

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, [8,227,000,000] \$9,542,200,255, of which [1,586,214,000] \$1,560,700,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection (to remain available until expended): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to [137,600,000] \$250,000,000 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: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall 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, [2,667,130,000] \$2,747,309,000 to remain available until September 30, [2011] 2012, of which not less than [138,075,000] \$142,354,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy American salaries, and [220,840,000] \$249,315,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, concurrent with the fiscal year 2011 congressional budget justification materials, a strategy described in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference (hereafter "joint explanatory statement") accompanying this Act for projected personnel requirements for the United States Department of State over the next 3 fiscal years].

(2) Overseas programs.—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, [2,495,158,000] \$3,383,034,000, to remain available until September 30, [2011] 2012, of which not less than [381,800,000] \$425,216,000 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, [892,012,000] \$913,150,255, to remain available until September 30, [2011] 2012.

(4) Security programs.—For necessary expenses for security activities, [2,172,700,000] \$2,498,707,000, to remain available until September 30, [2011] 2012, of which [1,365,374,000] \$1,311,385,000 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 [1,653,305] \$1,702,904 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] \$505,000, 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, reprogramming, and spending plan.—

(A) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between subsections under this heading subject to section [7015] 7012 of this Act.

(B) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$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.

[(D) Not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing planned expenditures for funds appropriated under this heading.] (*Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, [160,000,000] \$144,100,000, 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, 2010.*)

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Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Programs Appropriations	7,476,108	8,366,000	9,689,321	1,323,321
Diplomatic & Consular Programs - Ongoing Operations (1) (2)	7,153,108	8,227,000	9,545,221	1,318,221
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	4,806,850	5,519,145	6,197,421	678,276
Iraq Operations	1,004,500	1,121,641	1,787,100	665,459
Worldwide Security Protection (3)	1,341,758	1,586,214	1,560,700	(25,514)
Capital Investment Fund	323,000	139,000	144,100	5,100
Fees	1,560,945	1,970,346	2,786,330	815,984
Border Security Program Fees	1,387,437	1,784,071	2,593,000	808,929
IT Central Fund (Expedited Passport Fees)	121,672	120,000	127,000	7,000
Other Fees	51,836	66,275	66,330	6,000

(1) FY 2009 Actual includes \$626.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). It also includes \$851.5 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), of which \$137.6 million has been transferred to other U.S. departments and agencies for U.S. operations in and assistance for Afghanistan. FY 2009 Actual further includes \$90.0 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

(2) FY 2009 Actual includes \$78.4 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$146.4 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

(3) FY 2010 does not include the 2010 D & CP Supplemental.

Overview

Charged with implementing U.S. foreign policy in an era of extraordinary challenges, the Department of State projects a robust 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 provides services to American citizens, supports U.S. businesses, reaches out to foreign publics through public diplomacy, and develops the extensive local contacts necessary to conduct the business of foreign affairs.

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

Highlights by Account

Diplomatic and Consular Programs – Ongoing Operations

The FY 2011 request of \$9,545,200,255 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs is a net increase of \$1,318,221,000 from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$8,227,000,000. 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

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other mandatory and high priority increases. The request also 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 2011 request for Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) is \$1,560,700,000, a decrease of \$25,514,000 below the FY 2010 enacted, 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 1,950 personnel, and a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic missions, 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 2011 request of \$144,100,000 for the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) sustains the Department's program of investment in information technology (IT). The FY 2011 IT Central Fund, which includes the CIF combined with \$127,000,000 in estimated Expedited Passport Fees, will provide a total of \$271,100,000 to support the Department's IT and communications systems initiatives.

Border Security Program

The FY 2011 request for the Border Security Program is \$2,593,000,000 to be funded by Machine Readable Visa (MRV), Enhanced Border Security Program, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative surcharge, Diversity Lottery fees, other consular fees, and Fraud Prevention fees. Increased consular fee revenue will be generated from a new FY 2011 proposal that would allow the Department to retain all user fees collected from the provision of consular services for FY 2011 and all future years to cover the full cost of passport, immigration, and other consular services.

Other Fees

Diversity Lottery, and Affidavit of Support Fees – The FY 2011 program includes an estimate of \$7,200,000 for the Diversity Lottery Program. Section 636 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 provides that the State Department may collect and retain a fee that ensures the recovery of the cost to the Department of allocating and processing applications for visas to be issued under the Diversity Lottery Program. The Department's fee is imposed on successful applicants for the Diversity Lottery Program to ensure that the costs of administering the lottery are recovered from actual users. These fee collections are available to provide consular services. The request also includes \$23,000,000 for the Affidavit of Support (AOS) Program that is funded from a fee collected from persons submitting AOS documentation.

Defense Trade Control Fees – The FY 2011 program includes an estimate of \$30,000,000 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 2011 program includes an estimate of \$130,000 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

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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 (\$405,685,000 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 (\$1,719,125,000 including \$1,688,995,000 from direct appropriations, \$30,000,000 from Defense Trade Control Registration Fees, and \$130,000 from Commercial Services Fees) – The conduct of diplomatic relations involves a wide spectrum of activities, such as:

- 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 of 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 are vital to the health of the American economy. The world continues to become more interrelated economically 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.
- Keeping abreast of scientific and technological developments abroad.

Public Diplomacy Activities (\$573,570,000 including \$567,570,000 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. 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 (\$2,623,00,000 including, \$7,200,000 from Diversity Lottery Fees; \$23,000,000 from Affidavit of Support Fees; \$975,000,000 from Machine Readable Visa Fees; \$40,000,000 from H-1B and L Fraud Prevention Fees, \$315,000,000 from the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative Surcharge; \$634,000,000 from other Border Security Fees and \$629,000,000 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 faced 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 be a high priority for the 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 2009, the Department processed 7.1 million non-immigrant visa applications that generated

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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 FY 2010 and FY 2011 will increase slightly above the FY 2009 level.

- Persons seeking immigrant visas to the United States also undergo comprehensive screening during the adjudication process by Consular Officials overseas. In FY 2009, the Department processed a total of 575,000 immigrant visa applications. This workload is expected to remain at the level in FY 2010 and FY 2011.
- Routine and emergency assistance must be provided to American citizens in distress overseas. In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the Department projects that it will respond to 2 million citizen services requests worldwide each year.
- American travelers and the U.S. travel industry be 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 2009, the Department adjudicated 14 million travel documents. The Department estimates passport workload (including passport books and passport cards) in FY 2010 and FY 2011 to be 15 million.

The FY 2011 budget request includes a proposal that would allow the Department to retain all user fees collected from the provision of consular services for FY 2011 and all future years to cover the full cost of immigration, passport, and other consular services. The worldwide Border Security Program supports programs within Consular Relations, Diplomatic Security/Law Enforcement Cooperation, Information Resource Management and Training. These cross-cutting programs are required to secure American borders against terrorists, international criminals, or persons whose presence in the United States would violate U.S. immigration law. Border Security plans include continuing to enhance and refresh the equipment and systems that support worldwide consular activities. It also includes continuing modernization of the hardware and software systems that support visa name checks, operating the Border Crossing Card Program in Mexico, implementing biometric collection from visa applicants, strengthening cooperation between the consular and United States law enforcement and intelligence communities, enhancing American Citizen Services, and providing for the staff and operating costs of the Border Security Program. The Border Security Program relies on dedicated funding from increased MRV fees and other 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 (\$119,437,000 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 (\$2,968,544,000 from direct appropriations) – These activities provide resources, allocated by application of risk management principles are necessary to meet security responsibilities, both foreign and domestic. Included in these activities are:

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- 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 domestic locations 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 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 (\$968,504,000 including \$841,504,000 from direct appropriations and \$127,000,000 from Expedited Passport Fees) – This program provides the resources for the creation, collection, processing, transmission, and storage of information required for the conduct of foreign policy. The President, Secretary of State, and the Department; its overseas missions and approximately 100 other government organizations drive the resource requirements. This activity includes:

- Corporate information systems and services such as core foreign affairs systems supporting the Secretary and principal officers; consular systems for passport and visa issuance and reporting; financial systems; administrative systems for personnel and property; and information services provided by Departmental libraries and publishing, records, Freedom of Information Act, and historical offices;
- Infrastructure systems such as 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 (\$180,532,000 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 (\$56,549,000 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 (\$194,212,000 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.

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Overseas Program Support (\$1,906,266,000 from direct appropriations) – This activity includes operations 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 (\$573,978,000 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 (\$186,049,000 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.

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State Programs by Activity (\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Policy Formulation	398,702	402,568	405,685	3,117
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	1,250,911	1,320,958	1,719,125	398,167
Public Diplomacy	405,974	525,875	573,570	47,695
Conduct of Consular Relations	1,557,877	1,896,857	2,623,200	726,343
Multilateral Diplomacy	74,824	78,601	119,437	40,836
Diplomatic Security/Counterterrorism/Worldwide Security Protection	2,181,361	2,597,613	2,968,544	370,931
Information Resource Management	951,471	1,004,234	968,504	(35,730)
Training Services	131,645	177,321	180,532	3,211
Medical Services	36,535	49,108	56,549	7,441
Rental Payments to GSA	183,481	185,531	194,212	8,681
Overseas Program Support	1,193,725	1,397,822	1,906,266	508,444
Domestic Infrastructure and Program Support	487,842	516,239	573,978	57,739
Post Assignment Travel	182,705	183,619	186,049	2,430
Total	9,037,053	10,336,346	12,475,651	2,139,305

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Highlights of Budget Changes

(\$ in thousands)

(\$ in thousands)	D&CP Ongoing Operations	Worldwide Security Protection	Capital Investment Fund	Total
FY 2010 Enacted	6,640,786	1,586,214	139,000	8,366,000
Built-in Changes				
Base Adjustments	(28,730)	(42,930)	0	(71,660)
Technical Change DTS-PO	(32,771)	0	0	(32,771)
Iraq Operations	(1,644)	0	0	(1,644)
Operational Level Adjustment	0	(55,330)	0	(55,330)
Program Funding Regularization	5,685	12,400	0	18,085
Annualization of FY 2010 Requirements	(28,500)	3,612	0	(24,888)
Annualized Prior Year COLA Adjustment	11,584	3,612	0	15,196
New Positions	(40,084)	0	0	(40,084)
Anticipated FY 2011 Wage & Price Requirements	285,809	70,844	0	356,653
American COLA	25,597	6,766	0	32,363
Foreign Service Modernization	153,827	7,855	0	161,682
Locally-engaged Staff Wage Increases	52,881	5,740	0	58,621
Overseas Inflation	19,697	21,418	0	41,115
Domestic Inflation	15,784	5,570	0	21,354
GSA Rents	9,465	800	0	10,265
Medical Inflation	556	158	0	714
Domestic Guard Inflation	0	383	0	383
Local Guard Program & Other Global Inflation	8,002	22,154	0	30,156
Total, Built-in Changes	228,579	31,526	0	260,105
Total, Current Services / Subtotal	6,869,365	1,617,740	139,000	8,626,105
Program Changes				
Human Resources	14,316	0	0	14,316
Overseas Programs	703,282	0	0	703,282
Diplomatic Policy and Support	21,778	0	0	21,778
Security Programs	372,759	(57,040)	0	315,719
Subtotal, Program Changes	1,112,135	(57,040)	5,100	1,060,195
Acquisition Improvement Initiative	3,021	0	0	3,021
Total, FY 2011 Request	7,984,521	1,560,700	144,100	9,689,321

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Diplomatic and Consular Programs – Ongoing Operations

The FY 2011 request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) Ongoing Operations is \$7.985 billion, an increase of \$1.344 billion above the FY 2010 estimate of \$6.977 billion, which includes FY 2009 supplemental funding of \$361 million. Of the total increase, \$229 million sustains current services, \$1.112 billion funds program changes and \$3.021 billion funds the Acquisitions Improvement Initiative pursuant to General Provision 7060. The FY 2011 request for appropriated funds will be further leveraged through increased availability of consular fee revenues to offset existing support costs for consular functions.

The net increase for FY 2011 base adjustments and built-in changes covers the anticipated American pay increase and overall locally engaged staff wage increases of 2.8 percent. These are based on the locally engaged staff wage gap identified in recent salary surveys, as well as a 1.4 percent increase for domestic and overseas non-wage inflation. A summary of these increases follows:

- Base Adjustments: - \$28.73 million
- Annualization of FY 2010 Requirements: -\$28.5 million
- Anticipated FY 2011 Wage Requirements: \$53.504 million
- Anticipated FY 2011 Price Requirements: \$232.305 million

Reorganization of the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office: -\$33,771,000

The Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS-PO) was established by Public Law 102-140 in October 1991 to manage a fully integrated global telecommunications network. DTS-PO installs, operates, and manages a private global telecommunications network for all U.S. Government agencies and departments at all diplomatic and consular locations abroad. Pending legislation would reorganize the governance, management, and funding structure of the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS) and DTS-PO. While DTS-PO's mission would essentially remain the same under such legislation, the Department, and other customers would reimburse DTS-PO only for bandwidth services attributable to each agency and for specific customer-driven projects for which amounts have not been appropriated for allocation to DTS-PO.

FY 2011 Program Changes

Human Resources: \$14,316,000 including 117 Positions

Human Resources Initiative: \$12,183,000 including 99 Positions

Please see the Human Resources Initiative section.

Bureau of Human Resources: \$693,000 including 6 Positions

The additional 6 positions will support the Diplomacy 3.0 initiative. To increase the size of the Foreign Service by 25 percent over FY 2009 - 2014, HR continues to ramp up recruitment, evaluation, and employment efforts.

Foreign Service Institute: \$1,440,000 including 12 Positions

Additional resources are required to deliver training to support the Department's top foreign policy priorities, as well as to support the wider Federal government as one of five OPM-authorized

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eTraining service providers and one of three OMB-approved providers of computer security training. To meet the demands of current and anticipated employees throughout their careers the Department must address rebuilding the “training float” and allow time and opportunity for proper training. Funding will enable the Department to increase the language training capability in critical needs languages including Dari, Pashto, Urdu, Russian, and Chinese and provide training for the foreign affairs community in support of critical operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, and to members of the Civilian Response Corps. In addition, funding will support increased access to distance learning capabilities for the global workforce.

Overseas Programs: \$703,282,000 including 313 Positions

Iraq and Afghanistan-Pakistan Operations: \$593,584,000 including 130 Positions

Please see the Iraq and Afghanistan – Pakistan Operations sections.

Overseas Programs: \$109,698,000 including 183 Positions

Bureau of African Affairs: \$11,656,000 including 37 Positions

Funding for thirty-seven new positions is requested, and includes two Civil Service, one domestic Foreign Service, and 34 overseas Foreign Service. These additional positions will support U.S. foreign policy priorities and administrative growth occurring throughout Africa. The establishment of these positions will enable the Department to maintain effective and efficient operations that better serve American citizens, promote U.S. interests abroad, enhance public diplomacy efforts, pursue diplomatic solutions to national security issues, and protect America’s borders. These positions will manage foreign assistance programs, improve critical medical services to employees and family members, provide adequate staffing based on post size, growth and complexities; provide the administrative platform required to support PEPFAR and other foreign policy programs, counter anti-Americanism, and comply with State inspector general recommendations.

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs: \$8,091,000 including 27 Positions

Funding for 27 new positions is requested, and includes 2 Civil Service, 2 domestic Foreign Service, and 23 overseas Foreign Service. China bilateral relations are critically important and the U.S. intends to work together with China to build a positive, cooperative, and comprehensive relationship to address common challenges and seize common opportunities. Resources requested will enable the Department to expand its diplomatic platform and further broaden mutually beneficial cooperation in a wide range of areas, including economy and trade, counterterrorism, public diplomacy, law enforcement, public health, science and technology, education, and culture. Resources requested will also support outreach to new audiences and dialogues that advance U.S. interests.

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs: \$2,341,000 including 7 Positions

Funding for 7 additional overseas Foreign Service positions is required to support the promotion of a peaceful, united and democratic Europe, increased engagement in the Balkans and Turkey, expanded outreach and public diplomacy programs and working with European partners. The positions will be used to maintain a robust diplomatic platform in support of these strategic objectives.

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs: \$9,074,000 including 30 Positions

Funding for 30 new positions is required, and includes 5 Civil Service, 3 domestic Foreign Service, and 22 overseas Foreign Service. These positions are needed to support post operations in the region. 7 new ICASS positions will support the growth in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Cairo, Algiers, Amman,

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Dhahran and Jerusalem. Program positions will support expanded engagement in Libya, monitoring economic activities in UAE and cultivating and expanding bilateral relationships with Saudi Arabia.

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs: \$7,028,000 including 25 Positions

Apart from Afghanistan and Pakistan, funding for an increase of 25 positions is required, and includes 6 domestic Foreign Service and 19 overseas Foreign Service. Five new ICASS positions will support growth in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Program positions will support expanded engagement and increased reporting and cultural affairs outreach in India, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs: \$10,662,000 including 36 Positions

Funding for 36 additional positions is requested, and includes 5 domestic Civil Service, 9 domestic Foreign Service, and 22 overseas Foreign Service. These additional staff will support growth in a number of countries, such as Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador. They will enable the Department to maintain effective and efficient 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, and confront threats to U.S. security, influence foreign opinion through public diplomacy, and engage and educate through exchange programs.

Public Diplomacy

Please see the Public Diplomacy section.

Multilateral Diplomacy Support: \$39,146,000 including 5 Positions

In order for the Department to effectively manage expanding U.S. policy priorities in the UN as well as accountability of multilateral programs, funding for 5 new positions is required to provide various critical functions. These include: oversight of the UN funds and programs such as UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Independent Audit and Advisory Committee; provide expertise on environmental and energy concerns expressed by UN organizations; and ensure the work of the UN organizations in Rome is fully integrated with country-level strategic planning under the new foreign assistance framework. In addition, the United States -- in collaboration with the global community -- will lead a new effort to enhance food security to achieve the poverty and hunger related Millennium Development Goals, under a global partnership and the five key food security principles in the international strategy announced by President Obama and Secretary Clinton.

Funding for the 5 additional positions is required to further the U.S. efforts to promote respect for human rights and dignity, including support to the Human Rights Council in Geneva, U.S. policy initiatives on food security and dialogue with the Organization for the Islamic Conference, and global media outreach programs in Geneva.

The United States has committed to hosting the Asian-Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) in 2011. The Department of State plans to allocate a total of \$81 million for costs related to hosting the APEC forum in FY 2011. Of this amount, a program increase request of \$38.2 million is requested within the Office of International Conferences. Additional funds will be allocated to meet the total costs of APEC from within overall Department funding availabilities in FY 2011. The Department's ability to support program needs in FY 2011 including the APEC conference is dependent upon action by the Congress on the Department's overall budget request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs including the Administration's user fee proposals.

Office of the Medical Director: \$6,599,000 including 10 Positions

Funding for 10 additional positions is requested, and includes 3 Civil Service and 7 overseas Foreign Service to provide medical care for the growing number of employees and family members.

STATE PROGRAMS

Currently, medical services are provided to over 55,000 employees and family members assigned overseas. In FY 2011, the population is projected to increase to approximately 60,000 employees and family members. In consultation with the Regional Bureaus and overseas posts, and considering the size of the missions, availability and accessibility of quality local medical care, local health risks, availability of medical care in the surrounding geographical area, and access to emergency transportation services.

In addition, \$4 million will provide the Department with an opportunity to acquire an interoperable EMR system that can be deployed in Washington, DC and 190 health units worldwide. Costs associated with this effort include migration of data contained in the current eMED system (projected to be close to 50,000 individual patient histories including 2.5 million scanned document images by FY 2011). Funding will be needed to purchase commercial licenses required by the other agencies' systems, hardware upgrades, training and implementation for clinician and allied health support staff. On-going costs will include regular operations and maintenance as well as scanning and indexing of patient health records.

Bureau of International Information Programs: \$15,101,000 including 6 positions

See the Public Diplomacy Section.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$24,804,000 including 98 Positions

Office of the Secretary: \$630,000 including 9 Positions

- *Information Resources Management Information Technology: \$67,000 including 1 Position*

Information technology continues to be a critical component of the Executive Secretariat's day-to-day operations. Requests for IT assistance continue to rise, types of devices to be supported increase (i.e. BlackBerry devices), and the number video teleconference sessions have increased from 490 in FY 2005 to 3,109 in FY 2008.

- *Office of Correspondence and Records Technical Information Specialist: \$43,000 including 1 Position*

A Technical Information Specialist is needed to address the increasing workload within the office.

- *Office of Civil Rights Title VI and IX Responsibilities: \$59,000 including 1 Position*

The Department annually awards grants and administers programs that total millions of dollars in Federal funds. To comply fully with statutory requirements, the Office of Civil Rights needs to establish a Title VI, Title IX, and Section 504 Program Unit with the requested position to ensure grant recipients comply with all relevant laws and policies to prevent unlawful discrimination against the beneficiaries of their services. The unit will be responsible for developing a complaints management process, a system of pre- and post-award surveys, and developing and sharing best practices gleaned from other agencies.

- *Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism: \$461,000 including 6 Positions*

This request for FY 2011 reflects the resources necessary to sustain and support the increased pace of program activities that the coordinator has been tasked to perform by both the Secretary and by the President, especially the Regional Strategic Initiative.

STATE PROGRAMS

Bureau of Legislative Affairs: \$185,000 including 3 Positions

The Bureau of Legislative Affairs opened its Senate Liaison Office in December 2009. Funding for the requested positions will support increased engagement with Congress and provide a permanent Bureau presence on the Hill in furtherance of the Department's legislative objectives related to U.S. foreign policy.

Office of the Legal Adviser: \$532,000 including 4 Positions

The Department requests funding for 4 positions to support the following areas: Law of War related to detainees held at Guantanamo, future of U.S. detention policies and hundreds of habeas corpus cases; consular litigation increased work load, with as many as 60 ongoing visa cases at a time, due in part to the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative; piracy as a result of increased incidence of piracy off the coast of Somalia; climate change, Cybersecurity to support development of a deterrence strategy, international standards for private sector internet providers, and the telecommunications industry insofar as it is engaged in cybersecurity issues.

Bureau of Intelligence and Research: \$1,073,000 including 7 Positions

Funding for these positions would result in additional foreign affairs expertise to support the intelligence needs of the Secretary of State. Specifically, the new positions would be used to: provide more in-depth analytic coverage on counterterrorism issues; expand analysis and international outreach on cyber security issues; augment coordination of sensitive intelligence programs on behalf of the Department and facilitate senior policy reviews; strengthen protection of sensitive national security information by enhancing security systems and procedures, and emphasize recruitment efforts to bring-on-board the next generation of bureau experts.

Arms Control and International Security: \$2,121,000 including 24 Positions

- *Counter Piracy Initiative: \$186,000 including 2 Positions*

In January 2009, the Department launched the Contact Group for Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, which has become the primary international forum for coordination of counter-piracy operations, policies, and programs. These positions will establish the secretariat function for the Department and provide policy management and support for the maritime security assistance program development, including State, USG, multilateral, and foreign donor security sector reform assistance program management.

- *Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) 12 Positions funded by fees*

The Office of Defense Trade Controls will use fees to fund 12 new positions. Current legislation limits fee funding to compliance and information technology positions related to compliance. In addition, the Department has requested legislation to expand the use of registration fees in order to fund 100 percent of DDTC costs with fees.

- *Regional Security and Arms Transfer (RSAT): \$559,000 including 6 Positions*

These 6 positions are currently funded through hiring exemptions, and funding for permanent positions is requested to focus on transit rights through Russia and Poland's missile defense and military modernization efforts; bilateral relations with Pakistan and India; engagement with the new Combatant Command; and third-party arms transfers.

STATE PROGRAMS

- *Political-Military Action Team (PMAT): \$838,000 including 9 Positions*

The increase requested would provide support for additional Foreign Service Officers who would serve as Political-Military Watch Officers, and civil service personnel who would serve as Military-Operations Watch Officers.

- *International Security and Nonproliferation Personnel: \$538,000 including 7 Positions*

This increase will allow the Bureau to begin to restore its nonproliferation expertise, especially regarding NPT and IAEA issues, and to be able to meet the added new challenges of the President's ambitious arms control and nonproliferation agenda.

Democracy and Global Affairs: \$3,158,000 including 35 Positions

Oceans, Environment and Science: \$858,000 including 11 Positions

The Department is currently engaged in more than 400 separate treaties, negotiations, commissions and partnerships. Each of these requires OES leadership to represent critical U.S. political, economic, or environmental interests that are fundamental to U.S. foreign policy objectives. These additional positions will be used to support climate change, and other foreign policy priorities, such as water, sanitation and trans-boundary water resource management, environmental and science and technology engagements with key strategic partners such as China, U.S. trade partners, and the Muslim world.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor: \$1,623,000 including 19 Positions

Funding for positions is required to supplement staff in the Policy Formulation sections of the bureau and strengthen its Leahy Vetting and Human Rights Council programs. To fulfill the requirements of the Leahy Amendment, DRL vets several thousand requests per year to ensure that human rights violators do not benefit from USG military assistance.

Trafficking in Persons: \$496,000 including 3 Positions

Funding requested will allow the Department to visit more countries in order to make the most accurate assessments of foreign governments for the annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report) to Congress. Additional staff on these teams will help in assessing the steadily increasing number of countries ranked in the TIP Report through engaging regional bureaus and foreign governments and in performing enhanced monitoring and evaluation of new and existing country projects.

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs: \$181,000 including 2 positions

The requested increase will give EEB the latitude to balance workloads within the office to meet demands on the office for leadership of U.S. investment policy in multilateral and bilateral investment treaty negotiations, as well as handle the increased cybersecurity workload that will occur as a result of the President's new initiative to improve the nation's cybersecurity.

Administration and Resource Management: \$17,139,000 including 16 Positions

Bureau of Administration: \$12,016,000 including 6 Positions

- *Procurement Initiative: \$3,021,000*

The increase will enhance the Department's acquisition workforce capabilities as part of a broader Administration initiative.

STATE PROGRAMS

- *Office of Allowances: \$56,000 including 1 Position*

The Secretary of State is directed by Executive Order 10903 to manage the overseas allowances and differentials program (Title 5, United States Code, Sections 5921 – 5928) for all U.S. Government citizen civilian employees abroad, regardless of agency. The Secretary is also directed by Executive Order to manage the Foreign Area Per Diem program for official travelers. The Department requests one position to fulfill its statutory obligations to the interagency community.

- *Global Information Services/Record Management: \$50,000 including 1 Position*

The Department requests funding to support ongoing programs directed at achieving the goals of information availability, compliance with President Obama's memorandum on "Openness and Transparency in Government" and E-Government initiatives, and meeting the Department's critical information objectives. The requested increases will strengthen controls that safeguard Personally Identifiable Information; improve compliance with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) statutory requirements and responsiveness to FOIA requests; and address records management requirements, such as identifying vital record collections, scheduling the Department's records systems for disposition, and training Department employees in record keeping requirements.

- *Renovations and General Maintenance Properties: \$1,735,000 including 1 Position*

The Department requests funds to upgrade its facilities and facilities-related equipment to provide energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe, and functional domestic office space for the Department's employees to conduct their work. The requested increases will allow the Department to provide for the operation and maintenance of an additional 500,000 square feet of occupied space added to the Department's real estate portfolio; pay utility rate increases; pay the Department's share of Information Technology and Security costs for State Annex-2 located at 515 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC, which will augment the building owner's \$8 million investment in life safety systems and air conditioning; initiate aggressive programs to conserve energy and expand environmental sustainability programs throughout the Department's 8.3 million square feet of domestic real estate; and enhance critical conference spaces and studios to improve venues for international diplomatic gatherings and conferences.

- *Major Renovation at Blair House: \$2,000,000*

The Blair House complex hosts foreign Heads of State during State visits and is considered a Level-5 facility (highest priority for vulnerability protection). The General Services Administration (GSA) will initiate a major renovation of Blair House in FY 2012. GSA will focus on replacing the aging infrastructure in the building and associated exterior facades. The Department will be required to provide tenant build-out/replacement/refurbishing of the historic fabric of the building, to include other tenant improvements such as telecommunications cabling. The Department's request in FY 2011 is to begin the design for this major renovation process and arrange for the decommissioning and storage of the historic furniture and furnishings in the Blair House complex. This is necessary to preserve and protect historic features of the structure (special wall coverings, trim work and other unique characteristics). Additional funds in future years will be required as the restoration of the infrastructure nears completion.

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- *Second International Chancery Center (ICC2) and Potomac Annex (Navy Hill): \$4,935,000*

The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) legislation allows the Department to acquire BRAC properties. Obtaining the Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) will accommodate embassies in Washington, D.C., thereby facilitating reciprocal action by other governments for accommodating placement of U.S. embassies overseas and improving foreign relations. In addition, the Department will acquire the Potomac Annex (Navy Hill) properties in an effort to fulfill the Department's space requirement.

- *Establishment of New Fleet Policy Office: \$125,000 including 1 Position*

The Department requests funds and one position to create a new fleet policy office to improve the management, efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's worldwide vehicle fleet (\$500 million) by centralizing policy within one office. This consolidation is in keeping with PL 99-272 (1985), GAO finding (2004 report), formal third-party study recommendation (2006), and industry best practices as identified by GSA in its annual Policy Review Initiative (2008). This new office will assume the lead role in creating internal fleet policy.

- *Grants Management Program Initiative: \$94,000 including 2 Positions*

The FY 2010 President's Budget laid a path to double the Department's foreign assistance budget by FY 2015. GAO, OIG and other reports recommend improving the Department's capability to train federal assistance personnel and provide needed oversight of the Department's grant programs. The Department will implement a grants management plan by developing and presenting grants training both on-line and regionally, performing grants management reviews of assistance programs, and providing oversight and guidance to a world-wide cadre of personnel who implement federal assistance programs. Improved grants management will prevent reoccurrence of a significant deficiency in management controls highlighted for grants management.

Bureau of Information Resource Management: 5 Positions

The increase of 5 positions for IRM is to be funded from requested resources to increase the ratio of USG to contract employees, and to allow for IRM to strategically place these new hires in positions to maximize IT support to the increased staffing in the Department worldwide.

Undersecretary for Management: \$68,000 including 1 position

The Secretary recently announced the Greening Diplomacy Initiative and the establishment of a new Greening Council to be chaired by the Under Secretary for Management. This Council will engage with all Department bureaus on greening and sustainability issues. Funding requested, including one position will be used to establish formal mechanisms to engage stakeholders and employees throughout the Department; coordinate budget requests; collect data, benchmark against public and private sector best practices; and establish and track Department performance metrics.

STATE PROGRAMS

Bureau of Resource Management: \$5,055,000 including 4 positions

- *Post Support Unit (PSU) Phase II Expansion: \$300,000*

This request supports the one-time costs of Phase II Expansion of the Global Financial Services Post Support Unit global operation. Recurring costs for PSU, including FSN salaries and operating costs, will be recouped through service level agreements with bureaus and posts. This one-time funding request is an essential corporate investment in cost-effective financial processing platform for posts.

- *Automation Requirements: \$4,334,000 including 4 Positions*

The Resource Management Bureau requests funding for 4 new positions and increased funding to address automation requirements including: imaging of payroll files to replace over 27,500 active and inactive American Pay employee records, re-build the ICASS budgeting system, and upgrade CRMS/BRMS, to improve the Department's budgeting system. In addition, this request supports improved compliance to stabilize and maintain critical financial statement data for audit liaison in internal controls, allowing core financial management personnel, including all Financial Management Officers, to play a higher value-added and location-specific financial management role.

- *Special Representative – Global Partnership Office Funding: \$421,000*

Resources requested will enable the expansion of the new office for the Special Representative to the Secretary for partnerships and will be used to initiate the priority public-private partnerships, provide for the development of on-the-ground partnership objectives and build new lasting relationships.

Security Programs: \$372,759,000

Please see the Iraq Operations section.

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HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	520	1,085	1,184	99
Funds	200,645	387,835	519,311	131,476

Program Description

The Department’s FY 2011 request for strategic hiring has been developed in support of an ambitious, long-range strategy to support the Administration’s vision of a 25 percent increase in Foreign Service capacity with commensurate increases in Civil Service policy development and program support capabilities. Its primary focus is a growing mission presence overseas, staffed by officers more fully prepared to handle the vast array of transnational challenges of our time. The Secretary’s “Smart Power” strategy seeks diplomatic solutions to increasingly complex global issues. As such, the workforce of the Department of State must be diverse, well-rounded, and agile. It must have the right people with the right skills in the right place at the right time.

Justification of Request

The Department’s FY 2011 request is \$519.3 million for the Human Resource Initiative (HRI), an increase of \$131.5 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. This includes a net increase for current services of \$119.5 million, including \$153.8 million for Foreign Service Pay Comparability, a \$40 million decrease for the removal of one-time costs associated with new positions added in previous fiscal years and an increase of \$5.6 million for statutory pay raises and domestic inflation.

The Foreign Service Pay Comparability (FSPC) current services increase of \$153.8 million is to eliminate the loss in basic pay that certain Foreign Service members incur while serving abroad. The average pay gap has grown between the federal and private sector, and for FY 2010, the President’s Federal Pay Agent forecasts the pay gap to be nearly 37 percent. To decrease the gap between overseas posts and Washington, D.C., funding is requested to support the full locality rate for comparability. This request will be the final phased-in installment of a three-year plan closing the overseas pay gap.

The FY 2011 base for the Human Resource3 Initiative section includes 1,085 positions, of which \$507.1 million are dedicated to training requirements, including critical needs languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, and Urdu. This enables the Department to continuously develop and deploy qualified staff to overseas posts and avoid prolonged staffing vacancies.

The FY 2011 request also includes the following program increases:

Developing 21st Century Skills: \$6,786,000 including 70 positions

A fully engaged and well trained diplomatic service is vital to the successful execution of the Administration’s foreign policy blueprint. Diplomats must be able to leverage all the tools of diplomacy to address the challenges of a complex, ever changing, and increasingly global world – a world where terrorism and pandemics freely cross borders and thrive on the inability of failed and failing states to

HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

perform even basic sovereign responsibilities. The Department recognizes that defeating these threats depends as much on strengthening states and societies as on defeating enemies. Building on traditional diplomatic skills, today's diplomats must be able to work with a multiplicity of actors on a wide range of cross-cutting issues. Even more than in the past, State's personnel are serving in dangerous and less developed locations, under conditions that impact them – and their families -- both personally and professionally. To meet these demands and to ensure its personnel are qualified to implement its critical foreign policy agenda, the Department will continue the expansion, availability, and improvement of training, from the skills needed to be effective in an increasingly complex world to the training of critically needed languages. For the latter, the Department expects to increase the number of language proficient officers, increase the level of their proficiency, and increase the number of positions for which language proficiency is required.

The Department's global engagement strategy requires significant enhancements to its foreign language capabilities. Of particular importance are 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 a hostile foreign press, actively engage and persuade a skeptical foreign audience, and promote U.S. interests to the widest possible audience, including non-governmental interlocutors outside of foreign capitals. This is vital to carry out the Administration's agenda in places where America faces the greatest challenges and dangers.

The Department plans to expand its language training among the Specialist corps to ensure they can effectively assist in meeting the Department's vital mission requirements. The Department must also ensure that while its diplomatic professionals are in language training, it is still fully able to staff missions abroad.

Global Outreach: \$5,397,000 including 29 positions

To ensure that the United States maintains its proper leadership role in responding to, or proactively engaging in, issues not restricted to specific regions of the globe will require that resource investments be devoted to a variety of critical initiatives including:

Economic Development, Democracy/Good Governance and Education

- 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;
- Expand the Department's ambitious program against human trafficking, to advance public awareness and increase resources devoted to aggressive global law enforcement, compassionate victim services and creative prevention programs.

Global Climate Change and Clean Energy

- Build an international consensus focusing on climate change;
- Leverage international public-private partnerships to deploy clean technologies and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
- Manage bilateral and regional programs related to drinking water and sanitation, and water resource management.

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Global Health

- Lead and coordinate bilateral programs world-wide, in policy as well as management;
- To turn the tide against HIV/AIDS; and
- Expand life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention programs and care for those in need.

Global Security

- Assume a primary role in the USG strategy for countering terrorism through attacking terrorist networks and countering violent extremism;
- Facilitate constructive partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security and other USG agencies;
- Minimize the threat of weapons of mass destruction; and
- Foster conflict prevention and resolution.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	496	24	0	520	101,388	99,257	200,645
FY 2010 Estimate	772	313	0	1,085	228,889	158,946	387,835
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	113	802	915
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	533	0	533
FS Pay Modernization Increase	0	0	0	0	48,543	105,284	153,827
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	2,099	2,003	4,102
Non-recurrence of one-time costs	0	0	0	0	(40,084)	0	(40,084)
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	11,204	108,089	119,293
FY 2011 Current Services	772	313	0	1,085	240,093	267,035	507,128
FY 2011 Program Changes							
HRI Year 2 Increase	87	12	0	99	4,668	7,515	12,183
Total Program Changes	87	12	0	99	4,668	7,515	12,183
FY 2011 Request	859	325	0	1,184	244,761	274,550	519,311

HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	490	1,065	1,164	99
Public Diplomacy	30	20	20	0
Total	520	1,085	1,184	99

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	198,765	347,125	478,568	131,443
Public Diplomacy	1,880	40,710	40,743	33
Total	200,645	387,835	519,311	131,476

FY 2011 Request Program Activities

Human Resources Initiative (HRI)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	853	311	0	1,164	206,712	271,856	478,568
Public Diplomacy	6	14	0	20	38,049	2,694	40,743
Total	859	325	0	1,184	244,761	274,550	519,311

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	146,470	116,749	201,150	84,401
1200 Personnel Benefits	54,175	42,197	73,400	31,203
2500 Other Services	0	228,889	244,761	15,872
Total	200,645	387,835	519,311	131,476

D&CP – PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

RESOURCE SUMMARY

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	2,702	2,712	2,740	28
Funds	401,526	519,875	567,570	47,695

Program Description

Public diplomacy within the Department of State plays a crucial role in supporting the President and the Secretary of State in their efforts to promote U.S. national security objectives. Public diplomacy professionals perform this mission by understanding, informing, engaging, and ultimately influencing foreign publics on behalf of U.S. foreign policy. In today's interconnected world, people everywhere and at all levels of society are bombarded with information and are more engaged with the wider world than ever before. Young people especially see the world through new lenses that fuel both new aspirations and old resentments. This has far-reaching implications for U.S. foreign policy and national security.

Governments inclined to support U.S. policies will back away if their populations do not trust us as a partner. Developing productive relationships with people around the world will reverse this dynamic. Less cooperative regimes will be forced to moderate their positions under popular pressure. To the extent that the U.S. succeeds, threats faced today will diminish and new partnerships will be possible.

Traditional government-to-government diplomacy is no longer enough. The ability to build and sustain the kind of partnerships needed to address the challenges of this century – and seize its opportunities – will depend on bolstering U.S. credibility with the people of the world and forging an ethic of common purpose. Growing this credibility is a primary goal of public diplomacy and the Department's ability to meet its public diplomacy objectives – and, ultimately, broader U.S. policy goals – will depend upon the strategic application of resources toward rebuilding U.S. engagement with the people of the world. Traditional outreach programs that build personal relationships, such as people-to-people exchanges, U.S. Speakers, and mission-sponsored cultural events must be combined with cutting-edge communications technology.

The U.S. is not the only nation that sees the significance of increased engagement. Friends, competitors, and adversaries alike are moving quickly. The U.S. is increasing the scope and speed of its communications with foreign publics, moving beyond mere messaging. The objectives are to listen more and lecture less and learn how people listen to us in order to understand how words and deeds are actually heard and seen. The more languages and venues we communicate in and the more respect the U. S. shows for its audience, the more effective the Administration's public diplomacy efforts will be.

Public diplomacy within the Department is led by the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs (R). The Under Secretary provides overall policy and strategic leadership, resource management, and interagency coordination for public diplomacy. The Under Secretary ensures that public diplomacy resources are allocated strategically in accordance with U.S. Government policy priorities, and that public diplomacy programs and activities are formulated and implemented on the basis of sound research and with due provision for results, reporting and analysis.

D&CP – PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

There are approximately 622 Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) and 1,702 Locally Engaged Staff (LES) engaged in full-time public diplomacy positions at overseas missions. Public Affairs Officers sit on Mission Country Teams and coordinate public diplomacy with other Mission elements, such as USAID, DOD, DHS, and others. They administer and implement Washington-based programs and initiatives, complementing them with unique one-country programs and activities to engage host-country publics and address issues related to local perceptions and conditions.

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP), which is also funded with Public Diplomacy resources, communicates with foreign publics, including opinion-makers and youth, about U.S. policy, society, and values. IIP engages foreign publics through its U.S. Speaker program, print outreach, and websites in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Persian, Russian, and Spanish. The Bureau also provides policy and technical support of official embassy websites and develops new social networking and other new media outreach and engagement tools. IIP and other bureaus employ a total of 388 civil service staff supporting public diplomacy activity.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$567.6 million funds current services and supports and advances the Department's public diplomacy efforts. An increase of \$14.5 million for statutory pay raises and inflation is requested to maintain the FY 2010 level of activity. An increase of \$33.2 million and 28 positions is requested compared to the FY 2010 base of \$519.8 million and 1,010 positions for the program. Specific FY 2011 program changes are as follows:

American Centers: \$14,356,000

The President and the Secretary of State have underscored the importance of revitalizing the Department's official presence in foreign countries through the opening of new American Centers outside the secured confines of embassies or consulates. This new request marks a major turning point in USG support for American Centers, many of which were closed or spun off during the past two decades for reasons of cost, security considerations, and/or shifting U.S. priorities. American Centers have traditionally served as venues for public diplomacy programs, English teaching, libraries, information resource centers, and video facilities, among other functions. The opportunity to establish centers will leverage technology as an effective means of facilitating direct contact between foreign citizens and American society and culture.

Because of widely varying local interests, preferences, and security conditions in foreign locations, there is no "one-size-fits all" approach to opening American centers. Therefore, the plan for FY 2011 is to establish eight to ten new centers as pilot projects around the world, with varying sizes and functions reflecting different local conditions and priorities. The funding requested would cover make-ready, staffing, equipment and maintenance costs for these new centers. Funding will also support the training and development of IIP's Information Resource Officer Corps, charged with working with American and locally-engaged staff at overseas posts and local American center employees to develop information outreach programs.

New American Officer Positions: \$7,356,000 including 28 positions

The President and the Secretary of State are committed to renewing the nation's engagement with the people of the world and restoring the kind of leadership that has made the United States a force for global progress for so much of its history. Accomplishing this will require additional staffing of the public

D&CP – PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

diplomacy function in the Department of State, in accordance with the Secretary's Diplomacy 3.0 initiative. This request would fund the cost of establishing a total of 28 new American positions (8 domestic and 20 overseas) in FY 2011.

Position detail is provided in the Regional Bureau chapters.

Pakistan Strategic Communications: \$11,450,000

This request funds the extension and expansion of public diplomacy programs in Pakistan above the \$30.9 million originally funded by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32). This program will advance U.S. foreign policy goals and further U.S. national security interests by expanding and strengthening engagement, communication, and mutual understanding with the people of Pakistan. The goals of this program are to reduce support for Al Qaeda, the Taliban and other extremist groups and ideologies; build confidence in the capabilities of the Pakistan government to serve its people; improve and expand the professionalism of Pakistani media; and strengthen the U.S. relationship with Pakistani people at all levels of society.

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IRAQ OPERATIONS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual (2)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supplemental	FY 2011 Request (3)	Increase / Decrease (4)
Positions (1)	590	535	129	483	(52)
Funds	1,506,913	1,121,641	1,570,000	1,787,100	665,459

(1) Includes inter-agency and temporary hires

(2) FY 2009 total includes \$336.0 million in FY 2010 forward funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32)

(3) Excludes FY 2010 Supplemental request

(4) Difference between FY 2011 request and FY 2010 Enacted

Program Description

The Department of State plays a vital role in achieving the Administration's goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq. The U.S. mission to Iraq provides impartial support on political issues, builds Iraqi capacity to deliver services, and supports Iraqi refugees and internally displaced persons. The U.S. Embassy in Baghdad must retain the required personnel and other resources to meet the challenges that support this approach and that support an Iraqi Government that is just, representative, and accountable, and provides neither support nor safe-haven to terrorists. The resources identified in the FY 2011 request are essential to this effort.

The U.S. Mission in Iraq's important and complex relationship with the Iraqi Government is served by more than 1,200 direct-hire Americans, in Baghdad and in the provinces, which represent 14 agencies operate under Chief of Mission (COM) authority. The Department utilizes a wide range of staff drawn from local Iraqis, third-country nationals, and U.S. citizens hired through a variety of mechanisms and contracts that provide security, logistics, and program support to U.S. Mission operations. The Department currently operates the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, a Regional Embassy Office in Basrah, and 16 Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) located throughout Iraq. The PRTs and the military brigades work jointly to improve, within local institutions, the capacity to govern effectively. As the U.S. military transitions, the Department will provide robust civilian engagement through the 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 Iraqi people and to the international community.

The Embassy conducts business on a broad range of bilateral and multilateral issues directly with the Iraqi Government. It 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. 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 are administered by Chief of Mission personnel.

The Department is preparing to take a more robust role in Iraq as the U.S. transitions from a military and reconstruction focus toward a civilian and capacity-building focus. As the U.S. military draws down in Iraq, the Embassy will assume programmatic and support requirements from DOD. The Department will begin to supply the security and logistical support for DOS operations in Baghdad and provincial locations that was formerly provided by the military. Assuming these responsibilities will present an unprecedented set of logistical and managerial challenges.

IRAQ OPERATIONS

The Department assumed from the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) those authorities and responsibilities that continued after CPA termination. The Department funded U.S. Mission costs from FY 2004 to FY 2009 through supplemental appropriations. The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 provided \$486 million for Iraq operations. An additional \$1,570 million in FY 2010 supplemental funding is being requested by the Department to begin the significant transition from the current Provincial Reconstruction Team structure to the new Enduring Presence Posts (EPP).

Performance

The American and Iraqi people share a common goal of an Iraq that is sovereign, stable and self-reliant. For this to occur, governance at all levels in Iraq must be politically stable, demonstrably effective, and accountable to its people. The U.S. is engaged in promoting peaceful elections and transitions of power, and the resolution of territorial issues through the process of negotiations. Training efforts foster improved responsiveness and transparency in the actions of local authorities, and the strengthening of the judiciary within the country. These are all necessary, but not sufficient, requirements for a successful transition to Iraqi self-rule.

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Good Governance					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Stable, Effective, and Accountable Governance in Iraq (As measured by World Bank Governance Indicators of Political Stability, Government Effectiveness, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption, respectively (scale range from approximately -2.5 to +2.5).					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
New Indicator, No Rating	-2.81; -1.67 -2.04; -1.45 New Indicator, No Rating	-2.69; -1.41 -1.87; -1.48 New Indicator, No Rating	Data Available in mid-2010 New Indicator, No Rating	[Baseline year]	-2.49; -1.01; -1.67; -1.46	-2.39; -0.86; -1.57; -1.41
Impact	Result and Rating not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	Extensive information on the methodology of the World Bank Governance Indicators may be found on their web site (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp).					
Data Source and Quality	The World Bank compiles and publishes annual indicators in its World Bank Governance Indicators. Each indicator is based on multiple sources and surveys, which are weighted on accuracy and level of completeness. The indicators are based on calendar year, and published in September of the following year. The World Bank provides detailed backgrounds notes online describing the data collection and statistical analysis methods. These methods have been thoroughly researched and professionally analyzed.					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$1,787 million for Iraq Operations includes overall increases to current services and support of several key initiatives. An increase of \$7.6 million for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, and increased facilities costs in addition to \$6.4 million in overseas guard inflation for a total of \$14 million is requested to maintain the FY 2010 level of activity.

IRAQ OPERATIONS

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (Mission and Provincial Operations): \$278,404,000

2012 Logistics Transition Planning: \$162,741,000

Based on information from the FY 2012 planning exercise, \$162.7 million is being requested above the FY 2010 enacted levels to accommodate additional cost requirements associated with the reduction of the Department of Defense presence in Iraq. The additional anticipated costs include, but are not limited to: convoy support, life support services, motor vehicle maintenance, medical services, and air transportation in and out of Iraq. These requirements may be adjusted as the planning develops.

Continuing Operations: \$107,401,000

The request contains \$107.4 million to support ongoing operations previously funded from supplemental appropriations. These include operations and maintenance contracts, salaries, and daily operations, as well as funding to support increases in the Department's portion of the Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program (LOGCAP) contract as the DOD footprint in Baghdad diminishes.

New Locally Engaged Staff (LES): \$4,712,000

The requested funding will cover costs for new locally engaged staff positions. The number of new hires will be dependent on availability of local candidates. If local hires are not available due to security or other reasons, third-country nationals and TDY LES will continue to be utilized to meet the mission requirements.

Other Non-Recurring Costs: \$3,550,000

The request includes an increase of \$3.6 million for other non-recurring costs for specialized projects such as painting and patching the exterior surface of the Chief of Mission Residence (CMR), Deputy Chief of Mission Residence (DCR) and Staff Diplomatic apartments (SDAs).

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (Mission and Provincial Security Operations): \$378,104,000

Overseas Protective Operations: \$339,308,000

Worldwide Personal Protection Services and Baghdad Embassy Security Force (BESF) contract extensions/re-competitions are estimated to increase costs 35 percent due to inflation; implementation of DOD's Synchronized Pre-Deployment and Operational Tracker reporting system (which imposes new requirements on private security companies operating in Iraq); as well as requirements of Section 7006 of Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (Div. F, P.L. 111-117), which allows security contracts for static guard services in Iraq be awarded based on best value determinations in FY 2010. Additional costs associated with the sustainment of contract oversight are also factored into the estimates.

Security Technology: \$1,784,000

The request includes an increase of \$1.8 million for operations and support of the Baghdad Embassy Engineering Service Center, Electronic Countermeasures activities, Mobile Video support, and Technical Security equipment installation, maintenance and repair.

Physical Security Programs: \$11,422,000

The requested increase of \$11.4 million is for special protective equipment, armored vehicles, and overhead cover. Dismal road conditions in Iraq cause rapid deterioration of armored vehicles. As a result, the usual replacement cycle of five years has not been possible. Vehicles must be purchased based on a two-year replacement cycle. Overhead cover is a necessity to protect against the threat of indirect fire at vulnerable office, housing, recreational and dining facilities.

IRAQ OPERATIONS

Regional Security Operations (RSO): \$16,500,000

The requested increase of \$16.5 million is for supporting the development and fielding of systems to assist Embassy security operations. These include: the development of a full-spectrum communications program for an independent, but DOD-compatible radio/SATCOM communications capability for use in Iraq that will promote effective management and accountability of security equipment controlled by the Embassy's Regional Security Officer; the consolidation of vehicle maintenance operations for the Embassy RSO vehicle fleet including the building of a maintenance facility; armed vehicle integration of C4-I systems; start-up / implementation costs for Army Excess Materials Acquisition Support; and to subscribe to the DOD Civilian Arming Program to provide oversight and accountability for armed security personnel under Chief of Mission Authority.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Countermeasures: \$236,000

An increase of \$0.2 million is requested to support the procurement of WMD Countermeasures equipment and training support for diplomatic locations in Iraq: Baghdad, Basrah, Hillah, Irbil and Tallil. A U.S.-based, four-person contract team travels to Iraq twice a year to provide training. A full suite of first responder equipment and personnel escape masks have been provided to post. Funding is necessary to maintain an adequate training cycle.

Personnel Security and Suitability: \$3,017,000

The Bureau's Personnel Security and Suitability Program Office conducts investigations on applicants, employees, and contractors, and responds to requests by other Federal agencies for investigations overseas to assure that granting an individual access to classified information is clearly consistent with the interests of national security. Resources are requested to provide necessary staff, logistics, and travel to perform investigations and make final security clearance adjudications, as well as suitability for employment determinations critical to the hiring process.

Threat Investigations and Analysis: \$842,000

The requested increase is needed to maintain the level of analytical support required to monitor critical threats in Iraq. The security environment is fluid as U.S. forces redeploy, thus reducing personnel and associated support. Funding will support three contract analysts, emergency travel to Iraq, and participation in USG-sponsored conferences concerning Iraq security issues.

AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual (2)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Supplemental (3)	FY 2011 Request (4)	Increase / Decrease (5)
Afghanistan – Positions (1)	356	764	457	870	106
Afghanistan - Funds	367,586	485,595	211,000	754,123	268,528
Pakistan – Positions (1)	47	58	56	82	24
Pakistan - Funds	65,145	45,837	26,000	101,574	55,737

(1) Includes inter-agency and temporary hires

(2) FY 2009 total includes \$25.0 million in FY 2010 forward funding provided for Afghanistan by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32)

(3) In addition, the supplemental would enable accelerated hiring of FY 2011 positions for Afghanistan (+106) and Pakistan (+24), supporting a total FY 2010 increase of 554 and 80 additional positions respectively

(4) Excludes FY 2010 Supplemental request

(5) Difference between FY 2011 request and FY 2010 Enacted

Program Description

The insurgency in Afghanistan and parts of Pakistan is a fundamental threat to U.S. strategic interests. Disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as eliminating its safe havens is a top foreign policy priority. The Administration’s strategy to achieve this goal in Afghanistan is to promote a more capable, accountable, and effective Afghan government that serves its people by generating economic opportunities, and can function with limited international support. In Pakistan, the strategy is to stabilize the government through macroeconomic reforms, promote private sector growth to lay the foundations for long-term economic stability and sustainable growth, and further develop their security capabilities. The resources identified in the FY 2011 request are essential to this effort.

Afghanistan and Pakistan: Indispensable to Regional Security and Stability

The Department's FY 2011 request will continue to support the implementation of the Administration’s integrated policy towards Afghanistan and Pakistan. The threat posed by al Qaeda to the U.S. and its allies, especially that of extremists capturing fissile materials, is very real. With U.S. assistance, these two countries can act to counter these threats. The Administration’s comprehensive strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan will promote a more capable, accountable, and effective government. In Afghanistan, the U.S. will work with the government to develop increasingly self-reliant security forces that can lead independent counter-insurgency and counterterrorism operations. In Pakistan, the U.S. will work with the democratic government to increase the security forces’ ability to fight extremists and terrorism. The U.S. will assist the Pakistani government and people in maintaining a constitutional government and growing an economy that provides real opportunity for its people.

The significant increase in the non-military foreign assistance request for Afghanistan and Pakistan will promote these objectives. As Secretary Clinton has stated, “The goal requires a balanced approach that entails expanding civilian efforts and ensuring that the strategy is fully integrated and adequately resourced.” In FY 2011, the U.S. will continue to hold both governments and ourselves accountable for progress toward defined objectives. Assistance programs must also ensure maximum flexibility to meet

AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN

dynamic needs in a war-time environment, and will allow for the development of new initiatives to fit the evolving situation on the ground.

In Afghanistan, the State Department's overall FY 2011 resource request will be used to fund operations and support the personnel needed to revitalize Afghanistan's agricultural sector with a focus on alternative livelihoods programs; begin to de-emphasize eradication and maintain interdiction assistance regarding Afghanistan's significant poppy crop; enhance the capability of an expected 82,000 strong police force by 2011; increase support for sub-national governance capacity building through the Provincial Reconstruction Teams and District Support Teams; accelerate the efforts to achieve self-reliant ministries that provide services to the Afghan people; and increase support for rule of law and economic growth programs. In FY 2011, the Department requests \$754 million in operational resources to sustain a diplomatic and development platform of over 1,500 State and non-State funded Chief of Mission U.S. civilian personnel working throughout Afghanistan. This resource figure does not include security funding requested in the Worldwide Security Protection account.

In Pakistan, the U.S. is increasing resources to support personnel and efforts focusing on enhancing the capacity of the Pakistani military, civilian law enforcement entities, and investigative agencies engaged in counter-insurgency activities; make long term investments in Pakistan's people and their democratically elected government through targeted humanitarian assistance and economic relief; increase the effectiveness of democracy, governance, and rule of law programs; and increase funding for agriculture, infrastructure, economic growth, and education to promote a modern, moderate society that offers economic opportunity for its citizens, particularly its youth. The FY 2011 Request includes \$102 million in operational resources (not including security programs) to support the diplomatic platform of over 350 State and non-State funded Chief of Mission U.S. civilian staff working throughout Pakistan.

In both countries, the U.S. will implement a strategic communications plan to counter terrorist disinformation, and promote tolerance, critical thinking and an open society. As Secretary Clinton stated, "We are being out-communicated by the Taliban and al-Qaeda, and we must create the space for moderate voices and make accurate information available."

While a significant level of U.S. resources remain focused on the goal of supporting Afghan and Pakistani efforts to defeat terrorist networks, expand government writ, and bolster local and national government capacity to meet the needs of their peoples, the U.S. must also address the regional implications of instability. The U.S. will not achieve security and prosperity in Afghanistan and Pakistan absent robust U.S. engagement with the rest of the region.

In advance of FY 2011, the Department is requesting an additional \$237 million in FY 2010 supplemental funds for Afghanistan and Pakistan operations. Of the amount requested, \$211 million requested for Afghanistan will allow the Department to start hiring 457 additional staff to increase support for sub-national governance capacity building through the Provincial Reconstruction Teams, District Support Teams, and the consulates in Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat; accelerate the efforts to achieve self-reliant ministries that provide services to the Afghan people; and increase support for rule of law, agriculture and economic growth programs. The increased staffing level provided with the FY 2010 supplemental will be sustained through the FY 2011 Budget. The request of \$26 million for Pakistan will enable the Department to hire 56 additional staff to better manage and support the increased military and economic assistance that is being provided after years of sanctions. These funds would also allow the accelerated hiring of new positions requested FY 2011 in both countries.

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Performance

The United States has made a long-term commitment to help Afghanistan rebuild itself after years of war. Through its diplomatic and development efforts, the U.S. supports the Afghan Government in its efforts to establish a framework for a vibrant civil society, one that emphasizes democratic principles through a rule of law and creates accountable and transparent forms of government. The indicator below from the World Bank rates the effectiveness of Afghanistan's government in responding to the needs of its citizens and its control of corruption. While each rating is low in comparison to average rating for developing countries, the control of corruption rating has declined consistently since FY 2006 while Afghanistan's government effectiveness is trending positive since FY 2007.

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Good Governance					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Level of Government Effectiveness and Control of Corruption in Afghanistan as measured by the World Bank's Government Effectiveness (GE) and Control of Corruption (CC) governance scores.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
-1.37 GE; -1.46 CC	-1.29 GE; -1.53 CC	-1.31 GE; -1.64 CC	Data available mid-2010	[Baseline Year]	Target to be determined*	Target to be determined*
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	The President's strategy is to assist the Afghan Government to build sufficient capacity to secure and govern their country. An increasingly effective government with well-governed institutions will encourage Afghans to generally support it and not extremist networks, such as al Qaeda.					
Methodology	Full methodology available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance .					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators 1996-2008: www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance . 2009 data from the World Bank is expected in mid-2010. Data quality assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

* Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting Afghanistan, the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets at this time.

Justification of Request

Afghanistan: \$268,528,000 including 106 Positions

Overseas American New Hires: \$211,418,000 including 97 Positions

Of the 97, 72 are for the expansion of the PRTs, 4 are PRT support officers, 3 are ICASS, and the balance are Program and PD officers in Kabul. The request includes funds for the continued support, including salaries and benefits, for 245 additional U.S. Direct Hires requested in the FY 2010 Supplemental request. These positions will support a broader range of initiatives in Afghanistan supporting the Afghanistan and

AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN

Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy, primarily in the field and will come from both State temporary hiring authorities and from other agencies.

Domestic American New Hires: \$1,998,000 including 9 Positions

Funding for 9 new domestic positions is needed to support expanded Afghanistan operations.

New Locally Engaged Staff (LES): \$13,076,000

134 of the 658 Locally Engaged Staff (LES) positions that would be supported by the request are intended to perform program, ICASS, and Public Diplomacy (PD) duties. The balance of the new LES positions would be located at Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT), at the new Consulates in Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat, supporting new district support teams, and at Embassy Kabul. The request also includes funding to support LES wage increases (\$412,000), equipment and office furniture to support new positions (\$264,000), and training funds for new LES (\$670,000).

Residential Furniture and Fixtures: \$2,100,000

The request includes \$2.1 million for the purchase of new residential furniture related to the relocation of employees from temporary housing to apartments.

Increase Support of Diplomatic Staff: \$39,936,000

The request includes funding for additional operations and maintenance (O & M) requirements for air assets, additional generators along with their O & M to support the increase in staff, and anticipated resources needed for the strategic communications strategy being developed in order to support the Administration's strategy in Afghanistan.

Pakistan: \$55,737,000 Including 24 Positions

Overseas American New Hires: \$33,960,000 including 12 Positions

Of the 12 new overseas Americans that would be supported by the request, 7 are ICASS positions located in Islamabad, Karachi, and Peshawar due to the expanded operations in Pakistan as well as to support the NCC in Karachi. The remaining 5 are for new Program and PD positions that would be located in Karachi. Funding is also requested to support additional initiatives, outreach efforts, and services as part of the increased diplomatic engagement in Pakistan.

Domestic American New Hires: \$2,664,000 including 12 Positions

Funding for 12 new domestic positions is needed to support the various aspects of expanded Pakistan operations.

New Locally Engaged Staff (LES): \$1,517,000

The 78 new LES positions (\$591,000) funded by the request would be located in Karachi, Lahore, Multan, and Sukkur as well as Islamabad. Of the 78 positions, 42 are ICASS. Funding is provided in current services for positions established previously under the FY 2009 Supplemental funding. Funding is also requested to cover the LES wage and benefit gap in Pakistan (\$926,000).

Office and Residential Furniture: \$1,669,000

Funding for furniture and equipment for replacement of residential and office furniture is based on a replacement cycle of 12 years. Also included are the costs for new furniture and equipment for new LES staff.

AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN

Vehicles: \$1,500,000

Resources requested will support the replacement of 34 vehicles which will have exceeded their useful life by FY 2011. Ten new vehicles will also be needed, four of which are armored vehicles for Lahore and Karachi related to American Presence Posts in Multan and Sukkur.

Other Overseas Recurring Costs: \$2,977,000

Other overseas recurring costs totaling \$3 million include increased maintenance and building operating expense costs in Peshawar and Lahore (\$783,000), increased utility and maintenance costs in Islamabad (\$1,563,000), and fuel and maintenance costs for new vehicles (\$631,000).

Public Diplomacy: \$11,450,000

The increase requested will support projects including outreach to key influencers that have immediate results, expanding English language opportunities, enhancing communications and journalism programs, translating books, and countering violent extremism through concentrated public diplomacy campaigns. The combination of these efforts demonstrates U.S. commitment to a long-term, multi-faceted partnership with the Pakistani people.

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WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,558	1,902	1,950	48
Funds	1,341,758	1,586,214	1,560,700	(25,514)

FY 2009 Actual includes \$78.4 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$146.4 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), of which \$13.4 million is forward funding for FY 2010 requirements.

Program Description

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, facilities and equipment worldwide. The terrorist attacks on American-owned hotels in Mumbai and Yemen serve to highlight the need for continued vigilance, program execution and funding. The U.S. National Security Strategy and the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism emphasize the need for Smart Power Diplomacy, actively promoting freedom and human dignity through effective democracy.

WSP funding supports numerous security programs including a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic missions and residences and domestic facilities. More than 1,900 security personnel are deployed to protect U.S. staff and facilities at more than 260 State Department Missions worldwide including Afghanistan and Pakistan. 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.

Performance

The Overseas Security Policy Board (OSPB) is an interagency body created to assist the Secretary in carrying out the statutory security responsibilities prescribed by the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986. The OSPB provides a mechanism for collective consultation with other Federal agencies, and has been assigned responsibility to develop security polices and standards. OSPB security standards are threat-indexed countermeasures (i.e., actions, devices, procedures, or techniques that reduce vulnerability). Missions must conform to OSPB approved security standards found in the Foreign Affairs Handbook (FAH) 12 FAH-6 in order to maintain appropriate security of the mission.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES			
Strategic Priority	Diplomatic Security		
Bureau Goal	USG Personnel and Facilities Critical to U.S. Interests are Secure and Protected		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Conformity of Local Guard, Surveillance Detection and Residential Security Programs at Diplomatic Missions with Overseas Security Policy Board Standards (12 FAH-6).		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	All applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6) are met 100% of the time, and, when non-conformance is detected and verified, corrective actions are initiated within 7 days. Compliance will be verified by conducting Program Management Reviews (PMRs) at 48 posts with priority given to Critical Threat posts and those posts in the top 20 in total program costs.		
FY 2010 Target	All applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6) are met 100% of the time, and, when non-conformance is detected and verified, corrective actions are initiated within 7 days. Compliance will be verified by conducting PMRs at 48 posts with priority given to Critical Threat posts and those posts in the top 20 in total program costs.		
FY 2009 Target	Baseline Year		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	Rating: Data Not Yet Available, No Rating Through the 3Q, the Office of Overseas Protective Operations (DS/IP/OPO) had conducted over 32 Program Management Reviews (PMRs), against the FY2009 target of 32, to verify compliance with OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6). Corrective actions were initiated within seven (7) days.		
Impact	A safe and secure environment was maintained at the Department of State's (DOS) diplomatic missions abroad to protect personnel and facilities and foster the successful conduct of U.S. foreign policy.		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2007 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2006 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION			
Methodology	Data are derived from comprehensive on-the-ground assessments by DOS security and staff professionals using interagency-approved Overseas Security Policy Board (OSPB) security standards as published and promulgated in Foreign Affairs Handbook 12 FAH-6.		
Data Source and Quality	Regional Security Officers (RSO) at Post, Embassy Emergency Action Committees, DS professional staff (Office of Regional Directors and Office of Overseas Protective Operations), and DOS Inspector General staff are primary data sources. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.		

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 request is \$1,560.7 million; this funding level is a \$25.5 million reduction from the FY 2010 enacted level. When FY 2010 is adjusted for the \$13.4 million in forward funding from the FY 2009 supplemental; the net reduction from FY 2010 increases to \$38.9 million. Within this funding level, resources support ongoing core functions for the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection needs, security technology, armored vehicles, cyber security, and diplomatic couriers. The

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

revised current services level of \$1,615.3 million includes \$61.7 million for recurred supplemental funding; an increase of \$86.8 million to address FY 2011 wage and price adjustments, including anticipated price increases of local guard contracts overseas; and -\$119.5 million in other base adjustments to account for non-recurring expenditures. The FY2011 Request includes a total of \$306.7 million for security programs in Afghanistan and \$62.4 million for Pakistan.

As a result of the Department's expanding mission, growing overseas presence, and the implementation of new initiatives, funding is required for additional overseas positions in support of Mission Strategic Plans and commensurate Regional Security Officer (RSO) staffing. The requested program changes for the World Wide Security Program include \$71.4 million in program and staffing increases, and a \$126 million reduction in appropriated funding that will be offset by increased retention of consular revenues associated with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's (DS) existing support of consular activities. The increases are shown as follows:

Afghanistan: \$34,780,000 including 9 Positions

An important challenge the Department confronts is providing support for U.S. foreign policy initiatives in fragile states and war environments. Nowhere is this more evident than in Afghanistan. This environment requires extraordinary security services and unlike in other countries, necessitates close coordination with, and operational support from the Department of Defense (DOD). To support the opening of two new consulates at Herat and Mazer-e-Sharif, 9 additional DS Agent positions are required to support general security operations. This increase in funding will support the U.S. presence in Afghanistan and advance the Department's goal of achieving peace and security as well as the Bureau's goal of securing and protecting U.S. personnel and facilities.

