

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	2,229	2,242	2,278	36
Funds	324,945	354,138	375,987	21,849

* The proposal to increase retention of fee revenues will provide additional funds for support of consular functions.

Program Description

The well-being and success of the United States and its people depend as never before on the inclusive prosperity, security, and democratic stability of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Promoting all three is a cardinal objective of U.S. policy for FY 2011. The Department will achieve that objective through a wide range of new and traditional programs, including growing networks of pragmatic partnerships that can advance a shared regional agenda of inclusive prosperity and democratic governance. That agenda is grounded in social justice, fundamental rights, citizen safety, opportunity for all, reducing inequality, and the rule of law. The Department's partnerships seek to mobilize more fully for this purpose the will and capacity created by the region's sustained democratic and economic development in recent decades.

The political health of the region's democracies is inextricably tied to economic opportunity and improved living standards. The global economic crisis is slowing the flow to the region of the remittances and investment that fueled growth and reduced absolute poverty, threatening gains in democratic governance in some countries. The political participation of previously excluded groups added to the vibrancy of democracy, but at the same time heightened expectations for government performance. Regional support for democracy remains generally solid. However, faith in its ability to "deliver" can falter if governments and institutions are unable to meet mounting demands, or are thwarted by vested interests, particularly in a time of systemic crisis. Recent opinion polling suggest growing tolerance among Latin America's youth demographic for authoritarian leadership and violent political acts—underscoring the importance of Department efforts to cushion the impact upon the most vulnerable of the world financial crisis.

Going forward, expanded and pragmatic cooperation --bilaterally, through the traditional inter-American multilateral system, and through the region's new architecture-- will make the hemispheric relations more vigorous and successful. The free trade agreements and trade preferences already in place, the wealth of cultural, economic, and academic ties between the U.S. and the region, and forward-looking leadership in several countries constitute a strong foundation on which to forge more effective partnerships. These partnerships will directly advance U.S. national interest by helping achieve broad shared hemispheric objectives such as increased regional security, greater social justice, climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability, and energy security. Active public diplomacy outreach, strong consular operations, and an expanded overseas workforce operating from a 21st century facilities platform are critical to this effort.

In FY2011, The Department's highest priority will be to expand diplomatic engagement on key regional issues such as citizen safety, greater economic and social mobility, and global climate change.

To pursue the Department's policy vision, the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA) will work with hemispheric partners to achieve over the long term five closely inter-connected strategic goals:

1. Expanded economic opportunity for all, especially the marginalized;

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2. Safety of the hemisphere's citizens;
 3. Social equity among all peoples of the Americas;
 4. Energy security and mitigated effects of climate change;
 5. Regional publics support shared values with the U.S.
- To achieve these goals, WHA requires adequate diplomatic resources.

Expanded Economic Opportunity

The effects of the world financial crisis are varied but serious among Western Hemisphere states, and have the potential to reverse decades of economic, social and democratic progress. In response to these challenges, the Department seeks to build economic opportunity from the ground up by supporting policies that broaden social opportunity and mobility to widen the foundation for growth, and by ensuring that the benefits of growth and trade are more widely distributed, particularly among traditionally marginalized groups. Economic opportunity is intertwined with other goals in the region. It is critical to achieving social justice, a major factor in addressing citizen safety, and linked to the challenges of energy and climate. The Department must go beyond measures to stimulate gross domestic product (GDP) growth, and address the persistent levels of poverty and income inequality that have characterized too many of the region's economies for too many years.

To address the goal of economic opportunity for all, the Department will promote open, market-based economies, and promote equity by working to eliminate corruption, increase transparency and strengthen property rights. The Department will work with partners in the hemisphere to ensure that the benefits of those policies accrue across all sectors of society. Through such key initiatives as Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas, we will promote workforce development and entrepreneurial training, especially for traditionally excluded groups like female entrepreneurs, youth, indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Through Pathways to Prosperity, in cooperation with key partners like Peru, Chile, and Colombia, we will also provide financing and training for small farmers and SMEs, thereby ensuring that trade works for all people. The Department will build regional trade capacity and expand regional cooperation on economic development and competitiveness.

