	7,550	9
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,277	3,561	3,586	25
2400 Printing & Reproduction	711	1,095	1,238	143
2500 Other Services	4,910	12,356	13,939	1,583
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,009	1,266	1,144	(122)
3100 Personal Property	114	617	553	(64)
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,233</b>	<b>101,201</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>(1,201)</b>



## **EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

## *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	362	381	410	29
Funds	501,347	538,000	633,243	95,243

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 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-

# EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

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. 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 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 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.

## Performance

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) programs annually involve more than 40,000 U.S. and foreign exchange participants in over 180 countries. The following measure was selected to underscore the importance of long-term engagement with these key individuals. Smart power dictates that ECA support the efforts of its nearly one million exchange alumni to apply in their home countries and communities the learning and skills they acquired during their programs. This provides substantial return on investment and sustains a dialogue with individuals around the world who have first-hand knowledge of the United States.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING								
Strategic Priority: Nurture Common Interests and Values								
Indicator	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Number of alumni.state.gov registrants.	Indicator established in 2006.	25,329	29,448	32,293	35,141	Above Target	38,624	42,486

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Reasons for Exceeding Target	The performance goal was set at an approximate target level, and the deviation from that level is slight. There was no effect on overall program or activity performance.
Impact	Continued efforts to engage with ECA's nearly one million exchange alumni and to support their efforts to implement the concepts they explored during their programs enables the continuation of an on-going dialogue on key issues with and among alumni. Alumni engagement also facilitates the long-term evaluation of Department programs.
Data Source and Quality	ECA's Alumni Affairs Office manages a website to promote alumni engagement.

Educational and cultural programs lead directly to greater knowledge and understanding of the United States and the American people. Greater understanding helps build a foundation of trust upon which policy makers can then establish bilateral and multilateral agreements. ECA's outreach to official figures of influence as well as expanded exchanges with youth, non-elites, religious and ethnic minorities and women, results in more accurate and informed perceptions of the United States. This measure demonstrates ECA's advancement of its mission to increase mutual understanding and develop friendly and peaceful relations.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING</b>								
<b>Strategic Priority: Nurture Common Interests and Values</b>								
Indicator	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008			FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
				Target	Results	Rating		
Percentage of participants who increased or changed their understanding of the United States immediately following their program.	95 percent	92 percent	93 percent	93 percent	95 percent	Above Target	95 percent	95 percent
Reasons for Exceeding Target	Data not yet available							
Impact	The following indicator measures the level by which participation in public diplomacy programs engages international audiences on issues of foreign policy, society and values to create an environment receptive to U.S. national interests.							
Data Source and Quality	An assessment survey is administered at the beginning and end of each program. Capturing data on attitudinal change is difficult and sometimes reflects world events not related to an exchange experience.							

### *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.

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

### **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, 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 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. The alumni manager and the coordinator will develop and implement a comprehensive strategic plan for alumni activities and 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

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

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.

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, 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 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, 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.

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

#### **English Language Programs, \$20,000,000, 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

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

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 RELO 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, 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.

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 week 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.



## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

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

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Academic Programs</b>	<b>288,929</b>	<b>311,727</b>	<b>357,416</b>	<b>45,689</b>
Fulbright Program	220,842	234,864	253,826	18,962
Students, Scholars, Teachers, Humphrey, Undergraduates	220,842	234,864	253,826	18,962
Global Academic Exchanges	28,289	38,293	63,115	24,822
Educational Advising and Student Services	10,586	12,043	12,908	865
English Language Programs	17,703	26,250	50,207	23,957
Special Academic Exchanges	39,798	38,570	40,475	1,905
Regional Graduate Fellowships	22,020	22,020	22,660	640
American Overseas Research Centers	3,785	4,000	4,145	145
South Pacific Exchanges	496	500	500	0
East Timor Exchanges	496	500	500	0
Disability Exchange Clearinghouse	496	500	500	0
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	5,810	7,200	10,420	3,220
George Mitchell Fellowship Program	496	500	500	0
University of Miami Hemispheric Program	496	500	500	0
Tibet Fund	744	750	750	0
One-Time Special Grant Competition	4,959	2,100	0	(2,100)
<b>Professional and Cultural Exchanges</b>	<b>160,413</b>	<b>168,251</b>	<b>208,872</b>	<b>40,621</b>
International Visitor Leadership Program	77,621	79,211	96,308	17,097
International Visitor Leadership Program	77,621	79,211	96,308	17,097
Citizen Exchange Program	70,088	77,377	103,805	26,428
Professional/Cultural/Youth	70,088	77,377	103,805	26,428
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	12,704	11,663	8,759	(2,904)
One-Time Special Grant Competition	4,958	3,900	0	(3,900)
Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program	3,230	3,230	4,166	936
Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program	1,862	1,862	1,902	40
Institute for Representative Government	496	496	496	0
Irish Institute	992	1,000	1,020	20
Youth Science Leadership Institute of the Americas	149	150	150	0
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	645	650	650	0

## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan Literacy Training	372	375	375	0
<b>Program and Performance</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>3,229</b>
Evaluation	1,894	1,895	1,939	44
Evaluation	1,894	1,895	1,939	44
Alumni	1,250	1,250	4,185	2,935
Alumni	1,250	1,250	4,185	2,935
Social Networking	0	0	250	250
<b>Exchanges Support</b>	<b>48,861</b>	<b>54,877</b>	<b>60,581</b>	<b>5,704</b>
Exchanges Support	48,861	54,877	60,581	5,704
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>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	31,708	34,708	38,043	3,335
1200 Personnel Benefits	8,062	9,062	10,034	972
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,593	1,825	2,023	198
2200 Transportation of Things	299	340	354	14
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	875	1,007	1,025	18
2400 Printing & Reproduction	602	699	702	3
2500 Other Services	17,769	20,824	21,409	585
2600 Supplies and Materials	440	506	510	4
3100 Personal Property	39	45	54	9
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	439,960	468,984	559,089	90,105
<b>Total</b>	<b>501,347</b>	<b>538,000</b>	<b>633,243</b>	<b>95,243</b>

## **REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized, [\$8,175,000] \$8,175,000. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

# REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

## *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>
Funds	8,109	8,175	8,175	0

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.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Commemorative and Ceremonial Requirements	277	277	277	0
Promotion of Economic Activities	610	608	608	0
Promotion of U.S. Citizens' Interests	210	214	214	0
Promotion of U.S. National Interests	5,207	5,217	5,217	0
Public Diplomacy	1,805	1,859	1,859	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,109</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>0</b>

### *Public Diplomacy*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	1,859	0

## REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Activities under Public Diplomacy aim to garner understanding and support for U.S. policies and values through interactions with influential individuals and organizations. Functions that include the local media, key political elites, academics, and members of non-governmental organizations are designed to assess the overseas public affairs climate and convey and reinforce acceptance of U.S. policies and values. These activities promote peaceful relations between the U.S. and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through academic, professional, and cultural activities.

### *Promotion of U.S. National Interests*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	5,217	0

Strengthening contacts with foreign officials, prominent citizens, and long-term residents who are knowledgeable in various fields enables Foreign Service officers to promote U.S. national interests more effectively. The majority of official representational expenditures are for receptions, small working luncheons, and informal dinners that help to establish and maintain personal relationships, and to reciprocate courtesies previously extended. These relationships permit officers to gather information used to report trends, policies and opinions abroad, to conduct negotiations, and to present or further the acceptance of American policies or viewpoints.

### *Promotion of U.S. Citizens' Interests*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	214	0

Establishing relationships with foreign officials in the country of their assignment allows Foreign Service officers to serve citizens' interests more responsively. Knowing the right people on an immediate basis can help them extend visa and immigration assistance, provide police and prison liaison, solve citizenship and related problems, arrange transportation of effects in the case of death, and arrange transportation and subsistence for destitute Americans overseas. Personal relationships are also important in developing and testing emergency plans, as well as dealing with the actual event of a natural disaster or act of terrorism.

## REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

### *Promotion of Economic Activities*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	608	0

Foreign Service officers meet with foreign and American officials, business representatives, labor leaders, academics, and other individuals involved in production and trade investment in the country or district of their assignment. These contacts help them to perform duties of an economic nature (such as trade promotion, protection of American business interests, and economic, commercial and labor reporting) and conduct negotiations related to these activities.

### *Commemorative and Ceremonial Requirements*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	277	0

Ambassadors, Charges d'Affaires, and their representatives are frequently called upon to participate in ceremonial or commemorative occasions such as national days, installations or inaugurations of national leaders, deaths or marriages of prominent citizens, and presentation of credentials to heads of state. On these occasions certain protocols or traditions (such as the presentation of a wreath, flowers, or other articles) must be observed. Foreign Service officers overseas are also responsible for the presentation of visiting noted personages and personnel of visiting U.S. naval vessels and special U.S. Government aircraft to local leaders.

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	8,109	8,175	8,175	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,109</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>0</b>



## **BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

## *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>
Funds	0	5,000	10,000	5,000

### *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. Managing 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*

Historically, the BPMA was capitalized at a level of over \$20 million in the mid-1980s, and balances were depleted in subsequent years due to the decline in the value of the dollar against the currencies of virtually every major industrialized country. From FY 1997 through FY 2002, the Department built the fund back up to \$16.7 million through exchange rate gains and the transfer of balances from the former USIA Buying Power Maintenance Account. However, because of significant worldwide losses in the value of the dollar in FY 2003 and FY 2004, the BPMA account was drawn down to zero by the end of FY 2004.

In Fiscal Year 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 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

## **BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT**

\$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.

## **PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	22,814	22,814	27,159	4,345

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.

### *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

## PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

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.

The Department requests sufficient funds to reimburse the New York Police Department for providing security protection to diplomatic delegations to the United Nations and other international organizations. The City of New York has stated that \$16 million would be required annually to provide adequate reimbursement 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.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

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

The program for the *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 UN and other international organizations, and visiting foreign dignitaries under certain circumstances. The FY 2010 budget request level for this program is \$25.159 million.

The program for the *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. The FY 2010 budget request level for this program is \$2 million.



# PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

## *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>22,814</b>	<b>22,814</b>	<b>27,159</b>	<b>4,345</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,814</b>	<b>22,814</b>	<b>27,159</b>	<b>4,345</b>

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

## Proposed Appropriation Language

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.*)

# EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

## *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>
Funds	8,927	9,000	10,000	1,000

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 also is 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, the Tsunami in Southeast Asia, the 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.

### *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.

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

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.

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

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

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.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Emergency Evacuations & Other Activities	3,289	6,000	7,000	1,000
International Terrorism, Narcotics & War Crimes Rewards	5,638	3,000	3,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,927</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
9100 Unvouchered	8,927	9,000	10,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,927</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

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## **REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	1,275	1,353	1,450	97

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*

As authorized by section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, the Department of State's Repatriation Loans program provides emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States. They include Americans temporarily abroad who are without funds because of unforeseen events such as theft, illness, or accident; individuals suffering from serious physical or mental illness who need to return to the United States for medical care; Americans residing abroad with an alien spouse needing assistance to escape an abusive situation; and individuals caught in a disaster or emergency abroad who need to be removed from harm's way. Approval of a repatriation loan is not based on an applicant's credit worthiness but rather destitution. State repatriation loans are provided for temporary subsistence and transportation to a U.S. port of entry.

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.

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.

## REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Administration</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Subsidy</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>97</b>

### *Subsidy*

(\$ in thousands)

	American Positions	FSN Positions	Total Funds	Increase / Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	739	61

FY 2010 subsidy request of \$739,000 (58.05 percent) will provide a loan level of \$1,273,040. The subsidy appropriation represents the estimated costs to the U.S. Government of loans that are unlikely to be repaid. For FY 2010, the Department is also requesting continuation of authority within the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account (EDCS) to allow the transfer of up to \$1 million into this account from EDCS if loan requirements exceed the requested level.

### *Administration*

(\$ in thousands)

	American Positions	FSN Positions	Total Funds	Increase / Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	711	36

The FY 2010 request of \$711,000 will provide for operation and management of the loan program consistent with the Credit Reform Act. Contract positions (non Consular Affairs) to administer the loan program are funded with the administration component of the Repatriation Loan Program Subsidy. These positions handle the loans from just after Consular Affairs approval to final payoff. Currently about 90% of the administrative funding is used to support loans from previous fiscal years and 10% for current year loans. Due to changes in accounting systems and practices over the years, the older loans require a great deal of contractor hours in research to correctly account for payoffs and to track defaulted loans. The Department is requesting continuation of authority to transfer the administration portion of this request to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account. This transfer makes administration of the program more efficient by simplifying financial planning and accounting procedures. In recent years, the

## REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Department has made significant improvements in defaulted loan collections with the administration funding it has received, resulting in a 20% decrease in the subsidy costs to the U.S. Government.

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>3300 Investments and Loans</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>97</b>

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**PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN**

## **Proposed Appropriation Language**

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.)*



# PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

## *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>
Funds	16,219	16,840	21,174	4,334

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.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

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>

# PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

## *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>13,563</b>	<b>14,023</b>	<b>17,575</b>	<b>3,552</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>679</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,219</b>	<b>16,840</b>	<b>21,174</b>	<b>4,334</b>

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**FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND**

## **Proposed Appropriation Language**

### **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.*)

# FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

## *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>
Funds	158,900	157,100	158,900	1,800

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.

## FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

### *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.

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>9100 Unvouchered</b>	<b>158,900</b>	<b>157,100</b>	<b>158,900</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,900</b>	<b>157,100</b>	<b>158,900</b>	<b>1,800</b>



## **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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# INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Contributions to International Organizations</b>	<b>1,409,429</b>	<b>1,604,400</b>	<b>1,797,000</b>	<b>192,600</b>
<b>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>
<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 emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 Supplemental.

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## **CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO 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>
Funds	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,797,000	192,600

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

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

and the international community to advance peace, sound governance and economic reconstruction.

- 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 governorates. 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.



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- The Hague Conference on Private International Law completed a new multilateral treaty on cross-border recognition and enforcement of child support orders, which 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.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- The FAO significantly scaled up the Global Information and Early Warning System on 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.

### *Performance*

International organizations that receive funding through the CIO account support all of the Department's strategic objectives, with the majority of resources supporting peace and security. Notably, many of these organizations contribute to global counterterrorism efforts. When they are well-managed, international organizations are important partners in furthering U.S. foreign policy. The effectiveness of an international organization is enhanced when management is held accountable and its activities are transparent. Accordingly, the following indicator relates to advancing the Department's strategic objectives and is representative of the performance measures used by the Bureau of International Organization Affairs.

The purpose of our United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) is to improve organizational performance by enacting reforms in eight areas aimed at: increasing the accuracy of information; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; uncovering fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement; and helping to reduce or prevent conflicts of interest and misconduct. We assess progress semiannually. An evaluation tool with specific benchmarks facilitates this process. The indicator will show the results for UN Specialized Agencies funded by the CIO account. Achievement of the UNTAI goals encourages effective use of member state contributions through better access to information on agency performance, credible oversight and ethics systems, and improved governance.

### *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.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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 our 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 in this account.

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.

The following pages describe in greater detail the types of results and accomplishments that international organizations achieve with funding that the CIO account provides. CIO account funding is for U.S. assessed contributions, which are generally an obligation that flows from U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention. The same treaty or convention obligates other nations to pay their share. The results and accomplishments described in this document are either funded directly through assessed contributions, or would not be possible without the assessed contributions. For all but a few organizations, the U.S. contributes twenty-five percent or less of the organizations' assessed budgets, with an assessment rate of 22 percent for the United Nations and most of the major specialized agencies in the UN system.

The focus on results and accomplishments in this budget justification reflects the Department's increased emphasis on performance as the foundation for a funding request. The individual justifications for each organization described in this document are the product of a collaborative effort between the Department of State and other federal agencies that send delegations to represent the U.S. in governing bodies and otherwise take advantage of opportunities to promote U.S. goals and objectives at these organizations. The Federal agencies that participate in these organizations include the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation, Labor, and Health and Human Services.

## 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

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
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>
<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
HCOFIL 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

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
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 for U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>19,053</b>	<b>20,210</b>	<b>20,453</b>	<b>243</b>
<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>

Table Footnotes:

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

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# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## United Nations Regular Budget

New York, United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	495,704	452,560	597,542

The United Nations (UN) is the principal organization that enables the world's nations to work together toward freedom, democracy, peace, human rights, and prosperity for all people. A strong and effective UN helps advance U.S. foreign policy objectives in each of these areas. U.S. leadership, in turn, helps the UN remain true to its founding principles, produce meaningful results, and be accountable to its member states.

***Peace and Security:*** The Security Council, the UN organ charged with maintaining peace and security, initiates joint actions such as the creation of peacekeeping missions and imposition of sanctions. Security Council decisions are legally binding on member states and carry strong moral weight. The U.S. is working through the Security Council to address threats to peace in Iran, North Korea, Sudan and Lebanon.

***Governing Justly and Democratically:*** The UN assists with national elections, promotes democracy, monitors human rights and helps nations combat corruption around the world. UN Special Political Missions are assisting with democracy-building in several nations struggling to emerge from conflicts, including Iraq and Afghanistan.

***Humanitarian Assistance:*** The UN coordinates massive relief programs and helps to protect displaced persons, civilians in armed conflict, and victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. The UN launched the Central Emergency Response Fund, a significant new resource for countries recovering from natural disasters.

***Economic Development:*** The UN promotes economic cooperation and development worldwide. The UN provides technical assistance to help developing countries integrate into the world trading system and attract foreign direct investment, reinforcing governments support for open markets, rule of law, free trade and efficient international capital flows. The U.S. is working through the UN to promote entrepreneurial training and business centers in Africa and to install automated customs systems worldwide to link communities in low income countries with global markets, helping to reduce poverty.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

In the Middle East and South Asia, the 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. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth***)
- Extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, which supports the efforts of the Iraqi people and Government to strengthen representative government, promote political dialogue and national reconciliation, engage neighboring

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

countries, assist vulnerable groups, and promote human rights and judicial reform. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

- Assisted in Iraqi provincial elections, with 14,400 candidates from over 400 political party entities standing in 14 of Iraq's 18 governances. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Assisted the return of 3.6 million refugees to Afghanistan, the most successful refugee repatriation in UN history. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Revised and bolstered the UN Security Council mandate of the UN Mission in Afghanistan to underline UNAMA's primary role as the coordinator for international donor assistance and secured a roughly 90 percent budget increase to implement that mandate. *(Peace and Security)*
- Imposed sanctions on elements of the Iranian regime involved in proliferation activities, and prohibited all UN member states from engaging in trade with Iran that could contribute to the development of a nuclear weapon delivery system *(Peace and Security)*
- Established the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, which opened March 1, 2009, and is charged with bringing to justice those responsible for the terrorist bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Hariri in 2005. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continued arms embargos, sanctions (including freezes of assets) and travel restrictions on designated individuals in the Taliban and al-Qaida. *(Peace and Security)*

In Africa, the UN:

- Provided protection to tens of thousands of civilians under immediate threat of violence, provided support to Congolese military operations against illegal armed groups, and prevented the fall of major population centers. Due to MONUC's support, humanitarian workers were able to deliver food and non-food assistance to nearly 135,000 people in the eastern region, and working with its UN partners enabled the relocation of approximately 50,000 internally displaced persons. *(Peace and Security/Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Provided security, protection, and vital humanitarian assistance to the people of Darfur, UNAMID the UN's largest peacekeeping operation, is currently at 66 percent force strength and continuing to deploy. *(Peace and Security/Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Created a new legal framework for countering the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia through the adoption of four Security Council resolutions. *(Peace and Security)*
- Led peace and reconciliation talks between the Transitional Federal Government and the Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia, which resulted in the signing of the Djibouti Agreement that paved the way for the formation of a unity government. *(Peace and Security)*



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Extended the arms embargo against Somalia and continued monitoring attempts to breach the embargo by transporting weapons into the country from neighboring states. (*Peace and Security*)
- Completed the mandate in Burundi with the first democratic elections in twelve years, installation of a national government, and the disarmament of nearly 22,000 combatants. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Promoted peace talks aimed at ceasing hostilities between Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army, creating the prospect of an end to the twenty-year conflict in northern Uganda. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Mediated resolution of a border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, and assisted with democratic elections in Gambia and Guyana. (*Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continued support for democracy-building and reconstruction efforts in the Central African Republic and Guinea-Bissau through peace-building offices in each country. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continued and strengthened arms embargos, travel restrictions and sanctions (including freezes of assets) on designated individuals in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan and Cote d'Ivoire. (*Peace and Security*)

In East Asia and the Pacific, the UN:

- Established a UN Mission in Nepal that supported peaceful elections for the Constituent Assembly, a key step in the peace process and a means to consolidate stability in Nepal after a decade-long conflict. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Acted through Security Council resolution 1718 to prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and restrict travel and freeze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity. (*Peace and Security*)

In the area of counter-terrorism, the UN:

- Brought into force the Convention on Nuclear Terrorism, strengthening the international legal framework for investigating, prosecuting and extraditing those who commit terrorist acts involving radioactive material or a nuclear device. (*Peace and Security*)
- Adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument that enhances national and regional efforts to combat terrorism by strengthening state capacity to address terrorist threats. This agreement represents a historic step, demonstrating the resolve of all member states to combat terrorism worldwide. (*Peace and Security*)
- Assisted 54 countries with ratification and implementation of UN conventions and protocols related to combating terrorism. (*Peace and Security*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the area of human rights, the UN:

- Promoted respect for human rights and reduced the incidence of rights violations through the deployment of monitoring teams in several strife-torn regions of the world, including Uganda, Nepal and Liberia. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Adopted by General Assembly resolution the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Established monitoring and reporting mechanisms in twelve countries to focus on six categories of grave human rights violations against children. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

In the area of humanitarian assistance, the UN:

- Coordinated relief efforts in response to the dislocation of nearly a million refugees during the 2006 conflict in Lebanon. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Coordinated the repatriation of 400,000 Angolan refugees over five years and 90,000 Liberian refugees over four years. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- 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. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)

In the area of international trade, the UN:

- Promoted practical research and technical assistance programs that resulted in more trade and investment among developing countries and between developing and developed countries. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completed investment policy reviews for the Dominican Republic, Mauritania, Nigeria, and Vietnam, bringing the number of published reviews to 25, including 17 African countries. The reviews provide the basis for technical assistance and host country reforms that lead to increased foreign investment and improvements in transparency and rule of law. Another 23 developing countries have requested reviews when funding becomes available. (*Economic Growth*)
- Deployed the Automated System for Customs Data in the Comoros, Eritrea, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Seychelles, Syria, and Switzerland. More than 90 countries are in various stages of using the system to streamline and improve their customs clearances processes, which dramatically decreases fraud and corruption. (*Economic Growth*)
- Conducted the Thirteenth International Meeting of Entrepreneurs, which was attended by 3,000 of the 144,000 entrepreneurs from 27 countries who have been trained by the UN through its entrepreneurial training program. Twenty-one developing countries have requested these training centers when funding becomes available. (*Economic Growth*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Assisted in the design and management of export strategies in Bangladesh, Botswana, Dominica, Fiji, Jamaica, Romania, Samoa and Uganda, bringing the number of developing countries receiving such advice from the International Trade Center to 47. This assistance enables developing countries to realize material benefits from trade thereby reducing poverty and increasing support for open markets and rule of law. ***(Economic Growth)***

In the area of economic development, the UN's Regional Economic Commissions:

- Identified and developed \$60 million in investments that will reduce carbon dioxide emissions in Europe by 136,000 tons annually. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Helped to develop guidelines for transport, health and environment regulations for countries that do not yet have standards, particularly those in Eastern Europe ***(Investing in People)***
- Provided regulatory and policy development training to support expanded access to the internet for small island developing states in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Launched a process to support regional cooperation on disaster risk reduction and preparedness for the Asia-Pacific region ***(Economic Growth)***

Current and future priorities at the UN include:

- Achieving progress on effective measures to deter Iran's uranium enrichment activities, stop human rights abuses in Burma, and resolve the humanitarian crisis in Darfur. ***(Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically)***
- Continuing support for weapons non-proliferation and counter-terrorism activities through the work of Security Council committees established for the purpose of monitoring implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Continuing coordination of emergency humanitarian responses through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which manages the UN's Central Emergency Relief Fund, from which agencies borrow funds in order to jump-start assistance activities rapidly. ***(Humanitarian Assistance)***
- Ensuring the effectiveness of the Human Rights Council (HRC). The U.S is actively and fully engaging with a view to improving the HRC's track record. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***
- Continuing support for civil society projects and activities that promote democratic growth through the UN Democracy Fund. ***(Governing Justly and Democratically)***

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## *Management Reform*

The UN is implementing the following reforms to promote accountability and transparency:

- Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards;
- Strengthening of internal controls related to the UN's procurement systems;
- Improvement in the training program for procurement officers; and,
- Establishment of an independent bid protest system.

UN member states have adopted General Assembly resolutions that committed to additional reforms by:

- Overhauling and strengthening the UN internal justice system for resolving employment-related disputes;
- Establishing a new human resource system to enhance the UN's ability to recruit and retain staff in the field;
- Ensuring an adequate capacity within the Office of Internal Oversight Services to investigate financial and procurement fraud;
- Modernizing the UN's information and communications technology infrastructure;
- Restructuring the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; and,
- Strengthening the Department of Political Affairs as well as the development pillar of the United Nations.

## *Principal Partners and Benefits*

The UN's principal partners include the U.S. government, most U.S. federal agencies and countless other U.S. governmental and non-governmental entities that participate in international affairs.

The U.S. is a founding member of the UN, its largest financial contributor, and host-country of the UN's New York headquarters. The UN's founding purposes reflect fundamental U.S. foreign policy objectives, including maintenance of peace and security, respect for human rights and individual freedoms, and development of cooperative solutions to the world's economic, social and humanitarian problems.

The UN can be most effective when the U.S. and other UN member states work together as partners. When effective, the UN provides leverage to U.S. foreign policy goals as a force multiplier. UN peacekeeping and special political missions are supported by financial contributions from all 192 UN member states. Peacekeeping operations are supported by troop contributions from 108 countries. When the UN provides collective solutions to the world's problems, the U.S. bears less of a burden than it would otherwise.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The U.S. is currently in arrears on part of its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessed contribution to the UN. Under Article 19 of the UN Charter, the U.S. would lose its vote in the UN General Assembly if the amount of arrears exceeds the amount due for the preceding two full years, including both the regular and peacekeeping accounts. Substantial arrears could significantly compromise the ability of the U.S. to take advantage of the opportunities that the UN offers for advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the UN regular budget for calendar year 2009, the second year of the UN's 2008-2009 biennial budget. The amount of the U.S. assessed contribution is reduced by the U.S. share of costs of UN activities that have the primary purpose of providing benefits to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and to entities associated with it. The FY 2010 request reflects General Assembly approval of a revised 2008-09 budget that includes a 16 percent increase to support a range of activities including the UN special political missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, activities relating to information technology upgrades, and additional staff to support the restructuring of certain UN departments. The level also reflects an increase to take account of updated information on exchange rates and inflation.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	2,241,667	2,060,629	2,719,510
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	493,167	453,338	598,292
Working Capital Fund	3,315	0	0
Sec. 144, P.L. 99-93 (PLO)	(778)	(778)	(750)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	495,704	452,560	597,542
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(33,093)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	462,611	0	0

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## United Nations Capital Master Plan

New York, United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	81,365	75,535	75,535

The UN Capital Master Plan (CMP) supports the UN's mission by providing secure, safe, and functional facilities through a complete renovation of the United Nations headquarters complex in New York. The renovation project will bring the complex into compliance with current building and fire safety codes and modern standards for security and energy efficiency.

The UN headquarters complex, the majority of which is 55 years old, is not compliant with New York City building and life safety codes or modern security requirements. The major building systems are inefficient, beyond their useful life, and increasingly difficult to maintain and repair. The life safety systems are a grave concern, including inadequate sprinkler and alarm systems, and the lack of an automatic shutdown of ventilation systems in the event of a fire. Hazardous materials such as asbestos are present in the facilities.

The UN receives approximately 5,000 accredited delegates annually from around the world and 300,000 tourists, about forty percent of whom are Americans. Almost 4,300 people work at the UN headquarters complex, including 1,280 Americans. Providing the UN with safe and functional headquarters facilities will enable the organization to operate more effectively, helping to advance U.S. foreign policy interests to which the UN contributes.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Current and future priorities include:

- Achieving code compliance in all buildings
- Replacing or refurbishing deteriorating equipment and building systems
- Ensuring the health and safety of occupants in all buildings
- Improving security
- Increasing energy efficiency
- Adjusting and retrofitting facilities for modern uses, loads, and technologies

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

The constituency for the CMP includes all facility users, the UN's 192 member states, UN staff, delegates, visitors, and New York City emergency response personnel. Lack of U.S. support and financing for the CMP could obstruct or delay implementation of this renovation work, resulting in the continued use of facilities with serious life-safety and security deficiencies, presenting risks to all facility users, including Americans who work and visit there on a daily basis.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

Annual assessments for construction costs related to the CMP are being billed to member states over a five-year timeframe, beginning in calendar year 2007. The FY 2010 request provides funding for the CY 2009 annual assessment, the third annual payment toward construction costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	343,340	343,340	343,340
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	75,535	75,535	75,535
Working Capital Fund	9,900	0	0
Less: Budget Adjustment	(4,070)	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	81,365	75,535	75,535

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia

The Hague, The Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	19,860	21,777	22,255

***Peace and Security:*** The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) investigates and brings to justice individuals accused of having committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s.

***Governing Justly and Democratically:*** ICTY promotes the rule of law in the former Yugoslavia through domestic justice systems that hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions. The U.S. and world community benefit from increased stability in the region, which includes Kosovo, the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Serbia.

#### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by ICTY include:

- Indicted 161 individuals, of whom 159 have come before the tribunal, including Radovan Karadzic and Stojan Zupljanin, both of whom were apprehended by authorities in 2008. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Rendered final judgments in five cases in 2008, including four convictions and one acquittal. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- In an effort to increase efficiency and adhere to the Tribunal's trial completion strategy, conducted eight trials simultaneously by three trial chambers. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Apprehending key remaining fugitives, including Ratko Mladic and Goran Hadzic, and completing pending cases as quickly and efficiently as possible. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Planning for the eventual completion of work and the consolidation of the Tribunal's legacy. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Educating the general populations through court outreach programs about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. federal agencies  
 U.S. criminal justice organizations  
 Members of the public who have a stake in seeing war criminals brought to justice

ICTY played a crucial role in restoring peace to Eastern Europe, helping to end the lengthy conflict in the former Yugoslavia that was responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of people. Support for ICTY demonstrates U.S. resolve to promote accountability and the rule of law at a time when the U.S. has been under intense criticism internationally for terrorist detainee practices and a lack of support for the International Criminal Court (ICC). Diminished support for ICTY could undermine U.S. credibility in its longstanding efforts to pressure Serbia and Republika Srpska authorities to arrest and transfer accused war criminal Mladic to the ICTY, and could compromise U.S. efforts to advance possible future war crimes tribunals as alternatives to the ICC. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full and on time could cause delays in on-going trials and could increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The total U.S. assessed contribution to ICTY is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. One-half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2010 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. The request estimates that the calendar year 2010 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2009.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	98,050	101,158	101,158
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	21,571	22,255	22,255
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	13,389	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(15,100)	15,100	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(15,578)	15,578
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(15,578)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	19,860	21,777	22,255
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(925)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	18,935	0	0

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda

Arusha, Tanzania

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	15,443	16,065	18,624

***Peace and Security:*** The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) investigates and brings to justice individuals accused of having committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict between ethnic Hutu and Tutsi groups in Rwanda in 1994.

***Governing Justly and Democratically:*** ICTR promotes the rule of law in Rwanda through domestic justice systems that hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions. The U.S. and world community benefit from increased stability that has resulted in the region, which includes the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, and the Republic of the Congo.

#### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by ICTR include:

- Made three new arrests of individuals accused of having committed genocide and crimes against humanity, and transferred nine individuals to national jurisdictions for enforcement of sentences. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Delivered six judgments in 2008. Five trials governing the fate of 15 accused criminals were ongoing at the end of 2008. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Completed or was in the process of trying 70 cases at the end of 2008. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Apprehending and prosecuting key fugitives, including alleged genocidaire Felicien Kabuga, and completing pending cases as quickly and efficiently as possible. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Supporting development of the Rwandan criminal justice system, following the ICTR model, to hold perpetrators accountable for genocide. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Educating the general populations in Rwanda, through court outreach programs, about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. federal agencies  
 U.S. criminal justice organizations  
 Members of the public that have a stake in seeing war criminals brought to justice

ICTR was the forum for the first successful trial for genocide under the 1948 Genocide Convention, paving the way for accountability and establishment of rule of law for governments that commit genocide against their people. Support for ICTR demonstrates U.S. resolve and a commitment to the rule of law at a time when the U.S. has been under intense criticism internationally for terrorist detainee practices and a lack of support for the International Criminal Court (ICC). Diminished support for ICTR could compromise U.S. efforts to advance possible future war crimes tribunals as alternatives to the ICC. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full and on time could cause delays in on-going trials and could increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The total U.S. assessed contribution to ICTR is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. One-half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2010 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. The request estimates that the calendar year 2010 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2009. The increase in the budget for calendar year 2009 is the result of expanded workload related to the continuation of existing trials and the initiation of new ones to try war crimes suspects of who have recently been apprehended.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	68,031	84,658	84,658
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	14,967	18,625	18,625
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	10,953	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(10,477)	10,477	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(13,037)	13,037
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(13,038)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	15,443	16,065	18,624
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(432)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	15,011	0	0

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	96,927	110,611	110,901

**Economic Growth:** The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) develops internationally recognized standards for food safety and plant health that protect consumer health and facilitate international trade. FAO also provides technical support that helps countries conserve and sustain their fisheries and forests. As the world's second largest importer of fishery products, the U.S. has vital interests in the state of the world's fisheries. The U.S. also has a strategic interest in limiting global deforestation.

**Investing in People:** The FAO helps prevent and contain animal and plant diseases, such as avian influenza and cassava mosaic disease, and responds to pest outbreaks and other emergencies affecting plant and animal health. The U.S. benefits from containment of these health threats overseas.

**Humanitarian Assistance:** FAO participates in international efforts to respond to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts and desert locusts. The U.S. benefits from the increased economic and regional stability that FAO's prevention and assistance efforts foster.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by FAO include:

- Adopted 35 food safety standards by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in 2008. FAO member states respond to these standards by enacting food legislation and by establishing or strengthening food control agencies that monitor compliance with food safety standards. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continued to develop standards through the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) that prevents the spread of plant pests and diseases, including, in 2008, the adoption of standard terms for importing plant materials. IPPC standards are recognized by the World Trade Organization as benchmark standards governing trade in plant commodities. (*Economic Growth*)
- Adopted the guide, "Capacity Building to Implement Good Animal Welfare Practices," to set best practice standards for the treatment of farm and domesticated animals with the goal of improving farming capabilities. (*Investing in People*)
- Assisted more than 130 countries in adopting measures to prevent and control Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). Since 2003, 60 countries in Asia, Europe and Africa have been affected by avian flu, 6 of which experienced outbreaks in 2008. The total number of fatal avian flu cases dropped 40 percent in 2008 compared to 2007. (*Investing in People and Humanitarian Assistance*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Created a new Regional Seed Association for Central Asia and the Caucasus that brings together private and public-sector seed producers of 10 countries to facilitate and standardize a regional seed market worth an estimated US \$1 billion. Access of farmers to appropriate seeds suited to local environmental conditions increases food production and helps local business. (*Economic Growth*)
- Provided technical expertise to an ongoing investigation of an outbreak of Ebola-Reston virus in pigs in the Philippines through a coordinated effort with the WHO, OIE and the Government of the Philippines. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Deployed nearly 30 rapid response missions to over 20 countries newly infected or highly at risk of infection of trans-boundary animal diseases since the establishment of the Crisis Management Center for Animal Health in 2006. The FAO missions worked with national veterinarians to address: Rift Valley fever, a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes to livestock and humans; African swine fever, a highly contagious viral disease affecting pigs; foot-and-mouth disease, a vesicular disease affecting cattle – including the first reported instance in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in 40 years; and HPAI across three continents. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Further refined, in conjunction with other humanitarian partners, the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification system, a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood analysis to improve decision-making about the nature and severity of a crisis, building upon a tool FAO developed in Somalia in 2004. Since 2007 IPC has been deployed and/or piloted in 15 food insecure African and Asian countries. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Provided emergency technical assistance to Morocco in response to an outbreak of *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) that threatens millions of sheep and goats in Northern Africa, helping to develop a national emergency response plan and containment strategy. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Reduced harmful pesticide use in Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal through the Farmer Field and Life School, Integrated Production and Pest Management program in West Africa. 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. (*Investing in People*)
- Worked with fisheries authorities throughout the world to train them in best practices in fishing boat inspection and prevent illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. (*Economic Growth*)
- Significantly scaled up the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) launched in 2006. GIEWS is monitoring degrees of food insecurity in vulnerable countries, and assessing the impact of rising food prices at the global, regional and country levels. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to develop standards for food safety and plant health, including the provision of policy advice and capacity building to help countries strengthen food control systems and adopt standards to promote domestic food safety and facilitate international trade. *(Economic Growth)*
- Continuing work on disaster risk reduction, early warning and implementation of agricultural relief and rehabilitation programs; providing assistance to states transitioning from emergency disaster relief to reconstruction and development. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Assisting member states pursue responsible, sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture through advisory and other services related to the management, development, marketing, and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources. *(Economic Growth)*
- Strengthening regional forestry commissions and helping countries implement effective forest management and conservation strategies that promote sustainable harvesting, processing, and utilization of forest products. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Management Reform and Food Insecurity Coordination*

The FAO is in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Independent External Evaluation (IEE), released in August 2007. The IEE was the culmination of a two-year project to establish a comprehensive reform framework to transform FAO into a more relevant, effective organization that takes the global lead on agricultural development. The evaluation offered 100 specific recommendations that amounted to a self-described “reform with growth” package. The evaluation recommended that FAO focus on technical areas in which it has a unique or comparative advantage, including standard setting for food safety and plant health, fisheries, forestry, animal health, pesticides and emergency preparedness. The evaluation also recommended reform in the areas of Human Resources, financial accounting, reporting structures, and organizational cultural change.