Pakistan Quick Reaction Force: \$22,926,000 including 29 Positions

In order to meet the increased terrorist threat in Pakistan and the movement of US Embassy Islamabad and US Consulate Karachi on their respective compounds, funds are requested for the creation of Quick Reaction Force (QRF) for these two posts. The QRFs would be comprised of specially trained Pakistani personnel and funded through the Worldwide Personal Protective Services (WPPS) contract. The Islamabad Embassy Compound is 34 acres with approximately 500 American and 700 LES employees on compound during business hours. Temporary housing is currently being built on the compound which will house over 200 American employees. OBO is planning to build permanent housing on or adjacent to the Embassy Compound for all 500 American employees within the next 5 years. The new Karachi Consulate is scheduled to open in the summer of 2010 and will be 20 acres in size and house approximately 50 Americans. The WPPS QRF will provide the RSO the capability of defending the Embassy and Consulate compounds against attacks from terrorist assault teams, similar to the incidents involving the Consulate in Jeddah, the Embassy in Sana'a, and the various trucking facilities in or near Peshawar. At present, the Embassy compound is defended by the contract Local Guard Force, Islamabad Police, and two Frontier Constabulary platoons. In an attack scenario, Embassy personnel would retreat to safe havens and depend on host country assistance. In addition to providing a tactical and medical emergency response capability at the compounds, the QRFs could be called upon to provide support to high level visits or security incidents affecting U.S. personnel outside of the compounds.

With an upcoming surge of direct-hire Americans throughout Pakistan, a total of 25 additional Special Protective Specialist (SPS) and 4 DS Agent positions are required to support general security operations, ensure the security/safety of the influx of personnel, manage physical/procedural security programs, manage and supervise protective security detail operations, conduct investigations, coordinate evacuation requirements in addition to providing day to day management and oversight of security operations as required to ensure the general safety and security of personnel under COM authority. Additionally, DS Agent temporary duty support is required to bolster RSO Operations in Pakistan due to ongoing operations in a critical threat environment.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Overseas Protective Operations: \$1,383,000

The FY 2011 request supports the Department's initiatives for administrative functions, worldwide security infrastructure, and visa and passport strategic security plans. It includes required staffing and funds to provide increased government management and oversight of the Worldwide Personal Protective Services (WPPS) program and other high risk contracts at danger pay posts.

To meet the ever-present threat of terrorist attacks, this budget request includes funding to meet the more rigorous requirements of proposed Overseas Security Policy Board standards for Political Violence and Terrorism for Local Guard, Surveillance Detection and Residential Security Programs. These standards, for the first time, will establish minimum criteria for these programs to address the specific threat from indigenous and transnational terrorism. The budget also includes funds necessary to continue to address the security of soft targets. The funding request will support the mission of the Surveillance Detection (SD) program which will enhance the ability of all Foreign Service posts to recognize potential pre-operational surveillance directed against U.S. Embassy personnel and facilities abroad through the establishment of surveillance detection capabilities on a worldwide basis.

Worldwide Security Infrastructure: \$844,000 including 5 Positions

The request will provide start-up costs for new Surveillance Detection (SD) programs – Re-activate SD programs at five posts (Almaty, Astana, Tashkent, Ashgabat and Bern) where host-nation approval was withdrawn but bilateral negotiations continue.

Position request includes 5 Special Agents to support Regional Security Office operations worldwide in countries with critical threat environments and increasing unrest such as, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, numerous posts throughout Africa, and to address inadequate staffing due to the numbers of personnel and outreach programs at posts such as Somalia, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam.

Personnel Security and Suitability: \$525,000 including 1 Position

The mission of the Department of State's personnel security program is to assure that granting an individual access to classified information is clearly consistent with the interests of national security. To fulfill its mission, the Office of Personnel Security and Suitability (PSS) conducts investigations on applicants, employees, contractors, and in certain circumstances, investigations for other federal agencies. In addition to conducting investigations, PSS provides information to the Bureau of Human Resources to assist in determining an applicant's suitability for employment. The additional position is critical because it has signature authority and can perform inherently governmental functions which are necessary when making final security clearance determinations. Funding for RSO travel in support of background investigations is crucial in providing overseas lead coverage in the background investigation program and will also require continued funding. PSS uses Iraq and Afghanistan funds in support of Department hiring decisions for positions that will be stationed in these two areas.

Domestic Emergency Preparedness: \$7,249,000 including 4 Positions

In FY 2009 the Department initiated implementation of its five-year strategic plan to meet Federal mandates for Homeland Security. The FY 2011 request will provide the third-year requirements for the Bureau of Administration's implementation of 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 facilities at the alternate site.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Infrastructure Upgrade for Worldwide Communications Downlink at Beltsville Information Management Center (BIMC): \$3,000,000

The Beltsville Information Management Center (BIMC) hosts the worldwide satellite/cable connectivity for the Department in a 20-year-old facility with limited emergency power/cooling redundancies that are currently mandated for critical infrastructure support. The age of the equipment and the multiple single-point-failure components of the power and cooling systems leave the operation highly vulnerable to catastrophic failure. The migration of other activities out of BIMC in FY 2009 and FY 2010 frees up space to permit the design and installation of a state-of-the-art fully redundant power/cooling infrastructure to support those critical applications remaining at BIMC. The requested funds for the IRM Bureau provide for the design of the facility and initial site preparation.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	875	683	0	1,558	1,209,965	131,793	1,341,758
FY 2010 Estimate	1,073	829	0	1,902	1,372,987	213,227	1,586,214
FY 2011 Base (1)	1,073	829	0	1,902	1,418,203	229,797	1,648,000
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	0	3,612	3,612
Department Bandwidth	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Domestic Guard Inflation	0	0	0	0	383	0	383
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	5,570	0	5,570
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	3,567	3,199	6,766
Foreign Service Modernization	0	0	0	0	3,642	4,213	7,855
GSA Rents	0	0	0	0	800	0	800
Local Guard Program Inflation	0	0	0	0	22,154	0	22,154
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	2,296	0	2,296
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	3,444	0	3,444
Medical Inflation	0	0	0	0	158	0	158
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	21,418	0	21,418
FSNLTF	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	1,200
MED base adjustment	0	0	0	0	(8,072)	0	(8,072)
TOPOFF (National Level Exercise)	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	1,200
FSNLTF and TOPOFF	0	0	0	0	(2,400)	0	(2,400)
Adjustment for FY09 Carryover levels	0	0	0	0	(109,044)	0	(109,044)
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	(43,684)	11,024	(32,660)
FY 2011 Current Services	1,073	829	0	1,902	1,374,519	240,821	1,615,340

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Afghanistan	0	9	0	9	33,205	1,575	34,780
DS/IP - Pakistan QRF	0	0	0	0	6,200	0	6,200
DS/IP-International Programs	4	1	0	5	0	844	844
Pakistan	0	29	0	29	11,651	5,075	16,726
Domestic Emergency Preparedness	4	0	0	4	7,427	475	7,902
Infrastructure Upgrade for BIMC	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
DS/IP/OPO-Overseas Protective Operations	0	0	0	0	1,383	0	1,383
DS/SI/PSS-Personnel Security Suitability	1	0	0	1	0	525	525
Consular fee retention adjustment	0	0	0	0	(126,000)	0	(126,000)
Total Program Changes	9	39	0	48	(63,134)	8,494	(54,640)
FY 2011 Request	1,082	868	0	1,950	1,311,385	249,315	1,560,700

(1) FY2011 Base includes recurred supplemental funds

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Beijing Olympics Security	0	(27)	(27)	0
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	4	4	4	0
Diplomatic Security	183	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	119	117	0	(117)
Information Assurance Program	0	16	16	0
Maintaining Ongoing Security Activities	815	411	393	(18)
Overseas Facility Protection	54	0	0	0
Countermeasures	0	242	248	6
Diplomatic Security Operations	0	247	247	0
Domestic Operations	0	267	267	0
International Programs OPO	0	122	122	0
Personnel	0	502	528	26
Personnel/Training	224	0	0	0
Physical Security/Protective Equipment	108	0	0	0
Security Infrastructure	0	0	152	152
Technical Support/Infrastructure	51	0	0	0
Training	0	1	0	(1)
Total	1,558	1,902	1,950	48

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Program Activities

(\$ in thousands)

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Beijing Olympics Security	0	0	(27)	(27)	0	0	0
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	4	0	0	4	0	326	326
Intelligence and Research	4	0	0	4	0	326	326
Diplomatic Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Assurance Program	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
Maintaining Ongoing Security Activities	2	364	27	393	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Management	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mission Security Operations	0	35	0	35	0	0	0
Overseas Protection of Life	0	270	0	270	0	0	0
Security Training	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Countermeasures	248	0	0	248	166,759	64,914	231,673
Domestic Administrative Management	0	0	0	0	0	86	86
Environmental Health	0	0	0	0	3,379	0	3,379
Mission Security Operations	0	0	0	0	127,556	60,564	188,120
Overseas General Services	0	0	0	0	0	1,255	1,255
Overseas Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	9,224	2,958	12,182
Security Training	0	0	0	0	4,791	51	4,842
Diplomatic Security Operations	247	0	0	247	190,952	68,487	259,439
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	0	32,409	32,409
Mission Security Operations	0	0	0	0	126,954	5,619	132,573
Overseas Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	14,632	28,308	42,940
Domestic Operations	267	0	0	267	50,661	21,696	72,357
Domestic Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	50,661	21,696	72,357
International Programs OPO	122	0	0	122	460,554	73,367	533,921
Overseas Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	460,554	73,367	533,921
Personnel	33	495	0	528	369,644	6,812	376,456
Bureau Direction	33	0	0	33	368,444	0	368,444
Domestic Administrative Management	117	0	0	117	0	0	0
Domestic Personnel Services	0	0	0	0	0	6,812	6,812
Domestic Protection of Information	152	0	0	152	0	0	0
Domestic Protection of Life	267	0	0	267	0	0	0

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Mission Security Operations	478	305	0	783	0	0	0
Overseas Protection of Information	0	90	0	90	0	0	0
Overseas Protection of Life	0	100	0	100	0	0	0
Security Infrastructure	152	0	0	152	55,544	6,589	62,133
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	44,030	1,319	45,349
Overseas Protection of Information	0	0	0	0	11,514	5,270	16,784
Training	0	0	0	0	17,271	7,124	24,395
Security Training	0	0	0	0	17,271	7,124	24,395
Total	1,082	868	0	1,950	1,311,385	249,315	1,560,700

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	276,550	282,940	286,900	3,960
1200 Personnel Benefits	100,378	131,874	136,998	5,124
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	210	2,461	2,505	44
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	43,412	49,679	50,548	869
2200 Transportation of Things	6,798	14,893	14,099	(794)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	81,629	74,533	71,335	(3,198)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	369	1,228	1,166	(62)
2500 Other Services	595,934	770,557	712,238	(58,319)
2600 Supplies and Materials	30,212	44,558	50,288	5,730
3100 Personal Property	174,524	178,811	203,025	24,214
3200 Real Property	31,441	34,100	31,087	(3,013)
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	301	580	510	(70)
Total	1,341,758	1,586,214	1,560,700	(25,514)

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Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Capital Investment Fund	71,000	139,000	144,100	5,100
IT Investment/Expedited Passport Fees	121,672	120,000	127,000	7,000
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	252,000	0	0	0
Total, IT Central Fund	444,672	259,000	271,100	12,100

FY 2009 Actual includes \$252.0 million provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5), net of \$38.0 million transferred to the United States Agency for International Development.

Program Description

The Department is currently operating under an Information Technology Strategic Plan (ITSP) for Fiscal Years 2006 – FY 2010, which is aligned with the *FY 2007–2012 Department of State and USAID Strategic Plan*. The next ITSP, which will extend to FY 2015, will be published in the second quarter of FY 2010. The new Plan will focus on the application of modern information technology to promote U. S. diplomacy and development. It highlights three broad areas:

- Diplomacy 2015 – Collaboration, information, and integration, using social networking and other modern technologies
- Cloud Computing: Global infrastructure to support Worldwide IT operations, using central and regional IT assets to promote universal access, security, and business continuity
- IT Leadership: Mission effectiveness through accountability and resource management, emphasizing transparency and insight into IT and mission operations

The Department’s budget request for FY 2011 supports the strategic vision and goals of 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 2011 IT investments support: greater integration and collaboration among more than 40 civilian agencies with overseas operations through a Foreign Affairs Network (FAN); improvements in efficiency, customer service, and business continuity/disaster recovery through the consolidation and centralization of IT services and investment in modern, redundant data centers; 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

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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 services 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.

Activities – Funds By Goal	in Thousands			
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Goal 1: The Right Information: Knowledge Leadership For Diplomacy	25,772	54,903	26,388	(28,515)
State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset (SMART)	14,271	34,855	11,222	(23,663)
Main State Messaging Center	-	17,115	15,166	(1,949)
Electronic Medical Records (EMR)	-	2,903	-	(2,903)
Other	11,501	-	-	-
Goal 2: Anytime/Anywhere Computing: Diplomats On The Move	113,575	131,178	156,700	25,522
Global IT Modernization PMA	39,924	69,051	84,570	15,519
IRM IT Consolidation	9,383	4,000	-	(4,000)
Enterprise Software - Licensing and Maintenance	11,644	19,200	19,998	798
Enterprise Server Operations Center	4,125	21,564	31,851	10,287
Post Telephones	-	6,304	3,500	(2,804)
S/ES Continuity Of Operations (COOP)	-	1,300	6,971	5,671
Other	48,499	9,759	9,810	51
Goal 3: External Partnerships: Diplomacy Through Collaboration	46,164	66,030	81,225	15,195
Foreign Affairs Network (FAN)	-	-	3,000	3,000
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	13,621	19,738	19,738	-
Enterprise Data Warehouse	2,213	2,500	5,600	3,100
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	4,930	2,579	9,171	6,592
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)	4,332	5,869	5,586	(283)
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	12,091	19,964	20,000	36
Travel Manager Program	2,882	2,640	2,640	-
Post Administrative Software Suite (PASS)	2,804	3,143	4,359	1,216
Central Resource Management System	252	1,742	1,231	(511)
Other	3,039	7,855	9,900	2,045
Goal 4: Risk Management: Mission Effectiveness and Security	-	-	-	-
Goal 5: Work Practices And Workforce: Leading Change	7,161	6,889	6,787	(102)
FSI Instructional Support (SAIT)	5,500	3,874	3,772	(102)
FSI Learning Infrastructure	684	3,015	3,015	-
Other	977	-	-	-
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	252,000			
Total IT Central Fund	444,672	259,000	271,100	12,100

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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 collaboration and interchange of information, and foreign assistance. This entails deploying effective, user-oriented tools for discovering and analyzing useful information and expanding the Department's use of Web 2.0 social networking technology to promote diplomacy and development. The latter efforts begin the transition from the current ITSP to the new one.

Specific initiatives to be pursued in FY 2011 include:

State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset (SMART): \$11,222,000

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 2011, the SMART Program will be addressing defects, user-driven change requests, and system enhancements resulting from the recently-deployed global system. In addition, SMART resources will provide infrastructure and application-specific operations and maintenance support associated with both the primary and second site systems.

Main State Messaging Center (MSMC): \$15,166,000

MSMC provides the primary distribution of archival messages to/from State and its annexes and distribution to over 60 USG agencies in a variety of formats tailored to customer requirements. MSMC processes over 1,700,000 messages a year with an average of 11 primary distributions per message for an annual total of 18,700,000 messages. MSMC is scheduled to assume full Operations and Maintenance (O&M) support for SMART at the beginning of 2010 as well as responsibility for license management and technology refresh. Although the Department expects SMART to meet the FY 2010 deployment date, there is currently no projected date for deployment of SMART to external agencies and the Department anticipates that parallel operations of existing systems and SMART will continue throughout FY 2011 to provide ongoing support for communications with DOD, the Intelligence Community and other agencies in the foreign affairs community.

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

The Department will provide and sustain 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), on travel, and 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 the Open Net Everywhere (ONE) program that has proven highly successful in delivering mobile computing to diplomats.

Priorities for FY 2011 regarding the global IT infrastructure are business continuity and disaster recovery, capital upgrades to the core network management center, investment in enterprise server operations to enable ongoing and expanded consolidation, and mobile computing. Specific initiatives that support Goal 2 are summarized below.

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Global IT Modernization (GITM): \$84,570,000

In FY 2011, the Department will continue the Global IT Modernization (GITM) program to ensure that its global IT infrastructure remains current. Through this four-year life cycle program, the Department centrally manages the replacement and modernization of classified and unclassified desktop computers, core servers, local networking equipment, and domain controllers at domestic and overseas locations. Equipment is replaced and infrastructure is re-engineered as appropriate, taking into account newer technology, security, and best practices. The GITM program ensures that Green technologies are being purchased, installed, and utilized by the Department. Such Green technologies include server virtualization, which resulted in dramatic energy savings, reduced shipping outlays, adherence to Energy Star ratings, and a reduced physical footprint. GITM allows the Department to sustain a true global infrastructure, ensuring compliance with standards, full interoperability, piloting unclassified thin client solutions, and cost-effective administration. To enable the Department to provide anytime/anywhere access, the infrastructure must be sufficiently robust and reliable.

Enterprise Software-Licensing and Maintenance: \$19,998,000

The Department entered into centralized software licensing arrangements for critical software standardization and volume purchasing. Centralizing ensures that all software is kept current and secure. This enables delivery of effective customer service through help desk and desktop support operations that rely on consistent, current software versions.

Enterprise Server Operations Centers (ESOCs): \$31,851,000

Over the last few years the Department established ESOCs to consolidate server operations and management, yielding efficiency gains in facilities utilization, server costs, IT staffing, and the decommissioning of multiple disparate hosting environments. The ESOCs also enable the Department to promote excellence and innovation in server utilization and management, namely through server virtualization and highly skilled professional staff overseeing the server environment. FY 2011 funding allows expansion of server consolidation to improve disaster recovery and business continuity by establishing and provisioning two fully capable locations: ESOC East and West. The consolidation effort focuses heavily on implementation of ESOC Virtual Infrastructure with a long term goal of virtualizing approximately 75% of the servers in the ESOCs. The consolidation effort will also upgrade and enhance an existing Department processing center to create a modern, full service development environment, and evaluate cloud computing frameworks and services. Capital investments include modernizing power and air conditioning systems to support the new technology and expanded utilization as a development center.

Post Telephones: \$3,500,000

Post Telephones provides global telephonic services and support to the Department's missions abroad and serves over 60,000 customers worldwide by planning, implementing, and coordinating projects required for upgrading mission telephone systems. The goal is to replace obsolete telephone systems with modern, reliable digital systems capable of delivering a full range of services. In order to homogenize equipment and optimize business processes, Post Telephones provides a standardized ten-year life-cycle replacement program. New modern equipment enables missions to utilize Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) technology more effectively.

S/ES Continuity of Operations (COOP): \$6,971,000

This investment provides the Department's leadership with a flexible, redundant, and survivable IT infrastructure to support COOP in the event of an emergency. The implementation of this plan will ensure the Department's ability to sustain the flow of information, to include command and control communications for the Secretary, providing an orderly, rapid, and effective decision-making process. It provides COOP for the Department Principals and the Executive Secretariat, ensuring the availability of high-quality administrative and information systems support for the Secretary of State, Principals Officers, and their staff regardless of scenario or situation.

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Other Goal 2 Initiatives: \$9,810,000

Other initiatives that focus directly on achieving the goals of anytime, anywhere access include Mobile Computing and mainframe support for the legacy payroll system.

Goal 3: External Partnerships: Diplomacy Through Collaboration

The Department is committed to 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 priority is to provide a suite of effective, efficient, and secure 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.

Specific initiatives that support Goal 3 are summarized below.

Foreign Affairs Network (FAN): \$3,000,000

This important new initiative is to extend the Department's global IT infrastructure and related services to other agencies operating overseas through a Foreign Affairs Network (FAN). For the past two decades, it has been clear that interagency collaboration and communication are vital to ensuring U. S. national security, as well as maximizing the effectiveness of U. S. overseas presence. Through FAN, the Department will work with other agencies on a pilot basis to deliver a menu of network and infrastructure security services. The ultimate goal is to serve all agencies operating overseas.

The Department will leverage its many years of successful management of a robust and flexible global IT infrastructure to begin development of this interagency platform. The FAN will facilitate interagency collaboration, communication, integrated in-country support at overseas posts, and allow multiple agencies to more effectively address the challenges they face in meeting evolving security and network requirements. The FAN will be the foundation for the Department's Community Cloud Computing offering to the Foreign Affairs Community worldwide and will play a significant role in supporting the goals and objectives of the International Aid Transparency and Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review initiatives.

The feasibility of the FAN has been strengthened by recent changes in technology, which have been identified through pilot efforts to achieve cross-agency coordination. For example, the Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) asked the Department to provide network services and user support for their personnel overseas. In response, the Department devised an innovative approach of creating and offering a menu of services that are responsive to other agency needs. The Department is confident that this approach will be successful in fostering interagency collaboration and will put the Department on a path toward a common, reliable, and secure IT platform. In FY 2011, the Department will use investment funds to implement tailored services for FAS and, develop a "proof of concept" prototype that demonstrates the effectiveness of the FAN and Foreign Affairs Cloud (FAC) concept. In addition, the department will develop an analysis that explores cloud computing alternatives with respect to the FAN/FAC vision.

Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS): \$19,738,000

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,

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streamlining operations, providing supply chain visibility to customers, and achieving enterprise-wide integration. Key initiatives for FY 2011 include deployment of ILMS to overseas posts, continued integration with financial systems, implementation of a Fleet Management Information System, upgrades to the Ariba and Momentum Acquisitions platforms, continued integration with external systems (Bureau of Diplomatic Security - Computerized Maintenance Management System), and completing the implementation of IT Asset Management and a Knowledge Discovery Tool.

Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW): \$5,600,000

The EDW combines 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. The requested FY 2011 funding will be used to continue to improve management reporting, help improve data quality, and expand the EDW by incorporating more central, administrative systems data into the warehouse.

Joint Financial Management Systems (JFMS): \$9,171,000

Under the JFMS program, the Department is responsible for maintaining the global financial management platform that supports overseas and domestic worldwide financial management and reporting. The FY 2011 request supports required upgrades to the underlying common commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) platform, further integration of Departmental systems, and continued improvements to global financial management capabilities.

Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS): \$5,586,000

The IPMS is a multi-year program that provides the Department with human capital management in support of its diplomatic mission. During FY 2011, the Department will continue to expand its service offering and initiate key IPMS improvements to establish a single source of information that can be used to drive a globally integrated HR and Payroll process across all posts (See Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System, below). Enhancement activities will include: consolidation of Post Personnel for managing all Department of State American direct-hire, Locally Employed Staff (LES), and other USG Agency data; establishment of a fully automated Entrance On Duty solution to improve the efficiency of the new hire process; and completion of the reengineering of the Permanent Change of Station Travel process to automate vouchering for household effects.

Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS): \$20,000,000

This investment replaces the Department's six aging legacy payroll systems with a single commercial off-the-shelf (COTS)-based payroll platform. This investment will benefit the more than 40 other agencies that rely on the Department's shared services to payroll 50,000 Locally Employed Staff (LES) employees at US embassies overseas. The FY 2011 request will fund hardware acquisition, COTS maintenance, and related implementation services necessary to continue this multi-year migration effort as well as support costs of the existing legacy payroll systems prior to their retirement. This request combines projects known as Consolidated American Payroll System (CAPPS) and Interagency ePayroll Migration and Worldwide Agency-wide Locally Engaged Staff Payroll (WALESS Payroll).

Travel Manager Program: \$2,640,000

The FY 2011 funding request for this investment will be used to finish the Department's migration to e² Solutions (one of GSA's approved eTravel systems), support the world-wide operation of this mission critical system, and in partnership with CWGT (the Department's eTravel service provider), develop functionality critical to conducting business overseas.

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Post Administrative Software Suite (PASS): \$4,359,000

The Department has standardized its overseas posts' management services systems onto a common, but decentralized platform called 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, latency 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.

Central Resource Management System (CRMS): \$1,231,000

CRMS is a legacy system that does not meet current financial management standards or business requirements. The Department depends on this system to process financial transactions with Treasury and OMB, and to provide funding authority documentation to posts world-wide. In addition, this system manages financial plans, including foreign currency impact, as well as reimbursement processing. The FY 2011 request will enable the Department to purchase performance-based, firm, fixed-price deliverables that better manage the entire suite of applications to enhance usability and provide improved managerial oversight. The request will also enable the Department to start planning system modernization to meet current and evolving business needs and move to a web-based environment so that telework can be supported.

Other Goal 3 Initiatives: \$9,900,000

Other initiatives in this area will aid in business process streamlining, interagency communication, and E-Gov/Line of Business (LOB) initiatives. They include the Department's State Assistance Management System (SAMS), and funds for the planning phase of a new Language Services Management initiative.

Goal 4: Risk Management: Mission Effectiveness and Security

The Department has developed an approach to global IT security that includes continuous monitoring and rapid intervention when necessary to respond to threats or vulnerabilities. This approach has been effective in protecting the IT infrastructure, and the Department is seeking to offer it to other agencies. The Department is in consultation with National Institute of Standards of Technology (NIST), OMB, and others to promote a continuous monitoring standard based on its process and to offer consultative services to other agencies, especially those operating overseas. No Goal 4 related activities will be funded from the IT Central Fund in FY 2011.

Goal 5: Work Practices and Workforce: Leading Change

The Department ensures 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 focuses on promoting continuous innovation in the use of IT to support the diplomatic mission. Goal 5 also focuses on continuous enhancement of the skills and responsibilities of IT staff to enable them to play a higher-level consultative role in helping end-users exploit modern technology.

The request for FY 2011 will be used for innovative training management, distance learning, and training support 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 2011 resources will be directed as follows for FSI programs:

IT CENTRAL FUND

FSI Instructional Support (SAIT): \$3,772,000

FSI's School of Applied Information Technology (SAIT) provides Department-focused IT training for professional IT staff and end users, and provides 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. Online courses are a mix of COTS and FSI-developed products. FSI also provides instructors with automated authoring tools that speed the development of effective distance learning courses and interactive classroom exercises.

FSI Learning Infrastructure: \$3,015,000

A four-year life-cycle refresh program for the IT infrastructure at Foreign Service Institute (FSI) supports classroom and distance learning 24x7. The FSI infrastructure includes: classroom technology for instructors and students; the platforms for FSI Corporate Systems and for the design, development, and delivery of distance learning worldwide; multimedia/language technical labs and simulation components; and digital video conferencing for classes, language testing, and course development. The FY2011 request is guided by key management priorities and supports the Department's learning infrastructure initiatives for Departmental IT programs.

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

IT Central Fund	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	444,672	259,000	271,100	12,100
Corporate Information Systems and Services	25,772	54,903	26,388	(28,515)
Infrastructure Systems	297,336	66,030	81,225	15,195
Office Automation	114,403	131,178	156,700	25,522
Professional Development/Leadership	7,161	6,889	6,787	(102)
Total	444,672	259,000	271,100	12,100

IT CENTRAL FUND

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

IT Central Fund	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	19,914	11,749	12,293	544
2200 Transportation of Things	15,916	9,390	9,825	435
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	43,881	25,889	27,088	1,199
2400 Printing & Reproduction	2,245	1,325	1,386	61
2500 Other Services	133,024	104,676	109,626	4,950
2600 Supplies and Materials	25,465	15,024	15,720	696
3100 Personal Property	154,227	90,947	95,162	4,215
3200 Real Property	45,693	0	0	0
9000 Other	4,307	0	0	0
Total	444,672	259,000	271,100	12,100

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BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

Resources Summary

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Machine Readable Visa (MRV) Fees	830,948	974,817	975,000
Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharge	248,889	315,000	315,000
Enhanced Border Security Program Fees	257,600	454,254	629,000
Passport Security Surcharge	220,500	408,154	573,900
Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge	22,000	31,000	40,000
Diversity Fee	15,100	15,100	15,100
Other Consular Fees	0	0	634,000
Fraud Prevention Fee	40,000	40,000	40,000
Affidavit of Support Fee	10,000	0	0
Total Border Security Program Expenses	1,387,437	1,784,071	2,593,000

Program Description

The Department of State's Border Security Program has a mission to protect American citizens and safeguard national borders. It is a core element of the coordinated national effort to deny individuals who threaten the country entry into the United States and to facilitate the entry of legitimate travelers. The Bureau of Consular Affairs' (CA) mission 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. As the lead bureau in the Department's Border Security Program, CA is responsible for deploying automated systems, developing and implementing policies, procedures and processes, and coordinating with other agencies across the federal government in support of homeland security goals. The State Department's Border Security Program supports domestic and overseas consular operations and focuses on five fundamental objectives: information technology, connectivity, infrastructure, integrity, and human resources.

The FY 2011 budget request includes a proposal that would allow the Department to retain all user fees collected from the provision of consular services for FY 2011 and all future years to cover the full cost of immigration, passport, and other consular services.

Information Technology

Make accurate and timely information available to all personnel responsible for processing passports, adjudicating visas and issuing travel documents. Key elements include data sharing with other agencies and continuing improvements to data analysis initiatives and efficiencies in the applicant screening process through name checks and biometric technologies (fingerprints and facial recognition).

Connectivity

Provide worldwide, redundant connectivity in support of passport and visa processing, including sufficient bandwidth to support data sharing and transmission of electronic images, biometric information, and passport and visa applications to support a 24 hours/7 days a week operation.

Infrastructure

Furnish staff with modern equipment and software to support consular activities. Key elements are an effective equipment replacement program and continued development of modernized consular software.

BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

Integrity

Safeguard the integrity of consular processes and services through continuous enhancements to consular documents, improvements in information systems, expanded training of personnel in security and anti-fraud procedures, and a comprehensive program to investigate incidents of passport and/or visa fraud.

Human Resources

Provide sufficient qualified staff trained in consular processes and anti-fraud techniques to fill consular positions through the Department of State's programs to hire, train and assign enough personnel to meet workload demands.

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

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Consular Project Initiatives	608,538	874,315	1,187,837	313,522
Consular Systems Install and Operations	69,500	74,250	98,500	24,250
Consular Systems Modernization and Support	114,405	175,295	178,023	2,728
Automated Name check Systems: CLASS	14,000	14,000	15,000	1,000
MRV Administrative Support	69,856	88,585	93,185	4,600
Global Support Services (GSS)	0	58,938	138,634	79,696
Public Information Support	28,300	42,315	33,315	(9,000)
Document Integrity/Fraud Programs	22,973	25,220	26,871	1,651
Consular Training (FSI)	6,300	6,170	6,170	0
Passport Operations	187,829	214,898	231,244	16,346
Passport Facilities	13,455	14,300	23,174	8,874
Passport Systems	23,025	70,037	78,631	8,594
Visa Processing	31,450	59,400	55,600	(3,800)
American Citizen Services	2,933	4,078	3,596	(482)
Intelligence Support Unit (INR)	340	0	0	0
Facilities Management	24,172	26,829	205,894	179,065
Domestic rent and maintenance	24,172	26,829	31,894	5,065
Overseas facilities	0	0	174,000	174,000

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Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Diplomatic Security	21,269	23,403	149,403	126,000
Investigative Support/Guards	21,269	23,403	23,403	0
Worldwide security protection	0	0	126,000	126,000
Technology Backbone – IRM	18,000	14,000	17,710	3,710
IRM Computer Systems and Diplomatic Telecommunications Support	18,000	14,000	17,710	3,710
Border Security Staff (American Salaries)	338,989	381,088	557,744	176,657
Consular Affairs	163,120	196,123	199,260	3,137
Bureau of Administration	92	92	186	94
Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	368	1,089	1,116	27
Information Resource Management	3,219	3,441	3,478	37
Diplomatic Security	30,320	38,472	42,834	4,362
Overseas Staff	141,870	141,870	310,870	169,000
Border Security Support	400,641	491,266	680,306	189,040
Consular Affairs	212,115	295,725	319,765	24,040
Diplomatic Security	15,343	15,343	15,343	0
Information Resource Management	4,090	4,090	4,090	0
Western Hemisphere Affairs (BCC)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Overseas Support	167,093	174,108	339,108	165,000
Total, Border Security Program	1,387,437	1,784,071	2,593,000	808,929
<i>FBI Fingerprint Checks Reimbursement</i>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>122,000</i>	<i>122,000</i>	<i>0</i>

The Department will pursue the following objectives in FY 2011 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: \$98,500,000

This funding supports worldwide consular systems with new hardware, software and training. CA continues to replace IT equipment for overseas consular sections and domestic facilities on a systematic replacement cycle. The Direct Shipment initiative will continue the distribution of hardware components directly from the service provider to overseas posts. Ongoing operations encompass program, configuration and data management; systems engineering and systems security programs; software maintenance; independent testing of software releases for all consular applications; support for non-immigrant and immigrant visa adjudication processes and business systems and contractor-provided technical support and equipment maintenance. During FY 2011

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continued emphasis will be placed on the rollout of the new generation of visa software, including the Consular Electronic Application Center (CEAC) and the Global Visa System (GVS). The CEAC is a set of web forms in one convenient location, making the application process faster and easier for the public. The GVS will be a unified visa processing solution that will transform and modernize the Department's visa processing environment. These systems will modernize the visa adjudication environment by consolidating four existing systems and will improve the accuracy and timeliness of the visa application process.

Consular Systems Modernization and Support: \$178,023,000

Border security imperatives require that CA continue to develop the most efficient and advanced systems possible to support both the Bureau's role in interagency data sharing and its commitment to sound citizenship and visa adjudication decisions and services. CA will work closely with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to ensure continuing compatibility with their systems and programs. CA will continue to support use by other agencies of the Consular Consolidated Database (consular case history records) by expanding and refining web-based interfaces for easier information delivery and by improving data mining/data access tools. The expansion of CA's Business Intelligence functionality will continue, which will provide the Bureau with enhanced decision support and fraud detection capacities through the introduction of software tools enabling the execution of complex "what if" scenarios, improved analytical capabilities, and the ability to run queries against multiple CA databases.

Automated Name Check Systems CLASS: \$15,000,000

The consular name check systems form the centerpiece of the Border Security Program. CA assigns high priority to maintaining and improving the Consular Lookout and Support Systems (CLASS) infrastructure. By FY 2011 CLASS will have over 65 million entries provided by other agencies, requiring continuing attention to data management and to connectivity with other agency systems. Because CLASS is listed by Presidential Directive 63 as a mission critical system, contingency planning and support must continue for the two data centers, one in the Washington, DC area and the Alternate Processing Center at the Kentucky Consular Center, that handle CLASS. CLASS will continue to be applied to the Diversity Visa System (DV) program, thereby enhancing its anti-fraud capabilities by allowing the detection of duplicate and name variant entries. In much the same fashion, in FY 2011 the CLASS fraud detection functionality will be further enhanced by its ability to access and run queries against the Consolidated Consular Database (CCD), thereby allowing the identification of name variants of prior applications.

MRV Support Costs: \$93,185,000

The Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees collected from each applicant for a nonimmigrant visa have provided the fundamental financial support for all consular and visa programs. Support costs include the fees paid to banks worldwide to collect the MRV fee from applicants; the salaries paid to staff established in response to changes in MRV workload and security procedures; and the salaries, benefits and equipment for consular agents. Other costs are the support to overseas posts from Consular Management Assistance Teams (CMAT) and the purchase of a modest amount of supplies and equipment.

Global Support Services (GSS): \$138,634,000

Initial funding for this new initiative was included in FY 2010 and will cover partial year requirements at a cost of \$58.938 million. Full year implementation costs are included in the FY 2011 budget. As part of preparations to process increasing numbers of visa applicants at designated Mission Mexico posts, CA initiated a pilot program of offsite data collection (ODC) at two posts in April 2008. Upon completion of the pilot program, CA developed a successor program to that pilot, called the "Global Support Strategy" (GSS). GSS will support consular services worldwide, replacing existing user-pays concession agreements and expanding offsite data collection to additional high-volume posts. This will standardize visa services, promises improved customer service and management information, establishment of uniform performance standards, and more efficient use of space at the largest consular sections.

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Public Information Support: \$33,315,000

CA relies on the support of two contractor-operated call centers, internet websites and Web 2.0 tools and traditional on-site outreach to provide the public with the most responsive information available in the most cost-effective manner. The first call center is the Overseas Citizen Services (OCS) Call Center which 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 second call center is the National Passport Information Center (NPIC) which 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, Training and Anti-fraud Programs: \$26,871,000

As part of its responsibility for enhancing U.S. border security, CA remains vigilant in its efforts to maintain and improve the integrity of U.S. visas and passports. The FY 2011 budget supports passport and visa fraud prevention and expanded H-1B and L visa fraud detection efforts. Funding will also provide for information sharing, publications, coordination with other offices and agencies, and training and operational support for consular sections abroad, passport agencies and visa facilities to ensure that overseas consular officers and domestic passport agency employees have the tools and skills needed to uncover and combat fraud. CA will continue to work with the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) on these efforts. DS will continue to strengthen the DS criminal investigations program as it relates to the 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 is provided in domestic and overseas classes, conferences, and workshops by the Foreign Service Institute (FSI). The training targets consular officers, consular agents, locally engaged support employees, and systems staffs who support automated consular systems. The courses cover the protection of American citizens abroad, including crisis planning and victim assistance, visa adjudication policies and procedures, interviewing techniques, name checks, fraud prevention, and leadership and management principles.

Passport Operations: \$231,244,000

The integrity of the U.S. Passport is a critical duty, as is timely delivery of passport services to the American public. Maintaining excellence in customer service while protecting that integrity requires the effective application of resources and advanced tools and systems. The FY 2011 budget request funds these tools and systems and is based on estimated demand of 15 million applications for passport products.

The U.S. passport remains the fundamental internationally accepted document that identifies the nationality of Americans and Passport Operations is anticipating a continued increase in organizational growth during FY 2011. As the organization expands physically to meet the needs of the American public, the internal structure of the organization must correspondingly adapt, adding new programs such as the Acceptance Facility Oversight Program, and a specialized Adjudication office. The Department will need to assess current and new vulnerabilities associated with passport issuance and records management, strengthen and expand internal controls, and provide additional support to the specialists in the field through the Fraud and Adjudication Programs. Greater demand and wider-reaching points of access mean the Department will need to grow electronically as well. The Department requires more advanced tools to more readily identify passport fraud through electronic evaluation of applicant data. Better electronic capabilities also allow us to perform

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validation studies (record review of previously issued passports), field agency analyses, vulnerability assessment and analysis, implementation assistance with new programs and universal data reporting. New systems tools will enable the Department to provide acceptance facility oversight, enhance our protection of Personally Identifiable Information (PII), and maintain ongoing support and upgrades to the Internal Controls' Incident Tracking System and Program Assessment and Compliance Reporting system. The systems and tools included in the FY 2011 budget will enhance CA's capabilities to support these critical tasks.

Passport Facilities: \$23,174,000

Funds will be used to maintain the infrastructure of new passport facilities established with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act ("Recovery Act") monies, existing passport agencies located nationwide and headquarters space located in Washington, DC. Funds also support the two Book Personalization Facilities in Hot Springs, Arkansas and Tucson, Arizona. Items funded from this budget include maintenance services, renovations, telephone systems, utilities, and furniture and office equipment.

Passport Systems: \$78,631,000

During FY 2011 CA will continue operational support, equipment replacement plans and the help desk for passport facilities and centers. New passport agencies will be established and existing agencies will be upgraded to produce passport books and the new passport cards. Systems hardware will be replaced as part of a periodic equipment refreshment process and technological improvements will occur to support continued passport production. Software improvements, including those that will support the passport adjudicating centers and book personalization centers will continue. Passport system's architecture will be redesigned in conjunction with the development of the new Global Citizen Services initiative, which ultimately will result in a consolidated system encompassing the functionality of the American Citizens Services system (ACS) and passport issuance systems.

Visa Processing: \$55,600,000

Funding will support on-going operations at the National Visa Center (NVC), the Kentucky Consular Center (KCC) and the visa office operations in Washington, DC. NVC provides worldwide support to immigrant visa processing posts and is actively engaged in anti-fraud efforts and in coordinating its work with the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security. KCC will continue to manage the Diversity Lottery Program and the petition-based NIV operations. KCC also serves as the Alternate Processing center for CLASS and hosts the facial recognition program for overseas posts.

American Citizen Services: \$3,596,000

One of the Department of State's core objectives is the safety and welfare of American citizens abroad, especially in times of crisis. The funding will allow CA to meet its protection responsibilities by engaging in bilateral and multilateral meetings to strengthen crisis assistance to citizens, monitor international compliance with treaties such as the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ("Hague Abduction Convention"), supporting the Hague Convention on Inter-Country Adoption training American and international judges in Hague Abduction Convention procedures, training state and local officials on consular notification issues, and continuing routine operations, including voter assistance programs and emergency support to destitute American citizens.

Facilities Management: \$205,894,000

Domestic resources estimated at \$31.8 million will fund facilities maintenance, custodial services and utilities at the National Visa and National Passport Centers in New Hampshire, the Kentucky Consular Center, and the Charleston Passport Center in South Carolina. The Consular Passport center in Portsmouth is expanding and increasing its existing footprint by 30 percent which will require an expansion of the existing maintenance and janitorial contract services. These funds also include GSA rent for all consular domestic facilities including ten new or expanded passport centers. The domestic facilities rent payments and maintenance requirements are managed by the Bureau of Administration. The Administration's proposal to allow the Department of State to retain additional fee revenue will

BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

provide \$174 million for the Overseas Building Operations Bureau to support overseas consular facility construction, maintenance, and leases.

Diplomatic Security: \$149,403,000

Securing the U.S. from external threats has received increasing attention since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and maintaining the integrity of the U.S. passport is an essential component of the Department of State's efforts to help protect U.S. citizens from those who would do them harm. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) hires and assigns uniformed protection officers to guard all domestic CA facilities using funding provided through the Border Security Program. In addition, DS plays a critical role in border security by investigating and assisting in the prosecution of passport and visa fraud worldwide and by combating terrorism and organized criminal activities linked to passport and visa fraud. In support of that mission, \$23.1 million will fund critical DS efforts to maintain and improve current infrastructure, to enhance surveillance equipment and technology capabilities, and support the strategic goals of the Visa and Passport Security Strategy. The Administration's proposal to allow the Department of State to retain additional fee revenue will fund \$126 million of existing diplomatic security support of overseas consular activities.

Technology Support (IRM): \$17,710,000

The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) will use these funds to provide technical support for CA systems. This includes around-the-clock systems operations and maintenance; worldwide and secure connectivity; redundancy; contingency operations; and technology to handle CLASS enhancement requirements.

Border Security Staff American Salaries: \$557,744,000

Personnel resources are an integral part of the Border Security Program. The domestic and overseas consular staff provides vital services to support Americans as well as foreign visa applicants. In order to execute the Department's Consular mission and provide high quality service that protects and assist American citizens abroad, enhance U.S. border security, and facilitate legitimate international travel. The Administration's proposal to allow the Department of State to retain additional fee revenue and increased fees will support \$169 million consular costs previously funded by the Diplomatic and Consular Program appropriation. The Border Security Program also provides for an additional 20 overseas positions to support consular workload at embassies in high volume and critical posts. An increase in domestic positions is not planned in FY 2011.

Border Security Support: \$680,306,000

Requested funds for this program activity pay for the basic expenses of the Border Security Program. These expenses include consumables and supplies for visa and passport programs, i.e. passport books and card stock as well as visa foils and card stock. Funds in this activity are also used to pay the start-up and recurring expenses associated with overseas consular positions, which include funding to the regional bureaus to pay the salary and benefits of locally engaged consular employees as well as the post specific benefits (i.e. cost of living allowances, educational allowances and danger pay) of American consular staff and other administrative support costs. The Administration's proposal to allow the Department of State to retain additional fee revenue will fund \$165 million of staffing and support costs of consular personnel overseas.

FBI Fingerprint Checks Reimbursement: \$122,000,000

The Department will continue to reimburse the FBI for checking ten-print scans of visa applicants against the IAFIS and for FBI name checks. In FY 2010 and FY 2011, the Department plans to reimburse the FBI \$122,000,000.

Justification of Request

The Department's Border Security Program key priorities in FY 2011 are to expand, enhance, modernize and continue to strengthen worldwide consular services while delivering 21st century

BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

secure travel documents. The Border Security Program is a fee-funded operation that relies on consular fees to cover the costs of doing business. The FY 2011 budget request assumes the Department will retain all user fees currently collected from the provision of passport, visa, and other consular services, full implementation of a new consular fee schedule, and the continued collection of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) fee until September 30, 2011.

The consular fee revenue identified in the resource summary table is required to fully support the FY 2011 budget request and include \$634 million of fees that will support facility costs (\$174 million), diplomatic security (\$126 million) and other personnel support costs for overseas consular services (\$334 million).

Additional program increases for \$175 million are included in the FY 2011 Border Security Program budget and primarily reflect costs for new initiatives including Global Support Services (GSS), the Passport Acceptance Agent Oversight Program, 20 new overseas positions, and critical consular system modernization efforts which are described below.

GSS initiative: \$138,000,000

CA will standardize visa services worldwide by procuring services to provide and manage public inquiry services, appointment services, fee collection, document delivery and data collection services, and also in some areas to establish and to manage offsite data collection facilities located outside the United States. GSS will outsource non-inherently-governmental activities associated with consular services and provide data collection and delivery to the USG.

Passport Acceptance Agent Oversight Program: \$3,000,000

In order to address issues identified in a recent GAO study, CA will maintain the highest level of integrity in the adjudication process with improved security, quality, and efficiency in processing passport applications with a newly created 40-person division dedicated to oversight of the various acceptance facilities (postal facilities and municipal offices nation-wide) within CA's current personnel authorization ceiling.

Consular Systems: \$26,000,000

The Border Security Program relies heavily on consular systems to perform. Costs associated with continued modernization systems efforts will enhance and support the consular mission and represent a significant increase of resources needed in the FY 2011 budget request. In addition to on-going systems efforts and support, CA will be implementing new consular systems initiatives including the global citizen's services capability, the expansion of facial recognition capabilities to comply with GAO recommendations and the update of existing passport printers that currently have a 10-year life cycle.

New positions: \$8,000,000 including 20 positions

To maintain high quality consular services overseas, the Border Security Program provides for 20 additional foreign service positions to support consular workload at embassies in high volume and critical posts.

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

Bureau	FY 2009 Actual		FY 2010 Enacted		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2011 Request	
	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds
Secretary	461	106,201	484	112,111	0	1,349	484	113,460	9	14,986	493	128,446
Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism	0	1,534	0	1,543	0	65	0	1,608	0	0	0	1,608
Chief of Protocol	64	10,254	73	10,280	0	104	73	10,384	0	0	73	10,384
Management	33	10,256	33	10,861	0	125	33	10,986	1	68	34	11,054
Political-Military Affairs	200	34,195	204	36,136	0	452	204	36,588	17	1,583	221	38,171
Medical Director	131	36,535	156	49,108	0	842	156	49,950	10	6,599	166	56,549
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	118	18,788	118	21,823	0	222	118	22,045	19	1,623	137	23,668
International Criminal Justice	10	2,219	10	2,219	0	22	10	2,241	0	0	10	2,241
Trafficking in Persons	24	4,790	26	6,206	0	104	26	6,310	3	496	29	6,806
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	168	37,257	168	38,305	0	474	168	38,779	11	858	179	39,637
Population and International Migration	0	798	0	852	0	10	0	862	0	-34	0	828
Legal Advisor	255	51,225	265	55,803	0	680	265	56,483	4	532	269	57,015
Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	209	37,341	213	38,346	0	403	213	38,749	2	181	215	38,930
Intelligence and Research	315	60,098	330	64,044	0	772	330	64,816	7	1,073	337	65,889
Legislative Affairs	71	12,868	71	12,868	0	124	71	12,992	3	185	74	13,177
Resource Management	357	121,844	368	140,795	0	1,638	368	142,433	4	5,055	372	147,488
Public Affairs	221	38,782	221	39,048	0	438	221	39,486	0	0	221	39,486
Western Hemisphere Affairs	977	324,945	990	354,138	0	11,187	990	365,325	36	10,662	1,026	375,987
European and Eurasian Affairs	1,540	667,344	1,544	722,843	0	18,900	1,544	741,743	7	2,341	1,551	744,084
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	766	303,629	773	327,414	0	6,231	773	333,645	27	8,091	800	341,736
Near Eastern Affairs	785	228,181	808	253,270	0	7,870	808	261,140	30	9,074	838	270,214
South and Central Asian Affairs	472	538,491	520	606,116	0	22,584	520	628,700	155	325,608	675	954,308
African Affairs	744	313,640	755	362,853	0	15,342	755	378,195	37	11,656	792	389,851
International Organization Affairs	337	69,142	337	70,760	0	1,549	337	72,309	5	926	342	73,235
International Conferences	0	5,682	0	7,841	0	141	0	7,982	0	38,220	0	46,202
Diplomatic Security	861	255,929	861	185,929	0	7,025	861	192,954	0	0	861	192,954

Bureau	FY 2009 Actual		FY 2010 Enacted		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2011 Request	
	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds
Foreign Missions	0	4,608	0	4,866	0	108	0	4,974	0	0	0	4,974
Information Resource Management	535	154,027	540	283,331	43	3,493	583	286,824	5	0	588	286,824
Verification, Compliance and Implementation	112	22,331	123	30,954	0	356	123	31,310	0	0	123	31,310
International Security and Nonproliferation	263	46,075	264	48,923	0	586	264	49,509	7	538	271	50,047
Administration	610	407,966	629	466,535	0	15,725	629	482,260	6	12,016	635	494,276
Diplomatic Telecommunications Service	43	32,596	43	32,771	-43	-32,771	0	0	0	0	0	0
Director General of the Foreign Service & Director of Human Resources	438	148,657	438	158,079	0	1,258	438	159,337	6	693	444	160,030
Post Assignment Travel	0	182,705	0	183,619	0	2,430	0	186,049	0	0	0	186,049
Human Resources Special Complement	304	85,211	304	93,458	0	847	304	94,305	0	0	304	94,305
Human Resources Initiative	520	200,645	1,085	387,835	0	119,293	1,085	507,128	99	12,183	1,184	519,311
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	0	5,500	0	5,750	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
International Information Programs	263	65,718	263	80,833	0	1,190	263	82,023	6	745	269	82,768
Foreign Service Institute	799	129,060	799	179,044	0	1,795	799	180,839	12	1,440	811	182,279
Consular Affairs	17	18,689	17	3,689	0	41	17	3,730	0	0	17	3,730
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	0	11,094	0	27,946	0	1,624	0	29,570	0	0	0	29,570
Supplementals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq Operations	0	1,004,500	2	1,121,641	0	13,946	2	1,135,937	0	651,163	2	1,787,100
Worldwide Security Protection	1,558	1,341,758	1,902	1,586,214	0	-32,660	1,902	1,615,340	48	-54,640	1,950	1,560,700
Total	14,581	7,153,108	15,737	8,227,000	0	195,914	15,737	8,481,300	576	1,063,921	16,313	9,545,221

Department Of State
Border Security Program Fee Allocations by Bureau
(\$ in thousands)

Organization	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Request		Increase/ Decrease
	Positions Total	Funds Total (\$000)	Positions Total	Funds Total (\$000)	Positions Total	Funds Total (\$000)	
Border Security Program (BSP)							
Administration	1	24,264	1	26,921	2	32,080	5,159
Intelligence and Research	0	340	0	0	0	0	0
Western Hemisphere Affairs	595	105,299	595	106,349	595	106,349	0
European and Eurasian Affairs	281	72,190	281	74,138	281	74,138	0
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	278	58,169	278	59,448	278	59,448	0
Near Eastern Affairs	112	22,766	112	23,268	112	23,268	0
South and Central Asian Affairs	144	24,378	144	24,801	144	24,801	0
African Affairs	102	23,161	102	23,722	102	23,722	0
Diplomatic Security	297	60,008	322	69,592	322	200,080	130,488
Information Resource Management	37	25,309	37	21,531	37	25,278	3,747
Post Assignment Travel (Human Resources)	0	6,000	0	6,252	0	6,252	0
Foreign Service Institute	0	6,300	0	6,170	0	6,170	0
Office of Counterterrorism (S/CT)	9	368	9	1,089	9	1,116	27
Consular Affairs *	2,989	958,885	3,009	1,340,790	3,029	1,836,298	495,508
Overseas Building Operations Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	174,000	174,000
TOTAL BSP	4,845	1,387,437	4,890	1,784,071	4,911	2,593,000	808,929

* Total Border Security Program fees include Machine Readable Visa Fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative fees, Passport Security Surcharges, Immigrant Visa Security Surcharges, Diversity Lottery Fees, H&L Fraud Prevention Fees, and other consular fees (new fee authorities proposed for State to retain fees currently retained by Treasury). Consular Affairs also includes \$334M of regional overseas costs.

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D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	461	484	493	9
Funds	106,201	112,111	114,090	1,979

Program Description

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 request 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 request 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 Equal Employment Opportunity 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;
- Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan – coordinates the President’s Strategy on Afghanistan and Pakistan;
- Special Envoy for Middle East Peace – 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.
- Special Envoy for Guantanamo Closure – assists the Secretary with issues related to closing the facility.

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Priorities

To accomplish this comprehensive mission in FY 2011, the Office of the Secretary (S) has established the following priorities:

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:

- *Direct the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR);*
- 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;
- Improve the efficiency and reliability of 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;
- Right size 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;
- Improve 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.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY2011 request of \$114.090 million for the Office of the Secretary (S) includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. The current service increase of \$1.349 million supports COLA annualization for a base staffing level of 484 positions, domestic wage and price increases, and maintains the FY2010 level of activity. The FY 2011 request includes an increase of \$0.630 million, including nine positions, above the FY 2010 base of \$112.111 million to support international and domestic legal policy. The FY 2011 request includes:

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Information Technology: \$67,000 including 1 position

Information technology continues to be a critical component of the Executive Secretariat's Office of Information Resource Management's (S/ES-IRM) day-to-day operations. There was no base funding provided in FY 2010 for this project. Due to the increased demand for real-time discussions, our video teleconference (VTC) sessions have realized a dramatic increase. From year 2005 to year 2008, there has been an increase in the number of VTCs from 490 to 3109; staffing has remained the same. The request provides for one position in S/ES-IRM to support increasing demand for VTC support creation and support for SharePoint sites has increased significantly during 2008.

Technical Information Specialist: \$43,000 including 1 position

The requested funding provides for one Technical Information Specialist position to address the increasing workload within the Office of Correspondence and Records (S/ES-CR). Calendar year 2009 was quite demanding for the Office of Correspondence and Records (S/ES-CR) since the arrival of Secretary Clinton and the two Deputy Secretaries. There was a 15 percent increase in the number of documents processed and archived by the staff. One additional Technical Information Specialist will insure the influx of time-sensitive correspondence are cleared and processed within 48-hours.

Office of Civil Rights (S/OCR) Title VI and IX Responsibilities: \$59,000 including 1 position

The requested position and funding above an FY 2010 overall base of \$1.132 million will support beneficiaries of programs that receive funding in whole or in part by the Department of State. The beneficiaries have a right to be free from discrimination based his/her race, color, or national origin, and has a right to contact the Department of State to initiate a complaint about such discriminatory treatment under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Similar rights exist under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 for beneficiaries who believe they have experienced discrimination based on disability. Beneficiaries of federally supported education programs also have a right to be free from discrimination based on sex under Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. To comply fully with statutory requirements, the Office of Civil Rights (S/OCR) will establish a Title VI, Title IX, and Section 504 Program Unit to ensure grant recipients comply with all relevant laws and policies to prevent unlawful discrimination against the beneficiaries of their services. The unit will be responsible for developing a complaints management process, a system of pre- and post-award surveys, and developing and sharing best practices gleaned from other agencies.

The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) Positions: \$461,000 including 6 positions

The requested funding above a FY 2010 base of \$3.120 million will provide for CT policy oversight and guidance within geographic regions for all U.S. Government agencies. Since 2001, the growth of the U.S. Government's counterterrorism efforts and the State Department's role has steadily placed increased demand on S/CT. Old programs have expanded and new programs, such as the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) and Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) have been established and implemented. More of these programs – especially the Regional Strategic Initiative – are being conducted through embassies abroad. S/CT is determined to emphasize the importance of translating CT strategy into field action. S/CT coordinates and implements key CT programs in real-time situations. This request will help to sustain and support the increased pace of program activities that S/CT has been tasked to perform by both the Secretary and the President.

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Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	461	0	0	461	51,771	54,430	106,201
FY 2010 Estimate	484	0	0	484	56,357	55,754	112,111
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	52	258	310
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	491	0	491
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	210	338	548
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	753	596	1,349
FY 2011 Current Services	484	0	0	484	57,110	56,350	113,460
FY 2011 Program Changes							
S/ES-IRM Information Technology	1	0	0	1	6	61	67
S/ES-CR Technical Information Specialist	1	0	0	1	6	37	43
S/OCR Title VI and IX Responsibilities	1	0	0	1	5	54	59
S/CT Positions	6	0	0	6	54	407	461
Total Program Changes	9	0	0	9	71	559	630
FY 2011 Request	493	0	0	493	57,181	56,909	114,090

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	53	55	61	6
Domestic Administrative Support	61	64	65	1
Domestic Administrative Management	0	64	65	1
Information Resource Management	65	65	66	1
Office Automation	0	65	66	1
Policy Formulation	259	277	278	1
Department Direction	0	277	278	1
Public Diplomacy	23	23	23	0
Department Direction	8	8	8	0
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	15	15	15	0
Total	461	484	493	9

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	7,846	10,321	10,802	481
Domestic Administrative Support	14,750	14,169	15,448	1,279
Domestic Administrative Management	14,750	14,169	15,448	1,279
Information Resource Management	14,136	15,582	15,650	68
Office Automation	14,136	15,582	7,584	(7,998)
Policy Formulation	58,315	34,602	65,242	61
Department Direction	58,315	34,602	65,242	61
Public Diplomacy	11,154	6,858	6,948	90
Department Direction	2,579	2,401	964	(1,437)
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	8,575	4,457	5,984	1,527
Total	106,201	112,111	114,090	1,979

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
Counter-Terrorism Programs	61	0	0	61	2,659	8,143	10,802
Domestic Administrative Support	65	0	0	65	7,989	7,459	15,448
Domestic Administrative Management	65	0	0	65	7,989	7,459	15,448
Information Resource Management	66	0	0	66	8,066	7,584	15,650
Office Automation	66	0	0	66	0	7,584	7,584
Policy Formulation	278	0	0	278	34,986	30,256	65,242
Department Direction	278	0	0	278	34,986	30,256	65,242
Public Diplomacy	23	0	0	23	3,481	3,467	6,948
Department Direction	8	0	0	8	0	964	964
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	15	0	0	15	3,481	2,503	5,984
Total	493	0	0	493	57,181	56,909	114,090

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Amb at Large for Counter-Terrorism	53	55	61	6
Amb at Large for War Crimes Issues	10	10	10	0
Civil Rights	27	30	31	1
Deputy Secretary of State	12	12	12	0
Executive Office	30	30	30	0
Executive Secretariat	32	32	33	1
Foreign Service Grievance Board	4	4	4	0
Information Resource Management	65	65	66	1
New Policy Positions	0	18	18	0
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
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
Total	461	484	493	9

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Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Amb at Large for Counter-Terrorism	9,380	10,320	10,850	530
Amb at Large for War Crimes Issues	1,442	1,457	1,465	8
Civil Rights	3,918	4,576	4,680	104
Deputy Secretary of State	2,383	2,368	2,401	33
Executive Office	6,236	6,175	7,557	1,382
Executive Secretariat	4,299	4,292	4,421	129
Foreign Service Grievance Board	1,494	1,501	1,518	17
Information Resource Management	14,110	13,990	14,177	187
New Policy Positions	0	2,628	2,646	18
Office for International Women's Issues	1,586	2,130	2,146	16
Office of Resources, Plans, & Policy	7,607	3,443	3,822	379
Office of the Counselor	858	857	877	20
Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance	7,021	7,510	7,618	108
Office of the Secretary	10,110	10,093	10,231	138
Operations Center	7,478	8,144	8,171	27
Policy Planning Staff	4,213	2,362	2,368	6
Reconstruction and Stabilization	11,252	17,043	16,089	(954)
Under Secretary for Arms Control	2,145	2,659	2,693	34
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	2,951	2,512	2,541	29
Under Secretary for Global Affairs	1,931	2,364	2,394	30
Under Secretary for Political Affairs	2,240	2,272	2,299	27
Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy	3,547	3,415	3,126	(289)
Total	106,201	112,111	114,090	1,979

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Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Office of the Secretary	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	47,413	48,308	50,247	1,939
1200 Personnel Benefits	14,339	14,748	15,831	1,083
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	12,926	15,624	15,732	108
2200 Transportation of Things	105	1,143	1,500	357
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	6,230	7,175	8,225	1,050
2400 Printing & Reproduction	257	748	1,007	259
2500 Other Services	21,472	21,112	15,793	(5,319)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,016	1,137	1,429	292
3100 Personal Property	2,402	2,019	4,229	2,210
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	41	97	97	0
Total	106,201	112,111	114,090	1,979

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D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	200	204	221	17
Funds	34,195	36,136	38,171	2,035

Program Description

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) seeks to ensure that allies, partners, and friends support U.S. political-military policies and have sufficient military capability to help maintain regional security, counter terrorism and insurgencies, fight alongside or in place of U.S. military forces, and support international peace operations. As the State Department's principal interface with the Department of Defense, PM supports international security by helping to synchronize defense policy with foreign policy, by building strong bilateral strategic partnerships and military capabilities through prudent defense trade (\$100 billion) and effective security assistance (\$5 billion), by providing diplomatic support to military operations, and by implementing robust programs to secure worldwide stockpiles of military weaponry. PM also leads new initiatives to meet emerging challenges. PM coordinates U.S. global leadership in countering piracy, and is helping to build the capability of U.S. civilian agencies and foreign partners to counter insurgencies, notably in Pakistan.

PM's top priority countries remain Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. PM will continue to synchronize ongoing DOD efforts to train and equip Iraqi and Afghan security forces. In Iraq, PM will work to transition the training and equipping mission away from emergency wartime funding towards a normal security assistance relationship. In Pakistan, PM is focusing Foreign Military Financing (FMF) on enhancing the ability of Pakistan's Army and Frontier Corps to address counterterrorism and counterinsurgency threats. This will facilitate greater availability of International Military Education and Training (IMET) to expose Pakistan's current and future military leaders to U.S. values and military doctrine.

PM needs to continue growing strong security relationships across the globe. PM helps to ensure Israel's Qualitative Military Edge and, along with Egypt and all other recipients of FMF, to contribute to their counterterrorism capabilities and regional stability. Growing defense trade is a cornerstone of an expanded U.S.-India strategic relationship. Through the Merida Initiative, PM provides critical military assistance to Mexico to fight the drug cartels.

PM is leading diplomatic efforts to combat piracy through the creation and support for the International Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), through which approximately 40 nations and international organizations coordinate policies and activities. PM serves as its de facto Secretariat.

The complex threats facing U.S. partners require that the Department address the linkages between security, governance, and development. PM is helping to develop a cross-sectoral approach through Security Sector Reform. PM also leads on counterinsurgency policy, strategy, and capability development for non-military U.S. agencies and some of the U.S.'s closest allies.

The Bureau ensures that the sale of defense articles supports U.S. objectives and defense manufacturers. PM must continue to prevent the illicit and inadvertent transfer of U.S. military equipment to U.S. adversaries and minimize the risk to local populations posed by unsecured stockpiles of weaponry and explosive remnants of war.

D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

The Bureau supports U.S. military operations overseas through the negotiation of diplomatic agreements with foreign partners. PM is fostering contact between the Departments of State and Defense by assigning experienced Foreign Service Officers as Foreign Policy Advisors (POLADs) to DOD military commanders. To coordinate routine and crisis-oriented military operations having foreign policy implications, PM provides a 24/7 operational link between the Departments of State and Defense.

Justification of Request

The Department is requesting an increase of \$2.035 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$36.1 million for the PM Bureau in FY 2011, which includes \$452,000 for statutory wage increases for a base staffing level of 204 positions and inflationary adjustments to maintain the FY 2010 level of services.

Counter Piracy Initiative: \$186,000 including 2 positions:

An increase of \$186,000 for 2 positions is requested for the Counter Piracy Initiative, compared to the FY2010 base of \$414,000 and 0 positions for the program. In January 2009, the Department led the launch of the Contact Group for Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), which has become the primary international forum for coordination of counter-piracy operations, policies, and programs. Following the April 2009 piracy attack on the U.S. ship MAERSK ALABAMA, Secretary Clinton directed PM to accelerate an already aggressive program of diplomatic counter-piracy activities.

The Department fulfills the secretariat function for the CGPCS. Two FTEs are requested to establish dedicated positions to provide policy management and support for the maritime security assistance program development, including State, USG, multilateral, and foreign donor security sector reform assistance program management.

Regional Security and Arms Transfer (RSAT): \$559,000 including 6 Positions

An increase of \$559,000 for 6 positions is requested to expand capacity to manage arms control issues. The positions will focus on Near East Asia, transit rights through Russia as well as Poland's missile defense and military modernization efforts, bilateral relations with Pakistan and India, engagement with the new Combatant Command for Africa, foreign military sales, and third-party arms transfers.

Political-Military Action Team (PMAT): \$838,000 including 9 Positions:

The requested increase for 9 positions will convert PMAT into an office staffed by a mix of full time employees and contractors instead of exclusively contractors. Five Foreign Service Officers and three contractors would serve as Political-Military Watch Officers, and four civil service personnel and two contractors would serve as Military-Operations Watch Officers. The Department's Central HR funds would pay for the positions and replace bureau funding of 9 contractors, which will reduce personnel costs to PM by approximately \$1.4 million.

Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) 12 Positions funded by fees

The Office of Defense Trade Controls will use fees to fund 12 new positions. Current legislation allows fee funding for compliance and information technology positions related to compliance. In addition, the Department has requested legislation to expand the use of registration fees in order to fund 100 percent of DDTC costs with fees.