Safety of the Hemisphere's Citizens

The President has recommitted the United States to practical partnership in the Western Hemisphere to expand common security, the basis and purpose of which is the protection of human beings. This cooperative approach is based on a holistic understanding of security that combines new and traditional threats to the safety of citizens. Citizen safety is grounded in a recognition of shared responsibility for security challenges; the critical importance of the rule of law and legitimate and effective institutions of governance; and common aspirations for stable and secure societies.

This construct provides the broad framework under which the Bureau will pursue a variety of partnerships to advance common security. The approach includes and extends well beyond traditional counter-narcotics and –terrorism concerns, embracing as well such needs as preparedness for natural disasters and disease pandemics. The pursuit of these partnerships reflects growing concern throughout the region about the burgeoning effects of local, transnational, and white collar crime (e.g. corruption), and the fact that these phenomena are increasingly interrelated. From a practical perspective this requires that the Department seeks greater harmonization of the full range of assistance programs, from traditional security assistance and counternarcotics programs through anti-corruption, judicial reform, and anti-gang efforts, and will require more effective coordination of inter-agency response on the part of all stakeholder nations. Therefore, the Department will seek opportunities for diplomatic dialogue with regional powers.

These precepts will shape participation in such key partnerships as the Merida Initiative, the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, and support to Colombia and the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative. They will also help guide other diplomatic, law enforcement, security assistance, judicial reform, counterterrorism, and rule of law programs throughout the hemisphere.

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Social Equity amongst All Peoples of the Americas

Social justice and equality are critical to democratic stability. The Department seeks stability through basic education and health care programs, to expand the capability of all citizens, particularly the most vulnerable, to contribute to their societies. Building social equity requires participation by all stakeholders, including central governments, civil society, businesses, and academia. In FY 2011, the highest priorities in this area will expand vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, develop healthy and well-trained workforces, improve health care systems, build the capacity of democratically elected governments to meet their peoples' needs, and reduce pervasive corruption. The Department will continue to uphold the values set forth in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and support regional, sub regional and hemispheric efforts to build social justice through organizations such as the OAS.

Energy Security and Mitigated Effects of Climate Change

Advancing this wide range of social and developmental goals in the region will require successfully addressing the interlinked challenges of energy security and the effects of climate change. Volatile oil prices have had a disparate impact on the hemisphere, fostering populism and reinforcing the relatively prosperous countries while imposing significant costs on the relatively poor and creating major fiscal challenges for smaller states, especially inland states. Energy security cannot be addressed in isolation, and must not become perceived as a process of securing U.S. supplies of oil. The Department must take a diversified approach that will require multilateral support for sustainable solutions for decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and slowing climate change. The Department seeks partnerships that build upon the experience of regional partners to improve energy efficiency and integrate infrastructure, catalyze investment in renewable and share technologies that are already promoting green, sustainable societies. These are global challenges, but by working with partners in the hemisphere, the regional impacts of high and volatile energy prices and climate change can be mitigated.

Working through the "Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas" (ECPA) announced by President Obama at the 2009 Summit of the Americas, the policies will support a recalibration of the region's energy matrix towards lower carbon energy sources, a goal which is shared by many of the Department's partners in the hemisphere. Existing bilateral agreements with several countries in the region support these objectives, and the Department will continue to broaden and deepen bio fuels partnership with Brazil. Ultimately, the Department needs a region-wide strategy, taking care to avoid one-size-fits-all approaches. Through ECPA, other Western Hemisphere countries are invited to work collaboratively to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, develop cleaner fossil fuels, enhance energy infrastructure and reduce energy poverty. The Department will work with interagency partners and countries in the region to develop initiatives that help achieve these goals.