At a special session of the FAO Conference in November 2008 and at an informal seminar for permanent representatives in January 2009, FAO Director General (DG) and senior leadership detailed the progress achieved. Among the many reforms implemented and started, the DG has delegated 26 authorities to appropriate levels of the organization, expediting decisions made in procurement and human resources hiring; improved regional offices communication with Rome through improved technology to communicate efficiently; the Human Resources office instituted 360 degree reviews for employee performance and started to standardize job descriptions and translations to expedite job advertisement, and; the Office of Program, Budget and Evaluation has begun to formulate a results-based framework for program evaluation.

The FAO DG has advocated designating the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as the organization to lead the response to the current Global Food Crisis. This would entail a significant restructuring of the CFS to contribute effectively to a UN High Level Task Force (HLTF), convened by the UN Secretary General in April 2008 and creating a contact group of experts. The U.S. has worked closely with the DG and FAO Senior Management to transform FAO into an effective leader on food security issues and part of an emerging global partnership of agriculture and food security.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Agriculture	National Food Processors Association
U.S. Department of Commerce	National Fisheries Institute
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	National Association of State Foresters
U.S. Agency for International Development	American Forest and Paper Association
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	

FAO is an important forum in which the U.S. advances vital food safety, fishery, and forestry policies. Under U.S. leadership in the Committee on Fisheries, FAO adopted a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to crack down on illegal fishing and ensure the availability of fish and fish products for future generations. Under U.S. leadership in the Committee on Forestry, FAO members are cooperating on forest fire preparedness and wild-land fire management. The U.S. is currently in arrears on part of its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessed contributions. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from FAO could cause the U.S. to lose its influence over FAO's efforts to set standards for food safety and plant health. The timely funding of the contributions would also send a strong signal of U.S. support of management reforms and the progress made. U.S. withdrawal could also weaken FAO's ability to respond to disasters, increasing pressure on the U.S. to respond directly.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to FAO for calendar year 2009, the second year of FAO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. The request also provides for the FAO Tax Equalization Fund, which is the source of funds for reimbursing FAO staff members who pay national income taxes on their FAO earnings. Reimbursement of employees' income taxes creates pay parity between employees from nations that levy taxes on income from international organizations (which includes the U.S.) and nations that do not. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations that receive funding through the CIO account.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	176,531	216,949	216,950
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	38,837	47,729	47,729
Tax Equalization Fund	2,950	5,800	5,800
U.S. Requirement (in Dollars)	41,787	53,529	53,529
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	176,780	185,678	185,678
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	38,892	40,849	40,849
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.7053	0.7156	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	55,140	57,082	57,372
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	96,927	110,611	110,901
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(6,450)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	90,477	0	0

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna, Austria

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	97,996	94,067	100,216

**Peace and Security:** IAEA safeguards are an important element of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and provide credible assurance to the international community that nuclear material is not diverted from peaceful nuclear uses. IAEA conducts monitoring and inspections activities in more than 150 states to ensure compliance with international safeguards mandated in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. All U.S. nuclear cooperation agreements depend on IAEA safeguards and verification activities. U.S. participation in IAEA provides the U.S. with access to information and international inspection capabilities that are vital to the nation's security and are not available through any other means.

**Investing in People:** IAEA promotes the peaceful application of nuclear science for fighting disease. Notable examples include cancer therapy and eradication of the tsetse fly, which can spread parasitic diseases. The U.S. and other countries benefit from medical advances that prevent, treat, and contain the spread of disease.

**Economic Growth:** IAEA promotes the responsible development of nuclear power to provide a secure source of energy for economic development while maintaining high standards of safety, security and nonproliferation. IAEA also promotes and facilitates the use of nuclear techniques for inter alia, industry and agriculture that make significant contributions to the economies of both developing and developed States.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by IAEA include:

- 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. Continues to investigate Iran's nuclear program, particularly those aspects indicative of a past Iranian attempt to develop a nuclear warhead. (*Peace and Security*)
- Expanded the Nuclear Security Program to respond to the risk of nuclear terrorism by helping states, such as the new Iraqi government, prevent, detect and respond to threats involving nuclear and radioactive material and nuclear facilities. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continued to promote standards for handling radioactive sources, namely the Code of Conduct for the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources. (*Peace and Security*)
- Played a key role in implementing the U.S. Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative programs, which help secure nuclear and radioactive materials,



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

convert U.S. and Russian-origin reactors in third party countries using highly enriched uranium to low enriched uranium, and remove special nuclear materials from third party countries to the country of origin. (*Peace and Security*)

- Continued to equip and support the expansion of the Incident and Emergency Center (IEC), which was developed to report and coordinate prompt assistance in response to nuclear/radiological incidents, mitigating such events and their radiological consequences. (*Peace and Security*)
- Developing documents that provide guidance for the physical protection against theft and sabotage of nuclear and radioactive materials and facilities. Continues to help individual countries strengthen security for nuclear and radioactive materials through IAEA guidance documents and evaluation missions. IAEA is the depository for the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. (*Peace and Security*)
- Provided support and guidance to developing countries on the steps they need to take in pursuing the responsible development of nuclear power and conducted projects to help States address their needs in this area. (*Economic Growth*)
- Updated the radiation protection infrastructures in over 87 member states to aid in their safe enjoyment of the benefits of nuclear techniques. (*Economic Growth*)
- Contributed to sustainable development and the safe use of nuclear applications in over 100 countries through approximately 1,300 technical assistance projects. For example, IAEA pioneered the Sterile Insect Technique, eradicating tsetse flies in Zanzibar, and is now working to do the same in Ethiopia. (*Investing in People*)
- Advanced a U.S. Presidential initiative by promoting adherence to the Additional Protocol, which requires states to declare and grant access to a broad range of nuclear-related activities. (*Peace and Security, Economic Growth*)
- Continued promoting the development of an IAEA-administered mechanism for reliable access to nuclear fuel. A nearly \$50 million pledge by the Department of Energy for the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) fuel bank provided significant support for this initiative, which is now poised for discussion by the Agency's governing body.

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Energy  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
U.S. Department of Defense  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
U.S. Geological Survey  
World Association of Nuclear Operators  
International Commission on Radiation Protection  
Contractors International Group on Nuclear Liability

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Nuclear Threat Initiative  
Nuclear Energy Institute  
International Nuclear Law Association  
World Nuclear Association

U.S. membership in IAEA promotes safeguards worldwide, including ongoing investigations in Iran. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from IAEA could force curtailment of core programs, including high priority nuclear safety and security (incident and emergency preparedness and

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

response, protection against malicious acts involving radioactive materials). Curtailing technical assistance could weaken U.S. ability to gain political support for key policy objectives, including addressing Iran, strengthening safeguards, improving nuclear security, and promoting nuclear energy. In addition, IAEA could be unable to take on new responsibilities within its mandate, such as the implementation of safeguards in India pursuant to the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative or a possible return of IAEA inspectors to North Korea.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2009, the second year of IAEA's 2008-2009 program and budget. The increase for calendar year 2009 reflects additional verification activities the Agency is undertaking in India and recosting for updated economic factors.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	56,707	56,966	58,345
United States % Share	25.947	25.719	25.663
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	14,714	14,651	14,973
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(584)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Dollars)	14,130	14,651	14,973
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	221,345	231,393	236,500
United States % Share	25.947	25.719	25.663
United States Assessment (in Euros)	57,432	59,512	60,693
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(1,313)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	56,119	59,512	60,693
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6692	0.7494	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	83,866	79,416	85,243
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	97,996	94,067	100,216

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	16,688	15,345	15,703

**Peace and Security:** The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) leads international efforts to prevent terrorists from delivering weapons of mass destruction or otherwise using the world's civil aviation system as a platform to launch attacks against the U.S. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program contributes directly to U.S. homeland security by ensuring that each of ICAO's 190 member states undergo security audits and comply with uniform aviation security standards.

**Economic Growth:** ICAO provides aviation-related education and training to developing countries through its technical assistance programs. These programs strengthen the civil aviation systems of both developed and developing countries so that their airlines and airports can operate in accordance with international standards for security, safety and environmental protection. International civil aviation supports world economic growth, while creating export opportunities for U.S. businesses such as the U.S. aircraft manufacturing and avionics industries.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by ICAO include:

- Completed initial security audits for nearly all of ICAO's 190 member states, with 161 states submitting corrective action plans to improve their security posture. Follow-up security audits have been done in over 60 States. ICAO has now shifted to a schedule of continuous action where States are deficient in meeting standards. **(Peace and Security)**
- Established a New and Emerging Threats Working Group to monitor threats to civil aviation. The Working Group will compare methods and means to standards and recommended practices in the Chicago Convention, and identify gaps and recommend amendments to ensure threats are adequately countered. The Group is jointly led by the U.S. and the U.K. **(Peace and Security)**
- Launched the Universal Implementation of Machine Readable Travel Documents project, which provides policy guidance for member states implementing machine-readable travel documents, including biometric technology. As of December 2008, 168 ICAO member states had begun issuing ePassports to their citizens. **(Peace and Security)**
- Addressed the threat of liquid explosives by instituting procedures that are harmonized among States (e.g. North America, Europe, Singapore, etc.) for handling of liquids, reconfirming the use of a standard of 100 milliliters or less in carry-on baggage, as well as providing specification for the manufacture of tamper-evident duty-free bags. **(Peace and Security)**

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Began the process of establishing regional security officer positions at ICAO's regional offices for the purpose of working with member states on a regional basis to address security deficiencies, provide assistance, and promote harmonization of national practices. **(Peace and Security)**
- Worked on a common list of prohibited items that has been accepted by the Aviation Security Panel of Experts and will form the basis of work to be completed for a final, harmonized list to which States and industry may conform. **(Peace and Security)**
- Worked on refining the role of in-flight security officers and their interaction with other members of the crew and monitored incidents and developments concerning man-portable air defense systems in close coordination with the United Nations. **(Peace and Security)**
- Established and expanded an Aviation Security Point-of-Contact Network, through which member states can share timely, critical information about security threats and incidents and responsive measures. **(Peace and Security)**
- Expanded inputs to a database of donor technical assistance and sources of capacity building, to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance coordination of support for States with security deficiencies identified in audits conducted under ICAO's auspices. **(Peace and Security)**
- Moved ahead of schedule in conducting safety audits of all States by December 2010. As of December 2008, ICAO had completed 115 comprehensive safety audits. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing transparency among member states by promoting the sharing of security audit results and corrective actions taken by audited states with other states' authorities, as appropriate and consistent with the audited states' sovereignty. **(Peace and Security)**
- Increasing the number of member states using machine-readable passports and biometric passports with the objective of universal implementation ahead of the mandatory April 2010 deadline. **(Peace and Security)**
- Developing an environmental auditing and reporting process to achieve standardization of environmental protection among member state aircraft fleets. **(Economic Growth)**
- Identifying global planning initiatives to improve worldwide air navigation system through more effective planning and program management techniques, with potential savings to U.S. operators of as much as \$1 billion per year. **(Economic Growth)**
- Increasing emphasis on implementation of existing ICAO standards and recommended practices to ensure that safety is part of the development of new aircraft and equipment. **(Economic Growth)**
- Promoting usage of the recently updated ICAO Security Manual, and expanding the number of certified staff completing ICAO training packages to ensure that member

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

States have the capacity to strengthen their aviation security programs. **(Peace and Security)**

### *Management Reform*

The ICAO Council established an expanded Working Group on Efficiency to promote more effective governance through reduced frequency of meetings, elimination of unnecessary documentation, and reduced translation and printing costs. A recent external evaluation of the Council, which meets for several weeks during three sessions each year, determined that the Council's activities consume approximately 30 percent of the ICAO Secretariat's activities. The Secretariat has estimated that implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group could result in savings of 1 million Canadian dollars annually.

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Air Force
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration	U.S. transportation industry
U.S. aircraft manufacturing industry	U.S. citizens who travel by air
U.S. manufacturers that ship goods by air	U.S. Department of Transportation
National Transportation Safety Board	

U.S. support is vital to the success of ICAO's programs to improve aviation security and safety around the world. ICAO has relied on U.S. commitment and leadership since its inception in 1944. The U.S. is the largest financial contributor to ICAO, contributing twenty-five percent of ICAO's regular budget. The U.S. was temporarily in arrears on part of its CY 2006 assessed contribution, complicating negotiations on ICAO's 2008-2010 budget. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from ICAO could weaken ICAO's efforts to promote global aviation security and safety, potentially increasing the risk of aviation incidents for the American traveling public and U.S. firms shipping goods by air.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for fifty percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAO for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, and fifty percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. Calendar year 2010 is the third year of ICAO's 2008-2010 triennial budget. The CY 2010 assessed budget reflects a 6.9 percent increase over 2009. The primary reason for the increase is the incorporation of the ICAO Aviation Security Program into the regular budget. Prior to the 2008-2010 triennial budget, the Aviation Security Program was funded entirely by voluntary contributions.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CDN Dollars)	74,184	74,060	79,204
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in CDN Dollars)	18,546	18,515	19,801
Approx. Exchange Rate (CDN Dollars to \$1)	1.1009	1.22	1.22
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	16,847	15,176	16,230
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	7,598	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(7,757)	7,757	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(7,588)	7,588
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(8,115)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,688	15,345	15,703

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Labor Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	74,200	79,571	81,912

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** The International Labor Organization (ILO) develops labor standards that are applicable to its 182 member states. These standards address the basic rights and needs of workers, including freedom of association, occupational safety and health, and protections against child and forced labor. ILO fosters pluralism, which bolsters democracy, and its specialists provide training and assistance to help nations around the world implement modern labor standards.

**Economic Growth:** The ILO promotes worldwide compliance with fundamental labor standards. Countries that neglect their workforce or employ child labor have an unfair advantage in the market place, because they can operate more cheaply. International labor standards tend to level the playing field for U.S. businesses by forcing other countries to compete more equitably. As workforces in these countries become more skilled and better trained, they contribute to economic prosperity in their own countries, and eventually contribute to U.S. economic growth by acquiring U.S. goods and services.

**Investing in People:** The ILO helps persons suffering from HIV/AIDS through programs that combat workplace discrimination and stigma related to HIV/AIDS. ILO has active HIV/AIDS projects in over forty countries in several regions of the world, including Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by ILO include:

- Mobilized country-based programs that promote policy reform and implement concrete measures to end child labor through the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor, ILO's largest technical cooperation program. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Identified major offenders of labor rights and encouraged protection of labor rights as human rights through ILO's standards supervisory system, which supports U.S. efforts to advance democratic reforms and promote human rights. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Continued to create entrepreneurship opportunities in developing and transitioning economies, through ILO's Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) program, which is a management training program with a focus on starting and improving small businesses. SIYB is active in over 87 countries worldwide, including Russia, Vietnam, Tajikistan and Uganda, and 47 percent of its participants are women. (***Economic Growth***)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Extended the Expand Your Business program, an integrated business training and support package for small and medium-scale enterprises, to all regions of the world. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continued work on education and prevention of HIV/AIDS and fighting discrimination and the stigma related to HIV status in the workplace. (*Investing in People*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing the effort to bring Burma into compliance with its commitments regarding the use of forced labor under ILO Convention 29. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continuing the effort to ensure that labor unions can organize freely in Belarus in accordance with ILO Conventions 87 and 98 (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continuing assistance to countries implementing fundamental labor principles under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with the U.S. ILO implementation assistance was integral to the Central American and the U.S.-Morocco FTAs. On-going programs in Yemen, Bahrain and Oman and are all part of the ILO's 2004-2009 Strategic Plan. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing emphasis on Decent Work Country Programs, which are a results-based management tool for delivering an integrated ILO program of assistance to member states that focuses on a limited number of areas in response to national priorities. (*Economic Growth*)
- Supporting the creation of sustainable, decent jobs at small and medium-sized enterprises in the private, informal sector through training, technical assistance and the development of favorable legal and regulatory environments. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoting positive changes in member state policies, legislation, program or institutions aimed at bringing about significant improvements in equity between women and men in the world of work. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

### *Management Reform*

In 2008, the U.S. continued to work with ILO management and other Member States to implement the eight goals of our United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI). The purpose of UNTAI is to improve ILO's performance by increasing the accuracy of information; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening governance. As of December 2008, we rated ILO's progress as follows:

- *Some progress* for one goal (administrative support costs);
- *Extensive progress* for five goals (independent internal oversight, disclosure of internal audits, public access to information, ethics function, public sector accounting standards); and
- *Complete* for two goals ("whistleblower" protections and financial disclosures).



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. businesses

U.S. Department of Labor  
U.S. labor associations

ILO is an important U.S. partner for labor and employment-related programs such as ILO Convention 182, which addresses the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The U.S. is a major contributor to ILO programs to eradicate child labor. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document the U.S. committed to promote employment generation, especially jobs for youths, as a key component of poverty eradication. ILO is an asset to the U.S. in the implementation of fair labor standards for U.S. Free Trade Agreements. No other international organization has the experience or the expertise to perform this work. The United States is currently in arrears on part of its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessed contribution to ILO. Substantial arrears or U.S. withdrawal from ILO could significantly slow implementation of many of ILO's programs.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILO for calendar year 2009, the second year of ILO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. This represents an increase of 6.9 percent over the 2006-2007 biennial budget, due primarily to rising costs in ILO's field offices, especially for those in Africa.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	371,444	392,535	394,668
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	81,718	86,358	86,827
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.1013	1.0853	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	74,200	79,571	81,912
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(5,157)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	69,043	0	0

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Maritime Organization

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,431	1,197	1,233

***Peace and Security:*** The International Maritime Organization (IMO) coordinates international efforts to prevent terrorists from using the world's maritime transportation system as a platform to launch attacks against the U.S., and helps prevent the use of commercial shipping as a delivery system for weapons of mass destruction. IMO helps make the U.S. more secure by assisting nations around the world with protecting the world's shipping lanes.

***Economic Growth:*** IMO promotes safe and secure water-borne transportation by leading international efforts to improve the safety of ships, ports and maritime facilities. IMO develops mandatory ship design and operating standards, builds competency and governance in developing countries, and facilitates training of seafarers to create a “culture of safety” at sea, reducing losses to individuals and companies and reducing the costs of shipping for U.S. businesses that move goods by sea. IMO also leads global efforts to reduce pollution and prevent environmental disasters from international shipping, helping to keep oceans and environmentally sensitive coastlines productive.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by IMO include:

- Developed the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, which is binding on 158 nations and requires risk assessments and application of appropriate security measures to address risks associated with ships and ports. **(Peace and Security)**
- Sponsored meetings in Dar es Salaam and Djibouti to bring regional countries and international shipping nations together to address the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**
- Adopted comprehensive amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships that will significantly reduce the emissions of sulfur oxides, nitrous oxides and particulate matter from international shipping. **(Economic Growth)**
- Adopted a new Ballast Water Convention that establishes standards for ballast water and vessel operating practices to prevent transfer of harmful aquatic species. **(Economic Growth)**
- Adopted a Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, which sets uniform international rules on the prompt and effective removal of wrecks from the proximity of nations’ coastlines. The convention will apply to an estimated thirteen hundred wrecks. **(Economic Growth)**
- Initiated audits by IMO-sponsored audit teams under the newly established Voluntary Member State Audit Scheme to verify how countries give full and complete effect of

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

mandatory IMO instruments, including new security considerations. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**

- Established Maritime Rescue Coordination Centers in Kenya, Tanzania and the Seychelles Islands, and an International Search and Rescue Fund for technical cooperation activities on the east African coast. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Implementing long-range tracking for security and search and rescue purposes, a U.S. initiative to widen the safety zone for ships approaching U.S. coasts. **(Peace and Security)**
- Continuing efforts to fight piracy in the Malacca Straits and off the Somali coast, reducing potential threats to supplies of oil, humanitarian shipments and other vital commodities. **(Peace and Security; Economic Growth)**
- Expanding IMO-sponsored academic programs and enrollments at the World Maritime University, International Maritime Law Institute, and International Maritime Academy. **(Investing in People)**
- Further building the technical cooperation program in order to increase the capacity, competency and governance of developing countries to ratify and fully implement IMO mandatory instruments. **(Economic Growth)**
- Continuing efforts to promote the control and reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases from international shipping. **(Economic growth)**
- Continuing efforts to review and revise the Safety of Life at Sea Convention and the Standards of Training, Competency and Watchkeeping Code in order to improve training standards and enhance the competency of seafarers in international shipping. **(Economic Growth)**

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Maritime Administration	U.S. Navy
U.S. owners of maritime facilities	U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. cruise ship operators and passengers	U.S. coastal states and port cities
U.S. maritime equipment and electronics industries	

The overwhelming majority of ships that call at U.S. ports are foreign-flagged and foreign-crewed. U.S. leadership at IMO is vital to global efforts to ensure that foreign seafarers and foreign-flagged ships meet international standards for safety, security, and environmental protection. U.S. participation on the IMO Governing Council depends on the timely payment of the U.S. assessed contribution. Late payment or withdrawal from IMO could undermine U.S. participation in an important forum that ensures that other nations meet standards and contribute to maritime security and the safety of U.S. passengers and cargo.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IMO for calendar year 2010, the first year of IMO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The request anticipates an approximate three percent increase in the IMO assessed budget for calendar year 2010. This increase is consistent with past experience and anticipates modest changes due to inflation, exchange rate fluctuations, and other economic factors. The 26<sup>th</sup> IMO Assembly will adopt the 2010 budget in November 2009.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	24,391	25,418	26,181
United States % Share	3.24	3.24	3.24
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	790	824	848
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(75)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Pounds)	715	824	848
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.5	0.688	0.688
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,431	1,197	1,233

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Telecommunication Union

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	8,625	9,290	9,437

**Economic Growth:** The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) promotes transparent and pro-competitive regulatory policies for global telecommunication services. ITU facilitates connectivity and interoperability of the world's telecommunications networks, including the Internet, and promotes telecommunications spectrum and standards worth billions of dollars to the U.S. telecommunications industry. ITU also provides technical assistance to help developing countries mobilize the material, human and financial resources needed to improve access to telecommunications services around the world.

**Peace and Security:** ITU facilitates radio-frequency spectrum allocations for military and commercial radio services among member states, including satellite and radar telecommunications. ITU also facilitates development of treaty provisions that allow for new military and scientific uses of telecommunications spectrum at treaty-based conferences. These spectrums are vitally important to U.S. defense and intelligence agencies' communications capabilities.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by ITU include:

- International management of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit allocations, ensuring that navigation systems for commercial, military and maritime assets function smoothly. The U.S. works through the ITU to obtain and protect the necessary radio-communication spectrum to satisfy the U.S. need for ongoing and future space and commercial systems. **(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)**
- Conducted a World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (October 2008), which developed worldwide standards for next generation telecommunications networks that will provide broadband wireless, wire-line and multimedia services for use by government, industry and the public. These and other ITU standards provide the foundation for access to the Internet and serve as the basis for improved delivery of lower-cost data, voice, audio and video services. These standards are critical to the future commercial viability of U.S. telecommunication service providers and manufacturers. **(Economic Growth)**
- Initiated a Global Cyber security Agenda to promote better security of global telecommunications networks and services in response to the UN World Summit on the Information Society and the World Telecommunication Development Conference. Global network improvements are crucial to advancing secure access to the Internet. **(Economic Growth, Peace and Security)**
- Completed projects in the development sector of the ITU (ITU-D) in over 60 developing countries focused on reforming their telecommunication sectors. The

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

projects reflect U.S. priorities for international capacity building, network security and infrastructure development. **(Economic Growth)**

- Continued a long-term partnership with the U.S. Telecommunication Training Institute to channel U.S.-based telecommunication management, policy and technical training identify to talented professionals from developing countries. Over 900 individuals received training in 80 courses, increasing worldwide adoption of the U.S. approach to telecommunications policy. **(Economic Growth)**
- Partnered with many U.S. companies to train thousands of individuals and promote projects that bring computer hardware and Internet connectivity to schools, hospitals and libraries in developing countries at little or no cost. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Coordinating cyber security and infrastructure development throughout the world, through partnerships with the private sector, member states and other international organizations, in order to promote telecommunications as a secure and reliable tool. **(Economic Growth)**
- Promoting global standards to facilitate initiation of globally interoperable next generation networks, a key priority for the U.S. telecommunications industry worth billions of dollars to the U.S. private sector, and a key U.S. government priority. **(Economic Growth)**
- Implementing initiatives approved at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in 2006 to expand economic opportunities, and preparing for the 2010 WTDC. The U.S. will seek to ensure that activities and development assistance support good governance, transparent and stable regulatory environments. **(Economic Growth)**
- Developing standards for continued development of next generation networks to support uninterrupted network access for nomadic users. **(Economic Growth)**
- Facilitating global discussions at the April 2009 World Telecommunication Policy Forum, which will include discussions on emerging telecommunications regulatory issues, Internet public policy issues, the effect of information and communication technology on the environment, Next Generation Networks and convergence, and International Telecommunications Regulations. **(Economic Growth)**

### *Management Reform*

ITU has recently initiated several management reforms, including:

- Adoption of results-based budgeting to link the financial, strategic and operational plans of the organization;
- Initiating meetings of the ITU Council Working Group on Management and Budget, to review the ITU's staff contract and personnel practices, and other management and budget issues; and

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Formation of a new council oversight group made up of selected member states to provide greater oversight of ITU policies and activities between Council sessions.

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Defense	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Department of Commerce	U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies
U.S. state and local governments	

ITU's constituency includes virtually all U.S. telecommunications and information communications technology companies. ITU's work in support of radio spectrum management, telecommunications standards, and Internet governance is essential to advancing U.S. strategic priorities for economic growth and national security. The U.S. telecommunications industry is highly dependent upon ITU for radio spectrum management, an area that is also vitally important to U.S. defense, intelligence and aeronautics agencies. The use of ITU-allocated spectrum and global standards is worth billions of dollars to the U.S. telecommunications industry. Substantial arrears or U.S. withdrawal from ITU could severely diminish U.S. influence in setting global regulations and standards that fundamentally impact U.S. business interests and telecommunications systems, including satellite transmissions, air traffic control, and emergency communications systems.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for seventy percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ITU for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus thirty percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to ITU became partially deferred in FY 2006. Calendar year 2010 is the first year of ITU's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The ITU assessed budget is expected to increase by two percent for the biennium to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	108,917	108,917	111,024
United States % Share	8.759	8.759	8.759
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,540	9,725
Interest on Arrears	0	401	408
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,941	10,133
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.0708	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	8,909	9,378	9,559
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	5,928	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(6,212)	6,212	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(6,300)	6,300
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(6,422)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	8,625	9,290	9,437

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	77,624	75,153	78,134

**Investing in People:** The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) promotes literacy initiatives and access to quality education and communications technologies. UNESCO conducts education programs in over 46 countries, including teacher training and programs focused on women and girls. UNESCO is leading the Education for All initiative, which helps countries focus on achieving six education goals, including enrollment in primary education, youth and adult literacy, and early childhood education. UNESCO's goal of promoting access to quality educational opportunities for children is fundamental to U.S. ideals and the advancement of personal, economic and political freedom.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** UNESCO promotes free and independent media, respect for human rights, and universal values of justice, freedom and human dignity. UNESCO supports the preservation and protection of outstanding cultural and natural heritage. UNESCO also supports journalists covering elections and conflicts in many regions of the world.

**Economic Growth:** UNESCO promotes sustainable development through IOC-based programs, which utilize satellite data for management of natural resources including ecosystems and coastal environments; it also promotes capacity-building in the science and engineering fields, including biotechnology and fresh water research and management. UNESCO's programs help nations develop and maintain the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by UNESCO include:

- Promoted greater focus on literacy initiatives at international and regional levels through a series of regional literacy conferences under the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade. Six conferences took place in Qatar, Mali, India, China, Mexico, and Azerbaijan between 2007 and 2008. **(Investing in People)**
- Continued its key literacy program, the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE), which serves as the Organization's major deliverable for the UN Literacy Decade. Presented a mid-decade progress report to the UN General Assembly. **(Investing in People)**
- Strengthened the Teacher Training Initiative in sub-Saharan Africa, a program designed to improve teacher training in the region. Focused on improving the relevance of the curriculum and targeted the disadvantaged through non-formal education programs and entrepreneurial education **(Investing in People)**
- Supported the rebuilding of education systems in areas affected by war and conflict by developing curricular and textbook frameworks and creating education management systems. **(Investing in People)**



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Launched the World Digital Library, a free internet resource that makes available in a multilingual format, primary materials from cultures around the world, including manuscripts, books, maps, rare books, musical scores, recordings, films, prints, photographs, architectural drawings, and other significant cultural materials. **(Investing in People)**
- Launched forty Community Multimedia Centers in fifteen developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. The Multimedia Centers increase access to information through community radio and shared Internet and e-mail capability. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**
- Provided training and assistance in support of independent media in Southeast Europe, Angola, the Great Lakes Region of Africa, the Middle East, East Timor and Afghanistan. UNESCO's assistance included training and guidance on covering elections and ensuring the safety of journalists in conflict situations. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**
- Increased the number of people with access to potable water through advanced water management, education, governance training and capacity building. The UNESCO Institute for Water Education confers degrees on hundreds of professionals from developing countries every year, nearly all of whom return home to jobs of greater responsibility. **(Economic Growth)**
- Advanced programs that reinforce U.S. ocean priorities, including disaster mitigation and data exchange through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Committee, the lead body for developing the Tsunami Warning System worldwide. **(Economic Growth)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Strengthening teacher training, textbooks, and curricula to promote education consistent with democratic ideals and undercut hate and extremism. UNESCO's influence in education and cultural establishments of developing countries, especially in the Middle East, offers opportunities to advance U.S. counter-terrorism objectives. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**
- Promoting democracy and human rights, including in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other post-conflict countries, through civic education programs and local media development programs committed to the free flow and exchange of information. **(Governing Justly and Democratically)**
- Creating a crosscutting initiative in the education, science, and communication sectors that increases access to quality education through information and communication technologies. **(Investing in People)**

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Management Reform*

UNESCO continues to enact reforms that promote efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. UNESCO has also taken steps to strengthen its ethics program including developing additional training opportunities and financial disclosure arrangements for staff performing sensitive functions. The organization has strengthened its internal control framework, clarifying roles and improving accountability. UNESCO also continues to implement its human resources reform policy framework, with a focus on performance assessment. In 2008, UNESCO agreed that a proposal will be submitted to the General Conference to establish the Oversight Advisory Committee, which provides guidance to the Director-General on oversight issues as a standing committee.

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Education  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
U.S. Library of Congress  
National Academies of Science  
National Science Foundation  
The Smithsonian  
World Press Freedom Committee  
International Council of Science  
Americans for UNESCO  
Amnesty International

U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Nat'l Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Endowment for the Humanities  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Institute of Museum and Library Services  
Reporters Without Borders International  
International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent  
Rotary International

U.S. leadership has been most evident in the education sector. The U.S. has had a key role in ensuring that the literacy initiative includes measurable outcomes and results, and that the program is implemented in phases allowing UNESCO to learn from each successive phase. Without the U.S. working to promote effective programs in literacy, civic education, teacher training, curriculum reform, and HIV/AIDS education, these initiatives, which combat terrorism and promote economic development, could likely be replaced with other program priorities. Without U.S. participation, a strong voice for country-driven strategies and effective governance could be missing from deliberation on key issues such as school fee abolition and resource mobilization. Backed by the knowledge and experience of USAID, the U.S. is a strong advocate within UNESCO for effective governance in education finance and assistance.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, the second year of the 2008-2009 biennium; therefore, is no change from the calendar year 2008 level. The U.S. is currently in arrears to UNESCO on its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessments.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	134,200	135,665	135,665
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	29,524	29,846	29,846
Budget Adjustment	19,135	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Dollars)	48,659	29,846	29,846
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	148,425	156,277	156,277
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	32,654	34,381	34,381
Budget Adjustment	(12,974)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	19,680	34,381	34,381
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6794	0.7588	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	28,965	45,307	48,288
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	77,624	75,153	78,134
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(5,631)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	71,993	0	0

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Universal Postal Union

Bern, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,857	2,055	2,065

**Economic Growth:** The Universal Postal Union (UPU) sets standards for the worldwide postal system that facilitates exchanges of mail across national borders. The worldwide postal system contributes to economic growth in the U.S. by speeding delivery of mail and maintaining low international postage rates for U.S. mailers. UPU also assists member states with securing and improving postal services within their borders.

**Peace and Security:** UPU promotes measures that improve the security of member state postal services and international exchanges of mail. Security of the international postal network directly benefits other important sectors of the global economy, such as civil aviation.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by UPU include:

- Initiated deployment of performance measurement systems for inbound international mail to middle-income countries in addition to systems already 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. **(Economic Growth)**
- Took steps to align compensation paid (terminal dues) to postal administrations for delivery of inbound international mail more closely with actual costs. Designed a system for classifying postal administrations according to how well terminal dues align with costs, allowing incrementally greater private sector access to postal delivery markets. **(Economic Growth)**
- Adopted a system for measuring the attainment of the UPU's strategic goals by individual member countries and postal administrations, through means such as publication of report cards on key indicators including quality of service performance, data transmission levels and universal service legislation. **(Economic Growth)**
- Adopted specific plans to promote the transmission of electronic data on individual postal items for customs purposes similar to those required for commercial items carried by private sector delivery firms. **(Peace and Security)**

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the deployment of postal performance measurement systems to middle income countries, to be followed by roll-out to large developing nations. **(Economic Growth)**

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Pursuing the development of country-specific terminal dues that are more closely aligned with actual costs coupled with expansion of pay-for-performance arrangements. The lower rates and better service generate by pay-for-performance benefit U.S. senders of international mail. **(Economic Growth)**
- Increasing security measures for the international postal network, including deployment of systems to collect data on items of outbound and inbound international mail, and regional training programs for monitoring security levels in postal services world wide. **(Peace and Security)**

### *Management Reform*

The UPU Council of Administration created an ad hoc group in 2008 with responsibility for studying the creation of an audit advisory committee. The Council of Administration is also monitoring implementation of management recommendations by the Joint Inspection Unit, including recommendations on ethics. The UPU Secretariat appointed an ethics officer in 2008, and will commence ethics training in 2009.

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Postal Service  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Justice  
U.S. postal equipment suppliers

U.S. Postal Regulatory Commission  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative  
U.S. bulk mailers and private courier firms

UPU supports a worldwide postal network that currently enables delivery of over seven billion pieces of international mail annually. The U.S. has been a member of UPU since its formation in 1874. Postal services in the U.S. private sector represent \$900 billion per year, roughly nine percent of GDP in a sector that employs 9 million people nationwide. Without the benefits of membership in UPU, the U.S. might have to conclude bilateral postal agreements with more than 200 separate postal administrations. The likely result would be that U.S. mailers could pay considerably higher international postage rates.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for seventy percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to UPU for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from FY 2009, plus thirty percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to UPU became partially deferred in FY 2006. The UPU assessed budget has nearly adhered to zero nominal growth since the 1990s. The UPU regular budget is assessed according to contributory units. For 2009-2010, the amount of the contributory unit increases by 2.5 percent to 40,993 Swiss Francs. The U.S. share of the assessed budget is 50 contributory units.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	34,695	35,438	35,439
United States % Share	5.854	5.7837	5.7837
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	2,031	2,050	2,050
English Translation Service	75	75	75
Interest on Arrears	0	64	64
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	2,106	2,189	2,189
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.0581	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,990	2,065	2,065
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	1,211	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(1,344)	1,344	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(1,354)	1,354
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(1,354)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,857	2,055	2,065

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## World Health Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	101,421	106,573	106,573

**Investing in People:** The World Health Organization (WHO) leads international efforts to prevent, control, and eradicate disease, including major killers such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; eradicable diseases such as polio and measles; and emerging diseases such as avian influenza. WHO establishes standard-setting instruments on drug and food safety, best practices on public health issues, and helps control non-communicable disease through measures that address lifestyle factors such as smoking, poor diet and lack of physical activity. The U.S. benefits from WHO-sponsored international cooperation on global health security issues, such as bio-terrorism, and efforts to limit the spread of avian influenza and other emerging diseases and health threats.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by WHO include:

- Intensified global measles vaccination coverage in 2007 to well over 80 percent 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. **(Investing in People)**
- Supported the implementation by WHO Member States of the new International Health Regulations in 2008, which will enable improved global surveillance, reporting, and response to public health events of international concern. **(Investing in People)**
- Spearheaded global polio eradication efforts. Since the launching of the Polio Eradication Initiative, the number of polio cases has fallen 99 percent, from more than 35,000 in 1998 to 740 in 2006. **(Investing in People)**
- Eliminated leprosy in nine of eleven Member States in Southeast Asia. **(Investing in People)**
- Led the health sector response to HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis and has worked to increase access to effective treatments and interventions. **(Investing in People)**
- Raised immunization levels of the world's children from 20 percent in 1980 to over 80 percent today in collaboration with UNICEF, U.S. agencies and other partners. **(Investing in People)**
- Collaborated with U.S. experts on public health guidelines and best practices used worldwide by physicians, public health professionals, and policymakers. **(Investing in People)**

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Supported 26 African countries in adopting a road map for accelerating progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals related to maternal and newborn health. (*Investing in People*)
- Enhanced the quality, safety, and efficacy of drugs through standard-setting. WHO is addressing the impact of counterfeit or sub-standard drugs. (*Investing in People*)
- Improved collaboration and information-sharing among national food safety agencies through the strengthening of the International Food Safety Authorities Network, helping to protect consumers. (*Investing in People*)
- Produced a first-ever global consensus strategy on diet, physical activity, and nutrition in 2005, which serves as a guide for national policies and actions. (*Investing in People*)
- Established the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the first global health treaty, which has been ratified by 161 countries, and has provided a firm basis for those nations to enact strong legislation, policies and concerted action against tobacco. (*Investing in People*)
- Advanced fully functioning public health systems in developing countries and facilitated training of health care personnel. (*Investing in People*)
- WHO is coordinating the global response to human cases of swine influenza and monitoring the potential of sustained human transmission leading to a pandemic influenza. WHO is also constantly updating technical information and guidelines on surveillance and case definitions, conducting lab work, and providing expert staff to affected countries. WHO Collaborating Centers in the United States (i.e., CDC) and the UK are working on vaccine candidates. (*Investing in People*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the job of polio eradication, allowing tens of millions of dollars to shift to other public health needs. (*Investing in People*)
- Preventing an epidemic of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza by continuing to work with countries and other organizations on preparedness plans. (*Investing in People*)
- Containing and controlling outbreaks of diseases and other public health events of international concern through International Health Regulations that give the WHO director general new authority to make recommendations in public health emergencies. (*Investing in People*)
- Extending U.S. disease surveillance capacity through the WHO Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, which links a large number of partners worldwide for the rapid identification and coordinated response to increased health threats. (*Investing in People*)



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Promoting improved access to affordable drugs and protecting drug patents by engaging with member states and the largely U.S.-based global pharmaceutical industry.  
*(Investing in People)*
- Continuing to focus on activities that address non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer, reflecting the rise in these diseases.  
*(Investing in People)*
- Supporting the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, which links a large number of partners worldwide for the rapid identification and coordinated response to increased health threats. *(Investing in People)*
- Promoting improved access to affordable drugs and protecting drug patents by engaging with member states and the largely U.S.-based global pharmaceutical industry.  
*(Investing in People)*

### *Management Reform*

WHO has begun implementing a new Global Management System to streamline administrative processes for planning, program implementation, budget, finance, human resources, procurement and logistics. The system will continue to be phased in during 2009. WHO has also established a Global Service Center in a low-cost location, which will reduce costs by consolidating administrative and financial processes. WHO has undertaken a comprehensive approach to strengthening institutional integrity through strategic planning, results-based management, internal and external oversight, and human resources reforms. The organization is also implementing a whistleblower protection policy. In early 2009, WHO's governing body agreed to establish an audit committee. Terms of reference for the committee are expected to be decided later in the year.