D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	187	13	0	200	8,659	25,536	34,195
FY 2010 Estimate	191	13	0	204	10,291	25,845	36,136
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	9	163	172
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	41	0	41
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	38	201	239
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	88	364	452
FY 2011 Current Services	191	13	0	204	10,379	26,209	36,588
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Counter Piracy Initiative	2	0	0	2	24	162	186
Regional Security and Arms Transfer (RSAT)	6	0	0	6	72	487	559
Political Military Action Team (PMAT)	9	0	0	9	108	730	838
Total Program Changes	17	0	0	17	204	1,379	1,583
FY 2011 Request	208	13	0	221	10,583	27,588	38,171

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	193	197	210	13
Policy Formulation	5	5	9	4
Public Diplomacy	2	2	2	0
Total	200	204	221	17

D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	32,964	34,648	36,347	1,699
Policy Formulation	1,223	1,480	1,478	(2)
Public Diplomacy	8	8	346	338
Total	34,195	36,136	38,171	2,035

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	197	13	0	210	9,719	26,628	36,347
International Security Affairs	197	13	0	210	9,719	26,628	36,347
Policy Formulation	9	0	0	9	856	622	1,478
International Security Affairs	9	0	0	9	856	622	1,478
Public Diplomacy	2	0	0	2	8	338	346
Total	208	13	0	221	10,583	27,588	38,171

D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Congressional & Public Affairs	3	3	3	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade and Regional Security	3	1	1	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management and Negotiations	1	1	1	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Plans, Programs, and Operations	1	2	2	0
Directorate for Defense Trade Controls	6	10	10	0
International Security Operations	6	7	16	9
Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance	17	19	19	0
Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing	41	45	45	0
Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy	6	6	6	0
Office of Plans, Policy, and Analysis	16	22	24	2
Office of Regional Security & Arms Transfers	17	20	26	6
Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement	17	20	20	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	5	5	5	0
POLADS/SDE Coordination	2	1	1	0
Political Advisors	46	28	28	0
Security Negotiations and Agreements	1	1	1	0
State/Defense Exchange Officers	12	13	13	0
Total	200	204	221	17

D&CP – POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Congressional & Public Affairs	503	519	521	2
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade and Regional Security	402	150	148	(2)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management and Negotiations	153	157	155	(2)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Plans, Programs, and Operations	145	274	270	(4)
Directorate for Defense Trade Controls	1,000	1,544	1,527	(17)
International Security Operations	3,353	3,962	5,205	1,243
Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance	2,352	2,622	2,588	(34)
Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing	5,803	6,377	6,300	(77)
Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy	1,556	1,699	1,697	(2)
Office of Plans, Policy, and Analysis	2,659	3,517	3,756	239
Office of Regional Security & Arms Transfers	2,900	3,399	4,188	789
Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement	2,879	3,375	3,345	(30)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	1,351	1,480	1,478	(2)
POLADS/SDE Coordination	704	660	662	2
Political Advisors	6,283	4,042	3,995	(47)
Security Negotiations and Agreements	436	493	493	0
State/Defense Exchange Officers	1,716	1,866	1,843	(23)
Total	34,195	36,136	38,171	2,035

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	22,399	23,018	24,500	1,482
1200 Personnel Benefits	5,501	5,637	5,993	356
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	908	1,079	1,078	(1)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	926	1,101	1,100	(1)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	219	260	260	0
2500 Other Services	4,081	4,850	5,049	199
2600 Supplies and Materials	102	121	121	0
3100 Personal Property	59	70	70	0
Total	34,195	36,136	38,171	2,035

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

Resource Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	263	264	271	7
Funds	46,075	48,923	50,047	1,124

Program Description

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. 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 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 in the Conference on Disarmament, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization. It also manages U.S. participation, and promotes coordination, in the G-8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

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

Iran and North Korean Challenges

Because of the immediacy of the threats they pose, ISN’s highest priority is to deal with the challenges presented by Iranian and North Korean nuclear ambitions. The Bureau supports 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 achieve the verifiable denuclearization of North Korea through diplomacy, including through participation in the Six-Party Talks and in cooperation with UN, the IAEA and key allies and friends. The Bureau also has responsibility for the diplomatic aspects of the U.S. missile defense program that helps defend against Iranian and North Korean threats, working to secure the cooperation of allies and friends.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

President Obama has called for the US Government to take concrete steps toward the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons. The Bureau’s highest priority is to strengthen the global nuclear nonproliferation regime by reinforcing the basic bargain of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT): countries with nuclear weapons will move toward disarmament, countries without nuclear weapons will not acquire them, and all countries can access peaceful uses of nuclear energy if they

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abide by their nonproliferation obligations. The Bureau manages the NPT Review process and is working to ensure a successful 2010 NPT Review Conference in which issues of compliance with NPT obligations are addressed. The Bureau also manages U.S. engagement with the IAEA and places a high priority on strengthening the authority and capability of the IAEA to carry out the international safeguards program – especially important given the worldwide expansion of nuclear power due to high oil prices and concern about global warming. In the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the U.S. succeeded this past year in breaking a long-term impasse, allowing negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty to begin, and the Bureau supports USG efforts to obtain Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. In addition, the Bureau manages the diplomatic aspects of US Government efforts to establish an international fuel bank and other mechanisms for nuclear fuel assurances so that countries can operate their reactors without the need to undertake uranium enrichment and reprocessing, which inherently carry significant proliferation risks. The Bureau negotiates bilateral peaceful nuclear cooperation agreements that promote safe, secure, and safeguarded use of nuclear power. The Bureau also leads diplomatic 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.

Counterproliferation

The Bureau works to strengthen international capacity to interdict proliferation-related shipments, close off sources of proliferation funding, use sanctions to deter and punish proliferators, 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 a committee with the Department of Treasury that implements Executive Order 13382, which authorizes the US Government 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 proliferation networks and detecting and responding to cases of nuclear smuggling.

WMD Terrorism

Many of the tools the Bureau uses to combat WMD proliferation also contribute to combating WMD terrorism. For example, securing WMD-applicable materials keeps those materials out of the hands of terrorists as well as traffickers. ISN leads the diplomatic aspects of the President's initiative to secure nuclear materials worldwide within four years, and will take a leading role in the Nuclear Security Summit planned for March 2010. The Bureau also manages programs specifically designed to combat nuclear terrorism, such as the 2006 Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism that aims to enhance partner states' and international capacity to combat and respond to this threat. Our Global Threat Reduction foreign assistance program focuses on regions and countries where the risks of terrorism and proliferation are greatest and seeks to engage scientists and other experts with WMD-applicable expertise so they are not tempted to lend their expertise to terrorists or proliferant states. The Bureau also manages implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and is using these tools to assist in the effort to combat WMD terrorism. A current high-priority focus is on the threat of biological terrorism as the Bureau and the USG prepare for the 2011 BWC Review Conference.

Missile Nonproliferation

The Bureau leads U.S. efforts to stem the proliferation of cruise and ballistic missiles, the most destabilizing potential delivery systems for WMD. The centerpiece of this effort is Bureau leadership

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of U.S. participation in the Missile Technology and Control Regime (MTCR), which denies technology to proliferant missile programs and coordinates international efforts to press countries to stop pursuing or supplying missile programs. The combination of the MTCR, export controls, interdiction, and sanctions makes it more costly, time-consuming, and difficult for proliferant missile programs in countries like 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 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 satellites, which, if not properly managed, can provide critical military advantages to adversary states and terrorists, and negotiates associated international agreements to control transfers of remote sensing satellites and technology.

Performance

Iran concealed from the international community sensitive fuel cycle activities that are a significant step toward a nuclear weapons capability, pursued development of a nuclear warhead, and continues to develop ballistic missile capabilities. Iran refused to provide the International Atomic Energy Agency (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 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (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 international progress in managing the Iranian challenge to the NPT and to regional and international security.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons		
Bureau Goal	WMD Challenges Posed by Iran are Resolved Consistent with U.S. Interests		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Status of Iran's Nuclear Weapons Program and Adherence to Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Obligations.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
▼ Below Target	▼ Below Target	▼ Below Target	▼ Below Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran's suspension of all uranium enrichment-, reprocessing-, and heavy water-related activities (also termed 'proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities') continues and negotiations continue or conclude on a long-term political settlement. • IAEA 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. 		

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FY 2010 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiations with Iran continue until agreement on a long-term political settlement. • Iran maintains a full suspension of all proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities, verified by the IAEA. • IAEA inspections and investigations continue into any remaining outstanding issues. • Iran provides full cooperation such that the IAEA is able to conclude that Iran's nuclear program declarations appear correct and complete.
FY 2009 Target	<p>Since we did not achieve FY 2008 Targets, they are repeated for FY 2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Below Target Iran has continued to refuse to comply with its United Nations Security Council (UNSC) obligations. The Obama Administration conducted an extensive Policy Review on Iran, intended to identify ways to execute the President's policy objective of preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability while changing the tone of our interactions, including through direct engagement and diplomacy.</p>
Impact	<p>An Iran armed with nuclear weapons would be a serious threat to its neighbors and to international security and stability; its concealment of actions are also a direct challenge to the NPT regime. The U.S. and the international community must continue pressure on Iran to make a choice between complying with its NPT obligations or face increasing isolation.</p>
Steps to Improve	<p>The US Government offer of direct diplomatic engagement with Iran serves to underscore to Iran's people and the international community more broadly that it is the Iranian government that is preventing resolution of international concerns with its nuclear program. ISN believes this can increase the pressure on the Iranian Government to seek a negotiated settlement.</p>
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Below Target Iran continued to refuse to re-suspend its proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or to cooperate fully with the IAEA. In coordination with Treasury, a diplomatic track through unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral sanctions was pursued. In addition to UNSCRs 1696, 1737, and 1747, UNSCR 1803 was adopted in March 2008, imposing additional Chapter VII sanctions on Iran in an effort to get Iran to suspend its nuclear activities and engage in negotiations on the future of its nuclear program. UNSCR 1835 was adopted in September 2008, restating the obligations on Iran and demanding its compliance. The IAEA remained seized of the issue and, in February 2008, was presented with information that described in detail Iran's effort to develop a nuclear warhead, work that the U.S. Intelligence Community assessed was halted in late 2003.</p>
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Below Target Iran continues to refuse to re-suspend its proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities enrichment-related activity or to cooperate fully with the IAEA. We have pursued a diplomatic track through unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral sanctions in coordination with the Treasury Department. In addition to UN SCR 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 UNSC and IAEA obligations. (In March 2008.)</p>
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Below Target 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 UNSC 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.</p>

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VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	On a daily basis, the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation monitors current events relating to Iran and consults with other Department and USG officials on U.S. policy vis-a-vis Iran.
Data Source and Quality	Intelligence reporting, embassy reporting, bilateral consultations, IAEA and UNSC reporting. Undeclared Iranian activities are inherently difficult to detect, and at times the IAEA may rely on information received from the Government of Iran that might be unreliable.

As President Obama noted in his speech in Prague, the 'basic bargain' of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) remains sound: nuclear weapons states will move to disarmament, countries without nuclear weapons will not acquire them, and all can access peaceful uses of nuclear energy in accordance with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) obligations. This bargain has been put at risk by countries seeking nuclear weapons capabilities under the guise of peaceful uses. The U.S. needs to rebuild consensus among NPT Parties on the importance of the NPT, reach consensus on responses to NPT noncompliance, and ensure that the IAEA has the authority and resources needed to police the nuclear nonproliferation system through its international safeguards.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons		
Bureau Goal	A Strengthened Global Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Milestones to achieve Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty compliance and an effective International Atomic Energy Agency.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPT Parties follow up decisions taken, if any, at 2010 Review Conference. • IAEA member states agree on a plan of action for the future direction of the Agency. • Additional states sign, have Board of Governors approval of, and/or bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements, Additional Protocols, and modified small quantities protocols. 		
FY 2010 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • IAEA member states continue to formulate the future direction of IAEA, drawing on the Vision 2020 and Future of the Agency Initiatives. • U.S. implements U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol. • Additional states sign, have Board of Governors approval of, and/or bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols. 		

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FY 2009 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ IAEA member states endorse a response to the IAEA Vision 2020 Initiative in a manner that strengthens the international safeguards regime. ▪ U.S. prepares to bring U.S.-IAEA Additional Protocol into force by the time of the NPT Review Conference. ▪ Additional states sign, have Board of Governors approval of, and/or bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buoyed by President's Prague speech pledging U.S. attention to all 3 pillars of the NPT, PrepCom completed work quickly and with more cohesion than in the recent past. Parties agreed on all procedural matters including a substantive agenda for RevCon. ▪ Safeguards strengthened this year due to agreement on a real increase in IAEA budget for 2010, and to Japanese and U.S. contributions to fund a new IAEA safeguards analytical lab that ROK and others may also fund. ▪ The "2020 review" has evolved into open-ended meetings of IAEA states on the "Future of the Agency," in which we emphasize the need for strengthened safeguards. ▪ The U.S. Additional Protocol entered into force in January 2009. ▪ 6 more states signed Additional Protocols, and 4 ratified. Also, 5 states had comprehensive safeguards agreements ratified, signed, or approved by the IAEA.
Impact	<p>The NPT has been the bedrock of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime for 40 years, but has been put at risk by countries undertaking clandestine nuclear weapons programs under the guise of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We need to restore confidence in the regime by, <i>inter alia</i>, agreeing on responses to NPT noncompliance and by strengthening the authority and capability of the IAEA.</p>
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference completed its work, including a substantive discussion of all key issues and decisions on the venue, chairman, and other arrangements for the 2009 PrepCom. • 3 Parties signed an Additional Protocol and 4 brought Protocols into force, bringing the total number 'in force' to 88. The IAEA determined that another 27 states had met its 'integrated safeguards' guidelines, bringing the total to 47 states. Parties also strengthened nuclear safety and security, as 3 more states made political commitments to follow the guidance in the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources. • We continued to pursue the recommendations for strengthening safeguards through bilateral consultations.
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <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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FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target 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 make an Additional Protocol 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.</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	On a daily basis, the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation monitors international developments related to the NPT, the IAEA, and nuclear nonproliferation, and consults with others in the Department and the USG about U.S. policy approaches and tactics for accomplishing our objectives.
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, intelligence reporting, consultations with the IAEA, UN, and foreign government officials. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Acquisition of an operational nuclear device by Al Qaeda or other terrorist organizations is a clear and present danger to U.S. and international security. The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) attacks the threat of nuclear terrorism by using all nonproliferation tools, including interdiction and sanctions, to assist in this effort. The most direct tools are covered by the targets for this indicator. ISN manages the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and works to establish global standards, improve security and safety at facilities handling nuclear or radioactive materials, combat nuclear smuggling, and employ scientists and technicians with nuclear weapons-related expertise to reduce possible incentives for them to share their expertise with terrorists. ISN works closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the G-8 to coordinate efforts.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons		
Bureau Goal	Combating WMD Terrorism		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Key Milestones Achieved in Combating Nuclear Terrorism.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	▲ Above Target	◁▷ Improved But Not Met
TARGETS AND RESULTS			

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FY 2011 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to GICNT institutional structure are established. • 10 GICNT partners produce plans/policies/procedures related to combating nuclear terrorism. • Organize 30 program activities to engage Iraqi and Libyan scientists with WMD-applicable expertise, and 5 activities to engage nuclear scientists worldwide. • Perform 3 country assessments, secure funding for 6 projects, organize 6 activities to combat nuclear smuggling. • Finalize high-level Recommendations documents in IAEA Nuclear Security Series on the security of radioactive materials/nuclear materials. • Complete second Radiation Source Protection, Security Task Force Report for Congress that identifies gaps/provides recommendations on improving security of radioactive sources. • 6 countries ratify amendment strengthening the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM).
FY 2010 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GICNT partners conduct 16 activities to implement GICNT principles. • 8 GICNT partners produce plans/policies/procedures related to combating nuclear terrorism. • Complete 3 GICNT-related activities with cooperation from international organizations, the private sector, and/or local government. • Organize 30 activities to engage Iraqi and Libyan scientists/engineers with WMD-applicable expertise, and 3 activities to engage nuclear scientists/engineers worldwide. • Perform 3 country assessments, secure funding for 6 projects, and organize 6 activities to combat nuclear smuggling. • Achieve Consensus with key allies on Guidelines for Management and Minimization of HEU. • Conduct interagency analysis to assess feasibility of replacing radioactive sources of concern with alternative technologies. • 4 countries ratify amendment strengthening CPPNM.
FY 2009 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner nations conduct 12 activities (workshops, seminars, exercises). • Conduct another interoperable field exercise, and one more tabletop exercise. • Complete two GICNT-related activities with substantive cooperation from private sector or local governments. • Agree with Russia co-chair on ways to transform GICNT into durable institution. • Organize 15 program activities each for nuclear/WMD personnel from Iraq and Libya toward goal of self-sustainability. • Perform 4 new country assessments, fund 6 new projects, and organize 6 activities to combat nuclear smuggling in states of concern. • All major supplier states commit to implementing IAEA export controls for radioactive sources. • Develop an agreed draft with France of a set of guidelines for management and minimization of highly enriched uranium, and begin consultations with other IAEA members.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Improved But Not Met</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners conducted 12 activities. • Spain hosted field exercise in Oct 2008; Netherlands to conduct a field training exercise in Nov 2009. • June 2009 Plenary included session devoted to enhancing nuclear security public-private-civil society relationships with substantive cooperation from private sector; Spanish field exercise included substantive cooperation from local government. • U.S. and Russia agreed to activate and expand the GICNT's Implementation and Assessment Group to help transform the GICNT into a durable institution. • Organized 22 activities to engage Iraqi, and 5 activities to engage Libyan, ex-WMD scientists. • Performed 4 new country assessments, secured funding for 6 new projects, and organized 7 activities to combat nuclear smuggling. • 9 of 10 major radioactive source suppliers commit. • Agreed draft with France virtually completed.

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Impact	Failure to prevent terrorist acquisition of a nuclear weapon would be measurable and could be catastrophic; success in achieving the objective is more difficult to measure. But common sense tells ISN that the more we engage scientists with nuclear expertise, the more the U.S. Government engages with foreign governments to increase information-sharing and coordination, etc., the better the chances of success.
Steps to Improve	ISN did not completely meet the 5th, 7th, and 8th FY 2009 sub-targets. ISN will invest additional diplomatic effort into working with Libya so target can be met. ISN will continue diplomatic efforts to persuade the tenth major supplier of radioactive sources to accept IAEA export control guidance. Having agreed to a draft with France on HEU, ISN will now begin consultations with other IAEA members.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Above Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 additional states endorse the GICNT, for a total of 75, already meeting our FY09 target. We will continue to invite others to become partners, but we have most of the key states involved and will not retain this target for FY09. • Partner nations conducted 15 GICNT activities, but we do not expect to continue at this high level. • The field exercise was conducted in October 2008. • Outreach to private sector was suspended per management. • 11 trainings events were conducted for Iraqi personnel and 9 for Libyan personnel. • Performed 3 new country assessments and secured funding for 9 new projects to combat nuclear smuggling in countries of concern. • 6 more states committed to security radioactive sources with IAEA standards, bringing the total to 94 states.
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Global Initiative began with 13 partners; we now have over 50. During this first year of implementation, three senior-level political meetings were held -- in Morocco, Turkey, and Kazakhstan. • A small group of GI partners, called the Exercise Planning Group, was created to contribute to the development of exercises and scenario planning. • A two-year roadmap of activities was agreed, with 17 activities held in calendar year 2007, with at least one Plan of Work activity addressing each principle. • A GI web portal, called the Global Initiative Information Portal, has been created to manage GI information. • We received 5 statements of support from Fortune 500 companies. • We organized 13 activities to engage former WMD personnel in Iraq and Libya. • We completed 4 nuclear smuggling country assessments and funded 16 projects.
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <p>The first meeting of the Global Initiative was held in October 2006, in Morocco. There, 13 partner countries, including the G-8 states, Australia, China, Kazakhstan, Morocco and Turkey, agreed on a Statement of Principles and to develop a plan of work.</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	On a daily basis, offices within the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation monitor and assess information received from the data sources.
Data Source and Quality	Performance data is developed from information from GICNT partners; consultations with foreign governments; IAEA documents and consultations; intelligence reporting; embassy reporting; and from ISN Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related programs -funded program activities. The Data Quality Assessment revealed minor data limitations. Accurate information on terrorist activities difficult to obtain.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY2011 request of \$50.0 million for the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. The Department is requesting an increase of \$1.124 million over the FY 2010 enacted level of \$48.9

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

million for the ISN Bureau in FY 2011, which includes \$586,000 for inflationary adjustments and LES wage increases.

Personnel: \$538,000 including 7 Positions

An increase of \$538,000, including funding for 7 positions, is requested above ISN's FY 2010 base of \$48.9 million and 264 positions for existing programs. This increase will allow the Bureau to enhance its nonproliferation expertise, especially regarding NPT and IAEA issues, and to be able to meet the added new challenges of the President's ambitious arms control and nonproliferation agenda.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	250	13	0	263	17,452	28,623	46,075
FY 2010 Estimate	251	13	0	264	20,206	28,717	48,923
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	24	137	161
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	138	0	138
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	94	173	267
LES Wage Increase	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	276	310	586
FY 2011 Current Services	251	13	0	264	20,482	29,027	49,509
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Position Increase Request	7	0	0	7	79	459	538
Total Program Changes	7	0	0	7	79	459	538
FY 2011 Request	258	13	0	271	20,561	29,486	50,047

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

Staff by Program Activity
(positions)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	259	260	267	7
Public Diplomacy	4	4	4	0
Total	263	264	271	7

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	45,426	48,255	49,370	1,115
Public Diplomacy	649	668	677	9
Total	46,075	48,923	50,047	1,124

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	254	13	0	267	20,553	28,817	49,370
Domestic Administrative Management	4	0	0	4	396	432	828
Domestic Financial Services	11	0	0	11	399	1,187	1,586
Domestic General Services	10	0	0	10	389	1,079	1,468
Domestic Personnel Services	15	0	0	15	524	1,619	2,143
International Security Affairs	202	13	0	215	17,652	23,204	40,856
Mission Direction	12	0	0	12	1,193	1,296	2,489
Public Diplomacy	4	0	0	4	8	669	677
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	4	0	0	4	8	669	677
Total	258	13	0	271	20,561	29,486	50,047

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit
(positions)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Budget and General Services	10	10	10	0
Chemical and Biological Weapons Threat Reduction	13	13	13	0

**D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL
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Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conventional Arms Threat Reduction	16	14	14	0
Cooperative Threat Reduction	10	11	12	1
Coordinator for Threat Reduction	1	1	1	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 Cooperation	16	15	16	1
Human Resource Division	15	15	15	0
Missile Threat Reduction	10	8	9	1
Multilateral Nuclear and Security Affairs	13	13	14	1
Nonproliferation Disarmament Fund	14	14	15	1
Nuclear Energy, Safety and Security	21	21	21	0
Office of Assistant Secretary	12	12	12	0
Office of Missile Defense and Space Policy	8	10	10	0
Office of the Executive Director	4	4	4	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Counterproliferation	2	2	2	0
Regional Affairs	21	19	20	1
Resource Management Division	10	11	11	0
Senior Advisor to the International Atomic Energy Agency	1	1	1	0
Special Representative for Nuclear Nonproliferation	2	2	2	0
Strategic Planning and Outreach	11	13	13	0
WMD/Terrorism	17	19	20	1
Total	250	251	258	7

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Budget and General Services	1,497	1,463	1,468	5
Chemical and Biological Weapons Threat Reduction	2,378	2,223	2,235	12
Conventional Arms Threat Reduction	2,676	2,437	2,449	12
Cooperative Threat Reduction	1,812	1,767	1,894	127
Coordinator for Threat Reduction	127	128	128	0
Counterproliferation Initiatives	2,698	2,737	2,747	10
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy and Negotiations	306	361	363	2
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Threat Reduction, Export	322	323	325	2

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

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Controls and Negotiation				
Export Controls Cooperation	2,155	2,132	2,260	128
Human Resource Division	2,295	2,135	2,143	8
Missile Threat Reduction	1,485	1,228	1,351	123
Multilateral Nuclear and Security Affairs	2,409	5,021	5,186	165
Nonproliferation Disarmament Fund	1,707	1,685	1,806	121
Nuclear Energy, Safety and Security	3,440	3,472	3,490	18
Office of Assistant Secretary	2,540	2,472	2,489	17
Office of Missile Defense and Space Policy	1,717	1,496	1,501	5
Office of the Executive Director	921	823	828	5
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Counterproliferation	283	333	335	2
Regional Affairs	3,033	2,779	2,908	129
Resource Management Division	1,531	1,581	1,586	5
Senior Advisor to the International Atomic Energy Agency	186	200	202	2
Special Representative for Nuclear Nonproliferation	245	244	244	0
Strategic Planning and Outreach	1,882	2,472	2,493	21
WMD/Terrorism	2,452	3,077	3,211	134
Total	40,097	42,589	43,642	1,053

Staff by Post
(positions)

International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Commissioner to Conf on Disarmament & Special Rep for Nuclear Nonproliferation	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0
Commissioner to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (Vienna)	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Total	13	0	13	13	0	13	13	0	13	0	0	0

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

Funds by Post
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Commissioner to Conf on Disarmament & Special Rep for Nuclear Nonproliferation	3,215	3,328	3,367	39
Commissioner to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (Vienna)	1,073	1,044	1,056	12
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	1,690	1,962	1,982	20
Total	5,978	6,334	6,405	71

Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	24,916	24,911	25,777	866
1200 Personnel Benefits	5,806	5,818	6,114	296
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,865	3,180	3,247	67
2200 Transportation of Things	10	10	10	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,090	1,124	1,147	23
2400 Printing & Reproduction	324	361	368	7
2500 Other Services	10,033	11,822	11,652	(170)
2600 Supplies and Materials	283	268	273	5
3100 Personal Property	43	53	54	1
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	705	1,376	1,404	28
AA00 Transfers	0	0	1	1
Total	46,075	48,923	50,047	1,124

D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	112	123	123	0
Funds	22,331	30,954	31,310	356

Program Description

The new course for U.S. nuclear weapons policy that President Obama set out in his April 5, 2009, Prague address has significantly realigned the top priorities for the United States, the Department, and the Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation (VCI). In his Prague speech, the President committed the United States to take concrete steps towards a world without nuclear weapons. Key missions of the Bureau will place it at the center of President Obama’s effort to move toward that vision of a world free of nuclear weapons.

At the Secretary of State’s request, the Assistant Secretary for VCI is leading the U.S. effort to negotiate a follow-on agreement to the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) that expired in December 2009 and in that agreement, to achieve a significant reduction in the number of U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons and set the stage for even deeper follow-on reductions and multi-lateralization of the reductions and associated transparency.

The Bureau’s verification and compliance missions will directly support the Administration’s effort to obtain Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), secure international entry into force for that Treaty, and promote universal compliance. VCI will play a central role in developing the procedures and provisions necessary to ensure that a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT) is effectively verifiable.

In addition to the central role in achieving the Presidential agenda set out in the Prague address, the Bureau will continue to have an important role in the implementation of existing and future arms control agreements and commitments. The Bureau is responsible for all aspects of implementation for the current START Treaty, the Moscow Treaty, the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), the 1990 Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), the 1999 Adapted CFE Treaty, the 1999 Vienna Document on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures (CSBMs), the 1992 Treaty on Open Skies, and the Iran, North Korea, Syria Nonproliferation Act (INKSA).

President Obama underscored the high priority the Administration attaches to compliance with arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments as a critical foundation for achieving a world without nuclear weapons when he stated: “Rules must be binding. Violations must be punished. Words must mean something.” This Presidential priority is fundamental to the Bureau’s mission. The Bureau has been charged with establishing verification and compliance policy related to all arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments since its inception in the 1980’s. VCI must 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, and that other country’s compliance is carefully monitored, rigorously assessed, appropriately reported, and resolutely enforced.

D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Performance

In his April 5 Prague speech, the President specifically identified negotiating a new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) with Russia and subsequently seeking further bilateral cuts as well as reductions in all nuclear weapon states. These are priority steps on the trajectory toward a world without nuclear weapons to which the U.S. is committed. The indicator below and the identified targets for 2009-2011 are in direct support of this Presidential priority.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons		
Bureau Goal	Deep nuclear reductions and transparency measures among NPT Nuclear Weapons States		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Key milestones to achieve agreement on a framework for deep bilateral reductions with the Russian Federation and P-5 confidence building, including scope and supporting measures.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	<p>START follow-on treaty enters into force and is implemented. Additional U.S.-Russian reductions are under negotiation. Consultations begin among the P-5 regarding reductions of P-5 arsenals and transparency measures. Critical verification technology programs are fully funded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobra Judy Replacement (CJR) proceeds on schedule. • Key Department of Defense (DOD) Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) programs are protected from funding cuts. • Key MASINT sensor programs are deployed to assist verification. <p>Department MASINT R&D requirements to support verification are articulated to the interagency.</p>		
FY 2010 Target	<p>Measures are agreed to provide more time, if required, to complete the START follow-on treaty. U.S. and Russia agree on a new, legally-binding START follow-on treaty and a step-by-step process for further verifiable reductions. Briefings, hearings, etc. in support of ratification of follow-on treaty are effective. Russia and China increase transparency regarding their nuclear forces and doctrines. U.S. encourages China to halt expansion of its nuclear forces. U.S. encourages the UK and France to modernize but not increase their nuclear forces. Critical verification technology programs are fully funded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CJR proceeds on schedule. • Key DOD MASINT programs are kept on track. • Key MASINT sensor programs are deployed to assist verification. <p>Department MASINT R&D requirements to support verification are articulated to the interagency.</p>		
FY 2009 Target	<p>U.S. and Russia make substantial progress toward a new, legally-binding treaty to replace START and a step-by-step process toward further verifiable nuclear force reductions. Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus agree that START follow-on treaty should be a bilateral U.S.-Russia agreement. UK-sponsored P-5 Conference results in greater transparency, particularly regarding Russian and Chinese nuclear force structures and doctrine. Critical verification technology programs used to obtain data on nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery are fully funded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CJR proceeds on schedule. • Key DOD MASINT programs are protected from funding cuts. • Key MASINT sensor programs are deployed to assist verification. <p>Department MASINT R&D requirements to support verification are articulated to the interagency.</p>		

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FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 July Joint Understanding signed by U.S. and Russian Presidents identified targets for deep reductions; intensive negotiations now to reach targets. • Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus acknowledge that START follow-on treaty is a bilateral U.S.-Russian treaty. • UK P-5 Conference on 3-4 September discussion focused on increasing transparency; participants agreed to continue dialogue informally. • Identified MASINT R&D programs are fully funded and proceeding on schedule. • Key MASINT sensor programs to assist verification are being deployed. • MASINT R&D requirements submitted to agencies which are developing new and follow-on verification technology programs. • Navy funding for calibration testing of an improved verification capability provided due to VCI engagement.
Impact	Achieving outlined targets is central to making concrete progress toward the security and safety of a world free of nuclear weapons that the President committed to in his April 5, 2009 speech in Prague.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <p>Review of procedures for the possible closure of the U.S. on site monitoring facility at Russia's Votkinsk missile factory was completed.</p> <p>A team was assembled and trained for START follow-on negotiations with Russia.</p> <p>Cobra Judy Replacement (CJR) proceeded on schedule.</p> <p>Key DOD MASINT programs were protected from funding cuts.</p> <p>MASINT sensor programs were deployed to support critical verification needs.</p> <p>MASINT R&D requirements were articulated at appropriate interagency forums.</p>
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <p>Indicator and baseline established in FY 2008.</p>
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <p>N/A</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	The Bureau participates directly and/or leads the activities in support of the target goals. Additionally, the Bureau undertakes a rigorous review of all reporting and activities related to the target goals. The Bureau engages other countries and international organizations to further the target goals.
Data Source and Quality	Data source and quality verified by independent and government-sponsored monitoring. Reporting is from bilateral and international organizations and meetings. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations. Final assessment can only be made at the end of the fiscal year as negotiations and meetings have not yet occurred/concluded.

Justification of Request

To pursue the President's ambitious arms control agenda and support other critical missions, the Department is requesting \$31.3 million for FY 2011, an increase of \$356,000 over the FY 2010 enacted budget of \$31.0 million, all of which is for statutory pay for the base staffing level of 123 and inflationary increases.

D&CP – BUREAU OF VERIFICATION, COMPLIANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	110	2	0	112	7,324	15,007	22,331
FY 2010 Estimate	121	2	0	123	14,720	16,234	30,954
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	19	77	96
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	91	0	91
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	75	94	169
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	185	171	356
FY 2011 Current Services	121	2	0	123	14,905	16,405	31,310
FY 2011 Request	121	2	0	123	14,905	16,405	31,310

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

Staff by Program Activity
(positions)

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	112	123	123	0
International Security Affairs	112	123	123	0
Total	112	123	123	0

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	22,331	30,954	31,310	356
International Security Affairs	22,331	30,954	31,310	356
Total	22,331	30,954	31,310	356

Program Activities

Verification, Compliance and Implementation (VCI)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	121	2	0	123	14,905	16,405	31,310
International Security Affairs	121	2	0	123	14,905	16,405	31,310
Total	121	2	0	123	14,905	16,405	31,310

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit
(positions)

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance and Implementation Policy	2	2	2	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Verification and Implementation Policy	2	2	2	0
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center	20	21	21	0
Office of Assistant Secretary	17	11	11	0
Office of Biological Weapons Affairs	10	10	10	0
Office of Chemical and Conventional Weapons	13	14	14	0
Office of Nuclear Affairs	11	15	15	0
Office of Strategic Issues	12	11	11	0

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IMPLEMENTATION**

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Technology and Assessments	9	20	20	0
Office of Verification and Operations	14	15	15	0
Representation and Special Advisors for Verification, Compliance, and Implement	2	2	2	0
Total	112	123	123	0

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit
(\$ in thousands)

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Compliance and Implementation Policy	330	321	324	3
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Verification and Implementation Policy	371	390	395	5
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center	3,346	6,924	7,005	81
Office of Assistant Secretary	3,274	2,649	2,679	30
Office of Biological Weapons Affairs	1,700	2,151	2,175	24
Office of Chemical and Conventional Weapons	2,530	2,781	2,812	31
Office of Nuclear Affairs	1,932	4,544	4,597	53
Office of Strategic Issues	2,352	1,868	1,889	21
Office of Technology and Assessments	2,877	5,543	5,608	65
Office of Verification and Operations	3,311	3,469	3,509	40
Representation and Special Advisors for Verification, Compliance, and Implement	308	314	317	3
Total	22,331	30,954	31,310	356

Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

Verification, Compliance, and Implementation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	12,913	14,224	14,509	285
1200 Personnel Benefits	3,182	3,494	3,558	64
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,466	1,192	1,209	17
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	345	285	289	4
2400 Printing & Reproduction	54	68	69	1
2500 Other Services	4,030	11,469	11,451	(18)
2600 Supplies and Materials	210	161	163	2
3100 Personal Property	131	61	62	1
Total	22,331	30,954	31,310	356

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	64	73	73	0
Funds	10,254	10,280	10,384	104

Program Description

The Office of the Chief of Protocol (CPR) supports the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Deputy Secretaries of State in matters of protocol. CPR 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 official visits by foreign leaders and dignitaries to 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.

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. The Visits Division also provides support, advice and accompanies the President and First Lady on all trips abroad.

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 public inquiries regarding flag protocol as well as forms of address, seating, and invitations

Diplomatic Affairs

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

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

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.

Blair House

CPR manages Blair House, the official Washington residence for foreign guests of the President, and provides for its maintenance.

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.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY2011 request of \$10.3 million for CPR includes increases to maintain current services at the FY2010 level of activity. The current services increase of \$104,000 funds domestic inflation and pay increases.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	64	0	0	64	2,905	7,349	10,254
FY 2010 Estimate	73	0	0	73	2,324	7,956	10,280
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	2	36	38
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	9	45	54
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	23	81	104
FY 2011 Current Services	73	0	0	73	2,347	8,037	10,384
FY 2011 Request	73	0	0	73	2,347	8,037	10,384

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Chief of Protocol	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	50	55	55	0
Political Affairs	50	55	55	0
Domestic Administrative Support	7	9	9	0
Domestic Administrative Management	7	9	9	0
Policy Formulation	7	9	9	0
Bureau Direction	7	9	9	0
Total	64	73	73	0

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Chief of Protocol	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	8,196	8,053	8,134	81
Political Affairs	8,196	8,053	8,134	81
Domestic Administrative Support	1,470	1,591	1,607	16
Domestic Administrative Management	1,470	1,591	1,607	16
Policy Formulation	588	636	643	7
Bureau Direction	588	636	643	7
Total	10,254	10,280	10,384	104

Program Activities

Chief of Protocol (CPR)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN				
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	55	0	0	55	2,347	5,787	8,134
Political Affairs	55	0	0	55	2,347	5,787	8,134
Domestic Administrative Support	9	0	0	9	0	1,607	1,607
Domestic Administrative Management	9	0	0	9	0	1,607	1,607
Policy Formulation	9	0	0	9	0	643	643
Bureau Direction	9	0	0	9	0	643	643
Total	73	0	0	73	2,347	8,037	10,384

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Chief of Protocol	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administrative Division	5	8	8	0
Blair House	14	14	14	0
Ceremonials Division	7	9	9	0
Chief of Protocol	7	6	6	0
Diplomatic and Consular Liaison Division	19	22	22	0
Visits Division	12	14	14	0
Total	64	73	73	0

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Chief of Protocol	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administrative Division	1,232	1,235	1,246	11
Blair House	922	925	934	9
Ceremonials Division	1,538	1,542	1,558	16
Chief of Protocol	1,333	1,336	1,350	14
Diplomatic and Consular Liaison Division	2,973	2,981	3,012	31
Visits Division	2,256	2,261	2,284	23
Total	10,254	10,280	10,384	104

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Chief of Protocol	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	6,096	6,165	6,227	62
1200 Personnel Benefits	3,665	3,720	3,758	38
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	58	47	47	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	58	46	47	1
2400 Printing & Reproduction	58	46	47	1
2500 Other Services	203	163	164	1
2600 Supplies and Materials	58	47	47	0
3100 Personal Property	58	46	47	1
Total	10,254	10,280	10,384	104

D&CP – BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	71	71	74	3
Funds	12,868	12,868	13,177	309

Program Description

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 staff. 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 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.

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 2011, the Bureau will continue to support US foreign policy objectives by supporting the enactment of all authorizations and appropriations necessary for the conduct of foreign policy.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$13.2 million for the Bureau of Legislative Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$124,000 for statutory pay raises and domestic inflation maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

Staffing Increases: \$185,000 including 3 Positions

The Bureau of Legislative Affairs opened its Senate Liaison Office in December 2009. An increase of \$185,000 and 3 positions is requested to staff the Office and achieve Bureau objectives (no funding in FY 2010 enacted level). The staff will serve as intermediaries between H and the Congress, providing a permanent Bureau presence on the Hill to further the Administration's legislative objectives related to U.S foreign policy.

D&CP – BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	71	0	0	71	2,860	10,008	12,868
FY 2010 Estimate	71	0	0	71	2,860	10,008	12,868
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	1	45	46
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	6	55	61
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	24	100	124
FY 2011 Current Services	71	0	0	71	2,884	10,108	12,992
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Two FTEs for Senate Liaison Office	2	0	0	2	12	90	102
One FTE purchase for LMO Rover	1	0	0	1	6	77	83
Total Program Changes	3	0	0	3	18	167	185
FY 2011 Request	74	0	0	74	2,902	10,275	13,177

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Policy Formulation	71	71	74	3
Department Direction	12	12	12	0
Legislative Affairs	59	59	62	3
Total	71	71	74	3

D&CP – BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	378	378	378	0
Infrastructure Systems	378	378	378	0
Policy Formulation	12,490	12,490	12,799	309
Department Direction	2,173	2,110	2,048	(62)
Legislative Affairs	10,317	10,380	10,751	371
Total	12,868	12,868	13,177	309

Program Activities

Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Information Resource Management	0	0	0	0	378	0	378
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	378	0	378
Policy Formulation	74	0	0	74	2,524	10,275	12,799
Department Direction	12	0	0	12	404	1,644	2,048
Legislative Affairs	62	0	0	62	2,120	8,631	10,751
Total	74	0	0	74	2,902	10,275	13,177

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit

(positions)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary	5	5	5	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs	6	6	6	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Senate Affairs	7	7	7	0
Deputy Assistant for Regional, Global and Functional Affairs	26	26	27	1
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	27	27	29	2
Total	71	71	74	3

D&CP – BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary	904	1,170	922	(248)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs	1,075	1,052	1,054	2
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Senate Affairs	1,273	1,245	1,186	(59)
Deputy Assistant for Regional, Global and Functional Affairs	4,723	4,617	4,876	259
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	4,893	4,784	5,139	355
Total	12,868	12,868	13,177	309

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	8,026	7,966	8,176	210
1200 Personnel Benefits	2,315	2,316	2,378	62
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	273	279	283	4
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	198	204	206	2
2400 Printing & Reproduction	81	82	84	2
2500 Other Services	1,389	1,423	1,444	21
2600 Supplies and Materials	418	428	434	6
3100 Personal Property	168	170	172	2
Total	12,868	12,868	13,177	309

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

Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	168	168	179	11
Funds	37,257	38,305	39,637	1,332

Program Description

The global issues and opportunities related to oceans, environment, science, technology and health are central to achieving U.S. foreign policy objectives. While working through bilateral, regional, and multilateral fora, and often during the 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. Working alongside the Special Envoy for Climate Change, OES leads efforts to address global climate change. 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. The Department through OES supports United States bilateral, regional and global strategies to improve pandemic response and preparedness and support to the President's Global Health Initiative. OES facilitates international cooperation on science and technology, and advances U.S. interests in safe, beneficial uses of space and advanced technology. To help achieve its objective in promoting environment, science and health diplomacy, the Bureau relies on the approximately sixty bilateral and regional Environment, Science and Technology and Health (ESTH) officers at Embassies worldwide.

OES provides senior negotiators critical support for ongoing negotiations on global climate change; strengthens science cooperation with Islamic majority countries and Sub-Saharan Africa and the Departments Embassy Science Fellows program; supports negotiations on GPS and nanotechnology; promotes international health; coordinates interagency efforts and negotiations to define the U.S. extended continental shelf; supports negotiations and partnerships to implement a global agreement on mercury, environmental cooperation with free trade partners, negotiations to improve environmental governance; addresses growing demands for forest and biodiversity expert participation in international negotiations, and convene regional fisheries organizations to coordinate management of diminishing tuna and other migratory fish stocks.

Global Climate Change

While acting to cut emissions and unleash investment in a low-carbon economy at home, the U.S. has resumed global leadership in reaching a strong, effective international agreement that will prevent dangerous disruption of the global climate. The science is clear: developed countries and emerging economies alike must achieve deep and rapid cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). OES supports the Special Envoy on Climate Change with a strategy that matches diplomatic initiative and partnerships to build global consensus and implementation capacity. OES leads the effort in the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, under an ambitious negotiating schedule, to achieve a global agreement that combines tough targets for developed countries and important emissions growth reductions by all major economies, low carbon strategies for all, incentives to combat deforestation responsible for 17% of global emissions, and funding mechanisms to catalyze mitigation and build capacity for adaptation to climate change. To build consensus among all major economies, OES has launched and worked within the Major Economies Forum and is taking advantage of numerous fora, such as the G-8 and bilateral dialogues with China.

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Science, Technology and Health

The President is committed to ESTH cooperation and in Cairo promised to "...appoint new Science Envoys to collaborate on programs that develop new sources of energy, create green jobs, digitize records, clean water, and grow new crops." The Embassy Science Fellows Program (ESF), which sends US Government technical experts to serve overseas, will expand to meet foreign policy science and technology needs. The ESF program will expand to draw on Fellows from the Foster and Franklin Fellows programs, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), American Institute of Physics, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. U.S. strength in science and technology is universally admired, even in countries where public opinion of the U.S. is low. Investment in "science diplomacy" can harness that strength to help achieve U.S. defense, diplomacy and development goals.

OES will continue to promote diplomatic efforts addressing pandemic response and preparedness. This leadership in science extends to the outer reaches of space, and to the most cutting edge technologies. The U.S.-operated Global Positioning System (GPS), the premier global navigation satellite system, provides huge safety, economic and national security benefits worldwide. The Department will engage other countries diplomatically to ensure that systems developed by other countries do not interfere with GPS services, such as Russia and China. This will allow the U.S. GPS manufacturers to compete fairly in the marketplace. The OES bureau request for annual operating funds of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs will provide secretariat and work plan implementation support to the International Committee on GNSS (ICG) and facilitate ICG cooperation with other international organizations. OES participation promotes the U.S. international strategy for space-based positioning, navigation, and timing and ensures that the U.S. GPS can remain a global standard. Requested funds will also be used to promote responsible space operations and advance civil space and advanced technology cooperation, including with India, Japan, Korea, China, the EU, NATO, and the International Fusion Energy (ITER) project.

Extended Continental Shelf Delimitation

As the world's major maritime power, with one of the longest coastlines, an expansive continental shelf, and substantial commercial shipping and marine environmental interests, the U.S. has an enormous stake in a Department-led government-wide effort to determine the limits of the nation's Extended Continental Shelf (ECS), that portion of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from shore. The 10-year, \$100 million-plus effort is collecting data across thousands of square kilometers of ocean floor to define the extent of U.S. sovereign rights over oil, gas and other mineral resources in areas that is estimated to be at least twice the size of California. Requested funds will be spent on hosting regional conferences with experts on U.S. continental margins and on costs for coordinating data exchange agreements and negotiating maritime boundaries, an effort vital to U.S. national security.

Environmental Protection

Persistent organic pollutants and worldwide mercury emission is a global problem. As many as 300,000 children born in the U.S. each year may have mercury exposure above levels of public health concern, and the diet of Arctic indigenous groups relies on contaminated fish. In February 2009 the U.S. led efforts to launch global negotiations of a binding agreement on mercury. While OES works globally to tackle environmental challenges, critical work is also accomplished bilaterally and regionally with key strategic partners. For example, through Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms (ECMs), OES is building the capacity of U.S. free trade partners to effectively implement and enforce environmental policies and laws. While protecting the environment, these efforts create a level playing field for trade and reinforce participatory decision-making, transparency and rule of law. Robust ECMs that measurably and permanently enhance environmental capacity in Central America, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Chile, Morocco, Oman, and future free trade partners Colombia and Panama will remain a top Department priority.

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Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Natural resources are the foundation for economic growth, yet population, consumption, and climate change are straining nature's ability to support development. Forests, on which half a billion livelihoods depend and home to 80 percent of the world's biodiversity, have been declining at 13 million hectares per year worldwide, contributing significantly to the climate crisis. The OES funding request is critical to ensuring the U.S. capacity to negotiate for sustainable forest management policy frameworks such as in the UN Forum on Forests, International Tropical Timber Organization, World Bank Forest Investment Program and FAO, and to promote effective implementation of agreements to protect biodiversity and critical habitats, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

A billion people rely on fish and other seafood as their main source of protein. The fishing industry generates \$80 billion a year worldwide, and more than 200 million people depend on fishing for their income. Yet, at least 80 percent of the world's main fish stocks are critically threatened. This funding request will allow the U.S. to follow after Japan and the EC to host the 3rd Joint Tuna Summit – a meeting of all regional fisheries management organizations that coordinate management of tuna and other highly migratory fish stocks. Serving as host, OES continues to contribute significantly to global harmonization and coordinated management of these extremely valuable fisheries.

Performance

The United States is taking a leading role in addressing climate change by advancing an expanding suite of measures. The Department has initiated a number of policies and partnerships that span a wide range of initiatives, from reducing our emissions at home, to developing transformational low-carbon technologies, to improving observations systems that will help us better understand and address the possible impacts of climate change. Secretary Clinton has committed to vigorously pursue negotiations sponsored by the United Nations and those at the sub-global, regional, and bilateral level that can lead to binding international climate agreements.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY			
Strategic Priority	Environment		
Bureau Goal	Global Agreement and Concerted Action to Achieve Deep GHG Emissions Cuts and Climate Resiliency		
Indicator	Status of efforts to reach an agreed international approach to climate change for the post-2012 period.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	Development of implementing and review mechanisms under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for the agreed international approach to climate change.		
FY 2010 Target	Finalization of an international climate change agreed outcome under the UNFCCC for the post-2012 period with major economies committing to emissions mitigation strategies whose aggregate impact is quantified and is both environmentally effective and economically sustainable.		
FY 2009 Target	Major economies, including Mexico, South Korea and Brazil, commit to quantifiable emissions mitigation actions, and agree on tenets for enhanced efforts to disseminate technology globally, promote climate adaptation, and mobilize climate-related financing.		

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FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <p>At the July 2009 Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate's (MEF) Leaders Meeting, held on the heels of the L'Aquila, Italy G8 summit, 17 major economies agreed: to undertake transparent nationally appropriate mitigation action, subject to measurement, reporting, and verification; to develop, disseminate, and transfer, as appropriate, adaptation effort-advancing technologies; to establish a Global Partnership to drive transformational low-carbon, climate friendly technologies; that financial resources for mitigation and adaptation need urgent and substantial scaling up and should involve mobilizing resources to support developing countries, and that financing should come from multiple sources, both public and private; to continue to both constructively combat global climate change and meet to facilitate agreement on a UNFCCC.</p>
Impact	<p>A global agreement that commits developing countries to take action to stem emissions growth is key to changing the global emissions trajectory. The FY 2009 MEF agreement will directly result in (1) work programs leading towards an agreed international approach to climate change for the post-2012 period and (2) lower GHG emissions.</p>
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <p>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.</p>
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <p>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.</p>
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <p>N/A</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	<p>Verification and validation will occur through direct participation in the negotiations and monitoring of their outcome.</p>
Data Source and Quality	<p>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. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.</p>

A global agreement that commits developing countries to take action to stem emissions growth is key to changing the global greenhouse gas emissions trajectory. A core U.S. negotiating objective is to elicit those commitments in the form of ambitious low-carbon development strategies (LCDS) that guide assistance from developed countries to implement these plans. The Copenhagen Accord notes that "a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development."

National climate plans have been produced in the past in several countries, and where appropriate will be used as a starting point for LCDS efforts. LCDS are intended to be rigorous, and operational, often going into more detail than existing national planning efforts. An LCDS is a comprehensive strategy listing key legal and policy changes countries will make to favor low-carbon technologies, as well as a comprehensive plan for key infrastructure investments that will require international public and private financing.

Several bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as private organizations, have expressed an interest in supporting LCDS work. U.S. support for LCDS work will be coordinated across USG agencies and with these donors. Assistance will be channeled through multilateral funds like the Global Environment Facility and bilaterally through USAID, with technical support from EPA, Department of Energy, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies. The State Department (S/SECC and OES) will play an interagency coordinating role and might provide financial support as well. U.S. assistance will focus on a core set of countries where our participation will leverage the greatest

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impact. We will consider a range of factors in selecting these countries, including emissions, emissions potential, development need, ability to serve as an effective model, level of government engagement, and willingness to work with the U.S.

A corollary objective of the LCDS performance goal is to begin implementation of these plans as soon as they are endorsed, with partner countries undertaking immediate actions that will begin to generate measurable emissions reductions. Data for emissions reductions will be collected as part of the Agency's usual annual reporting process, which will help corroborate progress in transforming greenhouse gas emissions trends and levels, recognizing that LCDS are designed to promote change over several decades.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY			
Strategic Priority	Environment		
Bureau Goal	Global Agreement and Concerted Action to Achieve Deep GHG Emissions Cuts and Climate Resiliency		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of work programs established by partner economies leading to completion of 30 low-carbon development strategies that contain measurable, reportable, and verifiable actions by 2013.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	30 engagements or interest statements from partner economies on work programs and 20 agreed work programs established towards a 2013 goal of 30 low-carbon development strategies that contain measurable, reportable, and verifiable actions by 2013 . * FY12 Target: 30 agreed work programs established, at least 10 LCDS drafted and at least 5 LCDS endorsed in final form by partner economies * FY13 Target: At least 30 LCDS endorsed in final form by partner economies		
FY 2010 Target	7 engagements or interest statements from partner economies on work programs and 3 agreed work programs established towards a 2013 goal of 30 low-carbon development strategies that contain measurable, reportable, and verifiable actions		
FY 2009 Target	New Indicator		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating At the July 2009 Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate's (MEF) Leaders' Meeting, 17 major economies agreed: to undertake transparent nationally appropriate mitigation action, subject to measurement, reporting, and verification; to develop, disseminate, and transfer, as appropriate, adaptation effort-advancing technologies; to establish a Global Partnership to drive transformational low-carbon, climate friendly technologies; that financial resources for mitigation and adaptation need urgent and substantial scaling up and should involve mobilizing resources to support developing countries, and that financing should come from multiple sources, both public and private; to continue to both constructively combat global climate change and meet to facilitate agreement in Copenhagen for UNFCCC.</p>		
Impact	A global agreement that commits developing countries to take action to stem emissions growth is key to changing the global emissions trajectory. A core U.S. negotiating objective is to elicit those commitments in the form of Low-Carbon Development Strategies. The FY 2009 MEF agreement will directly result in work programs leading towards development of 30 MRV-containing LCDS by 2013		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2007 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2006 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		

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VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	The Department of State and USAID follow federal regulations and Agency procedures in verifying and validating the accuracy of performance information received. Regular reporting is required. Audits are performed when necessary. Project monitoring provides on-the-ground verification of partner activity and permits both comparison to partner reporting documentation and independent data quality assessments by DOS/USAID personnel. Specific criteria for counting LCDS towards this goal are under development, including consideration of: level of U.S. participation in completing an LCDS (since the U.S. will not be the only source of assistance); quality (detail, rigor, etc.); utility in the context of carbon markets and national development; and governmental endorsement
Data Source and Quality	Data for this indicator is provided by our partners. DOS/USAID partners' data sources vary according to the partners' scope of work, but commonly include, e.g., host government sources, grassroots level facility/site measurements and studies, calculations based on increased efficiencies and implementation of relevant regulations and best practices. Data collection is in beginning stages. Data Quality Assessment will be performed prior to reporting results.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$39.637 million for the Bureau of Ocean and International Environment and Scientific Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support a number of key initiatives. An increase of \$474,000 for statutory pay raises, domestic inflation, and step increases maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

Environmental, Scientific, and Technology Affairs: \$858,000 including 11 Positions

OES requests \$858,000 with an increase of 11 new domestic American positions, over a base of \$38.779 million including 168 positions. All 11 positions, composed of 9 Civil Service and 2 Foreign Service Officers, will be utilized to supplement staff in the Environmental, Scientific, and Technology Affairs sections of the bureau. This staffing augmentation is critical to managing the multitude of diplomatic projects and programs operated by the bureau. It will reduce the bureau's dependence on contractors for providing key support for U.S. foreign policy objectives. These additional positions will be used to support climate change, and other foreign policy priorities, such as water, sanitation and trans-boundary water resource management, environmental and science and technology engagements with key strategic partners such as China, U.S. trade partners, and the Muslim world. In addition, this request includes funding to provide training for the cadre of Environment, Science, Technology and Health officers in Embassies throughout the world, which allows the U.S. to build the capability to address the growing range of ESTH-related challenges and opportunities facing U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century

In today's world, global environmental and health threats are advancing each year and present enormous challenges for U.S. security and prosperity, while leadership on these issues provides a huge opportunity for smart power diplomacy to improve lives and enhance respect for the United States. OES is currently engaged in approximately 488 separate treaties, negotiations, commissions and partnerships, which are ever increasing in a changing world. Each of these requires significant effort to represent critical U.S. political, economic, or environmental interests that are fundamental to U.S. foreign policy objectives.

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

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	168	0	0	168	13,047	24,210	37,257
FY 2010 Estimate	168	0	0	168	14,081	24,224	38,305
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	15	108	123
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	157	0	157
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	58	136	194
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	230	244	474
FY 2011 Current Services	168	0	0	168	14,311	24,468	38,779
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Environmental and Scientific Affairs	11	0	0	11	0	858	858
Total Program Changes	11	0	0	11	0	858	858
FY 2011 Request	179	0	0	179	14,311	25,326	39,637

Staff by Program Activity
(positions)

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	145	125	139	14
Domestic Administrative Management	8	0	0	0
Domestic Financial Services	12	0	0	0
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	125	125	139	14
Domestic Administrative Support	0	20	19	(1)
Domestic Administrative Management	0	20	19	(1)
Information Resource Management	4	4	3	(1)
Corporate Information Systems and Services	4	4	3	(1)
Policy Formulation	16	16	15	(1)
Bureau Direction	15	16	15	(1)
Legislative Affairs	1	0	0	0
Public Diplomacy	3	3	3	0
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	3	0	0	0
Total	168	168	179	11

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

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	28,305	27,607	28,877	1,270
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	28,305	27,607	28,877	1,270
Domestic Administrative Support	3,586	4,200	4,041	(159)
Domestic Administrative Management	1,860	4,200	4,041	(159)
Domestic Financial Services	1,726	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	575	1,654	1,964	310
Corporate Information Systems and Services	0	1,654	1,964	310
Policy Formulation	3,599	3,562	3,467	(95)
Bureau Direction	3,455	2,336	2,083	(253)
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	1,226	1,384	158
Public Diplomacy	1,192	1,282	1,288	6
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	1,192	783	783	0
Total	37,257	38,305	39,637	1,332

Program Activities

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau American Funds		
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	139	0	0	139	9,841	19,036	28,877
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	139	0	0	139	9,841	19,036	28,877
Domestic Administrative Support	19	0	0	19	790	3,251	4,041
Domestic Administrative Management	19	0	0	19	790	3,251	4,041
Information Resource Management	3	0	0	3	1,513	451	1,964
Corporate Information Systems and Services	3	0	0	3	1,513	451	1,964
Policy Formulation	15	0	0	15	1,384	2,083	3,467
Bureau Direction	15	0	0	15	0	2,083	2,083
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,384	0	1,384
Public Diplomacy	3	0	0	3	783	505	1,288
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	783	0	783
Total	179	0	0	179	14,311	25,326	39,637

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

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit
(positions)

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Dep Asst Secretary for Environment	2	2	2	0
Dep Asst Secretary for Health and Science	24	24	25	1
Dep Asst Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries	2	2	2	0
Office of Ecology and Terrestrial Conservation	18	18	17	(1)
Office of Environmental Policy	22	22	26	4
Office of Global Change	16	16	18	2
Office of Marine Conservation	15	15	16	1
Office of Oceans Affairs	22	22	21	(1)
Office of Policy Coordination and Initiatives	19	19	21	2
Office of the Assistant Secretary	19	19	18	(1)
Space and Advanced Technology	9	9	13	4
Total	168	168	179	11

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Dep Asst Secretary for Environment	2,589	2,891	2,953	62
Dep Asst Secretary for Health and Science	3,631	3,610	3,580	(30)
Dep Asst Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries	375	440	489	49
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science, Technology and Health	1,286	1,201	1,092	(109)
Office of Ecology and Terrestrial Conservation	4,803	5,083	4,972	(111)
Office of Environmental Policy	3,303	3,087	3,951	864
Office of Global Change	3,574	7,645	7,228	(417)
Office of Marine Conservation	3,191	3,834	3,451	(383)
Office of Oceans Affairs	4,089	2,827	3,628	801
Office of Policy Coordination and Initiatives	3,262	3,191	3,212	21
Office of the Assistant Secretary	5,036	2,620	2,623	3
Space and Advanced Technology	2,118	1,876	2,458	582
Total	37,257	38,305	39,637	1,332

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

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	16,849	20,476	21,063	587
1200 Personnel Benefits	7,163	4,413	4,966	553
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,186	4,491	5,807	1,316
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	0	603	638	35
2400 Printing & Reproduction	270	276	288	12
2500 Other Services	9,527	8,046	6,875	(1,171)
2600 Supplies and Materials	262	0	0	0
Total	37,257	38,305	39,637	1,332

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	255	265	269	4
Funds	51,225	55,803	57,015	1,212

Program Description

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.
- 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.

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Specific priority areas for FY 2011 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.
- 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 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.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$57.015 million for the Office of the Legal Adviser (L) includes an increase of \$0.680 million for current services to maintain the FY 2010 level of activity. Also included is an increase of \$0.532 million above the overall FY 2010 base to fund an additional four positions to support other international and domestic legal policy issues related to U.S. foreign policy and other important areas of work of the Department, including law of war, piracy and climate change, consular litigation and cyber security. The FY 2011 request includes:

Law of War: \$114,000 including 1 position

As a result of three Presidential Executive Orders, the Executive Branch currently is engaged in significant policy reviews in three critical areas of counter-terrorism operations. The first review has focused on the appropriate disposition of those detainees held at Guantanamo, in view of the fact that the President ordered Guantanamo closed. The second review is expected to make recommendations about the future of U.S. detention policies; and the third review has resulted in recommendations about the future of U.S. interrogation and rendition policies. In addition, the United States is facing hundreds of habeas corpus cases filed by detainees held at Guantanamo and elsewhere by the U.S. military. These and related issues are certain to dominate U.S. counterterrorism policy discussions for the foreseeable future. The Office of Political-Military Affairs (L/PM) currently devotes four attorneys to different aspects of these issues. The request provides for an additional attorney adviser position assigned to L/PM to conduct policy reviews on international legal guidance on all aspects of detention, interrogation, and armed conflict.

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Piracy and Climate Change: \$114,000 including 1 position

The Office of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (L/OES) is dedicating more time and resources to climate change – a presidential priority – which includes ongoing negotiations and initiatives, such as the December 2009 Copenhagen conference. L/OES has done a tremendous amount of work relating to the increased incidence of piracy off the coast of Somalia and the April 2009 Maersk Alabama incident, including supporting the Secretary’s personal engagement on the subject. Until the broader problem of instability in Somalia is addressed, it is expected that piracy will be an ongoing problem in the region. Finally, the work in the chemicals portfolio will expand as the United States has launched an inter-governmental negotiating committee to develop a legally-binding instrument on global mercury concerns. This request provides for an additional attorney adviser position assigned to L/OES to manage the growing demands for legal advice on maritime matters, as well as climate change and other international environmental and piracy issues.

Consular Litigation: \$114,000 including 1 position

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative requires passports at the Canadian and Mexican borders. The Department faces a rapidly increasing number of resource intensive lawsuits challenging passport denials along with a steady stream of litigation regarding visa adjudications in FY 2011 and future years. With adequate manpower and associated administrative assistance, this request would assist the Office of Consular Affairs (L/CA) to more effectively support the Department of Justice and defend U.S. interests in these litigations. This request provides for an additional attorney adviser position assigned to L/CA to effectively defend the U.S. in consular litigation cases.

Cybersecurity: \$190,000 including 1 position

The Office of the Legal Adviser (L) is expected to implement the Department’s commitment under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) to work “with foreign countries and international organizations on international aspects of cyber security.” This international effort will include outreach to support development of a deterrence strategy and other cyber security related matters, such as the development of international standards for private sector internet providers and the telecommunications industry insofar as it is engaged in cybersecurity issues. This request provides for an additional attorney adviser position assigned to the Office of Management (L/M) to assist in the implementation of the Department’s international cybersecurity requirements.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas				Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	255	0	0	255	12,319	38,906	51,225
FY 2010 Estimate	265	0	0	265	16,325	39,478	55,803
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	4	184	188
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	249	0	249
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	17	226	243
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	270	410	680
FY 2011 Current Services	265	0	0	265	16,595	39,888	56,483

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	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Law of War	1	0	0	1	12	102	114
Piracy and Climate Change	1	0	0	1	12	102	114
Consular Litigation	1	0	0	1	12	102	114
Cybersecurity	1	0	0	1	20	170	190
Total Program Changes	4	0	0	4	56	476	532
FY 2011 Request	269	0	0	269	16,651	40,364	57,015

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	224	234	238	4
Legal Affairs	224	234	238	4
Domestic Administrative Support	12	12	12	0
Domestic Administrative Management	7	7	7	0
Domestic Financial Services	2	2	2	0
Domestic Personnel Services	3	3	3	0
Information Resource Management	1	1	1	0
Office Automation	1	1	1	0
Policy Formulation	18	18	18	0
Bureau Direction	18	18	18	0
Total	255	265	269	4

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	46,433	48,485	49,588	1,103
Legal Affairs	46,433	48,485	49,588	1,103
Domestic Administrative Support	2,394	4,465	4,530	65
Domestic Administrative Management	1,756	3,816	3,873	57
Domestic Financial Services	260	265	269	4
Domestic Personnel Services	378	384	388	4
Information Resource Management	1,744	2,179	2,214	35
Office Automation	1,744	2,179	2,214	35
Policy Formulation	654	674	683	9
Bureau Direction	654	674	683	9
Total	51,225	55,803	57,015	1,212

Program Activities

Office of the Legal Adviser (L)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	238	0	0	238	11,171	38,417	49,588
Legal Affairs	238	0	0	238	11,171	38,417	49,588
Domestic Administrative Support	12	0	0	12	3,067	1,463	4,530
Domestic Administrative Management	7	0	0	7	3,014	859	3,873
Domestic Financial Services	2	0	0	2	22	247	269
Domestic Personnel Services	3	0	0	3	31	357	388
Information Resource Management	1	0	0	1	2,089	125	2,214
Office Automation	1	0	0	1	2,089	125	2,214
Policy Formulation	18	0	0	18	324	359	683
Bureau Direction	18	0	0	18	324	359	683
Total	269	0	0	269	16,651	40,364	57,015

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
African and Near Eastern Affairs	4	4	4	0
Buildings and Acquisitions	7	7	7	0
Consular Affairs	12	14	15	1
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	22	24	24	0
European Affairs	3	3	3	0
Executive Director	13	13	13	0
General Management	12	12	13	1
Human Rights and Refugees	11	12	12	0
International Claims and Investment Disputes	39	41	41	0
Law Enforcement and Intelligence	13	15	15	0
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	11	1
Political-Military Affairs	10	11	12	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
Total	255	265	269	4

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
African and Near Eastern Affairs	1,043	1,060	1,072	12
Buildings and Acquisitions	1,249	1,269	1,284	15
Consular Affairs	2,142	2,218	2,346	128
Deputy Legal Advisers	2,559	2,599	2,629	30
Diplomatic Law and Litigation	1,732	1,759	1,779	20
East and South Asian Affairs	714	726	734	8
Economic and Business Affairs	1,614	1,640	1,659	19
Employment Law	3,596	4,305	4,360	55
European Affairs	531	539	546	7
Executive Director	2,739	3,868	3,931	63
General Management	2,577	2,974	3,181	207
Human Rights and Refugees	1,554	2,062	2,089	27
International Claims and Investment Disputes	11,789	12,099	12,287	188
Law Enforcement and Intelligence	2,516	3,204	3,246	42
Legal Adviser	701	713	721	8
Legislation and Foreign Assistance	903	919	929	10
Non Proliferation and Verification	1,773	1,802	1,823	21
Oceans, International Environmental & Scientific Affairs	1,724	1,751	1,873	122
Political-Military Affairs	2,441	2,485	2,618	133
Private International Law	1,578	1,612	1,636	24
Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	1,084	1,102	1,114	12
Treaty Affairs	2,556	2,597	2,627	30
United Nations Affairs	1,255	1,632	1,654	22
Western Hemisphere Affairs	855	868	877	9
Total	51,225	55,803	57,015	1,212

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Office of the Legal Adviser	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	28,995	29,424	30,091	667
1200 Personnel Benefits	10,437	10,591	10,831	240
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	360	371	377	6
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	645	764	801	37
2400 Printing & Reproduction	204	210	213	3
2500 Other Services	4,676	5,359	5,444	85
2600 Supplies and Materials	116	169	188	19
3100 Personal Property	63	3,013	3,075	62
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	5,729	5,902	5,995	93
Total	51,225	55,803	57,015	1,212

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

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	209	213	215	2
Funds	37,341	38,346	38,930	584

Program Description

The mission of the Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs (EEB) is to further economic security and prosperity, both at home and abroad. By working to open markets and break down barriers to global economic engagement, EEB seeks to promote the prosperity that economic freedom brings, both for the U.S. and other nations.

EEB's work lies at the critical nexus of economic prosperity and national security; advancing progress in one contributes to progress in the other. In the post-9/11 world, EEB recognizes that threats to national security emanate from countries that are marginalized from the global economy.