Regional Publics Support U.S. Values

Effective, focused public diplomacy support Department goals. The public diplomacy information and exchange programs—and the genuine dialogue they promote—allow communication with nuance and candor to the extent and nature of U.S. commitment to the region. In FY 2011, the Department will promote accurate perceptions of U.S. society and policies, in a manner that will strengthen broad partnerships. Exchanges and education activities are flexible, cost-effective tools for outreach, especially to groups that have traditionally been the most underserved and disenfranchised. The Department will forge agile and modern partnerships as well with the U.S. private sector, to leverage its immense capacity, knowledge and goodwill. Increased public diplomacy staffing will be vital to programmatic success, including the Department's ability to utilize new technologies and build a new generation of results-oriented public-private partnerships.

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Adequate Diplomatic Resources

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is lean on resources, both overseas and domestically. Tight budgets, the reallocation of positions to meet other priorities, and reduced intake of new officers represent an opportunity cost vis-a-vis the pursuit of goals in the hemisphere. Brazil's emergence as a regional power, the growing strategic importance of Mexico, and other changes to the region's geopolitical landscape create new opportunities for partnerships, but understaffing leaves much of this potential unfulfilled.

The increase in foreign assistance for the region and intensified engagement with Western Hemisphere countries on energy, trade and economic stabilization, will produce even greater stress on posts' ICASS support platforms. In FY 2011, there is a need to increase ICASS funding at the rate that supports positions at posts abroad. Ensuring adequate coordination, oversight, and implementation of foreign assistance programs is a growing concern for the Bureau, as more officers assume program management responsibilities.

The Bureau will need additional human resources to undertake the robust partnerships sought in the hemisphere. The Department will use technology and Web 2.0 capabilities to broaden outreach to the public and lead by example with innovative ways to conduct diplomacy using 21st century management tools. The Department will continue to increase visa and consular services, strengthening border security and encouraging legitimate travel to the United States. In order to demonstrate the United States' commitment to pragmatic partnerships and be responsible "good neighbors" in the Hemisphere, the Department must value and bolster human resources.

Performance

Western Hemisphere countries are increasing the use of clean energy as a way to diversify energy supplies and suppliers. Diversified energy sources and sustained investment in people raises productivity, increases regional competitiveness, and spurs economic growth. In addition to diversifying energy matrices, the use of clean energy reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels. Promotion of clean energy will advance energy security and mitigate the effects of climate change.

This indicator reflects a regional trend towards further policy support for and deployment of renewable energy technologies. It informs USG policy makers of progress in achieving clean energy economic growth, and allows us to better target our diplomatic engagement with hemispheric partners on achieving energy and climate change strategic goals.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Energy Security					
Bureau Goal	Energy Security and Mitigated Effects of Climate Change					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Percentage of Total Latin America Primary Energy Supply Comprised of Alternative Fuels (renewables, biofuels, and geothermal).					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	30.2 percent [Baseline]	30.7 percent	Data available July 2010.	21.5 percent	30 percent	35 percent
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	▲ Above Target	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and Result not available to determine impact.					

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Methodology	Methodology set by external source. Targets revised downward to reflect unfavorable economic environment for new investments in alternative fuels. For more information, visit the International Energy Agency's website at http://www.iea.org/Textbase/stats/index.asp
Data Source and Quality	Source: International Energy Agency (IEA). The IEA supports technical expertise and cooperation, giving an objective third-party perspective of energy trends in the hemisphere. High level of confidence in the data and the IEA's ability to assess global energy trends. However, there is up to a two-year lag time in data collection