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Commerce	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
U.S. National Institutes of Health	U.S. pharmaceutical and medical industries

Addressing the rapid spread of disease across borders requires international cooperation. The U.S. benefits from WHO-sponsored cooperation on vital aspects of global health security, including containment of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, preventing the spread of avian influenza and other emerging diseases, as well as addressing long-term threats to health, such as bio-terrorism and the spread of chronic diseases. Substantial arrears or withdrawal by the U.S. could impact WHO's ability to operate and compromise the effectiveness of its programs. Lack of U.S. participation in a WHO-coordinated global response to a major disease outbreak could significantly impair the ability of the U.S. to protect its citizens both at home and abroad.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the WHO regular budget for calendar year 2009, the second year of WHO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. All WHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund. The Tax Equalization Fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their WHO salary. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their WHO salaries, their credit is adjusted to offset the amount WHO pays to reimburse these staff members.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	486,558	504,420	504,420
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	107,043	110,972	110,972
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(5,622)	(4,399)	(4,399)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	101,421	106,573	106,573
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(6,785)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	94,636	0	0

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## World Intellectual Property Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,031	1,049	1,075

**Economic Growth:** The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) provides systems for registering and protecting patents, trademarks and industrial designs internationally. These systems open markets, encourage international investment, and preserve economic benefits for originators of intellectual property. Thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers depend on WIPO-administered systems for patent and trademark protection around the world.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** WIPO provides training and workforce development projects that reinforce international protection of intellectual property rights through legal and judicial reforms in countries around the world. WIPO also provides dispute resolution services that offer litigants an alternative to costly court proceedings.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by WIPO include:

- Administered 42,075 applications for trademark protection under the Madrid System in 2008, a 5.3 percent increase over 2007. Businesses in the U.S. filed 3,684 applications, the third largest number of applications after Germany and France. With the accession of Ghana, Madagascar and Sao Tome and Principe, membership in the Madrid Union increased to 84 countries in 2008. *(Economic Growth)*
- Administered nearly 164,000 applications for patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty System in 2008, a 2.4 percent increase over 2007. Inventors in the U.S. filed 53,521 applications, by far the largest number of any country. A total of 139 countries have signed up to participate under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. *(Economic Growth)*
- Approved new features that enhance the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) System, including automation efforts to enable electronic processing of nearly 70 percent of applications. The Korean and Portuguese languages were added as languages in which international applications may be published under the PCT System. *(Economic Growth)*
- Successfully completed three years of discussions on proposals related to a “WIPO Development Agenda” with agreement on a set of discrete proposals to improve WIPO’s development work related to intellectual property. *(Economic Growth)*
- Extended the mandate of the Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid system for the registration of trademarks, which has adopted several improvements to this system for the international registration of trademarks. *(Economic Growth)*

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Invested over 40 million dollars in development assistance projects during 2006-2007, targeting countries with potential markets for economic growth and international investment that would benefit from improved intellectual property infrastructure and increased national skill levels. (*Economic Growth*)
- Resolved several thousand cases related to the Internet Domain Name System, as well as patent, trademark and copyright disputes, allowing U.S. entities to avoid costly court proceedings. (*Economic Growth*)
- Trained thousands of individuals through WIPO's Worldwide Academy during 2007-2008. The training focused on intellectual property rights through on-site and distance learning courses, increasing skill levels and transparency in international filings. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Further streamlining of WIPO registration services in areas such as patents and trademarks, allowing increased access and cost efficiencies for filers. (*Economic Growth*)
- Increasing technical assistance to developing countries to develop effective legal frameworks for combating counterfeiting and piracy, and to create a more transparent business environment for U.S. investors. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Expanding training opportunities through partnerships, including collaboration with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, helping to expand technical assistance on intellectual property issues, especially in Africa and Asia. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Management Reform*

A U.S.-led initiative resulted in agreement in 2008 to reduce fees paid by applicants under the Patent Cooperation Treaty by five percent. In 2008, WIPO members also elected a new Director General who has committed to reforming the management and culture of WIPO, including the implementation of recommendations resulting from an external evaluation of the structure and staffing of the WIPO Secretariat.

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Association  
U.S. Library of Congress Copyright Office  
Motion Picture Association of America  
U.S. National Association of Broadcasters  
U.S. International Intellectual Property Alliance  
U.S. American Intellectual Property Law Association  
U.S. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturing Association

The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights is vitally important to the economic interests of thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers including U.S. manufacturers, innovators, researchers and the entertainment industry. U.S. representation in WIPO

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

deliberations on important issues such as filing requirements or fee amounts benefits U.S. innovators and entrepreneurs by protecting their ability to file for and obtain protection outside the U.S. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from WIPO could affect U.S. patent and trademark holders who depend on WIPO for patent and trademark protection around the world.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to WIPO for calendar year 2009, the second year of WIPO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. The level of the WIPO assessed budget has not changed since 2002, and there is no increase in assessed contributions in calendar year 2009. Approximately 90 percent of WIPO's gross income (over 250 million Swiss Francs annually) comes from fees that WIPO charges applicants for trademark and patent protection.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	17,237	17,237	17,237
United States % Share	6.6105	6.6105	6.6079
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	1,139	1,139	1,139
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.1048	1.0863	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,031	1,049	1,075

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## World Meteorological Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	12,344	12,437	12,749

**Economic Growth:** The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) facilitates free, real-time, unrestricted exchanges of weather-related data, products and services. These data are critical to U.S. economic interests, particularly in the agricultural, aviation, shipping, energy, and defense sectors. WMO supports environmental protection efforts by serving as the Secretariat for the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Group on Earth Observations.

**Humanitarian Assistance:** WMO facilitates global exchanges of weather data, forecasts and warnings. Real-time access to these data enables the U.S. to predict and prepare for severe weather events and natural disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina, thus directly contributing to the protection of life and property in the U.S. and around the world.

### Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent WMO accomplishments include:

- Developed a Flash Flood Guidance System with global coverage that enhanced cooperation between national weather and water services and improved national flood forecasting abilities. These activities increased national capacities to protect life and property. (*Economic Growth, Humanitarian Assistance*)
- 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. The WMO is training Indian Ocean countries on how to access GTS data and use it in warning their populations of impending floods, tsunamis, or other natural hazards. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Continued implementation of the Global Climate Observing System, which provides atmospheric, oceanic, and terrestrial observations used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change assessments. (*Economic Growth*)
- Facilitated on-going exchanges of real-time observations of the atmosphere and ocean. This data is critical for U.S. and international weather and air quality forecasts, hurricane landfall estimates, and severe winter storm forecasts. WMO's programs are a key component of the U.S. initiative to develop a Global Earth Observing System. (*Economic Growth*)
- Trained African weather services through the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project using current, affordable forecasting technologies to improve national weather and warning capabilities. (*Humanitarian Assistance*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Facilitated on-going exchanges of seasonal and longer-term weather data. The U.S. uses this data to predict droughts, develop seasonal outlooks, and assess potential weather and climate impacts of El Nino and La Nina events. These seasonal forecasts benefit U.S. agricultural interests by an estimated \$265-300 million annually. *(Economic Growth)*
- Digitized and made available historical hydro-metrological data, particularly from data-sparse regions in Africa and South America. The availability of this data will significantly improve WMO Members' ability to model and predict the spread of malaria, yellow fever, and West Nile virus, and document climatic changes. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to improve the World Area Forecast System (WAFS), which assures the quality and consistency of en-route weather guidance for international aircraft operations. Updated WAFS products will enable U.S. and other airlines to access weather data more quickly and efficiently, thus increasing airline safety. *(Economic Growth)*
- Working with the private sector to identify data requirements for the catastrophic insurance and weather risk management markets. *(Economic Growth)*
- Continuing to strengthen the Global Telecommunication System by enabling it to handle additional natural hazard alerts and advisories. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Enhancing the interoperability of WMO members' data management systems and earth observation programs in order to promote exchanges of global weather, water and climate data, and improve members' ability to work together on a range of weather- and environment-related activities, including predicting and responding to natural disasters. *(Economic Growth)*
- Planning for the World Climate Conference-3, which will take place in 2009 and bring together international organizations and private sector entities, with the goal of improving weather and climate predictions. Previous World Climate Conferences led to the launching of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Global Climate Observing System. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Management Reform*

WMO has implemented budget and management reforms aimed at increasing transparency, accountability, efficiency, and financial integrity of the organization. The reforms included:

- A new code of ethics and training for all staff on its application, and
- A new financial disclosure policy requiring senior officials, managers and staff responsible for financial transactions to declare their personal interests, as well as a stricter policy for all staff on the acceptance of gifts.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Geological Survey  
 U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 U.S. Federal Aviation Administration  
 U.S. Agency for International Development  
 U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
 U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
 U.S. Department of Defense, Air Weather and Fleet Weather Agencies

The U.S. depends on WMO to coordinate global observation systems that monitor weather, climate, and environmental trends around the world. Substantial arrears or U.S. withdrawal from WMO could have a significant impact on the ability of U.S. federal agencies to obtain weather and climate data, and could impact the quality of U.S. weather and marine forecasts. Withdrawal from WMO could also affect the ability of the U.S. to make informed policy determinations in areas such as food security, health and environment, foreign assistance and travel safety.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WMO for calendar year 2009, the second year of WMO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. There is no increase in the assessed budget for FY 2010. Therefore, any change in the U.S. requirement is due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	62,450	62,450	62,450
United States % Share	21.64	21.64	21.64
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13,514	13,514	13,514
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.0948	1.0866	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12,344	12,437	12,749



# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Organization of American States

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	45,728	46,757	47,100

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** The Organization of American States (OAS) advances democratic governance through electoral observations and special missions throughout the region, including Venezuela, Bolivia and Haiti. OAS also promotes human rights, including freedom of expression, in countries such as Cuba, through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

**Peace and Security:** OAS has facilitated the resolution of armed and political conflicts in numerous Western Hemisphere nations. OAS addresses threats to hemispheric security on an on-going basis, including terrorism, narcotics, man-portable air defense systems and landmines.

**Economic Growth:** OAS promotes sustainable development through the Central America Free Trade Agreement and trade capacity-building activities in small-state economies. OAS also provides extensive technical support to the Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiations. OAS works with hemispheric partners to advance U.S. priorities in the areas of trade, security and democracy.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by OAS include:

- Conducted electoral observation missions in member states, including for 2008 in Honduras, Bolivia, Grenada, and the Dominican Republic. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
  - In Paraguay, observed contentious presidential and general elections, ensuring a peaceful voting process and setting the stage for the first transfer of power in 61 years.
  - In Ecuador, observed approval of a constitutional referendum, and coordinated with the European Union and other international observers to pay particular attention to pre-election processes and the enforcement of campaign rules.
  - In El Salvador, organized and staged preliminary efforts to observe contentious upcoming legislative and presidential elections during 2009, in particular working to ensure a comprehensive presence throughout the pre-electoral process.
- Supported scheduling of long-overdue Senate elections in Haiti, set for April 2009, and pushed for broad, inclusive participation in pre-electoral processes. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Helped resolve internal political conflicts by using Special Missions in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala, Colombia and Haiti. (*Peace and Security*)
  - In Colombia, advanced verification of cease-fire agreements, disarmament, demobilization and re-incorporation of ex-combatants into society.
  - In Bolivia, funded activities to deploy a team of democracy practitioners to assist the country in the areas of legal, judicial, electoral, and citizen participation reform.
  - On the border of Belize and Guatemala, funded and supported activities to resolve territorial disputes. Led the final resettlement of the Santa Rosa border community, ending the longest running issue in the Guatemala-Belize bilateral relationship and culminating at least eight years of USG and OAS efforts.
- Developed an “early warning system” to monitor the state of democracy in member states and address conflicts and threats to democracy under the Inter-American Democratic Charter. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Organized a public roundtable on constitutional reform in advance of controversial constitutional processes in Venezuela, Ecuador, and Bolivia. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Supported the joint training of OAS and African Union (AU) technical experts in Mozambique, and provided OAS electoral specialists for joint observation with the AU of the first elections held in Angola since the end of its 27-year civil war. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Promoted the role of civil society in the Americas by holding a special session of the OAS Permanent Council to study civil society’s contributions to democracy and human rights in the hemisphere, as well as methods of improving participation in activities of the inter-American system. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Increased contribution to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), with special support to the IACHR’s rapporteurs on freedom of expression, rights of women and Afro-descendants, and its unit for human rights defenders. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Promoted the development of a culture of democracy through education, by providing increased funding to online distance education courses and technical assistance programs for OAS Member Countries. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Aided the reconstruction of civil registry information affected by Shining Path activities in Peru, and supported projects to secure universal birth registration records in the Caribbean through the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Established a permanent committee to increase collaboration on counterterrorism and strengthening border controls, improve cooperation among law enforcement authorities, and provide training on tracking terror financing. (*Peace and Security*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Advanced stricter controls on and overall reduction of man-portable air defense systems through a consensus resolution that contains comprehensive guidelines detailing actions that states should take to mitigate this threat. *(Peace and Security)*
- Fostered free trade by offering technical support to widen trade zones in the Americas, including assistance to the Peruvian Government during negotiations leading to the Andean Free Trade Agreement, which will gradually eliminate tariffs on U.S. exports to Peru. *(Economic Growth)*
- Combated human trafficking by providing training courses for consular officials in member states, and promoting policies to enable member states to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. Held training sessions for prosecutors and investigators, plus regional seminars throughout the hemisphere, including on the U.S.-Mexico border. *(Peace and Security)*
- Established a hemispheric Anti-Corruption Fund to assist member states in fulfilling commitments under the 1996 Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, as well as implementing country specific recommendations via the follow-up mechanism. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting model legislation in OAS member states providing greater protections for secured financial transactions and governing the resolution of consumer complaints arising from cross-border commerce. *(Economic Growth)*
- Deploying special “democracy practitioner” teams to states where democracy faces threats from the growing presence of alternate concepts such as the “participatory democracy” advocated by Venezuela and Bolivia. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Developing stringent, consistent electoral observation mission standards and implementing a standard “electoral precepts” assessment protocol to objectively assess the “democratic” status of an election. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Continuing engagement in Colombia to consolidate the democratic gains made in 2007 and 2008. Continuing efforts to strengthen civil registries and voter rolls in Haiti, the Eastern Caribbean, Paraguay, El Salvador and other member states. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Continuing to support implementation of the U.S.-Brazil biofuels initiative and expanding assistance to all member states in establishing renewable energy programs. *(Economic Growth)*
- Responding to threats on freedom of expression and abuses by governments against their people, particularly in states such as Venezuela and Cuba. OAS will remain a strong voice for democratic transition in Cuba. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Facilitating greater inter-regional cooperation in democracy promotion and good governance through the African Union and OECD under the rubric of the Partnership for Democratic Governance and the Community of Democracies. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Addressing the political dimensions of corruption that weaken democracy, through workshops for newly-elected legislators, draft model legislation and civil society strengthening. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Enhancing hemispheric cooperation and capacity-building in the areas of counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and law enforcement to reduce illicit transnational activities that take advantage of porous borders and weak state institutions. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continuing to work on consolidation of drug abuse prevention programs, and expand programs to estimate the economic costs of drug use beyond the countries currently participating (Barbados, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Colombia and Peru). (*Peace and Security*)
- Supporting ongoing mine clearance efforts in Colombia, which reduce the threat from landmines and explosive remnants of war present to civilian populations, and programs to help reintegrate landmine victims into Nicaraguan society. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continuing implementation of an anti-trafficking strategy that focuses on training officials to strengthen their government's capacity to resolve TIP cases. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continuing to expand and improve capacity building training courses for mid-level professionals in areas such as teacher quality improvement, developing youth employment policies and programs and in renewable energy. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Defense  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Inter-American Development Bank  
Amnesty International

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Department of Education  
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative  
African Union  
Human Rights Watch

OAS enables the U.S. to pursue policy goals through engagement with the Summit of the Americas process and the Inter-American system. In the Americas, the U.S. policy in the region aims to build an inter-American community where all governments are elected and govern democratically and where all citizens have equal access to economic opportunity. OAS provides a forum for the U.S. to work with partners who share the determination to deliver the benefits of democracy. The failure of the U.S. to make timely, full payments of its assessed contributions could have a profound impact on OAS, which relies on the U.S. for sixty percent of its assessed budget and the ability to make payroll at its Washington D.C. headquarters. U.S. withdrawal could severely compromise OAS programs that advance U.S. strategic objectives.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to OAS in quarterly installments. The FY 2010 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. After a 3 percent increase in 2009, no increase is projected for 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	76,892	79,200	79,199
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	45,728	47,100	47,100
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	11,432	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(11,432)	11,432	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(11,775)	11,775
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(11,775)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	45,728	46,757	47,100

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Pan American Health Organization

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	57,864	59,120	59,121

**Investing in People:** The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) leads regional efforts to address communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, measles, rubella, dengue fever, the potential human avian influenza pandemic, and numerous non-communicable diseases that are the major cause of death and disease in the Americas. PAHO acts as a technical partner for countries in the Americas on a range of public health matters, and increases access of poor and vulnerable groups to quality healthcare services. Healthcare inequities among countries are greater in the region served by PAHO than in any other part of the world. The U.S. benefits from the containment of infectious diseases that results from PAHO's work in the Americas.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by PAHO include:

- Reduced the morbidity and mortality of vaccine preventable diseases through its immunization programs. PAHO was one of the first regions of the World Health Organization to eradicate polio. *(Investing in People)*
- Supported 32 Member States signing the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, and assisted 22 Member States with strengthening tobacco control legislation. *(Investing in People)*
- Improved member states' national preparedness plans for avian influenza. *(Investing in People)*
- Expanded efforts to combat tuberculosis to more than 85 percent region-wide, using directly-observed treatment short course coverage techniques, and assisted with collaborative activities for HIV/TB in 12 countries. *(Investing in People)*
- Reduced maternal mortality and increased child survival rates in the region through the application of best practices on maternal and child health. *(Investing in People)*
- Managed a revolving fund used by most countries in the region to provide bulk purchasing of essential vaccines, medicines and other medical commodities at low cost. *(Investing in People)*
- Strengthened institutional capacity for controlling malaria in 8 countries. *(Investing in People)*
- Supported the establishment of non-communicable disease prevention policies in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico. *(Investing in People)*

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing efforts, through implementation of the immunization strategy, to eradicate polio and measles, eliminate rubella and congenital rubella syndrome, achieve and maintain 95 percent or more region-wide for all vaccines, and introduce new and underutilized vaccines. (*Investing in People*)
- Increasing focus on the burden of non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases, which account for almost 60 percent of mortality in the Americas. (*Investing in People*)
- Engaging with host governments, primarily health ministries, to guide policy formulation and implementation, increase disease surveillance and other data gathering activities for evidence-based policies and engagement on a range of technical issues. (*Investing in People*)
- Strengthening health systems and ensuring sufficient and adequately trained health personnel in countries throughout the hemisphere. (*Investing in People*)

### *Management Reform*

PAHO has instituted a number of management and personnel reforms, including:

- Establishing an independent ethics office;
- Implementing a new code of conduct and ethics; and
- Strengthening whistleblower protections.

PAHO has also undertaken efforts to improve financial management practices, including implementing a regional program budget policy, which increases the focus on the country-level impact of programs, and a new project progress reporting system, which will provide better information on the implementation of regular budget funds. In 2008, PAHO launched a successful awareness campaign to inform staff about the Ethics Office and encourage them to report suspected irregularities. PAHO also continued efforts to incorporate ethics-related instruction into staff training programs and made an online course on the Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct mandatory for all staff.

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
U.S.-based pharmaceutical and medical industries

U.S. participation in PAHO recognizes the special political and humanitarian interests that the U.S. has in collaborating with its neighbors on health matters, as well as the benefits to the U.S. of greater protection against infectious diseases through PAHO's work in the region. PAHO depends on the U.S. assessed contribution for sixty percent of its regular budget. U.S. withdrawal from PAHO or a failure to pay its assessed contribution on time could have a significant impact on the organization financially and politically. Financially, PAHO could have to restructure its operations to adjust to the loss of sixty percent of its assessed budget resources, possibly affecting its Washington D.C. headquarters. Politically, U.S. withdrawal could be perceived as a lack of commitment and willingness to cooperate on regional issues.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to PAHO in quarterly installments. The FY 2010 request provides funding for two quarterly payments for calendar year 2009, which were deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus two quarterly payments for calendar year 2010. All PAHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund. The Tax Equalization Fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their PAHO salary. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their PAHO salaries, the credit is adjusted to offset the amount PAHO pays to reimburse these staff members.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	110,118	110,118	110,118
United States % Share	59,445	59,445	59,445
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	65,459	65,459	65,460
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(6,339)	(6,339)	(6,339)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	59,120	59,120	59,121
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	28,304	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(29,560)	29,560	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(29,560)	29,560
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(29,560)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	57,864	59,120	59,121
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(3,955)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	53,909	0	0



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	16,359	16,359	16,360

**Economic Growth:** The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) supports the development of market-oriented, science-based agricultural policies, helping to pave the way for expanded free trade in the hemisphere. IICA also advances sustainable development and the spread of environmentally sound agricultural technologies, including biotechnology, to improve productivity and competitiveness in the Americas. The U.S. benefits from the ability to influence agricultural issues in the hemisphere, including trade integration and the advancement of biotechnology applications.

#### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by IICA include:

- Signed an agreement with the World Food Program to help small farmers gain more direct access to markets and create more cost efficient value chains to increase their competitiveness. The three-year project focuses on four Central American countries. *(Economic Growth)*
- Started a project with the Agriculture Knowledge Resource Center for the Americas which give access to the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s technical information base to the entire region and will assist in aspects of technology, innovation, marketing and trade. Information from other institutions will also be included over time. *(Economic Growth)*
- Improved agricultural health and food safety systems in the Hemisphere by strengthening coordination mechanisms at the regional level, enabling member states to benefit from information sharing and “lessons learned”. *(Economic Growth)*
- Increased the capacity of member states to participate in trade and international standard-setting bodies, helping to advance implementation of international free trade agreements and increasing the capacity of IICA members to represent themselves on animal and plant safety issues, which supports U.S. strategic priorities and commitments. *(Economic Growth)*
- Supported agricultural research and the use of new technologies that protect against pests and diseases that limit agricultural production and impede international trade. IICA continued to implement the Initiative for the Americas which permitted the countries to play an active role in the work of the World Trade Organization and SPS Committee. *(Economic Growth)*
- Implemented projects in Jamaica, Belize and Saint Lucia under IICA’s Hemispheric Agroenergy and Biofuels Program. IICA and the Latin American Energy Association

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

signed an agreement for the design and execution of the Regional Biofuels Program. *(Economic Growth)*

- Addressed challenges to hemispheric integration, strengthening education and training, incorporating technological advances into the food supply chain, improving agricultural business management practices, supporting research that improves production, and helping modernize government bureaucracies. *(Economic Growth)*
- Increased the capacity of members to effectively take part in international negotiations. This initiative has encouraged the creation of coordination mechanisms (inter-sectoral and inter-institutional) that bring together the private sector and national ministries of agriculture, trade, and health. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to focus on its major thematic areas: repositioning agriculture and rural life, promoting trade and the competitiveness of agribusiness, promoting agricultural health and food safety, promoting sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, promoting technology and innovation for the modernization of agriculture and rural development.. *(Economic Growth)*
- Promoting food security measures, particularly due to the global energy crisis which triggered a rise in food prices. IICA convened and participated in international meetings of experts, devised methodologies to gauge the impact of price volatility and permanently monitoring trends in markets and food security policies. Implementing these and other related initiatives continue to be a key priority in 2010. *(Economic Growth)*
- Strengthening strategic partnerships through signing an MOU with the University of California, promoting scientific exchange, collaborating with Cornell University, the University of Minnesota and other institutions such as FAO, IDB, IFAD, IFPRI, OAS, and PAHO. *(Economic Growth)*
- Strengthening agricultural health and food safety systems in the Hemisphere to improve the competitiveness of members in international trade. *(Economic Growth)*
- Addressing avian influenza and other animal health and food safety issues by focusing on partnerships with established international and regional groups, and on advancing the PVS (Performance, Vision and Strategy for National Veterinary Services) model at the hemispheric and global level. *(Economic Growth)*
- Finalizing a strategy on biotechnology and biosafety that recognizes the following key factors: information exchange and public perception; identification of needs, benefits and opportunities in the region; the impact of agro biotechnology on trade and development; legal and regulatory environments. *(Economic Growth)*
- Strengthening agricultural market reporting systems throughout the Hemisphere, improving access to timely and accurate market information. This will allow members to make informed decisions and increases their capacity to compete in global markets. *(Economic Growth)*

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Promoting the development of young leadership with a global perspective through the Center for Leadership in Agriculture and Rural Life located at IICA's headquarters. The Center made it possible for representatives of the public and private sectors and over 80 young people from each country in the Western Hemisphere to discuss the state and outlook for the global agricultural sector and improve their professional skills.  
*(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
World Bank  
Caribbean Central American Action

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative  
Inter-American Development Bank  
Inter-American Council

U.S. leadership is vital to the success of IICA's programs. IICA's ongoing operations are directly tied to U.S. participation and annual assessed contributions, with the U.S. providing nearly sixty percent of the organization's operating budget. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay its assessed contributions could significantly compromise IICA's ability to continue operating at current levels.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to IICA in quarterly installments. The FY 2010 request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution to IICA for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. IICA maintained a no-growth budget in 2009, and no increase in the budget is projected for 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	27,509	27,509	27,509
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,359	16,359	16,360
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	4,090	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(4,090)	4,090	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(4,090)	4,090
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(4,090)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,359	16,359	16,360

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Mexico City, Mexico

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	324	324	324

***Humanitarian Assistance/Peace and Security:*** The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) coordinates cartographical, geographical, historical and geophysical studies that are used for a variety of purposes from natural disaster preparedness to defining disputed borders, including the border between Honduras and El Salvador.

***Economic Growth:*** PAIGH promotes and stimulates cooperation among the specialized institutions of the Americas, serving as a forum for information exchange and providing training in sustainable development, urban planning and environmental management. The U.S. benefits from improved access to cartographic and spatial data about the Americas.

#### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by PAIGH include:

- Established an Iberoamerican network of geographic information which will foster and coordinate activities and studies for the development of cartography, geography, history, and geophysics and help optimize the objectives of PAIGH. (***Economic Growth***)
- Created a Pan - American laboratory for the tracking of natural disasters. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)
- Established a framework for developing coordinated cross-country maps to address earthquake hazards through a recent Commission on Geophysics. Methods and maps that are consistent across country boundaries are of vital importance since earthquakes and their hazards cross national boundaries. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)
- Updated aeronautical and naval charts, trained personnel to ensure standardization of geospatial information across member states, tracked seismic risk data, performed remote sensing of natural resources, and produced forest fire hazard assessments. This data assisted in disaster mitigation and enhanced air traffic safety and law enforcement capabilities. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)
- Advanced training and outreach capabilities within the hemisphere, facilitating the implementation of technologies and best practices for sharing information relevant to biodiversity and sustainable management within the Pan American area. (***Economic Growth***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Advancing the Global Map of the Americas initiative to increase access to cartographic data for coordinating humanitarian issues; facilitate decision-making to advance

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

sustainable development; and create a common basis for projects requiring international cooperation such as emergency response and boundary demarcation. Specific projects focus on assessing water availability for trans-boundary watersheds and aquifers, coordinating regional transportation corridors, and conducting risk assessments related to natural hazards. Future plans include coordination with the International Hydrographic Organization for connecting the land and sea datasets into the Global Map of the Americas. *(Economic Growth; Humanitarian Assistance)*

- Developing the Geospatial Data Standards for the Americas Initiative to promote interoperability of geographic information among nations in the region, resulting in improved access and efficient use of geographic information to address pressing trans-national problems such as border disputes. *(Economic Growth; Humanitarian Assistance; Peace and Security)*
- Co-hosting the “Workshop on the societal impacts of monsoon variability in the Americas” in Costa Rica. Scholars in the natural sciences, business and social sciences will focus on agriculture, energy, water resource and ecosystem management using a resource specific and place-based vulnerability framework. An outcome of the workshop will be a strategic plan, including funding considerations, and a road map for building effective collaborations among PAIGH member countries to quantify vulnerabilities and risks from climate related hazards, determine critical process thresholds, and develop regionally specific monsoon variability scenario planning about potential impacts. *(Humanitarian Assistance, Peace and Security)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.	U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Library of Congress	U.S. public and private universities
International Cartographic Association	American Geographical Society
Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network	Association of American Geographers

PAIGH's ongoing operations rely heavily on U.S. annual financial contributions and participation in the management of the organization. The U.S. provides nearly sixty percent of PAIGH's operating budget. In addition to financial contributions, U.S. agencies, universities, and private organizations that participate in PAIGH make in-kind contributions of personnel and materials. Without these contributions, PAIGH could be forced to curtail many of its operations.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

This request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to PAIGH for calendar year 2010. The request does not anticipate an increase in the assessed budget for 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	563	563	563
United States % Share	57.55	57.55	57.59
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	324	324	324

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	104,663	100,453	92,586

**Economic Growth:** The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) promotes economic growth through market-oriented reforms, more efficient uses of resources, and better governance in thirty member states and more than seventy other countries. As a policy forum and source of highly valued statistics, OECD develops best practices and disciplines, and coordinates a broad spectrum of economic, social and scientific policies.

**Peace and Security:** OECD assesses the integrity of international financial systems and provides guidance to members on improvements that help counter the abuse of financial systems by terrorists and criminals. OECD's efforts are helping to prevent terrorist financing, money laundering, and intellectual property infringement, potentially saving U.S. companies millions of dollars.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** OECD has developed an initiative to promote governance capacity in developing countries, an anti-bribery convention, and good corporate governance principles that help reduce bribery and ensure sound management and the integrity of corporations, financial institutions and markets. U.S. businesses and financial institutions benefit from OECD's work to promote free markets, economic growth, and financial stability.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by OECD include:

- Provided over \$800 million in annual savings to the U.S. government through Export Credit and Tied Aid rules, according to the U.S. Treasury Department. The U.S. Treasury also estimates that U.S. exports of capital goods are higher by \$1 billion a year as a result of OECD's tied aid rules. (***Economic Growth***)
- Negotiated and implemented the Anti-Bribery Convention, signed by 36 countries to date, which internationalizes the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, leveling the playing field for U.S. business around the world. (***Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth***)
- Developed and promoted policies and recommendations that contribute to the reduction of money laundering and terrorist financing through the Financial Action Task Force, an OECD affiliated agency. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Established international standards for testing chemicals, saving businesses and governments over \$60 million annually. (***Economic Growth***)
- Developed Principles of Corporate Governance on the initiative of the U.S. and in collaboration with businesses, labor and private organizations. These principles are

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

used worldwide to help ensure appropriate management and integrity of corporations, financial institutions, and markets. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

- Engaged with more than seventy non-member countries, including Russia, China, India, Brazil, Ukraine, Egypt, and Jordan, providing important advice to reformers in each country aimed at strengthening market forces and improving governance, thereby enhancing conditions for global economic growth. (*Economic Growth*)
- Launched the OECD Agenda for Growth in collaboration with the President's Council of Economic Advisors. OECD-developed indicators measure progress on structural reforms in member states and are featured annually in OECD's Going for Growth reports. These reports complement OECD's widely used country-specific and sector-specific economic surveys. (*Economic Growth*)
- Realized improvements in tax transparency and cross border cooperation on tax administration in several countries (Austria, Lichtenstein, Switzerland, etc.) as a result of OECD's work in this area. (*Peace and Security*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing assistance and advice to transition countries, such as China, India, Ukraine, and Egypt that are in the process of building healthy market economies, strengthening economic institutions, and improving their standards of governance. OECD's work in this area directly supports U.S. economic and foreign policy. (*Economic Growth*)
- Expanding OECD's membership and deepening engagement with key non-members. Economies such as Israel, Chile, Brazil, Russia, India and China, are potential beneficiaries of different aspects of this expanded outreach, which occurs with strong U.S. support. (*Economic Growth*)
- Developing recommendations to respond to the global financial and economic crisis, focusing on policies that will promote open economies and foster long-term sustainable growth. (*Economic Growth*)
- Undertaking a regulatory reform project in Indonesia similar to the one that was done in China. This review is similar to ones done in China and India and aims to reform or eliminate regulations that raise unnecessary obstacles to competition, innovation, trade and growth. OECD has already completed regulatory reform assessments of 22 OECD countries, plus Russia. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completing a two-year project to update OECD's landmark 1998 study on the economic impacts of counterfeiting and piracy. The project covers trademarks, patents, copyrights, digital piracy, and other forms of intellectual property infringement, with the potential to save millions of dollars for American companies, protect consumers from fraudulent goods, and close off a source of financing for criminals. (*Peace and Security*)
- Continuing work on information security and methods for coping with man-made and natural disasters by partnering with other organizations to improve the security of

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

transportation systems, notably maritime and container transports. (*Peace and Security*)

- Launching the Middle East North Africa initiative for good governance and investment for development, involving creation of regional networks of policy officials that advance the development of national reform agendas in areas such as budget, integrity in the civil service, investment policy, taxation, and judicial reform. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Treasury	U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Labor	U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Agency for International Development	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Federal Trade Commission	U.S. Federal Reserve
U.S. Council of Economic Advisers	U.S. Council on Environmental Quality
International Monetary Fund and World Bank	Regional Development Banks
United States Council for International Business	Transparency International

OECD traces its roots to the Marshall Plan and was chartered in its present form in 1961 as an economic counterpart to NATO. The mission of OECD is no less compelling or essential today, post-Cold War. OECD is particularly valuable in areas of economic and social policy that require multilateral cooperation. The U.S. is currently in arrears on part of its calendar year 2006 and 2007 assessed contribution to OECD. Persistent arrears or withdrawal from OECD could constrain U.S. participation in an important international forum that promotes free markets, global economic growth, and financial stability. Limited participation in OECD could very likely lead to negative consequences for U.S. economic policy, multilateral engagements and agreements, impacting U.S. citizens and companies as well as global stability and economic prosperity.



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OECD for calendar year 2009, the first year of OECD's 2009-2010 biennial budget. The decrease in the U.S. assessed contribution over the previous biennium is due primarily to the completion of the OECD headquarters renovation in CY 2009 and the shrinking of the U.S. percent share of total assessed contributions. Reform of the OECD's financing structure in 2008 will lower the U.S. share of assessed contributions from 25 percent to below 20 percent over the next ten years.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	160,067	161,455	166,744
United States % Share	24.975	24.975	24.413
United States Assessment (in Euros)	39,977	40,323	40,707
United States Assessment - Part II	9,305	9,651	9,398
Fiscal Adjustment	84	101	101
Pension Capitalization Funding	11,286	14,465	15,715
OECD Building Renovation	11,272	11,272	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	71,924	75,813	65,921
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6872	0.7548	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	104,663	100,453	92,586
Arrears Resulting from Funding Shortfall	(4,638)	0	0
Available Amount after Arrears/Shortfall	100,025	0	0

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	63,691	72,269	82,708

***Peace and Security:*** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) facilitates political-military strategy between North America and Europe. As the principal U.S. military alliance, NATO enables the U.S. to respond jointly with its allies and partners to threats to international stability and security. This partnership is currently supporting U.S. strategic objectives in Afghanistan, where NATO is commanding the International Security Assistance Force. NATO also provides training and support for national armed forces in numerous other nations that are engaged in or emerging from conflict, including Iraq.

***Governing Justly and Democratically:*** NATO promotes shared values of freedom and democracy among its members and partners. Nations aspiring to join NATO must meet NATO's performance-based standards, which include free and fair elections, judicial independence, respect for human rights, an independent media, and measures to control corruption.