EEB pursues expanded market opportunities in trade, investment, transportation, and information and communications technology. In concert with other agencies, EEB promotes economic development worldwide by encouraging pro-growth economic policies, stable financial systems, and sustainable agricultural production. To advance energy security, EEB cooperates with other nations to diversify U.S. energy supplies, develop alternative, low-carbon technologies, and promote efficient energy usage. At the same time, EEB acts to secure vital transportation and communications infrastructure. EEB also leads in the fight against bribery and corruption, and works aggressively to crack down on the illicit financial flows that aid terrorists and criminal organizations. EEB assists U.S. exporters and American businesses that seek market opportunities abroad.

In all of these efforts, EEB relies on the substantive and technical expertise of talented Foreign and Civil Service staff, as well as on the extensive engagement within the Department, with other agencies and governments, in the multilateral arena, and with the private sector. Notably, EEB has been a leading player in U.S. Government's efforts to shape the international economic architecture of the future through outreach to the key emerging economies that are increasingly influential in the world economy, nations such as China, India, and Brazil. EEB has also played leading roles in shaping USG strategy in the G-8 and G-20, in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, as well as in such established international institutions as the IMF, World Bank, WTO, OECD, and the UN system. EEB has been at the forefront of the effort to develop a comprehensive U.S.-led strategy for ending global hunger, and for gaining support for the U.S. approach among partner nations. EEB has used innovative technologies to get the Department's and the Bureau's message out to relevant audiences, both at home and overseas.

Performance

This indicator measures both the number of jurisdictions allowing the commercial use of agricultural biotechnology and the quantitative impact of such decisions, thus serving as a yardstick for market access.

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

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Agriculture					
Bureau Goal	Open Markets and Create Opportunities for U.S. Goods and Services					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of additional countries allowing commercial use of agricultural biotechnology and percent increase in global acreage of biotech crops under cultivation.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
1 country; 13 percent	2 countries; 12 percent	2 countries; 9.4 percent ◁▷ Improved But Not Met	Data available in FY 2010 Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	1 country; 12 percent	1 country; 12 percent	1 country; 10 percent
Impact	Rating and Results not available to determine Impact.					
Methodology	The Department has used information provided by the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications (ISAAA) for several years and has confidence in the validity and accuracy of its reports but has no independent means of verifying the data.					
Data Source and Quality	International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications (ISAAA). The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations. Expected data availability: February 2010.					

The number of countries able and willing to meet the criteria for the intensified focus and increased investments that will characterize Phase 2 of the Administration's food security initiative will reflect the overall progress of the initiative.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Agriculture					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of countries that meet criteria for Food Security Phase 2 funding.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	Data Not Yet Available	Baseline year	0 - Phase 2 to begin 2011	2-3
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and result not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	The specific criteria for Phase 2 countries have not yet been established.					
Data Source and Quality	Department and other U.S. Government officials. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

This indicator serves as an index of the quality of economic governance in developing countries and thus provides an indirect measure of the degree of economic opportunity present in such countries.

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

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: Median number of days required to start a business in countries that are not members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; median cost of starting a business as a percentage of per capita income in those countries.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26 days, 20%	Baseline Year	25 days; 19%	24 days; 18%
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	N/A - new indicator					
Methodology	Bureau of Economic, Energy & Business Affairs (EEB) has confidence in the World Bank's research quality and methodology but has no independent means of verification of its results					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank publication. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

Countries unable to meet their external financial obligations and seeking debt restructuring agreements at the Paris Club are required to pursue reform programs supported and/or monitored by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Successful implementation of such reform programs is an important element of the restoration of financial stability for such countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Financial Stability Improvement Ratio - Percentage of countries with active debt relief agreements with Paris Club creditors that have an active International Monetary Fund program or have successfully completed it, and do not have protracted arrears to international creditors.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
84 percent	84 percent [Baseline]	87 percent	85%	75 percent	80 percent	85 percent
		▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target			
Reason for Exceeding Target	Indicator is moderately above target and is in line with recent performance.					
Impact	Countries unable to meet their external financial obligations and which request debt restructuring at the Paris Club are required to implement reform programs supported or monitored by the IMF. Successful implementation of such reform programs is an important element in the restoration of financial stability for such countries.					
Methodology	Data are obtained directly from participating Department or other USG officials and from the IMF itself.					

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

Data Source and Quality	Department officials participating in Paris Club negotiations provided information on the number of countries seeking debt relief from the Paris Club. The IMF Executive Board provided information on the successful conclusion of IMF reform programs. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.
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The World Bank Institute's Regulatory Quality Estimate, one of six World Governance Indicators, serves as a measure of the quality of economic governance and conditions facing private sector businesses. It thus serves as a proxy for the favorability of the business environment for the private sector.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Private Sector Competitiveness					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Median World Bank Regulatory Quality Estimate for developing countries.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
-0.31	-0.30	-0.32	N/A - New Indicator	N/A - New indicator	-.30 (range - 2.5 to +2.5)	-.29 (range - 2.5 to +2.5)
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	N/A					
Methodology	The World Bank Institute's World Governance Indicators combine the views of enterprise, citizen, and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The data underlying the aggregate indicators are drawn from a variety of survey institutes, think tanks, NGOs, and international organizations.					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank Institute: http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp . Data quality assessment revealed no significant data limitations. However, the Department has no independent means of verifying the data or methodology used in compiling data from external sources.					

This indicator provides a measure of the availability of non-oil energy sources on world markets.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Energy Security					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Percentage of world energy supplies from non-oil sources.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
63.5 percent	64.2 percent	64.7 percent	65.4 percent [Baseline]	Baseline Year	65.6 percent	65.8 percent
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Growing availability and use of non-oil energy sources reduces U.S. and world reliance on oil.					

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Methodology	Data source and methodology: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projections Plus, May 2009 (http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/ieo/world.html)
Data Source and Quality	US Department of Energy - Energy Information Administration projections. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

The indicator below reflects U.S. and international progress towards achieving greater efficiencies in energy consumption. The State Department is supporting a multitude of international efforts designed to mitigate climate change and improve U.S. energy security. Both of these issues require major economies to slow the growth of energy consumption through greater efficiencies by 2020. While the FY 2011 target shows continued growth consistent with a recovering global economy, the long-term goal of the U.S. is to show a decline in energy use relative to the growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a reduced rate of consumption growth per capita throughout the next decade and beyond.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Energy Security					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Energy consumption per capita in OECD countries measured in million British Thermal Units (BTUs).					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
205.67M BTUs	208.09M BTUs	206.65M BTUs (projected)	203.08M BTUs (projected)	[Baseline Year]	202.58M BTUs	203.70M BTUs
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Achieving greater efficiencies in energy consumption is one of the principal lines of effort in U.S. energy security policy.					
Methodology	Data source and methodology: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projections Plus, May 2009 (http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/ieo/world.html)					
Data Source and Quality	U.S. Department of Energy (energy use) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD population). Baseline DOE data on OECD area energy consumption runs only through 2007. Values for 2008 and 2009 are based on DOE and OECD projections. Data quality assessment revealed no significant limitations.					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$38.9 million includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. A total increase of \$0.6 million and 2 positions is requested compared to the FY 2010 base of \$38.3 million and 213 positions for the program. Within the requested increase of \$0.4 million will support statutory pay raises, inflation, and increased facility costs, etc. to maintain the FY 2010 level of activity.

The requested increase will fund the following positions:

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Foreign Affairs Officer – Investment Affairs

In 2008, the House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFAC) requested that EEB testify on the State Department's ability to prevent and/or respond to investment disputes between American businesses and foreign governments or individuals. The addition of this position will give EEB the latitude to balance workloads within the office to meet demands on the office for leadership of U.S. investment policy in multilateral and bilateral investment treaty negotiations. This position would meet EEB's strategic goal of promoting economic prosperity at home and abroad by advancing the USG's Open Economy Policy, which notes that "a free and open international investment regime is vital for a stable and growing economy." This Foreign Affairs Officer would be responsible for coordinating the annual production and publication of the Investment Climate Statement. Better reporting on foreign governments regulation of foreign investment would directly support EEB's expanding bilateral investment treaty negotiations (e.g., China and India) and expanding strategic dialogues which include regulation of foreign investment (e.g., China, India, Brazil and Russia.) The officer would also be tasked with modernizing and maintaining the ICS website with the goal of making it more accessible and user-friendly to the public.

Cybersecurity Specialist

A new position in the Office of Multilateral Affairs (CIP/MA) is requested to handle increased cybersecurity workload that will occur as a result of the Administration's new initiative to improve the nation's cybersecurity. A sixty-day review of U.S. cyberspace policy was a first step in this initiative. The review, which was released on May 22, found that the U.S. needs to increase its international engagement in cybersecurity. The Administration has announced the creation of a new office in the White House to coordinate national cybersecurity efforts. The Executive Office of the President has created an Interagency Policy Committee (IPC) with five sub-IPCs. CIP/MA is the entity within the State Department that has the statutory responsibility to coordinate U.S. international telecommunications policy, including cybersecurity policy. Consequently, in the international economic area, CIP/MA expects that its workload will increase substantially in order to achieve the cybersecurity goals of the new administration.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas			Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	209	0	0	209	6,604	30,737	37,341
FY 2010 Estimate	213	0	0	213	7,295	31,051	38,346
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	4	142	146
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	61	0	61
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	18	178	196
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	83	320	403
FY 2011 Current Services	213	0	0	213	7,378	31,371	38,749
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Foreign Affairs Officer - FSO	1	0	0	1	0	67	67
Cyber Security - GS	1	0	0	1	0	114	114
Total Program Changes	2	0	0	2	0	181	181
FY 2011 Request	215	0	0	215	7,378	31,552	38,930

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

Staff by Program Activity
(positions)

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	178	183	184	1
Domestic Administrative Support	9	9	13	4
Information Resource Management	5	4	2	(2)
Policy Formulation	14	14	9	(5)
Public Diplomacy	3	3	7	4
Total	209	213	215	2

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	31,656	33,135	33,753	618
Counter-Terrorism Programs	120	120	123	3
Domestic Administrative Support	1,323	1,317	1,352	35
Information Resource Management	1,320	1,119	596	(523)
Policy Formulation	2,399	2,129	2,574	445
Public Diplomacy	512	526	532	6
Total	37,330	38,346	38,930	584

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

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	184	0	0	184	6,484	27,269	33,753
Bureau Direction	184	0	0	184	0	0	0
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	0	0	6,484	0	6,484
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	0	0	0	123	0	123
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	0	0	123	0	123
Domestic Administrative Support	13	0	0	13	204	1,148	1,352
Domestic Administrative Management	13	0	0	13	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	2	0	0	2	157	439	596
Infrastructure Systems	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	9	0	0	9	383	2,191	2,574
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	9	0	0	9	0	0	0
Public Diplomacy	7	0	0	7	27	505	532
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	215	0	0	215	7,378	31,552	38,930

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit
(positions)

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Caspian Basin Energy Diplomacy	1	4	5	1
Coordinator for Business Affairs	8	9	8	(1)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy, Sanctions, & Commodities	28	28	26	(2)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Communications & Info Policy	28	28	24	(4)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Finance and Development	35	35	34	(1)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Policy and Programs	55	55	55	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Affairs	23	23	15	(8)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	22	22	33	11
Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy	9	9	15	6
Total	209	213	215	2

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

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Caspian Basin Energy Diplomacy	401	894	598	(296)
Coordinator for Business Affairs	1,768	1,972	1,967	(5)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy, Sanctions, & Commodities	4,964	5,377	5,550	173
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Communications & Info Policy	4,798	5,100	5,321	221
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Finance and Development	5,660	5,811	5,945	134
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Policy and Programs	9,904	9,662	10,065	403
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Affairs	3,633	3,727	3,552	(175)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	4,754	4,352	4,751	399
Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy	1,448	1,451	1,181	(270)
Total	37,330	38,346	38,930	584

Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	25,811	27,027	27,394	367
1200 Personnel Benefits	5,345	4,626	4,788	162
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,208	2,526	2,495	(31)
2200 Transportation of Things	16	16	16	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	718	795	726	(69)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	64	63	53	(10)
2500 Other Services	2,337	2,199	2,502	303
2600 Supplies and Materials	408	647	549	(98)
3100 Personal Property	423	447	407	(40)
Total	37,330	38,346	38,930	584

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D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	315	330	337	7
Funds	60,098	64,044	65,889	1,845

Program Description

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) is the intelligence component of the Department of State. INR provides all-source intelligence support to the Secretary of State and other State Department policymakers, including ambassadors, special negotiators, country directors, and desk officers. The INR Assistant Secretary is responsible for intelligence analysis, policy, and coordination of intelligence activities in support of diplomacy.

The Secretary's global agenda determines INR's priorities. INR civil service and foreign service officers analyze information from all sources. From pirates in Somalia and North Korean missile launches, to narco-violence in Mexico, new cyber threats, and infectious diseases – INR provides policymakers with up-to-the-minute information on fast breaking events and analyzes longer trends and emerging issues.

INR ensures that intelligence informs wise foreign policy decisions and that intelligence activities support America's foreign policy objectives. Its ability to carry out that mission rests on three pillars:

All-Source Analysis: Through timely, tailored analytic assessments, briefings, maps, opinion research, and other work, INR provides diplomats with intelligence and analysis that informs their thinking and decisions.

Intelligence Policy and Coordination: The Bureau injects the Department's perspective into the collection of intelligence and intelligence-related activities to ensure they support U.S. foreign policy and reflect the Department's needs.

Analytic Outreach: INR is the Executive Agent for Analytic Outreach for the Intelligence Community (IC). Its program of workshops, seminars, and studies infuses into INR analysis and policymaker calculus the perspectives of outside experts from the private sector, academia, and non-governmental organizations on the most challenging foreign policy and intelligence issues of the day.

INR is the Department's principal liaison with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). Since the creation of the ODNI, there have been many changes in the IC – more attention to customer needs, new standards for information sharing, and initiatives regarding analytic standards. INR participates 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 Briefing.

Priorities in FY 2011 include:

- Track and analyze issues that may undermine efforts to promote peace and security such as terrorism, the spread of WMD, and trafficking in humans and illicit drugs;
- Provide 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;
- Lead the coordination of cyber-space activities within the State Department;

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

- Serve as the Executive Agent of the Director of National Intelligence to promote, facilitate, and implement outreach to non-USG experts to inform the IC's analytic work;
- Play a key role in the IC to optimize intelligence collection and requirements so that current and future diplomatic information needs are met, resulting in enhanced intelligence support for policymakers;
- Serve as a leader in the USG for foreign public opinion research to inform the USG's public diplomacy initiatives;
- Increase collaboration and information sharing on humanitarian issues and complex emergencies worldwide through the interagency-staffed center Humanitarian Information Unit;
- Strengthen analytic tradecraft to produce more cogent and accurate assessments;
- Create and maintain a diverse and agile workforce through recruitment, training, and professional development in support of the national security mission; and
- Enhance protection of sensitive compartmented information whether it resides on paper or in electronic media.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$65.889 million for the Bureau of Intelligence and Research includes increases to maintain current services and support a number of key initiatives. An increase of \$772,000 for statutory pay raises, domestic inflation, and step increases maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

American Direct Hire Positions: \$773,000 including 7 positions

An increase of \$773,000 for 7 positions (7 Domestic Civil Service) are requested, compared to the FY 2010 base of \$64.0 million including 330 positions. These positions would result in additional foreign affairs expertise to support the intelligence needs of the Secretary of State. Specifically, the new positions would be used to provide more in-depth analytic coverage on counterterrorism issues and provide warning of anti-U.S. terrorism threats abroad. INR will expand its analysis and international outreach on cyber security issues, a growing concern across the U.S. Government. The augmentation will enhance coordination of sensitive intelligence programs on behalf of the Department and facilitate senior policy reviews, which will in turn strengthen protection of sensitive national security information by enhancing security systems and procedures.

IT Sharing Initiative: \$300,000

An increase of \$300,000 is requested for an INR multi-agency IT Information Sharing initiative.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas				Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	315	0	0	315	16,119	43,979	60,098
FY 2010 Estimate	330	0	0	330	17,886	46,158	64,044
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	14	208	222
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	176	0	176

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	56	256	312
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	62	0	62
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	308	464	772
FY 2011 Current Services	330	0	0	330	18,194	46,622	64,816
FY 2011 Program Changes							
IT Information Sharing	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Security Enhancement	3	0	0	3	40	234	274
HR Specialist	1	0	0	1	13	64	77
Cyber Security	3	0	0	3	166	256	422
Total Program Changes	7	0	0	7	519	554	1,073
FY 2011 Request	337	0	0	337	18,713	47,176	65,889

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	279	289	294	5
Intelligence and Research	279	289	294	5
Domestic Administrative Support	15	20	22	2
Domestic Administrative Management	6	9	10	1
Domestic Financial Services	4	5	5	0
Domestic General Services	2	3	3	0
Domestic Personnel Services	3	3	4	1
Information Resource Management	10	10	10	0
Corporate Information Systems and Services	10	10	10	0
Policy Formulation	11	11	11	0
Bureau Direction	11	11	11	0
Total	315	330	337	7

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	41,292	44,209	44,999	1,030
Intelligence and Research	41,292	43,969	44,999	1,030
Domestic Administrative Support	2,703	3,106	3,366	260
Domestic Administrative Management	997	1,208	1,351	143
Domestic Financial Services	572	666	666	16
Domestic General Services	434	523	539	16
Domestic Personnel Services	700	709	794	85
Information Resource Management	8,793	9,508	9,943	435
Corporate Information Systems and Services	8,091	8,873	9,125	395
Infrastructure Systems	702	635	818	40
Policy Formulation	1,788	1,582	1,833	11
Bureau Direction	1,788	1,582	1,833	11
Public Diplomacy	5,522	5,639	5,748	109
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	5,522	5,639	5,748	109
Total	60,098	64,044	65,889	1,845

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	294	0	0	294	3,647	41,352	45,126
Intelligence and Research	294	0	0	294	3,647	41,352	45,126
Domestic Administrative Support	22	0	0	22	577	2,789	3,164
Domestic Administrative Management	10	0	0	10	117	1,234	1,246
Domestic Financial Services	5	0	0	5	8	658	666
Domestic General Services	3	0	0	3	155	370	525
Domestic Personnel Services	4	0	0	4	297	497	727
Information Resource Management	10	0	0	10	8,498	1,487	9,985
Corporate Information Systems and Services	10	0	0	10	7,680	1,445	9,333
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	652	0	652
Policy Formulation	11	0	0	11	243	1,590	1,866
Bureau Direction	11	0	0	11	243	1,590	1,866
Public Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	5,748	0	5,748
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	5,748	0	5,748
Total	337	0	0	337	18,713	47,176	65,889

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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	1	1	1	0
INR Watch (INR/WATCH)	14	14	14	0
Office of Analysis for Africa (INR/AF)	12	13	13	0
Office of Analysis for East Asia & Pacific	20	21	21	0
Office of Analysis for Europe (INR/EUR)	18	18	18	0
Office of Analysis for Near East & South Asia	20	20	20	0
Office of Analysis for Russia and Eurasia	22	22	22	0
Office of Analysis for Terrorism, Narcotics and Crime	19	20	21	1
Office of Analysis for Western Hemisphere Affairs (INR/WHA)	13	14	14	0
Office of Counter-Intelligence and Consular Support (INR/CCS)	6	6	6	0
Office of Cyber Affairs (INR/CYBER)	2	4	7	3
Office of Economic Analysis	21	22	22	0
Office of Intelligence Operations (INR/OPS)	6	6	7	1
Office of Opinion Research (INR/OPN)	40	40	40	0
Office of Outreach (INR/OTR)	10	10	10	0
Office of Publications	6	6	6	0
Office of Strategic, Proliferation and Military Issues	16	18	18	0
Office of Technical Collection Affairs (INR/TCA)	10	11	11	0
Office of the Executive Director	25	30	32	2
Office of the Geographer and Global Issues	22	22	22	0
Principal DAS for Intelligence & Research	2	2	2	0
Total	315	330	337	7

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Intelligence & Research	1,198	2,220	2,244	24
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Analysis and Information Management	433	382	397	15
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence Policy and Coordination	148	151	152	1
INR Watch (INR/WATCH)	2,130	2,171	2,183	12
Office of Analysis for Africa (INR/AF)	1,884	2,003	2,027	23
Office of Analysis for East Asia & Pacific	2,943	3,098	2,898	18
Office of Analysis for Europe (INR/EUR)	2,772	2,825	2,841	16
Office of Analysis for Near East & South Asia	2,825	2,880	2,898	18
Office of Analysis for Russia and Eurasia	3,193	3,256	3,277	21
Office of Analysis for Terrorism, Narcotics and Crime	2,771	2,907	3,031	124
Office of Analysis for Western Hemisphere Affairs (INR/WHA)	1,915	2,094	2,106	12
Office of Counter-Intelligence and Consular Support (INR/CCS)	866	883	887	4
Office of Cyber Affairs (INR/CYBER)	458	631	1083	452
Office of Economic Analysis	3,097	3,253	3,288	35
Office of Intelligence Operations (INR/OPS)	907	925	1,029	104
Office of Opinion Research (INR/OPN)	11,152	11,378	11,523	145
Office of Outreach (INR/OTR)	1,784	1,813	1,826	13
Office of Publications	871	888	892	4
Office of Strategic, Proliferation and Military Issues	2,358	2,583	2,626	43
Office of Technical Collection Affairs (INR/TCA)	1,502	1,629	1,655	26
Office of the Executive Director	10,716	11,836	12,519	683
Office of the Geographer and Global Issues	3,878	3,935	3,968	33
Principal DAS for Intelligence & Research	297	303	304	10
Total	60,098	64,044	65,889	1,845

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	32,024	33,517	34,250	733
1200 Personnel Benefits	12,774	13,470	13,754	284
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	803	806	837	31
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	704	708	748	40
2400 Printing & Reproduction	420	422	435	13
2500 Other Services	12,264	14,008	14,696	688
2600 Supplies and Materials	690	693	710	17
3100 Personal Property	419	420	459	39
Total	60,098	64,044	65,889	1,845

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,279	1,290	1,327	37
Funds	313,640	362,853	389,851	26,998

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

Program Description

The Bureau of African Affairs (AF) is the State Department's second largest regional bureau. It promotes the Administration's foreign policy priorities in 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa through 43 U.S. embassies and five constituent posts located in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Juba, and Lagos. AF's FY 2011 budget request addresses key foreign policy initiatives and development challenges across Africa by focusing on the following five overarching policy priorities: 1) strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law; 2) encouraging long-term development and growth, including support for the reduction of hunger and poverty through a comprehensive approach to food security; 3) enhancing access to quality health care and education; 4) assisting in the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of conflicts; and 5) working with Africans to address old and new transnational challenges, including mitigating the impact of climate change and promoting clean and renewable energy, preventing narcotics trafficking, reducing the threat of terrorism, and improving maritime security. In order to achieve these goals, the Africa Bureau will need additional human, physical, and financial resources.

AF works with its African partners to increase democracy, good governance, and respect for the rule of law; promote sustainable economic development; and encourage expanded trade and investment. AF also devotes major efforts to the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of crises and conflicts by promoting peace and security, supporting African conflict mediation, and managing programs to strengthen African capacity to carry out peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations. 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.

The policy initiatives summarized above advance U.S. interests and recognize freedom, prosperity, and security as benchmarks for success in the U.S./African partnership of the 21st century.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The Department and USAID will continue to work in partnership with African governments and civil society organizations to strengthen their democratic institutions and to protect the democratic gains they have made. To support these efforts, the Bureau will work to combat corruption, abusive government, human rights violations, and encourage the development of independent judiciaries, strong legislative bodies, robust civil societies, and transparent elections. Special emphasis will continue to be placed on strengthening the electoral infrastructure in Africa since elections in many countries have become flash points for conflict.

In the past five years alone, there have been more than 70 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

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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 in 2009 – 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.

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.

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. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) committed \$1.2 billion to implement malaria control interventions in 15 focus countries in sub-Saharan Africa with the goal of reducing mortality by 50 percent. Through PMI, the Bureau expanded coverage of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures to the most vulnerable populations – children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. To build on these global health successes, the President in May, 2009, announced the launch of the Global Health Initiative, a 5-year, \$63 billion commitment that will improve health outcomes through focusing on women and girls, increasing impact through strategic integration and coordination, strengthening and leveraging multilateral institutions, encouraging country ownership, building sustainability through health systems strengthening, improving monitoring and evaluation, and promoting research and innovation.

The Africa Bureau's FY 2011 foreign assistance request directly advances key Administration priorities in the areas of health (including HIV/AIDS and malaria), food security, global climate change, democracy and governance, education, and trade. This budget request supports these programs and priorities.

The education of African children is vital to the continent's future. USG support to basic and higher education will continue to be a key factor in educating Africa's youth and providing the skills they need for a healthy and productive life.

Achieving Peace and Security

AF devotes significant resources to efforts to achieve peace and security to help end conflict in Africa and to mitigate other threats to stability. 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.

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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). The U.S. also provides security and development support to assist Africa to definitively resolve conflicts, including through major military and police reform programs in Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Somalia. Among positive outcomes for U.S. security assistance efforts: the deployment of the AMISOM has ensured the survival of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) against negative extremist forces; standup of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) has supported Liberia's continued migration away from conflict; and reform of Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) and South Sudan Police Service (SSPS) has been critical to implementing Comprehensive Peace Agreement and a necessary (though not sufficient) condition for assuring stability in the South.

AF is managing the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program (part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which provides peacekeeping training and equipment to 25 African partners. AF is also managing a program that provides equipment and logistics support to 5,300 peacekeepers deployed with AMISOM, and is managing security sector reform initiatives in Liberia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, and (in conjunction with the Office of the Special Envoy for Sudan) Southern Sudan. These programs seek to build professional, effective security forces that respect the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Africans are sharing the burden of international peace and security by supplying almost 30 percent of United Nations peacekeeping forces worldwide and all the forces for the 5,350-person AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), with seven countries – Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Senegal, Benin and South Africa – among the top 20 UN troop contributors.

Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

AF's 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.

Performance

This is a new indicator that uses social, political and economic data, as reflected in the Fund for Peace Failed States Index, to measure government capacity and vulnerability to conflict or collapse. Each country is rated on a scale of 1-10 on twelve indicators (with a score of 10 indicating the highest risk factor) and those scores are totaled. Countries scoring above 90 are rated as 'Critical;' those scoring above 60 are rated as 'In Danger;' those scoring above 30 are rated as 'Borderline;' countries scoring below 30 are rated as 'Stable.' The 'critical' category represents the least stable countries. For 2009, 22 sub-Saharan African countries are rated as 'critical.'

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STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Bureau Goal	Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are Free of Conflict					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa that are rated as 'critical' by the Fund for Peace Failed States Index.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
15 countries	18 countries	20 countries [Baseline]	22 countries ▼ Below Target	18 countries	16 countries	14 countries
Steps to Improve	<p>Expand security sector reform programs in states struggling to emerge from conflict.</p> <p>Work to professionalize military and civilian leadership and instill respect for human rights and civilian control of the military.</p> <p>Implement economic assistance strategies designed to reduce the potential for conflict and promote development in fragile states.</p>					
Impact	The Failed States Index is a starting point for a discussion about why states fail and what should be done about them. Many of the countries being rated use the Index for self-assessment to gauge their own stability and performance on objective criteria and seek ways to improve their scores.					
Methodology	The Failed States Index is a collaboration between The Fund for Peace, an independent research organization, and Foreign Policy magazine. Using 12 indicators of state cohesion and performance, compiled through a close examination of more than 30,000 publicly available sources, 177 states were ranked in order from most to least at risk of failure. The 60 most vulnerable states are listed in the rankings.					
Data Source and Quality	Fund for Peace Failed States Index. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

This is a new indicator that measures progress towards the adoption of principles of the rule of law in sub-Saharan Africa, taken from the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). For 2008, the average percentile score for sub-Saharan Africa was 28.3 percent. The average percentile change for this indicator each year for the previous ten years has been 0.0625. Given this historical trend in the coming years gains are expected to be modest, although higher than the average. , We expect gains to be modest, although higher than the average, in the coming years.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Rule of Law and Human Rights					
Bureau Goal	The Rule of Law and Democratic Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa are Strengthened					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Average percentile score for sub-Saharan Africa on the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Rule of Law Indicator (Scale = 0 to 100 percent)					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
27.7 percent	28.6 percent	28.3 percent [Baseline]	Data available in mid-2010.	[Baseline]	28.9 percent.	29.2 percent.
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and Results not available to determine Impact.					
Methodology	The 2009 update of the WGI research project covers 212 countries and territories and measures six dimensions of governance, including Rule of Law. The data reflect the views on governance of public sector, private sector and NGO experts, as well as thousands of citizen and firm survey respondents worldwide (taken from 35 data sources provided by 33 different organizations).					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

Sub-Saharan Africa needs increased private sector investment, both foreign and domestic; to achieve high sustained rates of economic growth to reduce poverty on the continent. The region is largely disconnected from the global marketplace and the benefits that arise from trade. If Africa were to increase its share of world trade by just one percentage point, from its current two percent to three percent, it would generate additional export revenues of \$70 billion annually, which is nearly three times the amount of annual assistance to sub-Saharan Africa from all donors. Increased external and intra-regional trade will have a significant positive impact on regional growth and development, including increased overall prosperity and economic opportunity.

Strategic Goal: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity						
Strategic Priority	Trade and Investment					
Bureau Goal	Africa's Share of Trade in the Global Market Place Increases					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Level of two-way trade between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa, excluding U.S. energy-related imports.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
\$21.7 billion	\$26.5 billion	\$ 33.5 billion	\$24.3 billion	\$37 billion	\$40 billion	\$45 billion
▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target	▼ Below Target			

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Steps to Improve	The global financial crisis and resulting economic slowdown have decreased the volume of trade worldwide. Trade between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa has in turn been affected. The United States, as well as other donors, have taken steps to mitigate partially the effect of the downturn on Africa through additional foreign assistance. In addition, the U.S. government has continued and expanded efforts to promote trade and economic growth, through mechanisms such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act forum. The scope of the crisis, however, means that significant improvement in global trade may not occur until the global economy recovers.
Impact	Reduced international trade will likely slow economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. The decline in international trade, and economic activity in Africa overall, will present a strong challenge to achieving U.S. goals on the continent. Lower growth will impact virtually all sectors of African economies and threaten to erase some gains in economic growth, living standards, and poverty reduction. These far-reaching effects will be difficult to counteract, but will elevate the importance of U.S. foreign assistance and diplomatic efforts in helping sub-Saharan countries achieve their development goals.
Methodology	Data is culled from information posted to the U.S. International Trade Commission's (USITC) website. Three reports are used: one each for imports and exports, which added together give total trade, and one for energy-related imports, to be subtracted from total trade. U.S. energy-related imports are excluded to provide information about the progress of export diversification.
Data Source and Quality	United States International Trade Commission. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

This is a new indicator that is not included in the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan (MSP) for Sudan. It uses social, political, and economic data, as reflected in the Fund for Peace Failed States Index, to measure government capacity and vulnerability to conflict or collapse. Each country is rated on a scale of 1-10 on 12 indicators (with a score of 10 indicating the highest risk factor) and those scores are totaled. Countries scoring above 90 are rated as 'Critical;' those scoring above 60 are rated as 'In Danger;' those scoring above 30 are rated as 'Borderline.' Countries scoring below 30 are rated as 'Stable.' Sudan is currently rated 'critical.' The Index provides a comprehensive picture of the challenges Sudan faces and allows us to track incremental progress in different programming sectors over time.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Numeric assessment of Sudan in Failed States Index created by the Fund for Peace					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	113.7	113.0	112.4	[Baseline year]	112	111.8
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Key accomplishments include: A Train and Equip effort to assist the African Union Contributing Countries to deploy to Darfur. US Government programs have enabled the peace processes in both Darfur and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) as well as conflict mitigation activities in other flashpoint areas. The US hosted a high-level Forum for Supporters of the CPA					
Methodology	The Failed States Index uses 12 indicators of state cohesion and performance, compiled through a close examination of more than 30,000 publicly available sources. It ranks 177 states in order from most to least at risk of failure. The index uses social, economic, and political indicators available here: http://www.fundforpeace.org/web/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=99&Itemid=140 .					

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Data Source and Quality	The Fund for Peace Failed States Index. The Fund for Peace is an independent conflict-focused organization which is respected in the field. The Failed States Index is an independent, comprehensive indicator that assures integrity and validity of the data. The 2009 fifth annual report allows us to look back as well as forward.
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Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$389.8 million for the Bureau of African Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and 37 additional direct hire positions. The budget includes an increase of \$15.3 million for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, and locally engaged staff costs and 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. 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 the embassies to promote and maintain critical U.S. interests.

American Direct Hire Positions: \$11,656,000 including 37 positions

The Department requests an increase of \$11.6 million and 37 direct hire positions to support U.S. foreign policy priorities and administrative growth occurring throughout Africa, compared to the FY 2010 base of \$362.8 million and 755 direct hire positions. The additional resources 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 foreign audiences through exchange programs. These positions will manage foreign assistance programs, improve critical medical services to employees and family members, provide adequate staffing based on post size, growth and complexities; provide the administrative platform required to support PEPFAR and other foreign policy programs, counter anti-Americanism, and comply with State inspector general recommendations.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	158	586	535	1,279	198,371	115,269	313,640
FY 2010 Estimate	160	595	535	1,290	243,622	119,231	362,853
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	52	539	591
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	263	0	263
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	208	760	968
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	1,684	0	1,684
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	8,400	0	8,400
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,374	0	1,374
PD Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	2,062	0	2,062
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	14,043	1,299	15,342

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	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2011 Current Services	160	595	535	1,290	257,665	120,530	378,195
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Public Diplomacy Positions	1	3	0	4	757	330	1,087
American Direct Hire Positions	0	33	0	33	3,051	7,518	10,569
Total Program Changes	1	36	0	37	3,808	7,848	11,656
FY 2011 Request	161	631	535	1,327	261,473	128,378	389,851

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	8	8	0	(8)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	459	465	506	41
Diplomatic Security	67	67	67	0
Domestic Administrative Support	47	47	47	0
Information Resource Management	133	133	133	0
Policy Formulation	185	187	187	0
Public Diplomacy	380	383	387	4
Total	1,279	1,290	1,327	37

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	100,792	113,299	123,200	9,901
Diplomatic Security	7,093	7,991	8,158	167
Domestic Administrative Support	8,476	9,185	9,371	186
Information Resource Management	32,901	42,189	44,432	2,243
Overseas Program Support	84,712	94,285	103,927	9,642
Policy Formulation	39,018	43,452	44,362	910
Public Diplomacy	40,648	52,452	56,401	3,949
Total	313,640	362,853	389,851	26,998

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	67	309	130	506	53,532	69,668	123,200
Business Services	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Country Coordination	0	0	68	68	0	0	0
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
International Security Affairs	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Labor Affairs	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Political Affairs	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Diplomatic Security	0	27	40	67	4,542	3,616	8,158
Investigations and Counterintelligence	0	0	40	40	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	47	0	0	47	3,568	5,803	9,371
Information Resource Management	2	91	40	133	32,160	12,272	44,432
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	40	40	0	0	0
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	103,927	0	103,927
Policy Formulation	29	113	45	187	22,428	21,934	44,362
Mission Direction	0	0	45	45	0	0	0
Public Diplomacy	16	91	280	387	41,316	15,085	56,401
Total	161	631	535	1,327	261,473	128,378	389,851

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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	16	1
Office of Regional Affairs	16	17	17	0
Office of Southern African Affairs	13	13	13	0
Office of West African Affairs	13	14	14	0
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	2	2	2	0
Special Assistant for Press	2	2	2	0
Total	158	160	161	1

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Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs	3,837	4,060	4,352	292
Office of Central African Affairs	2,378	2,465	2,667	202
Office of East African Affairs	2,147	2,200	2,411	211
Office of Economic Policy	1,968	2,100	2,123	23
Office of Executive Director	17,043	16,805	18,388	1,583
Office of Public Diplomacy	3,279	5,194	6,400	1,206
Office of Regional Affairs	2,481	2,690	3,243	553
Office of Southern African Affairs	2,639	2,760	2,959	199
Office of West African Affairs	2,453	2,760	3,246	486
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	567	645	767	122
Special Assistant for Press	439	495	504	9
Total	39,231	42,174	47,060	4,886

Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Africa Regional Services, Paris	2	12	14	3	12	15	3	12	15	0	0	0
Angola, Luanda	16	12	28	16	12	28	17	12	29	1	0	1
Benin, Cotonou	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18	0	0	0
Botswana, Gaborone	12	7	19	13	7	20	14	7	21	1	0	1
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	8	10	18	9	10	19	10	10	20	1	0	1
Burundi, Bujumbura	8	5	13	10	5	15	12	5	17	2	0	2
Cameroon, Yaounde	18	18	36	18	18	36	18	18	36	0	0	0
Cape Verde, Praia	4	6	10	3	6	9	4	6	10	1	0	1
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	0	0	0
Chad, N'Djamena	9	7	16	11	7	18	13	7	20	2	0	2
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	20	23	43	21	23	44	21	23	44	0	0	0
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	21	21	42	21	21	42	22	21	43	1	0	1
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	9	5	14	8	5	13	8	5	13	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	0	0	0

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Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Eritrea, Asmara	8	7	15	5	7	12	5	7	12	0	0	0
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	23	16	39	27	16	43	29	16	45	2	0	2
Gabon, Libreville	11	3	14	11	3	14	13	3	16	2	0	2
Gambia, Banjul	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	0	0	0
Ghana, Accra	17	25	42	17	11	28	17	11	28	0	0	0
Guinea, Conakry	11	12	23	12	12	24	13	12	25	1	0	1
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Kenya, Nairobi	33	21	54	34	21	55	42	21	63	8	0	8
Lesotho, Maseru	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	0	0	0
Liberia, Monrovia	8	11	19	8	11	19	8	11	19	0	0	0
Madagascar, Antananarivo	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	0	0	0
Malawi, Lilongwe	8	9	17	8	9	17	8	9	17	0	0	0
Mali, Bamako	11	12	23	11	12	23	11	12	23	0	0	0
Mauritania, Nouakchott	8	5	13	9	5	14	9	5	14	0	0	0
Mauritius, Port Louis	5	6	11	5	6	11	5	6	11	0	0	0
Mozambique, Maputo	14	9	23	13	9	22	14	9	23	1	0	1
Namibia, Windhoek	12	13	25	13	13	26	13	13	26	0	0	0
Niger, Niamey	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	0	0	0
Nigeria, Abuja	22	37	59	19	42	61	24	42	66	5	0	5
Nigeria, Lagos	15	4	19	17	13	30	17	13	30	0	0	0
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	0	0	0
Rwanda, Kigali	11	9	20	10	9	19	10	9	19	0	0	0
Senegal, Dakar	19	17	36	18	17	35	19	17	36	1	0	1
Sierra Leone, Freetown	9	10	19	9	10	19	10	10	20	1	0	1
Somalia, Mogadishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Capetown	6	2	8	8	7	15	8	7	15	0	0	0
South Africa, Durban	3	2	5	4	4	8	4	4	8	0	0	0
South Africa, Johannesburg	6	7	13	7	9	16	7	9	16	0	0	0
South Africa, Pretoria	59	44	103	54	35	89	54	35	89	0	0	0
Sudan, Khartoum	19	8	27	19	8	27	21	8	29	2	0	2
Swaziland, Mbabane	7	5	12	7	5	12	7	5	12	0	0	0
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	15	18	33	15	18	33	16	18	34	1	0	1
Togo, Lome	9	12	21	9	12	21	10	12	22	1	0	1
Uganda, Kampala	11	8	19	13	8	21	14	8	22	1	0	1
Zambia, Lusaka	13	15	28	14	15	29	14	15	29	0	0	0
Zimbabwe, Harare	13	16	29	13	16	29	13	16	29	0	0	0
Total	586	535	1,121	595	535	1,130	631	535	1,166	36	0	36

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Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Africa Regional Services, Paris	3,301	4,493	4,640	147
Angola, Luanda	6,007	6,851	7,486	635
Benin, Cotonou	4,252	4,926	5,078	152
Botswana, Gaborone	4,470	5,123	5,634	511
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	5,211	6,990	7,549	559
Burundi, Bujumbura	3,469	4,042	5,289	1,247
Cameroon, Yaounde	7,810	8,801	8,949	148
Cape Verde, Praia	2,042	2,400	2,704	304
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	1,501	1,830	1,969	139
Chad, N'Djamena	7,400	8,141	9,032	891
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	11,073	12,372	12,496	124
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	10,400	11,607	12,049	442
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	5,069	6,043	6,230	187
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	3,552	3,844	4,128	284
Eritrea, Asmara	2,322	2,791	2,959	168
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	6,775	7,636	8,532	896
Gabon, Libreville	5,873	7,119	7,890	771
Gambia, Banjul	2,405	2,852	3,045	193
Ghana, Accra	6,527	7,591	7,799	208
Guinea, Conakry	5,509	6,106	6,533	427
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	93	110	241	131
Kenya, Nairobi	7,536	8,871	11,896	3,025
Lesotho, Maseru	2,236	2,467	2,664	197
Liberia, Monrovia	5,788	7,306	7,538	232
Madagascar, Antananarivo	6,018	7,659	7,915	256
Malawi, Lilongwe	4,311	4,949	5,066	117
Mali, Bamako	4,718	5,393	5,515	122
Mauritania, Nouakchott	3,760	4,257	4,373	116
Mauritius, Port Louis	2,775	3,813	3,919	106
Mozambique, Maputo	5,128	5,556	6,070	514
Namibia, Windhoek	2,562	4,922	5,210	288
Niger, Niamey	9,091	10,031	10,293	262
Nigeria, Abuja	13,249	16,909	17,036	127
Nigeria, Lagos	4,808	5,450	6,042	592
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	3,520	4,800	5,547	747
Rwanda, Kigali	3,984	4,359	4,702	343

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Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Senegal, Dakar	8,941	10,131	10,806	675
Sierra Leone, Freetown	3,110	3,632	4,252	620
Somalia, Mogadishu	73	80	96	16
South Africa, Capetown	2,630	2,900	3,106	206
South Africa, Durban	1,783	1,900	2,120	220
South Africa, Johannesburg	4,092	5,200	5,712	512
South Africa, Pretoria	22,839	26,034	26,392	358
Sudan, Khartoum	13,446	14,349	15,284	935
Swaziland, Mbabane	2,842	3,166	3,454	288
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	5,291	5,995	6,693	698
Togo, Lome	5,155	5,885	6,473	588
Uganda, Kampala	5,613	6,414	7,221	807
Zambia, Lusaka	7,053	8,374	8,851	477
Zimbabwe, Harare	6,996	8,209	8,313	104
Total	274,409	320,679	342,791	22,112

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	159,298	175,914	188,833	12,919
1200 Personnel Benefits	63,250	65,033	74,788	9,755
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	887	1,086	1,130	44
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,640	10,715	11,577	862
2200 Transportation of Things	7,887	9,575	10,190	615
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	19,213	25,956	26,500	544
2400 Printing & Reproduction	188	248	287	39
2500 Other Services	18,149	22,461	23,200	739
2600 Supplies and Materials	21,106	26,364	27,000	636
3100 Personal Property	9,729	16,820	17,500	680
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	5,216	8,581	8,741	160
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	77	100	105	5
Total	313,640	362,853	389,851	26,998

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Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,226	1,249	1,279	30
Funds	228,181	253,270	270,214	16,944

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

Program Description

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 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.

Arab – Israeli Peace

A comprehensive Middle East peace is in the strategic interest of the United States. The U.S. will actively advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as one component of a comprehensive regional peace. The U.S. will support a Palestinian Authority (PA) government committed to the Quartet's foundational principles for peace (recognition of Israel, renunciation of violence and respect of previous agreements), and which actively participates in the Quartet's efforts and ensures that the future Palestinian state will be democratic, capable of providing law and order, economically prosperous, a responsible neighbor to Israel, and a source of stability and moderation in the region. The U.S. commitment to Israel's security is unshakable. Diplomatic engagement and bilateral assistance will ensure that security. It will strengthen the confidence of the Israeli public in a future that includes two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side-by-side in peace. The Bureau will engage with Arab allies to build upon the constructive elements of the Arab Peace Initiative (API), and will seek to advance all peace tracks between Israel and its neighbors. The longer the Palestinian issue remains unsolved, the more moderate Arab leaders will feel vulnerable to charges from rejectionists that having good relations with the United States and supporting peaceful strategies toward Israel have failed to deliver.

Principled Engagement with Iran

Engagement with Iran is a tool, not a goal. The aftermath of elections and the violent suppression of peaceful protests revealed previously hidden splits within the Iranian leadership. It is too early to say whether the government that emerges from this turmoil will be prepared to begin a serious, responsible discussion about a range of issues, including human rights. If the Iranian government responds in a good-faith manner, the U.S. should be prepared for principled, respectful engagement with Iran, consistent with the decisions of the UN Security Council. The goal is to ensure Iran seizes this opportunity to fulfill its very real responsibilities to the international community, and the U.S. will stand together with the international community to ensure that those responsibilities are met. A nuclear-armed Iran would threaten its neighbors, derail efforts for a comprehensive Middle East Peace, and pose a major threat to international security and stability. The U.S. will confront Iran's illicit behavior and malign influence on various fronts – noncompliance with international nuclear

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obligations, state sponsorship of terrorism, destabilizing activities in the Middle East, and an abysmal human rights record. However, as the elections made clear, the U.S. recognizes that the Iranian government's actions do not reflect the legitimate aspirations and interests of its people. In that vein, the goal can also be expressed in positive terms. The U.S. seeks, through broad, principled engagement, to work with partners to make it possible for Iran to return to its rightful place as a responsible actor in the region and in the international community. Iran should play a role in contributing to stability in the region, in particular given shared interests in stability and security in Afghanistan and Iraq. By respecting the rights of its citizens and neighbors, Iran could become a center for education and trade. With its energy resources, Iran should become a center for industry and growth. Iran programs will support the USG's engagement strategy by seeking to support areas of shared interest, while continuing to support accountability, good governance and human rights in Iran. Specifically, these programs will aim to increase access to justice, reduce corruption, increase access to uncensored information, maintain/increase public space for discussion, and improve the capacity of civil society to organize and advocate for issues that are important to Iranians. Programs will continue to expand the types of civil society organizations the U.S. works with, including in the fields of health, science, resource management, and education.

Strengthen the Security of Allies and Combat Extremism while Advancing Moderate Politics and Tolerance throughout the Region.

In 2011 and beyond, the U.S. will continue to support military, law enforcement, and regulatory mechanisms to combat terrorism and terrorism finance in partnership with regional governments. Social, economic, and security cooperation are critical to moderate governments' abilities to combat extremism and terrorism, and to defend against external threats such as those posed by Iran. The U.S. will continue to lead multilateral efforts to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear weapons capability. The U.S. will fully use the influence it has with Arab governments to advance stability in areas outside the NEA region, particularly in South Asia and Africa. Success in pursuit of objectives within the Near East depends heavily on coordination with governments outside the region: the four other permanent members of the Security Council (plus Germany on Iran issues), the Quartet, the European Union, and Japan. This includes European and Japanese support for reform within the region.

In North Africa the U.S. is working toward a stable, secure, and unified Maghreb by promoting good governance and economic growth and enhancing counterterrorism partnerships. The U.S. will continue to normalize and expand the relationship with Libya across all areas and ensure Libya's continued progress to resolve its remaining Weapons of Mass Destruction-related commitments and its partnership in the broader region. In Lebanon, the U.S. will continue to work to strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces. As legitimate arms of the government, these institutions provide a counterbalance against the influence of Hezbollah.

Despite being one of the world's poorest countries, Yemen is an essential partner in the war on terror. There, the U.S. follows a two-pronged approach, combining assistance in the field of peace and security with development assistance. With the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, the U.S. shares a common vision of a stable, peaceful, and prosperous Middle East. The U.S. partnership with the GCC countries is also of vital importance to U.S. energy security. The U.S. is addressing many issues through regular consultations with the GCC plus Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq, as well as bilaterally through the Gulf Security Dialogue and other engagements.

Promoting Political, Social, and Economic Progress

Increasingly, the people of the Middle East seek freedom and opportunity. The U.S. supports them by advocating positive change and representative government in the region. The bureau gives particular attention to indigenous advocates of positive change who are working to defend human rights, strengthen civil society, broaden political and economic participation, and open doors to women and youth. Because it is fully integrated into policy-making processes, the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) is a vital programmatic tool to pursue these objectives.

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Consistent with America's ideals, NEA has made it a priority to work with other bureaus in the Department of State and USAID to address deficits in political openness, good governance, economic and educational opportunity, human rights, and the status of women. Political, social, and economic progress must be led by those in the region, but these efforts merit strong U.S. support through both diplomacy and resources. The U.S. will continue to support those courageous defenders of human rights, civil society, and democracy.

In the Middle East, trade and investment act as crucial motors for economic development and political and social reform, thus contributing to overall regional stability and enhancing prospects for regional peace. Reform of trade and investment laws and policies can help the countries in the region strengthen property rights, competition, regional integration and the rule of law; increase investment flows; spread knowledge; open societies; and allocate resources more efficiently. Progress in these areas also enhances political stability. The United States Government through bilateral engagement by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and technical assistance provided by MEPI and USAID is helping to strengthen existing Free Trade Agreements with Bahrain, Jordan, Morocco and Oman and is supporting WTO accession for Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen. Increased trade will expand markets for U.S. exporters of goods and services, hastening global and U.S. recovery from economic downturn. As Middle Eastern countries experience the material benefits of open markets, the reform process is likely to become self-sustaining, setting these countries on the path to increased growth and prosperity at their own pace and on their own terms.

Educational reform efforts concentrate on increasing tolerance and reaching out to vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. The Bureau will concentrate its efforts in this regard through the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), and the G-8's Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative (BMENA).

Compliance with International Agreements and Norms

In collaboration with other bureaus in the Department, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, the U.S. will work throughout the region to encourage governments to comply with internationally accepted standards of behavior. The U.S. will promote human rights, including worker rights. U.S. Ambassadors regularly raise issues of human rights concern when they meet with host country leaders, as do senior Department officials – starting with the Secretary – when those leaders visit Washington. The U.S. takes seriously the human rights objectives and implementation responsibilities of section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act and the Leahy Law in order to ensure that foreign assistance programs involving foreign security forces are respectful of fundamental human rights standards. The U.S. will fight trafficking in persons and protect vulnerable populations. In the context of movement toward a stable and comprehensive regional peace, the U.S. remains committed to the goal of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction and support universal adherence to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and other international nonproliferation treaties and regimes. The U.S. will encourage respect for intellectual property rights and support free and fair trade and investment regimes.

Improve Public Outreach

Effective public diplomacy will continue to be an inherent and crucial part of U.S. efforts to support regional reform and increased understanding for U.S. policies and intentions in the region. Public Diplomacy outreach will highlight respect for regional culture, faith, and traditions through cultural, education and information programs with those whose positive exchange experience can impact wider segments of society. The U.S. must emphasize its enduring commitment to the region including support for a two state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the security of partners, and reform in the Arab world. U.S. messages will seek to correct the widespread perception that the West, and especially America, is hostile to Arabs, Iranians, or Muslims. U.S. officials speaking directly to regional audiences on Middle East television is a key element of this effort. The U.S. will also work with civil society groups in the U.S. with regional links, in order to increase understanding and solicit ideas to help inform policies.

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Iraq Operations

The request for Iraq Operations is discussed in detail in a separate chapter.

Performance

Yemen is a fragile state, where instability is often fueled by tribal conflicts and aggravated by the inability of local government institutions to provide even basic services. The U.S. is engaged in trying to enhance the security services' ability to protect the Yemeni people, boost the rule of law, bring corruption under control, and improve governance and the delivery of basic services. The objective is to increase stability and prevent Yemen from becoming a failed state and a safe-haven for terrorists.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Counterterrorism					
Bureau Goal	Fight Against Extremism					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Political Stability, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption in Yemen, as measured by the World Bank Governance Indicators.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	8.2; 18.6; 31.4	5.7; 18.7; 27.1	Data available in FY 2010	3; 18.7; 28	6; 20; 30	10; 20; 32
New Indicator, No Rating			Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and result not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	The World Bank has compiled the results of dozens of separate studies and indices, weighting them by level of accuracy and completeness of the surveys.					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank Governance Indicators (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp). The World Bank has provided detailed background notes online on their data collection and statistical methods. The results have been thoroughly researched and professionally analyzed.					

Joint military exercises help to encourage greater interoperability and preparedness, which adds a vital military component to U.S. efforts to increase cooperation among partners in the region.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform					
Bureau Goal	Contributing to the Security of Allies in the Region					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Estimated number of bilateral and multilateral joint military exercises in the Near East region.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	85 [Baseline]	Data available in FY 2010	85-87	85-87	87-89
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating		Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			

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Impact	Rating and results not available to determine impact.
Methodology	NEA informally coordinated with relevant exercise points of contact for U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), and U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM). NEA will transition to a better and more enduring way to do so via the existing exercise coordination mechanism established between the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of International Security Operations and the Joint Staff, J7.
Data Source and Quality	Action officers at the Combatant Command Joint sections maintain records of joint military exercises undertaken in the region. These are highly reliable, but some numbers had to be estimated due to lack of immediate and timely data.

The Office of the Special Envoy for Middle East Peace and the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs will work to help facilitate the establishment of an independent Palestinian state living side by side with Israel in peace and security. The two-state solution is central to the President's stated goal of comprehensive peace in the Middle East, defined as peace between Israel and the Palestinians, Israel and Syria, Israel and Lebanon, and the normalization of relations between Israel and all its neighbors. In pursuit of this goal, it will be important to have robust institutional development activities to promote government effectiveness and transparency, improve the Palestinian economy, and promote the rule of law, including security sector reforms.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Increased ability to maintain law and order in the West Bank and Gaza, as measured by the World Bank Governance Indicator					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
32.9	21.9	22 [Baseline]	Data available in FY 2010	N/A	30	35
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and result not available to determine impact					
Methodology	The World Bank has compiled the results of dozens of separate studies and indices, weighting them by level of accuracy and completeness of the surveys.					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank Governance Indicators (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp). The World Bank has provided detailed background notes online on their data collection and statistical methods.					

Leveraging the power and reach of the media is vital to the success of the Department's public outreach and engagement with citizens across the Middle East region. Targeting foreign audiences helps to ensure that U.S. policy goals and messages are clearly understood and conveyed to the widest possible audience. The Dubai Media Hub has full Arabic language capabilities and is available to respond immediately to critical foreign policy issues.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING						
Strategic Priority	Offer a Positive Vision					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Level of outreach to key Arab media outlets, as measured by the number of interviews given by U.S. officials.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	967 [Baseline]	1079	986	1080	1130	1180
New Indicator, No Rating		◀▶ On Target	▼ Below Target			
Steps to Improve	Having posts fully staffed, with fewer transitions during the course of the year will have a significant effect on meeting targets.					
Impact	The need to deliver the message of the United States is critical in an environment where anti-U.S. media is common. Although it is sometimes a challenge to gauge the specific impact of the interviews given by U.S. officials, the U.S. must take advantage of every opportunity to be heard in the Arab and Muslim world.					
Methodology	NEA's Office of Press and Public Diplomacy records the number of interviews given by U.S. Government officials to key Arab media outlets.					
Data Source and Quality	Middle East Media Unit and the Dubai Media Hub within the Office of Press and Public Diplomacy in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs. The data accurately reflects the level of media outreach conducted by the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs.					

Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) legal and regulatory 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 corrupt governments. 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. Membership in the Egmont Group with the establishment of a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) indicates that governments are willing to share information and pass anti-terrorist finance legislation.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Counterterrorism					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of total NEA countries with Financial Intelligence Units that meet the standards of the Egmont Group.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	7 [Baseline]	7	8 (as of June 2009)	11	12	13
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	▼ Below Target	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating not available to determine impact.					

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Methodology	The annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is compiled by the State Department based on reporting from Embassies and information from the Egmont Group.
Data Source and Quality	The annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Volume 2: Money Laundering and Financial Crimes. FY 2009 result is preliminary through June 2009. Complete FY 2009 result data is expected in July 2010. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$270,214,000 for the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$7,870,000 for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, and Locally Engaged Staff wage and step increases 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 New Hires: \$7,987,000 including 26 Positions

NEA requests \$7,987,000 for an increase of 19 new overseas and 7 domestic American positions, over a base of 526 overseas positions and \$179,366,000 and 202 domestic positions and \$32,724,000. Of the overseas positions 7 are ICASS positions to support the growth in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Cairo, Algiers, Amman, Dhahran and Jerusalem. The balance are Program and Public Diplomacy positions in support of programs such as the Public Diplomacy Outreach Center in Jerusalem, expanded engagement in Libya, monitoring economic activities in UAE and to cultivate and expand bilateral relationships with Saudi Arabia.

Public Diplomacy – American New Hires: \$1,087,000 including 1 Position

NEA requests \$1,087,000 for 1 new domestic position over a base of 8 and \$1,296,000 to support overseas operations and 3 new overseas positions over a base of 72 and \$24,552,000 to improve and expand public outreach.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	200	585	441	1,226	122,728	105,453	228,181
FY 2010 Estimate	210	598	441	1,249	145,477	107,793	253,270
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	160	533	693
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	185	0	185
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	641	715	1,356
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	1,349	0	1,349
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	3,572	0	3,572
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	715	0	715

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	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	6,622	1,248	7,870
FY 2011 Current Services	210	598	441	1,249	152,099	109,041	261,140
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Overseas - American New Hires	0	19	0	19	4,881	2,154	7,035
Domestic - American New Hires	7	0	0	7	77	875	952
Public Diplomacy - American New Hires	1	3	0	4	757	330	1,087
Total Program Changes	8	22	0	30	5,715	3,359	9,074
FY 2011 Request	218	620	441	1,279	157,814	112,400	270,214

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	71	71	0	(71)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	324	335	386	51
Diplomatic Security	104	105	105	0
Domestic Administrative Support	34	34	42	8
Information Resource Management	125	127	130	3
Overseas Program Support	136	137	171	34
Policy Formulation	183	155	156	1
Public Diplomacy	249	285	289	4
Total	1,226	1,249	1,279	30

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Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	2,924	3,521	0	(3,521)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	57,427	64,653	66,971	2,318
Diplomatic Security	18,391	20,900	25,561	4,661
Domestic Administrative Support	7,400	8,220	7,512	(708)
Information Resource Management	22,952	25,076	26,938	1,862
Overseas Program Support	60,473	71,031	87,941	16,910
Policy Formulation	30,005	28,942	22,208	(6,734)
Public Diplomacy	28,609	30,927	33,083	2,156
Total	228,181	253,270	270,214	16,944

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	92	220	52	364	43,594	23,377	66,971
Business Services	3	26	0	29	5,292	2,818	8,110
Country Coordination	58	15	52	125	8,908	8,105	17,013
Economic/Trade Affairs	4	61	0	65	9,771	8,202	17,973
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	2	14	0	16	2,230	1,187	3,417
International Security Affairs	18	26	0	44	5,757	3,065	8,822
Political Affairs	7	78	0	85	11,636	0	11,636
Diplomatic Security	0	68	37	105	15,290	10,271	25,561
Overseas Protection of Life	0	68	37	105	15,290	10,271	25,561
Domestic Administrative Support	35	0	0	35	4,902	2,610	7,512
Domestic Administrative Management	8	0	0	8	1,031	549	1,580
Domestic Financial Services	6	0	0	6	783	417	1,200
Domestic General Services	15	0	0	15	2,305	1,227	3,532
Domestic Personnel Services	6	0	0	6	783	417	1,200
Information Resource Management	8	89	33	130	15,494	11,444	26,938
Corporate Information Systems and Services	8	44	0	52	7,422	7,146	14,568
Infrastructure Systems	0	45	33	78	8,072	4,298	12,370
Overseas Program Support	33	75	147	255	43,542	44,399	87,941
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	30,837	37,636	68,473
Overseas Administrative Management	17	17	147	181	3,554	1,892	5,446
Overseas Financial Services	7	11	0	18	1,729	920	2,649
Overseas General Services	2	36	0	38	6,242	3,323	9,565
Overseas Personnel Services	7	11	0	18	1,180	628	1,808
Policy Formulation	41	93	0	134	11,907	10,301	22,208
Bureau Direction	17	14	0	31	3,389	1,805	5,194
Mission Direction	14	61	0	75	6,377	7,356	13,733
Public Affairs	10	18	0	28	2,141	1,140	3,281
Public Diplomacy	9	75	172	256	23,085	9,998	33,083
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	9	75	172	256	23,085	9,998	33,083
Total	218	620	441	1,279	157,814	112,400	270,214

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Arabian Peninsula	5	5	5	0
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	10	10	12	2
Office of Executive Director	62	65	61	(4)
Office of Iranian Affairs	6	8	9	1
Office of Iraq Affairs	26	27	27	0
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	10	10	10	0
Office of Maghreb Affairs	11	11	11	0
Office of Partnership Initiative	19	20	25	5
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	13	14	17	3
Office of Public Diplomacy	8	8	9	1
Office of Regional Affairs	10	11	11	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	20	21	21	0
Total	200	210	218	8

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Arabian Peninsula	1,080	3,390	3,458	68
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	1,893	2,059	2,100	41
Office of Executive Director	9,367	8,880	9,068	188
Office of Iranian Affairs	1,578	2,861	2,918	57
Office of Iraq Affairs	3,286	3,796	3,872	76
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	1,934	2,609	2,661	52
Office of Maghreb Affairs	2,318	2,111	2,153	42
Office of Partnership Initiative	3,383	3,815	3,891	76
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	2,253	2,730	2,785	55
Office of Public Diplomacy	2,238	3,986	4,056	70
Office of Regional Affairs	1,851	2,299	2,345	46
Office of the Assistant Secretary	3,563	3,900	3,978	78
Total	34,744	42,436	43,285	849

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Algeria, Algiers	18	10	28	19	10	29	22	10	32	3	0	3
Bahrain, Manama	18	16	34	19	16	35	21	16	37	2	0	2
Egypt, Cairo	57	76	133	60	76	136	64	76	140	4	0	4
Iraq, Baghdad	129	0	129	114	0	114	105	0	105	(9)	0	(9)
Israel, Jerusalem	26	20	46	28	20	48	34	20	54	6	0	6
Israel, Tel Aviv	41	74	115	43	74	117	46	74	120	3	0	3
Jordan, Amman	41	33	74	43	33	76	43	33	76	0	0	0
Kuwait, Kuwait	25	16	41	27	16	43	27	16	43	0	0	0
Lebanon, Beirut	14	21	35	15	21	36	16	21	37	1	0	1
Libya, Tripoli	7	0	7	9	0	9	11	0	11	2	0	2
Morocco, Rabat	25	33	58	26	33	59	27	33	60	1	0	1
Oman, Muscat	13	10	23	14	10	24	15	10	25	1	0	1
Qatar, Doha	14	7	21	15	7	22	18	7	25	3	0	3
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	56	42	98	59	42	101	61	42	103	2	0	2
Syria, Damascus	21	26	47	22	26	48	20	26	46	(2)	0	(2)
Tunisia, Tunis	25	26	51	26	26	52	26	26	52	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	36	20	56	39	20	59	45	20	65	6	0	6
Yemen, Sanaa	19	11	30	20	11	31	19	11	30	(1)	0	(1)
Total	585	441	1,026	598	441	1,039	620	441	1,061	22	0	22

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Algeria, Algiers	7,578	8,608	9,280	672
Bahrain, Manama	8,482	9,584	10,332	748
Egypt, Cairo	21,567	25,856	28,324	2,468
Israel, Jerusalem	13,239	13,436	14,485	1,049
Israel, Tel Aviv	20,626	22,866	24,471	1,605
Jordan, Amman	13,715	15,616	16,835	1,219
Kuwait, Kuwait	8,885	9,395	10,128	733
Lebanon, Beirut	6,562	6,458	6,962	504
Libya, Tripoli	8,221	8,430	9,088	658
Morocco, Rabat	10,897	11,066	11,930	864
Oman, Muscat	6,062	6,328	6,822	494
Qatar, Doha	6,329	6,350	6,846	496
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	19,520	22,723	24,045	1,322
Syria, Damascus	9,454	10,180	10,795	615
Tunisia, Tunis	9,885	10,448	11,263	815
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	15,492	16,418	17,699	1,281
Yemen, Sanaa	6,923	7,072	7,624	552
Total	193,437	210,834	226,929	16,095

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	110,638	114,764	131,746	16,982
1200 Personnel Benefits	33,989	35,681	29,452	(6,229)
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	69	287	313	26
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,519	10,967	10,657	(310)
2200 Transportation of Things	1,767	2,581	3,191	610
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	6,074	8,424	10,462	2,038
2400 Printing & Reproduction	302	309	383	74
2500 Other Services	46,069	58,361	54,485	(3,876)
2600 Supplies and Materials	4,744	5,967	5,863	(104)
3100 Personal Property	11,147	13,895	21,730	7,835
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	4,863	1,974	1,872	(102)
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	0	60	60	0
Total	228,181	253,270	270,214	16,944

D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,045	1,093	1,248	155
Funds	538,491	606,116	954,308	348,192

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

** Positions and Funds shown above include totals for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Program Description

In no region of the world are the stakes higher for U.S. national security than in South and Central Asia. The countries of South and Central Asia face difficult challenges that require a long term U.S. commitment of leadership and resources: terrorism, the narcotics trade, weapons of mass destruction, weak governance, poverty, pandemics, illiteracy, corruption and natural disasters. Yet, as home to over two billion people and over one fourth of the world's population, most of them youth and children, South and Central Asia also is a region of great promise and opportunity.

Expanding the U.S. Strategic Partnership with India

The Department is implementing an expanded strategic partnership with India. While India has proven an emerging world leader, and remains a potential economic engine for the region, her lasting economic and political stability will require completing reforms and increasing broad-based economic opportunity for people.

Building on a firm foundation of shared values and common interests, from promoting democracy to countering terrorism, the U.S. is working to increase cooperation in the bilateral, regional, and global spheres. U.S. assistance programs in trade, health, agriculture, education, science and technology, and infrastructure will promote India's economic development in ways that extend opportunities to the 700 million people who live on less than \$2 per day. Through focused dialogues and diplomatic coordination, the U.S. will also deepen cooperation on regional and global issues such as non-proliferation, combating terrorism, addressing climate change, and getting the global economy back on track.

Increasing U.S. Engagement with Central Asia

Bilateral relationships with the countries of Central Asia are usually far from the headlines, but challenges posed by this region are critical on a number of levels. The nations of Central Asia provide important supply routes, and in the case of the Kyrgyz Republic an installation, to support coalition forces in Afghanistan. Maintaining access has been difficult and requires deft diplomacy. However, cultivating broad and long-lasting relationships with these countries is the only way to ensure understanding and long-term support for U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. Strong relationships with Central Asia will also help to lay a foundation for building new democratic traditions, open the region to international commerce, instill respect for universal human rights, and establish sustainable solutions to natural resource challenges. The U.S. is pivotal to bolstering food security in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic in order to safeguard the security of the broader region. The U.S. must also work with Central Asia's hydrocarbon-producing nations to ensure multiple export routes that will not only increase profitability and sovereign interdependence, but also improve worldwide energy security.

Increasing U.S. engagement with the often authoritarian governments in Central Asia does not mean abandoning core values. In all interactions with the region, the U.S. will seek opportunities to

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constructively promote democratic institutions and respect for human rights, and the U.S. will take every opportunity to remind U.S. partners in the region of the sincere belief that democracy is the true path to lasting stability and prosperity. The U.S. will also work with governments in the region to improve their handling of religious freedom issues, and to establish more responsive governance in order to provide the world with examples of how tolerant Muslim democracies can counter extremism.