The U.S. partnership with Mexico in FY 2011 will address issues of citizen safety, including breaking the power and impunity of organized crime, and cooperation on counternarcotics issues. However, as our second largest trading partner in the Hemisphere, Mexico's economy is also vital to the U.S. national interests. A strong Mexican economy includes a business environment that is supportive of entrepreneurship and small business owners. Mexico has made great strides forward in this area despite significant challenges, increasing its global ranking on the "Ease of Doing Business" scale by four points in the past year. The number of days required to start a new business is a subset of this global ranking, and in 2009, Mexico's ranking was on par with the OECD average, and a full 48 days less than the average of Latin America.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Economic Opportunity					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of days to start a business in Mexico.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
36 days	No report published in 2007	24 days	13 days	[Baseline year]	13 days	12 days
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Economic opportunity in Latin America is a core strategic goal of the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs. The ability for Mexicans in both rural and urban areas to open new businesses and promote economic growth demonstrates both the strength and diversity of the Mexican economy, which was affected by the global economic crisis and the continued negative effects of organized criminal groups.					
Methodology	Indicator from External Source. The World Bank's "Doing Business" report provides data for the number of days required to start a business. Data in the report lags by one year. The methodology is developed by the World Bank, and updated, when and if changes are required. All changes to the methodology are fully documented in the report, and on the website, "DoingBusiness.org."					
Data Source and Quality	"Doing Business 2010" Report, by The World Bank Group. Doing Business 2010 is the seventh in a series of annual reports investigating the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. Until 2008, the World Bank Group only published data once every two years. As a result, 2007 data is not available. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

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Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$365.3 million for the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$11.2 million for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, Locally Engaged Staff wage and step increases, and increased operating costs for new facilities maintains the FY 2010 level of activity. The FY 2011 budget request for appropriated funds will be further leveraged through increased availability of consular fee revenues to offset the Bureau's existing support costs for consular functions.

American Positions

The Department requests an increase of \$9.2 million for 31 positions of which 9 are domestic and 22 are overseas compared to the FY 2010 base of \$291.2 million and 254 domestic and 736 overseas American positions. 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 the safety of the hemisphere's citizens, protect America's borders, confront threats to U.S. security, influence foreign opinion through public diplomacy, and engage and educate through exchange programs. The requested positions will serve to provide assistance award development and execution; monitor and promote U.S. interests in the implementation and execution of successful trade agreements; liaise with posts in the field, and interagency in Washington; strengthen Information System Security programs; provide adequate staffing based on post size, growth, and complexity; and comply with OIG report recommendations.

Public Diplomacy American Positions

The Department requests an increase of \$1.4 million for 5 positions of which one is domestic compared to the FY 2010 base of \$62.9 million and 121 domestic and overseas positions. The requested public diplomacy positions will better allow WHA to reach more specialized audiences, especially young people, and begin to turn the tide of those who seek to malign U.S. policies or use the U.S as a foil for populist rhetoric.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	252	725	1,252	2,229	179,279	145,666	324,945
FY 2010 Estimate	254	736	1,252	2,242	203,612	150,526	354,138
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	36	685	721
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	207	0	207
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	143	970	1,113
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	1,487	0	1,487
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	5,681	0	5,681
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,063	0	1,063
LES Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	915	0	915
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	9,532	1,655	11,187

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	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2011 Current Services	254	736	1,252	2,242	213,144	152,181	365,325
FY 2011 Program Changes							
American Positions (PD)	1	4	0	5	1,007	415	1,422
American Positions (Program and ICASS)	9	22	0	31	5,313	3,927	9,240
Total Program Changes	10	26	0	36	6,320	4,342	10,662
FY 2011 Request	264	762	1,252	2,278	219,464	156,523	375,987

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	540	521	521	0
Counter-Terrorism Programs	40	40	38	(2)
Diplomatic Security	149	151	151	0
Domestic Administrative Support	29	29	29	0
Information Resource Management	129	131	131	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	23	23	23	0
Overseas Program Support	674	697	724	27
Policy Formulation	203	205	211	6
Public Diplomacy	442	445	450	5
Total	2,229	2,242	2,278	36