***Humanitarian Assistance:*** NATO has developed the capacity to deploy rapid relief in response to natural disasters. NATO participated in recent efforts to provide assistance to refugees and other Afghans in need.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by NATO include:

- 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 the global war on terrorism. (***Peace and Security***)
- Trained more than 11,000 Iraqi military and national police officers and non-commissioned officers. (***Peace and Security***)
- Provided airlift and other logistical and training support to the African Union's Darfur mission and trained more than 250 military officers. (***Peace and Security***)
- Maintained a military presence to advance peace and stability in the Balkans, most notably in Kosovo, as well as Iraq, Sudan, Bosnia, and the Mediterranean. (***Peace and Security***)
- Provided medical care and relief supplies to thousands of Afghans preparing for severe winter weather, including 3,500 sets of winter clothing, 900 blankets and 450 boots and winter coats. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)
- Collaborated through the NATO-Russia Council to address a range of common threats and concerns, such as terrorism, theater missile defense and Central Asian and Afghan

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

narcotics, while also pushing Russia to consider foreign and defense policies that reflect democratic values. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

- Led multilateral discussions encouraging the Russian Federation to rescind its suspension of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, and to work with Allies to resolve the current CFE impasse, while also urging progress on ratification of the Adapted CFE Treaty and on Russian fulfillment of prior commitments related to Georgia and Moldova. (*Peace and Security*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Strengthening and transforming NATO's military and operational capabilities, to include increased flexibility, access to common funding for operations and a fully functional rapid response and special operations capability. (*Peace and Security; Humanitarian Assistance*)
- Keeping NATO's door open to new members that meet NATO's standards and are able to shoulder the responsibilities of membership with accession of Albania and Croatia, a conditional membership invitation to Macedonia, and active support for the membership aspirations of Georgia, Ukraine, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Assisting other Balkan countries in promoting security and stability in the region through the Partnership for Peace program. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Expanding NATO's stabilization and peace-building role in Afghanistan and promoting a NATO-Afghan strategic partnership, while encouraging the international community to provide additional technical assistance and training to the Government of Afghanistan. (*Peace and Security*)
- Expanding NATO's training mission in Iraq and providing additional NATO training centers in the Middle East and Africa. (*Peace and Security*)
- Enhancing NATO's outreach to Middle East partners through the Mediterranean Dialogue in support of the Annapolis Middle East Peace Process. (*Peace and Security*)
- Supporting a successful political settlement process, while training a Kosovo Security Force and continuing stability and democracy building and defense reform in the Balkans. (*Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Continuing to urge Allies to make use of NATO as a forum for transatlantic strategic dialogue on matters such as Iran, China, North Korea, Africa, and energy security via special sessions reinforced by senior officials from capitals. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Improving coordination between NATO's International Security Assistance Force and the U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom to achieve more effective results. (*Peace and Security*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Improving training for the Afghan National Army and Police support for Afghan counter-narcotics efforts, and implementation of a Partnership program of specific cooperative activities to aid the Afghan government in its reform efforts. (*Peace and Security*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Defense  
U.S. National Security Council  
German Marshall Fund

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
United States Atlantic Council  
U.S. aerospace and defense firms

Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty provides for collective defense in the event of an attack against one Ally. Within 24 hours of the events of 9/11, NATO invoked Article 5 for the first time in its history in collective defense of the U.S. If the U.S. ceased to be a member of NATO and such a need arose again, U.S. access to the support and resources of many of the most potent military and intelligence assets in the world could be in doubt. Moreover, the ability of the U.S. to project security and military influence could be significantly diminished. The U.S. might also no longer have a forum in which to engage European allies in sharing the financial, military and political burden of maintaining international peace and stability.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to NATO have been partially deferred since FY 2006. The request anticipates a six percent increase in 2010 to support the continued strengthening of operations in Afghanistan including the Office of the Senior Civilian Representative and the strategic communications programs. The request also provides funds for the NATO headquarters project, which will move into the construction phase in 2009. Funds for the NATO headquarters project will also be paid by the Department of Defense as agreed in an interagency cost-sharing agreement.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	191,235	198,176	210,067
United States % Share	21.81	21.81	21.81
United States Assessment (in Euros)	41,708	43,222	45,816
Less: Credit for USG Employees on Loan to NATO	(3,300)	(1,800)	(1,800)
NATO Headquarters Project (in Euros)	0	13,700	13,700
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	38,408	55,122	57,716
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.7268	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	52,847	77,419	81,062
Direct Cost of USG Employees on Loan to NATO	4,195	4,195	4,195
NATO Headquarters Project (in Dollars)	15,000	0	0
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	72,042	81,614	85,257
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	42,270	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(50,621)	50,621	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(59,966)	59,966
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(62,515)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	63,691	72,269	82,708

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,169	1,181	1,253

***Peace and Security:*** The NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA) provides a forum for members of national legislatures from NATO and partner countries to discuss issues of peace and security. NPA provides U.S. legislators with a unique opportunity to shape the thinking of European counterparts on issues related to national security and counter-terrorism.

***Governing Justly and Democratically:*** NPA develops legislative policy recommendations for members of the NATO Alliance. The recommendations address an array of national issues and ensure that shared Alliance concerns factor into the development of national legislation and budgets.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by NPA include:

- Developed recommendations for NATO and its member governments reflecting important U.S. objectives, including our goals in Kosovo and Afghanistan, reduction of national caveats on NATO operations, the future of NATO-Russia relations, and energy and security. (***Peace and Security***)
- Adopted resolutions on the way forward in Kosovo, NATO's on-going operations especially in Afghanistan, economic reconstruction in Afghanistan, the future of NATO-Russia relations, and energy and security (***Peace and Security***)
- Issued a declaration on the conflict between Georgia and the Russian Federation that deplored the disproportionate use of force by Russia and called for support to Georgia by member governments and parliaments of NATO. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Participating in decisions at upcoming NATO Summits to enhance NATO's strategic dialogue, capabilities, and partnerships, and ensuring that shared goals and principles are understood and supported by parliamentarians from allied, partner and other countries. (***Peace and Security***)
- Increasing outreach and inter-parliamentary engagement with states of the Broader Middle East via the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative. (***Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Promoting a broad public dialogue with national legislatures on the NATO priorities such as the way forward in Kosovo, getting Afghanistan right, relations with Russia and the

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

East, and preparing NATO for future challenges. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

NPA's constituency includes members of U.S. Congress who participate in NPA's transatlantic programs. NPA is an important forum for conveying U.S. congressional views on trans-Atlantic security issues. NPA was one of the first forums in which the U.S. outlined its views on NATO's role in the aftermath of September 11, 2001. Participation in NPA ensures that legislators from allies and partner countries receive the benefit of hearing U.S. views on shared strategic interests. U.S. withdrawal from the NPA could undermine the organization and weaken the NATO Alliance. U.S. withdrawal could also be seen as a signal that the U.S. has devalued transatlantic relationships. Such a signal would conflict with the U.S. goal of improving transatlantic relations and maintaining NATO's role at the center of transatlantic security.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to NPA for calendar year 2010. The requested increase supports greater national legislative involvement in defense issues given the changing nature of security and NATO's ongoing transformation. NPA is playing an active role in NATO enlargement, offering substantial assistance to partner legislatures in their transition to democracy and market economies. National legislative bodies need to be increasingly engaged in the evolving roles and missions of armed forces, and in the widespread need for force restructuring.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,639	3,857	4,088
United States % Share	21.81	21.81	21.81
United States Assessment (in Euros)	744	841	892
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6363	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,169	1,181	1,253

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## The Pacific Community

Noumea, New Caledonia

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,736	1,649	1,649

**Peace and Security:** The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) helps 26 member states and territories implement international maritime safety and security standards for shipping companies, schools and ports, including standards governing container security. The U.S. benefits strategically from SPC's focus on Pacific Island nations, many of which are situated along vital Pacific shipping lanes.

**Economic Growth:** SPC provides services that promote national and regional development through programs focused on trade facilitation, sound economic policies, agricultural production, and forest and fishery management. The U.S. especially benefits from SPC's work related to management of Pacific Ocean fish stocks, which provide the U.S. with an annual catch valued at more than \$150 million.

**Investing in People:** SPC provides technical assistance and guidance to its Pacific Island member states and territories, including the U.S. Pacific territories, on public health policies, disease prevention, efficient use of natural resources, food security, and youth and women's issues. SPC is also active in regional efforts to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by SPC include:

- Strengthened laboratory testing procedures for monitoring influenza throughout the Pacific as an implementing partner for the U.S. Centers for Disease Control; expanded testing for influenza to 13 island countries or territories, including American Samoa and Guam. ***(Investing in People)***
- Built capacity to manage and monitor animal diseases at the community level by training 181 para-veterinarians in 11 Pacific island countries or territories. Established a Center of Excellence for Atoll Agriculture Research and Development in Kiribati. ***(Economic Growth)***
- Supported the Pacific countries and territories in maintaining compliance and accreditation with the International Ship and Port Security Code, developing regulatory requirements for maritime safety and security regimes and furthering the region's professional maritime peer networks. Convened the first regional meeting of ministers responsible for maritime transport. ***(Peace and Security)***
- Secured resources to implement a rural Internet connectivity system providing rural areas with Internet access. Facilitated consultations for a potential new submarine cable initiative linking 12 Pacific Island countries. ***(Economic Growth)***



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Conducted official assessments of tuna stocks for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, which is responsible for overseeing the world’s largest and most productive tuna fisheries—fisheries in which U.S. concerns have substantial interests. Completed the first phase of a major multi-year tuna tagging project to provide data to support future assessments, including tagging of over 120,000 fish and recovering over 12,000 tags. *(Economic Growth)*
- Provided sustainable farming workshops and training to improve the technical skills of farmers and government officials, including techniques for diagnosing pests, disease, and soil nutritional disorders; also disseminated farm and animal husbandry best practices. *(Economic Growth)*
- Led development of the “Pacific Organic Standard” to be used in the production and marketing of agricultural products. *(Economic Growth)*
- Set up national avian and pandemic influenza task forces responsible for developing and testing avian and pandemic influenza preparedness plans in all Pacific countries and territories. The task forces provide a consultative forum on avian and pandemic influenza and related issues. *(Investing in People)*
- Provided specialized training on animal disease investigations, the use of avian influenza rapid test kits, post-mortem techniques for examining poultry, and the correct use of personal protective equipment and standard operating procedures across the region. *(Investing in People)*
- Expanded regional collection of genetic resources for Pacific staples, such as taro, yams, cassava, sweet potato, and bananas to ensure food security of the region including development of a “climate ready” collection of crops and varieties that have high drought and salinity tolerance. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing audits and compliance assistance visits to help Pacific Island countries comply with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping of Seafarers. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing a five-year collaborative project with the Forum Fisheries Agency to enhance industry capacities for monitoring and conducting stock assessments of oceanic fisheries for use by regional and national decision-makers. *(Economic Growth)*
- Implementing regional guidelines and establishing an Exposure Prevention Information Network to assist with emergency responses to communicable disease outbreaks. *(Investing in People)*
- Hosting the Pacific Regional Tuberculosis Control Project as well as a Global Fund Project to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria within the countries and territories of the Pacific, many of whose citizens travel frequently to the United States. *(Investing in People)*

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Training quarantine staff to comply with World Trade Organization animal and plant safety standards, plus continuing the practice of updating national pest lists. (*Economic Growth*)
- Helping Pacific Island countries and territories develop systems for certifying forestry and agricultural products. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Coast Guard

SPC plays a vital role in economic development in the South Pacific region. Three U.S. flag territories (Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands) and three Freely Associated States (Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau) benefit from full membership in SPC. U.S. agricultural interests in Hawaii and California benefit from disease protection efforts by SPC's Pacific Plant Protection Organization, and SPC's Regional Animal Health Service helps set standards to contain the spread of animal diseases, such as avian influenza. U.S. participation in SPC provides an opportunity to promote good governance and sound economic and social policies among Pacific Island states. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could significantly constrain the one significant regional involvement that the U.S. has in the South Pacific region, leaving the U.S. with greatly diminished influence in a strategically important region of the world.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to SPC for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from FY 2009, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to SPC became partially deferred in FY 2006. The U.S. and other members were successful in avoiding a budget increase for CY 2009 after agreement by SPC members to an extraordinary eight percent budget increase in CY 2007. The U.S. refused to join consensus on the CY 2007 increase, but was able to obtain agreement to reduce the U.S. percent share of the budget from 18.7 percent to its current 17.2 percent, which maintains the U.S. assessed contribution at the CY 2006 level. The request anticipates no increase in the CY 2010 budget level.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CP Francs)	822,183	822,183	822,183
United States % Share	17.2427	17.2427	17.2427
United States Assessment (in CP Francs)	141,766	141,766	141,767
Approx. Exchange Rate (CP Francs to \$1)	84.3774	85.99	85.99
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,680	1,649	1,649
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	1,210	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(1,154)	1,154	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(1,154)	1,154
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(1,154)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,736	1,649	1,649

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Singapore  
(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	696	900	900

**Economic Growth:** Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) promotes tariff reductions and other measures through political commitments and concrete actions that expand trade and foreign investment opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region. Trade between the U.S. and other APEC members totaled more than \$2.2 trillion in 2007, or roughly two-thirds of total U.S. global trade.

**Peace and Security:** APEC promotes efforts to enhance the security of regional trade and eliminate the threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Increased security in the region advances U.S. strategic interests.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** APEC supports development and implementation of anti-corruption and transparency measures in the region. These measures help secure foreign investment in the twenty-one Pacific Rim countries, including seven of the top ten U.S. trading partners.

**Investing in People:** APEC helps member economies develop practical approaches to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and the spread of avian influenza and other potential pandemics. These efforts help to contain epidemics at their source and away from U.S. shores. APEC helps members to improve food and product safety, benefiting U.S. consumers of imported goods. In addition, APEC assists member economies in developing the skills needed to succeed in the 21<sup>st</sup> century economy.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by APEC include:

- Established a new APEC initiative to strengthen regional economic integration and take concrete, practical steps towards a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) as a long term prospect. (*Economic Growth*)
- Reduced trade transaction costs in the Asia-Pacific region by five percent from 2001-2006. APEC work on trade liberalization has led to an average tariff rate of 17 percent among APEC economies compared to the non-APEC average of 43 percent. (*Economic Growth*)
- Established the Telecommunications Equipment Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) covering trade worth an estimated \$50 billion per year. The MRA will save five percent of the cost of new product placement, cut six months off the placement of new products in markets, and reduce marketing costs for new products by up to 30 percent. (*Economic Growth*)
- Pledged universal internet access in the Asia-Pacific region by 2010 and universal broadband access by 2015. (*Economic Growth*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Improved preparedness for responding to the avian influenza pandemic, consistent with recommendations from the International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization. (*Investing in People*)
- Created the Secure Trade in the APEC Region (STAR) initiative. STAR includes an integrated container security regime, standardized customs reporting, promotion of private sector supply chain security, exchanges of advance passenger information, and enhanced port, ship and aircraft security measures. (*Peace and Security*)
- Negotiated the APEC Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative, including model guidelines to stop international trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, reduce on-line piracy, and prevent the sale of counterfeit and pirated goods over the Internet. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Facilitated cooperation among APEC economies to implement the UN Convention Against Corruption, combat high-level corruption, deny safe haven to corrupt officials and their illicitly-acquired assets, and encourage full implementation of the Anti-Corruption Principles for the Public and Private Sectors with their Codes of Conduct. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*).
- Refocused APEC's education priorities on "21st Century Competencies and Skills for All." Facilitated information sharing on mathematics and science learning, continuing technical education, and English and other languages needed to communicate in the global economy. (*Investing in People*)
- Developed the APEC Food Defense Principles to combat the threat of tampering and food supply contamination by terrorists and others with malicious intent. (*Peace and Security*)
- Implemented the APEC Business Travel Card scheme, which expedites the movement of frequent business travelers throughout the Asia-Pacific. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Further reducing barriers to trade and investment including reducing trade transaction costs by another five percent by 2010. (*Economic Growth*)
- Improving economic efficiency and the regional business environment, including the development of capital markets, streamlined customs procedures, strengthened intellectual property enforcement and streamlined patent approvals. (*Economic Growth*)
- Implementing an Investment Facilitation Action Plan to reduce impediments to investment in the Asia-Pacific through public-private partnerships, policy recommendations, and capacity building. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoting capacity building in the areas of regulatory reform and corporate governance, in order to align existing national standards with internationally accepted standards that facilitate U.S. trade and investment. (*Economic Growth*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Completing model measures for commonly accepted chapters of free trade agreements to build regional capacity for negotiating trade-liberalizing agreements. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing support for the APEC Partnership Training Institute Network, an initiative to promote international best practices on food safety management using scientific risk-based approaches and without creating unnecessary impediments to trade. (*Investing in People*)
- Implementing a food security work plan, including a commitment to increased research, development, and trade in agriculture technologies, well-functioning commodity markets, and next-generation biofuels made from non-food crops. (*Economic Growth*)
- Implementing the APEC Framework for Secure Trade based on the World Customs Organization framework, preventing terrorists from trafficking weapons or the means to deliver them or otherwise infiltrate trade flows of the region. (*Peace and Security*)
- Increasing energy efficiency policies and practices within the region by identifying best practices and models that can be used to adopt a region wide approach and commitment to efficiency measures potentially applying to transport, building, and consumer products, with an APEC-wide goal of reducing energy intensity by at least 25 percent by 2030. (*Economic Growth*)
- Combating the illicit use of regional financial mechanisms that fund terrorist activities and weapons proliferation, crippling the financial resources needed by groups conducting such activities. (*Peace and Security*)
- Implementing pandemic preparedness plans that will minimize humanitarian consequences and economic damages of a possible outbreak of pandemic disease. (*Investing in People*)
- Implementing APEC transparency and anti-corruption standards to reduce the economic costs of corruption and promote greater respect for the rule of law. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Increasing capacity building work to meet the APEC-wide goal of universal broadband access by 2015 in the region. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
U.S. Department of Treasury  
U.S. Trade and Development Agency  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Department of Labor  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

U.S. Department of Energy  
U.S. Department of Education  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative  
National Science Foundation  
US-ASEAN Business Council  
National Center for APEC  
APEC Study Center Consortium

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Participation in APEC is critical to the assertion of U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in light of emerging Asia-only institutions, such as the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN + 3 forum. The U.S. President participates annually in the APEC Leaders' Meeting, the only regional forum in Asia that he attends. Withdrawal from APEC or a substantial failure to pay the U.S. assessment on time could greatly diminish U.S. influence in the only multilateral forum in the Asia-Pacific region that addresses a comprehensive agenda of issues ranging from economic integration and trade and investment liberalization to counter-terrorism and energy security.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to APEC for calendar year 2010. The request reflects U.S. agreement in 2007 to an Australian proposal to increase the APEC assessed budget to the level of \$5 million in order to meet the increasing policy coordination, research, and capacity building priorities of the United States and other APEC members. The increase comes after several years of expansion of APEC programs during which the assessed budget remained at the 1998 level.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	3,864	5,000	5,000
United States % Share	18.0125	18	18
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	696	900	900

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

Colombo, Sri Lanka

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	14	17	17

***Peace and Security:*** The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation (CPCTC) helps prevent at-risk youth from falling into drug trafficking and terrorist organizations through implementation of programs that reduce drug abuse and drug-related violence in South Asia. The U.S. benefits from CPCTC's engagement of leaders and governments in key parts of the region, including Afghanistan, southern Philippines, southern Thailand, Indonesia and remote sections of Pakistan. CPCTC helps improve America's image in these nations, and advances U.S. counter-terrorism and drug trafficking objectives.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by CPCTC include:

- Created the first comprehensive substance abuse treatment program for women in Afghanistan, including the first-known center for pregnant and addicted women and their children in the developing world. These centers reduce drug abuse among women and their children, and improve women's rights by providing access to life-saving programs. (***Peace and Security***)
- Doubled the number of mosque-based outreach centers (from 25 to 50) in Afghanistan. These centers, run by mullahs, imams, and other religious leaders, provide substance abuse counseling, reducing drug abuse and offering alternatives for at-risk youth who might otherwise join drug trafficking or terrorist organizations. (***Peace and Security***)
- Doubled the number of drug prevention programs in Islamic boarding schools throughout Indonesia (from 12 to 24), to prevent initial on-set of drug use and to promote U.S. values, improving America's image in the world's largest Muslim nation. (***Peace and Security***)
- Reduced methamphetamine use (pre- and post-treatment) among all clients in residential drug treatment programs in Thailand by 75 percent; reduced female methamphetamine use by 80 percent; and reduced heroin use among all clients by 85 percent. (***Peace and Security***)

Current and future priorities include:

- Expanding the number of mosque-based outreach/drop-in centers in Afghanistan and Pakistan and exploring the feasibility of creating similar centers in Iraq, increasing opportunities to improve America's image in the Muslim world. (***Peace and Security***)
- Developing a comprehensive drug treatment delivery system for Pakistan, the country with the world's second highest drug addiction rate. The system is designed to reduce

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

drug use and related violence, and decrease the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. (*Peace and Security*)

- Introducing standards for national drug treatment programs and for certification of counselors throughout Southeast and Southwest Asia, in order to improve the quality of addictions services, and reduce methamphetamine abuse and other high-risk behaviors, such as intravenous drug use, that contribute to outbreaks of HIV/AIDS. (*Peace and Security*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. participation in CPCTC provides access to major Muslim-based organizations and networks that are critical to improving America's image in the Muslim world. CPCTC also provides in-roads and access to volatile Muslim regions, serves as a vehicle for collaborating on anti-drug and counter-terrorism initiatives, and offers support for opium eradication in Afghanistan. CPCTC has made progress on several objectives outlined in the President's February 2003 National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, the President's National Drug Control Strategy, and the Global HIV/AIDS Strategy. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could result in the loss of U.S. influence regarding important regional issues such as drug trafficking and abuse, the methamphetamine epidemic, the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism, and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS resulting from illicit substance abuse.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to CPCTC for calendar year 2010. Member state assessments cover the administrative costs of the organization, while CPCTC's primary source of program funding is voluntary contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	332	398	398
United States % Share	4.37	4.37	4.37
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	14	17	17



# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	25,136	24,739	25,617

**Peace and Security:** The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) ensures worldwide implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. OPCW verifies member state destruction of chemical weapons and associated production capabilities, inspects dual-use chemical facilities that could be misused for weapons purposes, promotes export controls, and maintains the capability to conduct short-notice “challenge inspections” anywhere on the territory of a member state. The U.S. and the world benefit from the eventual elimination of an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.

**Economic Growth:** OPCW oversees global cooperation in chemistry for peaceful purposes and promotes the development of the world's chemical industries. OPCW helps create overseas trade opportunities for the U.S. chemical industry and ensures fair competition through establishment of chemical weapons legislation and trade controls.

**Humanitarian Assistance:** OPCW possesses the ability to assist member states in the case of an actual chemical attack. OPCW provides training that helps member states develop the capability to prevent and respond to chemical-related terrorist incidents.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by OPCW include:

- Verified the destruction of 7,800 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2008. Since 1997, OPCW has overseen and verified the destruction of approximately 32,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, verified the destruction of 42 former chemical weapons production facilities, and certified the conversion to peaceful purposes of another 19 facilities. (***Peace and Security***)
- Completed 200 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2008. OPCW has conducted 1539 inspections at over 1100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes. (***Peace and Security***)
- Provided technical assistance to 80 specialized personnel from more than 40 member states in 2008, including technical assistance visits, national training courses and national awareness workshops to help member states implement the Chemical Weapons Convention at the national level. (***Peace and Security***)
- Facilitated the transfer of used and functional equipment and technical assistance that enabled five (46 since 1997) publicly-funded laboratories to strengthen their analytical capacities and improve their technical competencies in 2008; also supported 20 new chemistry research projects 2008 bringing the total to 315 since 1997. (***Humanitarian Assistance***)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Sponsored 24 individuals through the Associate Program in 2008, which facilitates capacity building, advances national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and promotes good practices in the chemical manufacturing sector. Over 150 participants have benefited from the OPCW's Associate Program since 1997. *(Economic Growth)*
- Provided financial support for the organization of conferences, workshops, seminars on special topics relevant to the Convention to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information to assist developing countries or those countries with economies in transition. The OPCW has sponsored 164 such events (eight in 2008) benefiting 1577 participants. *(Economic Growth)*
- Facilitated the accession of an additional new member state (Lebanon) to the Chemical Weapons Convention bringing the total number of member states to 185. *(Peace and Security)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Verifying the destruction of approximately 4,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in six countries; confirming the complete destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles in two more states parties; and conducting 200 routine industrial inspections at possible dual-use facilities of concern in member states during 2008. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing efforts to encourage more countries of concern to join the Chemical Weapons Convention, especially Israel, Egypt, Syria, Burma, Iraq, and North Korea. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing development of the capability to provide timely, adequate, and efficient assistance within 24 hours to any member state needing assistance in responding to a chemical incident. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Continuing to provide training to approximately 100 specialized personnel from member states that are increasing their economic and technical capacity to conduct chemical activities not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Defense  
U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. intelligence community

OPCW advances U.S. strategic goals in the areas of nonproliferation and security. Through the mutual commitment of over 180 nations to the Chemical Weapons Convention, OPCW is working to eliminate an entire class of weapons of mass destruction. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could result in a curtailment of OPCW's verification and destruction operations in numerous nations that currently possess chemical weapons stockpiles. U.S. withdrawal could also cause other nations, such as Russia, Libya, Iran or Cuba, to renege on their commitments to the Chemical Weapons Convention.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to OPCW for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to OPCW became partially deferred in FY 2006. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2010. The request also provides for payments toward calendar year 2010 costs associated with Articles IV and V of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Under these two treaty articles and subsequent Conference of the States Parties decisions, member states must reimburse OPCW for specified inspection and verification expenses.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	68,331	68,207	68,200
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	15,033	15,005	15,004
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(1,094)	0
Articles IV and V Costs	4,000	3,500	4,000
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	19,033	17,412	19,004
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.7153	0.7125	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	26,608	24,438	26,691
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	12,506	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(13,978)	13,978	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(13,677)	13,677
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(14,751)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	25,136	24,739	25,617

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## World Trade Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	24,469	22,133	23,365

**Economic Growth:** The World Trade Organization (WTO) establishes international tariff reductions and trade rules, and facilitates resolution of trade-related disputes through a rules-based multilateral trading system. These mechanisms provide the foundation for a predictable, stable system for international trade that has expanded global economic opportunities, raised standards of living and reduced poverty. U.S. farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and service providers benefit significantly from the resulting trade opportunities, exporting over \$1.6 trillion worth of goods and services in 2007.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** WTO promotes both international and national rules of law that bring transparency and predictability to commerce and reduce opportunities for corruption. The WTO-administered trade system brings economic opportunity to developing nations around the world, providing a platform for democracy and fostering political stability.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by WTO include:

- Opened new markets for U.S. services, agricultural products, and manufactured goods through negotiated reductions of tariffs and increased market access resulting from:
  - The accession of Ukraine in 2008, whereby Ukraine passed more than 40 laws and regulations to implement WTO agreements, including changes to its regime on import requirements, intellectual property rights protection, subsidies and customs procedures.
  - The accessions of Tonga in 2007 and Cape Verde in 2008, both small developing countries that depend on trade for a majority of their national income and count the U.S. among their top three trade partners. (*Economic Growth*)
- Filed several new cases through WTO's dispute resolution procedure to hold trading partners accountable to their free-trade commitments. In 2008, these activities included:
  - o A case against subsidies resulting from a policy by the Chinese government to promote the sale of Chinese products abroad and encourage recognition of Chinese brand names. U.S. industries particularly affected included textiles, manufacturing, paper products, and steel.
  - o A case on the EU's application of tariffs to certain computer monitors and multifunction printers/scanner/fax machines, contrary to commitments under the WTO Information Technology Agreement. EU imports of these products were

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

valued at billions of dollars in 2007, with U.S. companies being among the largest manufacturers of these products.

- o A negotiated settlement with China which eliminated restrictions on how the U.S. and other foreign suppliers of financial information services operate in China. The settlement established an independent regulator in this sector, benefiting several major U.S. companies. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completed existing cases in 2008 that address unfair trade practices such as the EU's new banana import regime that discriminated against several U.S. companies, India's additional duties on imports of U.S. wine and spirits that resulted in duties up to 550 percent, and the first-ever formal WTO ruling against China, which involved excessive tariffs on imported auto parts that hurt U.S. auto manufacturers. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoted open markets, boosting global economic growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty, and increasing prosperity around the world. Once WTO Uruguay Round commitments are fully implemented, the average global "Most Favored Nation" tariff, which applies to all WTO member states, will drop to approximately four percent. (*Economic Growth*)
- Created a more expansive foreign policy dialogue through negotiations that enable nations with diverse interests to work together to create common economic ties. The opening of markets and resulting exchanges of ideas bring some WTO members closer to U.S. positions on issues not just related to trade or economics. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoted a rules-based global system of trade, which introduces transparency and predictability into the governing of commercial transactions, customs procedures, and direct foreign investment, as well as reducing opportunities for graft and corruption through best practices and rule of law in countries acceding to WTO. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to monitor trade-related developments that occur as a result of the financial crisis and its impact on the global economy. WTO has pledged to go beyond its function as a safety net of rules and contribute to the solution to the current crisis. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing accession negotiations for both Afghanistan and Iraq as a critical part of the international community's effort to rebuild and enhance the stability of these linchpin countries, reducing opportunities for corruption and enhancing peace and security in the respective regions. (*Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically*)
- Opening additional markets for U.S. producers of goods and services. For example, Russia's accession will open a \$740 billion market. Russia, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan have all indicated a desire to complete accession in 2009. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing work toward multilateral commitments and trade-related technical assistance that contributes to global stability and security by increasing economic

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

growth, creating jobs and opportunity, and combating corruption and poverty.  
(*Economic Growth; Governing Justly and Democratically*)

- Continuing mitigation of unfair trade practices by countries failing to meet their WTO commitments through cases that the U.S. brings before the WTO Dispute Settlement Body. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Chamber of Commerce  
U.S. Business Roundtable  
U.S. Coalition of Service Industries

U.S. National Association of Manufacturers  
U.S. trade associations and industry groups  
World Bank and International Monetary Fund

The U.S. economy benefits significantly from U.S. participation in WTO. WTO-sponsored tariff reductions and trade rules enabled U.S. farmers, ranchers, manufacturers and service providers to export over \$1.6 trillion in goods and services in 2007. U.S. membership in WTO also provides opportunities to advance U.S. interests through more than 20 standing Committees (not including numerous additional Working Groups, Working Parties, and Negotiating Bodies) that enable members to exchange views, resolve compliance concerns, and develop initiatives aimed at systemic improvements. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from WTO could result in trading partners being able to raise tariffs on U.S. exports without restraint, hindering the entry of U.S. products to key overseas markets, and having a potentially serious effect on the U.S. trade balance. U.S. exporters could lose their ability to formulate business plans based on predictable and uniform global tariff schedules. Substantial arrears or withdrawal from WTO could also deny the U.S. the ability to settle trade disputes through the WTO Dispute Settlement Body.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WTO for calendar year 2009, the second year of WTO's 2008-2009 biennial budget. The CY 2009 assessed budget increases by 3.3 percent following a 1.4 percent decrease in CY 2008. The increase is due primarily to inflationary increases in personnel costs. The U.S. assessed contribution decreases for the second year in a row. The decrease in the U.S. assessed contribution is due primarily to the U.S. having a smaller share of world exports and imports. The WTO scale of assessments is based on the percentage share of total exports and imports of WTO member states.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	180,500	177,900	183,700
United States % Share	14.8518	14.106	13.486
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	26,808	25,095	24,774
Less: Incentive Scheme Credit	(5)	(7)	(7)
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	26,803	25,087	24,767
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.0954	1.1335	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	24,469	22,133	23,365

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Customs Cooperation Council

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	4,879	4,155	4,382

**Peace and Security:** The Customs Cooperation Council, also known by its working name of the World Customs Organization (WCO), promotes a uniform customs framework among its 174 member customs administrations. This framework includes global trade security initiatives based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection programs. WCO's security initiatives increase the security of U.S.-destined cargo shipments through supply chain security standards including customs-to-business partnership programs.

**Economic Growth:** WCO develops harmonized and simplified customs procedures through tools like the Revised Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention) and the Harmonized Tariff System Convention that WCO members employ to establish uniformity and improve the performance of their national customs administrations. These rules and procedures help expedite the flow of goods across national borders.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** WCO leads an international effort to promote integrity and prevent corruption among national customs agencies around the world. The WCO Compendium of Integrity Best Practices serves as a basis for national laws governing the conduct of customs officials and organizations.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by WCO include:

- Adopted two U.S. proposals to amend the WCO SAFE Framework, which is based on U.S. security initiatives such as the Container Security Initiative and the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism. The proposals update the SAFE Framework and include integration of Security Filing data elements. (***Peace and Security***)
- Implemented the Columbus Capacity Building Program, the largest global customs training and technical assistance program ever. This program promotes expeditious implementation of the SAFE Framework worldwide. WCO and its members have committed to providing assistance to approximately 100 member customs administrations in need of assistance. (***Peace and Security; Economic Growth***)
- Facilitated signing of bilateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements between the U.S. and New Zealand, Canada and Jordan. These agreements enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection to extend mutual recognition benefits to members of these countries' Authorized Economic Operator programs (which are consistent with the U.S. Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism). (***Peace and Security***)
- Implemented the Customs Enforcement Network, which facilitates the sharing of information and intelligence used to combat commercial fraud, money laundering, and illicit trade in weapons and narcotics. (***Peace and Security***)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Completed Phase 1 of the third version of the WCO data model, which supports the SAFE framework through standardization of data that national governments use in reporting information on the import, export and transit of goods, conveyances, equipment and crew. The U.S. supported this effort by the secondment of a technical attaché in the development of the data sets, business model, and information processes. *(Economic Growth)*
- Completed the Customs in the 21st Century Document which defines future roles for customs administrations and how the WCO can best support the advancement of member administrations through ten key building blocks. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing global efforts to protect intellectual property rights, such as the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy initiative. Greater enforcement of intellectual property rights protects American investors and improves the quality of U.S. imports. *(Economic Growth)*
- Promoting global implementation of the WCO SAFE Framework through the Columbus Capacity Building Program. The U.S. has seconded one Technical Attaché to support efforts in approximately 100 nations that have committed to SAFE implementation. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing progress on the third U.S. proposal to incorporate the Security Filing requirements into the WCO SAFE Framework. These additional data elements will enhance cargo security. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing development of Phase 2 of the third version of the WCO data model, furthering the exchange of reliable trade information and contributing to the success of several security initiatives and governmental regulatory and enforcement activities. *(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)*
- Continuing progress in the mutual recognition arena. Currently the U.S. is engaged in discussions with Japan, the EU, and Singapore with the goal of recognizing their respective customs-to-business partnership programs. *(Economic Growth; Peace and Security)*
- Continuing development of trade recovery guidelines. These guidelines will assist WCO members with resuming cargo movement in the event of a significant disruption to international trade. *(Peace and Security)*
- Continuing development of a draft strategy and action plan in relation to the Customs in the 21st Century document, in order to implement the 10 building blocks for enhancing Customs operations globally. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. import and export communities

U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
U.S. Postal Administration and customers

WCO's Private Sector Consultative Group includes representatives of numerous major corporations and the World Shipping Council, International Chamber of Commerce, International Federation of Customs Brokers Associations, American Association of Exporters and Importers, Global Express Association, International Association of Ports and Harbors, and International Air Transport Association. WCO promotes global trade security through effective customs procedures at national borders. Many WCO initiatives adapt U.S. Customs and Border Protection programs for use by customs administrations in nations around the world, improving the security of all nations. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could significantly erode global support for these U.S.-led initiatives.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WCO's fiscal year 2010 budget (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010). The estimated decrease, in Euros, in the U.S. assessment level for fiscal year 2010 reflects an expected reduction in the U.S. assessment rate to 22 percent for that year. Decisions on the fiscal year 2010 WCO budget and on the members' assessment rates will be taken by the WCO Council in June 2009.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	13,462	13,772	14,184
United States % Share	24	23	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	3,231	3,167	3,120
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6622	0.7623	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,879	4,155	4,382

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Hague Conference on Private International Law

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	268	229	256

***Governing Justly and Democratically:*** The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOFIL) develops private international law in areas such as judicial cooperation, cross-border dispute settlement and family law (child custody, abduction, adoption and support). Tens of thousands of U.S. citizens, families and businesses benefit every year from HCOFIL-developed rules of international law

***Economic Growth:*** HCOFIL also develops private international law in the areas of international trade and investment. A recently-developed HCOFIL convention promotes legal certainty and predictability for U.S. citizens and businesses engaged in transnational securities transactions and the holding and transfer of securities, a critical component of modern commerce.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by HCOFIL include:

- Completed a new multilateral treaty on cross-border recognition and enforcement of child support orders, which would provide significant benefits to U.S. families. The U.S. was the first country to sign this convention, which has been submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Adopted a multilateral treaty establishing rules for the recognition and enforcement of exclusive choice of court agreements in transnational civil or commercial contracts, as well as the judgments that result from such agreements. This will be of major importance in facilitating transnational commercial transactions involving U.S. parties. The U.S. recently signed this convention. (***Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth***)
- Adopted a multilateral convention on choice of law regarding investment securities held with an intermediary. This instrument will provide certainty to investors with respect to the applicable law regarding the increasing volume of computer data-based transfers and assignments of securities. The U.S. has signed this convention. (***Economic Growth***)
- Adopted the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction, which requires the prompt return of children wrongfully removed or retained abroad in parental custody disputes, providing critical protection for U.S. parents in such cases. The U.S. is a party to this convention. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Adopted the Hague Convention on Child Adoption, which provides agreed-upon procedures for cross-border adoptions, benefiting U.S. families adopting children from other countries. The U.S. is a party to this convention. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Administers several highly successful judicial cooperation conventions that are widely used by U.S. practitioners, including: the Service Convention (sets rules for providing legal notice in transnational litigation); the Evidence Convention (facilitates obtaining evidence from one country for use in litigation in another); and the Apostille Convention (simplifies legalization of official documents issued by one country for use in another). (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing work in several areas including choice of law relating to commercial contracts; introducing and proving foreign laws in domestic courts; and developing a good practice guide to accompany the new family maintenance convention and a good practice guide on family mediation. (*Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission  
 Federal Reserve Bank  
 Nat'l Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

U.S. Department of Justice  
 U.S. Department of Treasury  
 American Bar Association

U.S. family law advocacy groups and U.S. citizens and businesses having international dealings in the areas of family law, litigation, business contracts and financial dealings depend on rules of law that HCOFIL helps to promote. Participation in HCOFIL enables the U.S. to achieve international acceptance of treaties and other instruments of private international law that reflect U.S. law and experience. Withdrawal from HCOFIL or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time would impair U.S. participation in a principal international forum where practical agreements are reached in the areas of family law, judicial assistance and key commercial matters, especially those involving capital markets transactions. Without U.S. participation, future private international law developments in these areas could increasingly be shaped by other governments and thus reflect their legal systems, to the detriment of U.S. citizens and businesses.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. contribution to HCOFIL's fiscal year 2010 assessed budget (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010). The HCOFIL Council of Diplomatic Representatives, of which the U.S. is a member, will adopt the 2010 budget in July 2009. The request projects three percent growth in the 2010 assessed budget to cover inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,946	3,121	3,214
United States % Share	5.8771	5.6652	5.6652
United States Assessment (in Euros)	173	177	182
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.6452	0.771	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	268	229	256