Developing Lasting Partnerships through Public Diplomacy

Public support for and understanding of U.S. policies and democratic institutions are fundamental to the success of U.S. foreign policy objectives in South and Central Asia. The U.S. is working to build public support by expanding public diplomacy programs, outreach efforts, and media activities that will strengthen relationships between the U.S. government and local populations. SCA will use creative means to explain and advocate on behalf of mutually beneficial U.S. foreign policy goals – and work to enhance the image of the United States as a friend to the region. SCA will support inter-regional cooperation through people-to-people programs that emphasize the importance of efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Afghanistan and Pakistan

The Department's request for Afghanistan and Pakistan Operations is discussed in detail in a separate chapter.

Performance

The indicator below expresses performance relative to the trans-regional nature of the leading law enforcement challenges in the region – counterterrorism, counternarcotics, weapons proliferation – and the goal of enhanced coordination among law enforcement personnel and cross-border cooperation to stem the flow of drugs and weapons and promote regional stability and the rule of law.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform		
Bureau Goal	Promoting Regional Security and Stability in South and Central Asia		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Regional cooperation in law enforcement between South and Central Asia increases, particularly in cases involving illicit cross-border transit of goods, drugs, criminals, terrorists and weapons of mass destruction.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishment of more single customs and border checkpoint facilities at smaller checkpoints along Tajik – Afghan border to improve traffic flow and coordination.</i> • <i>Harmonized customs regulations and best practices inspection methods facilitate increased trade volumes across South and Central Asia borders. Measure against 2010 standards.</i> • <i>Establishment of an integrated response network for detection and interdiction of smuggled nuclear material.</i> • <i>CARICC serves as basis for joint exercises in smuggling patterns including participation from European Drug Enforcement Agencies.</i> • <i>Drug Enforcement Agency positions expand operations in the region.</i> • <i>- International Law Enforcement Academy training provided to all countries coordination strategies for disrupting terrorist and narcotics trafficking communications.</i> 		

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FY 2010 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishment of single customs and border checkpoint facilities at smaller checkpoints along Tajik – Afghan border to improve traffic flow and coordination.</i> • <i>Harmonized customs regulations and best practices inspection methods facilitate increased trade volumes across South and Central Asia borders. Measure against 2009 standards.</i> • <i>Establishment of an integrated response network for detection and interdiction of smuggled nuclear material.</i> • <i>CARICC serves as basis for joint exercises in smuggling patterns including participation from European Drug Enforcement Agencies.</i> • <i>Drug Enforcement Agency positions expand operations in the region.</i> • <i>International Law Enforcement Academy training provided to all countries coordination strategies for disrupting terrorist and narcotics trafficking communications.</i>
FY 2009 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Improved effectiveness of customs border checkpoints between Afghanistan and its neighbors with a reduction in illegal crossings and an increase in narcotics interdiction measured against 2008 standards.</i> • <i>Harmonized customs regulations and best practices for inspection methods are adopted implemented throughout the South and Central Asia region.</i> • <i>Enforceable export control laws are implemented by 75% of the SCA region designed around a uniform standard, such as IAEA model laws.</i> • <i>CARICC serves as basis for joint exercises among SCA member countries in smuggling patterns.</i> • <i>Department of Homeland Security attaché positions established at 50% of embassies in the region.</i> • <i>Drug Enforcement Agency positions successfully established in the region.</i> • <i>International Law Enforcement Academy training provided to all countries' traffic police.</i>
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The CARICC (Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center) is fully operational and regional officers assigned to the center are exchanging relevant law enforcement information.</i> • <i>In May 2009, Sri Lanka co-hosted with the UN a regional export control seminar attended by all South Asian nations that produced national action plans to improve export controls and enhance targeting and enforcement practices by customs and border officials.</i> • <i>Countries continue to participate actively in International Law Enforcement Training Academy seminars sponsored by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) -- including a number of joint training exercises among Central Asian participants.</i> • <i>SCA is continuing to work to expand Drug Enforcement Agency presence overseas, particularly in South Asia.</i>
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Efforts have resulted in greater cooperation between police and civilian government officials particularly in newer democratic countries in South Asia.</i> • <i>INL training programs held in coordination with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have strengthened its capacity to serve as a unifying regional entity.</i>
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>World Customs Organization developed and deployed, in concert with the Department of Homeland Security, a series of online, interactive training modules on trade facilitation best practices and integrity awareness training.</i> • <i>Agreement establishing the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Center entered into force and opened with initial staffing from SCA countries Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.</i> • <i>WMD cooperative training and outreach efforts on detection and interdiction are active throughout Central Asia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.</i> • <i>Tajikistan has placed Drug Liaison Officers in Afghanistan; a variety of joint drug interdiction training exercises involving Central Asian countries, Afghanistan, and Russia were conducted under the auspices of the NATO-Russia Council.</i>

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FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ILEA hosted students from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.</i> • <i>80% Anti-Terrorism Assistance target met. Training conducted in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Continuing training for Afghan Presidential Protective Service, Pakistan's Federal Investigative Agency.</i> • <i>Central Asia Regional Information Coordination Center completed in Kazakhstan.</i> • <i>Expanded U.S. WMD detection and interdiction training to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.</i> • <i>Completed World Customs Organization Assessments for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bhutan.</i> • <i>Successful Regional Cooperation Exercise in Kazakhstan. Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan participated with Afghanistan as observer.</i>
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	Field reporting is routinely analyzed to determine the results and effectiveness of law enforcement assistance. In addition, program assistance evaluations are conducted annually by USG technical experts. These evaluations are supplemented by non-governmental organizations contracted by the Department to conduct targeted assessments in certain key countries.
Data Source and Quality	Field reporting; program assistance evaluations conducted by USG personnel and non-governmental organizations contracted to the Department to conduct assessments. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$954,308,000 (including Afghanistan and Pakistan) for the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$22,584,000 for statutory pay raises for a base American staffing level of 520, 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.

Afghanistan and Pakistan: \$323,995,000 including 130 Positions

The Department is requesting \$268,528,000 and 97 overseas and 9 domestic positions for Afghanistan over a base of \$485,595,000 and 764 positions and \$55,737,000 and 12 overseas and 12 domestic positions for Pakistan over a base of \$45,837,000 and 58 positions. Justifications for these program change requests are discussed in a separate chapter.

Overseas – American New Hires: \$6,358,000 including 23 Positions

The request includes \$6,358,000 for an increase of 17 new American overseas and 6 domestic positions, over a base of 344 overseas positions and \$117,304,000 and 107 domestic positions and \$17,334,000. This request does not include new positions for Afghanistan or Pakistan. Of the 17 overseas positions, 3 are ICASS positions in Turkmenistan, Sri Lanka, and India. The balance are Program and Public Diplomacy positions, including a Principal Officer for Almaty due to the change in status from Embassy Branch Office to Consulate, a Political Officer in Turkmenistan to handle increased reporting load as the country emerges from political isolation, and a Cultural Affairs Officer in Sri Lanka to conduct outreach to the Tamil and Muslim communities and Sinhalese youth.

Public Diplomacy: Overseas - American New Hires: \$670,000 including 2 Positions

The request includes \$670,000 for an increase of 2 new overseas positions over a base of 63 and \$21,483,000 to support expanded outreach programs.

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Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	97	375	573	1,045	478,705	59,786	538,491
FY 2010 Estimate	113	407	573	1,093	530,742	75,374	606,116
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	476	197	673
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	872	0	872
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	665	790	1,455
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	4,946	0	4,946
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	4,837	0	4,837
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	4,116	0	4,116
Afghan Staff Support Inflation	0	0	0	0	5,685	0	5,685
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	21,597	987	22,584
FY 2011 Current Services	113	407	573	1,093	552,339	76,361	628,700
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Afghanistan: Increased Diplomatic Presence	9	97	0	106	245,207	17,636	262,843
Pakistan: Increased Diplomatic Presence/Outreach	12	12	0	24	40,015	4,272	44,287
Pakistan: Strategic Communications	0	0	0	0	11,450	0	11,450
Overseas American New Hires	0	17	0	17	4,070	1,472	5,542
Domestic - American New Hires	6	0	0	6	66	750	816
Public Diplomacy - American New Hires	0	2	0	2	500	170	670
Total Program Changes	27	128	0	155	301,308	24,300	325,608
FY 2011 Request	140	535	573	1,248	853,647	100,661	954,308

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	294	58	0	(58)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	281	335	388	53
Diplomatic Security	56	81	81	0
Domestic Administrative Support	5	15	15	0
Information Resource Management	99	122	122	0
Overseas Program Support	234	193	332	139
Policy Formulation	76	41	60	19
Public Diplomacy	0	248	250	2
Total	1,045	1,093	1,248	155

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	6,701	25,418	0	(25,418)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	344,982	133,738	394,864	261,126
Diplomatic Security	9,908	33,832	36,308	2,476
Domestic Administrative Support	1,395	4,492	2,008	(2,484)
Information Resource Management	15,777	62,891	19,173	(43,718)
Overseas Program Support	63,936	238,820	414,395	175,575
Policy Formulation	18,030	55,845	24,216	(31,629)
Public Diplomacy	77,762	51,080	63,344	12,264
Total	538,491	606,116	954,308	348,192

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	75	242	71	388	353,498	41,366	394,864
Business Services	2	18	10	30	10,009	2,636	12,645
Country Coordination	40	16	0	56	9,975	6,620	16,595
Economic/Trade Affairs	2	30	21	53	18,700	4,497	23,197
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	1	25	6	32	5,983	1,974	7,957
International Security Affairs	22	77	0	99	145,031	13,099	158,130
Mission Direction	0	0	0	0	39,673	0	39,673
Political Affairs	8	76	34	118	34,680	12,540	47,220
Diplomatic Security	0	57	24	81	28,280	8,028	36,308
Overseas Protection of Life	0	57	24	81	28,280	8,028	36,308
Domestic Administrative Support	15	0	0	15	708	1,300	2,008
Domestic Administrative Management	15	0	0	15	708	1,300	2,008
Information Resource Management	4	44	74	122	11,963	7,210	19,173
Corporate Information Systems and Services	2	21	74	97	9,248	3,395	12,643
Infrastructure Systems	2	23	0	25	2,715	3,815	6,530
Overseas Program Support	0	127	205	332	396,413	17,982	414,395
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	74	125	199	37,440	10,858	48,298
Mission Direction	0	0	0	0	293,870	0	293,870
Overseas General Services	0	53	80	133	65,103	7,124	72,227
Policy Formulation	40	0	20	60	8,431	15,785	24,216
Bureau Direction	16	0	0	16	2,570	5,912	8,482
Mission Direction	24	0	20	44	5,861	9,873	15,734
Public Diplomacy	6	65	179	250	54,354	8,990	63,344
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	6	65	179	250	54,354	8,990	63,344
Total	140	535	573	1,248	853,647	100,661	954,308

D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Central Asian Affairs	14	10	10	0
Office of Executive Director	0	0	20	20
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	9	9	12	3
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	54	43	48	5
Office of Public Diplomacy	15	15	21	6
Office of Regional Affairs	10	10	18	8
Office of the Assistant Secretary	12	11	11	0
Total	114	98	140	42

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Central Asian Affairs	3,326	4,078	4,241	163
Office of Executive Director	0	1,387	2,122	735
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	2,362	2,648	3,230	582
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	5,212	10,665	11,461	796
Office of Public Diplomacy	5,194	3,910	6,913	3,003
Office of Regional Affairs	2,467	2,687	3,647	960
Office of the Assistant Secretary	2,623	2,771	3,255	484
Total	21,184	28,146	34,869	6,723

D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Increase		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Increase		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Afghanistan, Kabul	87	22	109	105	22	99	203	22	196	97	0	97
Bangladesh, Dhaka	20	33	53	22	33	55	24	33	57	2	0	2
India, Chennai (CG)	11	41	52	12	41	53	12	41	53	0	0	0
India, Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	0	7
India, Kolkata (CG)	5	32	37	6	32	38	7	32	39	1	0	1
India, Mumbai (CG)	13	53	66	14	53	67	15	53	68	1	0	1
India, New Delhi	66	182	248	70	182	252	72	182	254	2	0	2
Kazakhstan, Almaty	10	6	16	12	6	18	12	6	18	0	0	0
Kazakhstan, Astana	7	5	12	8	5	13	10	5	15	2	0	2
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	11	8	19	12	8	20	12	8	20	0	0	0
Nepal, Kathmandu	17	24	41	18	24	42	18	24	42	0	0	0
Pakistan, Islamabad	31	84	115	36	84	148	48	84	160	12	0	12
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	10	17	27	11	17	28	11	17	28	0	0	0
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	1	18	19	5	18	23	5	18	23	0	0	0
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	5	5	10	6	5	11	6	5	11	0	0	0
Sri Lanka, Colombo	19	25	44	20	25	45	20	25	45	0	0	0
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	12	5	17	14	5	19	15	5	20	1	0	1
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	13	4	17	15	4	19	17	4	21	2	0	2
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	20	9	29	21	9	30	22	9	31	1	0	1
Total	358	573	931	407	573	980	535	573	1,108	128	0	128

D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Afghanistan, Kabul	367,586	485,595	754,123	268,528
Bangladesh, Dhaka	7,183	4,100	5,194	1,094
India, Chennai (CG)	5,885	3,542	4,246	704
India, Hyderabad	0	1,818	2,451	633
India, Kolkata (CG)	3,816	1,874	2,240	366
India, Mumbai (CG)	7,153	3,354	4,572	1,218
India, New Delhi	22,499	12,495	16,063	3,568
Kazakhstan, Almaty	2,231	1,280	2,627	1,347
Kazakhstan, Astana	2,948	1,641	3,461	1,820
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	3,231	1,840	2,283	443
Nepal, Kathmandu	11,746	4,475	5,597	1,122
Pakistan, Islamabad	54,999	32,380	85,432	53,052
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	6,405	8,459	10,037	1,578
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	2,040	2,884	3,008	124
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	1,701	2,114	3,097	983
Sri Lanka, Colombo	5,733	3,226	4,733	1,507
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	3,253	1,852	2,449	597
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	3,440	1,939	3,205	1,266
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	5,458	3,102	4,621	1,519
Total	517,307	577,970	919,439	341,469

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	193,371	244,041	314,814	70,773
1200 Personnel Benefits	134,537	159,234	116,931	(42,303)
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	3	3	0	(3)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	11,179	12,763	46,849	34,086
2200 Transportation of Things	1,634	6,890	24,563	17,673
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	3,135	12,672	87,038	74,366
2400 Printing & Reproduction	803	2,164	1,030	(1,134)
2500 Other Services	136,689	101,953	107,271	5,318
2600 Supplies and Materials	2,880	8,776	134,891	126,115
3100 Personal Property	29,739	20,366	76,544	56,178
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	24,521	37,254	44,377	7,123
Total	538,491	606,116	954,308	348,192

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,583	1,590	1,617	27
Funds	303,629	327,414	341,736	14,322

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

Program Description

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP) covers a region with five of the top fifteen largest trading partners with the U.S. and is home to long-standing treaty allies in Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand, as well as security relationships through Compacts of Free Association with the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau. The region faces a security threat from North Korea's nuclear and missile programs. Elsewhere, regional security trends remain favorable to U.S. interests. Exponential economic growth in China and elsewhere has created market opportunities for U.S. goods and services, while diffusing prosperity more widely in the region, creating burgeoning new middle classes, and accelerating regional integration. While some in the region have doubted U.S. commitment and attention to East Asia, the desire for U.S. leadership remains strong in most countries.

As the rise of Asian nations alters the regional and global order and dynamic Asian economies produce more goods, and demand more energy and resources, the Department must marshal the human and financial resources to advance and defend U.S. interests in the region. The challenge and opportunity presented in Asia are great. The future is inextricably entwined with Asia on security and trade issues.

To pursue this policy vision, EAP will work with regional partners to achieve five closely inter-connected goals over the long term.

Meeting Security Challenges

Stability and continued peace in the region is the foundation for advancing all other U.S. interests in East Asia and the Pacific. A central objective is to imbue treaty alliances with a more global focus so that they increasingly contribute to meeting out-of-the-region security challenges. The Trilateral Strategic Dialogue with Japan and Australia and the partnership with Australia and New Zealand make possible an expanding array of initiatives to promote regional security and cooperation and sustainable development in the fragile states of Timor-Leste and the South Pacific. To further engagement with the island nations through Pacific Partnership missions the Department proposes restoring a USAID presence in the Pacific Islands. The strategy involves increasing the capacity of key partners including Indonesia and Mongolia to contribute to regional and global security. The Department will work with Indonesia to promote defense reform and professionalization, expand capacity for participation in global peacekeeping operations, improve disaster response capability, and improve maritime security. With Mongolia, building peace-keeping and border security capabilities are the central focus.

The U.S. must continue targeted efforts to fight terrorism, protect the flow of legitimate trade, and counter proliferation. The focus of these programs remains the Indonesia/Philippines/Malaysia Tri-Border region. The Department also supports regional counterterrorism initiatives undertaken by the Asia Pacific Economic Conference (APEC), including those safeguarding trade by enabling airports and seaports to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. Indonesia and Vietnam, both geo-

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strategically situated, hold enormous promise for broadened relations with the U.S. With Indonesia the Department will continue the momentum provided by the Secretary's announcement of a Comprehensive U.S.-Indonesian Partnership, using expanded assistance to accelerate Indonesia's transition into a prosperous democracy.

The Korean Peninsula remains a dangerous flashpoint that will necessitate careful, hands-on involvement by the Department and others. Rising tensions in the South China Sea also merit close attention, to ensure that overlapping boundary claims and resource competition do not spark confrontations. Governments have strengthened counterterrorism and counter-proliferation capacities, but al Qaeda-linked terrorist networks continue to pose a grave threat to U.S. interests, as does the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and missile technologies. Noteworthy advances have been made against infectious diseases, human trafficking, and other criminal activity, but more is needed to gain the upper hand.

Reaffirming U.S. Economic Leadership

The Department's strategic priority is to reinvigorate U.S. leadership in the face of regional pressures to forge Asian stand-alone approaches and to create regional organizations that do not include the U.S. The Department must craft a way forward focused on continued opening of markets, new trade initiatives, and creating attractive business and investment environments to facilitate trade for U.S. producers and exporters and create jobs in the U.S. The U.S. can do this by promoting openness of markets in order to sustain regional growth and development, and working closely with Asian partners in the G-20 and the Asian Development Bank.

Trade initiatives include concluding the South Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, supporting APEC's regional integration initiatives including Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific as a long-term goal, and launching talks to join the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement with Brunei, New Zealand, Singapore, Australia, Peru and Vietnam. The Department will push to reduce unfair market barriers in China and elsewhere in the region.

To improve economic governance, the Department plans to focus on transparency, corruption, and intellectual property protection. In Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam particularly the Department will continue to encourage pro-growth policies. The Department will foster development in areas such as the southern Philippines and Timor-Leste, where reducing poverty is closely linked to prospects for stability. In the Pacific Islands, the Department will work to expand the benefits of new economic growth on Guam and, together with Australian, New Zealand, and French partners help these nations safeguard valuable fisheries.

To maintain a strong U.S. role in Asia, the Department must bolster U.S. multilateral engagement in APEC and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and strengthen and shape them through engagement. In 2011, the U.S. will host APEC for the first time in 18 years, providing a unique policy and program assistance opportunities to shape an agenda that will allow Americans to compete on a more level economic playing field. Through APEC, the Department will advance an ambitious program for regional economic integration and free trade. Working with ASEAN, the U.S. will seek to streamline and strengthen ARF's institutional processes and create a more action-oriented agenda, focused on transnational and non-traditional security challenges.

Building Constructive Relations with China

The Department will continue efforts to expand U.S. dialogue and cooperation with Beijing on a broad range of key issues. The Department's strategy is to shape the choices Chinese leaders make about how to use their growing power. The cornerstone of engagement is the Strategic and Economic Dialogue, but engagement with China will need to grow at all levels in order to successfully manage this crucial bilateral relationship. The Department is actively encouraging China to play a greater role in international diplomacy and in the global economic architecture so as to buttress international development and stability, thereby furthering the overall interests of the U.S. A prime example of multilateral cooperation with China is the Six-Party Talks process through which the U.S. seeks to

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denuclearize the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner. The Department will work in this process to implement fully the September 2005 Joint Statement and move into the next phase of denuclearization. Key to engagement with China is building a foundation of greater mutual understanding and trust between the two countries and fostering a dialogue with Chinese citizens. The Department will increase the use of technology to reach audiences in China and engage both decision-makers and youth. With the initiation of dialogue, Beijing and Taipei have made significant headway in peacefully resolving cross-Strait differences over issues such as Taiwan's international space. The Department will encourage continuing dialogue and increased economic and social integration between Beijing and Taipei.

Improving Governance, Human Rights and Democratic Institutions

In recent years, democracy, rule of law, and human rights have made significant strides in the EAP region. Accordingly, the Department will focus first on strengthening democratic institutions, norms, and practices in societies where the transition to democracy is in the early transition phase, or where structural and historical challenges have hindered consolidation of a stable democracy and human rights protections. The Department will promote strengthened public institutions and the creation of more vibrant, effective local governments, civil societies and media. U.S. strategy focuses on countries such as Cambodia, Timor Leste and Thailand. Secondly, the Department will continue efforts to press Burma and Fiji to begin the process of democratization and improved respect for human rights. In Burma, it is crucial to begin making long-term investments in building the capacity of democratic elements to manage the enormous governance challenges that will arise when political change finally comes. In Fiji, the Department will work with the Pacific Island Forum and other regional partners to press for the return of the democratic government. On North Korea, the Department will need to keep international attention focused on human rights abuses and the plight of refugees.

Forging Strong Partnerships on Transnational Issues

Key Administration officials, including the President, have emphasized that the East Asian and Pacific region represents an imperative locus for action on environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation, and energy and resource security for the coming decades. The Department and USAID have valuable diplomatic resources and contacts which it can bring to bear to help address these problems, working closely with other bureaus, offices and agencies. The rising prominence of these issues necessitate that the Department develop new expertise, engage with a broadened set of interlocutors on highly technical subjects, and build partnerships and political will among East Asian and Pacific decision-makers and publics to ensure effective and timely action. East Asian nations are significant participants in the Major Economies Forum as well as the UN Climate negotiations. The Department seeks to expand important bilateral and multilateral environmental assistance programs. Forest conservation and promoting clean, low-carbon energy production and utilization merit particular focus. One approach is to continue recent efforts to work with ASEAN countries on environmental issues, including a focus on Mekong River issues and with APEC to improve energy security and reduce barriers to trade in environmental and energy efficient technologies. Cooperation with China is crucial to encouraging rapid adoption of low-carbon energy production techniques, encouraging innovation, and highlighting the urgency of shifting toward sustainable development practices.

Little can be accomplished long-term unless U.S. efforts improve quality of life in the region. Educational systems with access for all, quality health services, a skilled labor force, and adequate resources for mitigating disasters are essential components for expanding political and economic development. The U.S. seeks to expand cooperation with APEC member economies, ASEAN, and the ASEAN Regional Forum on projects to improve regional responses to natural disasters by increasing public health preparedness, improving the efficacy and coordination of disaster response agencies in the region, and building the capabilities of military and civilian institutions. The Department will introduce broad-ranging education initiatives in Indonesia and Vietnam, as well as bolster ongoing efforts in Cambodia and Timor-Leste, expand opportunities for ethnic minorities in Vietnam and continue to address basic health care and education needs in strategic areas such as the

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southern Philippines. The Department will work with the Avian Influenza Action Group and APEC to coordinate activities to minimize the threat of pandemic influenza while continuing to provide HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment assistance in key target countries. Preventing and controlling the spread of other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and avian influenza will continue to be regional priorities.

The Department will encourage ASEAN to implement the commitments of its new Charter to strengthen democracy, enhance good governance and rule of law, and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including through the creation of an ASEAN Human Rights Body.

While expanding use of new media, the Department must continue to engage traditional media and use interviews with both domestic and foreign media. The Department will counter the misperception of retreat from the region by expanding Public Diplomacy outreach through our Regional Media Hub in Tokyo to extend the reach of senior U.S. officials. Simultaneously, the Department will advance its public diplomacy programs and media engagement strategies that open windows for the people of closed societies in Burma and North Korea.

Performance

Corruption can be an indication of multiple problems within political and economic systems, such as a lack of transparency, the inability of a country's citizens to fully participate in the political process, and an under-developed justice sector. This indicator attempts to show the impact of both U.S. and Chinese efforts to address a serious impediment to long-term Chinese development and integration into the international economic system.

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Good Governance					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Level of corruption in China as measured by the World Bank's Control of Corruption percentile rank.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
36.9	33.8	41.1 [Baseline]	Data available mid-2010	[Baseline year]	43	45
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Ratings and result not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	Methodology developed by World Bank. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1424591					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank "Governance Matters" Governance Indicators: Control of Corruption Index http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp . Governance Matters rates data quality as a 90% confidence level.					

Achieving key milestones toward denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is the performance goal, but is dependent on factors beyond the control of U.S. diplomacy. In response to North Korean nuclear tests in May 2009, South Korea joined the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) as a full-member. The group has 16 "core" countries, while the remaining 80-plus nations have observer status.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons		
Bureau Goal	Meet security challenges in Asia through strengthened treaty alliances and partnerships.		
Indicator	Key milestones in achieving full denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and preventing the export of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and missile-related technology by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◁▷ Improved But Not Met	▼ Below Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	Return North Korea to the Treaty on Nonproliferation and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards. Continue efforts to achieve the verifiable denuclearization on Korean Peninsula.		
FY 2010 Target	Return to Six-Party Talks. Continued dismantlement of DPRK nuclear programs. Work toward normalization of relations with North Korea, including greater economic exchange, in concert with diplomatic efforts and contingent upon progress in denuclearization.		
FY 2009 Target	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.		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Below Target</p> <p>U.S. experts observed disablement at Yongbyon from 11/2007 to 4/2009 when the DPRK expelled them. At that time, eight of eleven Second Phase disablement steps had been completed. IAEA and U.S. experts departed in April following North Korea's launch of a ballistic missile. On May 25, North Korea announced it had tested a nuclear device. In June, the DPRK announced its intention to reprocess spent fuel rods and to reverse other disablement steps. The UN Security Council unanimously passed UNSCR 1874 and the U.S. seeks full and transparent implementation of the resolution.</p> <p>The U.S. continues to seek the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner and DPRK's return to the NPT and IAEA safeguards as stated in the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks.</p>		
Impact	Below target due to DPRK's refusal to continue to implement denuclearization. We had success in building and maintaining Five-Party unity throughout this timeframe. Facilitated an international coalition which condemned DPRK's missile and nuclear tests through the adoption of UNSCR 1874. U.S. remains committed to achieving verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.		
Steps to Improve	The U.S. is strongly committed to, and will continue to work toward, full and transparent implementation of all relevant Security Council Resolutions, including 1718 and 1874. UNSCR 1718 and UNSCR 1874 require that DPRK re-establish its moratorium on missile launches and express "gravest concern" that the missile activities of the DPRK have "generated increased tension in the region and beyond."		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Improved But Not Met</p> <p>The DPRK provided a declaration of its nuclear programs on June 26, 2008. The DPRK began disablement of the three core nuclear facilities at Yongbyon, although the DPRK halted disablement activities in August 2008. Disablement activities were reinitiated in October 2008, though at a slower pace.</p>		

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FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating 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 the Republic of Korea (ROK), indicated willingness to cooperate more closely in preventing WMD-related proliferation in Asia.</p>
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating Working level-contacts maintained with North Korea. 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.</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	<p>The bureau follows standards for the Department of State’s data quality assessment matrix. Progress on this indicator is evaluated based upon the September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and the October 3, 2007 agreement on the Second-Phase Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement.</p>
Data Source and Quality	<p>USG cable reports and memoranda of communication from U.S. overseas reports. Data Quality Analysis revealed no significant data quality limitations.</p>

Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department’s FY 2011 request of \$341.7 million for the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$6.2 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. The request includes the following program increases:

American New Hires

The Department requests \$8.091 million for 27 overseas and domestic USDH positions (on a base of \$333.645 million and 773 positions), including Political, Economic, and Environment, Science, Technology, Health and Public Diplomacy officers. This reflects the urgency to understand and engage a region that looks to the U.S. as a trade partner and a military power. Among the total positions requested, four will deal with issues such as counterterrorism, counter-proliferation, migration, and religious freedom, four will deal with macroeconomic analysis to respond effectively to the current financial and economic crises, and five will deal with public diplomacy affairs. The administrative platform that supports the embassies must grow as well, and the request includes administrative positions for general service officers, information technology officers, and office management specialists.

To engage in “smart power” diplomacy effectively, the Department must forward-position its smartest diplomats and powerful new technologies in the field, in countries where they can make an immediate, positive difference in outreach to new audiences and dialogues that advance U.S. interests. The Department will work to enhance people-to-people exchanges and information programs. Dynamic programming to engage decision makers and convey U.S. leadership on key issues will come from all sections of the Embassy including public diplomacy officers. With an expansion of Virtual Presence Posts and American Presence Posts in China, a significant increase in new American

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officer positions is needed to manage the unparalleled surge in information, cultural and educational exchange programs between the U.S. and China.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	159	607	817	1,583	175,616	128,013	303,629
FY 2010 Estimate	161	612	817	1,590	197,002	130,412	327,414
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	46	640	686
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	188	0	188
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	192	903	1,095
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	1,212	0	1,212
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	1,924	0	1,924
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,126	0	1,126
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	4,688	1,543	6,231
FY 2011 Current Services	161	612	817	1,590	201,690	131,955	333,645
FY 2011 Program Changes							
US Direct Hire Positions	4	18	0	22	4,613	1,803	6,416
New American Officer Positions	0	5	0	5	1,250	425	1,675
Total Program Changes	4	23	0	27	5,863	2,228	8,091
FY 2011 Request	165	635	817	1,617	207,553	134,183	341,736

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	293	257	0	(257)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	466	468	686	218
Counter-Terrorism Programs	33	33	35	2
Diplomatic Security	60	60	65	5
Domestic Administrative Support	20	20	25	5
Information Resource Management	154	155	162	7
Policy Formulation	184	221	262	41
Public Diplomacy	373	376	381	5
Training Services	0	0	1	1
Total	1,583	1,590	1,617	27

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	7,703	11,291	0	(11,291)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	81,871	91,708	105,135	13,427
Counter-Terrorism Programs	3,659	2,920	4,176	1,256
Diplomatic Security	17,725	18,925	19,067	142
Domestic Administrative Support	2,737	2,705	3,400	695
Information Resource Management	26,198	25,501	27,420	1,919
Multilateral Diplomacy	272	287	289	2
Overseas Program Support	77,874	83,224	83,856	632
Policy Formulation	39,367	39,330	43,004	3,674
Public Diplomacy	46,120	51,414	54,690	3,276
Training Services	103	109	699	590
Total	303,629	327,414	341,736	14,322

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	102	287	297	686	41,775	63,360	105,135
Business Services	5	8	11	24	1,074	2,234	3,308
Country Coordination	48	0	0	48	2,312	6,737	9,049
Economic/Trade Affairs	22	104	37	163	9,075	18,978	28,053
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	3	24	6	33	1,486	4,935	6,421
International Security Affairs	8	12	0	20	713	3,412	4,125
Labor Affairs	1	5	6	12	236	1,123	1,359
Political Affairs	15	134	237	386	26,879	25,941	52,820
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	10	25	35	2,247	1,929	4,176
International Security Affairs	0	0	25	25	0	0	0
Diplomatic Security	0	10	55	65	17,137	1,930	19,067
Investigations and Counterintelligence	0	0	0	0	78	0	78
Mission Security Operations	0	5	20	25	771	965	1,736
Overseas Protection of Life	0	5	35	40	16,288	965	17,253
Domestic Administrative Support	25	0	0	25	418	2,982	3,400
Domestic Administrative Management	11	0	0	11	181	1,284	1,465
Domestic Financial Services	8	0	0	8	92	951	1,043
Domestic General Services	2	0	0	2	49	249	298
Domestic Personnel Services	4	0	0	4	96	498	594
Information Resource Management	4	113	45	162	5,440	21,980	27,420
Infrastructure Systems	0	82	33	115	4,017	15,818	19,835
Office Automation	4	31	12	47	1,423	6,162	7,585
Multilateral Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	289	0	289
International Organization Representation	0	0	0	0	289	0	289
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	83,856	0	83,856
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	83,856	0	83,856
Policy Formulation	20	116	126	262	17,513	25,491	43,004
Bureau Direction	15	0	0	15	367	1,868	2,235
Legislative Affairs	1	0	0	1	25	124	149
Mission Direction	0	116	126	242	15,363	23,001	38,364
Public Affairs	4	0	0	4	1,758	498	2,256
Public Diplomacy	14	98	269	381	38,179	16,511	54,690
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	14	98	269	381	38,179	16,511	54,690

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Training Services	0	1	0	1	699	0	699
Language Studies	0	1	0	1	699	0	699
Total	165	635	817	1,617	207,553	134,183	341,736

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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	17	17	0
Office of Economic Policy	8	8	10	2
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	12	14	2
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
Total	159	161	165	4

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	1,871	1,860	1,920	60
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	2,052	2,102	2,323	221
Office of Chinese Affairs	2,325	2,448	3,235	787
Office of Economic Policy	1,362	1,352	1,400	48
Office of Japan	1,814	1,800	1,853	53
Office of Korea	2,120	2,100	2,127	27
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	2,106	2,089	2,237	148
Office of Regional Security Policy	1,709	1,781	1,864	83
Office of the Assistant Secretary	2,872	2,856	3,247	391
Office of the Executive Director	4,935	5,008	5,031	23
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	608	603	639	36
Total	23,774	23,999	25,876	1,877

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/Decrease		Total
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Amer	FSN	
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	
Australia, Canberra	24	28	52	24	20	44	26	20	46	2	0	2
Australia, Perth	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	0	0	0
Australia, Sydney	4	27	31	4	28	32	4	28	32	0	0	0
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	2	6	8	2	11	13	2	11	13	0	0	0
Burma, Rangoon	15	18	33	15	19	34	17	19	36	2	0	2
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	12	7	19	13	13	26	13	13	26	0	0	0
China, Beijing	107	0	107	107	40	147	125	40	165	18	0	18
China, Chengdu	4	0	4	4	4	8	4	4	8	0	0	0
China, Guangzhou	24	0	24	24	10	34	24	10	34	0	0	0
China, Hong Kong	25	18	43	25	18	43	25	18	43	0	0	0
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, Shanghai	22	0	22	22	4	26	23	4	27	1	0	1
China, Shenyang	7	0	7	7	4	11	7	4	11	0	0	0
China, Wuhan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	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	7	8	15	7	9	16	7	9	16	0	0	0
Indonesia, Jakarta	45	61	106	45	55	100	45	55	100	0	0	0
Indonesia, Medan	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Indonesia, Surabaya	2	4	6	2	11	13	2	11	13	0	0	0
Japan, Fukuoka	2	13	15	2	13	15	2	13	15	0	0	0
Japan, Nagoya	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
Japan, Naha	2	11	13	2	9	11	2	9	11	0	0	0
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	3	22	25	3	22	25	3	22	25	0	0	0
Japan, Sapporo	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	0	0	0
Japan, Tokyo	67	139	206	67	121	188	67	121	188	0	0	0
Laos, Vientiane	3	3	6	3	10	13	3	10	13	0	0	0
Malaysia, Kota Kinabalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	13	36	49	13	35	48	13	35	48	0	0	0
Marshall Islands, Majuro	2	0	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
Melbourne, Australia	3	7	10	3	7	10	3	7	10	0	0	0
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	7	2	9	7	5	12	7	5	12	0	0	0
New Zealand, Auckland	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
New Zealand, Wellington	4	9	13	4	10	14	4	10	14	0	0	0
Palau, Koror	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	0	0	0
Philippines, Manila	42	121	163	43	85	128	43	85	128	0	0	0
Singapore, Singapore	12	26	38	12	25	37	12	25	37	0	0	0
South Korea, Busan	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
South Korea, Seoul	45	124	169	46	110	156	46	110	156	0	0	0
Thailand, Bangkok	37	88	125	38	74	112	38	74	112	0	0	0
Thailand, Chiang Mai	1	8	9	1	8	9	1	8	9	0	0	0
Timor-Leste, Dili	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Vietnam, Danang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam, Hanoi	30	3	33	31	7	38	31	7	38	0	0	0
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	17	3	20	17	3	20	17	3	20	0	0	0
Western Samoa, Apia	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Total	607	817	1,424	612	817	1,429	635	817	1,452	23	0	23

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Australia, Canberra	12,416	11,427	11,715	288
Australia, Perth	534	568	683	115
Australia, Sydney	1,470	1,543	2,318	775
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	1,022	2,027	2,149	122
Burma, Rangoon	6,929	6,031	6,200	169
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	6,227	7,430	7,732	302
China, Beijing	49,328	50,948	54,845	3,897
China, Chengdu	1,760	1,851	2,142	291
China, Guangzhou	6,196	6,747	7,041	294
China, Hong Kong	13,154	13,603	14,027	424
China, Shanghai	6,183	6,346	6,588	242
China, Shenyang	2,505	2,608	2,832	224
China, Wuhan	891	932	1,407	475
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	1,018	1,164	1,166	2
Fiji, Suva	3,811	4,109	4,155	46
Indonesia, Jakarta	16,470	17,015	17,300	285
Indonesia, Medan	545	581	633	52
Indonesia, Surabaya	1,627	3,539	3,624	85
Japan, Fukuoka	1,222	1,361	1,404	43
Japan, Nagoya	704	825	836	11
Japan, Naha	626	670	705	35
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	1,663	1,828	1,912	84
Japan, Sapporo	547	582	608	26
Japan, Tokyo	46,977	51,686	52,532	846
Laos, Vientiane	1,650	1,794	2,043	249
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	6,454	6,970	7,239	269
Marshall Islands, Majuro	1,171	1,207	1,230	23
Melbourne, Australia	1,471	1,567	1,718	151
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	3,126	3,391	3,566	175
New Zealand, Auckland	449	474	686	212
New Zealand, Wellington	2,886	3,145	3,307	162
Palau, Koror	606	614	637	23
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	1,895	1,928	1,986	58
Philippines, Manila	17,029	19,023	19,308	285
Singapore, Singapore	6,128	6,610	6,896	286
South Korea, Busan	507	538	638	100
South Korea, Seoul	21,480	24,550	24,933	383
Thailand, Bangkok	12,526	14,672	14,962	290

D&CP – BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Thailand, Chiang Mai	2,920	3,212	3,230	18
Timor-Leste, Dili	951	974	1,031	57
Vietnam, Hanoi	11,684	12,325	12,612	287
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	2,580	4,462	4,729	267
Western Somoa, Apia	517	538	555	17
Total	279,855	303,415	315,860	12,445

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	140,771	148,645	150,545	1,900
1200 Personnel Benefits	44,027	44,061	46,979	2,918
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	3	3	0	(3)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,475	9,442	10,810	1,368
2200 Transportation of Things	1,074	1,143	2,116	973
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	5,806	7,294	8,943	1,649
2400 Printing & Reproduction	660	705	709	4
2500 Other Services	85,636	93,530	95,831	2,301
2600 Supplies and Materials	4,949	5,326	5,371	45
3100 Personal Property	8,982	12,090	16,067	3,977
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	3,246	5,175	4,365	(810)
Total	303,629	327,414	341,736	14,322

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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;

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

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 Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
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

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

	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

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

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

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

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

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

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

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

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

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

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

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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

D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	2,606	2,610	2,617	7
Funds	667,344	722,843	744,084	21,241

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

Program Description

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 our 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 United States 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 2011 will be used to maintain a robust diplomatic and consular platform in support of four primary objectives.

Priorities

The bureau's first priority is to continue the American project of the last half-century of promoting a peaceful, united and democratic Europe. With Central and Eastern Europeans now core members of NATO and the EU and increasingly important global partners – one of the most significant post-Cold War accomplishments – there is still unfinished business. These countries have stood by the United States in Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Balkans, have agreed to partner with us on missile defense, and are among the strongest advocates for democracy and human rights worldwide. While these efforts were largely successful, these countries now face economic downturn at home, concerns about energy security, and are questioning security commitments in the wake of the Russia-Georgia conflict and moves to “reset” relations with Russia. The United States must sustain and strengthen the relationships by demonstrating continued commitment to these Allies bilaterally, regionally, and at NATO, while also encouraging them to make further progress on key internal issues, including transparency and the rule of law, combating anti-Semitism and extremism, and improving respect for minority groups.

In U.S. foreign policy with the countries of the Caucasus and Europe's East – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus – the United States will continue to encourage peace, stability and prosperity. The U.S. must strongly support the sovereignty and independence of all European states, including those that emerged out of the former Soviet Union. The U.S. supports Georgian territorial integrity and its right to choose its own alliances, as well as Georgia's democratic and market transformation. The U. S. will continue a policy of non-recognition of Georgia's

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separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and must firmly reject the outdated notion of “spheres of influence” in the greater region. The U. S. is working to take advantage of historic opportunities for resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan and for rapprochement between Turkey and Armenia, while also encouraging reform in Armenia and Azerbaijan. In Ukraine, the goal is to bring the country further into the Euro-Atlantic family, strongly support Ukraine’s independence and territorial integrity, consolidate democratic gains, and promote sound economic policies and good governance. The U. S. will continue to assist Moldova in strengthening democratic institutions and encouraging progress toward European integration, and will press for additional effort to bolster democratic freedoms. The U. S. will continue to support the Belarusian people’s basic rights and democratic aspirations as it encourages the regime to emerge from isolation by promoting economic and political reforms and reducing repression.

In the Balkans, considerable U.S. engagement in the region has yielded tangible results, but more work remains to secure a peaceful and prosperous future. An important goal is to keep NATO and EU membership prospects credible by bolstering democratic institutions, strengthening rule of law, and promoting economic development - including enhanced trade, investment, and job creation. The U.S. must keep Serbia focused on its EU path, bolster stability and assist modernization of governance structures in Bosnia, strengthen independent Kosovo, support the completion of Croatia’s EU accession and move Albania along the same path, while working to accelerate Macedonia’s and Montenegro’s integration into NATO and the EU. At the same time, it will be essential to nurture cooperative relationships among the countries of the region, which must include acceptance of Kosovo as a full and equal partner, and as an eventual candidate for Euro-Atlantic integration.

Turkey is a critical Ally on many of the most important U.S. foreign policy priorities, including Afghanistan-Pakistan, Iraq, the Middle East, and energy. The U. S. strongly supports Turkey’s EU accession bid as a means to more firmly anchor this key ally in the West. EU accession also serves as a catalyst for internal reforms, including advancing religious freedom. The U. S. will continue to press for religious freedom including especially the re-opening of the Halki Seminary in Istanbul. EUR will continue to work with Turkey to further regional stability by normalizing its relations with Armenia and advancing a Cyprus settlement, the ultimate resolution of which will advance Turkey’s EU accession prospects, improve NATO-EU cooperation, and remove an important source of friction between two NATO Allies. The U. S. must also work to resolve outstanding Greece-Turkey disputes in the Aegean to reduce prospects for violence.

Another bureau priority is a fresh start in relations with Russia in order to cooperate more effectively in areas of common national interest, including on reducing nuclear arsenals and securing the stability of Afghanistan, and take advantage of opportunities that contribute to shared progress and mutual prosperity, such as deepening ties on trade and investment. President Obama has rejected the notion that relations between the U. S. and Russia are a “zero-sum game” and believes that the U. S. and Russia can cooperate more effectively in areas of common national interest and should deepen ties between societies to contribute to future progress and mutual prosperity. The U. S. seeks a fresh start in relations with Russia to resolve differences in a candid and constructive way, but will not turn a blind eye to concerns about democracy and human rights and will continue to make clear the importance of respect for the independence and territorial integrity of Russia’s neighbors. The U. S. and Russia can work together on a variety of issues, including reducing strategic nuclear weapons and enhancing nuclear security, and cooperate on such issues as Afghanistan, counterterrorism, counternarcotics, North Korea, the environment and the economic crisis. The U. S. will also work with Russia and with European Allies to find a way forward on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty.

European partners are among the most prosperous, democratic, and militarily capable countries in the world and working with them both bilaterally and multilaterally will remain critical to success in facing many global challenges. The more this partnership succeeds, the more the U. S. will be able to advance U.S. objectives worldwide. The U.S. strategy will be consultative – listening to European views and concerns, but also calling on partners to bear their fair share of responsibilities to defend

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common interests. To confront global challenges, the U. S. must also revitalize multinational partnerships. With NATO, the U. S. looks forward to working with these Allies to support the inclusion of other European countries interested in joining the organization when they meet membership standards. The U. S. will also engage with Allies and partners to expand NATO's stabilization and peace-building role in Afghanistan, while promoting a NATO-Afghanistan strategic partnership and encouraging the international community to provide additional technical assistance and training to the Government of Afghanistan. With the EU, which together with the U. S. generates more than half of world GDP, the Bureau will continue to work to promote the growth of the U.S. market and support free trade around the world, and to address regional and global challenges. The U. S. will work with the EU on almost all major U.S. foreign policy concerns including energy security, climate change, the global financial crisis, Afghanistan/Pakistan, Iran, the Middle East, the Balkans, counterterrorism and law enforcement cooperation, and relations with Russia. With the OSCE – the premier regional organization for promoting security, defending human rights, and supporting democratic development throughout Europe and Central Asia – the challenge is to reinvigorate the organization as a key promoter of fundamental freedoms and civil society in the region, despite resistance from Russia and several other member states.

Performance

This indicator targets reforms related to democracy and rule of law, including corruption and legal institutions, which are common factors underlying qualification for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU).

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform		
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Progress on internal reforms prerequisite for integration into Euro-Atlantic Institutions.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Global Integrity Index demonstrates continued improvements as measured by a regional average score greater than 64.25.		
FY 2010 Target	Structural improvements are reflected in public perceptions, as measured by Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index increasing above a regional average of 3.56.		
FY 2009 Target	Improved governance and anti-corruption efforts are reflected in Freedom House Nations in Transit Democracy and Corruption scores, as measured by regional averages below 4.03 (Democracy), and 4.82 (Corruption). World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption demonstrate improvements as measured by regional averages greater than -0.34 (Rule of Law) and -0.41 (Corruption).		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	Rating: Data Not Yet Available, No Rating Data Available in June 2010		
Impact	Rating and Results not available to determine Impact		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2007 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		

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FY 2006 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	Available at: Freedom House Nations in Transit, www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=352&ana_page=347&year=2008 ; World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption, http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/resources.htm ; Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/about ; Global Integrity Report, http://report.globalintegrity.org/methodology.cfm .
Data Source and Quality	Sources: Freedom House Nations in Transit; World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption; Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2008 ; Global Integrity Report (biannual), http://report.globalintegrity.org/ . These are considered high-quality objective indicators, although they may reflect 1-2 years data lag.

Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$744.1 million for the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$18.9 million for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, Locally Employed Staff wage and step increases, 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.

Overseas - American New Hires

The FY 2011 EUR request includes \$2 million for an increase of six positions over a base of 1,209 positions to support the Bureau's priorities which include promoting a peaceful, united and democratic Europe, increased engagement in the Balkans and Turkey and working with European partners. The positions will be used to maintain a robust diplomatic platform in support of these strategic objectives.

Overseas Public Diplomacy - American New Hires

The FY2011 EUR request includes \$335,000 for an increase of one new overseas Public Diplomacy position over a base of 202 positions to support expanded outreach programs.

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Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	335	1,205	1,066	2,606	435,963	231,381	667,344
FY 2010 Estimate	335	1,209	1,066	2,610	490,121	232,722	722,843
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	100	1,018	1,118
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	357	0	357
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	402	1,455	1,857
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	4,196	0	4,196
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	7,141	0	7,141
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,848	0	1,848
LES Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	2,383	0	2,383
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	16,427	2,473	18,900
FY 2011 Current Services	335	1,209	1,066	2,610	506,548	235,195	741,743
FY 2011 Program Changes							
American Positions	0	6	0	6	1,404	602	2,006
New Public Diplomacy Officer Positions	0	1	0	1	250	85	335
Total Program Changes	0	7	0	7	1,654	687	2,341
FY 2011 Request	335	1,216	1,066	2,617	508,202	235,882	744,084

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	453	453	0	(453)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	562	562	1,025	463
Counter-Terrorism Programs	95	95	95	0
Diplomatic Security	137	137	137	0
Domestic Administrative Support	79	79	79	0
Information Resource Management	217	217	217	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	62	62	62	0
Policy Formulation	329	329	325	(4)
Public Diplomacy	672	676	677	1
Total	2,606	2,610	2,617	7

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	118,912	42,356	0	(42,356)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	48,939	120,873	172,105	51,232
Counter-Terrorism Programs	3,293	3,359	3,426	67
Diplomatic Security	25,336	24,739	25,229	490
Domestic Administrative Support	16,394	15,962	16,279	317
Information Resource Management	39,207	38,325	39,086	761
Multilateral Diplomacy	17,478	18,117	18,476	359
Overseas Program Support	229,912	274,925	286,261	11,336
Policy Formulation	67,492	65,735	60,025	(5,710)
Public Diplomacy	100,381	118,452	123,197	4,745
Total	667,344	722,843	744,084	21,241

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total	
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	152	515	358	1,025	65,532	106,573	172,105	
Business Services	13	58	29	100	5,808	11,006	16,814	
Economic/Trade Affairs	40	110	95	245	17,035	27,268	44,303	
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	10	46	29	85	4,517	7,571	12,088	

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Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
International Security Affairs	10	40	22	72	4,130	6,251	10,381
Political Affairs	79	261	183	523	34,042	54,477	88,519
Political Diplomacy	79	0	0	79	0	0	0
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	14	81	95	1,243	2,183	3,426
International Security Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,243	0	1,243
Diplomatic Security	0	110	27	137	9,762	15,467	25,229
Overseas Protection of Life	0	110	27	137	9,762	15,467	25,229
Domestic Administrative Support	79	0	0	79	4,982	11,297	16,279
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	4,982	0	4,982
Domestic Administrative Management	79	0	0	79	0	11,297	11,297
Information Resource Management	2	158	57	217	13,936	25,150	39,086
Business Services	0	0	0	0	13,936	0	13,936
Corporate Information Systems and Services	0	0	2	2	0	609	609
Infrastructure Systems	2	158	55	215	0	24,541	24,541
Other Telecommunications Abroad	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	25	33	4	62	6,772	11,704	18,476
International Organization Representation	25	33	4	62	6,772	11,704	18,476
Conference Representation	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Economic Development and Trade Representation	8	0	0	8	0	0	0
Political and International Security Representation	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	286,261	0	286,261
Policy Formulation	40	220	65	325	27,867	32,158	60,025
Bureau Direction	6	0	10	16	4,356	6,123	10,479
Mission Direction	33	220	54	307	23,318	25,766	49,084
Public Affairs	1	0	1	2	193	269	462
Public Diplomacy	37	166	474	677	91,847	31,350	123,197
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	166	474	640	91,847	31,350	123,197
Total	335	1,216	1,066	2,617	508,202	235,882	744,084

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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
Total	309	309	309	0

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Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistance for Europe and Eurasia	5,489	4,744	5,401	657
Assistant Secretary	7,762	7,284	7,659	375
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	323	309	319	10
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	323	309	319	10
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	323	309	319	10
European Union and Regional Affairs	2,525	2,418	1,990	(428)
German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs	1,689	1,615	1,662	47
Joint Executive Office	14,559	13,830	12,632	(1,198)
Nordic and Baltic Affairs	1,296	1,235	1,276	41
North Central European Affairs	1,503	1,464	1,473	9
Office of Public Diplomacy	5,924	6,190	6,006	(184)
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	323	309	319	10
Public Affairs	1,402	1,330	1,365	35
Regional Political and Security Issues	3,190	2,774	2,163	(611)
Western European Affairs	1,823	1,576	1,306	(270)
Total	48,454	45,696	44,209	(1,487)

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Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Albania, Tirana	13	5	18	13	5	18	13	5	18	0	0	0
Armenia, Yerevan	18	3	21	18	3	21	19	3	22	1	0	1
Austria, Vienna	26	24	50	26	24	50	26	24	50	0	0	0
Azerbaijan, Baku	18	5	23	18	5	23	19	5	24	1	0	1
Belarus, Minsk	13	9	22	13	9	22	13	9	22	0	0	0
Belgium, Brussels	30	22	52	30	22	52	31	22	53	1	0	1
Bermuda, Hamilton	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	0	0	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	20	9	29	20	9	29	21	9	30	1	0	1
Bulgaria, Sofia	17	18	35	17	18	35	18	18	36	1	0	1
Croatia, Zagreb	14	16	30	14	16	30	14	16	30	0	0	0
Cyprus, Nicosia	12	14	26	12	14	26	12	14	26	0	0	0
Czech Republic, Prague	15	20	35	15	20	35	15	20	35	0	0	0
Denmark, Copenhagen	16	15	31	16	15	31	16	15	31	0	0	0
Estonia, Tallinn	12	9	21	12	9	21	12	9	21	0	0	0
Finland, Helsinki	19	10	29	19	10	29	19	10	29	0	0	0
France, Bordeaux	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Lille	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Lyon	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Marseille	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
France, Paris	67	38	105	67	38	105	68	38	106	1	0	1
France, Rennes	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Strasbourg	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
France, Toulouse	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Georgia, Tbilisi	18	9	27	19	9	28	20	9	29	1	0	1
Germany, Berlin	62	83	145	63	83	146	61	83	144	(2)	0	(2)
Germany, Dusseldorf	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Germany, Frankfurt	43	25	68	43	25	68	43	25	68	0	0	0
Germany, Hamburg	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	0	0	0
Germany, Leipzig	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	0	0	0
Germany, Munich	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	0	0	0
Greece, Athens	32	27	59	33	27	60	33	27	60	0	0	0
Greece, Thessaloniki	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	0	0	0
Hungary, Budapest	18	23	41	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	9	17	26	10	17	27	11	17	28	1	0	1

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Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Italy, Florence	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
Italy, Milan	7	2	9	7	2	9	7	2	9	0	0	0
Italy, Naples	2	6	8	2	6	8	2	6	8	0	0	0
Italy, Rome	42	47	89	42	47	89	42	47	89	0	0	0
Kosovo, Pristina	9	0	9	9	0	9	10	0	10	1	0	1
Latvia, Riga	9	16	25	9	16	25	9	16	25	0	0	0
Lithuania, Vilnius	10	12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	0	0	0
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	10	6	16	10	6	16	10	6	16	0	0	0
Macedonia, Skopje	13	11	24	13	11	24	13	11	24	0	0	0
Malta, Valletta	8	8	16	8	8	16	8	8	16	0	0	0
Moldova, Chisinau	11	13	24	11	13	24	11	13	24	0	0	0
Montenegro, Podgorica	8	4	12	7	4	11	7	4	11	0	0	0
Netherlands, Amsterdam	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0
Netherlands, The Hague	20	13	33	20	13	33	20	13	33	0	0	0
Norway, Oslo	15	13	28	15	13	28	15	13	28	0	0	0
OSCE Vienna	15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15	0	0	0
Poland, Krakow	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
Poland, Warsaw	27	31	58	27	31	58	27	31	58	0	0	0
Ponta Delgada	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
Portugal, Lisbon	18	16	34	18	16	34	18	16	34	0	0	0
Romania, Bucharest	18	27	45	18	26	44	18	26	44	0	0	0
Romania, Cluj-Napoca	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Russia, Moscow	93	88	181	93	88	181	93	88	181	0	0	0
Russia, St Petersburg	16	3	19	16	3	19	16	3	19	0	0	0
Russia, Vladivostok	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	0	0	0
Russia, Yekaterinburg	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	0	0	0
Serbia, Belgrade	16	24	40	16	24	40	16	24	40	0	0	0
Slovakia, Bratislava	12	14	26	12	14	26	12	14	26	0	0	0
Slovenia, Ljubljana	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	0	0	0
Spain, Barcelona	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	0	0	0
Spain, Madrid	23	55	78	23	55	78	23	55	78	0	0	0
Sweden, Stockholm	20	23	43	20	23	43	20	23	43	0	0	0
Switzerland, Bern	16	11	27	16	11	27	16	11	27	0	0	0
Turkey, Adana	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
Turkey, Ankara	45	47	92	45	47	92	45	47	92	0	0	0
Turkey, Istanbul	10	5	15	10	5	15	11	5	16	1	0	1
Turkey, Izmir	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
USEU	30	15	45	30	15	45	30	15	45	0	0	0

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Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
USNATO	35	4	39	35	4	39	35	4	39	0	0	0
USOCD	14	8	22	14	8	22	14	8	22	0	0	0
Ukraine, Kyiv	33	14	47	33	14	47	35	14	49	2	0	2
United Kingdom, Belfast	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	0	0	0
United Kingdom, Edinburgh	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
United Kingdom, London	40	55	95	41	55	96	38	55	93	(3)	0	(3)
Vatican City, Holy See	7	6	13	7	6	13	7	6	13	0	0	0
Total	1,205	1,066	2,271	1,209	1,066	2,275	1,216	1,066	2,282	7	0	7

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Albania, Tirana	5,413	6,082	6,214	132
Armenia, Yerevan	5,906	6,732	7,427	695
Austria, Vienna	20,411	21,843	22,687	844
Azerbaijan, Baku	6,116	5,987	6,712	725
Belarus, Minsk	4,624	4,088	4,959	871
Belgium, Brussels	22,113	25,304	26,568	1,264
Bermuda, Hamilton	1,317	1,347	1,379	32
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	10,830	12,111	13,023	912
Bulgaria, Sofia	7,087	8,036	8,854	818
Croatia, Zagreb	7,971	8,765	9,065	300
Cyprus, Nicosia	6,818	7,388	7,594	206
Czech Republic, Prague	7,964	9,610	9,953	343
Denmark, Copenhagen	7,703	8,316	8,710	394
Estonia, Tallinn	4,071	4,532	4,627	95
Finland, Helsinki	8,198	9,784	9,975	191
France, Bordeaux	497	475	487	12
France, Lille	497	311	487	176
France, Lyon	497	639	487	(152)
France, Marseille	497	475	487	12
France, Paris	37,875	43,330	43,261	(69)
France, Rennes	497	475	387	(88)
France, Strasbourg	497	475	487	12
France, Toulouse	497	475	487	12
Georgia, Tbilisi	7,614	8,826	9,601	775

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Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Germany, Berlin	43,605	53,261	54,423	1,162
Germany, Dusseldorf	1,268	2,195	2,225	30
Germany, Frankfurt	31,947	28,152	28,844	692
Germany, Hamburg	1,904	1,981	1,863	(118)
Germany, Leipzig	1,904	1,819	1,863	44
Germany, Munich	3,171	3,030	3,103	73
Greece, Athens	18,110	20,551	21,191	640
Greece, Thessaloniki	1,071	1,024	1,050	26
Hungary, Budapest	9,356	12,220	12,226	6
Iceland, Reykjavik	3,209	2,870	2,932	62
Ireland, Dublin	7,072	8,608	9,571	963
Italy, Florence	1,279	1,212	1,241	29
Italy, Milan	4,947	4,683	4,793	110
Italy, Naples	2,219	2,092	2,139	47
Italy, Rome	27,736	32,445	33,066	621
Kosovo, Pristina	4,709	5,700	6,405	705
Latvia, Riga	4,168	5,439	5,481	42
Lithuania, Vilnius	4,232	4,687	4,780	93
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	4,065	4,264	4,362	98
Macedonia, Skopje	5,491	7,008	7,150	142
Malta, Valletta	2,554	4,492	4,590	98
Moldova, Chisinau	3,673	3,857	3,941	84
Montenegro, Podgorica	2,147	2,375	2,428	53
Netherlands, Amsterdam	498	479	491	12
Netherlands, The Hague	10,701	11,935	12,162	227
Norway, Oslo	7,583	7,220	7,339	119
OSCE Vienna	4,883	4,909	5,034	125
Poland, Krakow	995	1,873	1,853	(20)
Poland, Warsaw	15,981	17,218	17,490	272
Ponta Delgada	466	613	607	(6)
Portugal, Lisbon	9,020	10,183	10,410	227
Romania, Bucharest	7,457	8,821	9,026	205
Romania, Cluj-Napoca	192	0	0	0
Russia, Moscow	34,524	36,529	36,582	53
Russia, St Petersburg	5,532	5,323	5,471	148
Russia, Vladivostok	1,342	1,291	1,327	36
Russia, Yekaterinburg	1,005	1,059	1,088	29
Serbia, Belgrade	6,786	7,539	7,916	377
Slovakia, Bratislava	5,601	6,098	6,461	363
Slovenia, Ljubljana	4,627	5,089	5,237	148

D&CP – BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
South Central European Affairs	2,035	1,825	1,988	163
Southern European Affairs	1,459	1,326	1,437	111
Spain, Barcelona	1,688	1,773	1,816	43
Spain, Madrid	16,284	18,529	19,020	491
Sweden, Stockholm	8,447	9,057	9,411	354
Switzerland, Bern	8,163	9,093	9,570	477
Turkey, Adana	764	733	753	20
Turkey, Ankara	18,472	20,998	20,998	0
Turkey, Istanbul	3,827	3,525	4,336	811
Turkey, Izmir	214	202	206	4
UK, Ireland, and Benelux Affairs	1,204	1,151	1,184	33
USEU	10,170	10,366	10,973	607
USNATO	10,341	10,685	11,202	517
USOECD	4,550	4,116	4,649	533
Ukraine, Kyiv	11,092	11,234	12,899	1,665
United Kingdom, Belfast	2,936	2,783	2,849	66
United Kingdom, Edinburgh	733	694	711	17
United Kingdom, London	31,435	30,882	31,067	185
Vatican City, Holy See	2,536	2,625	2,727	102
Total	618,890	677,147	699,875	22,728

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	333,328	350,390	358,335	7,945
1200 Personnel Benefits	154,085	176,999	181,384	4,385
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	1,603	2,319	2,325	6
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	23,162	26,038	26,611	573
2200 Transportation of Things	4,389	5,155	5,236	81
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	27,807	30,712	31,336	624
2400 Printing & Reproduction	786	854	874	20
2500 Other Services	62,504	65,794	67,931	2,137
2600 Supplies and Materials	18,954	21,262	21,695	433
3100 Personal Property	25,990	27,286	31,906	4,620
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	14,736	16,034	16,451	417
Total	667,344	722,843	744,084	21,241

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	349	349	354	5
Funds	69,142	70,760	73,235	2,475

Program Description

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) and its missions in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Montreal, and Nairobi seek to achieve more effective, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations that enhance international peace and security, improve human security, and extend the benefits of global systems. A multilateral approach offers important comparative advantages for advancing U.S. foreign policy priorities, including leverage, cost sharing, access, expertise, coordination, and effectiveness. Although these organizations are imperfect, they are indispensable institutions in advancing U.S. foreign policy goals and protecting U.S. interests.

The IO Bureau manages U.S. policy in the United Nations (UN), UN specialized and technical agencies, and other international organizations under the direction of the Secretary of State. IO-managed accounts constitute the funding platform for multilateral bodies that promote an array of foreign policy goals pursued by most bureaus in the Department, not those of the IO Bureau alone. The Bureau supports Department efforts to promote those goals at the wide variety of international organizations in which the United States participates, including those describe below.

At the founding of the United Nations, 51 nations united in commitment to peace, human rights, justice, and progress. Their pledge was to work together to address the global challenges that history had taught us could not be addressed individually. Today, nearly 200 member states are asked to set aside divisions that impede progress toward constructive action on global challenges. The United States works with our partners by building bridges to those nations that may have disagreed with us in the past, and by increasing the capacity of individual states to tackle challenges on their own. Intensified negotiations and public diplomacy efforts are raising awareness of U.S. multilateral efforts and the benefits of multilateral cooperation, and are advancing U.S. positions with decision-makers in other member states. In addition, the IO Bureau is listening to, informing, and attempting to persuade foreign publics to influence governments to work with the United States.

The UN plays a central role in promoting international peace and security through conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and peace building. UN peacekeeping operations are crucial tools for addressing threats to peace and security, especially where direct U.S. military involvement is unnecessary or inappropriate. Central to the U.S. aims is a focus on the next generation of UN peacekeeping. UN missions have saved untold lives, averted dozens of wars, and helped restore or establish democratic rule in more than a dozen countries. But today the system is under strain. Peacekeeping operations need to be planned expertly, deployed quickly, budgeted realistically, equipped seriously, operated efficiently, led ably, and ended responsibly. In addition, finding ways to address the protection of civilians and gender-based violence, rape as an instrument of conflict, and children in armed conflict is of interest to the United States. The United States promotes a growing UN presence in Iraq and improved governance, economy, and infrastructure in Afghanistan. The United States is exploring how the Peace-building Commission can better prevent designated post-conflict countries from sliding back into war.

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

U.S. efforts are aimed at creating a new momentum toward nonproliferation, nuclear security, and disarmament. Secretary Clinton pledged to strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) as its cornerstone. U.S. priorities include the promotion of effective measures to strengthen the barriers against access to weapons of mass destruction, associated technology, and their means of delivery in the UN Security Council, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and other bodies – including the UN’s Conference on Disarmament and the 1540 Committee that aims to prevent non-state actors from accessing proliferation materials. Also, 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 International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, International Labor Organization, and World Health Organization (WHO) all incorporate counterterrorism objectives into their activities.

A high-priority USG goal is to promote democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and dignity, free media, and the free flow of ideas through the UN Human Rights Council (HRC); the 3rd Committee of the UN General Assembly; the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and other entities. In May 2009, the United States regained a seat on the HRC. U.S. priorities include supporting robust protection of fundamental freedoms, including combating racism and defending freedom of expression and religion while advancing religious tolerance and mutual respect; ensuring an effective and credible Universal Periodic Review process; and helping to shape a meaningful 2011 review of the HRC that results in an HRC that is balanced, credible, and effective. Also, the United States is committed to a streamlined, empowered UN architecture to combat rape, sexual slavery, and discrimination and to promote universal respect for human rights, equality, and expanded opportunities for women.

The United States remains committed to the concept of equality of opportunity and dignity for all people. The U.S. goal is to foster economic growth as a means for sustainable development and to help countries establish the systems and institutions for good economic governance that enable entrepreneurship and private sector initiative. Attention should be focused on fostering good governance and anti-corruption policies and encouraging greater UN involvement in development programs. Without such policies, fledgling democracies, countries in transition toward market economies, and fragile states may well face insurmountable challenges. Another aspect of sustainable development is the possible effect of climate change. The United States is forging a new path on climate change, is engaged in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations, expects to be a full partner in the eventual Copenhagen convention, and believes that climate change and environmental protection should be an integral part of all development strategies. After a convention is negotiated, the UN and other bodies will need additional coherence and coordination and will likely be relied on for measurement, verification, and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation and mitigation efforts.

To minimize the number of people who are hungry, the United States -- in collaboration with the global community -- is leading a new effort to enhance food security to achieve the poverty and hunger related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), under a global partnership and the five key food security principles in the international strategy announced by President Obama and Secretary Clinton. The UN has several mechanisms to address food insecurity, including three food agencies and the UN High-Level Task Force, which produced a Comprehensive Framework for Action that is intended to serve as a means of coordinating the international community’s response to the food crisis. These agencies serve as forums in which donors and recipients share best practices and technical and policy advice on food security, and serve by helping to leverage the support of non-traditional donors.