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	80,949	97,963	98,146	183
Counter-Terrorism Programs	1,160	1,945	1,947	2
Diplomatic Security	14,696	15,441	15,441	0
Domestic Administrative Support	5,313	5,721	5,721	0
Information Resource Management	27,246	32,198	32,198	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	4,296	4,642	4,642	0
Overseas Program Support	115,472	112,472	130,216	17,744
Policy Formulation	22,109	20,734	20,734	0
Public Diplomacy	53,635	62,929	66,849	3,920
Training Services	69	93	93	0
Total	324,945	354,138	375,987	21,849

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	106	202	213	521	47,737	50,409	98,146
Business Services	0	0	0	0	1,660	0	1,660
Country Coordination	0	0	0	0	4,324	0	4,324
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	0	0	9,915	0	9,915
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	0	0	3,953	0	3,953
International Security Affairs	0	0	0	0	2,192	0	2,192
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	25,693	0	25,693
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	3	35	38	1,159	788	1,947
International Security Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,159	0	1,159
Diplomatic Security	0	68	83	151	4,646	10,795	15,441
Mission Security Operations	0	0	0	0	454	0	454
Overseas Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	4,192	0	4,192
Domestic Administrative Support	29	0	0	29	1,152	4,569	5,721
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
Information Resource Management	55	76	0	131	11,876	20,322	32,198
Corporate Information Systems and Services	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	9,649	0	9,649
Office Automation	0	0	0	0	2,216	0	2,216
Multilateral Diplomacy	19	4	0	23	1,018	3,624	4,642
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	0	0	119	0	119
International Organization Representation	0	0	0	0	899	0	899
Overseas Program Support	3	225	496	724	96,000	34,216	130,216
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	84,598	0	84,598
Mission Direction	0	0	0	0	11,402	5,633	17,035
Policy Formulation	37	73	101	211	7,646	13,088	20,734
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
Public Diplomacy	15	111	324	450	48,137	18,712	66,849

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Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	1	111	0	112	48,137	669	48,806
Training Services	0	0	0	0	93	0	93
Professional Development/Leadership	0	0	0	0	93	0	93
Total	264	762	1,252	2,278	219,464	156,523	375,987

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Western Hemispheric Affairs	8	8	8	0
Civil Service Border Visa Examiners	40	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	20	1
Office of Brazilian/Southern Cone Affairs	13	13	13	0
Office of Canadian Affairs	8	8	8	0
Office of Caribbean Affairs	17	17	18	1
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	14	16	2
Office of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	14	14	15	1
Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination	13	14	14	0
Office of the Executive Director	30	30	31	1
Permanent Mission to the OAS	17	17	18	1
Principal Deputy Assistant	4	4	4	0
Western Hemisphere Affairs Executive Staff	7	7	10	3
Total	258	260	270	10

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Western Hemispheric Affairs	1,480	1,517	1,584	67
Civil Service Border Visa Examiners	6,242	6,304	6,557	253
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	312	320	334	14
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	743	777	811	34
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	640	660	688	28
Office of Andean Affairs	2,921	2,993	3,114	121
Office of Brazilian/Southern Cone Affairs	2,181	2,207	2,299	92
Office of Canadian Affairs	1,209	1,238	1,289	51
Office of Caribbean Affairs	2,549	2,607	2,713	106
Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs	2,623	2,667	2,777	110
Office of Cuban Affairs	2,313	2,379	2,477	98

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Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Mexican Affairs	2,188	2,233	2,327	94
Office of Policy, Planning, Coordination and Press	2,065	2,494	2,595	101
Office of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	3,421	3,696	3,892	196
Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination	2,232	2,484	2,589	105
Office of the Executive Director	9,014	9,676	10,212	536
Permanent Mission to the OAS	2,600	2,624	2,732	108
Principal Deputy Assistant	605	616	642	26
Western Hemisphere Affairs Executive Staff	1,026	1,044	1,113	69
Total	46,364	48,536	50,745	2,209

Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Argentina, Buenos Aires	23	46	69	23	46	69	24	46	70	1	0	1
Bahamas, Nassau	10	18	28	10	18	28	12	18	30	2	0	2
Barbados, Bridgetown	12	13	25	13	13	26	13	13	26	0	0	0
Belize, Belize City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize, Belmopan	5	9	14	5	9	14	5	9	14	0	0	0
Bolivia, La Paz	36	35	71	36	35	71	36	35	71	0	0	0
Brazil, Brasilia	38	55	93	40	55	95	42	55	97	2	0	2
Brazil, Recife	1	9	10	1	9	10	3	9	12	2	0	2
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	10	37	47	10	37	47	12	37	49	2	0	2
Brazil, Sao Paulo	14	37	51	14	37	51	16	37	53	2	0	2
Canada, Calgary	3	11	14	3	11	14	3	11	14	0	0	0
Canada, Halifax	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	9	11	0	0	0
Canada, Montreal	8	19	27	8	19	27	8	19	27	0	0	0
Canada, Ottawa	26	31	57	27	31	58	27	31	58	0	0	0
Canada, Quebec	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	9	11	0	0	0
Canada, Toronto	7	19	26	7	19	26	7	19	26	0	0	0
Canada, Vancouver	9	11	20	10	11	21	10	11	21	0	0	0
Canada, Winnipeg	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
Chile, Santiago	23	38	61	23	38	61	23	38	61	0	0	0
Colombia, Bogota	31	60	91	31	60	91	34	60	94	3	0	3
Costa Rica, San Jose	19	35	54	19	35	54	20	35	55	1	0	1
Cuba, Havana	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15	0	0	0

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Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Dom. Republic, Santo Domingo	30	48	78	30	48	78	30	48	78	0	0	0
Ecuador, Guayaquil	7	17	24	7	17	24	8	17	25	1	0	1
Ecuador, Quito	21	26	47	21	26	47	22	26	48	1	0	1
El Salvador, San Salvador	22	37	59	22	37	59	22	37	59	0	0	0
Grenada, St. Georges	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Guatemala, Guatemala City	22	34	56	22	34	56	22	34	56	0	0	0
Guyana, Georgetown	11	18	29	11	18	29	11	18	29	0	0	0
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	28	48	76	28	48	76	28	48	76	0	0	0
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	23	34	57	23	34	57	23	34	57	0	0	0
Jamaica, Kingston	13	43	56	13	43	56	14	43	57	1	0	1
Mexico, Ciudad Juarez	5	17	22	6	17	23	7	17	24	1	0	1
Mexico, Guadalajara	7	14	21	8	14	22	9	14	23	1	0	1
Mexico, Hermosillo	3	10	13	3	10	13	4	10	14	1	0	1
Mexico, Matamoros	2	12	14	2	12	14	3	12	15	1	0	1
Mexico, Merida	1	9	10	1	9	10	2	9	11	1	0	1
Mexico, Mexico City	52	85	137	54	85	139	54	85	139	0	0	0
Mexico, Monterrey	10	21	31	11	21	32	11	21	32	0	0	0
Mexico, Nogales	9	0	9	9	0	9	10	0	10	1	0	1
Mexico, Nuevo Laredo	1	14	15	1	14	15	2	14	16	1	0	1
Mexico, Tijuana	2	16	18	2	16	18	3	16	19	1	0	1
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	0	0	0
Nicaragua, Managua	22	29	51	23	29	52	23	29	52	0	0	0
Panama, Panama City	22	52	74	22	52	74	22	52	74	0	0	0
Paraguay, Asuncion	12	19	31	12	19	31	12	19	31	0	0	0
Peru, Lima	33	50	83	33	50	83	33	50	83	0	0	0
Suriname, Paramaribo	6	7	13	6	7	13	6	7	13	0	0	0
Trinidad, Port-au-Spain	11	21	32	11	21	32	11	21	32	0	0	0
Uruguay, Montevideo	9	22	31	9	22	31	9	22	31	0	0	0
Venezuela, Caracas	33	42	75	33	42	75	33	42	75	0	0	0
Total	719	1,252	1,971	730	1,252	1,982	756	1,252	2,008	26	0	26