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Agency for Research on Cancer

Lyon, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,858	1,899	1,880

**Investing in People:** The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) coordinates and conducts research on the causes of human cancer, and develops scientific strategies for cancer control. IARC collaborates with cancer registries around the world to collect and disseminate data on cancer incidence, mortality and survival. Close collaboration between IARC and the U.S. scientific community contributes to scientific advances in the fight against cancer and helps protect Americans against this disease.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by IARC include:

- Concluded that Vitamin C and other compounds in the diet may prevent cancers of the stomach and esophagus. Revealed specific links between human cancers and exposure to chemicals, diet and lifestyle. (*Investing in People*)
- Determined that smokers of black tobacco have a three-fold higher risk of bladder cancer than smokers of blond tobacco. (*Investing in People*)
- Demonstrated important links between cancer and occupational risks, including linking low doses of radiation to a small increase in cancer risk in nuclear industry workers. (*Investing in People*)
- Helped researchers distinguish between environmental and hereditary causes of cancer, and demonstrated that certain substances are NOT shown to cause cancer. (*Investing in People*)
- Studied the human cancer burden in Europe at the 20-year anniversary (April 2006) of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. (*Investing in People*)
- Published “Cancer Incidence in Five Continents,” - a renowned research tool for U.S. and other experts to examine possible environmental causes of cancer. (*Investing in People*)
- Facilitated interdisciplinary working groups of expert scientists who critically reviewed scientific evidence on human carcinogenic hazards. This tool is widely used by national health agencies as the scientific basis for cancer prevention efforts. (*Investing in People*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing focus on the study of genetic factors as the cause of human cancer due to increasing evidence that genetic mutations play a critical role in carcinogenesis. *(Investing in People)*
- Accelerating efforts to control cancer worldwide through collaborative research on cancer causes and epidemiology. *(Investing in People)*
- Publishing research results on cancers and cancer causes, and disseminating scientific information through publications, meetings, courses, and fellowships. *(Investing in People)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
 U.S. National Cancer Institute  
 U.S.-based cancer research community

U.S. participation in IARC benefits both the U.S. scientific community and the U.S. National Cancer Institute, which collaborate with IARC. Reflecting recognition of IARC's relevance in a growing number of countries, India and the Republic of Korea became the 17th and 18th member states of IARC in May 2006. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could limit scientific collaboration between the U.S. and the developing world.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides funding for 70 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2009, which was deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2010. U.S. payments to IARC have been partially deferred since FY 2006. The U.S. percentage share of the Agency's budget has decreased due to the addition of new members.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	22,351	22,400	22,400
United States % Share	8.536	8.3901	8.39
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	1,908	1,879	1,879
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	1,286	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(1,336)	1,336	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(1,316)	1,316
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(1,315)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,858	1,899	1,880

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

Brussels, Belgium

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	150	157	164

**Economic Growth:** The International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT), also known by its working name of the International Customs Tariffs Bureau (BITD), provides vital tariff information that governments and businesses use in international trade. IBPCT translates tariff schedules and publishes them in the International Customs Journal in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. IBPCT is recognized as the only international organization entitled to provide official translations of customs tariffs. Comprehensive information on foreign customs duties helps facilitate U.S. trade and exports.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by IBPCT include:

- Translated and published tariff schedules in multiple languages for each of IBPCT's 50 member states. U.S. exporters rely on the IBPCT's International Customs Journal for official English translations of trading partners' customs tariffs, contributing to U.S. exports of goods and services. (**Economic Growth**)
- Codified tariff schedules of 50 member governments, including key U.S. trading partners such as China, Germany and Japan, makes the global trading system more transparent, less prone to corruption, and accessible to U.S. exporters of agricultural products and manufactured goods. (**Governing Justly and Democratically**)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing translation and publication of international customs tariffs in the International Customs Journal, allowing U.S. farmers and manufacturers to gain access to vital tariff information needed to export goods and services more effectively. (**Economic Growth**)
- Translating U.S. tariff schedules into other languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, potentially facilitating increased trade between the U.S. and those countries. (**Economic Growth**)
- Continuing to collaborate with member states to standardize their tariffs, helping them adapt the translation of their national texts to customs terminology in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. (**Economic Growth**)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. businesses rely on IBPCT's International Customs Journal for access to tariff information used in international trade. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could reduce the availability of tariff information related to U.S. exports. The potential loss of information could disadvantage U.S. farmers, ranchers, and manufacturers in the global trading system.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IBPCT's fiscal year 2010 budget (April 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010). The request anticipates a 4 percent increase in 2010 to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

<b>Detailed Computation of Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,000	2,036	2,121
United States % Share	5.5	5.5	5.5
United States Assessment (in Euros)	110	112	117
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.735	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	150	157	164

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Bureau for the Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Hague, Netherlands

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	82	75	77

***Peace and Security:*** The International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBPCA) administers arbitration, conciliation and fact finding in disputes involving combinations of states, private parties and international organizations. International arbitration benefits the U.S. by promoting international rule of law and peaceful resolution of disputes in regions of the world where the U.S. has strategic interests. IBPCA also conducts education and outreach to promote international dispute resolution.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by IBPCA include:

- Facilitated several notable arbitrations that have contributed to regional stability by enabling states to resolve disputes peacefully. The IBPCA's workload in 2008 consisted of close to 30 cases, including:
  - Ethiopia/ Eritrea: IPBCA served as the registry for both the ongoing Ethiopia-Eritrea Boundary Commission, which is working with Ethiopia and Eritrea on the demarcation of the boundary between the two states, and the Ethiopia-Eritrea Claims Commission. These Commissions have facilitated productive discussions concerning the peaceful settlement and have promoted regional security.
  - The Government of Sudan/The Sudan People's Liberation Movement: IBCPA served as the registry and is providing administrative support in this arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army on delimiting Abyei Area.
  - Iran-US Claims Tribunal: The IPBCA Secretary-General has assisted with appointments to several international tribunals under agreements to which the United States is a party. The Iran-US Claims Tribunal, before which the U.S. is litigating multi-billion dollar claims that resulted from the seizure of U.S. hostages by Iran in 1979, is one of the Tribunals that uses the PCA as an appointing authority. The Tribunal has resolved nearly all of the 4,700 private claims before it, but has yet to resolve several inter-governmental claims. (***Peace and Security***)
- Established a Permanent Court of Arbitration Facility in Singapore, which will enable the IBPCA to make its experience and expertise in dispute resolution readily available to countries in Asia. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)
- Revised the model clauses for the resolution of both existing and future disputes under the IBPCA's Optional Arbitration and Conciliation Rules and the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. (***Governing Justly and Democratically***)



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing rules and procedures to strengthen the international dispute resolution framework by providing alternative and more flexible frameworks for settling State-to-State disputes, thereby providing parties with a viable alternative to the International Court of Justice. *(Governing Justly and Democratically)*
- Reaching out to States in an effort to increase the number of States Parties to one or more of the IBPCA's Conventions. The number of States Parties currently stands at 107. As more States accede to these Conventions, the opportunity for peaceful settlement of disputes increases correspondingly. *(Peace and Security)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

IBPCA's constituency includes the U.S. Government (as, among other things, a litigant before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal). Membership in IBPCA enables the U.S. to influence the administration of arbitration proceedings to which it may be a party or have an interest. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could significantly diminish U.S. influence over IBPCA and could adversely affect its interests in using IBPCA as an appointing authority for the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, before which the U.S. Government faces multi-billion dollar claims.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IBPCA for calendar year 2010, the first year of IBPCA's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The 2010-2011 budget will be adopted by the IBPCA Administrative Council in May 2009. The request anticipates a three percent increase in 2010 to cover mandatory salary and other inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	800	823	848
United States % Share	6.4893	6.4893	6.4893
United States Assessment (in Euros)	52	53	55
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.63	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	82	75	77

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Serves, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,429	1,343	1,461

**Economic Growth:** The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM) provides a framework for mutual acceptance of measurement standards, thereby reducing technical barriers to trade. IBWM develops and maintains international standards related to electricity, radiation and chemical measurements. IBWM also disseminates and synchronizes international time standards, work that is critical for air and space navigation. The U.S. has a critical economic stake in the maintenance of internationally accepted measures in each of these areas.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by IBWM include:

- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the UN Industrial Development Organization and Organization of Legal Metrology to enhance the impact of industrial development on economic growth and minimize barriers to trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Developed a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) under which all signatories recognize each others' measurement standards and calibration certificates. The MRA impacts an estimated \$4 billion in international trade annually. (*Economic Growth*)
- Created a Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine that provides guidance on measurement comparability in laboratory medicine through reference methods and materials that ensure continued access to markets for U.S. medical device manufacturers. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Coordinating the review of 500 reference materials and 230 reference methods pertaining to medical standards, helping U.S. medical device manufacturers comply with international standards that assure continued access to European and other markets. (*Economic Growth*)
- Providing radioactivity calibration standards to the International Atomic Energy Agency for monitoring of nuclear safety and control of hazardous radiation. (*Investing in People*)
- Working with the World Anti-Doping Agency to ensure international consistency of drug-testing methods, enabling drug-testing kits made in the U.S. to be accepted elsewhere and vice versa. This equivalence is valuable to the U.S. athletic community, which is regularly subjected to drug testing at international sporting events. (*Investing in People*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Working with the World Meteorological Organization to define measurement standards for ozone and other atmospheric gases; this will facilitate accurate measurement and assessment of global climate change. *(Investing in People)*
- Developing a definition of the kilogram that is based on fundamental constants of nature rather than a physical artifact, thus increasing the accuracy and consistency of mass measurements. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration	U.S. Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology	

The U.S. has a critical economic stake in the development and maintenance of an international measurement system. U.S. withdrawal from IBWM or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions could impact U.S. export industries, and some U.S. products could be shut out from the global marketplace due to non-acceptance of U.S. product standards or certifications by regulatory authorities in importing countries. Industries that focus primarily on exports to other countries, such as the medical device manufacturing industry, would be most affected. Withdrawal would also significantly hinder U.S. efforts to incorporate U.S. standards into internationally accepted standards.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IBWM for calendar year 2009, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2010. Calendar year 2010 is the second year of IBWM's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. No significant increase in the total assessment to members is expected for this calendar year.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	10,174	10,540	10,540
United States % Share	9.863	9.863	9.863
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,003	1,040	1,040
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.7463	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,345	1,460	1,461
Fiscal Year 2007 Deferral	989	0	0
Fiscal Year 2008 Deferral	(905)	905	0
Fiscal Year 2009 Deferral	0	(1,022)	1,022
Fiscal Year 2010 Deferral	0	0	(1,022)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,429	1,343	1,461

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

Rome, Italy  
(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	1,058	1,108	1,107

***Investing in People:*** The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) promotes conservation of cultural heritage by training researchers and technicians in conservation methodologies and techniques that are not available through other sources. The U.S. benefits from collaboration that ICCROM offers to the Smithsonian Institution and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. ICCROM supports U.S. foreign policy objectives by helping cultural heritage professionals in at-risk countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by ICCROM include:

- Trained practicing professionals (architects, urban planners, archeologists, art historians, engineers, conservators, scientists, archivists, librarians, museum curators) on conservation of sites, buildings, and artifacts of cultural and historical importance with a focus on ensuring these skills would be directly applicable to ongoing work in their own countries. (*Investing in People*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting national institutions responsible for cultural heritage; encouraging the integration of preventive conservation and maintenance strategies into national conservation policies; working through partnerships to maximize impact and reduce duplication of effort among agencies; and ensuring wide access to information about conservation and its importance. (*Investing in People*)

### ***Principal Partners and Benefits***

U.S. Department of the Interior	Smithsonian Institution
U.S. National Park Service	Getty Conservation Institute
American Institute of Architects	
U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	

The U.S. participates on the ICCROM Council, which is composed of representatives from twenty-five member states. ICCROM provides essential outreach and opportunities to the Smithsonian Institution, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (an independent U.S. federal agency), the National Park Service, and several U.S. academic institutions. U.S. withdrawal or substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could undermine U.S. participation in cultural preservation efforts abroad.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICCROM for calendar year 2010, the first year of the 2010-2011 biennium. ICCROM maintained a no-growth budget for 2008-2009 and it is currently projected that member states will press the organization to do the same in 2010.

<b>Detailed Computation of Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,584	3,584	3,584
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	789	789	788
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.745	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,058	1,108	1,107

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Coffee Organization

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual	Estimate	Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	564	416	485

**Economic Growth:** The International Coffee Organization (ICO) promotes a sustainable coffee sector on a local, regional and international scale. ICO collects and publishes statistics on production, prices and trade, and facilitates cooperation between governments and the private sector. As the world's largest importer of coffee, the U.S. benefits from ICO's efforts to promote transparent and sustainable coffee markets.

**Peace and Security:** ICO helps local producers cultivate coffee crops as an alternative to narcotics in several regions of the world. Coffee is one of the few viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics in some countries. ICO's projects help subsistence coffee growers gain access to new technologies, business management practices and sources of financing.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by ICO include:

- Facilitated trade and promoted cooperation among commercial interests in producing and consuming countries, including an “early warning” system related to the use of technical standards that are essential to the coffee trade. (**Economic Growth**)
- Contributed to the development, financing and implementation of capacity building projects (more than \$70 million in the past five years) in the coffee sector of developing countries, including strengthening the business capacity of small coffee producers in Mexico and supporting post-hurricane rehabilitation of the coffee sector in Central America, and developing systems to control coffee diseases. (**Economic Growth**)
- Contributed to stability in coffee-dependent economies and provided support for U.S. efforts to combat drug production and related crimes through market transparency. In some countries, including key U.S. allies such as Colombia, coffee cultivation is one of the only economically viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics. (**Peace and Security**)
- Concluded negotiation of a comprehensively amended International Coffee Agreement incorporating wide-ranging reforms to strengthen ICO's contributions to the world coffee market, such as expanding the scope of market information provided by ICO that benefits small-scale farmers. (**Economic Growth**)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to strengthen member coffee sectors, which supports economic growth and efforts to provide viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics. (**Economic Growth; Peace and Security**)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Developing tools to disseminate market information to assist small producers, and increasing coffee consumption through innovative market development programs. *(Economic Growth)*
- Promoting the development and dissemination of innovations and best practices that enable coffee farmers to better manage the inherent volatility and risk associated with competitive and evolving markets. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. coffee importers, roasters and retailers  
Specialty Coffee Association of America  
Oxfam America  
World Wildlife Fund

National Coffee Association  
Conservation International  
Rainforest Alliance

U.S. membership in ICO has contributed to a renewed sense of purpose for ICO and strengthened cooperation, especially among Western Hemisphere members. U.S. participation has also enhanced ICO's effectiveness in its efforts to promote economic growth and stability in coffee producing countries. U.S. failure to pay assessed contributions on time (or withdrawal) would reduce ICO's effectiveness due to both the loss of U.S. financial contributions and the impact of the largest coffee-consuming country not participating in ICO's inter-governmental dialogue and activities.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICO's 2010 fiscal year budget. There is an expected redistribution of votes among member states (as agreed to in 2007), which will result in an increase in the percentage share the U.S. pays. Although our assessed contribution will increase, this change is advantageous to the U.S. in moving our policy priorities forward at the organization.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	2,606	2,664	2,670
United States % Share	10.9	10.75	12.5
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	284	286	334
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.504	0.688	0.688
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	564	416	485

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Copper Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	58	48	48

**Economic Growth:** The International Copper Study Group (ICSG) promotes international cooperation on issues related to trade in copper and transparency in the copper market. ICSG enables industry, its associations, and governments to address common problems and objectives. The U.S. directly benefits from participation in ICSG as the world's largest importer of copper, second largest consumer of copper, second-largest producer of copper. Participation in ICSG helps U.S. industry predict the impacts of fluctuating copper prices and market trends on copper production and manufacturing.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by ICSG include:

- Tracked and reported market trends and recent drops in copper prices (2 percent in 2008) through publication of a monthly bulletin that updated production and consumption statistics at a macro-level and on the country level. (*Economic Growth*)
- Marked trends in world copper supply and demand, and production capacities, including, but not limited to, gathering basic data for all copper mining, smelting and refining operations on a worldwide basis and projects the development of future capacities for these operations. (*Economic Growth*)
- Published a Country Production Profile, Copper Statistical Year Book, Custom Data and Trade Flow matrixes, Directory of Mines & Plants, Directory of First Use capacities, and a Survey of Regulations that impact copper production, consumption and trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Participated in the Joint China Non-Ferrous Metals Industry Association & Metals Study Groups "Metals in China" Seminar in October 2008. The seminar allowed the U. S. to better understand the Chinese copper market and industry, obtain the current status and prospective developments in the Chinese copper industry, and develop a strategy to compete and compliment China's copper industry influences in the global market. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Tracking the impact on world copper markets due to regulation changes, by identifying international agreements related to climate change and probable impacts on energy generation and compliance costs. This includes modeling impacts on world and U.S. copper markets if industrialized counties cut greenhouse gas emissions by 25-40



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

percent by 2020 and 80-90 percent by 2050, as per the consensus developed at the December 2007 United Nations Summit on Climate Change. (*Economic Growth*)

- Completing a study on new regulations affecting copper-bearing products, informing members of key environmental issues and international regulatory initiatives affecting the industry. (*Economic Growth*)
- Conducting a joint energy/climate change seminar in April 2008 to compare the different approaches taken by member countries and several selected organizations. The seminar will enable the U. S. to learn how key climate change issues are being addressed by other member countries, and share U.S. ideas on climate change and energy issues. (*Economic Growth*)
- Analyzing impact of the financial crisis on the copper industry. Studying strategies for the respective U.S. industries on cost controls, increasing efficiency and productivity measures to assist them during the current crisis and how to better position them for the eventual recovery in demand. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Commerce

ICSG's constituency includes the U.S. copper mining, automotive, telecommunications, electronics, and construction industries, as well as the copper-producing states of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, and Michigan. All twenty-two ICSG member states provide valuable annual production, consumption, and stockpile data to the ICSG. The information provided by member states, particularly China and Russia, is unavailable to any other public or private industry organizations or publications. ICSG-maintained information on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate prices. Resulting price fluctuations especially hurt U.S. producers, which, unlike many foreign competitors, cannot rely on government subsidies for support while a market goes through correction. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could deprive the U.S. of access to valuable information and could damage the integrity and effectiveness of ICSG's market trend analyses and its efforts to increase transparency in the copper market.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICSG for calendar year 2010. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2010. An anticipated annual increase for salaries is expected to be offset by ongoing savings initiatives.

<b>Detailed Computation of Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	478	456	455
United States % Share	7.7701	7.5442	7.5
United States Assessment (in Euros)	37	34	34
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.63	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	58	48	48

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Cotton Advisory Committee

Washington, D.C., United States

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	321	340	344

**Economic Growth:** The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) provides data to improve market transparency and facilitates the enforcement of rulings by international arbitration bodies affecting the international cotton trade. As the largest exporter of cotton in the world, the U.S. directly benefits from increased trade opportunities that result from ICAC's work. U.S. membership in ICAC also enables U.S. cotton growers and merchants to advance their interests in the global economy.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by ICAC include:

- Directed key actions by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton in 2008, including review of certification requirements for testing centers, expanded participation to include mainland China and publication of trial results to encourage standardization of testing procedures. *(Economic Growth)*
- Continued support for a resource center to provide guidance for developing promotion programs and activities. This forum encourages cotton sectors in countries outside the U.S. to participate in promotion efforts to increase consumer demand for cotton. *(Economic Growth)*
- Published and distributed information on the world cotton industry including, "Cotton this Week," "Cotton: Review of the World Situation," "Cotton: World Statistics," "The Outlook for Cotton Supply," and "World Textile Demand." *(Economic Growth)*
- Conducted seminars and meetings to inform local governments about the process of enforcing international arbitration for contract disputes, helping to minimize the costs of contract defaults for U.S. cotton producers. *(Economic Growth)*
- Published literature review of the expert panel on social, environmental and economic performance of cotton production to encourage identification and adoption of best management practices to encourage economic and environmental sustainability. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing work by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing on standardizing the grading of cotton worldwide. *(Economic Growth)*
- Establishing regional technical centers in the least developing countries in Africa to develop instrument-based testing laboratories. A reliable, globally accepted quality

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

assessment system will enable these countries to capture a greater portion of the value of their cotton. *(Economic Growth)*

- Partnering with the UN's Common Fund for Commodities project in 2008 on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton for Cotton Producing Developing Countries in Africa, Regional Consultation on Biotech Cotton for Risk Assessment and Opportunities for Small Scale Cotton Growers, and “Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Techniques for Sustainability of Small Cotton Growers in the Southern Cone of South America with a Pilot Project for 400 Small Farmers in Formosa, Argentina” *(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
U.S. cotton industry

International Cotton Association

Participation in ICAC enables the U.S. to promote international acceptance of biotechnology, cotton promotion, and the sanctity of contracts and international cotton standards, all of which are important elements on the agenda of the U.S. cotton sector. U.S. participation also influences decisions on projects of importance to our foreign policy and trade objectives such as the West African Cotton Improvement Program. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could deny the U.S. the opportunity to exercise influence through this important forum.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAC’s fiscal year 2010 budget (July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010). Individual country’s assessed contributions are based on two parts: 40 percent of the total assessment is split equally among the members, and 60 percent based on each member’s share of international trade in cotton. Although the total assessment for the organization increased slightly to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases, the U.S. share declined due to a decrease in the U.S. share of world trade resulting in an overall smaller increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	1,633	1,762	1,797
United States % Share	19.7	19.2792	19.14
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	321	340	344

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Grains Council

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	575	432	440

**Economic Growth:** The International Grains Council (IGC) furthers growth and cooperation in international trade in grains. IGC contributes to the stability of international grain markets by analyzing market developments and providing timely, comprehensive, unbiased information to market participants and governments. The U.S. benefits from increased efficiency of global grain markets, which is economically advantageous to U.S. grain producers and exporters.

**Humanitarian Assistance:** IGC contributes to world food security by assisting with the monitoring of member commitments to specific levels of food aid to developing countries. IGC helps facilitate responses by the international community to emergency food situations and the on-going food security needs of developing countries.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by IGC include:

- Provided unbiased and internationally accepted grain market analysis and forecasts to net food importing countries, allowing them to better plan and execute their purchasing activities, and improving the efficiency of global grain markets. (**Economic Growth**)
- Improved food aid delivery in response to regional and global emergencies by coordinating national contributions by the world's major food donors. (**Humanitarian Assistance**)
- Ensured a predictable level of food aid through the Food Aid Convention (FAC), which requires each signatory to make a minimum annual commitment of food aid every year, irrespective of commodity price and supply situations. FAC's minimum annual commitment requirements are vital to the assistance activities of the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization. (**Humanitarian Assistance**)
- Ensured effective use of donor resources in saving and protecting the lives of 300 million people threatened every year by famine and disasters by improving the global emergency food aid response system. (**Humanitarian Assistance**)
- Finalized steps to bring rice and oilseeds within the scope of the Grains Trade Convention in 2009. Expanded data and analysis on these two commodities will result in improved food aid analysis for the U.S. and other member countries. (**Economic Growth**)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing its current level of grain market intelligence services to members, coordinating food aid donor activities, and establishing commitments of food aid. *(Economic Growth)*
- Continuing to work on several other topics, including wheat flour production, industrial uses of grain, notably biofuels, and factors potentially affecting grain demand and trade such as the avian influenza outbreaks. *(Economic Growth)*
- Negotiating a new convention through the Food Aid Committee. The U.S. will seek common ground with other members on improvements that will lead to greater contributions by other members to the emergency food aid response system. *(Humanitarian Assistance)*
- Continuing initiatives to attract new members, particularly key international grain economies in Asia. The recent Council Session attracted observers from Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Taiwan. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Wheat Associates  
North American Export Grain Association  
CARE

U.S. Grains Council  
WorldVision  
World Food Program

U.S. participation in IGC is beneficial in the food aid arena where the U.S. has a voice in Food Aid Committee (FAC) discussions regarding regional and global emergencies and coordination of national responses to improving the efficiency of food aid delivery. If the U.S. were to withdraw or significantly reduce its financial contribution to IGC, IGC could be forced to discontinue market information services on some major products and could provide significantly less support to the FAC's efforts to assure a consistent level of food assistance for the world's hungry.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IGC's 2009-2010 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010). The request anticipates a two percent increase in 2010 to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	1,228	1,252	1,277
United States % Share	23.75	23.75	23.75
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	292	297	303
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.507	0.688	0.688
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	575	432	440

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Hydrographic Organization

Monte Carlo, Monaco

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	146	140	140

**Economic Growth:** The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) helps ensure safe maritime navigation through the sharing of accurate hydrographic information among member states. Up-to-date, accurate surveys and charts of port facilities are essential for the safe transport of oil and other commodities by sea. Over 95 percent of U.S. foreign trade moves on ships.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by IHO include:

- Developed standards for Electronic Navigational Charts for use in Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems, which will be mandated for use on seagoing vessels within the next few years and will improve the safety and efficiency of maritime navigation. (*Economic Growth*)
- Evaluated the current lack of worldwide electronic chart coverage and the actions that need to be taken to improve coverage in anticipation of mandatory carriage requirements for Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems that the International Maritime Organization expects to implement in 2010. (*Economic Growth*)
- Provided data for mapping critical habitats and natural resources through geographic information systems that support marine environmental protection and the sustainable use of the world's oceans, coasts and fisheries. (*Economic Growth*)
- Established a Capacity Building Committee to develop and implement an organized plan to help developing coastal states acquire the ability to collect hydrographic data and produce nautical charts. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing partnership with member states to assist with the production of Electronic Navigational Charts, which are essential for future deployment of Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing collaboration with other organizations to establish policies and standards for nautical products necessary for safe passage of all vessels, including military ones, through domestic and international waters. (*Economic Growth; Peace and Security*)
- Developing a uniform system for describing marine environmental features for display on electronic navigation systems, increasing the efficiency and safety of maritime navigation and protection of the marine environment. (*Economic Growth*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Developing new priorities regarding charting of inland waterways and marine spatial data infrastructure and improving surveying and charting in Antarctica. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoting ratification of the Protocol of Amendments to the IHO Convention by the required majority of member states. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing efforts to increase capacity building, training programs, and membership in the organization to expand benefits to developing countries. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	U.S. Navy
U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. transportation industry
U.S. Maritime Administration	U.S. coastal states and cities with ports
U.S. industries that import or export goods by sea	U.S. owners of maritime facilities
U.S. cruise ship operators and passengers	
U.S. maritime equipment and electronics industries	

90 percent of the world's trade moves over water, and 95 percent of U.S. foreign trade enters and exits the U.S. via ships. U.S. participation in IHO enables the U.S. to influence the development of international maritime navigation standards and ensures that the U.S. and other nations have timely access to shared hydrographic data. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could force the U.S. to resort to other means of sharing this data and could increase the risk of navigational errors that would cause damage to the U.S. marine environment, coastal properties and sensitive maritime features such as coral reefs.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IHO for calendar year 2010, the third year of the IHO 2008-2012 quintennial budget. The budget, which was adopted by the International Hydrographic Conference in May 2007, reflects a recalculation of the proportional amount each member state is assessed according to the tonnage of their shipping vessels. The recalculation increases the U.S. contribution from 22 to 25 shares beginning in 2008. One share constitutes 3,985 Euros for each budget year through 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,682	2,682	2,682
United States % Share	3.7147	3.7147	3.7147
United States Assessment (in Euros)	100	100	100
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.681	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	146	140	140



# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

Rome, Italy

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	187	172	173

**Economic Growth:** The International Institute for Unification of Private Law (IIUPL or UNIDROIT) creates international treaties and other instruments, such as model laws and uniform rules which promote commerce and international trade through participating nations' adoption of modern commercial laws. These conventions, laws and uniform rules facilitate the expansion of overseas market opportunities for U.S. exporters of goods and services.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** UNIDROIT promotes improvements in judicial standards in developing countries seeking economic benefits as they increase their participation in international commerce. Accession to UNIDROIT conventions and the resulting application of uniform rules and model national laws help to promote international rule of law, as well as democratic institutions and courts in developing countries.

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by UNIDROIT include:

- Completed the Cape Town Convention on financing acquisitions of large-scale mobile equipment. The Convention, which is based on the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code, upgrades foreign commercial capabilities, creates new market opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing and financial sectors, and lowers the cost of U.S.-produced goods for those export markets. The U.S. ratified the convention in 2004. (***Economic Growth***)
- Completed the Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Finance Protocol, which extends special financing law provisions to the aircraft-manufacturing sector. Ratification by eight states, including the U.S., brought the Protocol into force in 2006, enabling states to take delivery of U.S.-manufactured aircraft at preferential financing rates provided by the Export-Import Bank. Twenty-eight countries are now parties, most recently including China, and the treaty system now covers over 70 percent of the world's transactions in this sector. (***Economic Growth***)
- Completed work on a new international registry for the Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Finance Protocol, which covers nearly all U.S. commercial aircraft and has led to increased sales and exports for the U.S. aircraft manufacturing sector. (***Economic Growth***)
- Completed the 2007 "Luxembourg" Protocol covering acquisition of large-scale railroad rolling stock (engines, freight cars, passenger cars and special use equipment). This protocol will benefit the U.S. financial sector and manufacturers of rail equipment through increased trade with developing countries. (***Economic Growth***)
- Completed a model national leasing law aimed at enhancing developing country markets, which will facilitate financial leasing for equipment transactions based on U.S.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

law. This will benefit U.S. equipment supply and services industries, as well as the countries that adopt the model law. (*Governing Justly and Democratically; Economic Growth*)

- Completed a new version of the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts, which are widely used by contracting parties in international commerce. The Principles draw on commercial practices in the U.S. and are increasingly the basis of transnational contracts, resulting in reduced frequency of contractual disputes for a wide range of U.S. manufacturers and distributors engaged in foreign trade. (*Governing Justly and Democratically*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Completion of a new international registry for financing interests in railroad rolling stock, which will implement the new 2007 Luxembourg Protocol and thus open up increased market opportunities for U.S. rail equipment and financing. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing work on a draft protocol covering specialized financing and legal issues related to commerce in outer space. U.S. businesses stand to gain the largest share of such benefits, given the size of U.S. investment and the increasing the number of U.S. firms that participate in commerce in outer space, such as the satellite and telecommunications sectors. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing work on a new convention to standardize law on cross-border securities transaction practices. The U.S. financial community as well as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury are supporting conclusion of this convention in 2009. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Transportation  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Treasury  
U.S. Export-Import Bank  
U.S. National Conference of Commissioners on  
Uniform State Laws

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration  
U.S. Securities Exchange Commission  
New York Federal Reserve  
American Bar Association

UNIDROIT's constituency includes the U.S. commercial lending and finance industries, aircraft and aircraft engine manufacturers, satellite and rail equipment manufacturers, equipment finance and leasing services, and key sectors within the U.S. financial community, such as securities regulators, securities intermediaries, broker-dealers, and investment banks. Participation in UNIDROIT enables the U.S. to promote international adoption of modern commercial laws reflecting U.S. law and experience. Withdrawal from UNIDROIT or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time would impair U.S. participation in a principal international forum where nations reach agreements on important matters involving private law. Without U.S. participation, future international law developments in these areas could increasingly be shaped by other governments and thus reflect their legal systems, to the detriment of U.S. citizens and businesses that depend on these laws to advance their economic interests abroad.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UNIDROIT for calendar year 2010. The request anticipates no increase in 2010. The UNIDROIT General Assembly will adopt the 2010 budget in November 2009.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,992	2,052	2,052
United States % Share	5.9536	5.7992	6
United States Assessment (in Euros)	119	122	123
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.635	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	187	172	173

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	54	43	44

**Economic Growth:** The International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) promotes transparency in the worldwide lead and zinc markets, and encourages competition in the lead and zinc industries. As the second largest consumer of lead and zinc worldwide, the second largest producer of refined lead, and having the largest reserve base of zinc worldwide, the U.S. directly benefits from pooled information that ILZSG maintains on changes in the markets for these commodities. Access to this information helps U.S. industry improve its industrial forecasting and long-term production planning capability.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by ILZSG include:

- Introduced a monthly press release that provides up-to-date statistics, improving market transparency and promoting U.S. industry competitiveness. *(Economic Growth)*
- Tracked and reported market trends in lead and zinc. Global lead mine output rose by 7.6 percent in 2008. Monthly refined zinc metal output fell off during November and December 2008 as a consequence of a number of global closures and cutbacks, but overall global zinc output increased 2.9 percent over last year. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Collecting data from China and Russia in order to produce better production and consumption forecasts and improve knowledge of the rapid growth of small and medium-sized enterprises within China and Russia. Increased knowledge of domestic consumer information will be beneficial in anti-dumping cases filed against Chinese or Russian producers that sell products under market value on the U.S. market. *(Economic Growth)*
- Studying end-use consumption trends in the lead and zinc markets. These trend analyses will provide U.S. industry with information to stimulate growth in new and emerging markets and industries. The report entitled ‘Principal Uses of Lead and Zinc 2008,’ published in January 2008, updates the short term review of trends in the main uses of lead and zinc in all the major industrialized countries and many developing ones. *(Economic Growth)*
- Coordinating efforts with the international lead and zinc industries to improve understanding of the life cycle management of both metals, as well as continued monitoring of regulations imposed by national governments and intergovernmental organizations. *(Economic Growth)*

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Conducting a joint energy/climate change seminar in April 2008 to compare the different approaches taken by member countries and several selected organizations. The seminar will enable the U. S. to learn how key climate change issues are being addressed by other member counties, and share U.S. ideas on climate change and energy issues. *(Economic Growth)*
- Analyzing the impact of the financial crisis on the lead and zinc industries. Studying strategies for the respective U.S. industries on cost controls, increased efficiency and productivity measures to assist them during the current crisis and how to better position them for the eventual recovery in demand. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Commerce

ILZSG's constituency includes the U.S. battery, galvanized metal, construction materials, automotive and electrical industries, as well as the lead and zinc producing states of Alaska, Missouri, New York and Tennessee. All twenty-nine ILZSG member states provide valuable annual production, consumption, and stockpile data to ILZSG. The information provided by member states, particularly China and Russia, is unavailable to any other public or private industry organizations or publications. ILZSG-maintained information on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate non-ferrous metals prices. Resulting price fluctuations especially hurt U.S. producers, which, unlike many foreign competitors, cannot rely on government subsidies for support while a market goes through correction. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could deprive the U.S. of access to valuable information and could damage the integrity and effectiveness of ILZSG's market trend analyses and its efforts to increase transparency in the lead and zinc market.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILZSG for calendar year 2010. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2010. An anticipated annual increase for salaries is expected to be offset by ongoing savings initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	412	398	398
United States % Share	8.2706	7.7764	7.7764
United States Assessment (in Euros)	34	31	31
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.63	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	54	43	44

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Organization of Legal Metrology

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	164	160	164

**Economic Growth:** The International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM) develops measurement standards for use in international trade in commodities. U.S. measuring instrument manufacturers and companies that sell products measured with these instruments (such as petroleum and grain) rely on IOLM standards to gain access and sell products in foreign markets. IOLM measurement standards are also used in health, safety and protection of the environment around the world. IOLM standards provide the technical foundation for international environmental agreements and protocols, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by IOLM include:

- Signed Memoranda of Understanding with the International Laboratory Accreditation Corporation and the International Accreditation Forum to share resources essential to ensuring cooperation in laboratory metrology essential to reducing technical barriers to trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Improved cooperation with metrology services in developing countries to standardize legal metrology infrastructure under the IOLM Certificate System and the Mutual Acceptance Agreement. (*Economic Growth*)
- Revised the standard for international bulk weighing measurements, ensuring consistency of measurements in a wide variety of products, including pharmaceutical products, munitions, coal used to produce electricity, and grain used for manufacturing fertilizer and ethanol. For these products, even slight variations in measurement can have dire consequences. (*Economic Growth*)
- Revised the measurement standard of liquids other than water, including gasoline and other fuels. This benefits U.S. manufacturers by facilitating international acceptance of U.S. products, and U.S. consumers by protecting them against deliberate skimming at the gas pump. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promulgated a Model Law on Metrology which countries use to base their metrology infrastructures, and updated international guidance on 'Legal Units of Measure' to harmonize measurement units around the world. These promote economic stability and prosperity by building trust in transactions involving measurements and measuring instruments. (*Economic Growth*)
- Maintained measurement and performance standards for instruments relating to social and public health issues, such as road and traffic safety (radar guns) and public intoxication (breathalyzers), and developed standards relating to electricity metering

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

and the measurement of liquid and gas flow and storage. Also developed a new standard pertaining to the measurement of hydrogen for use in vehicle fuels.