As a cornerstone of the global health architecture, WHO’s International Health Regulations have contributed to improved cooperation and preparedness of WHO and member states on infectious disease outbreaks. The developing world disease burden will continue to shift toward non-communicable diseases and new challenges such as the effects on health of climate change, although

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

greater efforts also are need to combat maternal and infant mortality. WHO can further U.S. health goals without investing resources in duplicative systems and structures. Progress in improving health can be supported through basic literacy. Seventy five million children are not attending school and 16 percent of the world’s adults are functionally illiterate. The United States supports the Education for All Initiative to improve access to early childhood and basic education, improve adult literacy levels (especially for women), eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education, and establish life skills programs for all youth and adults.

To extend the benefits of global systems to all peoples, the United States seeks enhanced international cooperation on aviation, maritime, telecommunication, and postal issues, and increased collaboration on threats posed by drugs and crime through a variety of international organizations.

Moreover, the United States promotes efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, accountability, a culture of ethics, stronger oversight mechanisms, and initiatives to improve the UN’s procurement and human resources practices to safeguard taxpayer funds and enable international organizations to function optimally. Another U.S. priority is to increase American citizen employment at all levels in international organizations, especially where the United States is not equitably represented.

Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department’s FY 2011 request of \$73.2 million for the Bureau of International Organization Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$1.549 million for statutory pay raises for a base staffing level of 349, domestic and overseas inflation, Locally Engaged Staff wage and step increases, maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

Domestic and Overseas – American New Hires

The FY 2011 IO request includes \$591,000 for an increase of four positions over a base of 343 positions to further the U.S. efforts to promote respect for human rights and dignity. Two of these positions will allow the Bureau to significantly increase support to the Human Rights Council in Geneva. The additional two domestic positions will support U.S. policy initiatives on food security and dialogue with the Organization for the Islamic Conference.

Overseas Public Diplomacy Program – American New Hires

The FY 2011 IO request includes \$335,000 for an increase of one new overseas position over a base of six positions to support expanded outreach programs. The overseas position will assist in creating opportunities to further engage the global media and conduct outreach programs.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	272	65	12	349	20,212	48,930	69,142
FY 2010 Estimate	272	65	12	349	21,051	49,709	70,760
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	7	225	232
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	53	0	53
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	30	287	317

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	396	0	396
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	399	0	399
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	147	0	147
LES Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	1,037	512	1,549
FY 2011 Current Services	272	65	12	349	22,088	50,221	72,309
FY 2011 Program Changes							
American Positions	2	2	0	4	66	525	591
Public Diplomacy Officers for Vienna and Geneva	0	1	0	1	250	85	335
Total Program Changes	2	3	0	5	316	610	926
FY 2011 Request	274	68	12	354	22,404	50,831	73,235

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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	0	(4)
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
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	0	(29)
Multilateral Diplomacy	213	213	218	5
International Organization Representation	213	213	218	5
Economic Development and Trade Representation	63	63	3	(60)
Environment - Science - Education - and Health Representation	21	21	0	(21)
Political and International Security Representation	119	119	5	(114)
Refugee and Humanitarian Representation	10	10	0	(10)
Policy Formulation	54	54	53	(1)
Bureau Direction	48	48	47	(1)
Mission Direction	6	6	6	0
Public Diplomacy	10	10	11	1
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	10	10	11	1
Total	349	349	354	5

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	2,484	2,352	2,431	79
Diplomatic Security	1,210	1,173	1,195	22
Overseas Protection of Information	941	904	926	22
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	654	0	0	0
Overseas Protection of Life	269	269	269	0
Domestic Administrative Support	6,271	6,109	6,283	174
Domestic Administrative Management	1,990	1,964	1,945	(19)

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Financial Services	1,410	1,400	1,313	(87)
Domestic General Services	1,764	1,670	1,738	68
Domestic Personnel Services	1,107	1,075	1,287	212
Information Resource Management	6,502	6,232	6,406	174
Infrastructure Systems	4,638	4,402	4,541	139
ADP Communications and Message Centers	4,083	0	0	0
Office Automation	1,864	1,830	1,865	35
Multilateral Diplomacy	33,868	36,166	35,220	(946)
Bureau Direction	0	30,980	30,245	(735)
International Organization Representation	33,868	5,186	4,975	(211)
Economic Development and Trade Representation	8,493	0	0	0
Environment - Science - Education - and Health Representation	3,137	0	0	0
Political and International Security Representation	16,237	0	0	0
Refugee and Humanitarian Representation	1,305	0	0	0
Overseas Program Support	3,916	3,918	3,918	0
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	3,918	3,918	0
International Organization Representation	3,916	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	11,934	11,445	13,977	2,532
Bureau Direction	8,731	8,364	8,583	219
Mission Direction	3,203	3,081	5,394	2,313
Public Diplomacy	2,957	3,365	3,805	440
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	2,957	3,365	3,805	440
Total	69,142	70,760	73,235	2,475

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN				
Counter-Terrorism Programs	14	3	0	17	167	2,264	2,431
Diplomatic Security	0	4	0	4	556	639	1,195
Overseas Protection of Information	0	4	0	4	287	639	926
Overseas Protection of Life	0	0	0	0	269	0	269
Domestic Administrative Support	22	0	0	22	3,477	2,806	6,283
Domestic Administrative Management	5	0	0	5	1,300	645	1,945
Domestic Financial Services	3	0	0	3	920	393	1,313
Domestic General Services	9	0	0	9	616	1,122	1,738

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Domestic Personnel Services	5	0	0	5	641	646	1,287
Information Resource Management	20	9	0	29	2,420	3,986	6,406
Infrastructure Systems	20	9	0	29	555	3,986	4,541
Office Automation	0	0	0	0	1,865	0	1,865
Multilateral Diplomacy	172	38	8	218	4,975	30,245	35,220
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	0	30,245	30,245
International Organization Representation	172	38	8	218	4,975	0	4,975
Economic Development and Trade Representation	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Political and International Security Representation	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	3,918	0	3,918
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	3,918	0	3,918
Policy Formulation	42	11	0	53	4,468	9,509	13,977
Bureau Direction	42	5	0	47	2,299	6,284	8,583
Mission Direction	0	6	0	6	2,169	3,225	5,394
Public Diplomacy	4	3	4	11	2,423	1,382	3,805
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	4	3	4	11	2,423	1,382	3,805
Total	274	68	12	354	22,404	50,831	73,235

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	143	143	146	3
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	2	2	2	0
U.S. Mission to the UN	127	127	126	(1)
Total	272	272	274	2

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	26,215	27,581	26,578	(1,003)
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	338	358	504	146
U.S. Mission to the UN	19,088	18,572	19,534	962
Total	45,641	46,511	46,616	105

Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Austria, Vienna	16	3	19	16	3	19	16	3	19	0	0	0
Canada, Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	6	1	7	1	0	1
Kenya, Nairobi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva	38	8	46	38	8	46	40	8	48	2	0	2
Total	65	12	77	65	12	77	68	12	80	3	0	3

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Austria, Vienna	4,778	4,772	5,339	567
Canada, Montreal	843	815	858	43
France, Paris	3,470	3,193	3,144	(49)
Italy, Rome	2,220	2,652	2,702	50
Kenya, Nairobi	344	342	372	30
Switzerland, Geneva	11,846	12,475	14,204	1,729
Total	23,501	24,249	26,619	2,370

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	45,721	45,351	48,024	2,673
1200 Personnel Benefits	12,273	14,266	14,351	85

D&CP – BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Bureau of International Organization Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	275	0	0	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	991	1,072	1,250	178
2200 Transportation of Things	164	173	202	29
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,443	2,599	2,994	395
2400 Printing & Reproduction	396	421	495	74
2500 Other Services	5,068	5,308	4,332	(976)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,039	1,096	1,275	179
3100 Personal Property	112	132	167	35
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	660	342	145	(197)
Total	69,142	70,760	73,235	2,475

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D&CP – OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	5,682	7,841	46,202	38,361

Program Description

The Office of International Conferences (IO/C) manages U.S. participation in international conferences through the official accreditation of U.S. delegations to multilateral meetings. IO/C 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.

IO/C supports the Department's participation in approximately 450 meetings annually, sponsored by organizations within and outside the UN framework on a wide range of global issues of important 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.

IO/C 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 commission, 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, as well as meetings of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

In addition to support for regularly scheduled conferences, IO/C 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 G-8 Forum for the Future, and the Organization of American States General Assembly.

D&CP – OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$46.2 million for the Bureau of International Conferences includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$141 thousand for statutory pay raises and domestic inflation maintains the FY2010 level of activity.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum 2011

The Department of State plans to allocate a total of \$81 million for costs related to hosting the APEC forum in FY 2011. Of this amount, a program increase request of \$38.2 million is requested within the Office of International Conferences. Additional funds will be allocated to meet the total costs of APEC from within overall Department funding availabilities in FY 2011. The Department's ability to support program needs in FY 2011 including the APEC conference is dependent upon action by the Congress on the Department's overall budget request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs including the Administration's user fee proposals.

IO/C is tasked with planning, coordinating and executing a series of approximately 40 APEC conferences culminating in the leaders' meeting for the 21 participating economies that will be held in the United States in 2011. IO/C will hire contractors and rent facilities to hold the conference meetings, train the staff, equip conference space with computers and office equipment, pay for travel, printing, interpretation and information management services and accreditation for thousands of delegates. APEC policy is directed by EAP, with IO/C handling the administrative arrangements, including the budget.

FY 2010 Request Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	0	0	0	0	5,682	0	5,682
FY 2010 Estimate	0	0	0	0	7,813	28	7,841
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	116	0	116
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	141	0	141
FY 2011 Current Services	0	0	0	0	7,954	28	7,982
FY 2011 Program Changes							
APEC 2011	0	0	0	0	38,220	0	38,220
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	38,220	0	38,220
FY 2011 Request	0	0	0	0	46,174	28	46,202

D&CP – OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Office of International Conferences	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	5,682	7,841	46,202	38,361
Total	5,682	7,841	46,202	38,361

FY 2010 Request Program Activities

Office of International Conferences (OIC)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau		
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Funds Total
Domestic Administrative Support	0	0	0	0	46,174	28	46,202
Total	0	0	0	0	46,174	28	46,202

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Office of International Conferences	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	803	904	3,875	2,971
1200 Personnel Benefits	96	75	275	200
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,891	3,875	4,375	500
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	835	500	20,500	20,000
2500 Other Services	955	1,514	4,938	3,424
2600 Supplies and Materials	60	350	5,350	5,000
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	42	0	0	0
9000 Other	0	623	6,889	6,266
9100 Unvouchered	0	623	0	(623)
Total	5,682	7,841	46,202	38,361

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D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	263	263	269	6
Funds	65,718	80,833	97,124	16,291

Program Description

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) engages international audiences on issues of foreign policy, society and values to help create an environment more 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 partners with U.S. embassies and consulates in more than 140 countries worldwide for public diplomacy outreach.

IIP's information activities support three public diplomacy strategic imperatives:

- To engage, inform, and influence foreign publics, deploying the most effective media for given information environments.
- To explain and advocate U.S. policy in English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, French, Persian and Russian.
- To foster a sense of common interests and common values between Americans and people of different countries, cultures and faiths around the world.

IIP's top operational priorities are

- To create and maintain information programs that can compete in today's crowded, rapidly changing global information environment;
- To provide public diplomacy material and support for in-country information activities of U.S. missions worldwide;
- To play a leading role in exploring international information gathering behaviors and deploying new media to increase the reach and effectiveness of our communications.

U.S. public diplomacy today faces challenges and opportunities of historic proportions. The convergence of technical, conceptual, political and diplomatic developments points to dramatic changes in the way communication is viewed as an instrument of policy and power. In remarks at the State Department's Foreign Press Center on May 19, Secretary Clinton spoke about "exercising what we call smart power in pursuit of our foreign policy goals" saying:

"The State Department is committed to a new diplomacy powered by partnerships, pragmatism, and principle. . . . Now we are using new tools and seeking new partners to broaden the reach of our diplomacy because we understand that 21st century statecraft cannot just be government-to-government; it must be government-to-people and people-to-people. So we want to engage civil society, women, youth, political activists, and others as we pursue our agenda."

For public diplomacy, the idea that engagement underlies smart power is fundamental. Public diplomacy has always been about engagement and relationship building. This is reflected in Edward R. Murrow's famous phrase, "The really crucial link in the international communication chain is the last three feet, which is bridged by personal contact, one person talking to another." Today's technology makes it possible to establish interactive relationships from a great distance, and IIP is

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employing new media tools to engage global audiences in ways we were never able to do before. IIP also partners with U.S. Embassies worldwide as they apply new media to extend their range of contacts and engagement in-country.

IIP establishes credibility in the Web 2.0 world by engaging and interacting with those who may disagree, show the strength of U.S. ideas in competition with others. New media and the paradigm of smart power communication demand a level of openness, flexibility and interactivity. IIP is prepared to share the stage or blog site with opposing, even hostile views, confident that, championing truth and common values, fact-based views will ultimately prevail.

Performance

The Bureau of International Information Programs transforms U.S. policies into information products tailored to engage and persuade critically important international audiences. This indicator measures the impact on intended target audiences who consume those products.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING						
Strategic Priority	Offer a Positive Vision					
Bureau Goal	Advocate U.S. Policy					
Indicator	Percent of foreign audiences with a better understanding of U.S. policy, society and values after exposed to International Information Programs, products, and activities.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	83 percent [Baseline]	Data available FY 2010	55% - revised baseline.	One percent increase	One percent increase	One percent increase
New Indicator, No Rating		Data Not Yet Available, No Rating				
Impact	<i>America.Gov</i> has become a platform on which we are building a full array of Web 2.0 programs. <i>CO.NX</i> provides a global interactive platform to engage with publics all over the world. In March 2,500 people participated via <i>CO.NX</i> in Secretary Clinton's town hall meeting in Brussels, logging in at 135 embassies and consulates or directly on the Internet, posting comments and questions.					
Methodology	Data was obtained through an in-person or over the phone survey with participants of Public Diplomacy programs, products, and activities. Data was also obtained through focus groups.					
Data Source and Quality	The FY 2009 Public Diplomacy Impact (PDI) study uses rigorous statistical methods and tests to ensure data credibility and validity and established measurement properties through a number of factors, including consistency analyses, item-total correlations, and factor analyses. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

The Bureau of International Information Programs transforms U.S. policies into information products tailored to engage and persuade critically important international audiences. This indicator measures the impact on intended target audiences exposed to those products.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING			
Strategic Priority	Marginalize Extremism		
Bureau Goal	Marginalize Extremism		
Indicator	Reduction in the Level of Anti-American Sentiment Among Key Foreign Audiences.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	▲ Above Target	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	One percent increase		
FY 2010 Target	One percent increase		
FY 2009 Target	19 percent		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating 11% - revised baseline		
Impact	American core values of democracy, diversity and tolerance, and economic opportunity present a positive vision that can inspire and engage populations around the world and sharply contrast with the negative and violent messages of radical extremists. IIP seeks to illustrate how this vision and its underlying values inform U.S. policies and actions.		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	Rating: Data Not Yet Available, No Rating Data not yet available		
FY 2007 Rating and Result	Rating: Above Target 17 percent-baseline		
FY 2006 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating		
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION			
Methodology	Data was obtained through an in-person or over the phone survey with participants of Public Diplomacy programs, products, and activities. Data was also obtained through focus groups.		
Data Source and Quality	The FY 2009 Public Diplomacy Impact (PDI) study uses rigorous statistical methods and tests to ensure data credibility and validity and established measurement properties through a number of factors, including consistency analyses, item-total correlations, and factor analyses. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.		

"Positive change" reflects a tangible, measurable action taken by a key audience to directly apply knowledge gained from a public diplomacy activity. The measure assesses the statistical significance of intended positive behavior change among key foreign publics as a result of the long term impact of public diplomacy activities to engage, inform and influence those publics. "Positive change" tracks behavioral change and the application of knowledge gained from public diplomacy activities to local foreign institutions, community groups, government, or civil society organizations by the recipients and beneficiaries of public diplomacy programs.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING						
Strategic Priority	Offer a Positive Vision					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Initiation or implementation of positive change in local organizations or communities by IIP foreign audiences.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	32% [Baseline]	Data available FY 2010	54% - revised baseline. New Indicator, No Rating	Two percent increase	One percent increase	One percent increase
Impact	Demonstrates how U.S. ideals such as liberty, individualism, community, innovation, and diversity find expression through scientific advances, charitable works, political activism, artistic endeavors, etc.					
Methodology	Data was obtained through an in-person or over the phone survey with participants of Public Diplomacy programs, products, and activities. Data was also obtained through focus groups.					
Data Source and Quality	The FY 2009 Public Diplomacy Impact (PDI) study uses rigorous statistical methods and tests to ensure data credibility and validity and established measurement properties through a number of factors, including consistency analyses, item-total correlations, and factor analyses. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$97.1 million for the Bureau of International Information Programs includes increases to maintain current services and support key initiatives. An increase of \$1.19 million for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, Locally Engaged Staff wage and step increases maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

The FY 2011 request includes an additional six positions over a base of 263 positions and \$750,000 to augment the Administration's three-tiered, public diplomacy strategy of engagement, advocacy and fostering of commonality. Five of the six new positions funded in FY 2011 are domestic and will provide increased support for the Global Engagement through Technology and Reaching Digital Outreach programs. The additional position is an Information Resources Officer and will serve in a strategically critical region overseas.

Global Engagement through Technology: \$335,000 including 1 position

IIP's *CO.NX* program provides a global interactive platform to engage in online discussions with audiences all over the world. In March, 2009, some 2,500 people, including journalists, students, and politicians, participated via *CO.NX* in Secretary Clinton's town hall meeting in Brussels, logging in at 135 embassies and consulates or directly on the Internet, and posting comments and questions. The additional position will support outreach to new audiences through social media on a range of policy issues to generate engagement with and support of initiatives of the Secretary, the President, and other senior officials.

Reaching New Audiences: \$410,000 including 5 positions

The Digital Outreach Team joins conversations not on *America.Gov* but on mainstream Arabic Urdu and Persian discussion forums, blogs and websites. The goal is to engage, interact, listen, and discuss, as opposed to the outmoded "message influence model" in which one party speaks and the other

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passively receives. IIP will strengthen this successful initiative with a permanent program manager and a program officer to add video capability to its toolkit.

IIP's Information Resource Officer (IRO) Corps already services 180 Information Resource Centers (IRCs) and more than 450 American Corners and Binational Center (BNC) library partners. That staff of 29 ensures that IRC outreach and information services are cost-effective, high quality, and consonant with sound public diplomacy strategy. IROs provide consultations and regular training for locally engaged staff and are currently leading field efforts to make effective use of new and social media. The additional positions requested will support expansion of the IRO corps.

American Centers: \$14,356,000

The President and the Secretary of State have emphasized the important of revitalizing the Department's official presence in foreign countries through the opening of new American Centers outside the secured confines of embassies or consulates. American Centers have traditionally served as venues for public diplomacy programs, English teaching, libraries, information resource centers, and video facilities. The Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs (R) Office of International Information Programs (IIP) will lead efforts to establish eight to ten new centers as pilot projects around the world, with varying sizes and functions reflecting different local conditions and priorities. The requested funding provides for leases, staffing, equipment and maintenance costs, and will also support the training and development of IIP's Information Resource Officer Corps charged with working with American and locally-engaged staff at overseas posts and local American center employees to develop information outreach programs.

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Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	245	18	0	263	35,942	29,776	65,718
FY 2010 Estimate	245	18	0	263	50,198	30,635	80,833
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	41	197	238
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	383	0	383
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	162	348	510
LES Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	645	545	1,190
FY 2011 Current Services	245	18	0	263	50,843	31,180	82,023
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Global Engagement Through Technology	0	1	0	1	250	85	335
Reaching New Audiences	5	0	0	5	35	375	410
American Centers	0	0	0	0	14,356	0	14,356
Total Program Changes	5	1	0	6	14,641	460	15,101
FY 2011 Request	250	19	0	269	65,484	31,640	97,124

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Public Diplomacy	263	263	269	6
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	263	263	269	6
Total	263	263	269	6

D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Public Diplomacy	65,718	80,833	97,124	16,291
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	65,718	80,833	97,124	16,291
Total	65,718	80,833	97,124	16,291

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Public Diplomacy	250	19	0	269	65,484	31,640	97,124
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	250	19	0	269	65,484	31,640	97,124
Total	250	19	0	269	65,484	31,640	97,124

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Executive Direction	27	27	27	0
Global Programs	96	96	97	1
Information Technology Service	31	31	31	0
Public Diplomacy	0	0	1	1
Regional Programs	91	91	95	4
Total	245	245	251	6

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Executive Direction	8,229	9,383	9,501	118
Global Programs	16,390	29,685	30,164	479
Information Technology Service	9,701	13,008	13,155	147
Public Diplomacy	0	0	335	335
Regional Programs	27,747	24,918	40,022	15,104
Total	62,067	76,994	93,177	16,183

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Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP)	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	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
Total	18	0	18	18	0	18	18	0	18	0	0	0

D&CP – INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Argentina, Buenos Aires	135	151	154	3
Austria, Vienna	674	736	787	51
Brazil, Brasilia	170	161	164	3
China, Beijing	230	233	237	4
Egypt, Cairo	191	143	146	3
Germany, Berlin	152	183	187	4
Ghana, Accra	149	172	175	3
India, New Delhi	239	227	231	4
Indonesia, Jakarta	46	39	40	1
Italy, Rome	312	306	310	4
Japan, Tokyo	127	175	179	4
Kenya, Nairobi	158	161	164	3
Mexico, Mexico City	163	172	176	4
Poland, Warsaw	189	184	187	3
Senegal, Dakar	156	165	167	2
South Africa, Pretoria	203	223	227	4
Thailand, Bangkok	206	246	250	4
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	151	162	166	4
Total	3,651	3,839	3,947	108

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	22,891	23,714	24,879	1,165
1200 Personnel Benefits	7,953	8,461	9,103	642
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,251	1,516	1,516	0
2200 Transportation of Things	1	1	1	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,184	1,462	4,462	3,000
2400 Printing & Reproduction	170	164	164	0
2500 Other Services	25,354	36,913	44,280	7,367
2600 Supplies and Materials	452	847	847	0
3100 Personal Property	2,583	2,157	6,274	4,117
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	3,879	5,598	5,598	0
Total	65,718	80,833	97,124	16,291

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D&CP – AMBASSADOR’S FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	5,500	5,750	2,000	(3,750)

Program Description

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 nearly \$1 million. To date, the Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation has supported more than 500 projects worldwide, totaling \$17 million. Funded projects include technical support for the preservation of historic buildings and sites, museum collections and forms of traditional cultural expression.

In FY 2009, 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 \$5.292 million was distributed in awards of grants in 72 countries and \$208,000 was spent on administrative costs.

FY 2009 Actual Distribution

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau	
Western Hemisphere Affairs	\$1,323
European and Eurasian Affairs	1,312
East Asian and Pacific Bureau	384
Near Eastern Affairs	251
South and Central Asian Affairs	1,507
African Affairs	515
Educational and Cultural Affairs	<u>208</u>
Total	\$5,500

Justification of Request

The Department’s FY 2011 request of \$2 million for the Ambassador’s Fund for Cultural Preservation will continue the Administration’s outreach efforts through the preservation of sites, objects and forms of traditional cultural expression. This level is consistent with the FY 2010 President’s Budget.

D&CP – AMBASSADOR’S FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	5,500
FY 2010 Estimate	0	0	0	0	5,750	0	5,750
FY 2011 Base (1)	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
FY 2011 Current Services	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
FY 2011 Request	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000

(1) Adjusted to reflect FY 2011 request

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	5,500	5,750	2,000	(3,750)
Total	5,500	5,750	2,000	(3,750)

Program Activities

Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation (ACP)	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Total	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	230	130	130	0
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	5,270	5,620	1,870	(3,750)
Total	5,500	5,750	2,000	(3,750)

D&CP – BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	221	221	221	0
Funds	38,782	39,048	39,486	438

Program Description

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, 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.

Within the Secretary's new strategic vision of Smart Power for the Department, priorities for public affairs outreach are being reordered to reflect the Administration's new approach to the world – to a larger and more varied audience. The Department is “picking the right tool, or combination of tools” to make clear to the American people and overseas audiences the Administration's foreign policy, and why the U.S. acts as we do in the world. In working to extend the Department's public affairs reach, these tools include an ever increasing use of New Media and a better targeting of all traditional means of communication.

The Department is working in an environment shaped by new realities: a positive U.S. and worldwide view of the new Administration; a global audience and 24/7 news environment; and an ever proliferating means of global communication. These new circumstances inform both ongoing daily efforts and anticipated long-term planning.

Secretary Clinton is pursuing a foreign policy powered by “partnership, principles and pragmatism.” She is also leading the Department in its innovative public outreach, saying: “We are reaching beyond governments and marshalling the forces of 21st century technology to engage directly with people – with women, young people, civil society, and human rights activists around the world...”.

The Administration has issued strong calls for their public affairs teams to leverage so-called New Media. To broaden and expand the Administration's domestic and global audiences and to make the Secretary's discussions of U.S. foreign policy more accessible to the global public, the Department will translate her speeches (captured on video) into as many as 10 languages. To expand the Department's level of engagement in Social Media, upgrades and enhancements will be made to State.gov's content management system, web hosting capabilities and search engine. This funding aligns with Secretary Clinton's guidance to develop strategic plans and resource needs with an eye toward achieving coordination, coherence, and efficiency.

Performance

The Bureau of Public Affairs will continue to tap the power of the foreign media to inform and engage global publics about U.S. foreign policy and explain the President's agenda abroad. Far-reaching programs such as reporting tours for resident and visiting foreign journalists are one of the most powerful mechanisms for U.S. diplomacy. Based on independent external reports, as well as quantitative and qualitative measurements, these tours give international journalists balanced and in-

D&CP – BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING						
Strategic Priority	Nurture Common Interests and Values					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of articles accurately portrayed or broadcasted by journalists participating in Foreign Press Center programs.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	70 articles [Baseline]	[Baseline Year]	100 articles	200 articles
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◀▶ On Target			
Impact	40 percent of Journalist participating in FPC programs placed 70 accurate portrayals of the Administration's policy in global traditional media.					
Methodology	The accuracy of the articles is judged by Department Media Relations Officers. These articles were placed in targeted media markets to broaden the reach of the Administration's policy message.					
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. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant limitations. Determination of accuracy, while subjective, is based on pre-established standards.					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$39.486 million for the Bureau of Public Affairs includes increases to maintain current services. An increase of \$438,000 for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

D&CP – BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	221	0	0	221	12,704	26,078	38,782
FY 2010 Estimate	221	0	0	221	12,970	26,078	39,048
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	11	117	128
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	110	0	110
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	44	144	188
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	177	261	438
FY 2011 Current Services	221	0	0	221	13,147	26,339	39,486
FY 2011 Request	221	0	0	221	13,147	26,339	39,486

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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
Total	221	221	221	0

D&CP – BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Funds by Program Activity (\\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	1,869	4,665	4,231	(434)
Office Automation	1,869	4,665	4,231	(434)
Other Office Automation	1,013	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	34,617	32,288	33,122	834
Bureau Direction	5,077	4,692	4,857	165
Mission Direction	9,671	8,937	9,254	317
Public Affairs	19,869	18,659	19,011	352
Public Diplomacy	2,296	2,095	2,133	38
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	2,296	2,095	2,133	38
Total	38,782	39,048	39,486	438

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Information Resource Management	6	0	0	6	2,066	2,165	4,231
Office Automation	6	0	0	6	2,066	2,165	4,231
Policy Formulation	215	0	0	215	8,948	24,174	33,122
Bureau Direction	28	0	0	28	1,312	3,545	4,857
Mission Direction	67	0	0	67	2,500	6,754	9,254
Public Affairs	120	0	0	120	5,136	13,875	19,011
Public Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	2,133	0	2,133
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	2,133	0	2,133
Total	221	0	0	221	13,147	26,339	39,486

D&CP – BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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
Total	221	221	221	0

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs	1,791	1,696	1,673	(23)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Press	11,529	11,649	11,630	(19)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Information	11,587	12,890	12,591	(299)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Liaison and IGA	9,512	8,548	8,879	331
Executive Office	4,363	4,265	4,713	448
Total	38,782	39,048	39,486	438

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	19,680	19,761	20,105	344
1200 Personnel Benefits	6,398	6,434	6,563	129
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	622	643	776	133
2200 Transportation of Things	173	160	164	4
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,267	1,310	1,242	(68)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	483	499	609	110
2500 Other Services	9,528	9,590	9,229	(361)
2600 Supplies and Materials	440	454	545	91
3100 Personal Property	191	197	253	56
Total	38,782	39,048	39,486	438

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D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	17	17	17	0
Funds	18,689	3,689	3,730	41

Program Description

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 contributes significantly to the USG goal of promoting international exchange and understanding, supporting the vision to help American citizens engage the world. 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 cycle of life services to American citizens overseas. In order to accomplish its mission while responding to evolving security challenges, CA uses revenue from consular fees and surcharges to fund consular programs and activities. The Border Security chapter provides additional details on the fees as well as proposed new authorities in FY 2011 that will enable to Department to retain all fees to cover the full cost of consular services. The Bureau's executive direction and policy formation activities continue to be supported by appropriated funds.

CA's key priorities for FY 2011 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 that includes more effective fraud pre-screening capabilities designed to detect and deter fraud prior to the visa interview; (3) assist Americans abroad during emergencies or crisis; and (4) 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. In April 2009 CA issued the millionth passport card and demand for this new product continues to rise. In order to respond to the continuing demand for passport books and cards, CA has established two domestic facilities to focus solely on printing and mailing passports, each of which has the capacity to print 10 million travel documents per year. The centralization of passport printing and mailing reduces space and personnel requirements at existing passport agencies, allowing CA to focus on vigilant adjudication and outstanding customer service. 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. The online nonimmigrant visa application currently being piloted at select posts will deploy worldwide before FY 2011 and CA will soon begin piloting an online immigrant visa application. The transition to electronic processing involves extensive use of domestic consular centers to conduct security and anti-fraud screening and case preparation prior to the visa interview, enabling consular officers overseas to ask better questions, and make visa decisions more accurately. CA continues collecting ten-print fingerprints from visa applicants instead of only two fingerprints to meet U.S. law enforcement standards.

D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

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.

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, 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.

Performance

This indicator measures how efficiently the Office of Passport Services (PPT) is serving the American public.

D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Passport Services					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	Percentage of passport applications processed within the targeted timeframe.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
90 percent	71 percent	100 percent	98.9 percent	100 percent	100 percent	100 percent
◀▶ On Target	▼ Below Target	◀▶ On Target	▼ Below Target			
Steps to Improve	During FY 2009, CA/PPT implemented a 100% adjudication audit that impacted all outgoing workflow for a short period of time.					
Impact	By achieving the above target and serving the American public in an efficient and urgent manner, CA/PPT contributes to the Department's ability to achieve its goals of strengthening consular services.					
Methodology	Targeted timeframe from fiscal years 2009 through 2011 is 20 days. Targeted timeframe prior to FY 2009 varied and is documented in previous Congressional Budget Justifications.					
Data Source and Quality	Passport workload statistics collected by 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.					

This indicator helps measure the level of accuracy with which CA issues passports to the American public. Fewer errors detected during the audit phase should indicate that fewer passports are issued in error.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES			
Strategic Priority	Passport Services		
Bureau Goal	Provide efficient, timely services and proper access to a secure Passport travel document.		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Accuracy of the adjudication process as measured by the total number of errors identified annually during the auditing process.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	Target to be set upon establishment of baseline.		
FY 2010 Target	Establish data collection methodology and baseline.		
FY 2009 Target	N/A - New indicator		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	Rating: Data Not Yet Available, No Rating As of October 2009 customer satisfaction was 76% positive.		
Impact	Rating and Results not available to determine impact		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating None		

D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

FY 2007 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating NIST provided certification and the Request for Proposals for the passport card was issued in May 2007. A CA-contracted Gallup survey was conducted to assess potential demand for the passport card.
FY 2006 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating Issued Request for Information on RFID technologies, and analyzed results. We reached consensus with Department of Homeland Security that Vicinity Read technology would be used in the Passport Card.
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	Methodology for tracking and storing audit reports to be established in FY 2010.
Data Source and Quality	Empirical data from the Office of Passport Services (CA/PPT) within the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) 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.

Collecting the biometric data of visa applicants is a central element of the strategy of the Bureau of Consular Affairs for helping to keep America safe. In July 2005, the U.S. Government announced a 10-print biometric standard had been selected to ensure consistent screening of foreign nationals entering the United States. The Biometric Visa Program screens the 10 fingerprints of visa applicants against the fingerprint databases of both DHS and the FBI. At ports of entry, Customs and Border Protection officers compare fingerprints of the arriving alien to verify the visa holder's identity.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Visa Services					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Percentage of all valid visas that meet current biometric standards					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26 percent [Baseline]	New Indicator in FY 2009	39 percent	52 percent
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Equipped with information furnished by the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, our consular officers in the field are able to prevent individuals who have committed crimes in America and/or obtained counterfeit travel documents from receiving visas.					
Methodology	Deployment of the 10-fingerprint collection system was completed at all visa-issuing posts by December 31, 2007. This indicator, however, also includes visas printed before the latest biometric standards were implemented that are still valid and which have not yet expired. The software applications used by consular officers in the field were crafted so that a visa application cannot be processed to completion without the biometric requirement being satisfied.					
Data Source and Quality	Consular visa processing systems, including the Consular Consolidated Database, and the Non-Immigrant and Immigrant Visa systems in use overseas. Revealed no significant data limitations. NOTE: Although the current 10-print standard went into effect in Jan. 2008, the 2-print standard had been in effect since Oct. 2004.					

A better informed American traveling public is safer. By proactively engaging the American public through surveys, CA is able to gauge the utility of current information and the areas in which it could

D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

be improved. Also, as CA incorporates customer feedback into its Web efforts, it builds trust with the American public in the reliability and responsiveness of the Department's information.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES			
Strategic Priority	American Citizen Services		
Bureau Goal	Public accesses timely useful information and services for safe, legal travel and life overseas		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Customer satisfaction with quality of, and access to, reliable and relevant information as measured by overall customer satisfaction.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	Target to be set upon establishment of baseline.		
FY 2010 Target	Establish data collection methodology and baseline.		
FY 2009 Target	New indicator established in FY 2009		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating New indicator established in FY 2009. Baseline to be reported in FY 2010.		
Impact	Rating and result not available to determine impact.		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2007 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2006 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION			
Methodology	ForeSee Results is currently gathering information on behalf of the Bureau. The sample is randomly selected from all users who visit travel.state.gov.		
Data Source and Quality	ForeSee customer satisfaction surveys. The Data Quality Assessment revealed moderate data limitations, primarily due to the long-standing OMB regulation that prohibits the use of persistent cookies in gathering Web data.		

Justification of Request

The Department's FY2011 request of \$3.7 million for the Bureau of Consular Affairs includes increases to maintain current services. An increase of \$41,000 for statutory pay raises and domestic inflation maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	17	0	0	17	15,327	3,362	18,689
FY 2010 Estimate	17	0	0	17	327	3,362	3,689
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
FY 11 Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	7	34	41
FY 2011 Current Services	17	0	0	17	334	3,396	3,730
FY 2011 Request	17	0	0	17	334	3,396	3,730

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Policy Formulation	17	17	17	0
Bureau Direction	9	9	9	0
Public Affairs	8	8	8	0
Total	17	17	17	0

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Policy Formulation	3,689	3,639	3,730	91
Bureau Direction	1,882	1,822	1,901	79
Public Affairs	1,807	1,817	1,829	12
ARRA - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	15,000	0	0	0
Total	18,689	3,639	3,730	91

D&CP – BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Policy Formulation	17	0	0	17	334	3,396	3,730
Bureau Direction	9	0	0	9	170	1,731	1,901
Public Affairs	8	0	0	8	164	1,665	1,829
Total	17	0	0	17	334	3,396	3,730

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs	9	9	9	0
Public Affairs and Policy Coordination	8	8	8	0
Total	17	17	17	0

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs	1,882	1,857	1,905	48
Public Affairs and Policy Coordination	1,807	1,782	1,825	43
Total	3,689	3,639	3,730	91

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Consular Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,353	2,483	2,547	64
1200 Personnel Benefits	740	827	849	22
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	596	329	334	5
2500 Other Services	15,000	0	0	0
Total	18,689	3,639	3,730	91

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D&CP – UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	33	33	34	1
Funds	10,256	10,861	11,054	193

Program Description

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 FY 2009, the Secretary announced the Greening Diplomacy Initiative and the establishment of a new Greening Council to be chaired by the Under Secretary for Management (M). This Council will engage with all Department bureaus on greening and sustainability issues. Formal mechanisms to engage stakeholders and employees throughout the Department will be established. In addition, Department performance metrics will be established and tracked.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY2011 request of \$11.054 million for the Under Secretary for Management (M) includes an increase of \$125,000 for current services to maintain the FY 2010 level of activity. The FY 2011 request includes:

Greening Diplomacy Initiative: \$68,000 including 1 position

The Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation (M/PRI) has the leading role of Executive Secretariat to the Greening Council, and will provide staff support to the Under Secretary for Management (M) as the Chairman of the Greening Council and oversee implementation of the Greening Diplomacy Initiative. In FY 2009, M/PRI began the initial work to establish the Greening Council organizational structure, charter, and priorities and develop mechanisms for future processes and procedures, which will be accomplished as an additional duty for a current M/PRI staff member with support from summer interns. As M/PRI moves beyond the planning and formulation phase, the scope to support a fully operational Greening Council will significantly expand. Therefore, the request provides for one additional FTE Program Analyst position and for contract support and services. These additional resources will assist existing staff in reviewing materials, preparing and executing plans, developing guidance, liaising both internally and externally with stakeholders and other greening initiative owners, and providing oversight of Greening Diplomacy Initiative programs.

D&CP – UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	33	0	0	33	4,128	6,128	10,256
FY 2010 Estimate	33	0	0	33	4,733	6,128	10,861
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	5	28	33
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	18	34	52
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	63	62	125
FY 2011 Current Services	33	0	0	33	4,796	6,190	10,986
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Greening Diplomacy Initiative	1	0	0	1	0	68	68
Total Program Changes	1	0	0	1	0	68	68
FY 2011 Request	34	0	0	34	4,796	6,258	11,054

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Policy Formulation	33	33	34	1
Department Direction	33	33	34	1
Total	33	33	34	1

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	440	220	220	0
Infrastructure Systems	0	220	220	0
Policy Formulation	9,816	10,641	10,834	193
Department Direction	5,908	10,641	10,834	193
Total	10,256	10,861	11,054	193

D&CP – UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Program Activities

Management (M)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Information Resource Management	0	0	0	0	220	0	220
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	0	0	220	0	220
Policy Formulation	34	0	0	34	4,576	6,258	10,834
Department Direction	34	0	0	34	4,576	6,258	10,834
Total	34	0	0	34	4,796	6,258	11,054

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit
(positions)

Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation (M/PRI)	17	17	17	0
Under Secretary for Management	12	12	13	1
White House Liaison	4	4	4	0
Total	33	33	34	1

D&CP – UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation (M/PRI)	6,416	7,041	7,074	33
Under Secretary for Management	3,045	3,015	3,170	155
White House Liaison	795	805	810	5
Total	10,256	10,861	11,054	193

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	4,766	4,776	4,843	67
1200 Personnel Benefits	1,547	1,552	1,582	30
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	500	635	635	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	305	350	350	0
2400 Printing & Reproduction	35	40	40	0
2500 Other Services	2,628	2,933	3,029	96
2600 Supplies and Materials	175	225	225	0
3100 Personal Property	300	350	350	0
Total	10,256	10,861	11,054	193

D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	357	368	372	4
Funds	121,844	140,795	147,488	6,693

Program Description

The Bureau of Resource Management (RM), led by the Assistant Secretary for Resource Management and the 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 Global Financial Service center in Charleston, South Carolina, with a supporting financial services center in Bangkok, Thailand.

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 formulates State Operations budgets that fund the Administration's foreign policy objectives, and coordinates with the Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance to ensure the integration of State Operations resource requests with Foreign Assistance requests, resulting in 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.

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 2011 will be to:

- Work effectively with Congress to secure the requested resources;

D&CP – BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Identify cost-effective solutions to emergent requirements, including crosscutting budget issues;
- Improve strategic planning processes throughout the Department, in collaboration with USAID, and at overseas missions, with a more robust capability to evaluate program effectiveness and outcomes, and develop better and more measured performance;
- Continue developing superior financial systems, reporting and analysis capabilities;
- Improve interagency coordination of resources, especially through ICASS, the Interagency Resources Planning Office, and the Office of Strategic and Performance Planning;
- Continue standardizing and centralizing financial operations, where proven effective; and
- Continue to increase RM capacity as the Home Bureau for financial management activities and personnel across the Department.
- Continue to improve our ability to meet financial audit and external reporting requirements.

Performance

A timely payment indicator was chosen to reflect the critical need to maintain cash flow in the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) Working Capital Fund (WCF). A training satisfaction indicator was chosen because the ability of customers and service providers to understand and carry out their responsibilities under ICASS is critical to its success in support of the larger diplomatic mission overseas.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability					
Bureau Goal	Interagency Planning/Coordination Supports Department and Other-Agency Strategic Goals					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Quality of ICASS system measured by: percentage of invoiced amounts received in first 90 days of fiscal year; average customer satisfaction rating for the Post Specific Training workshops; average customer satisfaction rating for the Management Officer/Council Chair (MO/CC) workshops.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	95.6 percent; 4.35 PST; 4.22 MO/CC [Baseline]	95 percent; 4.22 PST; 3.27MO/CC	95 percent; 4.5 PST; 4.2 MO/CC	95 percent; 4.5 PST; 4.2 MO/CC	95 percent; 4.5 PST; 4.2 MO/CC
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◁▷ Improved But Not Met			
Steps to Improve	The ICASS Service Center has undertaken an overhaul of the training program, changing both the format and content to focus even more on post-specific data and issues. The new format is being “beta tested” by two senior trainers at two posts this summer, and will be launched in FY 2010.					
Impact	Collections at or above target ensures a well-capitalized ICASS Working Capital fund with little or no danger of cash flow issues manifesting as a negative Treasury cash balance in any one month. Training goals survey are aggressive as they exceed 4.0, or 80 percent satisfaction baseline threshold used as a benchmark in surveys of this type. Long-term impact of training is difficult to assess.					
Methodology	Indicator was chosen to reflect critical need to maintain cash flow in ICASS WCF. Training satisfaction indicator was chosen because the ability of customers and service providers to understand and carry out their responsibilities under ICASS is critical to its success in support of larger diplomatic mission overseas.					
Data Source and Quality	Data on receipts is from Accounts Receivable staff at GFS-Charleston. Data on training is from surveys conducted by RM/ICASS staff at the time training is delivered. The data on receipts is reliable. The Bureau received timely feedback on training employees to use the official accounting system.					

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Transparency and accountability in financial reporting is a core competency of world-class finance organizations. This indicator demonstrates that Department financial information is used on a day-to-day basis to obtain the best performance and ensure accountability to the American public. Timely and transparent financial statements also support the Department's ability to obtain budgetary resources, and recruit and retain quality staff.

PLEASE NOTE: Due to the timing of when the audit findings are delivered, the FY 2009 Result refers to audit findings for 2008.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability					
Bureau Goal	World-Class Financial Services Support Accountability and Transparency					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Agency Financial Report is issued on-time with an unqualified Statement of Assurance on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting; financial statements achieve an unqualified audit opinion.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	▼ Below Target	◀▶ On Target			
Impact	The FY 2009 results refers to the 2008 audit. As evident by this result, the Department knows where each dollar originates and where it is spent in a timely and accurate manner.					
Methodology	A review of annual financial statements by an independent auditor is based on standard federal auditing procedures required by the CFO Act. Determination of the fiscal year result is based on a review of the independent auditor's report on annual financial statements and the Annual Statement of Assurance recommended by the Management Control Steering Committee and signed by The Secretary.					
Data Source and Quality	Annual Agency Financial Report, Independent Auditor's Report, Office of Inspector General Reports, minutes from Senior Assessment Team and Management Control Steering Committee meetings. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

The measure is the cumulative result of 83 performance metrics reviewed on a monthly basis, across all corporate financial services. The metrics are a key and integrated part of the Office of Global Financial Services' (GFS) ISO-9001 Quality Management System (QMS).

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STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	Quality of the Department's financial services as measured by the percentage of aggressive monthly ISO 9001 performance metric goals met or exceeded for the Department's core financial operations.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	60 percent [Baseline]	68 percent ◀▶ On Target	88 percent ▲ Above Target	70 percent	75 percent	80 percent
Reason for Exceeding Target	The above target rating was the result of a dedicated focus on continuous improvement and the use of monthly metrics to drive performance management. The current 83 monthly measures that comprise the overall quality rating will be revised, where appropriate, to more aggressively measure performance and drive continuous improvement of operations. Out-year targets remain unchanged.					
Impact	Impacts the quality, accuracy, effectiveness, timeliness, and overall customer satisfaction for the Department's corporate financial services.					
Methodology	ISO 9001 standards are set by the International Organization for Standardization and available at http://www.iso.org/ .					
Data Source and Quality	Monthly ISO 9001 certified Quality Management System key metrics for all GFS financial operations and customer satisfaction surveys. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request for the Bureau of Resource Management of \$147.5 million includes increases to maintain current services and support key initiatives. An increase of \$1.6 million for domestic inflation, pay raises for a base staffing level of 368 and locally engaged staff wage increases maintains the FY 2010 level of activity. An increase of \$5.1 million, including 4 positions is requested to improve financial audit and reporting compliance, rebuild and integrate budget systems, continue to expand the centralization of back-office financial transactional processing from overseas posts, provide a digital imaging for the Department's payroll records, and support the expansion of the Special Representative Office.

Audited Financial Statement / Improved Compliance: \$2,500,000, including 4 positions

A request for \$2.5 million and 4 positions will provide the resources to stabilize and maintain critical financial statement data for audit liaison and audit preparation activities. In addition to improving the timeliness and integrity of the financial statement data, the financial system work should eliminate reported material weaknesses in internal controls, allowing core financial management personnel, including all Financial Management Officers in the Department, to play a higher value-added and location-specific financial management role. In addition, over the next several years, a number of new Federal accounting standards will become effective, which will need to be implemented in RM systems and throughout its statement preparation, audit liaison, and financial processes. The auditors will be required to review the Department's implementation of these new standards, including whether the Department's financial systems comply with the new standards.

ICASS Budget System Re-build and Central Resource Management System / Budget Resource Management System (CRMS/BRMS): \$1,384,000

The request includes \$1.3 million to rebuild the ICASS budgeting system and upgrade the

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Department's budgeting system. The ICASS budget system needs to be re-built to keep pace with changing automation capabilities and to provide improved links to new Department financial systems. Web ICASS facilitates the Department's operations of shared administrative services platform at overseas post for all agencies. The ICASS investment goals include improving information management and financial reporting efficiencies and effectiveness. This includes the introduction of greater flexibility and efficiency in budget formulation and tracking performance, as well as the development of automated tools to perform budget validation through automated checklists and exception reporting.

CRMS/BRMS was funded at \$1.1 million in FY 2010 to enhance the integration of the budget system with the Global Financial Management Systems within the Department. The Department's central budgeting system requires upgrades to enable efficient fulfillment of budget execution and Congressional Budget Justification requirements. Within the next several years the legacy components which are outmoded and inefficient and where all Department funding originates, will not function.

Post Support Unit (PSU) Phase II Expansion: \$300,000

A new request of \$300,000 supports the one-time costs of Phase II Expansion of the GFS Post Support Unit (PSU) global operation. Recurring costs for PSU, including FSN salaries and operating costs, will be recouped through service level agreements with bureaus and posts. This one-time funding request is an essential corporate investment in the infrastructure needed, including equipment and space, to support the next phase of this successful and cost-effective financial processing platform for posts.

Imaging of Payroll Files: \$450,000

An increase of \$450,000 above the FY 2010 level of \$922,000 is for imaging of payroll files to replace over 27,500 active and inactive American Pay employee records equating to over 3.5 million paper pages. Moving to a paperless work environment for the Department's American payroll will directly result in improvements to the efficiency of payroll document and process management as well as decrease the need for large amounts of space to be dedicated to paper file storage. The funding requested will complete the project started in FY 2010.

Special Representative – Global Partnership Office Funding: \$421,000

New funding of \$421,000 is for the Special Representative of the Global Partnership Initiative. The funds will enable expansion for the office of the Special Representative to the Secretary, and implement the Secretary's priority for public-private partnerships; provide for the development of the Secretary's on-the-ground partnership objectives; and build new lasting relationships. The funds will further provide for technical assistance to Embassies, Bureaus and Offices, and to fund innovative partnerships at all levels throughout the Department. With dedicated funding available for foreign policy priorities, particularly those dealing with economic growth, the Department will be able to increase the quantity and quality of partnerships and bring external technology, innovation and creativity to diplomatic and development efforts. The funding will also be used to leverage private sector partner contributions and develop sustainable public-private partnerships that enhance the Department's diplomatic mission.

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Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	357	0	0	357	70,376	51,468	121,844
FY 2010 Estimate	368	0	0	368	87,769	53,026	140,795
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	172	234	406
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	211	0	211
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	686	288	974
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	47	0	47
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	1,116	522	1,638
FY 2011 Current Services	368	0	0	368	88,885	53,548	142,433
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Special Representative - Global Partnership Office Funding	0	0	0	0	421	0	421
Audited Financial Statement/Improved Compliance	4	0	0	4	2,280	220	2,500
Post Support Unit (PSU) Phase II Expansion	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
CRMS/BRMS	0	0	0	0	184	0	184
ICASS Web Re-build	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	1,200
Image American Payroll Files	0	0	0	0	450	0	450
Total Program Changes	4	0	0	4	4,835	220	5,055
FY 2011 Request	372	0	0	372	93,720	53,768	147,488

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	280	290	298	8
Domestic Administrative Management	11	11	11	0
Domestic Financial Services	264	274	282	8
Domestic Personnel Services	5	5	5	0
Information Resource Management	37	38	34	(4)
Corporate Information Systems and Services	35	36	32	(4)
Infrastructure Systems	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
Total	357	368	372	4

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	30,871	31,868	36,337	4,469
Domestic Administrative Management	8,873	12,196	12,236	40
Domestic Financial Services	21,647	19,310	23,739	4,429
Domestic Personnel Services	351	362	362	0
Information Resource Management	30,378	47,697	51,079	3,382
Corporate Information Systems and Services	30,155	47,467	50,849	3,382
Infrastructure Systems	223	230	230	0
Overseas Program Support	40,547	42,902	42,942	40
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	22,781	25,446	25,945	499
Overseas Administrative Management	300	300	300	0
Overseas Financial Services	17,466	17,156	16,697	(459)
Policy Formulation	20,048	18,328	17,130	(1,198)
Bureau Direction	20,048	18,328	17,130	(1,198)
Total	121,844	140,795	147,488	6,693

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Domestic Administrative Support	298	0	0	298	16,418	19,919	36,337
Domestic Administrative Management	11	0	0	11	9,883	2,353	12,236
Domestic Financial Services	282	0	0	282	6,535	17,204	23,739
Domestic Personnel Services	5	0	0	5	0	362	362
Information Resource Management	34	0	0	34	35,762	15,317	51,079
Corporate Information Systems and Services	32	0	0	32	35,762	15,087	50,849
Infrastructure Systems	2	0	0	2	0	230	230
Overseas Program Support	30	0	0	30	25,657	17,285	42,942
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	16,595	9,350	25,945
Overseas Administrative Management	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Overseas Financial Services	30	0	0	30	8,762	7,935	16,697
Policy Formulation	10	0	0	10	15,883	1,247	17,130
Bureau Direction	10	0	0	10	15,883	1,247	17,130
Total	372	0	0	372	93,720	53,768	147,488

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chief Financial Officer (Comptroller)	8	12	12	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget & Planning	48	58	58	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Services	170	161	163	2
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Strategic and Program Planning	9	10	10	0
Deputy Chief Financial Officer	81	86	88	2
Executive Office	34	34	34	0
Intelligence Resource Planning	7	7	7	0
Total	357	368	372	4

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Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chief Financial Officer (Comptroller)	3,182	3,336	3,421	85
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget & Planning	7,012	9,866	10,399	533
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Services	49,457	53,026	53,886	860
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Strategic and Program Planning	2,108	3,214	3,330	116
Deputy Chief Financial Officer	37,555	49,738	53,906	4,168
Executive Office	20,766	19,804	20,719	915
Intelligence Resource Planning	1,764	1,811	1,827	16
Total	121,844	140,795	147,488	6,693

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	35,205	37,435	36,959	(476)
1200 Personnel Benefits	23,383	22,924	24,142	1,218
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,333	1,283	1,383	100
2200 Transportation of Things	10	10	10	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	7,829	7,509	7,559	50
2400 Printing & Reproduction	862	862	912	50
2500 Other Services	51,698	67,149	72,689	5,540
2600 Supplies and Materials	347	347	407	60
3100 Personal Property	1,177	3,276	3,427	151
Total	121,844	140,795	147,488	6,693

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D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	438	438	444	6
Funds	148,657	158,079	160,030	1,951

Program Description

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 retired. 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.

HR is responsible for the Department of State's greatest asset – its personnel. The principal task is ensuring that the Department has 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 languages such as Arabic and Chinese, to conduct outreach to foreign audiences, negotiate and consult with other governments, and effectively assist American citizens at United States' embassies and consulates around the world. 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, as well as when they move on to their next assignment or return home.

In meeting the Department's personnel needs, the goal is to work smart, reward innovation, increase transparency and gain customer satisfaction. The Department has adapted the recruiting, hiring, and assignments processes in line with the Department's policy priorities, as well as increasing support to employees and families experiencing unaccompanied tours. The Department is also pursuing ways to take care of the dedicated Locally Employed staff who play a critical role in supporting its missions overseas, sometimes at great personal risk, and maintaining a strong and positive relationship with FS retirees after their careers have ended. The Department is 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, implementation of a tiered-services concept has begun 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 and in FY 2009 initiated Diplomacy 3.0: Diplomacy, Development, and Defense with the goal of increasing diplomatic staffing by 25 percent over the FY 2008 End of Year base level. The FY 2011 request for 528 new personnel for ongoing operations for D&CP (599 to include all appropriations)

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will make the Department better equipped to implement our National Security policies and priorities. The requested increase supports 410 Foreign Service positions placing the Department on track to reach the 25 percent target in late FY 2014. This infusion of additional personnel will ensure that the Department has an adequate number of personnel to fully staff the more than 260 missions worldwide, allow our employees to receive language and professional training and to participate in mutually beneficial exchange opportunities with the Department of Defense and other national security agencies.

Performance

To meet the demands of our foreign policy priorities, the Department will need to hire new Foreign Service (FS) employees to fill existing personnel gaps, to build a training complement, and to develop a more robust global presence. This indicator measures the gap between what the Department has determined as required positions versus the number of FS employees to fill those positions.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Human Resources					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Vacancy rate for overseas and domestic Foreign Service positions					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	16.2 % [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	Baseline year	14%	12%
Impact	New Indicator					
Methodology	The percentage of Foreign Service (FS) vacant positions versus the total number of FS positions will be calculated using Global Employment Management System (GEMS) data. FS positions will include both Specialists and Generalists. The denominator for this percentage will take into account any newly created positions, "training float" positions, etc.					
Data Source and Quality	GEMS and HR/RMA reports. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant limitations.					

To meet the demands of our foreign policy priorities, the Department will need to hire new Civil Service (CS) employees in support of policy implementation and a more robust global presence. This indicator will measure the gap between required positions versus the number of authorized CS employees to fill those positions.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Human Resources					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Vacancy rate for Civil Service positions.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	9.8% [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	Baseline year	9%	8%
Impact	New Indicator					
Methodology	The percentage of vacant Civil Servant (CS) positions will be evaluated based on the number of vacant CS positions versus the total number of authorized CS positions.					
Data Source and Quality	Global Employment Management Systems (GEMS) and HR/RMA data. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant limitations.					

This indicator measures the Department's progress in filling Language Designated Positions (LDPs) of designated priority languages with employees who meet or exceed the language requirements of that position.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Human Resources					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Percent of language designated positions in priority languages filled by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	54.9% [Baseline Year] New Indicator, No Rating	[Baseline Year]	60%	64%
Impact	New indicator					
Methodology	The percentage is to be based on the average of monthly evaluations (during the Fiscal Year) of LDPs of priority languages that are filled by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements for that position. The languages that are designated Priority Languages will be evaluated annually.					
Data Source and Quality	Global Employment Management System (GEMS) will be the data source for both LDPs and the language qualifications of employees. The designation of Priority Languages will be determined by the Director General. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations					

This indicator measures the Department's progress in filling of Language Designated Positions (LDPs) with employees who meet or exceed the language requirements of that position. This

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indicator will also provide a measure of the development of the training complement that, when implemented, will allow the Department to provide language training and thereby fill the LDPs.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Human Resources					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Percent of language designated positions filled by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements (New Methodology).					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	68.1 percent [Baseline]	Baseline Year	70 percent	73 percent
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	New Indicator					
Methodology	The percentage is to be based on the average of monthly evaluations (during the Fiscal Year) of LDPs that are filled by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements for that position.					
Data Source and Quality	Global Employment Management System (GEMS) will be the data source for both LDPs and the language qualifications of employees. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant limitations.					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$160 million for HR includes increases to maintain current services and support key initiatives. An increase of \$1.3 million is requested to support statutory pay raises and domestic inflation to maintain the FY 2010 level of activity. The FY 2010 base includes \$158 million and supports 438 positions.

Diplomacy 3.0: \$693,000 including 6 positions

The 6 positions requested will support the Diplomacy 3.0 initiative. To increase the size of the Foreign Service by 25 percent by the end of 2014, HR needs to ramp up recruitment, evaluation, and employment efforts.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	438	0	0	438	80,856	67,801	148,657
FY 2010 Estimate	438	0	0	438	88,922	69,157	158,079
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	116	0	116
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	676	0	676

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	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	311	155	466
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	1,103	155	1,258
FY 2011 Current Services	438	0	0	438	90,025	69,312	159,337
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Adjustment to Reflect Passback	6	0	0	6	0	693	693
Total Program Changes	6	0	0	6	0	693	693
FY 2011 Request	444	0	0	444	90,025	70,005	160,030

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	349	349	355	6
Information Resource Management	47	47	47	0
Overseas Program Support	25	25	25	0
Policy Formulation	17	17	17	0
Total	438	438	444	6

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	113,660	109,637	110,630	993
Information Resource Management	15,279	20,636	32,821	12,185
Corporate Information Systems and Services	8,233	13,512	0	(13,512)
Medical Services	6,836	7,578	7,700	122
Workers Compensation	6,836	7,578	7,700	122
Overseas Program Support	10,178	17,495	5,900	(11,595)
Policy Formulation	2,704	2,733	2,979	246
Total	148,657	158,079	160,030	1,951

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Domestic Administrative Support	355	0	0	355	54,502	56,128	110,630
Information Resource Management	47	0	0	47	25,697	7,124	32,821
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	7,700	0	7,700
Workers Compensation	0	0	0	0	7,700	0	7,700
Overseas Program Support	25	0	0	25	1,880	4,020	5,900
Policy Formulation	17	0	0	17	246	2,733	2,979
Total	444	0	0	444	90,025	70,005	160,030

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Career Development & Assignments	99	99	99	0
Civil Service Personnel Management	43	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	9	9	9	0
Employee Relations	19	19	19	0
Executive Office	72	72	75	3
Family Liaison Office	16	16	17	1
Grievance Staff	10	10	10	0
Office of Casualty Assistance	3	3	3	0
Office of Policy Coordination	9	9	9	0
Overseas Employment	24	24	24	0
Performance Evaluation	16	16	16	0
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	1	1	1	0
Recruitment, Examination and Employment	65	65	67	2
Resource Mgmt and Organization Analysis	25	25	25	0
Retirement	25	25	25	0
Total	438	438	444	6

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Career Development & Assignments	15,672	16,041	16,773	732
Civil Service Personnel Management	7,869	7,775	7,973	198
Deputy Assistant Secretary	156	161	161	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for HR	156	161	161	0
Director General of the Foreign Service	2,837	5,996	1,938	(4,058)
Employee Relations	9,557	14,327	18,088	3,761
Executive Office	53,103	47,992	51,534	3,542
Family Liaison Office	3,514	3,756	3,741	(15)
Grievance Staff	1,626	1,701	1,701	0
Office of Casualty Assistance	468	489	489	0
Office of Policy Coordination	1,405	1,449	1,449	0
Overseas Employment	4,054	4,084	4,117	33
Performance Evaluation	3,519	3,431	3,631	200
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	156	161	161	0

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Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Recruitment, Examination and Employment	29,529	34,820	29,805	(5,015)
Resource Mgmt and Organization Analysis	3,815	3,890	4,265	375
Retirement	4,385	4,267	6,223	1,956
Workers Compensation	6,836	7,578	7,820	242
Total	148,657	158,079	160,030	1,951

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	58,426	59,225	60,629	1,404
1200 Personnel Benefits	30,788	29,932	30,479	547
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	1,265	1,500	1,500	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,746	4,500	4,500	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,319	2,350	2,350	0
2400 Printing & Reproduction	849	1,000	1,000	0
2500 Other Services	36,882	44,297	44,297	0
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,330	1,350	1,350	0
3100 Personal Property	1,043	1,050	1,050	0
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	10,379	11,248	11,248	0
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	1,630	1,627	1,627	0
Total	148,657	158,079	160,030	1,951

D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL COMPLEMENT

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	304	304	304	0
Funds	85,211	93,458	94,305	847

Program Description

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. There are currently 6 positions established as Faculty Advisors.

Pre-Assignment General Schedule (GS) Training – Positions that are established for newly hired Civil Service employees awaiting clearance and permanent assignment. There are currently 66 positions dedicated to Pre-Assignment GS training.

Career Mobility Program – Positions to which employees are assigned for professional development. There are 8 positions supporting the Career Mobility Program.

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. There are 9 positions dedicated to Assignments to NGOs.

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. There are 146 positions established for Entry-Level Officer FSI training.

Non-reimbursable Details – Positions used to detail employees to other executive departments on a non-reimbursable basis. There are 14 positions serving non-reimbursable details.

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. There are 35 positions supporting the Presidential Management Fellow Program.

D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL COMPLEMENT

Special Domestic Assignment Program (SDAP) – Positions established to allow the assignment or detail of employees to the Congress and state/local government agencies. There are 19 positions in support of the Special Domestic Assignment Program.

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. There is 1 position dedicated to the Una Chapman Cox Sabbatical Program.

Justification of Request

The Department’s FY 2011 request of \$94.3 million includes an increase for current services of \$847,000 to support statutory pay raises for the base staffing level of 304 positions.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas				Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	304	0	0	304	779	84,432	85,211
FY 2010 Estimate	304	0	0	304	9,026	84,432	93,458
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	0	380	380
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	467	467
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	847	847
FY 2011 Current Services	304	0	0	304	9,026	85,279	94,305
FY 2011 Request	304	0	0	304	9,026	85,279	94,305

**D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL
COMPLEMENT**

Staff by Program Activity
(positions)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	304	304	304	0
Specialized Employee Assignments	304	304	304	0
Total	304	304	304	0

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	85,211	93,458	94,305	847
Specialized Employee Assignments	85,211	93,458	94,305	847
Total	85,211	93,458	94,305	847

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	9,026	85,279	94,305
Specialized Employee Assignments	304	0	0	304	9,026	85,279	94,305
Total	304	0	0	304	9,026	85,279	94,305

**D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL
COMPLEMENT**

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit
(positions)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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
Total	304	304	304	0

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit
(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Career Mobility Program	1,011	1,011	1,011	0
Faculty Advisors	960	960	960	0
Junior Officer Training	41,541	42,963	42,963	0
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	9,963	16,788	17,635	847
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
Total	85,211	93,458	94,305	847

**D&CP – BUREAU OF HUMAN RESOURCES-SPECIAL
COMPLEMENT**

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

Bureau of Human Resources-Special Complement	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	62,342	64,454	64,954	500
1200 Personnel Benefits	22,869	29,004	29,351	347
Total	85,211	93,458	94,305	847

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D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	131	156	166	10
Funds	36,535	49,108	56,549	7,441

Program Description

The Office of the Medical Director (MED) is committed to safeguarding and promoting the health of America's diplomatic community of more than 55,000 USG employees and family members in 51 different agencies deployed around the globe. To achieve this commitment, MED (1) formulates and implements policies for the worldwide medical program; (2) manages the medical clearance process to ensure that adequate health care services will be available at overseas posts; (3) provides primary care at over 200 posts abroad, often in remote and medically austere locations, facilitating hospitalizations or medical evacuations when necessary; (4) conducts a health promotion program to foster a healthy, productive workforce; (6) plans and prepares for medical emergencies, mass casualties and chem-bio attacks; (7) employs modern health information technology to support continuity of care and efficient information exchange; and (8) provides education, screening and treatment for deployment-related stress issues.

MED's varied programs and increased workloads reflect the growing and changing needs of the Department's service population. MED provides health care in 210 health units around the world, deploying over 120 medical practitioners. These physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, laboratory technologists, and psychiatrists care for over 55,000 Foreign Service employees and their eligible family members. To ensure the best medical care possible, MED hires highly qualified medical personnel and provides continuing medical education seminars to maintain professional credentials and certifications. As the Department's overseas mission grows and evolves, MED closely monitors the need for additional medical providers. MED is responsive to requests from overseas posts for additional medical support, and works with regional bureaus to assure appropriate placement of medical personnel overseas.

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)

Through the Mental Health Services (MHS) section, MED provides direct mental health care to Foreign Service employees and eligible family members. MED also provides preventive care by offering seminars on mental health topics, stress management, raising children overseas, conflict resolution in the workplace, substance abuse, and coping with depression and anxiety. In particular, the Deployment Stress Management Program (DSMP) works to prevent, diagnose and treat mental health conditions related to deployment at high stress, high threat, and unaccompanied posts. The

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

program offers voluntary PTSD screening to all who have served in danger pay posts, and provides therapy for most cases. More serious cases that require continued care will be referred for outside treatment under the Workmen's Compensation Program. Mental Health Services also provides short-term counseling and crisis intervention services to all employees through the Employee Consultation Services (ECS) program. This past year ECS assisted families of 1,056 special needs children overseas with their medical clearance and special education allowances. The Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program (ADAP) provides evaluations, counseling, and treatment referrals for employees and family members with substance abuse problems.

Expand Availability and Security of Electronic Medical Records (EMR)

The Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system is the repository of critical patient-related information used to support the Department's worldwide medical program, the Foreign Service medical clearance process, and emergency medical evacuations and hospitalizations. However, MED's current EMR system lacks the capability for worldwide expansion. In August 2006, Executive Order 13410 mandated that all federal agencies providing health care must have an EMR that is interoperable with other federal agency systems. Since that time, MED has been researching and testing other health record systems with a view toward collaborating with another federal agency to develop a fully integrated EMR that will comply with the Presidential Directive. A worldwide state-of-the-art EMR system will benefit patients by enhancing the quality of care, providing permanent legible medical records, minimizing adverse events, and ensuring follow-up care. The Department will also benefit by having the ability to retrieve epidemiological and quality assurance data to better manage the medical program and patient care.