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Argentina, Buenos Aires	9,223	9,940	10,581	641
Bahamas, Nassau	4,071	4,396	4,685	289
Barbados, Bridgetown	5,514	6,401	6,828	427
Belize, Belmopan	2,760	3,001	3,210	209
Bolivia, La Paz	9,905	10,640	11,260	620
Brazil, Brasilia	16,877	18,708	19,930	1,222
Brazil, Recife	1,314	1,443	1,552	109
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	5,548	6,097	6,516	419
Brazil, Sao Paulo	6,138	6,693	7,136	443
Canada, Calgary	1,043	1,132	1,203	71
Canada, Halifax	639	680	722	42
Canada, Montreal	3,103	3,366	3,584	218
Canada, Ottawa	10,668	11,935	12,711	776
Canada, Quebec	1,097	1,188	1,271	83
Canada, Toronto	2,970	3,215	3,430	215
Canada, Vancouver	1,880	1,977	2,080	103
Canada, Winnipeg	492	531	567	36
Chile, Santiago	10,190	11,236	11,973	737
Colombia, Bogota	12,987	14,093	15,012	919
Costa Rica, San Jose	6,398	7,197	7,640	443
Cuba, Havana	7,195	7,802	8,328	526
Dom. Republic, Santo Domingo	12,574	13,747	14,656	909
Ecuador, Guayaquil	1,860	1,961	2,076	115
Ecuador, Quito	7,412	8,421	8,941	520
El Salvador, San Salvador	7,526	8,095	8,603	508
Grenada, St. Georges	349	372	396	24
Guatemala, Guatemala City	6,948	7,444	7,900	456
Guyana, Georgetown	2,918	3,088	3,268	180
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	11,383	12,362	13,160	798
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	6,626	7,151	7,579	428
Jamaica, Kingston	5,926	6,456	6,889	433
Mexico, Ciudad Juarez	2,795	3,040	3,254	214
Mexico, Guadalajara	3,170	3,463	3,692	229
Mexico, Hermosillo	1,236	1,664	1,765	101
Mexico, Matamoros	1,881	2,059	2,211	152
Mexico, Merida	941	1,369	1,458	89
Mexico, Mexico City	17,819	19,622	20,841	1,219
Mexico, Monterrey	4,133	4,475	4,770	295

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Mexico, Nogales	2,649	2,807	2,978	171
Mexico, Nuevo Laredo	1,734	1,910	2,056	146
Mexico, Tijuana	1,877	2,092	2,244	152
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	1,347	1,418	1,494	76
Nicaragua, Managua	6,819	7,809	8,286	477
Panama, Panama City	8,546	9,375	9,978	603
Paraguay, Asuncion	4,184	4,501	4,784	283
Peru, Lima	11,581	12,541	13,329	788
Suriname, Paramaribo	2,060	2,212	2,354	142
Trinidad, Port-au-Spain	3,749	4,027	4,279	252
Uruguay, Montevideo	5,350	5,883	6,291	408
Venezuela, Caracas	13,176	14,567	15,491	924
Total	278,581	305,602	325,242	19,640

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	187,258	200,212	210,573	10,361
1200 Personnel Benefits	53,322	58,011	62,037	4,026
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	650	742	799	57
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	6,840	7,883	8,489	606
2200 Transportation of Things	2,610	2,936	3,166	230
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	20,914	23,362	25,208	1,846
2400 Printing & Reproduction	411	501	537	36
2500 Other Services	18,542	20,837	22,475	1,638
2600 Supplies and Materials	11,327	12,791	13,792	1,001
3100 Personal Property	11,812	13,264	14,308	1,044
3200 Real Property	2	0	2	2
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	11,257	13,599	14,601	1,002
Total	324,945	354,138	375,987	21,849