*(Economic Growth)*

- Developed a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement that facilitates the acceptance of test data among certifying bodies around the world, thus reducing the need by manufacturers of weighing equipment (e.g., grocery market scales and water meters) to have their instruments tested in each country in which they seek to market their instruments. *(Economic Growth)*

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing international standards for environmental monitoring instruments, including instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust emissions and pollutants in water and at hazardous waste sites. Development of these standards will facilitate robust global monitoring and enforcement of environmental requirements. *(Economic Growth)*
- Developing an international standard for measuring the flow of large quantities of natural gas across international borders in large diameter pipeline systems. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
American Petroleum Institute  
U.S. National Conference on Weights and Measures

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
American Gas Association

The U.S. has made significant progress in getting U.S. requirements into IOLM standards, which are used worldwide as the basis for deciding whether to permit the local sale and use of U.S. measuring instruments. U.S. commodity manufacturers benefit from U.S. influence on IOLM packaging and labeling standards, resulting in enhanced ability to market products abroad. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could result in hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars lost each year in commodity exchange transactions that depend on international measurement standards.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IOLM for calendar year 2010, the second year of IOLM's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. The proposed budget contains a 3 percent increase to cover expected inflationary increases and an increase in staff costs relating to the conversion of one staff member.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,554	1,578	1,624
United States % Share	6.8983	6.8966	6.8966
United States Assessment (in Euros)	107	109	112
English Translation Service	5	5	5
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	112	114	117
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.681	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	164	160	164



# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Rubber Study Group

London, England

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	134	74	74

**Economic Growth:** The International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) promotes transparency and access to information in global markets for synthetic and natural rubber products. IRSG also facilitates international collaboration on issues that affect the supply and demand for synthetic and natural rubber. As the world's second largest consumer of rubber, the U.S. benefits from access that IRSG provides to information on developments in the international rubber market.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by IRSG include:

- Provided information on investment opportunities in growing markets, strengthening the U.S. competitive position by reducing U.S. dependence on the limited number of countries producing natural rubber, and allowing for greater investment in growing markets. (*Economic Growth*)
- Promoted dialogue between natural and synthetic rubber producers and consumers to facilitate the resolution of trade-related issues. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completed a Study on the Demand of Natural Rubber and Synthetic Rubber with forecasts to 2012. (*Economic Growth*)
- Published a Rubber Industry Report that provided forecasts of production, consumption and trade in rubber and rubber products to the year 2018. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Improving timely access to authoritative and accurate statistics, including supply and demand forecasts, and undertaking studies that are beneficial for U.S. industry. This will be particularly helpful in developing data on the growing market presence of China, which is not a member of the IRSG, but is the world's number one consumer and has a considerable impact on global markets. (*Economic Growth*)
- Providing Supervisory Body support for natural rubber oriented projects funded by the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC). The projects aim to improve sustainability of natural rubber production in various countries leading to an increase of rubber productivity and improvement in the quantity and quality of rubber available on the market. (*Economic Growth*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Defense  
 U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 U.S. Rubber Manufacturers Association

U.S. Department of Commerce  
 Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

IRSG's constituency includes the rubber-consuming automotive, medical, housing and footwear industries in the U.S. IRSG member states provide valuable production and consumption data that enhances the effectiveness of IRSG's statistical data and market trend analysis work, advancing efforts to increase transparency in the natural and synthetic rubber market.

Transparency and access to information on the global rubber market helps U.S. manufacturers evaluate and plan for future business needs. The U.S. works with industry and other stakeholders on a regular basis to assess the merits of U.S. membership in IRSG in future years, and strives to improve the integrity and effectiveness of IRSG. U.S. withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could lead to the dissolution of the IRSG, potentially harming U.S. industry's ability to monitor developments in the international rubber market.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2009 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IRSG's 2009-2010 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010). The request anticipates that the 2010 budget level will remain at the current level, after the one-time decrease in 2008 due to the relocation of the organization from London to Singapore.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Sing Dollars)	0	927	927
United States % Share	0	11.5578	11.5578
United States Assessment (in Sing Dollars)	0	107	107
Approx. Exchange Rate (Sing Dollars to \$1)	0	1.444	1.444
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	74	74
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	567	0	0
United States % Share	11.8352	0	0
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	67	0	0
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to \$1)	0.5	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	134	74	74

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Seabed Authority

Kingston, Jamaica

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	0	1,377	1,377

The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is the institution through which states parties to the Law of the Sea Convention regulate activities in those portions of the seabed and ocean floor that are beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Regulated activities include exploration and exploitation of solid, liquid and gaseous mineral resources at or beneath the seabed. ISA currently has 156 members. The principal organs of ISA are the Assembly, to which all members belong, a 36-member Council and the Secretariat.

ISA carries out the Convention's provisions for non-discriminatory access to deep seabed mineral resources and adopts rules and regulations setting forth terms and conditions for exploration and development including environmental safeguards. ISA has contracts with "pioneer investors," has adopted regulations on prospecting and exploration, has developed recommendations for assessing potential impacts of certain exploration activities on the environment, and is working on rules for exploring certain oceanic crusts. ISA is also active in collecting and disseminating data on issues relating to deep seabed mining. Although deep seabed mining is not economically feasible at present, ISA will have the authority to grant unimpeded access to mining sites when it is. U.S. investors would benefit substantially from this predictability.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for 2010, the second year of the 2009-2010 biennial budget. Expenditure of the requested funds is contingent on Senate advice and consent to U.S. accession to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which would establish U.S. membership in ISA. As a member of ISA, the U.S. would contribute 22 percent of the assessed budget, which represents the ceiling on member state assessed contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	0	6,258	6,258
United States % Share	0	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	0	1,377	1,377

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Seed Testing Association

Zurich, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	12	12	12

**Economic Growth:** The International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) develops official rules and testing procedures for international trade in seeds, accredits seed testing laboratories around the world, and works to reduce non-tariff barriers to trade in seeds. ISTA promotes uniformity in seed testing worldwide. These objectives help ensure fair and open foreign markets for U.S. seed exports, which comprise 20 percent of worldwide seed exports and are an important component of overall U.S. agricultural exports.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by ISTA include:

- Completed accreditation audits of over 102 seed testing laboratories. The increase in the number of laboratories using the harmonized testing methods has resulted in greater international uniformity of seed quality evaluation, thereby leading to greater market certainty for U.S. seed producers and exporters. International uniformity of seed quality evaluation is important to food security as it provides growers with reliable information about seed quality. **(Economic Growth)**
- Published the 2009 edition of rules governing sampling and testing seeds, and issued internationally-accepted ISTA seed lot quality certificates that ensure U.S. seed exporters have access to overseas markets and provide seed importing countries with high quality seeds. Standardized methods of seed testing and reporting of results help facilitate the international movement of seeds, thus providing greater market access and increased agricultural productivity for developing countries. **(Economic Growth)**
- Conducted seminars and workshops on seed testing and laboratory accreditation in conjunction with regional seed organizations such as the Asian and Pacific Seed Association and the African Seed Trade Association, promoting accurate and uniform testing for seed moving in international trade. **(Economic Growth)**
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Food and Agriculture Organization to foster cooperation in capacity building, technology transfer, and information exchange in all aspects of seed quality assurance, especially in developing countries. Seed quality assurance is one of the tools for food security by providing uniform analyses of the purity and germination capacity of seed lots. **(Economic Growth)**
- Continued to harmonize ISTA's Rules for Seed Testing with the Association of Official Seed Analysts. These rules are followed by most seed testing at laboratories within the U.S. and Canada. **(Economic Growth)**

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Expanding training activities on the use of seeds with known quality characteristics through seminars and workshops on seed testing with special emphasis on developing countries through the Food and Agriculture Organization and regional seed groups. These training opportunities are one of the tools ISTA provides to foster food security. *(Economic Growth)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Agriculture	International Seed Federation
Association of Official Seed Analysts	American Seed Trade Association
Society of Commercial Seed Technologists	U.S. seed importers and exporters
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies	U.S. seed testing laboratories

ISTA helps ensure a level playing field for seed markets internationally, enabling U.S. access to international markets through accreditation of seed-testing laboratories, issuance of international seed lot quality certificates, and promotion of seed research and technology. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could diminish U.S. influence over the process of developing official testing procedures that govern the movement of seeds in international trade. This is particularly important for seeds derived from biotechnology processes that require sophisticated approaches to testing. Withdrawal from ISTA could also undermine the ability of the U.S. to work against proposed international rules for testing seeds that could function as non-tariff trade barriers to U.S. seed exports and thereby reduce the dollar value of U.S. seed exports.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ISTA for calendar year 2010. ISTA generates 46 percent of its budget from the sale of goods and services, and 54 percent from dues collected according to the number of seed-testing laboratories in each member country. The U.S. has two government laboratories in the U.S. Department of Agriculture: one in the U.S. Forest Service and one in the Agricultural Marketing Service. A slight increase in the budget for 2010 is due to an expected increase in the certificate issuance fee.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	1,010	1,030	1,037
United States % Share	1.2	1.2004	1.21
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	12	12	13
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.016	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	12	12	12

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

Hamburg, Germany

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	0	2,706	2,706

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) was established by the Convention on the Law of the Sea as one of several dispute resolution mechanisms available to states parties. Although the U.S. would choose arbitration tribunals rather than ITLOS for settlement of disputes where the choice is available, the U.S. would be subject to the Tribunal's jurisdiction in certain limited circumstances involving prompt release of vessels and disputes relating to seabed mining. For this reason, and because the U.S. has an interest in influencing the interpretation, and application of the Convention, membership in ITLOS would be of significant benefit to the U.S. As a member of ITLOS, the U.S. would also be able to nominate a judge for election to ITLOS, which would result in a U.S. judge being in the position to promote interpretation and application of the Convention in ways that would be helpful to U.S. interests.

#### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for 2010, the second year of the 2009-2010 biennial budget. Expenditure of the requested funds is contingent on Senate advice and consent to U.S. accession to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, which would establish U.S. membership in ITLOS. As a member of ITLOS, the U.S. would contribute 22 percent of the assessed budget, which represents the ceiling on member state assessed contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	0	8,758	8,758
United States % Share	0	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	0	1,927	1,927
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	2,706	2,706

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Tropical Timber Organization

Yokohama, Japan

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	219	207	308

**Economic Growth:** The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) supports sustainable management of tropical forests through capacity building projects in tropical timber producer countries and enhanced regional cooperation. ITTO also promotes transparency in world tropical timber markets and assists in the development of viable and efficient forest industries. The United States benefits from ITTO's work to conserve tropical forests and their associated biological diversity and environmental services, and to promote trade in products of sustainably managed tropical forests. The United States is a major importer of tropical timber products and a major exporter of wood products.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by ITTO include:

- Demonstrated that at least 25.2 million hectares of permanent production forest and 11.2 million hectares of permanent protection forest are now under sustainable management through a tropical forest management survey in 33 of ITTO's producing member states. This compares with almost zero hectares identified in a 1988 survey. **(Economic Growth)**
- Published a revised version of the Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, identifying the main elements of sustainable forest management and helping member states monitor, assess and report trends within their borders. **(Economic Growth)**
- Published, in partnership with the World Conservation Union, manuals on landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation to help practitioners in the tropics. **(Economic Growth)**
- Focused attention on illegal logging, corruption, and international crime in the forest sector by establishing and funding a Tropical Forest Law Enforcement and Trade "thematic area" in the organization's work program. **(Economic Growth)**
- Contributed to efforts to prevent climate change by establishing and funding a thematic work program to reduce tropical forest deforestation and degradation. **(Economic Growth)**
- Approved and financed capacity building projects related to sustainable management of tropical forests, tropical forest industries and related trade; in 2007-2008, secured nearly \$30 million in voluntary contributions for these projects. **(Economic Growth)**

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting international trade in tropical timber through sustainable management of tropical forests, so as to increase employment opportunities, government export revenues (now lost through illegal sourcing), and the use of fair trade practices and alternative technologies that reduce local deforestation. (*Economic Growth*)
- Increasing the quality and reliability of production, trade, and resource information on tropical timber, to the benefit of governments and private sector entities that engage in the timber trade. (*Economic Growth*)
- Continuing efforts to strengthen member state compliance with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species obligations related to tropical timber species. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

International Wood Products Association  
American Forest and Paper Association  
Conservation International

World Wildlife Fund  
World Resources Institute  
Forest Trends

ITTO plays a key role in developing and implementing improved management practices for tropical forests, providing conservation, commercial and strategic benefits to the United States. The value of world trade in tropical timber products is more than \$20 billion annually, and the sector is a significant component of the economies of a number of developing countries, including several key strategic allies of the U.S. The United States is a major consumer of tropical timber products. Tropical forests are widely recognized as having a key role in efforts to conserve global biodiversity and mitigate global climate change. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could significantly diminish ITTO's effectiveness and the ability of the United States to shape policies and activities related to tropical forests. The ITTO is the only forum where the U.S. can promote its interests as a consumer of tropical timber and a producer of competing non-tropical forest products.



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ITTO for calendar year 2010, the first year of ITTO's 2010-2011 biennial budget. In 2010 the new International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA 2006) is expected to enter into force; the FY 2010 increase in the U.S. assessment assumes full implementation of the ITTA 2006. The new agreement provides for expanded objectives and efforts to manage and conserve tropical forests, as well as a more equitable and stable basis for funding ITTO's core work program. The U.S. assessed contribution to the ITTA fluctuates based on a three-year moving average of the U.S. share of the volume of tropical timber imports by member countries.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	5,354	5,354	7,516
United States % Share	4.0936	4.0936	4.1
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	219	219	308
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(12)	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	219	207	308

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Gland, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	453	442	450

**Economic Growth:** The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), also known as the World Conservation Union, promotes the conservation of biodiversity, both marine and terrestrial and sustainable management of forests around the world. Conservation in these areas is crucial to a wide range of U.S. interests, including the U.S. agricultural and pharmaceutical industries. IUCN has also been instrumental in developing and supporting international environmental agreements and initiatives important to the U.S., such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

### ***Accomplishments and Priorities***

Recent accomplishments by IUCN include:

- IUCN's "Mangroves for the Future" program provided guidance for coastal management efforts in twelve countries, including Indonesia, India and Thailand. This initiative reduces human vulnerability to disasters and improves livelihoods harmed by natural disasters. (*Economic Growth*)
- Updated the "Red List" surveys, including a report on "The State of the World's Sea Turtles" and shark species assessments, which are the world's most widely respected scientific surveys of endangered and threatened species. This work is crucial for encouraging proper protection of endangered species, and is used extensively by CITES. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to promote sustainable forest management, in particular with respect to climate change, and combating of illegal logging through community-based use of tropical timber and implementation of the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. (*Economic Growth*)
- Completing the Global Marine Species Assessment, the first global review of the conservation status of every marine vertebrate species and of selected invertebrates and plants, and development of a comprehensive inventory of land-based plant species. (*Economic Growth*)
- Collaborating with Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking partners to discourage illegal wildlife trade and raise awareness of the effects of wildlife trafficking, including its threat to biodiversity. (*Economic Growth*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Collaborating with the International Coral Reef Initiative to support the ICRI Crime Scene Investigation for Coral Reefs: Investigative & Enforcement Forensics Field Training program. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Commerce	Smithsonian Institution
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	National Academy of Sciences
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Geographic Society
U.S. Park Service	Conservation International
U.S. Agency for International Development	World Wildlife Fund
U.S. Forest Service	The Nature Conservancy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Wildlife Conservation Society
American Zoo and Aquarium Association	Safari Club International

IUCN provides much of the information and analysis for science-based decision-making in multilateral environmental agreements, supporting U.S. policy on the use of sound science. IUCN is also a forum for coordinating governmental and non-governmental approaches to environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could limit the ability of the U.S. to influence IUCN, both in supporting its engagement with the private sector and also with its focus on its core scientific mission. U.S. withdrawal could also undermine U.S. credibility as a supporter of sound environmental science and science-based decision-making.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IUCN for calendar year 2010, the second year of IUCN's 2009-2012 quadrennial budget. Membership dues at the IUCN are indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Switzerland as published by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. The increases for 2008 and 2009 were based on 1.2 percent estimates. The FY 2010 request is based on a one percent increase.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	10,203	10,325	10,532
United States % Share	4.53	4.53	4.53
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	462	468	477
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.02	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	453	442	450

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Geneva, Switzerland

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	264	253	253

**Economic Growth:** The International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) stimulates investment in agricultural markets through intellectual property systems that preserve economic benefits for originators of new plant varieties. As the source of 20 percent of all property rights filings for new plant varieties, the U.S. plant breeding industry benefits from worldwide protection of property rights for new plant varieties.

### *Accomplishments and Priorities*

Recent accomplishments by UPOV include:

- Established guidelines that promote consistency of plant variety examinations by member states for distinctness, uniformity and stability of the plant variety. These guidelines have enhanced the ability of U.S. plant breeders to secure intellectual property protection for their inventions internationally. (*Economic Growth*)
- Adopted rules for granting plant variety protection, including the principle of national treatment, ensuring that the U.S. plant breeding industry enjoys the same treatment in other member states as do the nationals or residents of those states. (*Economic Growth*)
- 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. Provided training for distinctness, uniformity and stability standards to over twenty countries in 2007. UPOV training improves application examination techniques in developing countries. (*Economic Growth*)
- Conducted a Train the Trainers Program for 20 plant variety protection experts from countries around the world in February 2008. The program gave these experts presentation skills and materials that they use to train others in their own languages. Through early 2009, the trainers reported six international and eight national training activities in their countries or regions, in addition to serving as tutors for UPOV distance learning courses. (*Economic Growth*)

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing revision of the International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties to keep pace with technological change, such as the incorporation of new genes into plants through biotechnological techniques that provide greater harvest yields, disease resistance, and frost tolerance. (*Economic Growth*)
- Making improvements to the Plant Variety Database and operation of UPOV's GENIE database, including making the database available to the public. (*Economic Growth*)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continuing review of implementing legislation of countries that have requested accession to the UPOV Convention. The review ensures strong and effective intellectual property protection in acceding countries and provides the U.S. plant breeding industry with a mechanism to enforce intellectual property rights in UPOV member states. (*Economic Growth*)

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	American Seed Trade Association
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Organization	International Seed Federation
American Intellectual Property Law Association	
U.S. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturing Association	

UPOV's constituency includes U.S. agricultural interests, innovators, researchers, and pharmaceutical and biotech manufacturers. The U.S. is a leader in the field of plant variety development. U.S. exports of grains and other plant varieties amount to approximately 18 billion dollars annually. Protection of U.S. property rights is vital to promoting U.S. commerce abroad. UPOV currently has 67 members, including two new members in 2008 and one in January 2009. Forty-three countries are now members of the 1991 UPOV convention and 24 countries are members of the 1978 UPOV convention. Three countries have requested examination of their legislation, and one organization has initiated the process to become a member. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could adversely affect the thousands of plant variety protection filers in the U.S. that use the international system administered through UPOV to file for, and obtain, property rights protection from other UPOV members around the world.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UPOV for calendar year 2010, the first year of UPOV's 2010-2011 biennial budget. The implementation of several cost-saving measures resulted in a small decrease in the assessed budget in CY 2008 and 2009 compared to the previous biennium. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget for 2010.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	3,229	3,229	3,229
United States % Share	8.3057	8.3057	8.3057
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	268	268	268
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to \$1)	1.016	1.06	1.06
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	264	253	253

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## World Organization for Animal Health

Paris, France

(\$ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Requirements in Dollars	203	196	199

**Economic Growth:** The World Organization for Animal Health, also known as the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), advances safe international trade of animals and animal products through international standards and guidelines on animal health and diseases transmitted from animals to humans. OIE also provides capacity-building assistance to developing countries so that they can meet their World Trade Organization obligations and receive benefits that result from increased participation in international trade.

**Investing in People:** OIE keeps countries around the world well informed on disease risks to humans that result from trade in animals and animal products. OIE also provides technical assistance in controlling and eradicating major diseases threatening animal and human health, such as Foot-and-Mouth disease, Mad Cow disease and Avian influenza. The U.S. benefits from being able to respond to potential crises in public health through a multilateral approach, reducing the burden on the U.S. to respond through other means.

### **Accomplishments and Priorities**

Recent accomplishments by OIE include:

- Revised the OIE Code on avian influenza to establish time/temperature parameters governing trade in poultry products, and clarify the bases for placing trade bans on countries with avian influenza detected in wildlife. (**Economic Growth**)
- Continued to provide technical assistance in controlling and eradicating avian influenza to various countries affected with H5N1 avian influenza in Asia and Africa in the form of expert teams that visited individual countries and international conferences that helped to promote a regional strategy for dealing with the crisis. (**Investing in People**)
- Continued to review country requests for BSE status classification, as well as for Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Rinderpest classification which allows for greater trade in livestock and their products. (**Economic Growth**)

Current and future priorities include:

- Working with governments and international organizations to strengthen links between veterinary health and public health services in line with the “one world-one health” concept. (**Investing in People**)
- Helping developing countries to build capacity through the Standards and Trade Development Facility, recently developed together with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization, which is designed to help developing countries meet their trade agreement obligations and benefit from international commerce. (**Economic Growth**)

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Encouraging countries to use revised guidelines impacting national animal welfare policies and practices, including a database of animal welfare subject matter experts. *(Investing in People)*
- Continuing work in standards-setting; and in providing capacity-building assistance to developing countries so that they can meet their trade agreement obligations and benefit from international commerce. *(Economic Growth)*
- Building up laboratory and related capacities to address animal and public health emergencies, including strengthening veterinary services worldwide, enhancing early virus detection and research, and supporting outbreak containment plans by teaching livestock owners good farming practices. *(Investing in People)*

### *Principal Partners and Benefits*

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 U.S. Department of Commerce  
 U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
 Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

U.S. Agency for International Development  
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

OIE provides a valuable channel for disseminating U.S. veterinary research findings, while apprising the U.S. of overseas research developments. OIE also enables the U.S. to promote science-based standards through strong, participatory international standards-setting bodies. U.S. involvement in OIE often results in international adoption of U.S. proposed standards, enabling the U.S. to import and export animal products that conform to U.S. domestic health regulations. Withdrawal or a substantial failure to pay assessed contributions on time could leave other OIE member states with greater influence over animal health standards with which the U.S. could be expected to abide in the future.

### *Explanation of Estimate*

The FY 2010 request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OIE for calendar year 2010. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	5,995	6,093	6,150
United States % Share	2.2769	2.2895	2.31
United States Assessment (in Euros)	136	140	142
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to \$1)	0.672	0.712	0.712
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	203	196	199

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## *Statutory Authorizations*

### *United Nations and Affiliated Agencies*

#### **Food and Agriculture Organization**

Public Law 79-197 approved July 31, 1945; as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved September 21, 1950; P.L. 84-726 approved July 18, 1956; P.L. 85-141 approved August 14, 1957; P.L. 87-195 approved September 4, 1961 (22 U.S.C. 279-279d). United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Constitution, adopted by the United States effective October 16, 1945 (T.I.A.S. 1554) and composite text, as amended to 1957 (T.I.A.S. 4803).

#### **International Atomic Energy Agency**

P.L. 85-177 approved August 28, 1957 (22 U.S.C. 2021-2026). International Atomic Energy Statute, ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1957 (T.I.A.S. 3873).

#### **International Civil Aviation Organization**

Convention on International Civil Aviation, Chapter XV, 1944, ratification advised by the Senate July 25, 1946 (T.I.A.S. 1591).

#### **International Labor Organization**

P.L. 80-843 approved June 30, 1948, as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved June 30, 1958 (22 U.S.C. 271-272a). International Labor Organization Constitution amendment, acceptance by the United States deposited August 2, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 1868).

#### **International Maritime Organization**

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate July 27, 1950 and entered into force for the United States March 17, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 4044).

#### **International Telecommunication Union**

International Telecommunication Convention, with Annexes and Protocol, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 ratification by Senate January 22, 1976 and entered into force for the United States in April 1976 (T.I.A.S. 8572); as amended, Nairobi, 1982, ratification by the President, December 26, 1985 and entered into force for the United States on January 10, 1986.

#### **United Nations**

P.L. 79-264 approved December 20, 1945; as renumbered and amended by P.L. 81-341 approved October 10, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 287-287e). United Nations Charter, ratification advised by the Senate, July 28, 1945 (T.S. 933).

#### **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization**

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, concluded at London November 16, 1945; entered into force November 4, 1946; reentered into force for the United States October 1, 2003 (T.I.A.S. 1580).

#### **Universal Postal Union**

Universal Postal Convention, Rio de Janeiro, 1979, entered into force for the United States July 1, 1981 (T.I.A.S. 9972).



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### **World Health Organization**

P. L. 643, 80th Congress, approved June 14, 1948; P. L. 807, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950; P. L. 655, 83rd Congress, approved August 26, 1954; P. L. 138, 84th Congress, approved July 8, 1955 (22 U.S.C. 290 - 290e). World Health Organization Constitution, entered into force for the United States June 21, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 1808).

### **World Intellectual Property Organization**

#### **Paris Union**

P.L. 86-614 approved July 12, 1960, as amended by P.L. 88-69 approved July 19, 1963, as amended by P.L. 92-511 approved October 20, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 260f), as further amended by P.L. 98-164 approved November 22, 1983. Stockholm revision to the Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property, Senate consent to ratification February 28, 1970 (T.I.A.S. 6923), as amended by P.L. 98-164 approved November 22, 1983.

#### **Nice Union**

The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Nice Agreement on December 11, 1971 (T.I.A.S. 7418).

#### **Strasbourg Union**

The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Strasbourg Agreement on October 30, 1973 (T.I.A.S. 8140).

#### **Berne Convention on the Protection of Literacy and Artistic Works**

Implementing legislation became effective March 1, 1989.

### **World Meteorological Organization**

World Meteorological Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 20, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 5947).

### **Inter-American Organizations**

#### **Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture**

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences Convention, ratification advised by the Senate June 22, 1944 (T.S. 987). Protocol to the Convention, deposited by the United States November 3, 1959. Revised statutes changing the name of the Institute to Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and incorporating changes in the Institute were adopted by the required two-thirds of member countries, including the United States, on February 18, 1981. The United States deposited its ratification to the revised statutes on October 24, 1980.

#### **Organization of American States**

Organization of American States Charter, ratification advised by the Senate on August 28, 1950 (T.I.A.S. 2361).

#### **Pan American Health Organization**

Pan American Sanitary Convention, ratification advised by the Senate, February 23, 1925 (T.S. 714).

#### **Pan American Institute of Geography and History**

Public Resolution 74-42 approved August 2, 1935 as amended by P.L. 83-736 approved August 31, 1954, as further amended by P.L. 90-645 approved October 13, 1966 (22 U.S.C. 273), P.L. 91-340 approved July 17, 1970 and P.L. 97-241 approved August 24, 1982.

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Regional Organizations

### **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation**

P.L. 103-236 (Section 424), approved April 30, 1994.

### **Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation**

P.L. 86-108 (Section 502), approved July 24, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 1896b).

### **NATO Parliamentary Assembly**

P.L. 84-689 approved July 11, 1956, as amended by P.L. 85-477 approved June 30, 1958, and P.L. 90-137 approved November 14, 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1928A-1928D).

### **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

North Atlantic Treaty, ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 1964) (22 U.S.C. 19286), P.L. 87-195 (Sections 628, 629, and 630) approved September 4, 1961; as amended by P.L. 89-171, approved September 6, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

### **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**

OECD Convention, ratification advised by the Senate March 16, 1961 (T.I.A.S. 4891). P.L. 87-195 (Sections 628, 629 and 630) approved September 4, 1961 as amended by P.L. 89-171, approved September 5, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

### **Pacific Community**

P.L. 80-403, approved January 28, 1948, as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved September 21, 1950, and further amended by P.L. 86-472 approved May 14, 1960; P.L. 88-263 approved January 31, 1964; P.L. 89-91 approved July 27, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 280-280c); P.L. 91-632 approved December 31, 1970; and P.L. 92-490 approved October 13, 1972. South Pacific Commission Agreement entered into force July 29, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 2317) and amendment to the agreement entered into force July 15, 1965.

## Other International Organizations

### **Customs Cooperation Council**

Customs Cooperation Convention, ratification by the Senate October 4, 1968; instruments of accession deposited November 5, 1970 (T.I.A.S. 7063).

### **Hague Conference on Private International Law**

P.L. 88-244, as amended by P.L. 92-497 approved October 17, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). Hague Conference on Private International Law Statute, entered into force on October 15, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5710).

### **International Agency for Research on Cancer**

P.L. 92-484 approved October 14, 1972. Statute of International Agency for Research on Cancer, entered into force September 15, 1965 (T.I.A.S. 5873).

### **International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs**

International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs Convention, ratification advised by the Senate December 13, 1890 (T.S. 384). Protocol modifying the Convention of July 5, 1980, ratification by the Senate January 25, 1956 (T.I.A.S. 3922), P.L. Law 90-569, approved October 12, 1968 (33 U.S.C. 269th).

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### **International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration**

Pacific Settlement of International Disputes Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 2, 1908 (T.S. 536).

### **International Bureau of Weights and Measures**

International Bureau of Weights and Measures Convention, ratification advised by the Senate May 15, 1978, (T.S. 378) and amending convention, ratification advised by the Senate January 5, 1923 (T.S. 673).

### **International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property**

P.L. 89-665 approved October 15, 1966, amended as follows by P.L. 91-243 approved May 9, 1970; P.L. 93-54 approved July 1, 1973; P.L. 94-422 approved September 28, 1976; and P.L. 96-199 approved March 5, 1980. Statutes of the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, entered into force May 10, 1958; for the United States January 20, 1971 (T.I.A.S. 7038).

### **International Coffee Organization**

P.L. 108-447 approved December 8, 2004.

### **International Copper Study Group**

The United States accepted the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ICSG on March 15, 1990. The acceptance was signed by the Acting Secretary and deposited with the UN Secretary-General. Legislative authority for U.S. membership was included in the State Department's Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (P.L. 103-236). Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group, done at Geneva February 24, 1989; entered into force January 23, 1992.

### **International Cotton Advisory Committee**

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

### **International Grains Council**

Treaty Doc. 105-16 approved June 26, 1998. Grains Trade Convention (part of international grains agreement), done at London December 7, 1994; entered into force July 1, 1995; entered into force for the United States May 21, 1999.

### **International Hydrographic Organization**

International Hydrographic Convention, approval advised by the Senate on May 13, 1968 (T.I.A.S. 6933).

### **International Institute for the Unification of Private Law**

P.L. 84-44 approved December 30, 1963, as amended by P.L. 92-497 approved October 17, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). Charter of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, entered into force for the United States March 13, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5743).

### **International Lead and Zinc Study Group**

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

### **International Organization of Legal Metrology**

The Convention on Legal Metrology, as amended; ratified by Senate on August 11, 1972 and entered into force on October 22, 1972 (T.I.A.S. 7533).

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### **International Rubber Study Group**

P.L. 94-350, approved July 12, 1976.

### **International Seed Testing Association**

P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

### **International Tropical Timber Organization**

Section 401(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (P.L. 101-246 of February 16, 1996) authorizes funding for the ITTO out of the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account. The International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, which replaced ITTA 1983, entered into force provisionally January 1, 1997. The Secretary of State signed an instrument of acceptance for ITTA 1994 on November 7, 1996, which was deposited at the United Nations on November 14, 1996.

### **International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources**

Language authorizing U.S. membership is included in Title IV, Section 402 of the State Department Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (P.L. 101-246).

### **International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants**

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 6, 1961, as revised. Done at Geneva October 23, 1978; entered into force November 8, 1981; ratified February 22, 1999 (Treaty Document 104-17).

### **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons**

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, ratification advised by the Senate April 24, 1997; instrument of ratification deposited April 25; entered into force April 29, 1997.

### **World Organization for Animal Health**

International Agreement for the creation at Paris of the International Office of Epizootics, ratification advised by the Senate May 5, 1975 (T.I.A.S. 8141).

### **World Trade Organization**

Uruguay Round Agreement Act, P.L. 103-465, enacted December 8, 1994.

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	<b>1,409,429</b>	<b>1,604,400</b>	<b>1,797,000</b>	<b>192,600</b>
<b>Total</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**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

[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 FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

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

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 emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 Supplemental.

### *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;

## **CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

facilitates and 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.

### ***Performance***

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Department will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions achieve U.S. Government objectives directly supports the Department's strategic goal of attaining peace and security. Each mission's progress toward meeting its goals is continuously assessed. Successful completion of the terms of a United Nations peacekeeping mandate demonstrates progress toward stabilizing some of the world's most dangerous conflicts, and promotes the eventual long term resolution of these conflicts.

## **CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

### ***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.

### **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>

Table Footnotes:

FY 2008 Actual 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).

## **CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

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 emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 Supplemental.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR  
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES  
UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)**

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
May 31, 1974	1,039(0 U.S.)	10,290

UNDOF was established as a result of the 1974 U.S.-negotiated Israel-Syria Disengagement Agreement, with the mandate of overseeing the disengagement of those countries' forces on the strategic Golan Heights. The mandate also includes maintaining the cease-fire between Israel and Syria and supervising the areas of separation and limitation defined in the agreement.

Peace and stability in the Middle East are clearly in the U.S. interest. UNDOF helps maintain stability between Israel and Syria, a pre-requisite to efforts to achieve a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Pending the outcome of diplomatic efforts to find a way forward, the United States Government is committed to ensuring that UNDOF maintains a level of organizational integrity and personnel that will leave it positioned to carry out its existing functions and/or undertake new roles as appropriate. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria could lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

**UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)**

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 19, 1978	12,435(0 U.S.)	210,914

UNIFIL was established following Israel's operation in southern Lebanon in March 1978 in response to repeat Palestinian commando attacks against Israel. UNIFIL's original mandate was to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security, and to assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its authority in the area.

Following the 2006 conflict between Israel and Hizballah, UNIFIL's mandate was expanded, and the force ceiling was increased from 2,000 to 15,000 in August 2006. According to the new mandate, UNIFIL's tasks include (1) restoring international peace and security in southern Lebanon; (2) restoring Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon; and (3) extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations.

UNIFIL has played an integral part in trying to bring stability to the area and in promoting an environment conducive to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR  
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES  
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
April 29, 1991	223(0 U.S.)	14,097

UN Security Council Resolution 690 established MINURSO in 1991 in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted in August 1988 between the Government of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO. MINURSO's mandate includes: monitor the cease fire; verify the reduction of Moroccan forces in the territory; monitor the confinement of Moroccan and POLISARIO forces to designated locations; take steps with the parties to secure the release of all Western Sahara political prisoners and detainees; oversee the exchange of prisoners of war; implement a repatriation program; identify and register qualified voters; and organize a free and fair referendum on the status of the territory as well as publish the results.

MINURSO remains an important means of encouraging the peaceful resolution of the Western Sahara conflict. This operation has prevented a return to war between Morocco and the POLISARIO that could destabilize the region and involve Algeria or other nations. The focus of this operation will depend upon the efforts by the parties, assisted by the United Nations, to resolve this long standing dispute.

**UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)**

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 1964	927(0 U.S.)	7,672

The UN Security Council mandated UNFICYP to end violence between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Since the de facto division of the island in 1974, UNFICYP has served 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. The governments of Greece and Cyprus pay approximately one-half of the UNFICYP's costs.

**UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)**

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 24, 1993	156(2 U.S.)	7,415

UNOMIG was established in August 1993 to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia. UN Security Council Resolution 937 (1994) expanded UNOMIG's mandates to monitor the implementation of the 1994 cease-fire agreement between the government of Georgia and Abkhaz separatists. Following Russia's August 2008 military intervention, negotiations have been underway to



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

determine the precise role of this force. In the meantime, the presence of a UN observer mission in Georgia provides a buffer between Abkhaz and Georgian forces.

### War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
May 25, 1993	0(0 U.S.)	25,263

The War Crimes Tribunal in Yugoslavia examines war crimes in the area and brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. Half of the tribunal 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 assessment scale (which is paid out of this account).

### War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
November 8, 1994	0(0 U.S.)	20,970

The War Crimes Tribunal in Rwanda examines war crimes in the area and brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. Half of the tribunal 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 assessment scale (which is paid out of this account).

### UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 25, 2006	1,550(0 U.S.)	44,115

UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established in August 2006. Resolution 1802, authorized on February 25, 2008, was adopted after the attacks on the President and the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste on February 11, 2008 and attempts to destabilize the country, the Security Council requested UNMIT: (a) to continue its efforts in carrying out the proceedings recommended by the Commission of Inquiry; (b) to support the Government of Timor-Leste in its efforts to coordinate donor cooperation in areas of institutional capacity-building; and (c) to intensify its efforts, working with partners, to support institutional development and strengthen the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL) while continuing to ensure, through the presence of the UNMIT police component, the restoration and maintenance of public security in Timor-Leste through the provision of support to PNTL, which includes interim law enforcement and public

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

security until PNTL is reconstituted. UNMIT also is focused on preparations for the first-ever local elections, to be held this year.

### UN Operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 6, 1999	18,422(0 U.S.)	381,000

United Nations Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) covers the expenses of UN activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in support of the implementation of the Lusaka Accords. MONUC works in close cooperation with the Government of the DRC to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; disarm, demobilize, and monitor resources of foreign and Congolese armed groups; train and mentor the Congolese army in support of security sector reform; and support the territorial security of the DRC. In December 2008, the UN Security Council renewed the mandate for MONUC and authorized a temporary increase of approximately 3,000 personnel to strengthen and refocus its priorities more sharply on the protection of civilians. The U.S. has an interest in regional stability; formation of an inclusive representative government; democratic elections; and extension of government authority.

### UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
September 19, 2003	11,853(25 U.S.)	135,400

UNMIL was established on September 19, 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assist with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country. UNMIL assisted the transitional government in preparing for national elections at the end of 2005. The newly-elected government took office in January 2006; the UN presented and the UN Security Council endorsed a drawdown plan in September 2006. UNMIL is assisting the Government of Liberia in restructuring the police and armed forces as well as developing a strategy to consolidate governmental institutions, including a national legal framework, judicial and correctional institutions, and restoring proper administration of natural resources. In addition, civilian specialists in the Liberia mission support humanitarian and human rights assistance through activities such as human rights promotion, protection and monitoring services. UNMIL carried out voluntary disarmament of ex-combatants, collecting and destroying weapons and ammunition, as part of an organized program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. All of these efforts are in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners. As part of the downsize plan, in September 2008 the mandate was extended for one year and authorized a reduction of an additional 1,460 personnel deployed as part of its military component and an increase of 240 personnel deployed as part of the UNMIL's police component.

Since the UN's peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone was closed in 2005, a 250 member UNMIL unit was deployed to Freetown, Sierra Leone to provide security to the Special Court for

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Sierra Leone. The Special Court is trying suspects, many of whom are alleged to have received arms and other support from the government of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, for war crimes during Sierra Leone's civil conflict. Taylor, also on trial before the Special Court, is being held in The Hague for security reasons.

### UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 24, 2005	10,025(14 U.S.)	257,325

The task of UNMIS is to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties to facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities and humanitarian assistance; assist the mine action sector; contribute towards international efforts towards the protection of civilians, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons, returning refugees, and women and children.

The peacekeeping mission's current focus is on, supporting CPA implementation, monitoring the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of civil order in southern Sudan, and resumption of normal political and economic activities. UNMIS is expected to play a significant role in support of nationwide elections scheduled for 2009.

### UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
February 2004	9,190(0 U.S.)	128,585

The UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire's mandate is to monitor the cease-fire; assist Cote d'Ivoire's transitional power-sharing government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants; maintain liaison with the Ivorian armed forces; help the government monitor the border; facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance; and assist the government in preparing for elections. Restoring stability to Cote d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region. The Security Council in January 2009 approved a small reduction in the mission's military ceiling, and established benchmarks against which to measure progress for additional reductions.

### UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
April 4, 2004	9,089(47 U.S.)	164,154

The Security Council created the UN Mission in Haiti in late April 2004, which took over from the Multinational Interim Force (MIF) on June 1, 2004. The UN mission assists in the

## **CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

reestablishment of Haiti's police functions, coordinates with other international organizations in providing assistance in Haiti, assists in organizing Haitian elections, and creates an environment of security where the Haitian political process and economic recovery can take hold. As part of its mandate, MINUSTAH patrols along maritime and land border areas to support the Haitian National Police's (HNP) border security activities, including efforts to control cross-border illicit trafficking of drugs, arms and other illegal activities.

MINUSTAH continues to assist the HNP expand its capabilities, helps train new recruits at the police academy, and conducts background checks. A joint MINUSTAH/Government of Haiti plan will increase the HNP's strength by 1,500 new officers each year through 2011, boosting the rolls from 7,000 to 14,000.

### **UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)**

<b>Established</b>	<b>Personnel</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
July 31, 2007	15,136(0 U.S.)	512,000

In July 2007 the U.N. Security Council, in its resolution 1769, established UNAMID. The official UNAMID headquarters was established on October 31, 2007 and its official takeover from the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) took place on December 31, 2007. According to its mandate, the Mission has been established to contribute: 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 prevent 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. UNAMID is expected to be the largest UN peacekeeping operation in place as it approaches its authorized force level of nearly 26,000 military troops and police personnel. UNAMID, which began operations in Darfur by working with African Union peacekeepers on the ground, is expected to build toward authorized force levels of nearly 26,000 military and police officers in mid to late 2009.

### **UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT)**

<b>Established</b>	<b>Personnel</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
September 25, 2007	279(0 U.S.)	205,700

MINURCAT, established in September 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. The mission remains a multinational presence of civilian and military personnel force, under EU command and control until March 15, 2009, at which time it will come under UN command. The authorized mission strength at that time will be 5,200 military personnel, 300 police, and sufficient civilian support personnel.

# CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

## Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
January 2009	0(0 U.S.)	135,100

On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized for up to six months the authorization of member states of the African Union (AU) to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The mandate requests the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM; expresses 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 requests the UN Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed.

These funds will help the U.S. achieve the policy objective of strengthening AMISOM with a view toward the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation to consist of a force of about 8,000 to maintain stability and promote reconciliation by the beginning of FY 2010.

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)
<b>Total</b>	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)

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**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS**

**International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses**

**International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction**

**International Fisheries Commissions**

**Border Environment Cooperation Commission**

**International Joint Commission**

**International Boundary Commission**

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<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	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 - SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	295	295	295	0
Funds	30,184	32,256	33,000	744

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 8 field offices and 3 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 support of ARRA.

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

### 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.

#### Major Administration accomplishments for FY 2008:

- Established Bi-national Core Group and four Bi-national Work Groups to address Colorado River Joint Cooperative actions as follow-up to August 2007 Joint Statement of the United States and Mexico, which indicated that the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, should be utilized to expedite discussions to further Colorado River cooperation;
- Completed 2005 and 2006 Annual Reports;
- Conducted 7 Citizens' Forum meetings to date, and expect to conduct a total of 14 public outreach meetings in five regions: Upper Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, Southeast Arizona, Colorado River, and San Diego;
- Issued 13 news releases; expect to issue approximately 24 by end of FY 2009;
- Developed the USIBWC Strategic Human Capital Management Plan. Implementation of the plan will facilitate transformation of the agency's human resources function into a human capital management function and achievement of compliance with the U.S. Office of Personnel Management Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework;
- Developed a new and improved USIBWC Strategic Plan by expanding it to incorporate all IBWC functions or requirements, adding supporting illustrations, and making necessary clarifications;
- Developed the FY 2007 Annual Performance Report and the FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan;
- Developed monthly performance reports describing and quantifying results to substantiate performance and validate compliance with GPRA;
- Developed the FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report;
- Developed out-year performance targets coinciding with the Strategic Plan;
- Achieved compliance with 29 CFR 1614 by providing refresher training to 9 EEO Collateral Counselors;
- Achieved compliance with Notification of Federal Employee Rights Act (No Fear) requiring training of all employees on employee rights and preparation and submission of No FEAR Act report to Congress;
- Achieved compliance with Management Directive 715 requiring a workforce analysis, and preparation and submission of a MD 715 report to EEOC;
- Promoted agency staff and awareness of compliance with EEO statutes and regulations by developing the updated Commissioner's EEO Policy;
- Implemented Special Emphasis Programs;
- Achieved compliance with Management Directive 462 - Complaint activity report;

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

- Expanded the mission of the USIBWC Internal Audit Program from a single focus on the planning and execution of financial audits to a more comprehensive mission of planning and executing both financial and performance audits;
- Completed and submitted the FY 2007 Annual Occupational Health and Safety Report (by January 2008);
- Promoted agency staff awareness and adherence to occupation safety policy and regulations by coordinating the selection, ordering, and distribution of agency safety awards;
- Completed coordinating of agency-wide flu vaccinations;
- Scheduled first aid and CPR re-certification training for the headquarters Emergency Response Team;
- Experienced a reduction of \$87,571.43 in agency workers' compensation charge-back cost through the third quarter of FY 2008. Cost in the third quarter in 2007 was \$350,222.96, while cost in third quarter of 2008 was \$262,651.53;
- Continued provision of effective administrative support services for the USIBWC;
- Achieved compliance with Executive Order 13392, Improving Agency Disclosure of Information, issued on December 19, 2005;
- Advanced the OIG recommendations concerning security enhancements at Falcon and Amistad international dams and power plants;
- Converted to a certified financial system supported by the Department of State, Global Financial Management System, and implemented the Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS) using Ariba as the front-end procurement interface and Asset Management for overall personal property management.

There are no sub-activities in this activity that terminate or are significantly reduced in FY 2009 or FY 2010.

### **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.

#### **Major Engineering Department accomplishments for FY 2008:**

- Completed geotechnical investigations for the Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System – Canalization segment (levees);
- Completed design documents for rehab of Hidalgo Levee Phase II;

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

- Completed joint flood flow study with U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for Colorado River;
- Completed evaluation and analysis of Penstock Gates #1 at Amistad Dam;
- Completed design documents and issued a Contract for fabrication of spare penstock bulk gate for Amistad Dam;
- Prepared Scope of Work for upgrade of spillway and roadway crane control panels at Falcon Dam;
- Completed design documents for replacement of guardrails at Falcon Dam;
- Completed design documents for replacement of gates at American Dam;
- Completed development of alternatives for flood control at Canutillo, Texas;
- Continued development and coordination of Brownsville-Matamoros Weir;
- Completed construction of safety enhancements for South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Completed design of Retamal Dam Storage and Restroom Facility;
- Completed rehabilitation of a secondary apron at American Dam;
- Completed design documents for Reroofing of Office Building and Houses at Falcon Dam;
- Completed levee height deficiencies for Rectification Project;
- Completed the Lateral A to Retamal Environmental Assessment for Flood Control Improvements;
- Completed the Cultural Resources clearance for the Hidalgo Levee Phase 1 and 2 flood control improvements;
- Completed Main and North Floodways Environmental Assessment for flood control improvements;
- Completed the Donna to Brownsville Environmental Assessment for flood control improvements;
- Continue preparation of the Rio Grande and Tijuana River Flood Control Projects Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement;
- Continued coordination with the Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District for development and implementation of the Rio Grande Canalization Project Collaborative;
- Continued coordination with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Mexican Section, IBWC efforts for the re-introduction of the Rio Grande silvery minnow in Big Bend;
- Continued implementing the Environmental Management System for the USIBWC;
- Continued to provide the Mexican Section with monthly pretreatment reports for the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant and held bi-national pretreatment meetings;
- Completed Hatch, NM Underground Storage Tank remediation project begun in the 1990s by capping groundwater monitoring wells. NMED provided a concurrence letter to USIBWC indicating that the project has been formally closed;
- Advanced Rio Grande Boundary Mapping – Completed fifty-percent of the draft maps. A digital file (GIS format) for the international boundary and landmark features were also prepared for this project and are in draft format;
- Advanced Morelos Dam silt removal - Completed Section 7 Consultation with USFWS;
- Advanced Mission and Common Levee Environmental Assessment – Administratively completed the EA;
- Continued to collect water quality samples at established sites in the Rio Grande, Colorado, New and Alamo Rivers;
- Continued to prepare and send monthly and quarterly water quality reports to the Mexican Section;
- Advanced the Cultural Resources Survey for Falcon Reservoir Project - 600 acres have been surveyed this fiscal year.



# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There are no sub-activities in this activity that terminate or are significantly reduced in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

### 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.

### Major Operations Department accomplishments for FY 2008:

Maintained all flood control projects in fully operational condition, including:

#### Tijuana Flood Control Project:

- Removed sediment and debris from the channel;
- Performed bi-national coordination for trash removal, along the border and inspection of the Tijuana River flows and Mexican drains that flow into the Tijuana River.

#### Upper Rio Grande Flood Control Project

- Removed sediment from Thurman Arroyo, Placitas Arroyo, Trujillo Arroyo, Hersey Arroyo, and Guayucco Arroyo; upstream and downstream of the International Dam; and Chamizal channel;
- Sediment Control Dams: Performed annual maintenance on the 5-sediment Control Dams in New Mexico;
- Mowing: Completed one full mowing cycle of the Rectification Project.

#### Presidio Field Office

- Approximately 63% of levee road has been repaired and graded;
- Approximately 63% of river and floodways including levees have been mowed;
- Maintenance of 34 structures and 3 creeks is being accomplished.

#### Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project

- Performed annual maintenance of Morillo Drain and Mexico awarded a construction contract to encase the drain in pipe in order to reduce salinity in the Rio Grande;
- Approximately 80% of river and interior floodways including levees have been mowed. The remaining areas will be mowed;
- Performed maintenance of the levees to include reconditioning of the levee slope;
- The floodway pilot channel has been cleaned of vegetation;
- Inspection and preventative maintenance has been performed on 60 % of the floodway structures.

Maintained wastewater treatment plants to include:

#### South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) in San Diego, California

- Completed the Safety Improvement Contract at the plant and the canyon collectors that resolved safety issues addressed by the agency's Safety Officer;
- Implemented the Full Scale Optimization program to improve the Total Suspended Solids

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

removal at the plant.

- Oversaw the ocean monitoring, sampling, testing, and reporting of the Ocean Monitoring contract. This contract is ongoing.

### **Nogales Wastewater Treatment Plant in Nogales, Arizona**

- Contract was awarded to upgrade secondary treatment portion of the NIWTP. Construction began in March of 2007 and is anticipated to be completed in February of 2009;
- Received an excellent rating on operations and maintenance of the NIWTP by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Inspector;
- Bi-national chlorination efforts have resulted in a significant decrease in frequency of high fecal coliform counts in the Nogales Wash;
- Completed bi-national inspection of the Nogales Wash Tunnel.

### **Identified ways to increase operations and maintenance efficiency while reducing costs**

- Completed Technical Evaluation and Analysis for Amistad and Falcon Dam Power Plants, including efficiency study, and upgrade recommendations;
- Began study to reduce energy costs at Wastewater Treatment Plants in Nogales Arizona, and San Diego California;
- Completed one-year temporary agreement between U.S. and Mexico Power Plants, enabling more efficient scheduling of generation during peak revenue periods each day, as a cost benefit to both countries.

### **Realty/Boundary**

- Re-established the Realty and Boundary Office, which was impacted by the 2004-2006 reorganization;
- Performed electronic scanning of all Licenses, Leases and Permits, re-established and fine-tuned the internal processing for billing license and leases;
- Initiated the GPS program to resurvey boundary monuments in Arizona, New Mexico, and California; performed Port of Entry inspections relating to boundary demarcation and rehabilitation.;
- Performed internal coordination with Homeland Security for border infrastructure, and currently completing several monument surveys to delineate the international boundary for Homeland Security;
- Installed boundary plaque and markers at the Tecate Port of Entry;
- Completed repair and painting of Monuments 199 through 202 under the Yuma Field Office.

### **Water Accounting**

- Acquired acoustic Doppler flow measurement equipment for Falcon Project to facilitate advances in flow measurement procedures to enable measurements at Roma and Below Falcon gauging stations;
- Continued equitable sharing of hydropower generation with Mexico at Amistad and Falcon International Reservoirs during periods of peak power demand;
- Continued monitoring Colorado River deliveries to Mexico and coordinated schedules on an annual and monthly basis;
- Processed schedule modifications to Colorado River delivery schedule as requested by Mexico per 1944 Water Treaty stipulations;
- Continued monitoring Rio Grande deliveries to Mexico per the 1906 Convention and coordinated schedule development and modifications as authorized through the Department of State;

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

- Determined national ownerships of waters in close coordination with the Mexican Section in the Rio Grande pursuant to the 1944 Water Treaty on a weekly (preliminary) and monthly (final) basis;
- Accounted for contributions of deliveries from Mexican tributaries to the United States per the, 1944 Water Treaty and applicable IBWC Minutes;
- Continued monitoring the hydrographic operations of the projects including meter measurement frequency, shift determination, rating curve development, and operation and function of field telemetry units;
- Continued operation of hydro telemetry base station on a continuous basis, and developed and maintained computer code in support of the function;
- Operated and maintained hydro telemetry base station and field units to achieve optimal acquisition of telemetry data for installed units;
- Disseminated hydro telemetry data via web with hourly updates, seven days per week, 24 hours per day;
- Implemented new Elevation-Area-Capacity tables for Amistad and Falcon International Reservoirs;

### Hydroelectric and water storage projects

- Awarded contract for construction of maintenance shop facility for Anzalduas Dam;
- Issued task order to the Corp of Engineers (COE) to conduct a technical evaluation/study for American Dam;
- Performed the 5-year Safety of Dams (SOD) Inspection for Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal Dams;
- Awarded contract to upgrade radial gates for American Dam;
- Installed piezometers on downstream embankment at Amistad Dam to correlate data with Mexican piezometers;
- Awarded contract to manufacture Penstock Gate damage for Amistad Dam;
- Purchased materials to upgrade Falcon Dam Potable Water Treatment Plant;
- Awarded contract to replace guardrail for Falcon Dam Roadway and Power Plant Ramp;
- Awarded contract to replace emergency back-up power generator and switchgear at Anzalduas Dam;
- Awarded Sewage Lift Station at Falcon Power Plant;
- Completed spillway rehabilitation, and expansion and contraction joint repairs at Falcon Dam;
- Continued implementation of Critical Infrastructure Protection Program by installing security equipment and communications upgrades.

There are no sub-activities in this activity that terminate or are significantly reduced in FY 2009 or FY 2010.

### ***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.

The FY 2010 budget request of \$6,825,000 for the Administration activities will provide an increase of \$260,000 above the FY 2009 enacted of \$6,565,000. Increases for the Administration activities consist of the following:

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

- \$260,000 for FY 2010 wage rate and grade/step pay increases.

The Administration activity entails joint administration of the provisions of existing treaties and agreements for the solution of international boundary and water problems. It also involves reaching new agreements, subject to approval by both Governments, on problems arising along the boundary before they become serious international issues.

The primary administrative functions are managing the operation and maintenance of 12 international boundary and water project offices, negotiating agreements for and providing recommendations to both governments for solutions to boundary and water problems, supporting and controlling new construction projects approved by the two governments and the resources and personnel of the USIBWC to include the administrative programs and financial responsibilities of the USIBWC.

FY 2010 Administration Department plans consist of the following:

- Implementation of the provisions of existing treaties and bi-national agreements;
- Pursue compliance and implementation of applicable domestic laws, mandates, and regulations;
- Continue to exercise the agency's administrative functions and activities, including human resources management, budget, procurement, finance and accounting, IT management, records, management, and asset management, using established internal control procedures;
- Ensure full implementation of policies and procedures, which conform to federal statutes and regulations, by using the Commissioner's executive staff which include, foreign affairs advisors, two principal engineers, chief administrative officer, and legal counsel who possess the expertise in the complexities related to international negotiations and development of international agreements and provide guidance on all matters related to the full scope and operations of the USIBWC;
- Complete final construction phases of secondary treatment facilities at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant in compliance with the Clean Water Act;
- Engage in consultations with Mexico regarding Mexican water deliveries to the United States under the 1944 Water Treaty;
- Continue to eliminate improper payments, which the USIBWC has excelled in meeting in prior years. Independent financial audits for the last five years confirm that the USIBWC fully implements generally accepted accounting principles for federal financial reporting purposes;
- Continue to apply guidelines as specified in the information resources management (IRM) and information technology and information resources management (IT/IRM) plan to ensure that IT investments are consistent with the USIBWC's Strategic Goals and that IT resources are provided only where they have the greatest impact on mission results;
- Continue to utilize the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process to assist in the review of new capital investments for construction projects;
- Develop a COOP with implementation scheduled for mid-year 2009 relating to USIBWC's policy on the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) requirements;
- Comply with new initiatives in accordance with OMB Circulars A-11 and A-123;
- Continue to implement Executive Order 13031, Federal Alternative-Fueled Vehicle Leadership.

### **Engineering**

The FY 2010 budget request of \$2,605,000 for the Engineering activity will provide an increase of \$540,000 above FY 2009 enacted. Increases for the Engineering activity consist of the following:

- \$540,000 for the FY 2010 wage rate and grade/step pay increases.

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

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

FY 2010 Engineering Department plans include:

- Complete construction activities (August 2009) for upgrade of the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant as a North American Development Bank (NADBANK) funded project undertaken by the City of Nogales;
- Continue construction of secondary treatment facilities for the SBIWTP;
- Participate in joint water quality programs for the observation of the biological, mineral, chemical, and toxic quality of the international river waters;
- Continue programs to monitor the quality of the waters in the New River and Alamo River (in southern California near Calexico), and the Colorado River (near Yuma, AZ);
- Conduct monitoring of the Rio Grande surface water quality in cooperation with U.S. and Mexican agencies;
- Undertake compliance studies and monitoring of three international wastewater treatment plants, i.e., Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant and Nuevo Laredo Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Complete and implement the Falcon Reservoir Cultural Resource Management Plan;
- For Rio Grande Flood Control: 1) initiate cultural resource surveys for Lateral A to Retamal reach; 2) construct Hidalgo Levee phase II; 3) initiate design for Donna Pump to Brownsville and Interior Floodway reaches for the LRG 4) develop EA cultural resource surveys for Mesilla and Vado to American Dam reaches within Canalization; 5) design restoration enhancements and acquire water rights acquisition for the Canalization project; 6) design Canutillo area improvements, including floodwall, and 7) construct American Dam to Chamizal levee improvements and Mesilla levee improvements contingent on appropriation of funding;
- For the Colorado River Environmental Impact Statement: 1) continue to develop hydraulic capacity study in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, and discuss design capacity changes with Mexico, 2) continue to assist NGOs and agencies in developing comprehensive plan for Colorado river delta and for network of stream and water quality measurements for the delta in accordance with IBWC Minute 306; 3) strive to develop bi-national mainstream hydraulic model from the Northerly International Boundary to Gulf of California; 4) remove silt upstream and downstream of Morelos Dam and implement restoration projects;
- Boundary Demarcation: 1) finalize and sign boundary demarcation maps for the Rio Grande in conjunction with the Mexican Section in accordance with the 1970 Boundary Treaty; and 2) publish joint GPS coordinate information and perform maintenance on approximately 60 boundary monuments in southeastern Arizona;
- Complete designs for Facilities Renovation Program (FRP) and Safety of Dams projects
- Design and construct a bio-solids sludge digestion facility for the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Construct an administration/maintenance building at the Nogales International Wastewater Plan.

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

## **Operations and Maintenance**

The FY 2010 budget request of \$23,570,000 for the Operations activity will fund one Principal Engineer, other engineers and technical staff, clerical staff and wage grade employees who are responsible for the operations and maintenance of USIBWC facilities along the entire U.S.-Mexico border, which include 10 field offices.

FY 2010 Operations Department plans include:

- Maintain all flood control, wastewater treatment, hydroelectric and water storage projects in fully operational condition;
- Continue with the operations and maintenance of the two International Wastewater Treatment Plants, and ensure compliance with all recurring maintenance requirements;
- Identify ways to increase operations and maintenance efficiency while reducing costs;
- Continue implementation of the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) program by installing high priority security equipment per CIP agency requirements;
- Continue conducting water accounting activities in an accurate and timely fashion;
- Continue ongoing realty program for Real Property, License, Leases and Permits, to include internal processing, coordination and review for all proposed projects on USIBWC property, and easement acquisition LRGFCP with USACOE for Wildlife Corridor;
- Continue Boundary Program. Pilot Project for Enhanced Boundary Demarcation (Western Boundary; coordinate with Mexico 5 - year plan to perform inspection of all Monuments (Western Boundary); finalize GPS report for all Monuments (Western Boundary); and continue aerial mapping for Rio Grande (1970 Boundary Treaty);
- Conduct annual OSHA Safety inspections at the field offices (Amistad and Falcon Dams have been inspected).

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

***Funds by Program Activity***

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Administration</b>	6,094	6,565	6,825	260
<b>Engineering</b>	2,327	2,605	2,605	0
<b>Operations</b>	21,763	23,086	23,570	484
<b>Total</b>	30,184	32,256	33,000	744

***Funds by Object Class***

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	13,355	13,662	14,239	577
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	3,744	4,372	4,539	167
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	371	465	465	0
<b>2200 Transportation of Things</b>	492	495	495	0
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	2,967	2,804	2,804	0
<b>2400 Printing &amp; Reproduction</b>	33	37	37	0
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	8,167	8,701	8,701	0
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	718	677	677	0
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	150	699	699	0
<b>3200 Real Property</b>	6	0	0	0
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	181	344	344	0
<b>Total</b>	30,184	32,256	33,000	744

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**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER  
COMMISSION - CONSTRUCTION**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	18	18	18	0
Funds	125,209	43,250	43,250	0

### *Overview*

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a treaty-based binational organization comprised of a United States Section (USIBWC) and a Mexican Section. The USIBWC 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 USIBWC 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 the El Paso–Juarez valley, the two governments have participated in several binational construction projects. The Treaty of 1944 provided for the two governments to construct diversion and storage dams on the Rio Grande and Colorado River. The dams provide the means for conservation and regulation of international river waters. In addition, the 1944 Treaty provides for flood control works on the Rio Grande, Colorado River, and Tijuana River. It also provided for both governments to give priority attention to border sanitation issues.

This appropriation provides funding for construction and major renovations along the U.S. – Mexico border that enables the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado River, affording protection of lives and property from floods 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

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION**

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

In 1997, the USIBWC completed construction of the advanced primary treatment portion of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP). The purpose of the SBIWTP is to capture and treat Tijuana wastewater, which would otherwise flow into the U.S. through the Tijuana River and canyons, to secondary standards for discharge into the Pacific Ocean. In the interest of addressing public health and environmental concerns as expeditiously as possible, the USIBWC 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. Secondary treatment facilities are now under construction and should be completed by November 2010, thereby bringing the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant into compliance with the Clean Water Act and its discharge permit.

The City of Nogales and the USIBWC 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 the USIBWC, provides treatment of wastewater from both Mexico and the United States, 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 USIBWC 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 primarily 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 USIBWC operates and maintains flood control systems along the Tijuana River and the Rio Grande. These flood control systems protect the lives and property of over 3 million U.S. residents. Each country owns and is responsible for the maintenance of flood control works in its respective territory.

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

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Program Description*

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

- The Boundary Preservation Subprogram addresses all land and river boundary demarcation and delineation efforts, including mapping of the river boundaries.
- 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 USIBWC will carry out projects under these subprograms, while exploring innovative and best practices in both the private and public sectors, to achieve its mission. The FY 2010 funding request for the construction activities are as follows:

### **Boundary Preservation Program (\$0)**

The USIBWC is not requesting funds for construction of boundary preservation projects in FY 2010.

### **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 USIBWC 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 USIBWC 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

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION**

Control System. The USIBWC 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 USIBWC 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 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. 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 USIBWC 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 to develop viable remediation options to resolve the seepage problem at both dams.

### 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 USIBWC 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 United States. In 1938 to divert and convey the U.S. Rio Grande waters 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

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION**

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.

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. The USIBWC has entered into negotiations with ASARCO asset holders in an effort to seek financial restitution for the environmental remediation.

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 is providing new facilities in the United States to 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 initiate construction of 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 and a court order.

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

The USIBWC 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 USIBWC is currently working with its stakeholders, the City of

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION**

Nogales and Mexico, to cost-share in this project. The FY 2010 request of \$750,000 will fund the USIBWC'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 multi-year program renovates and modernizes deteriorated USIBWC 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 USIBWC 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 multi-year program replaces 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 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 - \$2,300,000

The USIBWC is requesting funds to continue a multi-year 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 USIBWC 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



## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION**

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.

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The FY 2010 request of \$21,400,000 and one position will continue the Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation Project (project) that was originally funded in 2001. The project is a multi-year effort that includes the evaluation and improvement of approximately 510 miles of existing U.S. levee, adjacent to 440 miles of river and interior floodway channel as part of three individual segments, or subsystems, of the Rio Grande Flood Control System in the United States. These three segments are identified as the Upper Rio Grande, Presidio Valley, and Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Systems. Mexico will not participate in this project because it only involves levees and structures in the United States.

The Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System consists of 225 miles of flood control levee alongside 197 miles of the Rio Grande from Caballo, New Mexico to Little Box Canyon, Texas; located about 10 miles downstream of Fort Quitman, Texas. The Rio Grande runs 106 miles from Caballo to the downstream end of American Dam in El Paso, Texas, where it becomes the international boundary about 16 miles south from the New Mexico–Texas state line. This 106-mile stretch of the Rio Grande is referred to as the Canalization segment and is bounded by 130 miles of levees; 57 miles on its west side and 73 miles on its east. The Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System continues downstream for another 91 miles from El Paso to Little Box Canyon. This stretch of the Rio Grande is referred to as the Rectification segment and is confined by 95 miles of river and spur levees on the U.S. floodplain. The Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System protects approximately 1 million U.S. residents in the following metropolitan statistical areas: Las Cruces, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas.

The Presidio Valley Flood Control System is located upstream of Big Bend National Park in Texas. This flood control system consists of 15 miles of levee on U.S. floodplain that parallels the Rio Grande. The Rio Conchos, the main Mexican tributary from the state of Chihuahua, enters the Rio Grande at Presidio, where it increases normal flow by 10 to 20 times. The design flood for the Rio Grande is 3600 cfs above the confluence with the Rio Conchos and 42,000 cfs below. The Presidio Valley Flood Control System provides flood protection to roughly 52 square miles of urban and agricultural land in Presidio; a Texas town of nearly 5,000 residents.

The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control System contains 270 miles of U.S. flood control levee along the Rio Grande, interior floodways, and the Arroyo Colorado in Texas. Flood control works along the Rio Grande include 102 miles of levees and floodplain from Peñitas, Texas to beyond Brownsville, Texas. The interior floodway, which starts 13 levee-miles downstream from Peñitas at Anzalduas Dam, is about 70 miles long and is bounded by 143 miles of levees; 68 miles on the right side and 75 miles on the left side. The Arroyo Colorado, a 53-mile natural channel that breaks-off the interior floodway, is confined by high ground and 25 miles of levee; 10.5 miles on the left side and 14.6 miles on the right side. The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control System provides protection to the following metropolitan statistical areas: Brownsville-Harlingen, Texas and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas. Approximately one million U.S. residents live in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Due to its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico and related tropical weather systems, the Lower Rio Grande Valley is prone to hurricanes and annual flood events.

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 in Doña Ana County in New Mexico, and El Paso, Hudspeth, and Hidalgo Counties in Texas. The funding will allow rehabilitation of approximately 170 miles of levees, including Rio Grande levees

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

and levees in the interior floodways in the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project. It has been estimated that the ARRA funding will be able to rehabilitate most of the deficient levees. Geotechnical studies are being conducted to determine remaining work to be performed for the duration of the Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation.

In FY 2010, the USIBWC will continue to work with its stakeholders to monitor environmental compliance, develop design plans for improvements along the interior floodways, and construct improvements along river levees 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 USIBWC plans to begin design work for levee improvement of the Presidio Flood Control Project after conclusion of geotechnical investigations.

The long-range capital improvements plans and cost estimates are based on the most current data available. As various flood control studies are concluded, the USIBWC will update its plans and estimates to reflect current information. Since 2001, funding has been used to conduct the reconnaissance economics analysis, and most preliminary engineering studies (hydraulic, geophysical), geotechnical explorations, environmental investigations, and development of design plans.

In FY 2009, a total of \$274 million was provided through the Disaster Relief and Recovery Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (\$37.5 million), the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (\$220 million) and the FY 2009 Omnibus (\$16.7 million) for the Rio Grande Flood Control System.

### Benefits

This project will provide improved flood protection to U.S. residents. A reconnaissance-level economic study completed in August 2004 derived the following benefits based on potential flood damages and economic losses:

Segment of Rio Grande Flood Control System	Miles of Levee	Benefits in Millions *
Upper Rio Grande Flood Control System	225 miles	\$258.1
Presidio Flood Control System	15 miles	\$14.2
Lower Rio Grande Flood Control System	270 miles	\$298.5
<b>Total (Rio Grande Flood Control Rehab.)</b>	<b>510 miles</b>	<b>\$ 570.8</b>

\* Benefits are shown in FY 2008 dollars.

Texas is one of the highest flood risk states in the United State, as is evident by the October/November 1998 floods that killed 29 people and caused an estimated \$831 million dollars of property damage in South Texas. Most recently in September 2008 a Rio Grande flood event lead Texas Gov. Rick Perry to issue a disaster declaration for Presidio County and sent a letter to President Bush requesting a presidential disaster declaration that would free up federal funds. The purpose of this project is to prevent another flood control levee break catastrophe similar to those that have occurred as a result of Hurricane Katrina. A leading risk assessment firm states that flooding due to the levee break in most areas account for at least 50 percent of the economic loss, which could in most cases surpass a \$1 billion dollars.

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Safety of Dams Rehabilitation*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The FY 2010 request for \$5,000,000 will continue a multi-year effort to rehabilitate all USIBWC dams on the Rio Grande to properly meet the legislatively mandated requirements of the Federal Safety of Dams Program. Through this project, the USIBWC will resolve issues identified during safety inspections of dams, which are conducted every five years, by restoring dams or constructing corrective measures to improve safety and reduce the risk of operational failure. The USIBWC is responsible for six dams on the Rio Grande. One is situated upstream of the international boundary, while the other five dams are located on the international segment of the river. Although all dams are inspected in accordance with the federal guidelines for dam safety, the five dams on the international boundary are jointly inspected with Mexico.

The USIBWC owns and operates two large storage dams and hydroelectric power plants with Mexico. These storage dams, Amistad and Falcon, are among the 25 largest man-made reservoirs in the U.S. Amistad and Falcon Storage Dams provide flood control, water resource conservation, hydroelectric power generation, and recreational benefits to one million U.S. residents.

The agency also owns and operates four diversion dams. Two of the four diversion dams, Anzalduas and Retamal, are jointly owned and operated by both countries. However, American and International Diversion Dams are solely owned and operated by the United States. These diversion dams are utilized to divert normal river flows for municipal and agricultural uses by both countries, and divert flood flows during flood events.

The following five USIBWC dams are jointly inspected with Mexico every five years: International, Amistad, Falcon, Anzalduas, and Retamal Dams. These dams are inspected by a panel of experts from both countries referred to as the Joint Technical Advisors. The Joint Technical Advisors identify the deficiencies at each dam and recommend corrective measures to address these deficiencies. The USIBWC conducts inspections of American Dam with experts from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Likewise, the USACE experts note all deficiencies and recommend remedial actions to resolve deficiencies.

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. 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 USIBWC is developing strategies to address these deficiencies and is revising its work plan accordingly.

The USIBWC will utilize FY 2010 funding to perform foundation and embankment investigations at Amistad and Falcon Dams, and develop viable remediation options to resolve the seepage problem at both dams.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

The long-range capital improvements plans and cost estimates must be revised to reflect the most recent findings from the Safety of Dams Inspections in March 2006, April 2007, and February 2008. As a result of the April 2007 inspections, comprehensive engineering evaluations will be conducted on the foundations and embankments at Amistad and Falcon Storage Dams to determine the extent of the seepage problem and develop solutions. These engineering evaluations will be conducted jointly with Mexico in FY 2009 and FY 2010. Once concluded, the USIBWC will update its plan and cost schedule.

Since 2001 the USIBWC has received nearly \$5.9 million in direct funds and about \$560 thousand from reprogramming authority to address deficiencies at USIBWC dams identified during safety inspections. Major accomplishments through FY 2008 include:

- refurbishment of four 20-ft radial gates and the electrical system at International Dam;
- replacement of three 20-ft radial gates and installation of automatic gate controls at American Dam;
- restoration of eight 54-ft radial gates, acquisition of rock riprap for embankment re-armoring, and installation of peizometers to measure water pressures at Amistad Dam;
- rehabilitation of six 50-ft roller gates and replacement of spillway expansion joints at Falcon Dam;
- rehabilitation of six drum gates at Anzalduas Dam.

### Benefits

The USIBWC has not performed an economic analysis of its diversion dams; however, it completed an economic study of its storage dams in February 2001. The study derived the following benefits for Falcon and Amistad Storage Dams based on potential flood damages and economic losses:

<b>Storage Dam</b>	<b>Annual Benefits in Millions *</b>
Amistad Storage Dam	\$ 94.3
Falcon Storage Dam	\$ 161.9
<b>Total Benefits</b>	<b>\$ 256.2</b>

\* *Benefits are shown in FY 2008 dollars.*

In addition to the economic benefits, these dams are essential to ensure compliance with provisions of the 1906 Convention and 1944 Treaty. This project will ensure the safe operation of dams through proper rehabilitation, and reduce the risk of dam failures. Failure of a dam would have significant to devastating impacts on a community. Both diversion and storage dams provide flood control benefits, but the storage dams also provide water resource conservation, hydroelectric power generation, and recreational benefits to over one million U.S. residents.

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The USIBWC requests funds in the amount of \$400,000 in FY 2010 to conclude the Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation project. This project was initially funded in 1998 to improve the conveyance capacity of the international segment of the Colorado River in accordance with IBWC Minute No. 291, to address/improve salinity to ensure compliance with IBWC Minute No. 242, and to reestablish the international river boundary in accordance with the 1970 Boundary Treaty between Mexico and the United States. The project initially consisted of boundary restoration, conveyance system improvements, and environmental mitigation efforts along the entire 24-mile international stretch of the Colorado River from the Northerly International Boundary to the Southerly International Boundary in Yuma, Arizona. However, due to unresolved issues concerning channel capacity and boundary-related obligations in the 24-mile segment, the USIBWC has decided to reduce 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 depositing 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.

Since 1998, the USIBWC has received a net total of \$4.5 million, including direct funds and reprogramming authority, for this project. These funds have been used to accomplish preliminary engineering work (river surveys, hydraulic analyses, environmental studies, etc.), install twenty-two ground-water observation wells, construct a pipeline extension from a pumping plant to the Colorado River, and dredge a sediment basin upstream of Morelos Dam.

### **Benefits**

Restoring the capacity upstream and downstream of the Morelos Dam will reduce the risk of a river flood at Yuma, Arizona. This project will improve the dam's ability to divert and convey Colorado River waters, thus ensuring compliance with the 1944 Treaty and IBWC Minute No. 242.

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 (clearing of 36.5 acres and remaining sediment removing of 200,000 cubic yards). This will conclude the Colorado River Boundary and Capacity Preservation program.

## *Reconstruction of the American Canal (new)*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The FY 2010 request for \$3,000,000 is included herein to initiate a four-year project for the reconstruction of the deteriorated American Canal. The American Dam and Canal were built by the U.S. in 1938 to divert and convey the U.S. Rio Grande waters for municipal and agricultural use. This canal is a vital source of water supply for the desert city of El Paso, Texas. This project will be

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION**

subdivided into one design phase and three construction phases; each phase coinciding with a fiscal year.

The American Canal 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. The canal lining included a system of weep holes to eliminate the hydrostatic pressures of the high groundwater table beneath it. Over time, water flows have removed the fine embankment material through weep holes and lining breaks, creating soil voids underneath the canal. These soil voids are further compromising the canal lining, which will lead to its collapse and prevent the delivery of Rio Grande waters to U.S. stakeholders.

The American Canal runs adjacently 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. The USIBWC has entered into negotiations with ASARCO asset holders in an effort to seek financial restitution for the environmental remediation.

Due to population increases since the 1930's, the need to conserve and ensure the deliveries of U.S. waters is more crucial than ever. To satisfy community needs, the USIBWC will reconstruct the American Canal to the same performance standards it applied to construct the American Canal Extension in the late 1990's. 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).

The American Canal is subdivided into three segments, each separated by a highway culvert. Consequently, construction of the project will be phased over a three-year period. However, each canal segment must be constructed during the non-irrigation season, which extends from mid-October to mid-February. Only work that does not impact on the system's ability to convey irrigation waters (i.e. construction and restoration of berms, fences, grounds, vegetation, etc.) will continue into the irrigation season. Mexico will not participate in this project, because it will be constructed entirely in the United States to benefit U.S. stakeholders.

### **Benefits**

The American Canal will ensure the uninterrupted delivery of Rio Grande waters to U.S. stakeholders for municipal and agricultural uses. The American Canal and its extension are expected to conserve about 20,000 acre-feet of water annually, which would otherwise be lost to seepage, evaporation, and transpiration. In addition to water conservation, the canal prevents U.S. waters from being illegally captured or diverted in the international segment of the Rio Grande.

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The FY 2010 request of \$6,000,000 will provide an administration and laboratory building to support new secondary treatment facilities in the United States, to 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 border communities of San Diego and Imperial Beach, California are burdened with intermittent raw and partially untreated sewage flows from Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. Raw wastewater flows enter the U.S. through the Tijuana River and its tributaries. This sewage adversely impacted the Tijuana River valley and estuary, and the coastal waters of the U.S., and posed a serious threat to the public health and economy of the region.