Costs associated with this effort may include data migration from the current eMED system, purchase of software licenses, hardware upgrades, interface development, and training and implementation for clinician and allied health support staff. Recurring costs will include routine operations and maintenance as well as scanning and indexing of patient health records.

Strengthen the Medical Emergency Response Program

Preparation for medical emergencies remains one of MED's mission critical functions. The recent 2009 H1N1 outbreak underscored the importance of having adequate emergency supplies prepositioned overseas. Although MED acted quickly to purchase supplemental protective masks and respirators, stocks depleted rapidly and suppliers were unable to support the sudden surge in demand. As part of the emergency preparedness program, MED has pre-positioned medical supplies at over 280 embassies, consulates, and missions abroad. These include medical equipment and supplies to provide an alternate medical site in case of a catastrophic event, nerve agent antidotes to respond to a chem-bio attack, and pharmaceuticals to treat biological threats such as anthrax. In order to maximize access and minimize the risk of accidental injury from inadvertent injections, MED has positioned nerve agent auto injectors into caches that are stored overseas in readily accessible cabinets. Based on current pandemic assumptions, MED recently expanded the overseas stockpiles of protective masks and N-95 respirators. MED has also prepositioned stockpiles of Tamiflu® and other antivirals at overseas missions to provide treatment and prophylaxis for pandemic influenza. During the past year, MED instituted a global influenza surveillance program in cooperation with the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. MED now has the capability of conducting surveillance of respiratory pathogens at over 70 posts. The value of this program has already been realized when two very early cases of novel H1N1 influenza were confirmed at the embassy in Mexico City. As part of the ongoing program for emergency preparedness, MED regularly conducts emergency and trauma courses for medical providers and staff, and sponsors emergency response training for non-medical personnel as well. Over 40 such classes are scheduled at FSI for this year alone.

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Performance

The medical clearance process is designed to identify health care problems before the employee (or eligible family member) is assigned overseas, so prompt reviews and clearance decisions are imperative. If ongoing medical care or educational needs are known, they are linked with available overseas resources. Adequate medical resources may not be readily available in some countries. Therefore the clearance process is individualized to meet the unique health needs of each person.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Human Resources					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Percent of medical reviews and clearances completed within 30 days.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	81%	[Baseline year]	83%	88 %
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and Results not available to determine Impact					
Methodology	The number of clearances completed is documented in the Electronic Medical Records System. The system also tracks the time required to complete the clearances.					
Data Source and Quality	Electronic Medical Records (EMR). Data quality is monitored by an outside contractor for availability and accuracy. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$56,549,000 for the Office of the Medical Director includes increases to maintain current services and to support a key initiative, the Electronic Medical Records (EMR). An increase of \$842,000 funds statutory pay raises for a base staffing level of 156 and medical inflation to maintain MED at the FY 2010 level of activity. Currently, MED serves over 55,000 employees and family members assigned overseas and expects this number to increase to about 60,000 employees and family members in FY 2011. To provide adequate medical care for the growing number of employees and family members, MED must also increase the number of medical personnel assigned overseas.

Overseas and Domestic Position: \$2,599,000 including 10 positions

The FY 2011 request includes \$2,599,000 to fund 10 new positions. The number of Foreign Service employees and eligible family members, as well as other ICASS agency personnel assigned overseas continues to grow. In consultation with the Regional Bureaus and overseas posts, and considering the size of the missions, availability and accessibility of quality local medical care, local health risks, availability of medical care in the surrounding geographical area, and access to emergency transportation services, MED is requesting funding to support 7 new positions. The new positions include Regional Medical Officers (RMOs), Regional Medical Officer/ Psychiatrists (RMO/Ps) and Foreign Service Health Practitioners (FSHPs). MED is also requesting funding for three new positions to fill critical domestic positions required to support the growing worldwide medical program.

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Electronic Medical Records: \$4,000,000

As part of the development of the next generation of Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system, MED conducted research and extensive analysis of existing federal EMR systems to determine the best system that will meet the needs of the Department of State employees, their eligible family members, and the medical community. The review of the systems in use at DOD, VA, and IHS resulted in a collaborative effort and opportunity to partner with an existing federal EMR system. This collaborative effort will provide the Department of State an opportunity to acquire an interoperable EMR that can be deployed in Washington, DC and to 190 health units (HUs) 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 2.5 million scanned document images by FY 2011). Other projected costs will include purchase of commercial licenses required by the other agencies' systems, hardware upgrades, Clearances-to-DOS HR interface development, and training and implementation for clinician and allied health support staff. On-going costs will include regular operations and maintenance as well as scanning and indexing of patient health records. MED is working with both DOD and VA to develop a detailed project scope and budget estimate. An initial broad estimate received from DOD ranges from \$10 to \$50 million. MED is requesting \$4,000,000 to be able to begin a phased deployment in FY 2011.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	127	4	0	131	23,916	12,619	36,535
FY 2010 Estimate	144	12	0	156	34,004	15,104	49,108
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	20	84	104
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	79	103	182
Medical Inflation	0	0	0	0	556	0	556
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	655	187	842
FY 2011 Current Services	144	12	0	156	34,659	15,291	49,950
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Electronic Medical Record	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
Medical Program - Positions	3	7	0	10	0	2,599	2,599
Total Program Changes	3	7	0	10	4,000	2,599	6,599
FY 2011 Request	147	19	0	166	38,659	17,890	56,549

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	36	40	40	0
Information Resource Management	9	11	11	0
Medical Services	78	97	105	8
Policy Formulation	8	8	10	2
Total	131	156	166	10

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	7,578	9,650	10,047	397
Information Resource Management	1,733	1,840	1,916	76
Medical Services	26,230	36,580	43,508	6,928
Policy Formulation	994	1,038	1,078	40
Total	36,535	49,108	56,549	7,441

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Domestic Administrative Support	40	0	0	40	6,378	3,669	10,047
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
Domestic Personnel Services	2	0	0	2	1,132	222	1,354
Information Resource Management	11	0	0	11	1,203	713	1,916
Office Automation	11	0	0	11	1,203	713	1,916
Medical Services	90	15	0	105	30,527	12,981	43,508
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	11,460	424	11,884
Medical Examinations and Clearances	57	15	0	72	14,956	5,172	20,128
Mental Health Programs	20	0	0	20	1,274	6,676	7,950
Policy Formulation	6	4	0	10	551	527	1,078
Bureau Direction	6	4	0	10	551	527	1,078
Total	147	19	0	166	38,659	17,890	56,549

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Medical Director	3	8	8	0
Office of Clinical Services	50	56	59	3
Office of Foreign Service Health Practitioners Program	21	23	23	0
Office of Mental Health Services	53	57	57	0
Total	127	144	147	3

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
ICASS	11,003	17,596	20,369	2,773
Medical Director	357	565	575	10
Office of Clinical Services	11,557	12,255	12,617	362
Office of Foreign Service Health Practitioners Program	1,832	2,579	2,685	106
Office of Mental Health Services	10,126	11,025	12,076	1,051
Total	34,875	44,020	48,322	4,302

Staff by Post (positions)

Office of the Medical Director (MED)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Angola, Luanda	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Armenia, Yerevan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia, Canberra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Bahrain, Manama	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Belarus, Minsk	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bolivia, La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Burma, Rangoon	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Burundi, Bujumbura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Colombia, Bogota	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Gabon, Libreville	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Germany, Berlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Office of the Medical Director (MED)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Germany, Frankfurt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
India, Chennai (CG)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kenya, Nairobi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania, Nouakchott	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Nigeria, Abuja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria, Lagos	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Panama, Panama City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Poland, Warsaw	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Africa, Pretoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Korea, Seoul	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sri Lanka, Colombo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan, Khartoum	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Thailand, Bangkok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timor-Leste, Dili	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo, Lome	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Turkey, Ankara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam, Hanoi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia, Lusaka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	0	4	12	0	12	19	0	19	7	0	7

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Angola, Luanda	415	424	433	9
Australia, Canberra	0	0	433	433
Bahrain, Manama	0	0	433	433
Belarus, Minsk	0	424	433	9
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	0	424	433	9
Burma, Rangoon	0	424	433	9
Burundi, Bujumbura	0	0	433	433
Colombia, Bogota	0	0	433	433
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	0	0	433	433
Gabon, Libreville	0	424	433	9
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	0	424	433	9

D&CP – OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
India, Chennai (CG)	0	424	433	9
Mauritania, Nouakchott	415	424	433	9
Nigeria, Lagos	415	424	433	9
Panama, Panama City	0	0	433	433
Poland, Warsaw	0	424	433	9
South Korea, Seoul	0	424	433	9
Sudan, Khartoum	415	424	433	9
Togo, Lome	0	0	433	433
Total	1,660	5,088	8,227	3,139

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	15,082	19,189	23,725	4,536
1200 Personnel Benefits	2,235	2,717	3,331	614
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	6,520	9,229	12,324	3,095
2200 Transportation of Things	115	163	219	56
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	109	153	206	53
2400 Printing & Reproduction	107	151	204	53
2500 Other Services	9,096	12,874	10,309	(2,565)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,823	2,580	3,471	891
3100 Personal Property	1,448	2,052	2,760	708
Total	36,535	49,108	56,549	7,441

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D&CP – FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	804	804	816	12
Funds	129,060	179,044	182,279	3,235

Program Description

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.

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 Department's hiring surge implemented in FY 2009. 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

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computer security training. FSI will continue to expand beyond-the-classroom opportunities for American employees and FSNs through distance learning and technology based tools such 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 resources to produce effective and efficient programs and to maximize its impact on the Department's human capital investment of 60,000 employees worldwide in addition to the personnel of 40 other agencies utilizing 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 was completed 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 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 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 General Services Officer (GSO), Human Resource (HR) and Financial Management Officer (FMO) courses and more fully integrating leadership training with tradecraft training, to help the Department in succession planning and preparing the next generation of leaders.

Performance

Performance of the Foreign Service Institute's language training program (Critical Needs Languages Only) is expressed 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.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Human Resources					
Bureau Goal	Workforce Meets Priority Diplomatic and Operational Requirements as a Result of FSI Training					
Indicator	Foreign Service Institute language training success rate as measured by the percentage of State students in critical needs languages who attain skill objective.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
84 percent	87 percent	89 percent	80 percent	80 percent	80 percent	80 percent
▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target	◀▶ On Target			
Impact	Foreign language proficiency, a key skill utilized by Foreign Service personnel, contributes to overall human resource development activities and HR management activities (e.g., filling of LDPs).					
Methodology	Expresses performance of FSI'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.					
Data Source and Quality	Test results are from the Foreign Service Institute's corporate training database, the Student Training Management System and are highly reliable. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$182.3 million for the Foreign Service Institute includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. The request includes current services increase of \$1.8 million to support statutory pay raises and domestic inflation. The request also includes a base budget to support FSI language and skills training of \$179 million.

FSI Training: \$1,440,000 including 12 Positions

The primary goal of the FSI is to provide training which supports the Department's priority diplomatic and operational policy objectives. To provide additional training to meet priority Diplomatic & Operational Requirements, this request is guided by key management priorities for Diplomacy 3.0 (Diplomacy, Development and Defense) and ties directly to the Department's strategic goals and objectives in strengthening the Hiring Initiatives of the Department.

The request for funding to support additional personnel will also increase language training capacity in the critical needs languages of Afghanistan, Pakistan (Dari, Pashto, and Urdu) and Arabic which will support diplomatic efforts to fight terrorism and promote stability in the region. Additional personnel will also increase language training capability in critical needs languages in Russian and Chinese and will provide training for the foreign affairs community to support national critical operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, including Familiarization and Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) specific training, language and tradecraft training, and training for members of the Civilian Response Corps. The additional new hires will strengthen and provide the global workforce more access to training through distance learning technology; strengthen the training platform for the modern work world that provides training options to employees and expands outreach; and it will promote efficiency and effectiveness in management practices.

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Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	790	9	5	804	45,659	83,401	129,060
FY 2010 Estimate	790	9	5	804	95,643	83,401	179,044
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	75	375	450
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	396	0	396
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	300	461	761
LES Wage Increase	0	0	0	0	188	0	188
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	959	836	1,795
FY 2011 Current Services	790	9	5	804	96,602	84,237	180,839
FY 2011 Program Changes							
FSI 2011 Smart Power Program	12	0	0	12	0	1,440	1,440
Total Program Changes	12	0	0	12	0	1,440	1,440
FY 2011 Request	802	9	5	816	96,602	85,677	182,279

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	804	123	115	(8)
Information Resource Management	0	14	14	0
Policy Formulation	0	7	7	0
Training Services	0	660	680	20
Total	804	804	816	12

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Funds by Program Activity (\\$ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	38,244	9,663	9,132	(531)
Information Resource Management	0	5,245	5,345	100
Policy Formulation	0	1,039	1,039	0
Public Diplomacy	2,415	1,723	1,747	24
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	2,415	1,723	1,747	24
Training Services	83,401	161,374	165,016	3,642
Professional Development/Leadership	83,401	161,374	165,016	3,642
ARRA - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	5,000	0	0	0
Total	129,060	179,044	182,279	3,235

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Domestic Administrative Support	115	0	0	115	6,196	2,936	9,132
Information Resource Management	14	0	0	14	3,771	1,574	5,345
Policy Formulation	7	0	0	7	235	804	1,039
Public Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	1,747	0	1,747
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	1,747	0	1,747
Training Services	666	9	5	680	84,653	80,363	165,016
Professional Development/Leadership	0	0	0	0	84,653	80,363	165,016
Total	802	9	5	816	96,602	85,677	182,279

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of the Director	7	7	7	0
Office of the Executive Director	107	104	92	(12)
School of Applied Info Tech	50	51	51	0
School of Language Studies	427	432	451	19
School of Leadership and Management	63	64	64	0
School of Prof and Area Studies	129	130	130	0
The Transition Center	7	7	7	0
Total	790	795	802	7

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of the Director	996	1,039	763	(276)
Office of the Executive Director	9,181	16,609	14,286	(2,323)
School of Applied Info Tech	8,577	10,434	10,434	0
School of Language Studies	52,709	81,445	88,595	7,150
School of Leadership and Management	10,007	15,615	20,615	5,000
School of Prof and Area Studies	29,712	42,653	36,337	(6,316)
The Transition Center	901	937	937	0
Total	112,083	168,732	171,967	3,235

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Staff by Post (positions)

Foreign Service Institute (FSI)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		Total
	Actual			Enacted			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	
Seoul Regional Language School, Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taipei American Institute In Taiwan	2	0	2	2	2	4	5	0	5	3	(2)	1
Tunis Regional Language School, Tunisia	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	5	9	2	3	5
Yokohama Regional Language School, Japan	5	4	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)
Total	9	5	14	4	5	9	9	5	14	5	0	5

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Seoul Regional Language School, Korea	978	1,059	1,059	0
Taipei American Institute In Taiwan	5,911	6,717	6,717	0
Tunis Regional Language School, Tunisia	2,358	2,536	2,536	0
Yokohama Regional Language School, Japan	2,730	0	0	0
Total	11,977	10,312	10,312	0

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	62,801	69,116	67,015	(2,101)
1200 Personnel Benefits	18,590	20,918	26,605	5,687
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	5,807	5,365	5,365	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	812	965	965	0
2400 Printing & Reproduction	816	970	970	0
2500 Other Services	37,128	78,018	77,667	(351)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,788	2,125	2,125	0
3100 Personal Property	1,318	1,567	1,567	0
Total	129,060	179,044	182,279	3,235

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Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	118	118	137	19
Funds	18,788	21,823	23,668	1,845

Program Description

As President Obama stated in his Inaugural Address: “America is a friend of each nation and every man, woman, and child who seeks a future of peace and dignity;” but to “those who cling to power through corruption and deceit and the silencing of dissent, know that you are on the wrong side of history, but that we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist.” The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) has the leadership role in the Department of State in advancing democracy and human rights policy priorities around the globe through our diplomatic relationships with other governments at the bilateral and multilateral levels, and through our diplomatic and programmatic support for the work of reform-minded civil society elements overseas.

DRL leads US Government efforts to protect and promote universal human rights, including religious freedom, women’s rights, labor rights and rights of persons with disabilities. The Bureau also plays a leading role in US Government efforts to combat all forms of intolerance, including anti-Semitism.

DRL will use multiple tools to monitor and address human rights abuses and to protect and strengthen human rights. These tools include bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, assistance programs, Congressionally-mandated reports, vetting of security forces, and reviewing asylum applications.

Human rights flourish best in representative democracies that have vibrant civil societies. DRL will advance and strengthen key democratic values (robust civil society, free and fair elections, accountable institutions of government). DRL will direct its diplomatic activities, foreign assistance grant programs and public diplomacy to support full respect for the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, and association that are essential to free and fair elections and democratic government. DRL also will assist countries in developing representative, accountable, transparent institutions of government, including independent judiciaries, to ensure that leaders who win democratic elections also govern democratically and are responsive to the will and needs of their people. DRL will continue to direct efforts toward building the capacity of civil society and supporting human rights defenders, including protecting and promoting free and independent media. DRL will continue to work to counter increasing threats to Internet freedom.

DRL advances freedom of religion as a universal right. DRL will work to expand religious freedom in the Countries of Particular Concern (CPCs), with specific attention to the CPCs showing greater willingness to engage. DRL will use the prospect of CPC designation to leverage systemic improvements in countries where violations are significant, and focus on countries that have strategic influence. DRL also will support interfaith efforts to promote tolerance and lay a sustainable foundation for religious freedom worldwide.

With respect to labor rights, DRL will continue to promote human rights in the private sector through interagency cooperation and outreach efforts with corporations, NGOs, and other governments. DRL will continue to combat worker exploitation, such as forced labor and child labor, through multi-stakeholder approaches, targeted technical assistance and direct approaches to foreign governments. DRL will defend freedom of association and strengthen independent worker organizations. DRL will work with companies and NGOs on effective supply-chain monitoring and create public-private partnerships that promote human rights and humane labor practices.

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Congress has asked the Department of State, through DRL, to enhance its capacity to support democracy and good governance via the ADVANCE Democratic Values Act (ADVA) and other legislation that has required the Department to take a particular interest in human rights issues related to women, child soldiers, child marriage, media freedom, religious freedom, persons with disabilities, and sexual orientation. To complement its diplomatic efforts, DRL implements foreign assistance programs in countries where: serious human rights violations occur; democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure; governments are not democratic or in transition to democracy or established democratic governments are struggling; and popular demands for human rights and democracy are growing. DRL also trains a spotlight on and helps shape the US Government response to crackdowns on civil society worldwide and abuses of religious freedom and labor rights through annual public reports, Congressional testimony, UN presentations, and other outreach efforts.

The Department of State's annual reports, including the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, *Advancing Freedom and Democracy Report*, and *International Religious Freedom Report*, bring global attention to human rights abuses. In coordination with other bureaus in the Department of State, DRL will vet all assistance and training to foreign security forces and screen potential recipients to ensure that gross violators of human rights do not receive U.S. Government assistance. DRL also will provide relevant human rights oversight to the asylum claim process.

At the multilateral level, DRL will focus US Government membership in the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) on addressing critical human rights situations and strengthening the human rights mechanisms of the Council, including Universal Periodic Review and Special Rapporteurs. DRL will seek to strengthen the human rights work of bodies such as the UN Third Committee, and regional institutions such as the Organization of American States, the African Union, the Association of South East Asian Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. DRL will play a leading role in the further enhancement and expansion of the Broader Middle East and North Africa initiative. DRL also will work to focus the Community of Democracies on making concrete differences in countries around the world

The Department's diplomatic and programmatic support has furthered reformed efforts underway within countries to strengthen civil society, the rule of law and accountable institutions of government. Not surprisingly, there has been resistance from authorities in power who feel threatened by the growing popular demands for greater personal and political freedom. In many countries, democratic governance remains weak and citizens have not felt the "dividend" in quality of life that democracy can bring.

The above trends confirm the continuing need for vigorous U.S. diplomacy at the bilateral and multilateral levels to act and speak out against human rights abuses, to support and defend those pressing within societies for reform, and to help establish and sustain democratic institutions of government and the rule of law. DRL is managing more than 275 grants around the world under the Democracy Fund and the Human Rights and Democracy Fund that total more than \$425 million. DRL's reporting requirements on democracy and human rights continue to grow significantly.

Performance

The *Freedom in the World* survey evaluates individuals' ability to freely exercise their fundamental freedoms around the world. The survey, which is regarded as a key measure of global freedom, includes both analytical reports and numerical ratings of civil liberties for 193 countries and 15 select territories. Freedom House defines civil liberty as "freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state."

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STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Rule of Law and Human Rights					
Bureau Goal	Human Rights are Protected, and Human Rights Abuses are Addressed Around the Globe					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Progress in human rights as measured by total percentage of non-democratic countries and countries undergoing democratic transitions that improved by at least one point from the prior year according to Civil Liberty dimension of Freedom House's Freedom in the World ratings.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	4.1 percent [Baseline]	11.5 percent	Data available in June 2010	10 percent	12.5 percent	15 percent
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◁▷ Improved But Not Met	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and result not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	Statistic derived from the Civil Liberties Section of Freedom House's Freedom in the World survey. Each country is assigned a civil liberties rating from 1 to 7 based on 4 dimensions: freedom of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy and individual rights.					
Data Source and Quality	Freedom House administers the survey and report. The 40 analysts and 17 senior-level academic advisers, involved in the research and rating process, use a broad range of sources of information, including foreign and domestic news reports, academic analyses, NGOs, think tanks, individual professional contacts, and regional visits. A team of regional experts and scholars analyze and determine the survey findings. While there is an element of inherent subjectivity, the process emphasizes intellectual rigor and balanced judgments.					

The *Freedom of the Press* survey, which provides analytical reports and numerical ratings for 196 countries and territories, is considered to be one of the few objective indicators of press freedom around the world. The findings are widely used by governments, international organizations, academics, and the news media in many countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Civil Society					
Bureau Goal	Democratic Principles are Adopted or Strengthened in Nondemocratic and Transitioning Countries					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Progress in the development of free media as measured by total percentage of non-democratic countries and countries undergoing democratic transitions that improved by at least one point from the prior year according to Freedom House's Freedom of the Press ratings.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	19 percent [Baseline]	Data available in June 2010	20 percent	25 percent	30 percent
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◁▷ Improved But Not Met	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and result not available to determine impact.					

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Methodology	The level of press freedom in each country currently includes 23 methodology questions and 109 indicators divided into three broad categories: the legal environment, the political environment, and the economic environment. For each methodology question, a lower number of points is allotted for a more free situation, while a higher number of points is allotted for a less free environment.
Data Source and Quality	Freedom House conducts the survey. The data source includes information gathered from professional contacts in various countries, the findings of human rights and press freedom organizations, specialists in geographic and geopolitical areas, the reports of governments and multilateral bodies, and a variety of domestic and international news media. A team of regional experts and scholars analyze and determine the survey findings. While there is an element of inherent subjectivity, the process emphasizes intellectual rigor and balanced judgments.

The *Freedom in the World* survey, produced by Freedom House, provides a comparative assessment of global political rights and liberties and is considered one of the most highly regarded measures of global freedom. The survey includes both analytical reports and numerical ratings of political rights for 193 countries and 15 select territories. Freedom House defines political rights as people's ability "to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate."

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Political Competition and Consensus-Building					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Progress in political rights as measured by the percentage of non-democratic countries and countries undergoing democratic transitions that improved by at least one point from the prior year according to the Political Rights dimension of Freedom House's Freedom of the World ratings.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	5.7% improve, 11.4% worsen [Baseline]	7.6% improve, 7.6% worsen	Data Available June 2010	8 percent	10 percent	12 percent
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Ratings and result not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	The methodology of the survey is grounded in basic standards of political rights, derived largely from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Each country and territory is assigned a rating (from 1 to 7) for political rights. Political rights is rated along 3 dimensions: electoral process, political pluralism and participation, and functioning of government.					
Data Source and Quality	Freedom House administers the survey and report. The 40 analysts and 17 senior-level academic advisers, involved in the research and rating process, use a broad range of sources of information, including foreign and domestic news reports, academic analyses, NGOs, think tanks, individual professional contacts, and regional visits. A team of regional experts and scholars analyze and determine the survey findings. While there is an element of inherent subjectivity, the process emphasizes intellectual rigor and balanced judgments.					

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) is produced by the Brookings Institution, World Bank Development Economics Research Group and World Bank Institute. The WGI is one of the most widely used indices for measuring government accountability and transparency because it compiles data from multiple, independent sources. The WGI is a valuable tool for assessing cross-country

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differences and changes in country performance over time across six dimensions of governance: 1) Voice and Accountability; 2) Political Stability and Absence of Violence; 3) Government Effectiveness; 4) Regulatory Quality; 5) Rule of Law; and 6) Control of Corruption.

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Good Governance					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Progress on implementing good governance reforms as measured by the percentage of non-democratic countries and countries undergoing democratic transitions that improved by at least 0.1 points from the prior year according to average ratings from the World Bank Governance indicators.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	6.5 percent [Baseline]	10.2 percent	Data Available June 2010	[Baseline Year]	12 percent	15 percent
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Ratings and result not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	The indicator measures governance along 6 dimensions: voice and accountability, political stability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. The findings are aggregated over 30 different data sets.					
Data Source and Quality	WGI reports over the period 1996 - 2008. http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp . The indicators are drawn from over 30 separate data sets maintained by over 30 different organizations worldwide. The comprehensive nature of aggregating across multiple indices ensures higher validity in measuring governance across the globe, although the World Bank is open about limitations to its measure.					

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$23.668 million for the Bureau of Democracy Human Rights and Labor includes increases to maintain current services and support a number of key initiatives. An increase of \$222,000 for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, and step increases maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

Leahy Vetting and Human Rights Council: \$1,623,000 including 19 Positions

DRL requests \$1.623 million for an increase of 19 new domestic American positions, over a base of 118 domestic, 4 Public Diplomacy positions, and \$21.823 million. All 19 positions composed of 18 Civil Service and 1 Foreign Service Officer, will be utilized to supplement staff in the Policy Formulation sections of the bureau.

As the lead bureau in the Department of State focused on democracy and human rights policy, DRL champions human rights and advances and defends democratic principles through diplomacy, foreign assistance programs, and annual reports. Congress, on both sides of the aisle, has recognized the unique and exceptional role DRL plays. Per the requirements of the Leahy Amendment, to ensure that security forces who violate human rights do not benefit from US Government assistance from the Department of State and training from the Department of Defense, DRL vets several thousand requests per year and may easily receive more than 5,000 names to vet with any single request. At the

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multilateral level, DRL actively contributes to US Government engagement as mandated by ADVANCE Democratic Values Act (ADVA).

The United States has the obligation to produce separate periodic written reports in compliance with five UN human rights treaties. In addition, the new UN Human Rights Council's (HRC) Universal Periodic Review process requires all UN member states to write, present, and defend before the HRC written reports on their compliance with their human rights obligations. The new Administration has made U.S. engagement in the UPR a priority. In the past five years, through a system of hiring experts in international law as contractors dedicated to working through an extensive interagency process to write these lengthy reports, the United States went from violating its treaty reporting obligations to fully implementing them. DRL must have additional resources to maintain this system. Each report takes more than a year to write; there are four reports due (three are treaty obligations and the UPR report) in 2010 and two due in 2011. These positions further support the Department in answering written questions on the reports from the relevant UN human rights treaty monitoring bodies and in helping large, Assistant Secretary-level interagency delegations present and defend these reports before those UN bodies.

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	116	2	0	118	5,255	13,533	18,788
FY 2010 Estimate	116	2	0	118	8,276	13,547	21,823
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA Salaries	0	0	0	0	8	59	67
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	31	72	103
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	85	137	222
FY 2011 Current Services	116	2	0	118	8,361	13,684	22,045
FY 2011 Program Changes							
New FTE Request	18	1	0	19	0	1,623	1,623
Total Program Changes	18	1	0	19	0	1,623	1,623
FY 2011 Request	134	3	0	137	8,361	15,307	23,668

D&CP – BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	84	84	107	23
Policy Formulation	30	30	26	(4)
Public Diplomacy	4	4	4	0
Total	118	118	137	19

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	13,421	18,985	21,451	2,466
Policy Formulation	4,864	2,318	1,691	(627)
Public Diplomacy	503	520	526	6
Total	18,788	21,823	23,668	1,845

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN				
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	104	3	0	107	6,652	14,799	21,451
Department Direction	0	0	0	0	6,652	0	6,652
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	14,799	14,799
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	104	3	0	107	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	26	0	0	26	1,691	0	1,691
Department Direction	26	0	0	26	0	0	0
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	1,691	0	1,691
Public Diplomacy	4	0	0	4	18	508	526
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Total	134	3	0	137	8,361	15,307	23,668

D&CP – BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Africa and Europe Affairs	18	18	16	(2)
Office of Asia and Western Hemisphere	12	12	11	(1)
Office of International Labor Affairs	9	9	9	0
Office of International Religious Freedom	15	15	16	1
Office of Multilateral and Global Affairs	13	13	12	(1)
Office of Near East Asia and South Central Asia	17	17	20	3
Office of Strategic and External Affairs	4	4	4	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	30	30	49	19
Total	118	118	137	19

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Deputy Assistant Secretary	4,796	0	0	0
Office of Africa and Europe Affairs	2,889	3,276	2,949	(327)
Office of Asia and Western Hemisphere	1,940	2,170	2,047	(123)
Office of International Labor Affairs	421	0	1,003	1,003
Office of International Labor and Corporate Social Responsibility	1,030	867	871	4
Office of International Religious Freedom	2,407	2,569	2,559	(10)
Office of Multilateral and Global Affairs	2,090	3,669	2,211	(1,458)
Office of Near East Asia and South Central Asia	2,712	2,904	4,150	1,246
Office of Strategic and External Affairs	503	520	526	6
Office of the Assistant Secretary	0	5,848	7,352	1,504
Total	18,788	21,823	23,668	1,845

D&CP – BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	9,365	11,205	12,685	1,480
1200 Personnel Benefits	5,184	4,350	4,984	634
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,460	1,571	1,724	153
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	127	361	396	35
2400 Printing & Reproduction	137	230	252	22
2500 Other Services	2,436	3,369	3,432	63
2600 Supplies and Materials	49	671	122	(549)
3100 Personal Property	30	66	73	7
Total	18,788	21,823	23,668	1,845

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D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	610	629	635	6
Funds	407,966	466,535	494,276	27,741

Program Description

The Bureau of Administration (A) provides effective global support for foreign affairs. With partners and customers at every diplomatic post and in every agency represented overseas, A Bureau provides leadership in management operations within the Department and interagency arena.

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. The Bureau provides a wide range of administrative and facilities services for the Department's domestic offices, including transforming the Harry S Truman (HST) building from its 1930s and 1960s origins to a modern, energy efficient headquarters. 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. A Bureau is the Department's information-content manager; the 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.

In FY2011, the 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 (PII) and classified information. The Bureau remains committed to improving the Department's domestic emergency management; providing support to posts; using Commercial Services Management principles to enhance efficiency of the Department's operations; and advocating for the use of U.S. small businesses in the Department's acquisition process.

Customer Service and Business Efficiencies

A Bureau will continue to transform its domestic procurement operation into a high-quality transparent and customer-focused process that aligns resources to accomplish the Department's priorities. The Bureau uses strategic sourcing and multi-sector workforce analysis so the Department can make more efficient and effective business decisions to acquire commodities and services and to structure the Department's workforce. The Bureau also plans to increase grants management training for, and oversight of, the Department's federal assistance programs.

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 energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe and functional 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

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Restructuring Act of 1998 and outlined in the Department of State Domestic Real Estate Plan for the Foreign Affairs Reorganization. This effort’s centerpiece is the multi-year modernization of office and special purpose space in the HST building; it also includes acquisition and renovation of nearby facilities. In addition, the Bureau will renovate Blair House, the President’s guest house, to replace aging infrastructure and provide upgraded security, telecommunications, and other modern features. These acquisition and modernization projects are consistent with energy efficiency and environmental sustainability guidance included in Executive Order 13423 and the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA). The Bureau also plans to acquire land to create a second International Chancery Center in Washington, D.C., which will provide a suitable location for placement of embassies and facilitate foreign relations.

Information Services

The Bureau will continue to leverage technology platforms to improve records management, regulatory capabilities, and publishing services. It is creating tighter controls and safeguards for Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and has 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 continually to improve transparency in government, responding to annual growth rates of Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act requests and maintaining an active declassification program.

Domestic Emergency Management Program

The Bureau is working to ensure maximum mission assurance preparedness for the Department’s Continuity of Operations (COOP), Continuity of Government (COG), and Enduring Constitutional Government programs in the event of a domestic emergency. Important elements of the plan include effective incident management; business continuity management; employee preparedness; infrastructure protection preparedness; diplomatic contingency planning through training and exercising; and adequate work space, technical equipment, and accommodations at an alternate site.

Performance

The HST modernization project is the primary component of the Foggy Bottom Modernization/Consolidation plan and was established in partnership with the General Services Administration. 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 its 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.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES			
Strategic Priority	Facilities		
Bureau Goal	Department’s domestic facilities are energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe and functional		
Indicator	Key milestones for the modernization of the Harry S Truman Building.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
◁▷ Improved But Not Met	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS			

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FY 2011 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete 75% Phase 1B Bid Package #3/4 for tenant build-out and cafeteria construction • Complete Perimeter Security Improvements design for C & D Streets • Complete the Phase 1C Shell/Core design
FY 2010 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Phase 1B Bid Package #2 installation of blast resistant windows. • Complete 15 percent of Phase 1B Bid Package #3/4 for tenant build-out construction and cafeteria. • Complete 65 percent of Perimeter Security Improvements design and Final Environmental Assessment for C & D Streets. • Initiate design of Phase 1C Renovation.
FY 2009 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Phase 1B Bid Package #1 Demolition/Abatement. • Start Phase 1B Bid Package #2 installation of blast resistant windows. • Complete design of Bid Package #3/4 for tenant build-out construction. • Complete Draft Environmental Assessment for Perimeter Security Improvements to C and D Streets.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1B Bid Package #1 Demolition/Abatement completed. • Phase 1B Bid Package #2 installation of blast resistant windows is 58 percent complete. • Design of Bid Package #3/4 for tenant build-out construction was completed October 19, 2009 and is being reviewed. • Draft Environmental Assessment for Perimeter Security Improvements to C and D Street completed.
Impact	<p>The multi-phased Harry S Truman 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 priority "Facilities" to provide modern, safe and functional facilities for its domestic workforce and its operational requirements.</p>
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1B Bid Package #1 Demolition/Abatement is at 78% completion. • The design for Phase 1B Bid Package #2 Wall Hardening and Blast Resistant Windows was completed in July 2008. • 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.
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1B Architect/Engineer contract was awarded, security clearances received and design started April 10, 2007. • 35 percent design for Phase I and II Perimeter Security Improvements completed. • Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC) renovation completed and occupied in Spring 2007. • Phase 1B Demolition documents completed, Housing Plan and Space Planning started.
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Below Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1A renovation ("Old State") completed, including blast resistant window installation and lobby security improvements, and building occupied. • Architect/Engineer for Phase 1B selected. • Contract for Phase I and II Perimeter Security Improvements awarded and design started. • NRRC swing space renovated and construction started.
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	<p>Performance results are determined by reviews and updates during regular design progress meetings, weekly construction progress meetings, weekly project tracking meetings and weekly activity reports. These are supplemented by inspection reports for construction in place, which serve as justification for progress payment review and approval.</p>
Data Source and Quality	<p>The General Services Administration provides progress and weekly activity reports, construction and occupancy schedules, progress meeting minutes, management plans, and completed activities. The reports provide accurate information with a high degree of confidence and reliability. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.</p>

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This indicator will assist the Department in managing the space utilization and cost of the Department’s increasing domestic real estate assets. The ratio of change between cost per seat and rent provides a measurable unit that directly incorporates a combination of other measures, such as space utilization, that are presently being used in the acquisition, design and build-out of space. Due to the overwhelming percentage of Department space within the Washington Metropolitan Area (WMA), and because office space is the predominant usage type, this indicator only applies to office space in the WMA.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Facilities					
Bureau Goal	Department’s domestic facilities are energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe and functional					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Ratio of Change between Cost/Seat and Rent, expressed as a factor.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data available in 2010 New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator	1 (or less)	1 (or less)
Impact	Use of this indicator will validate and support the Department’s facilities management goals and activities related to consolidation and collocation of functions in the Foggy Bottom area, and improving and modernizing DOS facilities efficiently. It supports the Department’s strategic priority “Facilities.”					
Methodology	This factor compares the rate of change in cost/seat to the rate of change in rent. “Seats” are the number of offices and workstations; “rent” includes operating costs. The annual percentages of change are expressed as a ratio of cost/seat to rent. A factor of 1 means the cost/seat rises at the same rate as rent. A factor less than or equal to 1 means the Department manages space efficiently by controlling costs and increasing utilization rates.					
Data Source and Quality	Initial data was developed by GSA’s comprehensive Strategic Portfolio Housing Plan for DOS in 2008. That data can be updated and validated using existing tools and resources. There are no significant data limitations.					

The Bureau of Administration is developing and implementing policies and initiatives that will reduce the State Department’s environmental footprint and cut costs of operating domestic buildings, in support of the Secretary’s Greening Diplomacy Initiative. The Bureau is also partnering with the General Services Administration (GSA) to provide improved workspace for staff by leasing space in “Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design” (LEED) Silver (or equivalent) certified buildings. The Bureau of Administration uses Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Energy (DOE) guidelines and criteria in benchmarking performance of environmental sustainability and energy conservation initiatives.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES			
Strategic Priority	Facilities		
Bureau Goal	Department's domestic facilities are energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe and functional		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Status of Domestic Facility Greening at the Department of State.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New leases will utilize the General Services Administration (GSA) "green" lease, providing space in LEED-Silver (or equivalent) buildings and equipment meeting Energy Star standards (or equivalent), where applicable. • All building renovations exceeding 5,000 sq. ft will be consistent with LEED-New Construction (NC) or –Commercial Interior (CI) Silver, (or equivalent) certification or better. • Thirty percent of owned/delegated buildings will be LEED-Existing Building (EB) or "Green Buildings Initiative" (GBI) certified. 		
FY 2010 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly acquired leases should provide buildings that are LEED-Silver certified, consistent with existing GSA leasing guidelines. • Building renovations exceeding \$1 million will be consistent with LEED-NC or -CI Silver certification or better. • Fifteen percent of existing owned/delegated facilities will be LEED-EB or GBI certified. 		
FY 2009 Target	Baseline Year		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <p>All major renovations initiated in FY 2009 were designed to LEED-NC Silver expectation (i.e., Buildings 644 and 84 at the Charleston Regional Center, and the National Passport Center (NPC-2) addition in Portsmouth, NH. The design requirements for FAST-C and ESOC-West (ARRA initiatives) met LEED-NC Silver requirements.</p> <p>"GBI-Green Globes (2)", the equivalent to LEED-Silver certification, was awarded to the National Visa Center (NVC) in Portsmouth, NH in March, 2009. Similar certifications were initiated for the Beltsville Information Management Center and SA-1. Additionally, NVC received the Silver Energy Star certification in April, 2009.</p>		
Impact	Successful "green" initiatives for domestic buildings will reduce the Department's environmental impact, save energy and control operating costs. This effort is a component of the Department's strategic priority "Facilities" to provide modern, safe and functional facilities for its domestic workforce and its operational requirements.		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2007 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
FY 2006 Rating and Result	Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A		
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION			
Methodology	The Bureau developed a "basis of design" (BOD) for the three major FY 2009 renovations, and included LEED-NC Silver requirements in the language. Final LEED certifications for these three projects will be confirmed after construction is completed (est. FY 2011).		
Data Source and Quality	NVC received GBI-GG and Energy Star certifications from external, independent 3rd party evaluators using protocols sanctioned by EPA and DOE. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.		

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The Bureau of Administration manages the development and deployment of the Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS), the enterprise-wide logistics system that is the backbone of the Department’s logistics infrastructure. ILMS streamlines and modernizes supply chain operations and fully integrates procurement and logistics with financial management. When completely implemented, ILMS will provide an enhanced logistics information and e-business platform for Department customers, stakeholders, and partners.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Administrative Services					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Cumulative variance from planned cost and schedule for the Integrated Logistics Management System					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.25%; -0.80% [Baseline]	Baseline Year	Both less than +/- 5%	Both less than +/- 5%
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	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 supports the Department’s strategic priority “Administrative Services.”					
Methodology	The project rating is calculated based on the cumulative variance from planned cost and schedule values for the overall project. These values are reported in the ILMS OMB Exhibit 300 submitted by the Department.					
Data Source and Quality	The rating is based on the actual cost and schedule data captured in the Department’s Electronic Capital Planning and Investment Control system (eCPIC). The eCPIC tool is used to generate the ILMS Exhibit 300 submitted by the Department to the OMB. The eCPIC system is compliant with the criteria in ANSI/EIA Standard 748 for earned value management systems. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

Justification of Request

The Department’s FY2011 request of \$494.276 million for the Bureau of Administration includes an increase of \$15.725 million for current services to maintain the FY 2010 level of activity. Also included is an increase of \$12.016 million and six positions, above the FY 2010 base of \$466.535 million and 629 existing positions is required to allow the A Bureau to improve internal controls, management of assets, and consolidation of Departmental space including increased funding for Blair House renovations and the International Chancery Center II. The FY 2011 request includes the following program changes:

Office of Allowances: \$56,000 including 1 position

The Secretary of State is directed by Executive Order 10903 to manage the overseas allowances and differentials program (Title 5, United States Code, Sections 5921 – 5928) for all U.S. Government citizen civilian employees abroad, regardless of agency. The Secretary is also directed by Executive Order to manage the Foreign Area Per Diem program for official travelers. In the spring of 2009, the Department lost four reimbursable positions previously paid by the Department of the Army. In FY 2009, this program was supported by 15 positions. With the development of information technology-

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based systems with which the Department now performs analyses and publishes results, additional effort expended solely for the benefit of the Department of Defense is minimal. This request provides for one additional position to fulfill its statutory obligations and those to the interagency community.

Global Information Services/Records Management and Archives Management/SMART: \$50,000 including 1 position

The Department requests funding to support ongoing programs directed at achieving the goals of information availability, compliance with President Obama's memorandum on "Openness and Transparency in Government" and E-Government initiatives, and meeting the Department's critical information objectives. This program was supported by one position in FY 2009 with an estimated additional \$546,000 in FY 2010. This request provides for one position to improve internal controls and management of assets to facilitate the Department's compliance with applicable statutory requirements.

Renovations and General Maintenance Properties: \$1,735,000 including 1 Position

The Department requests funds to upgrade its facilities and facilities related equipment to provide energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe, and functional domestic office space for the Department's employees. These initiatives were supported by three existing positions and \$2.8 million in FY 2009 funding with an estimated additional one position and \$558,000 in FY 2010. The requested increase will allow the Department to provide for the operation and maintenance of an additional 500,000 square feet of occupied space added to the Department's real estate portfolio; pay utility rate increases; pay the Department's share of Information Technology and Security costs for State Annex-2 located at 515 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC, which will augment the building owner's \$8 million investment in life safety systems and air conditioning; initiate aggressive programs to conserve energy and expand environmental sustainability programs throughout the Department's 8.3 million square feet of domestic real estate; and enhance critical conference spaces and studios to improve venues for international diplomatic gatherings and conferences.

Major Renovation at Blair House: \$2,000,000

The Blair House complex hosts foreign Heads of State during State visits and is considered a Level-5 facility (highest priority for vulnerability protection). The General Services Administration (GSA) will initiate a major renovation of Blair House in FY 2012. GSA will focus on replacing the aging infrastructure in the building and associated exterior facades. The Department will be required to provide tenant build-out/replacement/refurbishing of the historic fabric of the building, to include other tenant improvements, such as telecommunications cabling. The Department spent \$250,000 in FY 2009 and anticipates spending \$1.940 million in FY 2010 to continue limited improvements to the building infrastructure while GSA proceeds with the larger effort. Resources requested are to begin the design for this major renovation process and arrange for the decommissioning and storage of the historic furniture and furnishings in the Blair House complex. This is necessary to preserve and protect historic features of the structure (special wall coverings, trim work and other unique characteristics). In FY 2012, \$12 million will be required to initiate restoration of the historic interiors, for which the Department is responsible. Additional funding will be required in FY 2013 and FY 2014 as the restoration of the infrastructure nears completion.

Second International Chancery Center (ICC2) and Potomac Annex (Navy Hill): \$4,935,000

The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) legislation allows the Department to acquire BRAC properties. Obtaining BRAC properties allows the Department to own and operate facilities to support its mission and facilitate foreign relations. The Department plan to obtain the Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) to accommodate embassies in Washington, D.C., thereby facilitating reciprocal action by other governments for accommodating placement of U.S. embassies overseas and improving foreign relations. In addition, the Department plans to acquire the Potomac Annex (Navy

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Hill) properties in an effort to fulfill the Department’s space requirement. The requested funds above FY 2010 base of \$18.213 million will be used to begin the design and preliminary construction and remaining site acquisition costs for these projects.

Establishment of New Fleet Policy Office: \$125,000 including 1 position

The Department requests funds to create a new fleet policy office to improve the management, efficiency and effectiveness of the Department’s worldwide vehicle fleet valued of \$500 million by centralizing policy within one office. This consolidation is in keeping with P.L. 99-272 (1985), GAO finding (2004 report), formal third-party study recommendation (2006), and industry best practices as identified by GSA in its annual Policy Review Initiative (2008). This new office will assume the lead-role in creating internal fleet policy. It will also institute a Fleet Management Information System (FMIS) and a Vehicle Allocation Model (VAM); these are required by Federal Management Regulation. This office will also oversee all “green fleet” mandates contained in regulations and Executive Orders and will submit all related external fleet reports to Congress, OMB, GSA, DOE and EPA. The request provides for one position to assist A Bureau in improving its management efficiency and effectiveness of the worldwide Department vehicle fleet program.

Grants Management Program Initiative: \$94,000 including 2 Positions

The Bureau Federal Assistance Division is responsible for strengthening grants policy, training, tracking and oversight based GAO, OIG and other report findings to enforce the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act. This program was supported by two positions in FY 2009 with an estimated additional one position and \$313,000 in FY 2010. The Department will implement a grants management plan by developing and presenting grants training both on-line and regionally, performing grants management reviews of assistance programs, and providing oversight and guidance to a world-wide cadre of personnel who implement federal assistance programs. This request provides for two additional positions to improve grants oversight and evaluation, and training program initiatives.

Acquisition Improvement Initiative: \$3,020,745

The FY 2011 Request provides for \$3.021 million for the Acquisition Improvement Initiative to increase the Department’s acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. Funding was requested in General Provisions Section 7059 in the President’s Budget.

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	609	1	0	610	339,480	68,486	407,966
FY 2010 Estimate	628	1	0	629	397,533	69,002	466,535
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	320	302	622
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	3,987	0	3,987
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	1,280	371	1,651
GSA Rents	0	0	0	0	9,465	0	9,465
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	15,052	673	15,725

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	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2011 Current Services	628	1	0	629	412,585	69,675	482,260
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Acquisition Improvement Initiative	0	0	0	0	3,021	0	3,021
Office of Allowances	1	0	0	1	0	56	56
Grants Management Program Initiative	2	0	0	2	0	94	94
Establishment of New Fleet Policy Office	1	0	0	1	48	77	125
Major renovation at Blair House	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
International Chancery Center 2 (ICC2) / Navy Hill	0	0	0	0	4,935	0	4,935
Global Information Services/Records Management	1	0	0	1	0	50	50
Renovations & General Maintenance Properties	1	0	0	1	1,679	56	1,735
Total Program Changes	6	0	0	6	11,683	333	12,016
FY 2011 Request	634	1	0	635	424,268	70,008	494,276

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	266	269	271	2
Domestic Work Space	79	81	82	1
Information Resource Management	216	228	229	1
Policy Formulation	49	51	53	2
Total	610	629	635	6

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Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	67,818	68,333	70,157	1,824
Domestic Work Space	248,047	289,226	309,814	20,588
Information Resource Management	73,306	86,555	88,339	1,784
Overseas Program Support	3,421	8,070	8,264	194
Policy Formulation	12,161	12,321	15,644	3,323
Public Diplomacy	3,213	2,030	2,058	28
Total	407,966	466,535	494,276	27,741

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN				
Domestic Administrative Support	271	0	0	271	39,347	30,810	70,157
Domestic Financial Services	13	0	0	13	316	1,437	1,753
Domestic General Services	192	0	0	192	31,594	21,949	53,543
Domestic Personnel Services	66	0	0	66	7,437	7,424	14,861
Domestic Work Space	82	0	0	82	300,881	8,933	309,814
Domestic Investment in Current Assets	43	0	0	43	68,707	4,770	73,477
Domestic Leases	0	0	0	0	173,836	0	173,836
Domestic Operations and Maintenance	39	0	0	39	58,338	4,163	62,501
Information Resource Management	229	0	0	229	63,362	24,977	88,339
Corporate Information Systems and Services	213	0	0	213	41,122	23,209	64,331
Infrastructure Systems	16	0	0	16	22,240	1,768	24,008
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	8,264	0	8,264
Overseas General Services	0	0	0	0	8,264	0	8,264
Policy Formulation	52	1	0	53	10,356	5,288	15,644
Bureau Direction	52	1	0	53	10,356	5,288	15,644
Public Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	2,058	0	2,058
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	0	0	0	0	2,058	0	2,058
Total	634	1	0	635	424,268	70,008	494,276

D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Commercial Services Management Office	0	0	3	3
Dep. Asst. Secretary for Global Information 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	92	92	92	0
General Services Management	32	32	33	1
Information Program Services	163	175	176	1
Office of Allowances	18	18	19	1
Office of Emergency Management	16	16	16	0
Office of Facilities Management Services	36	38	39	1
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	9	(3)
Office of the Procurement Executive	24	26	28	2
Operations Management	37	37	37	0
Policy and Program Management	42	45	45	0
Presidential-Vice Presidential Travel Support	9	9	9	0
Total	610	629	635	6

D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Commercial Services Management Office	0	1,271	1,632	361
Dep. Asst. Secretary for Global Information Services	1,001	993	1,008	15
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Logistics Management	5,295	5,305	5,419	114
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations	1,472	1,466	1,491	25
Directives	4,970	4,948	5,035	87
Executive Office	19,181	19,266	19,587	321
GSA & Other Rents Management	171,612	164,371	173,836	9,465
General Services Management	8,719	8,693	9,405	712
Information Program Services	37,140	43,038	43,858	820
Office of Allowances	2,172	2,141	2,222	81
Office of Emergency Management	1,780	1,751	1,768	17
Office of Facilities Management Services	56,102	58,297	62,501	4,204
Office of Language Services	3,849	3,793	3,835	42
Office of Overseas Schools	6,984	7,516	7,670	154
Office of Real Property Management	20,970	66,381	73,296	6,915
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	936	927	940	13
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	5,455	4,170	3,910	(260)
Office of the Procurement Executive	1,570	1,755	4,881	3,126
Operations Management	11,725	16,331	16,667	336
Policy and Program Management	28,630	36,026	36,824	798
Presidential-Vice Presidential Travel Support	18,403	18,096	18,491	395
Total	407,966	466,535	494,276	27,741

D&CP – BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Administration	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	61,687	77,436	64,288	(13,148)
1200 Personnel Benefits	15,825	773	16,527	15,754
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	10,003	9,862	9,970	108
2200 Transportation of Things	1,134	1,168	1,180	12
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	209,670	208,719	220,598	11,879
2400 Printing & Reproduction	1,349	1,390	1,404	14
2500 Other Services	96,857	132,562	145,262	12,700
2600 Supplies and Materials	4,948	5,096	5,155	59
3100 Personal Property	5,973	10,781	10,952	171
3200 Real Property	0	18,213	18,400	187
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	220	226	229	3
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	300	309	311	2
Total	407,966	466,535	494,276	27,741

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D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	861	861	861	0
Funds	255,929	185,929	192,954	7,025

Program Description

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 that DS protects.

Protect the Homeland against Terrorist Attacks

Support for Iraq, Afghanistan and fragile states is an important pillar of Diplomacy 3.0 and a DS high priority for DS. Providing support for U.S. foreign policy and operations in fragile states and high threat and combat environments is one of the biggest challenges facing DS, and 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 Iraqi and the Afghan government 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.

New 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 Visa Passport Security Program 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 a critical battleground in the Global War on Terror where the U.S. is actively engaged in 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 DS the Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate (TIA) combines 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.

D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

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 performance section.

Protect Lives and Facilities

The consolidation of the Diplomatic Security Training Center (DSTC) is a high priority. DSTC 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 2011 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. DOS' Office of Medical Services (MED) is relying upon DS or RM for required resources.

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 (SAR) information in a meaningful manner.

Performance

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 the Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Prevention Act (IRTPA).

D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Diplomatic Security					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	Length of time to complete 90% of background investigations, adjudications and granting of personnel security clearances.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	55 days [Baseline]	67 days	55 days	60 days	58 days	58 days
New Indicator, No Rating		▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target			
Reason for Exceeding Target	DS has achieved tremendous success in improving the security clearance process.					
Impact	Improvements in the clearance process have been paramount as DS projects the number of cases processed will increase 30% over the next two years. Having personnel security clearances processed in a timely manner will achieve compliance with IRTPA as well as allowing personnel to be cleared in a timely manner to conduct the critical work of the Department.					
Methodology	DS has fully utilized IT systems to manage background investigation workflow. DS has achieved tremendous success in improving the security clearance process handling a 10% increase in volume year-over-year while decreasing time service by 16%.					
Data Source and Quality	Case Management System (CMS) is DS's primary end-to-end workflow management software system. Data from CMS is subjected to routine auditing by members of a Quality Assurance team. This team is charged with ensuring system data is accurate and investigations meet quality standards.					

Justification of Request

The Department's expanding mission, growing overseas presence, and the implementation of new initiatives and continued implementation of the Visa and Passport Security Strategic Plan (VPSP) are essential to the Department's efforts to combat terrorist travel and to ensure the integrity of U.S. passport and visa documents. The DS 2011 Bureau Strategic Plan (BSP) focuses on creating a permanent DS Training Center (DSTC) to consolidate all training, wage/price increases, administrative functions, contract oversight, bolstering the Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate (TIA), and bolstering DS infrastructure to support expanded programs.

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$192.9 million reflects an increase of \$7 million above the FY 2010 level of activity for inflation and Cost of Living Allowances (COLA) in support of 861 personnel. These personnel are funded within the DS bureau from the D&CP account instead of the Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) account because these personnel existed in and were funded out of D&CP prior to DS receiving WSP funding.

D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	743	118	0	861	187,695	68,234	255,929
FY 2010 Estimate	743	118	0	861	117,695	68,234	185,929
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	931	331	1,262
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,632	0	1,632
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	3,724	407	4,131
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	6,287	738	7,025
FY 2011 Current Services	743	118	0	861	123,982	68,972	192,954
FY 2011 Request	743	118	0	861	123,982	68,972	192,954

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	82	0	17	17
Diplomatic Security	691	861	691	(170)
Domestic Administrative Support	74	0	74	74
Information Resource Management	14	0	14	14
Policy Formulation	0	0	30	30
Training Services	0	0	35	35
Total	861	861	861	0

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Diplomatic Security	185,929	185,929	192,954	7,025
ARRA - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	70,000	0	0	0
Total	255,929	185,929	192,954	7,025

D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Counter-Terrorism Programs	17	0	0	17	0	0	0
Investigations and Counterintelligence	17	0	0	17	0	0	0
Diplomatic Courier and Transit Security	17	0	0	17	0	0	0
Diplomatic Security	573	118	0	691	123,982	68,972	192,954
Bureau Direction	573	0	0	573	0	0	0
Local Guard Services	573	0	0	573	0	0	0
Mission Security Operations	0	118	0	118	123,982	68,972	192,954
Domestic Administrative Support	74	0	0	74	0	0	0
Domestic Financial Services	74	0	0	74	0	0	0
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	74	0	0	74	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
Bureau Direction	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
Local Guard Services	14	0	0	14	0	0	0
Policy Formulation	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
Bureau Direction	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
Local Guard Services	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
Training Services	35	0	0	35	0	0	0
Security Training	35	0	0	35	0	0	0
Technical and Procedural Protection of Information	35	0	0	35	0	0	0
Total	743	118	0	861	123,982	68,972	192,954

D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 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	121	121	121	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
Total	861	861	861	0

D&CP – BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security	185,929	185,929	192,954	7,025
Total	185,929	185,929	192,954	7,025

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	51,700	51,707	52,340	633
1200 Personnel Benefits	16,534	16,527	16,632	105
2500 Other Services	187,695	117,695	123,982	6,287
Total	255,929	185,929	192,954	7,025

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D&CP – TECHNICAL SUPPORT WORKING GROUP

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	1,534	1,543	1,608	65

Program Description

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.

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 and nuclear materials;
- Enhance physical security capabilities, especially intruder detection, infrastructure protection, and blast mitigation countermeasures;
- Expand cooperative counterterrorism research and development projects with long-term foreign partners.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY2011 request of \$1.6 million for the TOPOFF (National Level Exercise) includes an increase of \$65,000 to maintain current services

D&CP – TECHNICAL SUPPORT WORKING GROUP

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	0	0	0	0	1,534	0	1,534
FY 2010 Estimate	0	0	0	0	1,543	0	1,543
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	64	0	64
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	65	0	65
FY 2011 Current Services	0	0	0	0	1,608	0	1,608
FY 2011 Request	0	0	0	0	1,608	0	1,608

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Technical Support Working Group	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	1,534	1,543	1,608	65
Total	1,534	1,543	1,608	65

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	0	0	0	1,608	0	1,608
Total	0	0	0	0	1,608	0	1,608

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Technical Support Working Group	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other Office of the Secretary-CT-INS	1,534	1,543	1,608	65
Total	1,534	1,543	1,608	65

D&CP – TECHNICAL SUPPORT WORKING GROUP

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Technical Support Working Group	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	1,534	1,543	1,608	65
Total	1,534	1,543	1,608	65

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D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	535	540	588	48
Funds	154,027	283,331	286,824	3,493

Authority for 43 up to positions is transferred from Diplomatic Telecommunications Service – Program Office without associated funding.

Program Description

Information technology (IT) is critical to the Department of State’s diplomatic 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 40 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.

Information Technology Infrastructure

To meet the needs of all diplomatic and consular missions overseas, IRM provides worldwide 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. 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 governance structure which complies with the Information Technology Management Reform Act.

Knowledge Management (KM) and Social Networking Tools

IRM will bring together a range of tools and methods for creating, packaging, and sharing information throughout State and with external partners and audiences worldwide. The constructs of Web 2.0 will enable people to collaborate via social networking from multiple locations in different languages. A key initiative of this priority is the State Messaging Archive and Retrieval Toolset (SMART) which delivers a simple, secure, and user-driven system to support the conduct of diplomacy through modern messaging, dynamic archiving, and information sharing. SMART will consolidate legacy cables

D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(telegrams), memoranda, and email on a single end-user platform. Archive documents will be accessible to users through interest profiling and a sophisticated search engine, and will provide cross-enclave access to archive documents. SMART is being deployed worldwide and will be fully operational in FY 2011. IRM will maintain the components of SMART.

The Department has begun to employ KM and Social Networking tools and concepts in its business operations. For example Diplopedia, the Department's equivalent of Wikipedia, is used as a source of information about a wide range of foreign affairs. The intent is to expand the Department's use of social networking and KM to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of life of the diplomat.

IT Security

IRM will continue to 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 priority 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 or other attack, natural disaster, or catastrophic failure.

Staff Skills

IRM will work with the Department's Foreign Service Institute to 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.

Performance

The inclusion of major systems that process management functions and store data, underscores the value and impact of the Enterprise Data Warehouse on Department management functions.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Information Technology					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Percentage of major management systems in Data Warehouse.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	37.5 percent [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	[Baseline Year]	50 percent.	67.5 percent.
Impact	Once the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) is fully active with over 50% of the major management systems, it will provide information on the Department's management services, enabling improvements in senior management decision-making on resource allocation.					
Methodology	Review EDW reports from major management systems that process and store financial, payroll and personnel information to verify increases in the systems included.					
Data Source and Quality	Data warehouse reports which are routinely audited. Data quality has minor limitations: the definition of major management systems may change.					

D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Knowledge management and social media tools, like Diplopedia, are also major priorities for the Department. They bring together a range of methods for creating, packaging, and sharing information throughout State and with external partners and audiences worldwide. They also enable people to collaborate via social networking from multiple locations.

IRM intends to feature this indicator in future performance reports and is currently developing a system to capture and count the number of State Department users accessing the Department's knowledge management and social networking tools. Baseline results will be reported beginning in FY 2010.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$286.824 million for the Bureau of Information Resources Management includes increases to maintain current services. An increase of \$3.493 million for statutory pay raises and inflation maintains the FY 2010 level of activity. The additional 5 positions, and up to 43 positions received from DTS-PO will be funded from existing resources in order to increase the ratio of USG to contract employees as well as allow IRM to strategically place new positions to maximize IT support to the increased staffing in the Department worldwide.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	534	1	0	535	85,233	68,794	154,027
FY 2010 Estimate	539	1	0	540	214,162	69,169	283,331
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	256	313	569
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,521	0	1,521
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	1,019	384	1,403
Positions from DTS-PO	43	0	0	43	0	0	0
Total Built-in Changes	43	0	0	43	2,796	697	3,493
FY 2011 Current Services	582	1	0	583	216,958	69,866	286,824
FY 2011 Program Changes							
FTE	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Total Program Changes	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
FY 2011 Request	587	1	0	588	216,958	69,866	286,824

D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	535	540	588	48
Total	535	540	588	48

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	153,469	282,773	286,266	3,493
Public Diplomacy	558	558	558	0
Total	154,027	283,331	286,824	3,493

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Information Resource Management	587	1	0	588	216,400	69,866	286,266
Infrastructure Systems	587	1	0	588	216,400	69,866	286,266
Public Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	558	0	558
Total	587	1	0	588	216,958	69,866	286,824

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chief Information Officer	8	7	17	10
Deputy CIO for Business, Planning, and Customer Service	6	6	6	0
Deputy CIO for Operations	6	6	6	0
Director Customer Service	72	73	73	0
Director E-Diplomacy	6	6	6	0
Director Enterprise Architecture and Planning	47	47	47	0
Director Enterprise Network Management	40	40	52	12
Director Information Assurance	15	15	15	0
Director Infrastructure	90	90	90	0
Director Messaging	153	158	148	(10)

D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Director Program Management and Analysis	8	8	8	0
Director Systems Integration	76	76	76	0
Executive Director	0	0	36	36
Policy and Regulations Office	8	8	8	0
Total	535	540	588	48

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chief Information Officer	18,142	19,063	23,260	4,197
Deputy CIO for Business, Planning, and Customer Service	953	940	946	6
Deputy CIO for Operations	850	861	870	9
Director Customer Service	10,157	11,910	1,709	(10,201)
Director E-Diplomacy	1,229	4,316	4,494	178
Director Enterprise Architecture and Planning	7,367	7,588	8,226	638
Director Enterprise Network Management	11,555	80,735	84,336	3,601
Director Information Assurance	1,850	1,846	1,928	82
Director Infrastructure	23,029	50,102	53,352	3,250
Director Messaging	48,942	58,020	57,200	(820)
Director Program Management and Analysis	10,300	10,016	10,468	452
Director Systems Integration	18,273	36,588	37,832	1,244
Policy and Regulations Office	1,380	1,346	2,203	857
Total	154,027	283,331	286,824	3,493

D&CP – BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Information Resource Management	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	55,620	55,858	59,277	3,419
1200 Personnel Benefits	16,614	16,685	16,684	(1)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,700	7,137	7,500	363
2200 Transportation of Things	1,620	4,317	4,536	219
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,797	5,034	7,054	2,020
2500 Other Services	65,251	118,891	109,724	(9,167)
2600 Supplies and Materials	8,425	10,508	13,851	3,343
3100 Personal Property	0	64,901	68,198	3,297
Total	154,027	283,331	286,824	3,493

**D&CP – DIPLOMATIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE
PROGRAM OFFICE**

Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	43	43	0	(43)
Funds	32,596	32,771	0	(32,771)

Position authority is moved to the Bureau of Information Resource Management without associated funding.

Program Description

The Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS PO) was established in October 1991 to manage a fully integrated global telecommunications network. DTS PO installs, operates, and manages a private global telecommunications network for all U.S. Government agencies and departments at all diplomatic and consular locations abroad.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 request reflects the Administration’s proposal to reorganize the governance, management, and funding structure of the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS) and DTS-PO. The request presumes enactment of legislation regarding the reorganization of DTS-PO similar to title V of S. 1494, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. While DTS-PO’s mission would essentially remain the same under such legislation, the Department and other customers would reimburse DTS-PO for only for bandwidth services attributable to each agency and for specific customer-driven projects for which amounts have not been appropriated for allocation to DTS-PO.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	43	0	0	43	29,175	3,421	32,596
FY 2010 Estimate	43	0	0	43	29,350	3,421	32,771
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Base Reduction	(43)	0	0	(43)	(29,350)	(3,421)	(32,771)
Total Built-in Changes	(43)	0	0	(43)	(29,350)	(3,421)	(32,771)
FY 2011 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2011 Request	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**D&CP – DIPLOMATIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE
PROGRAM OFFICE**

Staff by Program Activity
(positions)

Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	43	43	0	(43)
Infrastructure Systems	43	43	0	(43)
Total	43	43	0	(43)

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Information Resource Management	32,596	32,771	0	(32,771)
Infrastructure Systems	32,596	32,771	0	(32,771)
Total	32,596	32,771	0	(32,771)

Program Activities

Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office (DTSP0)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit
(positions)

Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration	9	9	0	(9)
Counter Narcotics	9	2	0	(2)
Field Support Group	7	9	0	(9)
Network Management	8	7	0	(7)
Program Direction	2	3	0	(3)
Requirements	4	4	0	(4)
Systems Group	3	7	0	(7)
Transmission Systems	1	2	0	(2)
Total	43	43	0	(43)

**D&CP – DIPLOMATIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE
PROGRAM OFFICE**

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit
(\$ in thousands)

Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Administration	6,195	6,258	0	(6,258)
Counter Narcotics	81	84	0	(84)
Field Support Group	4,678	4,810	0	(4,810)
Network Management	17,054	16,893	0	(16,893)
Program Direction	630	649	0	(649)
Requirements	371	382	0	(382)
Systems Group	3,088	3,180	0	(3,180)
Transmission Systems	499	515	0	(515)
Total	32,596	32,771	0	(32,771)

Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

Diplomatic Telecommunication Service Program Office	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,653	2,624	0	(2,624)
1200 Personnel Benefits	770	799	0	(799)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	380	384	0	(384)
2200 Transportation of Things	420	424	0	(424)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	12,628	13,393	0	(13,393)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	62	63	0	(63)
2500 Other Services	9,807	9,176	0	(9,176)
2600 Supplies and Materials	237	238	0	(238)
3100 Personal Property	5,639	5,670	0	(5,670)
Total	32,596	32,771	0	(32,771)

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D&CP – OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	4,608	4,866	4,974	108

Program Description

The Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) was established pursuant to the Foreign Missions Act of 1982. Its primary missions are to:

- Facilitate relations between the United States and foreign governments;
- Protect the national security and other interests of the United States;
- Assist in resolving disputes affecting United States interests involving a foreign mission or sending state;
- 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.