In 1988, the U.S. Congress authorized the construction of the SBIWTP, and Mexico formally agreed to the project in July 1990 (IBWC Minute No. 283). The authorized project required the treatment of 25 million gallon per day (mgd) of Tijuana generated wastewater to the secondary level in the United States with discharge into the Pacific Ocean. The advanced primary treatment facilities and related infrastructure were substantially completed in 1999, and placed into operation shortly thereafter. However, the secondary treatment facilities were not constructed due to funding limitations and litigation issues. The USIBWC is upgrading the existing South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP), which is located along the international border by the Pacific Ocean in San Diego County, California, to treat an average flow of 25 mgd, and handle peak flows of 50 mgd. The upgraded SBIWTP will utilize an activated sludge process to treat Tijuana sewage to U.S. secondary standards.

The FY 2010 request will complete the construction of a secondary treatment facility and initiate construction of 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 and State of California court order.

### **Benefits**

By constructing this project, the USIBWC will improve the quality of effluent being discharged into the Pacific Ocean, thus reducing the impact on the coastal marine environment. The risks of waterborne diseases and infections, which impact the environment, human health, and the local economy through the closure of southern California beaches, will be reduced. Therefore, this project will provide positive economic and recreational benefits for the residents of southern California. Failure to fund this project will result in the (1) Continued discharge of improperly treated effluent into the Pacific Ocean which is in violation of the CWA, (2) inability to meet NPDES secondary treatment, and (3) potential resumption of litigation against the U.S. Government will continue with associated losses and costs to the government.



# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Nogales International Outfall Interceptor (new)*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The FY 2010 request of \$750,000 will initiate a new multi-year project to replace the deteriorated Nogales International Outfall Interceptor. The Nogales International Outfall Interceptor (IOI) is the infrastructure that conveys wastewater from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico and Nogales, Arizona to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP). The USIBWC and the City of Nogales are co-owners of the NIWTP, which is located in Rio Rico, Arizona, and provides treatment of sewage for both Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora. 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 FY 2010 request will be utilized to conduct the preliminary engineering work and develop the project design plans. The USIBWC will work with its stakeholders, the City of Nogales and Mexico, to seek their financial participation in the project.

### **Benefits**

The IOI conveys wastewater to the NIWTP for treatment, and then transports the treated effluent for discharge into the Santa Cruz River. The effluent provides a perennial surface water source to recharge groundwater levels and sustain riparian habitat. By replacing the IOI, the USIBWC will ensure the reliable conveyance, treatment, and discharge of wastewater in accordance with IBWC Minute No. 276. The new IOI will prevent extraneous groundwater from infiltrating into the system through the cracks, thus decreasing maintenance costs due to a reduced flow volume. In addition, it will prevent untreated wastewater to leach out of the pipe and impact the environment.

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Facilities Renovation*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The FY 2010 request for \$3,400,000 continues the Facilities Renovation Project, which began in 1992. The purpose of this project is to renovate, upgrade, and replace USIBWC facilities, which are vital to mission operations, for compliance with environmental and occupational requirements. This project supports the USIBWC headquarters and its twelve field office facilities located along the entire U.S. – Mexico border.

Most of the USIBWC facilities were constructed between 1930 and 1950. These facilities need major rehabilitation and improvements to meet current environmental laws and regulations, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, and to provide a more efficient, effective, and secure work environment. The rehabilitation work, among other things, includes electrical re-wiring of buildings, renovation or structural rehabilitation of buildings, demolition and construction of new buildings, replacement of underground fuel storage tanks with above ground storage tanks, security improvements, etc. If not corrected, the deterioration of facilities will accelerate and the possibility of major accidents, employee injuries and property damage will increase.

The USIBWC 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.

Since this project inception in 1992, the agency has received \$11.1 million in direct funds and reprogramming authority to renovate and replace its deteriorated facilities through FY 2009. Major accomplishments to date include: construction of a new storage building, dam tenders' building, heavy equipment wash racks, and guard house, and replacement of the sewer system, potable water system, bathroom, showers, lunchroom, perimeter fence, and underground fuel tanks at American Dam; construction of new administration building, a heavy equipment parking garage, and a sheltered parking area for government vehicles at Presidio, upgrade of the potable water treatment plant and replacement of the water distribution system the Falcon; construction of a new maintenance shop facility at Anzalduas Dam; construction of a personnel and conference room building, and replacement of underground fuel tanks at Mercedes; and other renovations and upgrades at various field offices. Mexico will not participate in this project; only U.S. facilities will be renovated.

### **Benefits**

This project will provide a safer, more effective, and secure work environment for USIBWC personnel at its facilities. Other benefits include compliance with all environmental and occupational requirements, thus eliminating or minimizing potential environmental litigation costs, employee injury claims, fire hazards, and excessive repairs. Without this project, the USIBWC facilities will continue to deteriorate, thereby impacting daily operations.

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## *Heavy Equipment Replacement*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The FY 2010 request for \$1,000,000 will continue this project for the replacement of heavy mobile equipment at the USIBWC field office locations. This project, which began in FY 2001, provides for the replacement of bulldozers, front-end loaders, scrapers, motor graders, backhoes, cranes, tractors, and equipment essential to mission activities.

Heavy equipment needs to be replaced not only because of age, but also for use in flood control emergencies. However, due to the age of much of the heavy equipment, the USIBWC incurs excessive maintenance costs to maintain the equipment operational. Also, repair parts are more difficult to find since most of the major equipment is between 20 and 30 years old. Not having the appropriate heavy equipment available during a flood can be detrimental.

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.

Since the project's inception in FY 2001, the agency has received \$3.5 million in direct funds and reprogramming authority to replace its heavy mobile equipment at various field offices.

### **Benefits**

By ensuring the availability of reliable heavy mobile equipment, the USIBWC will be well equipped to perform its mission operations including field office maintenance, routine flood control maintenance, and emergency defensive operations during floods. This equipment will help the agency protect approximately 2 million U.S. residents and 1.5 million acres of property along the Rio Grande against flood damage. Mexico will not participate nor benefit from this project.

## *Critical Infrastructure Protection*

### **Requirement for Funds**

The USIBWC is requesting funds of \$2,300,000 in FY 2010 to continue a multi-year project totaling \$8.9 million to improve security at its critical infrastructure and key resource facilities. 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.

It is incumbent upon the agency to take the steps necessary to protect its critical infrastructure. Thus, the USIBWC will jointly implement with Mexico anti-terrorism security measures at critical international infrastructures. A major feature of the project includes implementation of the CIP Framework Agreement, which has been incorporated under the security agenda of the President's Security and Prosperity Partnership initiative, to guide cooperative bi-national efforts to protect our critical cross-border infrastructures and populations from a common threat. The

## **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION**

CIP framework requires both nations to conduct bi-national vulnerability assessments of trans-border infrastructure, and communications and transportation networks to identify and take required protective measures. This project will allow the USIBWC to implement defensive measures to address security and vulnerability risks at critical transboundary infrastructure, field office facilities, and headquarters.

Due to the danger of terrorist actions against our country and the significant increased incidents of U.S. – Mexico border violence, it is essential that the IBWC improve security at its facilities to protect its capital assets. The IBWC has conducted joint vulnerability assessments with the Department of Homeland Security of its critical infrastructure – Falcon and Amistad Dams, which are classified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as high hazard storage dams, with associated hydroelectric power plants. In addition, the IBWC has conducted security assessments to reveal existing security risks and vulnerabilities at all critical IBWC infrastructure and facilities, and to determine appropriate countermeasures to mitigate threats.

The USIBWC is solely or jointly responsible for securing four diversion dams, two international storage dams and power plants, two international wastewater treatment plants, twelve field office facilities, and its headquarters. The dams provide for the distribution of waters of the Rio Grande between the United States and Mexico and for the conservation, flood control, water storage, power generation, and regulation of the flow of the river. The international sewage treatment plants protect human health and the environment by treating over 60 million gallons of wastewater per day.

Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants are classified as high hazard dams on the National Inventory of Dams, and have been identified as potential terrorist targets by the Texas Department of Public Safety. The hazard potential of both dams has increased substantially due to the growth of downstream development since their construction more than fifty and thirty years ago. Ninety-eight percent of the water used in the Lower Rio Grande Valley for irrigation and potable water by the United States and Mexico is supplied through releases from Falcon and Amistad reservoirs. In addition to water storage, Amistad and Falcon International Dams combined provide power generation and flood protection to approximately 1 million U.S. residents and one million acres of adjoining farmland. The project needs to be implemented and enforced in order to protect against the potentially devastating effects of a physical threat that may lead to dam failure. Additionally, commitment to public safety at the dams directly impacts the lives and property of citizens of the U.S. and Mexico. Failure or destruction of the USIBWC infrastructure and capital assets has the potential for catastrophic consequences in terms of loss of life and property, as well as economic impacts.

The USIBWC has completed security and vulnerability assessments at its critical infrastructure and key resource facilities and developed a capital improvement plan. Mexico is participating in this endeavor by providing security enhancements on the Mexican side of shared transboundary infrastructure.

FY 2010 funds will be used to install closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems at Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants.

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

## Benefits

If this project is not funded, the USIBWC personnel, facilities, and critical transboundary infrastructure will remain at risk against criminal activity and hazards to include terrorism. If the security posture for each facility is not upgraded to be in compliance with Homeland Security Policy Directive 7, the IBWC projects will remain an attractive target for terrorists. Due to each facility's geographical location, the destruction of the infrastructure would have international implications, especially along the Rio Grande valleys. A manmade act of terrorism would flood both river valleys in the United States and Mexico. Lastly, the Amistad and Falcon dams are rated Tier II facilities by Homeland Security. Damage to these facilities due to lack of a practical security posture would result in long-term effects for the regional economy, billions of dollars in lost agricultural revenue and structural damages, a disruption in power generation, a significant loss of life, and geopolitical instability. A release of water from the either respective reservoir may cause mass migration from Mexico into the United States as the water supply would be disrupted.

### *Staff by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

International Boundary and Water Commission, El Paso, Texas	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>IBWC-Construction</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>
Water Quality Program	0	2	2	0
Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage	0	2	2	0
Water Quantity Program	0	16	16	0
Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation	0	16	16	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION  
CONSTRUCTION**

***Funds by Program Activity***

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Activities</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>IBWC-Construction</b>	<b>125,209</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>0</b>
Boundary Preservation Program	99	0	0	0
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
Resource & Asset Management Program		<b>1,500</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>5,200</b>
	<b>0</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>

***Funds by Object Class***

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>125,209</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,209</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>0</b>

## **INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.)*



# INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES 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>
Funds	26,312	29,925	43,576	13,651

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 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 commission/organization facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of fish stocks

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

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 submission reflects the minimum funds necessary to continue programs 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 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 we share 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 through 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 2010 request includes \$15 million for the Pacific Salmon Commission to meet U.S. obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The first of two equal tranches provided to Canada 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.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

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 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 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 sea bass" 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.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

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.

Changes in the status of living marine resources often happen very slowly and are dependent on factors beyond the control of any one country. But, sustainable management of shared stocks, recovery of depleted resources, and preventing damage to the marine environment cannot happen unless countries follow rigorous, science-based management regimes agreed through regional fisheries management organizations. This indicator tracks efforts to build strong organizations where all parties agree to, and comply with, effective conservation and management measures.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity</b>	
<b>Strategic Priority: Environment</b>	
<b>Indicator:</b> Sound, fully implemented, science-based international conservation and management regimes are in place for commercially or ecologically important stocks of shared living marine resources.	
Target FY 2010	The United States initiates action within one more RFMO to complete review and implement improvements; new management measures adopted in previous RFMO to complete review aligned with scientific recommendations regarding actions needed to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels; follow-up review of most recent two RFMOs to complete assessment demonstrates measurable improvements in implementation of scientifically sound management measures and compliance by all member states.
Target FY 2009	United States initiates action within one more RFMO to complete review and implement improvements; new management measures adopted in previous two RFMOs to complete review align with scientific recommendations regarding actions needed to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels; follow-up review of first RFMO to complete assessment demonstrates measurable improvements in implementation of scientifically sound management measures and compliance by all member States.
Target FY 2008	United States initiates action within two more regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) to complete review and implement improvements; through strengthened mandate, new management measures adopted by first RFMO to complete review align with scientific recommendations regarding actions needed to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Results FY 2008	<p><b>Rating: On Target</b> Rigorous external performance reviews were completed for the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization agrees to begin applying broader mandate resulting from amendments to its establishing treaty and adopts ecosystem-based measures to manage vulnerable deep sea areas and establishes a process to implement stronger management for vulnerable shark species.</p>
Impact	<p>The two completed reviews focused international attention on how RFMOs members are often failing to live up to their commitments, with particular scrutiny leveled at compliance problems and the role of scientific advice. In response to the recommendations in the performance review and at U.S. urging, ICCAT agreed to hold a special session to assess member compliance and set consequences for members who have failed to implement agreed conservation measures.</p>
Results FY 2007	<p>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries David Balton led a process at the June 2007 Informal Consultation of States Parties to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement to develop a set of criteria for measuring the effectiveness of RFMOs. There was agreement that these criteria will form the basis for upcoming performance reviews of each of the RFMOs that manage tuna fisheries, and may be used by other RFMOs as well. U.S.</p>
Results FY 2006	<p>Report of the US-chaired Review Conference of the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the 2006 UNGA Sustainable Fisheries Resolution called for the strengthening of all RFMOs and for each to carry out an assessment of its effectiveness, including the status of the stocks under its purview, the basis for its conservation and management measures, and the level of member compliance with agreed rules.</p>
Results FY 2005	<p>Indicator established in 2006.</p>
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Data Source and Quality	<p>OES tracks data directly and from reports of UNGA and RFMO decisions. Data quality is in the process of assessment.</p>

### *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 an additional \$15 million to meet U.S. obligations to Canada 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. 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.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ 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>
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,785	1,785	1,800	15
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	16,627	19,200	17,800	(1,400)
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,024	3,200	3,250	50
Pacific Salmon Treaty Commitment	0	0	15,000	15,000
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>29,925</b>	<b>43,576</b>	<b>13,651</b>

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

### *Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	1,800	15

Overall, U.S. payments to the IATTC are now half of what they were in FY 1999. This reduction has been coupled with successful efforts by the Department to encourage new members to join the IATTC and to negotiate increased contributions from the other members of the Commission. These new contributions have compensated for the reduced U.S. payment while allowing the Commission to handle the additional workload placed on it by its members. In addition to the extensive workload associated with the implementation of the International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP), the Commission has also been tasked by its members to expand its research into minimizing the by-catch of juvenile tuna and non-target species, such as sharks and sea turtles, improve its monitoring and recording of fish landings at ports throughout the eastern Pacific, augment its research program for bigeye tuna, and improve compliance. The request will enable the IATTC to continue the research, assessment and analysis activities and programs necessary to conserve and manage the commercial tuna stocks of the eastern Pacific Ocean. It will also enable the IATTC to evaluate and manage the impacts of the fishery on the broader marine ecosystem of the eastern Pacific, contributing to the IATTC's and the Department's objectives of sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystem management. In FY 2009, the IATTC will consider administering its second long-term conservation and management regime for the stocks under its jurisdiction, and will review and make decisions on continuing such a program in FY 2010 and onwards. The Commission will also conduct further research on the stocks of dolphins taken in conjunction with tuna and will continue to administer the IDCP to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate dolphin mortality in the fishery, a priority objective of the USG and constituent groups.

### *Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	17,800	(1,400)

FY 2010 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the valuable fisheries on all the lakes, enhanced stream treatments to provide the maximum control without expanding infrastructure, and maximum suppression of lamprey on the St. Mary's River. The proposed funding provides for baseline research and assessment programs regarding the sources of lamprey and the success of treatment options. The FY 2010 program will fund continued research into and deployment of alternative controls and to continue efforts to reduce lampricide used in the Great Lakes beyond the 35 percent reduction achieved by 2006, while still delivering successful sea lamprey control. The request will allow the GLFC to continue its work with the US Army Corps of Engineers to construct barriers that block sea lamprey from spawning in streams, continue existing highly successful sterile-male release activities, and support some field studies critical to the development of the newest alternative control method – pheromones.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

### *Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	3,250	50

The FY 2010 request will fund increased fisheries management demands placed on the PSC and negotiations for a key treaty regime governing Fraser River fisheries that expires in 2010. Decisions made by the Pacific Salmon Commission affect where, when, and by whom valuable Pacific salmon resources are caught, and involve input from state, tribal, and federal stakeholders. State Department funding provides for compensation to U.S. commissioners, panel members, and alternates while serving on PSC business, and for travel and expenses of U.S. participants, pursuant to the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act. State Department funding also is used to fund the operations of the U.S. section of the PSC, and for meeting the U.S. share of joint expenses for the PSC Secretariat.

### *Payment to Meet Terms of Renegotiated Pacific Salmon Treaty*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	15,000	15,000

This request will fund the first of two equal disbursements under the terms of the 2008 agreement intended to help mitigate the economic effects of a significant reduction negotiated for Canada's fishery off the west coast of Vancouver Island. The reduction is a key element of the Agreement sought by the United States because of that fishery's significant impact on a number of U.S.-origin Chinook stocks listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). The reduction in this fishing mortality will contribute significantly to major efforts underway in the Pacific Northwest to recover these stocks and has generated positive findings on the new fishing regimes in the ESA review process. The Canadian Government will also contribute funds to facilitate the fishery reductions. In the event the United States fails to provide the agreed funding in FY2010, the agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon fishery controls will be suspended and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks could be affected.

### *International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	3,250	(250)



## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The IPHC is a bilateral (U.S.-Canada) commission founded in 1923 and is the most successful fisheries management commission in the world. The Pacific halibut fishery is diversified over many coastal communities, provides a high-quality food source, and yields an annual catch for the U.S. with a retail value of over \$600 million to the U.S. economy. Additional revenues generated from extensive guided and recreational fishing on the halibut resource exceed \$200 million.

The decreased request level reflects the one-time acquisition costs in FY2009 for electronic monitoring capabilities to characterize the ecological impact of the halibut fishery and an ongoing program to utilize water column profilers outside of the IPHC stock assessment survey season. The request includes a four percent increase in base funding to account for inflation as well as decreased program costs with the anticipated completion of PIT tag scanning two months into FY 2010, and funds to conduct a resource survey of the eastern Bering Sea necessary to satisfy stock assessment and allocation requirements identified by the Commission.

### *Other Marine Conservation Organizations*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	2,476	236

The FY 2010 request will cover other fishery commissions and organizations and expenses of the U.S. commissioners. The international agreements that established each of the organizations and arrangements below specify the terms by which U.S. payments are calculated as a proportion of the agreed operating budget.

### *Antarctic Treaty*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	50	15

The FY 2010 request reflects the expected contribution amount for the Antarctic Treaty System. A one-time budget surplus had resulted in a reduction in the assessed contribution of all parties in 2009 and this request represents a return to usual funding levels. The Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS) began operations on September 1, 2004 and is now fully functioning. The ATS carries out numerous administrative tasks in support of the annual meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. It also relieves the United States of some of the additional burdens and responsibilities it has taken on as the Depositary Government for the Antarctic Treaty. The Treaty System oversees scientific and environmental cooperation in Antarctica and specifically addresses problems involving the marine environment, marine protected areas, and the sea and ice interface. As such, the work of the Secretariat relates directly to the work of other organizations covered by this appropriation, including the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), a sister organization under the Antarctic Treaty System.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

### *Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)* (\\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	160	36

The request will provide CCAMLR with funding to develop and implement measures to ensure effective conservation and management of Antarctic marine living resources based on a pioneering ecosystem approach. It will also allow the repayment of funds to a US-controlled CCAMLR account accessed in FY2008 to prevent the USG from going into arrears on its 2008 dues. In FY 2010, the United States will work to advance efforts through CCAMLR to eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and implement the recommendations of the recently completed independent review of CCAMLR's performance. Membership in this Commission, which is headquartered in Australia, 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.

### *Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners* (\\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	140	20

The U.S. commissioners to the various fisheries commissions are appointed by the President and are responsible to the Secretary of State in carrying out their duties. They receive transportation expenses and per diem while engaged in the commissions' work. The FY 2010 request will fund travel expenses for the U.S. commissioners to participate in meetings of all the fishery commissions except the Pacific Salmon Commission, which is covered within the funds requested for that Commission.

### *International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)* (\\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	270	0

ICCAT's mission is to coordinate management of populations of tuna and tuna-like species found in the Atlantic Ocean at levels that will permit the maximum sustainable catch. The Commission provides a forum for fishing nations to establish catch limits and national allocations and combat illegal fishing, and oversees a program of research on tuna, swordfish, and billfish. In FY 2010, The United States will continue to work within ICCAT to implement effective, science-based

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

measures to rebuild seriously depleted Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks and to enforce stronger measures for the protection and conservation of Atlantic shark populations. The United States will also work to ensure adoption and implementation of key improvements recommended by the independent performance review of ICCAT that occurred in FY 2008 and FY 2009. Commercial U.S. fisheries under ICCAT purview are worth over \$1 billion annually; revenue from recreational fisheries for Atlantic marlin and other billfish alone are estimated at more than \$10 billion each year.

### *International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	280	25

The FY 2010 request will enable ICES to promote and coordinate research and investigation of the North Atlantic Ocean, particularly focusing on fisheries, as well as ecosystem management, marine mammals, and marine pollution. ICES plans programs; organizes research and investigation as determined necessary, in agreement with member nations; supports approximately one hundred intersessional meetings of scientific and advisory working groups and study groups to coordinate and synthesize this research; and publishes or encourages the publication of data and research resulting from investigations carried out under its auspices. In FY 2010, ICES will work to implement recommendations to improve organizational efficacy and efficiency that grew out of a major review and revision of the relationship between the organization's scientific and advisory branches in FY 2008. ICES is also seeking to broaden the relevance of its research and scientific participation. ICES advances U.S. goals of strengthening ecosystem considerations in marine resource management and ensuring that science informs environmental policy. ICES will continue to provide scientific advice to its member nations and European Community, and to regional fisheries management organizations.

### *International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions		Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
	American	FSN		
FY 2010 Request	0	0	170	30

The FY 2010 request provides for the International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs of the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention (IASTC) and the Indian Ocean and South East Asia Sea Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA MOU). The requested amount of \$170,000 will fund a \$110,000 contribution to initiatives under the IASTC, and \$60,000 to support the IOSEA MOU. The United States is a Party to the IASTC, and is a signatory of and fully supports the IOSEA MOU, which addresses sea turtle conservation within that region. The Inter-American Convention will complete its move from initial administrative functions to core conservation operations and program work in FY 2009; the Indian Ocean agreement has completed that transition.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

### *International Whaling Commission (IWC)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	182	16

This request assumes that a previously forecast assessment increase for all large economies in the IWC membership will not be adopted for FY 2010, although it is still possible in future years. The U.S. remains vigilant on this issue since a simple majority vote controls budgetary decisions in the deeply divided organization, and the United States will lose its voting rights in the IWC if its full assessment is not paid. Funding for 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 and its associated committees collect and analyze information on the status and trends of whale stocks, evaluate the effects of whaling, and develop conservation strategies for numerous whale species. The IWC had several significant achievements that advance U.S. environmental interests, such as adoption of the moratorium on commercial whaling, critical analyses of unilateral whaling activities in other countries, the establishment of whale sanctuaries in the Southern and Indian Oceans, and the establishment of a Conservation Committee.

### *North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	55	0

NASCO promotes the conservation, restoration, enhancement, and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean through international cooperation, as well as the acquisition, analysis, and dissemination of scientific information pertaining to these salmon stocks. NASCO has completed an in-depth review of its working methods and structure, and in 2006 adopted a series of reforms designed to improve transparency and accountability. In FY 2010, NASCO will act as a forum for information-sharing on the status of salmon stocks and the challenges facing salmon management and will continue to develop partnerships to promote salmon conservation, management, and research. This request will ensure the United States remains in good standing in NASCO. Will be able to shape the implementation of new reporting requirements to ensure accountability of members, and help the organization meet key strategic goals to restore salmon stocks and improve international governance.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

### *North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	187	7

NPAFC activities help manage and preserve anadromous and ecologically-related species in the North Pacific and Central Bering Sea. Anadromous fish stocks, such as salmon and trout, spend their adult lives in the oceans but return to fresh water streams to spawn. The NPAFC mandates a prohibition on fishing for anadromous stocks on the high seas of the North Pacific, and thereby provides a valuable tool to deter the use of large-scale driftnets in that region, and significantly contributes to the U.S. goal of achieving sustainable fisheries. The NPAFC also promotes and coordinates scientific studies on anadromous stocks, the results of which can help minimize the incidental catch of valuable anadromous stocks in other fisheries. Additionally, the Parties to the Convention — United States, Canada, Russia, Japan, and Korea — collaborate internationally on high seas enforcement. In FY 2010, the NPAFC Science Committee will use the results of research on genetic markers for salmon populations to make recommendations on marine resource decision-making.

### *North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	127	13

PICES is the Pacific Ocean counterpart of ICES, and its work is a similar combination of research planning and coordination. The North Pacific Ocean not only is rich in resources of great importance to the U.S. economy, but also exerts a major influence on weather and climate in North America. In FY 2010, PICES will encourage capacity building through scientific seminars and collaborations, workshops, symposia, technical publications, and an Intern Program. Future PICES work will be guided by the Integrative Science Program, which was finalized in FY 2008—a multidisciplinary, international research program to address some of the key challenges and questions in ecosystem-based management of marine resources. In the interest of furthering North Pacific marine science, PICES is also exploring means of expanding collaboration with non-member States. PICES supports numerous collaborative and ecosystem-based research initiatives that promote data exchange and science-based decision-making about natural resource management. The FY 2010 request will allow the United States to maintain standing and will support essential programs.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

### *Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2010 Request	0	0	355	0

NAFO promotes the conservation and optimum use of fishery resources in the Northwest Atlantic. It encourages international cooperation and consultation and is responsible for investigating the abundance, life history, and ecology of any species of aquatic life in the Convention Area, and collecting and analyzing statistical information relating to the fishery resources of the area. In recent years, NAFO has successfully increased its workload without a corresponding budget increase by achieving substantial efficiencies in its administrative operations. Key FY 2010 U.S. initiatives will include expanding NAFO management of threatened shark stocks and working to secure a permanent U.S. share of fishing quota. The United States will also continue to work within NAFO to strengthen efforts to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems and end destructive fishing practices. The FY 2010 request also includes funds to repay the remaining arrears incurred in FY 2005 and FY 2006.

### *Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)*

(\$ in thousands)

	Positions American	FSN	Total Funds	Increase/ Decrease
FY 2009 Request	0	0	500	74

WCPFC's objective is to ensure, through effective management, the long term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks such as tunas in the western and central Pacific Ocean. The Commission provides a forum for fishing nations to establish catch limits, area closures, 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 FY 2010, The United States will continue to work within WCPFC to implement effective, science-based measures to manage declining Pacific bigeye and yellowfin tuna stocks and to advance implementation by all nations of agreed monitoring, control, and surveillance measures. The United States will work further with WCPFC members to adopt and implement stronger measures to protect and conserve Pacific sea turtle and shark populations. A performance review will likely occur in FY 2010 that will enhance WCPFC's ability to fulfill its mandate, particularly through mechanisms to improve compliance with agreed rules and to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Commercial fisheries under WCPFC purview are worth over \$2 billion annually; revenue from U.S. fisheries for Pacific tunas alone is estimated at more than \$140 million each year.

# INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

## *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>29,925</b>	<b>43,576</b>	<b>13,651</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>29,925</b>	<b>43,576</b>	<b>13,651</b>

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**AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL  
COMMISSIONS**

**Border Environment Cooperation Commission**

**International Joint Commission**

**International Boundary Commission**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	2,202	2,120	2,249	129

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 binational 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, siting 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

## Performance

The work of the BECC continues to support the Department of State’s strategic goal of Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity through three programs (1) Technical Assistance Program (2) Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process and (3) Municipal Strategic Planning. In order to set performance goals for the institution, an administrative tool called “Balanced Scorecard” (BSC) was introduced. The BSC is a modern management method for measuring an organization’s performance parameters. The BSC design translates the organization’s Vision, Values, Mission and Strategy into performance indicators, which can be used to measure the degree in which the strategic objectives are accomplished. It assists in monitoring the fulfillment of strategic objectives, expenses, costs, productivity, customer satisfaction, internal processes, employee motivation, and training.

The BECC’s BSC contains 18 strategic objectives and 48 performance indicators; 15 of the performance indicators (corresponding to 11 strategic objectives) were selected in a prioritization process and were carried out in 2007. In addition, the objectives of the Quality Management System are also perfectly attuned to the objectives and indicators of the BSC. This effort resulted in BECC organizing its efforts into seven activities, which are:

### Technical Assistance:

- Technical Assistance and Project Certification
- Environmental Project Management
- Strategic Planning
- BECC Performance Improvement and General Support

### Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process:

- Knowledge Management Program
- Public Participation and Capacity Building Program

### Municipal Strategic Planning

- Municipal Planning

# **BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION**

## ***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.

#### **Technical Assistance and Project Certification**

The purpose of the Technical Assistance and Project Certification is to offer 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.

#### **Environmental Project Management**

The purpose of the Environmental Project Management Program is to utilize 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.

#### **Strategic Planning**

The purpose of the Strategic Planning Program is to identify 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 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.

#### **BECC Performance Improvements and General Support**

The purpose of the Performance Improvement is to identify, develop, and implement institutional improvements to optimize its human and financial resources, enhancing its capacity to achieve high-quality products and services. In addition the General Support activity is to provide responsive and high quality services important to the daily operations of the BECC.

# **BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION**

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PUBLIC OUTREACH PROCESS**

### **Public Participation and Capacity Building**

The purpose of the Public Participation and Capacity Building Program is to provide a foundation for sustainable development along the border through efforts aimed at inspiring community-based support for a project, 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.

### **Knowledge Management**

The purpose of the Knowledge Management Program is to create effective communication tools to document conditions existing in the border region, which have been identified through the coordinated efforts of BECC and other border stakeholders for information exchange to all interested parties. Information availability and accessibility are critical to facilitate the achievement of environmental and human health objectives in the border region. In addition to border communities and government stakeholders, there are a variety of other formal and informal mechanisms developed to manage border issues. Each requires information about the current conditions in the region in order to further their role in addressing target issues. Information exchange is also important to prevent the duplication of efforts and foster the opportunity to build upon the works of others

## **MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PLANNING**

### **Municipal Planning**

The lack of municipal planning in many communities along the US-Mexico Border is primarily due to lack of resources.

### ***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.

#### Technical Assistance Program - \$49,000

The U.S. portion of the increase in BECC's budget for FY2010 will be utilized to fund costs of living increases.

#### Municipal Strategic Planning - \$80,000

The increase of \$80,000 requested in FY2010 will be applied to fund technical assistance in developing new strategies for municipal/county development, considering the most advanced

## BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

urban planning criteria available and based on natural resources availability, local and regional ecosystems characteristics, land use patterns, governance, and local socioeconomic trends and problems.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Public Involvement and Public Outreach Process</b>	75	75	75	0
<b>Technical Assistance Program</b>	2,127	2,045	2,174	129
<b>Total</b>	2,202	2,120	2,249	129

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	1194	1,157	1,128	(29)
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	398	386	282	(104)
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	96	83	70	(13)
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	192	187	160	(27)
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	212	208	524	316
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	82	74	85	11
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	28	25	0	(25)
<b>Total</b>	2,202	2,120	2,249	129

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# INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

## *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	24	24	24	0
Funds	7,131	7,559	7,974	415

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 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.

### *Performance*

The IJC supports three of the Department’s performance goals -- close, strong and effective U.S. ties with allies, friends, partners and regional organizations; the containment or resolution of existing and emergency regional conflicts; and the development of partnerships, initiatives and implemented international treaties and agreements that protect the environment and promote efficient energy use and resource management. The IJC’s annual project agenda consists of scientific and technical studies performed at the request of the two national governments, some known in advance, others requested in the course of the fiscal year.

## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

In addition to its ongoing responsibilities, the IJC will continue to work in FY 2009 on references received from the governments of Canada and the United States. Public consultation meetings concerning the governments' review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement are on-going. Water quality responsibilities and oversight of flood forecasting and flood operations in the Souris River basin are continuing. The IJC's reconstituted its International Souris River Board to encompass water quality as well as water quantity expertise.

A long-term program goal is to ensure the IJC's ability to address existing and emerging issues to help governments prevent and resolve disputes, such that the IJC is able to respond to references issued by the two governments, and to address issues early and, as much as possible, at the local level so that more substantive transboundary controversies are averted and the need for formal references avoided. A short-term program goal toward this end is steady progress in ensuring scientific, technical and institutional capacity. The structure of the Commission's boards and task forces is a critical component of this capacity, providing a forum for relevant agencies, academics, industry representatives, and others in both countries to bring their scientific and technical expertise to bear, to address emerging issues and to discuss these issues with the local public. In FY 2008, the IJC and its 21 boards and task forces conducted 38 public consultation meetings in communities along or near the international boundary. Also in FY 2008, 25 reports were issued under the auspices of the IJC and its boards and task forces providing information on work undertaken on the Commission's various responsibilities, information on water quality and water quantity requirements, and issues and developments in various watersheds along the boundary.

A second long-term program goal is to ensure that the operation of facilities affecting international water levels and flows remains relevant for current and anticipated conditions. A short-term goal within this context is to ensure steady progress in reviewing the IJC's decades-old international approvals in light of changed social, technical and climatic conditions.

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 through the IJC's International Watershed Initiative;
- 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 JOINT COMMISSION

### *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.

**INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION**

***Funds by Program Activity***

(\$ in thousands)

<b>Activities</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>Program Expenses</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>7,974</b>	<b>415</b>
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>

***Funds by Object Class***

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2400 Printing &amp; Reproduction</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>7,974</b>	<b>415</b>

# INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

## *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	8	8	8	0
Funds	1,518	1,970	2,385	415

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 8 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.

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.

### *Performance*

Maintaining an “effective” boundary is vitally important for the national interest. The IBC proposes to track performance by comparing the number of miles along the border maintained (vista clearing and monument maintenance) during each fiscal year with the number of miles targeted for that year, to gauge efficiency by comparing performance data with operational costs, and to document the implementation and results of efficiency improvements.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

### *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 a 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.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Boundary Commission</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>415</b>
Equipment Lifecycle Program	20	200	50	(150)
Field Campaigns	546	724	1,340	616
IBC - Operations	902	946	995	49
Mapping / Survey Projects	50	100	0	(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>415</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>1100 Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>1200 Personnel Benefits</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2300 Rents, Comm &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>2600 Supplies and Materials</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>3100 Personal Property</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>415</b>

## **RELATED APPROPRIATIONS**

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## RELATED APPROPRIATIONS

### *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>The Asia Foundation</b>	<b>15,374</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,230</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>National Endowment for Democracy</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>(15,000)</b>
<b>East-West Center</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>(9,270)</b>
<b>Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue - Program</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Israeli Arab Scholarship Program</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>
<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**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# THE ASIA FOUNDATION

## *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>
Funds	15,374	16,000	16,230	230

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 54 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 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 China. Under the Asia Foundation Act of 1983, appropriated funds are the Foundation's single most important funding source, enabling it to maintain its strategic presence in key countries in the region.

### *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 to: build democratic institutions, the rule of law, and a strong and vibrant civil society; prevent extremism; supporting the policies and institutions required for open markets, trade and investment; increase opportunities for women's participation and protect women's basic rights; and encourage 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.

#### **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.

# THE ASIA FOUNDATION

## 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.

## 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.

In addition, 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 900,000 volumes each year, over 43 million since 1954, to academic institutions, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

## 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.

## Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Asia Foundation Operation	15,374	16,000	16,230	230
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,374</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,230</b>	<b>230</b>

## Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	15,374	16,000	16,230	230
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,374</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,230</b>	<b>230</b>

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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]: *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.*)



# NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

## *Resource Summary*

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	0	115,000	100,000	(15,000)

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	Rule of Law	NGO Strengthening
Political Processes	Civic Education	Freedom of Association
Democratic Ideas and Values	Strengthening Political Institutions	Developing Market Economy
Human Rights	Accountability	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 \$100 million funding request for FY 2010 is a \$20 million increase from the FY 2009 requested level and is consistent with NED's FY 2008 actual funding level. The request is a \$15 million decrease from the FY 2009 enacted level. The FY 2010 funding request will allow NED to continue the strong grants program in priority countries, with a few increases. 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 political inclusion of traditionally marginalized sectors.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

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.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Administration</b>	0	13,230	11,504	(1,726)
<b>Africa</b>	0	18,605	15,655	(2,950)
<b>Asia</b>	0	22,530	16,547	(5,983)
<b>Central &amp; Eastern Europe</b>	0	5,111	5,486	375
<b>Democratic Activities</b>	0	4,147	2,250	(1,897)
<b>Eurasia</b>	0	11,320	11,511	191
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>	0	14,262	14,976	714
<b>Middle East/North Africa</b>	0	17,821	15,420	(2,401)
<b>Multiregional</b>	0	7,974	6,651	(1,323)
<b>Total</b>	0	115,000	100,000	(15,000)

# NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

## *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>(15,000)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>(15,000)</b>

## **EAST-WEST CENTER**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.*)

# EAST-WEST CENTER

## *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>
Funds	19,342	21,000	11,730	(9,270)

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.

## **EAST-WEST CENTER**

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 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.



## EAST-WEST CENTER

### 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 President's budget request is \$11,730,000. The request represents a decrease of \$9,270,000 from the FY 2009 appropriation of \$21,000,000.

### *Funds by Program Activity*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>(9,270)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>(9,270)</b>

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>(9,270)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>(9,270)</b>

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**CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN  
DIALOGUE - PROGRAM**

## **Proposed Appropriation Language**

### 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.*)

# CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE

## *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>
Funds	868	875	875	0

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,

## CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE

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.

### *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.

### *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>2500 Other Services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>875</b>
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(875)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>0</b>

# **EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM**

## Proposed Appropriation Language

### 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.



# EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

## *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>
Funds	496	500	500	0

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.

## *Funds by Object Class*

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>

# **ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

## **Proposed Appropriation Language**

### 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.*)

# ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

## *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>
Funds	372	375	375	0

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.

# ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

## *Funds by Object Class* (\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	<b>Increase / Decrease</b>
<b>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contrb</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0</b>