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 \$330M. Appropriately resourced, in FY 2011 OFM will negotiate construction tax-relief arrangements to cover the overseas construction projects scheduled for award. Additional OFM resources are required to achieve maximum benefit for the Department's tax-relief requirements.

Services for the Foreign Diplomatic, Consular, U.N. and International Agency Communities in the U.S.

OFM provides a wide variety of services to thousands of diplomats and staff at more than 170 Embassies, 200 UN missions, and 700 foreign consulates nationwide. OFM also provides critical support to the Secretary of State's Office of the Chief of Protocol (S/CPR), which enabled that office to process approximately 50,000 accreditations for members of the foreign diplomatic community and international organizations in the United States. With full funding, OFM will enhance its ability to provide reciprocal services as described above, which benefits U.S. government operations abroad.

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

D&CP – OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

the data and most importantly providing faster and more reliable access to critical data for the broad and growing OFM user community. This user community encompasses an array of federal, state, and local law enforcement and 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 2011, 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 is expected to further increase the rate of compliance by such individuals through consistent enforcement and heightened awareness and understanding of the relevant federal, state and local income tax laws. Additional resources will allow for much needed inter-agency liaison and cooperation.

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. Increased funding will allow OFM to achieve the requirements defined in the Federal Enterprise Architecture and the Joint Enterprise Architecture.

OFM Regional Offices – Foreign Mission Community (exclusive of Washington, D.C.)

The Office of Foreign Missions includes six regional office located in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston, and Miami. Regional Offices extend the Department's reach to local and state governmental partners as well as serve the growing consular and international community outside Washington through the OFM programs of property, tax exemption, importation/customs clearance, travel restrictions, and motor vehicles. Local partnerships established by Regional Offices benefit both the Department and the U.S. government as a whole. An as example, in 2009 Chicago was placed in the top 5 cities that may host the 2016 Olympics. The City of Chicago was interested in providing smooth and hassle free Diplomatic and Consular VIP travel through O'Hare Airport to showcase the exceptional service provided to the international community. The Chicago OFM Regional Office brokered several meetings and discussions with US Department of Homeland Security, City of Chicago, and the Consular Corps that resulted in an agreement to facilitate this program at O'Hare Airport. The diverse and increasing responsibilities of Regional Offices have increased in past years with no increase in staffing. This level of support will be difficult to maintain without increased staffing and administrative support resources. There may also be an extension of responsibilities to the Regional Offices in the case of an emergency that affects regional or national foreign missions. To prepare for this contingency, regional offices need additional staffing to meet those challenges.

Outreach

The Office of Foreign Missions establishes and maintains professional liaison relationships with a variety of U.S. law enforcement and security entities at the federal, state, and local levels. OFM seeks to expand its law enforcement outreach program work in FY 2011 to educate these entities on OFM's programs as well as on diplomatic privilege and immunity issues. These outreach and training

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seminars are often carried out in conjunction with other representatives from the DS Bureau, the Bureau of Consular Affairs, and the Office of Protocol.

TSA Screening Courtesies

As an advocate for reciprocal agreements, OFM presses for the fair treatment of U.S. missions and personnel abroad, while assuring foreign missions and their member resident in the United States receive the same treatment that their respective governments provide in return to U.S. diplomats abroad. In coordination with the Transportation Security Administration, the Office of Foreign Missions manages the VIP airport screening exemption program throughout the United States.

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 while also addressing the problems that arise with diplomats who commit motor vehicle infractions, but whose immunity prevents them from being subject to the jurisdiction of US courts. OFM performs this critical function to protect public safety throughout the U.S. and it is severely understaffed.

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 build upon 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 diplomatic and consular properties of foreign governments with which the United States has severed diplomatic relations. OFM is the designated custodian of 11 Iranian diplomatic and consular properties throughout the United States. Over the years OFM has had custody of properties belonging to the governments of Cambodia, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Vietnam, and the former Yugoslavia. OFM's superior care of these properties has greatly benefited the Department when relations have been restored. In the case of Vietnam, for example, when relations were restored the superior condition of its former chancery in the United States stood in marked contrast to the condition of the Department's diplomatic properties in Vietnam and, as a result, the Department was able to negotiate a favorable property settlement.

Justification of Request

Current services has been increased \$108,000 above the FY 2010 level of activity for inflation and Cost of Living Allowances (COLA)

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas				Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	0	0	0	0	4,608	0	4,608
FY 2010 Estimate	0	0	0	0	4,797	69	4,866
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							

D&CP – OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	58	0	58
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	108	0	108
FY 2011 Current Services	0	0	0	0	4,905	69	4,974
FY 2011 Request	0	0	0	0	4,905	69	4,974

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Office of Foreign Missions	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	2,820	3,005	3,045	40
Bureau Direction	3,608	3,825	3,045	(780)
Domestic Administrative Support	788	820	850	30
Bureau Direction	0	0	850	850
Office Automation	692	720	0	(720)
Political Affairs	308	321	0	(321)
Information Resource Management	692	720	747	27
Office Automation	0	0	747	747
Policy Formulation	308	321	332	11
Political Affairs	0	0	332	332
Total	4,608	4,866	4,974	108

D&CP – OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	0	0	0	0	2,976	69	3,045
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	2,976	69	3,045
Domestic Administrative Support	0	0	0	0	850	0	850
Bureau Direction	0	0	0	0	850	0	850
Information Resource Management	0	0	0	0	747	0	747
Office Automation	0	0	0	0	747	0	747
Policy Formulation	0	0	0	0	332	0	332
Political Affairs	0	0	0	0	332	0	332
Total	0	0	0	0	4,905	69	4,974

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Office of Foreign Missions	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Chicago Field Office	425	388	338	(50)
Houston Field Office	400	355	345	(10)
Los Angeles Field Office	450	450	415	(35)
Miami Field Office	375	425	375	(50)
New York Field Office	375	400	354	(46)
Office of Property, Taxes, Services, and Benefits	375	500	331	(169)
Office of Vehicles, Tax, Customs	1,533	1,700	1,500	(200)
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary	425	348	966	618
San Francisco Field Office	250	300	350	50
Total	4,608	4,866	4,974	108

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Office of Foreign Missions	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,080	2,097	2,090	(7)
1200 Personnel Benefits	500	522	512	(10)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	90	100	98	(2)
2500 Other Services	1,938	2,147	2,274	127
Total	4,608	4,866	4,974	108

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D&CP – POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	182,705	183,619	186,049	2,430

Program Description

The Post Assignment Travel (PAT) 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 (PCS)

The majority of 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. The training which these per diem payments will support prepares Foreign Service officers and Specialists for their next overseas assignments.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 request of \$186 million for PAT includes increases to maintain current services and support. An increase of \$2.4 million is requested to support cost increases resulting from domestic inflation.

The FY 2011 budget request for appropriated funds will be further leveraged through a proposal for increasing the availability of consular fee revenues to offset the Bureau's existing support costs for consular functions.

D&CP – POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	0	0	0	0	182,705	0	182,705
FY 2010 Estimate	0	0	0	0	183,619	0	183,619
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	2,430	0	2,430
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	2,430	0	2,430
FY 2011 Current Services	0	0	0	0	186,049	0	186,049
FY 2011 Request	0	0	0	0	186,049	0	186,049

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Post Assignment Travel	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Post Assignment Travel	182,705	183,619	186,049	2,430
Total	182,705	183,619	186,049	2,430

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Post Assignment Travel	0	0	0	0	186,049	0	186,049
Total	0	0	0	0	186,049	0	186,049

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Post Assignment Travel	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other Post Assignment Travel	182,705	183,619	186,049	2,430
Total	182,705	183,619	186,049	2,430

D&CP – POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Post Assignment Travel	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1200 Personnel Benefits	16,960	17,045	10,383	(6,662)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	48,010	48,250	76,124	27,874
2200 Transportation of Things	98,591	99,085	76,786	(22,299)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	9,528	9,576	0	(9,576)
2500 Other Services	9,616	9,663	22,756	13,093
Total	182,705	183,619	186,049	2,430

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D&CP – OFFICE OF POPULATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	798	852	828	(24)

Program Description

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.

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

D&CP – OFFICE OF POPULATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

unintended pregnancies and promote safe motherhood by rescinding the Mexico City Policy that placed unnecessarily broad restrictions on international family planning assistance.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 budget request of \$0.828 million supports ongoing operations for the Office of Population and International Migration

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	0	0	0	0	798	0	798
FY 2010 Estimate	0	0	0	0	852	0	852
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
FY 2011 Current Services	0	0	0	0	862	0	862
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Base Adjustment	0	0	0	0	(34)	0	(34)
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	(34)	0	(34)
FY 2011 Request	0	0	0	0	828	0	828

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Office of Population and International Migration	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Domestic Administrative Support	0	852	0	(852)
Policy Formulation	798	0	828	828
Total	798	852	828	(24)

**D&CP – OFFICE OF POPULATION AND INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION**

Program Activities

Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM/POP)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Policy Formulation	0	0	0	0	828	0	828
Total	0	0	0	0	828	0	828

Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

Office of Population and International Migration	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	798	852	828	(24)
Total	798	852	828	(24)

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D&CP – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	10	10	10	0
Funds	2,219	2,219	2,241	22

Program Description

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 provides 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 INL/C staff. Program funding is provided through annual Foreign Operations appropriations.

In FY 2011, INL/C programs will continue to address terrorist financing and money laundering threats to the United States. 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/C 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/C will continue to support regional organizations, such as 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/C supports several federal law enforcement agencies (Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Drug Enforcement Administration, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives) bilaterally to produce port security assessments and fund follow-up implementation programs. INL/C will emphasize training for immigration and customs officials on the detection of fraudulent documents and the development of better targeting and interviewing techniques.

INL/C 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

D&CP – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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/C will support the efforts of the Department of Justice to provide training that will enhance the cyber crime law enforcement capacities of cooperating nations in vulnerable regions around the world that also furthers U.S. interests.

INL/C 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 135 countries. INL/C will also increase attention to anti-corruption in Africa and Central Asia.

INL/C will expand activities to manage the implementation of Presidential Proclamation 7750 to deny visas to corrupt foreign officials, those who corrupt them, and their dependents. INL/C 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/C-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 United States and worldwide, including to extend treatment and prevention programs to reach vulnerable groups and their unique challenges, such as women, adolescents, and children.

INL/C will also continue its key role in the Administration's Shared Security Partnership (SSP) program initiated in FY 2010 to strengthen institutional and regional responses abilities to terrorism and related criminal threats to sovereign countries. INL/C will continue to implement efforts to expand the law enforcement Regional Training Center in Peru to a full-time, permanent International Law Enforcement Academy; and establish a Regional Security Training Center (RSTC) in West Africa to serve as a venue to assist cooperating countries increase their capacities to address the broad spectrum of security challenges, including in the areas of law enforcement, border security, WMD proliferation, and to continue to develop other capabilities to enhance regional cooperation and security.

Justification of Request

The FY 2011 budget request of \$2.241 million for International Criminal Justice includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$22,000 for statutory pay raises for the base staffing level of 10 positions and maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

D&CP – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	10	0	0	10	0	2,219	2,219
FY 2010 Estimate	10	0	0	10	0	2,219	2,219
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	22	22
FY 2011 Current Services	10	0	0	10	0	2,241	2,241
FY 2011 Request	10	0	0	10	0	2,241	2,241

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

International Criminal Justice	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	10	10	10	0
Total	10	10	10	0

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

International Criminal Justice	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Counter-Terrorism Programs	2,219	2,219	2,241	22
Total	2,219	2,219	2,241	22

Program Activities

International Criminal Justice (ICJ)	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American			Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Counter-Terrorism Programs	10	0	0	10	0	2,241	2,241
Total	10	0	0	10	0	2,241	2,241

D&CP – INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

International Criminal Justice	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Organized Crime Division	10	10	10	0
Total	10	10	10	0

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

International Criminal Justice	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Organized Crime Division	2,219	2,219	2,241	22
Total	2,219	2,219	2,241	22

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

International Criminal Justice	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	1,732	1,740	1,772	32
1200 Personnel Benefits	487	479	469	(10)
Total	2,219	2,219	2,241	22

D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	24	26	29	3
Funds	4,790	6,206	6,806	600

Program Description

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, and its subsequent reauthorizations. G/TIP is the leading United States advocate on the issue of global 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.

G/TIP is responsible for compiling and submitting the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP 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 US Government anti-trafficking policy and programs. In FY 2011, G/TIP will publish the eleventh annual TIP Report. 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, as amended. 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 amended TVPA. The goal of this report is not to punish but to spur foreign governments to take action against trafficking in persons (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 US Government outlines a mini-action plan intended to encourage bilateral commitment on behalf of victims.

G/TIP currently manages 190 open grants, with an additional 38 expected to be awarded in early 2010. This totals more than \$66 million in foreign assistance grant funds that G/TIP oversees to combat TIP throughout the world. G/TIP staff prepares solicitations, organizes interagency panel reviews of grant proposals, monitors ongoing projects, makes monitoring and evaluation site visits to the field, and identifies technical assistance and research needs. In FY 2011, the Administration will award grants amounting to \$20.4 million in International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds for G/TIP. For FY 2011, G/TIP will use the 2010 TIP Report as a strategic framework and will focus funds on identified priority countries from the lowest tiers (Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List) where trafficking is on the rise and where there is political will to address the deficiencies but a corresponding lack of economic resources. G/TIP funded 73 percent of the 2009 priority countries and 62 percent of 2008 priority countries.

Proposals will be solicited from Embassies, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations for projects in selected priority countries that support overseas education and training programs for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and the judiciary; efforts to rescue, protect, and assist victims around the world; and, support 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 on-going US Government programs (through the interagency Senior Policy

D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Operating Group (SPOG), chaired by G/TIP’s Director) to ensure consistency and to avoid anti-human trafficking program duplication. All funded projects will be vetted through the SPOG review procedures to ensure compliance with US Government policy.

Justification of Request

The Department’s FY 2011 D&CP request of \$6.806 million for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons includes increases to maintain current services and support a number of key initiatives. An increase of \$104,000 for statutory pay raises, domestic inflation, and step increases maintains the FY 2010 level of activity.

Public Affairs and Outreach: \$496,000 including 3 Positions

G/TIP requests \$496,000 including an increase of 3 new American positions (2 Civil Service and 1 Foreign Service), over a base \$6.310 million for 26 positions. These positions are necessary for the increased workload of assessing more countries on the annual TIP Report, reducing the number of contractors that will save operating funds and foreign assistance funds, and supporting the Public Affairs/Outreach Team and multilateral efforts of the office. The Inspector General, in the routine 2005 inspection report, recommended that G/TIP add more FSOs for diplomatic engagement expertise and field experience. Two additional Civil Service FTEs will support the Reports and Political Affairs (RPA) Team and the International Programs Team. Additional staff on these teams will help in assessing the steadily increasing number of countries ranked in the TIP Report through engaging regional bureaus and foreign governments and in performing enhanced monitoring and evaluation of new and existing country projects.

FY 2010 Request Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	24	0	0	24	1,745	3,045	4,790
FY 2010 Estimate	26	0	0	26	3,012	3,194	6,206
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	1	30	31
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	5	37	42
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	37	67	104
FY 2011 Current Services	26	0	0	26	3,049	3,261	6,310
FY 2011 Program Changes							
G/TIP Support Costs and FTE	3	0	0	3	0	496	496
Total Program Changes	3	0	0	3	0	496	496
FY 2011 Request	29	0	0	29	3,049	3,757	6,806

D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	24	26	29	3
Political Affairs	24	26	29	3
Total	24	26	29	3

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	4,790	6,206	6,806	600
Political Affairs	4,790	6,206	6,806	600
Total	4,790	6,206	6,806	600

Program Activities

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	29	0	0	29	3,049	3,757	6,806
Political Affairs	29	0	0	29	3,049	3,757	6,806
Total	29	0	0	29	3,049	3,757	6,806

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Trafficking in Persons Office	24	26	29	3
Total	24	26	29	3

D&CP – OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit
(\$ in thousands)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Trafficking in Persons Office	4,790	6,206	6,806	600
Total	4,790	6,206	6,806	600

Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	3,394	3,494	4,350	856
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	667	1,000	796	(204)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	364	300	215	(85)
2500 Other Services	0	1,000	1008	8
2600 Supplies and Materials	365	412	437	25
Total	4,790	6,206	6,806	600

**FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL SEPARATION LIABILITY TRUST
FUND**

Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	11,094	27,946	29,570	1,624

Program Description

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 Program (D&CP) appropriation including Public Diplomacy (PD) and Worldwide Security Protection resources.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$29.6 million includes an increase of \$1.6 million to provide the proportionate estimated accrued liability increase based on the net increase in Locally Employed Staff (LES) payroll at participating posts.

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas			Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	0	0	0	0	11,094	0	11,094
FY 2010 Estimate	0	0	0	0	27,946	0	27,946
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Current Services Adjustment	0	0	0	0	1,624	0	1,624
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	1,624	0	1,624
FY 2011 Current Services	0	0	0	0	29,570	0	29,570
FY 2011 Request	0	0	0	0	29,570	0	29,570

**FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL SEPARATION LIABILITY TRUST
FUND**

Funds by Program Activity
(\$ in thousands)

FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Overseas Program Support	8,856	22,474	23,797	1,323
Public Diplomacy	2,238	5,472	5,773	301
Total	11,094	27,946	29,570	1,624

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	23,797	0	23,797
Public Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	5,773	0	5,773
Total	0	0	0	0	29,570	0	29,570

Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
2500 Other Services	11,094	27,946	29,570	1,624
Total	11,094	27,946	29,570	1,624

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Proposed Appropriation Language

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, [~~\$876,850,000~~]~~\$857,300,000~~, 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, [~~\$847,300,000~~]~~\$824,200,000~~, to remain available until expended[: *Provided*, That not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the proposed allocation of funds made available under this heading and the actual and anticipated proceeds of sales for all projects in fiscal year 2010]. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Resource Summary (*\$ in thousands*)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual*	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request**	Increase / Decrease
Positions	958	958	958	0
Funds	2,669,369	1,724,150	1,681,500	(42,650)

* FY 2009 Actual includes \$135.2 million for construction of overseas facilities for the United States Agency for International Development as provided by the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8); \$41.3 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252); and \$921.5 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), of which \$90.9 million is forward funding for FY 2010 requirements.

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

Program Description

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.

OBO has established an organizational framework to improve results and performance through accountability and transparency. There are performance measures throughout the organization and results are reported and evaluated monthly in Program Performance Review sessions conducted by the OBO Director. Over the last 10 years, OBO has a proven track record of high performance and effectiveness – successfully completing several OMB Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) exercises, five major Government Accountability Office (GAO) audits and a comprehensive inspection by the Department of State’s Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

The management team continues to look for innovative strategies to improve performance and accountability as the global environment changes. Using the Long-Range Overseas Buildings Plan (LROBP) as a model, OBO has developed the Long-Range Overseas Maintenance Plan (LROMP), which documents the Department’s overseas maintenance, repair and modernization needs for existing facilities and provides insight into key projects required to protect the billions invested by the U.S. Government in new facilities and infrastructure for key stakeholders. OBO completed a significant reorganization, merging the Office of Construction Management (CM), the Office of Facility Management (FAC) and the Office of Security Management (SM) into the new Directorate of Construction, Facility and Security Management to improve responsiveness to field issues in a rapidly changing global environment and to provide life-cycle accountability for Department facilities within one component of the OBO organization.

Priorities

The work supported by this request is vital, as over 83,000 U.S. 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 Department and its 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 (CSCSP), other reimbursements and consular fees, will provide over \$1.4 billion in FY 2011 for the planning, design and construction of new embassy compounds (NEC) to replace facilities in the most vulnerable locations. This request will fund

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

projects in Casablanca, Morocco; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; Jakarta, Indonesia; Lima, Peru; N'Djamena, Chad; New Delhi, India; and Rabat, Morocco as well as site acquisitions for locations where NEC projects are planned in the future.

Maintenance and Modernization

Sustaining existing infrastructure is critical to protect the Department's investment in new facilities under the Capital Security Construction Program and address facility needs at all posts. OBO has worked to improve the management of existing maintenance funding, such as creating the LROMP, so that limited resources are used to correct the most critical deficiencies. OBO seeks 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. While new overseas positions, new post openings and security requirements that force overseas personnel to be located in more secure, more expensive residential locations place significant pressure on the leasehold account, OBO continues the current management regimen to ensure affordability.

Repair and Construction

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

Continuing on-going operations

This core component ensures that essential facility services for overseas personnel are uninterrupted, and is necessary to continue projects already underway and maintain existing facilities. Failure to meet these recurring needs would jeopardize 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.

Performance

Minimizing duration and cost growth allows OBO to accomplish its key goal of strengthening consular and management capabilities by moving more people into secure, safer, functional facilities quickly and efficiently. Project managers and supervisors use this data to identify concerns on individual projects and mitigate the risk of budget and schedule overruns.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Facilities					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Average duration and cost growth for capital construction projects completed annually.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	Duration 9%; Cost 14%	[Baseline Year]	25% duration; 5% cost	25% duration; 5% cost
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Minimizing duration and cost growth allows OBO to focus on its key principle of strengthening consular and management capabilities.					
Methodology	Duration growth is determined by a ratio of actual construction contract duration over original construction contract duration annually. Cost is determined by actual construction contract cost plus settled requests for equitable adjustments (REAs) and claims over original construction contract cost.					
Data Source and Quality	Budget and actual cost data. Data quality assessment revealed no significant limitations.					

Post Annual Facility Conditions Surveys provide rigorous and quantifiable facilities maintenance metrics that will lead to the development of a Facilities Condition Index (FCI) for overseas Government-owned and Long-term leased properties. This index, which will be phased in as the primary indicator in future years, will rate existing facility conditions, helping the Department better prioritize and target long-term maintenance plans for overseas State Department facilities.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Facilities					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Completion and timely submission of Post Annual Facility Condition Surveys, Post Annual Inspection Summaries, preparation of the annual Long Range Overseas Maintenance Plans, and annually prioritize maintenance, repair, and improvement projects.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	AFCS: 89%; AIS: 87% *	[Baseline Year]	90% of posts completed	100% of posts completed
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Comprehensive data collection will improve project coordination and prioritization and will result in better maintenance of our overseas facilities thereby strengthening our consular and management capabilities.					
Methodology	Surveys are collected annually from all missions and submitted to OBO.					
Data Source and Quality	Bureau Strategic Plan Data quality assessment revealed no significant limitations.					

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Secure and safe facilities not only benefit USG employees, estimated to be over 80,000 worldwide, but also US Citizens and foreign nationals who visit our Embassies and Consulates. The indicator below shows the primary outcome of the Department’s Capital Construction program.

STRATEGIC GOAL: STRENGTHENING CONSULAR AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES						
Strategic Priority	Facilities					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Total cumulative number of United States Government personnel moved into more secure, safe, and functional facilities since 2001.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
10034 personnel	14940 personnel	18539 personnel	20,012 personnel [Baseline]	[Baseline Year]	21512 personnel	23012 personnel
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	OBO is strengthening Consular and Management capabilities by building new platforms for diplomacy and moving USG personnel into more secure facilities.					
Methodology	Readily quantifiable from regular OBO reporting data. FY 2009 result refers to new embassy compounds and new consulate compounds.					
Data Source and Quality	OBO reporting data. Data quality assessment revealed no significant limitations.					

Project 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 and 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 the Department’s 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

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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. OBO management reviews performance against these targets monthly to identify potential problems and ensure effective performance. OBO management also meets regularly 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 as of December 2009 have the following performance statistics to demonstrate a clear record of outstanding achievement:

- Completed construction of 69 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
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (USAID)	Dili, East Timor (IOB)
Doha, Qatar	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	Frankfurt, Germany
Freetown, Sierra Leone	Istanbul, Turkey	Johannesburg, South Africa
Kabul, Afghanistan	Kabul, Afghanistan (ARG/USAID)	Kampala, Uganda
Kampala, Uganda (USAID)	Kathmandu, Nepal	Kathmandu, Nepal (USAID)
Kigali, Rwanda	Kingston, Jamaica	Kingston, Jamaica (USAID)
Kolonia, Federated States of Micronesia	Koror, Republic of Palau	Lima, Peru (USAID)
Lome, Togo	Luanda, Angola	Managua, Nicaragua
Managua, Nicaragua (USAID)	Nairobi, Kenya	Nairobi, Kenya (USAID)
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	Panama City, Panama	Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Phnom Penh, Cambodia (USAID)	Port au Prince, Haiti	Quito, Ecuador
Rangoon, Burma	São Paulo, Brazil	Skopje, Republic of Macedonia
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 35 new facilities:

Abuja, Nigeria (Annex)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Antananarivo, Madagascar
Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	Beijing, China (Annex)	Belgrade, Serbia
Bucharest, Romania	Bujumbura, Burundi	Caracas, Venezuela MSGQ
Djibouti, Djibouti	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Guangzhou, China
Guayaquil, Ecuador	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (NEC/Housing)	Jerusalem (Annex)
Kabul, Afghanistan (Annex/Housing)	Karachi, Pakistan	Khartoum, Sudan
Kyiv, Ukraine	Libreville, Gabon	Lusaka, Zambia
Malabo, Equatorial Guinea	Manila, Philippines (Annex)	Monrovia, Liberia

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(Design)		
Monterrey, Mexico	Mumbai, India	Niamey, Niger MSGQ
Riga, Latvia	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sanaa, Yemen NOX/Housing
Surabaya, Indonesia	Suva, Fiji	Taipei, Taiwan (Phase I)
Tijuana, Mexico	Valletta, Malta	

- Anticipate awarding contracts for 10 new facilities in FY 2010:

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (Annex)	Dakar, Senegal	Islamabad, Pakistan
Kabul, Afghanistan (Housing/Chancery)	London, United Kingdom (Design)	Malabo, Equatorial Guinea (Construction)
Pretoria, South Africa (NOX)		Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (MSGQ)
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea		Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

- Anticipate awarding contracts for 8 new facilities in FY 2011:

Casablanca, Morocco (NCC)	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia (NCC/Housing)	Jakarta, Indonesia
Lima, Peru (MSGQ)	N'Djamena, Chad	NATO II (Design)
New Delhi, India (NOX)	Rabat, Morocco	

Note: NATO II is not funded through CSCS

From 2000 to December 2009, OBO has moved over 20,458 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 2011 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 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 repair, rehabilitation, rebuilding, restoring, or replacement. The request will support OBO initiatives to sustain this progress, as well as to ensure compliance on Federal Real Property Management principles (Executive Order 13327).

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$1.682 billion and 958 positions is a decrease of \$42.7 million from the FY 2010 enacted level, but includes increases to maintain current services and support

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several key initiatives. When FY 2010 is adjusted for the \$90.9 million in forward funding from the FY 2009 supplemental; the net reduction from FY 2010 increases to \$133.6 million. The request includes \$18.5 million for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation to maintain the FY 2010 level of activity. In addition to appropriated funds, the ESCM budget request includes \$174 million in consular fee revenue to support facility costs, of which \$114 million will support the Worldwide Security Upgrade program. The combination of \$824.2 million in appropriated resources and \$114 million in consular fees will provide \$938.2 million to continue the Worldwide Security Upgrade Program and cover the Department of State's share of Capital Security Cost Sharing. Consular fee revenue of \$60 million will support consular projects in the Repair and Construction program. The budget also includes \$113.6 million for the Repair and Construction Program and \$743.7 million to support operating elements.

Worldwide Security Upgrades: \$824,200,000

When combined with \$114 million in consular fees, this request provides full funding for the Department of State's share of the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program, as well as the Compound Security Program which performs a variety of physical and technical security upgrades. The centerpiece of this program is the Capital Security Program which constructs new embassy compounds (NECs) at the Department's most vulnerable locations. In FY 2011, OBO requests funding for the following programs:

- \$729,700,000 – Capital Security Program
- Consular fees and those funds contributed by other agencies, will provide over \$1.4 billion for the planning, design and construction of NECs.
- \$94,500,000 – Compound Security Program
- This program funds compound security upgrades, installation of forced entry/ballistic resistant doors and windows, security upgrades for soft targets, maintenance of shatter resistant window film, environmental security protection and setback properties should they become available for acquisition.

Repair and Construction: \$113,575,000

This request is an essential element of the Department's effort to protect the U.S. Government's multi-billion dollar investment in new construction to avoid exponential maintenance costs as well as address critical maintenance requirements at existing legacy facilities. In addition to the maintenance funding, the Repair and Construction request includes funding for the design of the build-out of the U.S. Mission to NATO's offices in the new NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. An additional \$60 million in Consular Fee revenues will be used to support Consular Affairs related projects. The FY 2011 request is comprised of the following elements:

- \$36,375,000 – Major Rehabilitation Program
- This program rehabilitates, upgrades, or replaces building systems that can no longer be physically or economically maintained by routine, preventive and unscheduled repair activities. System rehabilitation, replacement and upgrade is done to extend the life of the building and ensure continued serviceability, provide a secure and safe environment for U.S. Government employees and capitalize on efficiencies offered by new technologies. This program will be supported with \$48 million of consular fee revenues.
- \$18,000,000 – Strategic Capital Program
- This program provides for design of the U.S. Mission to NATO in Brussels, Belgium.
- \$58,000,000 – Repair and Improvement Program
- This program funds repairs and upgrades at Department facilities and is a core component of the OBO maintenance program. As problems at overseas facilities around the world are identified, they are compiled, evaluated and prioritized within the Buildings Management Integrated Systems (BMIS) database. This prioritized listing of global issues is used as the basis for allocating limited repair resource to ensure the most essential facilities problems with the greatest impact are addressed first. This program will be supported with \$12 million of Consular fee revenues.
- \$1,200,000 – Procurement Surcharge
- This funding covers the Department of State acquisition office's one percent fee for processing and awarding contracts.

Operations: \$743,725,000

The request for operations includes an increase of \$450,000 to cover contractual increases in overseas leases.

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In an effort to improve the life-cycle management of Department facilities, OBO completed a reorganization of the operating units. The FY 2011 operations request reflects this new structure and provides funding for seven major components: Planning and Real Estate (PRE); Program Development, Coordination and Support (PDCS); Construction, Facility and Security Management (CFSM); Operations (OPS); Resource Management (RM); Domestic Renovations and Procurement Surcharge. Each of the following elements provides critical support to Department operations as well as the capital construction programs within OBO:

- \$14,230,000 – Planning and Real Estate
- This program supports the strategic planning and real property management activities for all aspects of the OBO organization. Proper planning is a critical element to complete projects on-time and within budget while providing the right platform to successfully support operations in the field. The OBO planning component provides deliverables such as the Long -Range Overseas Buildings Plan (LROBP) and Long-Range Overseas Maintenance Plan (LROMP) as well as other services such as master planning, evaluating public/private partnership business cases and performing real property appraisals. This request also provides support necessary to manage a real property portfolio with an estimated value of over \$55 billion including acquisition of new sites for future capital construction, negotiating leases and disposing of facilities replaced by newly constructed NECs.
-
- \$38,019,000 – Program Development, Coordination and Support
- This program is the core of the OBO comprehensive project management approach and includes cost estimating, design and engineering reviews, and other project oversight activities. Projects are monitored from inception to completion, including the request for proposal (RFP) process and various engineering reviews. Project managers from this office lead the Washington-based team in support of field operations and ensure the final product meets the contract specifications and is completed on-time and within budget.
-
- \$171,178,000 – Construction, Facility and Security Management
- This program is accountable for the full life-cycle care of Department facilities from initial construction to operation and maintenance. Construction Management and Security Management provide on-site supervision to oversee the work of the general contractors building and renovating Department facilities and ensure security measures are in place to safeguard projects from potentially hostile terrorist acts and intelligence efforts. Facility Management provides staff at post to supervise the operation and maintenance of Department facilities as well as a specialized pool of expertise to diagnose and address difficult facility problems that can occur in a challenging overseas environment.
-
- \$419,067,000 – Operations
- This program supports overseas operating activities. Of this amount, \$379.7 million or 90% is requested to acquire functional and residential properties for foreign affairs agencies through lease, lease-purchase and build-to-lease agreements under the Leasehold Program. OBO has implemented a number of cost containment strategies to ensure costs remain affordable including a lease waiver program requiring that leases comply with cost and size standards, post specific budgets that require field personnel to manage requirements within limited resources, lease benchmarking that establish reasonable lease rates based on market surveys, outlining lease priorities in the LROBP and a housing acquisition program that purchases residential properties in order to reduce the demand placed on the Leasehold Program. The remainder of this request covers other critical support for overseas posts from accreditation of fire protection systems and replacement of obsolete communication equipment to curatorial care of cultural assets and management of artwork within Department facilities.
-
- \$76,486,000 – Resource Management
- This program provides information technology, general services (including domestic rent to GSA), financial, human resources and front office support to the OBO bureau. At the center of any well run and efficient organization is an effective infrastructure for decision making and resource allocation. This funding supports critical systems and the personnel essential to managing the complex portfolio of both real property and capital construction.
-
- \$23,725,000 – Domestic Renovations
- This program funds maintenance and renovation projects at Department facilities in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area and other U.S. locations. The request is based on the Capital Improvement Program, a plan to upgrade building systems and to correct long identified deficiencies in an effort to protect the Department's real property investments and ensure adequate working conditions for employees.
-

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- \$1,020,000 – Procurement Surcharge
- This funding covers the Department of State acquisition office one percent fee for processing and awarding contracts.

FY 2011
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY
(\$ in thousands)

Program	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Worldwide Security Upgrades:				
Capital Security Construction	800,525	752,800	729,700	(23,100)
Compound Security	104,700	94,500	94,500	0
Supplemental Funds	962,800	0	0	0
Subtotal, Worldwide Security	\$1,868,025	\$847,300	\$824,200	(\$23,100)
Repair and Construction:				
Strategic Capital	26,610	0	18,000	18,000
Major Rehabilitation	51,583	74,375	36,375	(38,000)
Repair & Improvement	55,830	58,000	58,000	0
Procurement Surcharge	0	1,200	1,200	0
Subtotal, Repair & Construction	\$134,023	\$133,575	\$113,575	(\$20,000)
Operations:				
Planning and Real Estate	7,862	14,230	14,230	0
Prog Dev, Coord & Support (1)	40,145	38,019	38,019	0
Construction, Facility & Sec Mgt (2)	148,684	171,178	171,178	0
Operations (3)	35,613	39,364	39,364	0
Leasehold Program	365,127	379,253	379,703	450
Resource Management	45,630	76,486	76,486	0
Domestic Renovations	23,260	23,725	23,725	0
Procurement Surcharge	1,000	1,020	1,020	0
Subtotal, Operations	\$667,321	\$743,275	\$743,725	\$450
APPROPRIATION TOTAL	\$2,669,369	\$1,724,150	\$1,681,500	(\$42,650)
Consular Fees	0	0	174,000	174,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,669,369	\$1,724,150	\$1,855,500	\$131,350

- Includes Design & Engineering; Project Development; Cost Management; and Special Projects Coordination.
- Includes Construction Management; Facility Management; and Security Management.
- Includes Area Management, Fire Protection, Safety, Health, and Environment; Residential Design & Cultural Heritage; Art in Embassies; and Post Communications.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

FY 2011 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POSITIONS

<i>Program</i>	<i>2009 Authorized</i>	<i>2010 Enacted</i>	<i>2011 Enacted</i>	<i>Increase/ Decrease</i>
Worldwide Security Upgrades:				
Capital Security Construction	-	-	-	-
Compound Security	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Funds	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Worldwide Security	0	0	0	0
Repair and Construction:				
Strategic Capital	-	-	-	-
Housing Acquisition Program	-	-	-	-
Major Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-
Repair & Improvement	-	-	-	-
Procurement Surcharge	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Repair & Construction	0	0	0	0
Operations:				
Planning and Real Estate	65	65	65	-
Prog Dev, Coord & Support	187	187	187	-
Construction, Facility & Sec Mgt	460	460	460	-
Operations	120	120	120	-
Resource Management	126	126	126	-
Domestic Renovations	-	-	-	-
Procurement Surcharge	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Operations	958	958	958	0
APPROPRIATION TOTAL	958	958	958	0

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CAPITAL SECURITY CONSTRUCTION

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(*\$ in thousands*)

FY 2009 Appropriation		\$800,525
FY 2009 Supplemental Appropriations		\$962,800
FY 2010 Enacted		\$752,800
FY 2011 Capital Security Program:		
Casablanca, Morocco NCC	125,000	
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia NCC/Housing	217,000	
Jakarta, Indonesia NEC	367,000	
Lima, Peru MSGQ	12,000	
N'Djamena, Chad NEC	157,000	
New Delhi, India NOX	130,000	
Rabat, Morocco NEC	243,500	
Site Acquisition & Project Development	198,405	
Procurement Surcharge	7,650	
Consular Fees	(114,000)	
<u>Capital Security Cost Sharing/Reimbursements</u>	<u>(613,855)</u>	
Subtotal, Capital Security Program	729,700	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>(23,100)</i>
FY 2011 Request		\$729,700

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 towards achieving the goal of upgrading and replacing facilities that do not meet security and safety standards. As of December 2009, OBO completed 69 projects, continues to manage the on-going construction or design of 35 facilities and will award design and/or construction contracts for an additional 19 projects by the end of FY 2011.

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 by security factors are included in Worldwide Security Upgrade Program.

The Capital Security Cost Sharing Program (CSCSP) was fully implemented in FY 2009, generating \$1.4 billion in funding. The program was designed so that all affected agencies pay their fair share towards the accelerated construction of secure, safe and functional facilities. Agency 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 2009, the Department completed capital projects in Beijing, China; Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; Johannesburg, South Africa; Skopje, Macedonia; and Brazzaville, Republic of Congo. In FY 2010,

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the Department completed a capital project in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. In FY 2009, the Department also awarded contracts to build new facilities in Belgrade, Serbia; Bujumbura, Burundi; Caracas, Venezuela; Guangzhou, China; Kabul, Afghanistan; Malabo, Equatorial Guinea (design); Monrovia, Liberia; Monterrey, Mexico; Niamey, Niger; and Sanaa, Yemen.

In FY 2010, the Department will initiate the next tranche of urgent, security-driven projects using FY 2009 Supplemental and FY 2010 appropriated resources. Planned construction projects include Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (NOX); Islamabad, Pakistan (Housing); Kabul, Afghanistan (Housing/Chancery); Libreville, Gabon (NEC restart); Pretoria, South Africa (NOX); Ouagadougou, Burkina-Faso (MSGQ); Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea (NEC); Surabaya, Indonesia (Warehouse); and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (NEC). FY 2010 funding will also support the acquisition of site for future NEC projects including Beirut, Lebanon; Casablanca, Morocco; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo; Nouakchott, Mauritania; Rabat, Morocco; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; and Tripoli, Lebanon.

- The FY 2011 request along with \$114 million in consular fee revenues will provide the Department's share of the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. This amount and those funds contributed by other agencies, will provide funding to construct facilities in Casablanca, Morocco; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; Jakarta, Indonesia; Lima, Peru (MSGQ); N'Djamena, Chad; New Delhi, India (NOX); Rabat, Morocco; and will support the acquisition of sites where NEC projects are planned in future years. The overall increase reflects the funding provided through the FY 2009 Supplemental for the Department's FY 2010 share of the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Appropriation	800,525	752,800	729,700	(23,100)
Consular Fees	0	0	114,000	114,000
FY09 Supplementals	962,800	0	0	0
Total	\$1,763,325	752,800	\$843,700	\$90,900

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COMPOUND SECURITY

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$104,700
FY 2010 Enacted	\$94,500
FY 2011 Request	\$94,500

Budget Justification

The Compound Security Program provides security protection for personnel and property at mission offices, residences, schools and off-post recreational facilities. It complements the Capital Security Construction program by maximizing security protection at existing facilities until NEC's are constructed or by upgrading security at posts that will not receive a NEC. The FY 2011 request of \$94.5 million represents no increase from the FY 2010 Enacted.

The Compound Security Program saves lives. Security upgrades have successfully thwarted attacks in Tashkent, Karachi, Jeddah, Damascus, and Sanaa. The program deters additional attacks by continually adapting to evolving threats, challenges, and changes in security standards driven by the global political situation. Compound security remains a vital component of OBO's goal to provide safe and secure facilities for all US Government employees, dependents and foreign national employees.

The FY 2011 request will also fund nine comprehensive security upgrade projects, nine major Forced Entry Ballistic Resistance (FE/BR) replacement projects, two chemical-biological retrofit projects, and three emergency egress projects. In addition, the request will continue to fund minor security upgrade projects for offices and residences, lifecycle replacements of various security equipment, enhanced compliance with recently approved security standards, and grant funding for upgrades at soft targets such as schools and recreational facilities located apart from post compounds.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Minor Physical Sec.	4,649	8,300	8,300	0
Residential Security	6,200	2,500	2,500	0
FE/BR	12,000	12,300	12,300	0
Environmental Sec.	12,500	10,000	10,000	0
Major Compound Sec.	42,351	38,700	38,700	0
FE/BR R&R	9,000	4,800	4,800	0
Emergency Egress	6,000	6,000	6,000	0
Planning	6,000	4,500	4,500	0
Soft Targets	5,000	6,500	6,500	0
Procurement Surcharge	1,000	900	900	0
Total	\$104,700	\$94,500	\$94,500	\$0

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STRATEGIC CAPITAL

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation		\$26,610
FY 2010 Enacted		\$0
FY 2011 Strategic Capital Program:		
NATO II Design	18,000	
<i>Total Increase</i>		<i>18,000</i>
FY 2011 Request		\$18,000

Budget Justification

OBO's mission is to ensure that U.S. Diplomatic and Consular Missions abroad are provided secure, safe, and functional facilities that will assist them in achieving 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 Construction 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 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 (SDA), chief of mission residence (CMR), and Marine Security Guard Quarters (MSGQ)). As part of the Department's on-going long-range planning process, all posts are evaluated against security/vulnerability, life-safety, and operational adequacy criteria. The results of this analysis are then used to develop the Department's long-range plan for these strategic investments.

Strategic Capital Projects

In FY 2009, the Department completed strategic capital projects in Kolonia, Federal States of Micronesia and Koror, Republic of Palau. In addition, the Department awarded the Phase I contracts for construction of a new facility in Taipei for the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT).

In FY 2010, OBO did not request any funding for the Strategic Capital program.

The FY 2011 request includes \$18 million for the design of the build-out of space to be constructed for the U.S. NATO Mission that will be located within the new NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. Construction of the U.S. NATO Mission space is scheduled to begin upon the planned

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FY2012 completion of the NATO Headquarters.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Strategic Capital Program	26,610	0	18,000	18,000
Total	\$26,610	\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000

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MAJOR REHABILITATION

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation		\$51,583
FY 2010 Enacted		\$74,375
FY 2011 Major Rehabilitation Program		
Frankfurt Chancery Rehab Phases III	13,200	
Vilnius Chancery Rehab	22,600	
<u>Major Rehabilitation Planning</u>	<u>575</u>	
Subtotal, Major Rehabilitation Program	36,375	
<i>Total Decrease</i>		<i>(38,000)</i>
FY 2011 Request		\$36,375

Budget Justification

The Major Rehabilitation program supports comprehensive renovation projects planned for the Department's overseas facilities. The FY 2011 request of \$36.4 million provides funding to begin two new projects. Consular fee revenue of \$48 million will support CA related projects in this program. This program will support OBO's efforts to reduce the backlog of projects and meet the objectives of the Asset Management Plan (AMP).

In accordance with the AMP, OBO conducts an annual data call to identify the comprehensive list of major rehabilitation requirements. The projects for FY 2011 were selected from this list using a prioritization process that considers Executive Order 13327, 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 Capital Security 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 costly approach is used. This process continues to evolve to incorporate best practices and lessons learned from the successful Capital Security prioritization and "top 80" process. The process forms the Long-Range Overseas Buildings Plan (LROBP) and results in this budget request.

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 our 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.

Replacing the support systems within a building is expensive and disruptive to the building occupants. Often, offices must be moved into swing space for extended periods of time. Other special challenges that add considerable costs to major rehabilitation projects include installation of new systems to meet security standards, working in classified spaces, modern fire and life safety codes (e.g., sprinkler systems), hazardous materials abatements (such as asbestos) in older buildings, seismic upgrades, historical preservation issues, and accessibility improvements to address requirements of the Americans with Disability Act. Every effort is made to combine all requirements at a post, including other functional program requirements when timing permits, to gain economies-of-scale and to minimize the intrusion on post operations.

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The schedules and cost estimates for projects included in this program are subject to change resulting from unforeseen conditions (e.g., asbestos, structural problems), and operational considerations. Unlike estimating the cost of constructing a new building, existing buildings, especially those with exceptional age, are fraught with unknowns. However, this can be mitigated with proper planning, site studies, and pre-design work, followed by a well-planned project design. OBO has seen improvement to the up-front planning of major rehab projects such as:

- A design/bid/build approach to improve the quality of construction documents to mitigate unforeseen conditions often faced in major rehabilitation projects;
- Modifications to the independent government estimate of project cost to reflect the unique conditions of these rehabilitation projects has improved cost estimates;
- Additional management process improvements to parallel the disciplined approach to planning in the Capital Security program such as initial planning surveys (IPS), Integrated Planning Reviews (IPRs) and utilizing the Project Definition Rating Index (PDRI) tool and checklists to ensure the quality of the planning Project Development Package;
- To the extent that appropriations allow, provide full funding for a project in the year of contract award to ensure successful execution and fiscal transparency; and
- Clearly defining project scope to ensure a project is delivered on time and within budget.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Appropriation	51,583	74,375	36,375	(38,000)
Consular Fees			48,000	48,000
Total	\$51,583	\$74,375	\$84,375	\$10,000

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$55,830
FY 2010 Enacted	\$58,000
FY 2011 Request	\$58,000

Budget Justification

The Repair & Improvement program provides funding for the maintenance activities outlined in the Long-Range Overseas Maintenance Plan (LROMP). Consular fee revenue of \$12 million will support CA related projects in this program. These critical upgrades are required to keep the Department's existing inventory of facilities in an acceptable condition and operating at the right cost. The FY 2011 request of \$58.0 million is at the same level as the FY 2010 Enacted.

The FY 2011 request, including consular fee revenue, will ensure the most effective and efficient use of appropriated maintenance funding. OBO's operational procedure involves prioritizing requests with the major emphasis on security and life safety criteria as well as several other factors. For instance, the installation of a fire suppression system at a multi-family complex will be funded and executed before a repaving project.

The LROMP presents more than 3,500 specific maintenance or improvement projects from each Department program by country and post. These projects are accompanied by an explanation of the U.S. relationship with the country and other key data that explain the infrastructure investment within the broader diplomatic and political context.

OBO works with each mission on an annual basis to evaluate requirements and determine which projects can and should be implemented. Repair and Improvement projects typically fall within the following categories:

- Special Improvement Projects – These projects will restore, alter, modernize or construct facilities essential to providing a safe, secure and functional environment.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Hazardous Materials - These projects will address environmental-related issues including asbestos, environmental site assessments, radon, lead-in-paint, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), indoor air quality, leaking underground storage tanks, and water quality

The FY 2011 request provides funding for the requirements outlined in the Long-Range Overseas

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Plan.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Appropriation	55,830	58,000	58,000	0
Consular Fees			12,000	12,000
Total	\$55,830	\$58,000	\$70,000	\$12,000

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

PLANNING AND REAL ESTATE

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$7,862
FY 2010 Enacted	\$14,230
FY 2011 Request	\$14,230

Budget Justification

The Planning and Real Estate (PRE) directorate manages the Department's global portfolio of over 18,000 diplomatic properties and strategic planning for the replacement of facilities overseas to ensure the Department has secure, safe, functional platform for achieving diplomatic objectives. The FY 2011 request of \$14.2 million is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

Effective planning is critical to rationally link resources with policy driven requirements. OBO anticipates a \$2.0 billion construction and rehabilitation project portfolio in FY 2010. The \$25.5 million dedicated for pre-project planning from the Capital Security budget, represents 1.5% of the overall construction portfolio – lower than the 2-5 % private industry standard.

PRE consists of five offices: Office of Strategic Planning (OSP), Office of Master Planning & Evaluations (MPE), Office of Site Acquisitions (OSA), Office of Building Acquisitions and Sales (BAS), and the Office of Real Property Management (RPM).

Office of Strategic Planning (OSP):

OSP manages the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program, New Embassy/Consulate Compound (NEC/NCC) Top-80 List, and planning related services that promote economical decisions. OSP performs a wide variety of robust functions including preparation of the Long-Range Overseas Buildings Plan (LROBP) and the Long-Range Overseas Maintenance Plan (LROMP), the Asset Management Plan and other critical planning documents.

Office of Master Planning & Evaluations (MPE):

MPE provides and manages the post specific facility plans which support significant chancery and consulate renovation projects in the Major Rehab Program. These plans clarify scope, schedule, and budget in advance of the budget year for the projects. This office also manages the post specific master plans that support the Capital Security Program. These master plans are long-term development plans for existing compounds and make strategic recommendations on how to better utilize assets, reconfigure buildings, and reuse existing sites. Master plans inform stakeholders (e.g., regional bureaus, Bureau of Diplomatic Security) of solutions to security problems and often lead to new projects in the program.

Office of Site Acquisitions (OSA):

OSA manages the site acquisition program in support of the LROBP including identifying, evaluating, and acquiring sites on the Top 80 list. This office also negotiates purchases, exchanges and long term leases of non-LROBP land acquisitions. It provides real estate guidance to U.S. diplomatic missions overseas in support of land rights issues and acquisitions.

Office of Building Acquisitions and Sales (BAS):

BAS manages the overall disposal of excess government-owned properties. The office manages the disposal of excess leased properties through lease terminations. BAS manages the process of decommissioning excess properties prior to their disposal. They also acquire free standing improved properties, through purchases, leases, exchanges, or related transactions. BAS assists with complex leasing transactions, including guidance on major fit-outs, including the design and construction work

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by the tenant and/or landlord. The office initiates and manages the public-private partnership transactions to maximize the value of USG owned land, and manages the build-to-lease transactions, where a developer assumes the risk of land acquisition, design, and construction financing.

Office of Real Property Management (RPM):

RPM provides and manages software upgrades to support the management of the Department’s global portfolio of over 18,000 diplomatic properties. RPM directly supports the Initiative on Federal Real Property Asset Management by actively reviewing inventory and disposing of underutilized properties. The office provides market studies to support the Rental Benchmarking Initiative and visits post when Real Estate assistance is needed. RPM manages the Federal Real Property Data Management program which provides paperless storage of worldwide real estate titles, deeds, leases, and related real estate transaction documentation. RPM also provides an electronic document archiving system to standardize data fields for all leases and increase efficiency in researching by providing fully indexed search capabilities in multiple languages.

In addition, RPM continually reviews operations to identify new, more efficient ways to do business and incorporate lessons learned. As a result, the government will be able to avoid unnecessary continued maintenance and /or lease costs, decrease the restoration costs associated with leased properties and increase the overall amount generated by property sales. Performance targets are set around critical milestones and reviewed monthly.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	6,310	11,067	11,067	0
Travel	550	0	0	0
Program Support	1,002	3,163	3,163	0
Total	\$7,862	\$14,230	\$14,230	-

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

DESIGN AND ENGINEERING

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$25,470
FY 2010 Enacted	\$23,616
FY 2011 Request	\$23,616

Budget Justification

The Office of Design and Engineering (DE) provides professional architectural and engineering services to the diplomatic community. The FY 2011 request of \$23.6 million and 108 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

DE 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, ensure compliance with U.S. building codes and standards and minimizes life cycle operating and maintenance costs. This office provides consultation services to all overseas posts, supports real estate and planning activities, manages design development and design reviews and provides technical assistance during construction and commissioning.

DE consists of six divisions and five functional programs. The six divisions, Architecture, Interiors, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil/Structural and Design Coordination, provide personnel with special expertise in blast design, radio frequency shielding, chemical/biological defenses, modular construction, sustainable design, and computer aided design, and document control. In FY 2011, DE will support all of OBO's Capital and major Non-Capital projects and the expansion of offices for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

The five functional programs are organized around the Department's response to public laws and executive orders:

- Natural Hazards – identifies U.S. Government properties that are vulnerable to natural hazards (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, hurricanes) and promotes strategies and solutions to reduce the risks to U.S. personnel and property
- Accessibility – supports facility improvements to comply with accessibility requirements providing uniform accessibility to Department facilities and ensures safe egress for individuals with disabilities
- Building Innovation – identifies and implements new ideas and opportunities to improve both building products and procedures by incorporating lessons learned and adopting industry best practices
- Energy Conservation – invests in technologies that provide long-term savings and ensures compliance with the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Department's Environmental Action Plan of 1997 and Executive Order 131123
-

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	21,505	20,541	20,541	0
Travel	950	0	0	0
Energy Conservation	1,500	1,530	1,530	0
Natural Hazards	500	510	510	0
Accessibility	750	765	765	0
Building Innovation	265	270	270	0
Total	\$25,470	\$23,616	\$23,616	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & COORDINATION

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$11,320
FY 2010 Enacted	\$7,910
FY 2011 Request	\$7,910

Budget Justification

The Office of Project Development and Coordination (PDC) was established at the beginning of FY 2009, based on the a OBO working group recommendation to improve oversight of Department real property projects, and supported by the Department's Office of the Inspector General. The office was formally created by transferring 46 positions from Planning and Real Estate.

PDC provides project management for all capital and major rehabilitation construction projects from inception through project completion, including oversight of the Request for Proposal (RFP) process. This recommendation put into practice policies established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) governing the management of capital projects by Federal agencies. The project managers lead project development and, following contract award, lead the Washington-based teams in support of the field operations that are managed by the onsite project director. The FY 2011 request of \$7.9 million and 46 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

The FY 2011 request continues to provide project oversight and complete project management from inception to completion; specialized project management services; and mandatory personnel cost of the current staffing.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	10,641	7,700	7,700	0
Travel	225	0	0	0
Program Support	454	210	210	0
Total	\$11,320	\$7,910	\$7,910	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

COST MANAGEMENT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$290
FY 2010 Enacted	\$2,739
FY 2011 Request	\$2,739

Budget Justification

The mission of the Office of Cost Management (COST) is to provide cost estimating services during all phases of OBO projects. Project costs are identified from concept to construction completion and managed by recommending alternatives to project management that improve function and value. The FY 2011 request of \$2.7 million is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted 2010.

The Cost Management program is responsible for preparation of Current Working Estimates (CWEs) that estimate all costs of each project. COST is also responsible for producing Independent Government Cost Estimates (IGEs) for every contractual action on every project. Depending on the level of detail required CWE and IGE preparation are inherently governmental functions. The office also provides International Project Risk Assessments (IPRA), Life Cycle Cost Analyses, and Value Engineering Services that perform reviews to identify and correct issues before and during project execution. The office is arranged with divisions that cover geographic areas and includes a Value Engineering Team.

The Department is placing an increased focus on bringing existing facilities up to standard by maintaining them through major rehabilitations and other renovation projects - each of which requires the full range of CWEs and IGEs throughout their development and execution just as the current capital and non-capital projects require them.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	0	2,514	2,514	0
Travel	0	0	0	0
Program Support	290	225	225	0
Total	\$290	\$2,739	\$2,739	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

SPECIAL PROJECTS COORDINATION

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$3,065
FY 2010 Enacted	\$3,754
FY 2011 Request	\$3,754

Budget Justification

The Office of Special Projects Coordination (SPC) is responsible for all aspects of planning, design, construction, security, and commissioning of new, safe, secure, and functional capital construction projects worldwide that are uniquely complex because of the security issues. The FY 2011 request of \$3.8 million and 16 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

SPC is a fully integrated office that coordinates planning and design activities with various offices, bureaus, and agencies for a limited portfolio of specialized, highly complex projects. SPC participates in the project site acquisitions and the development and negotiation of conditions of construction with host countries. SPC manages project staffing, programming, funding support requirements, and timely implementation and execution of the design, construction, security, and commissioning for the projects. SPC coordinates, prepares, and executes comprehensive commissioning plans, including moving in, maintenance, training, and contract warranty administration to assure that the building occupant requirements are met. SPC ensures a zero tolerance environment for any security compromise by developing, coordinating, and implementing project security policies and procedures, training personnel, and monitoring compliance.

SPC's most significant achievement in FY 2009 was the completion of the Beijing New Embassy Compound (NEC). The Beijing NEC is the second largest overseas construction project in the history of the Department of State. With old buildings on three distinct compounds and embassy offices scattered in 22 locations throughout Beijing, there was a need to co-locate personnel onto a single site. The new Beijing NEC multi building complex is on a 10-acre compound, creating a safe, secure and pleasant environment for over 600 staff from 20 U.S. Agencies. The new buildings incorporate highly sophisticated earthquake resistant design features and were built to meet unprecedented security requirements.

The FY 2011 request continues to provide funding for mandatory personnel cost of the current staffing and specialized contract support required on the sensitive projects managed by the office.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	2,791	3,604	3,604	0
Travel	78	0	0	0
Program Support	196	150	150	0
Total	\$3,065	\$3,754	\$3,754	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$24,013
FY 2010 Enacted	\$24,536
FY 2011 Request	\$24,536

Budget Justification

The Office of Construction Management (CM) is responsible for organizing and directing the construction of new and renovation of exiting overseas facilities. On-site supervision ensures that the specified standards of quality, safety and security are achieved and construction changes and schedules are controlled to keep projects on-time and within scope and budget. The FY 2011 request of \$24.5 million and 124 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

CM places great emphasis on controlling construction costs and schedules while achieving or exceeding U.S. industry standards for quality and safety, with no security compromises. CM is currently supporting \$4.3 billion worth of active construction projects for which it coordinates construction issues with other agencies and headquarters. CM manages the design/build and construction of projects to ensure conformance with contract requirements. The projects are constantly monitored to ensure compliance with authorized scope and budget.

CM maintains an effective onsite safety and zero tolerance construction security program to ensure that all construction security requirements are complied with. Annual training along with project support has helped the accident rate to become less than half the industry average. CM provides quality assurance field inspections with 40+ site visits per year, manages and oversees the ICASS support estimated at \$13 million per year, and monitors project development and the handoff of 15 capital and 12 functional projects per year.

The Government Purchased Equipment (GPE) Program for Forced Entry/Ballistic Resistant (FE/BR) doors and windows supports the NEC Projects. The GPE program has saved the U.S. government approximately \$2.4 million in FY 2008 and FY 2009 through standardization of products and reduction of contractor overhead and mark-ups had the product been purchased as part of the NEC contract.

Some of the most significant recent achievements of the FY 2009 program include completed construction projects: Brazzaville NEC, Ciudad Juarez, NEC, Hyderabad NAB, Johannesburg NCG, Bangkok Security Upgrade, Cairo Security Upgrade, Naha Security Upgrade, and Riyadh Security Upgrade.

The FY 2011 request continues to provide funding for personnel cost of the current staffing, support for project construction activities in the field and coordinate, support and act as the liaison for construction issues. In addition, this funding is critical to ensure proper oversight of the workload outlined in the LROBP and LROMP from award to execution.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	13,925	16,683	16,683	0
Travel	950	0	0	0
Program Support	9,138	7,853	7,853	0
Total	\$24,013	\$24,536	\$24,536	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

FACILITY MANAGEMENT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$113,192
FY 2010 Enacted	\$131,771
FY 2011 Request	\$131,771

Budget Justification

The mission of the Office of Facilities Management (FAC) 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 2011 request of \$131.7 million is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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 has achieved even greater importance under the Federal Real Property Council initiatives. The Department's maintenance issues are complicated by security and classification requirements that 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. The FY 2011 request addresses key maintenance activities designed to protect the U.S. Government capital investment in overseas facilities.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	26,190	33,647	33,647	0
Travel	5,582	5,400	5,400	0
Program Support	36,172	46,571	46,571	0
Routine Maint	45,248	46,153	46,153	0
Total	\$113,192	\$131,771	\$131,771	-

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

SECURITY MANAGEMENT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$11,479
FY 2010 Enacted	\$14,871
FY 2011 Request	\$14,871

Budget Justification

The Office of Security Management (SM) ensures that all non-residential construction projects result in secure facilities in a cost-effective manner, as mandated by the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986 (P.L.99-399) and Section 160 of P.L. 100-204. The program ensures appropriate security safeguards are incorporated into all overseas diplomatic facility construction projects to protect against hostile terrorist acts and intelligence efforts. The FY 2011 request of \$14.9 million and 98 positions equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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. The FY 2011 budget request will ensure security requirements of capital and other projects are met. 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. The comprehensive construction security program has a vital role in the OBO mission to provide secure, safe, and functional facilities to replace 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.

In FY 2011 the Security Management Program will absorb the cost of mandatory wage and price increases within the \$14.9 million request.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	10,518	13,737	13,737	0
Travel	290	0	0	0
Program Support	671	1,134	1,134	0
Total	\$11,479	\$14,871	\$14,871	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

LEASEHOLD PROGRAM

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$365,127
FY 2010 Enacted	\$379,253
<u>Current Services Increases:</u>	
Inflation	450
<i>Total Increase</i>	<i>450</i>
FY 2011 Request	\$379,703
Estimated Reimbursements	90,000
Total FY 2011 Resources	\$469,703

Budget Justification

The Leasehold Program funds are used to acquire safe, secure, and functional properties necessary to accomplish the Department's objective at overseas posts through lease, build-to-lease, and lease-purchase arrangements. The FY 2011 request of \$379.7 million is an increase of \$.5 million from the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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/gains and increasing security concerns that 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 LROMP, and the housing acquisition program.

In FY 2011, the Leasehold Program will absorb \$37.4 million required to take over existing Baghdad leases from the Department of Defense and contractual inflationary increases within the \$379.7 million request.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Leases	365,127	379,253	379,703	450
Total	\$365,127	379,253	379,703	450

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

AREA MANAGEMENT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$10,147
FY 2010 Enacted	\$10,087
FY 2011 Request	\$10,087

Budget Justification

The Office of Area Management (AM) provides comprehensive and timely customer service support to posts by acting as a practical, effective and results oriented organization. The FY 2011 request of \$10.1 million and current 41 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

This budget supports the personnel who manage and coordinate two major programs requested elsewhere in the OBO budget: Leaseholds and Repair and Construction. In addition to supporting these two core elements of the OBO operation, Area Management Officers travel to each overseas post to review facility operations, meet with post management, review financial records and consult on various issues. This approach enables the Area Management team to provide exceptional service, customer feedback and technical assistance in supporting U.S. embassies to oversee the limited resources to meet facilities needs of U.S. diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

The Occupancy Evaluation Support program is also supported by the Area Management budget. This program is designed to measure how effectively completed projects meet the needs of the occupants and is used to gather feedback to improve the Standard Embassy Design (SED) and make other recommendations to improve future projects.

The current \$10.1 million will provide sustainability and keep current operations to include support of the Occupancy Evaluation Program and kitchenware replacement program at the FY 2010 funding level.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	8,387	8,716	8,716	0
Travel	948	0	0	0
Program Support	812	1,371	1,371	0
Total	\$10,147	\$10,087	\$10,087	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

FIRE PROTECTION

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$5,464
FY 2010 Enacted	\$5,732
FY 2011 Request	\$5,732

Budget Justification

The Office of Fire Protection (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 2011 request of \$5.7 million and 33 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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 two years. The inspection cycle has been changed from a three-year to a two-year cycle as recommended by the OIG. In FY 2009, inspections and training was completed at 74 posts.
- Posts are provided with quality fire prevention equipment such as fire extinguishers, residential smoke detectors, emergency lights, panic hardware, and other small specialized suppression systems. Such requests from posts are responded to within five days.
- OBO/OPS/FIR will test and accept all new fire systems being deployed at NECs and at other buildings or projects including renovations and achieve a 90-95% success rate of final acceptance on the first commissioning visit.
- Technical expertise is provided to replace and upgrade fire alarm systems in accordance with the Bureau Performance Plan in principal buildings. In FY 2009, fire alarm detection systems were replaced covering 34,120 square meters.
- Critical fire alarm and sprinkler system preventive maintenance and technical support is provided to overseas posts to resolve 90% of trouble calls and return out-of-service systems to full service within one month. Preventive maintenance is critical to ensure system reliability, extend life expectancy, reduce life-cycle cost, and maintain or increase property value.
- Regional on-site technical training is given to locally employed staff to test, maintain, and repair systems to the extent possible. Thirty-seven individuals at various posts received specialized training in FY 2009.
- Specialized fire prevention training is provided at all Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Diplomatic Security (DS), Marine Security Guard (MSG), and Facility Manager training courses. In FY 2009, training was provided at 100% of the scheduled courses.

In FY 2011, the Fire Protection Program will continue conducting fire prevention inspections and training on a two year cycle within the \$5.7 million level.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	2,778	3,985	3,985	0
Travel	994	0	0	0
Program Support	1,692	1,747	1,747	0
Total	\$5,464	\$5,732	\$5,732	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$3,853
FY 2010 Enacted	\$3,728
FY 2011 Request	\$3,728

Budget Justification

The Office of Safety, Health and Environmental Management's (SHEM) 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 2011 request of \$3.7 million and 22 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

Protection of U.S. Government employees and overseas family members, and compliance with critical OSHA and EPA regulations are primary goals of the SHEM program. Overseas personnel and their dependents are inherently at increased risk due to the lack of local safety and health codes and standards typically found in the U.S. This makes the safeguarding of employees and their families extremely challenging. This "silent enemy from within" – that is, safety and health hazards in the home and workplace - has resulted in 214 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 and their family members that have died as a result of safety and health hazards exceeds those killed by terrorist actions. SHEM works to ensure that fatal and other workplace and residential mishaps and their impact on the Department's mission and operations are minimized.

The program's strategic goal of providing the long term technical support, training, tools and oversight to enable 265 posts to enact programs and measures to protect their own employees and family members is achieved by resolving over 3,400 technical issues from posts each year, conducting approximately 70 site visits that assess exposures, quantify risks and identify effective hazard control measures. SHEM's performance target is to visit 25% of posts in FY 2011 where over 3,000 post personnel will receive training that will enable them to implement effective protective programs. The office conducts over 20 regional seminars that leverage managers to take on greater responsibilities for the program, including the knowledge and skills to train others at posts. SHEM also provides focused visits to posts with problematic vehicle fatality records; given this is the number one cause of accidental death associated with Department operations. SHEM has now certified 190 supervisors who have returned to their posts and trained over 6,000 drivers in safe driving techniques. This is the cornerstone that is changing drivers' behavior behind the wheel in order to reduce the frequency and severity of motor vehicle related mishaps. A small number of high risk posts (that account for 40% of the 160 overseas motor vehicle related deaths) need additional tools in the form of motor vehicle event data recorders. These devices are installed in each motor vehicle and capture audio and video of events triggered by hard braking or swerving, or impact. Drivers are coached on each triggered event and this method has been shown to be highly effective in motivating drivers to change their driving behaviors. The Department has piloted event data recorders at 2 posts and demonstrated the effectiveness of the devices. SHEM plans to install the system at 3 other high risk posts in FY 2011.

The FY 2011 request of \$3.7 million will continue to support the DriveCam data event recorders as well as other critical safety activities.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	2,467	2,938	2,938	0
Travel	612	0	0	0
Program Support	774	790	790	0
Total	\$3,853	\$3,728	\$3,728	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

RESIDENTIAL DESIGN & CULTURAL HERITAGE

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$7,408
FY 2010 Enacted	\$8,384
FY 2011 Request	\$8,384

Budget Justification

The Office of Residential Design and Cultural Heritage (RDCH) provides interior design and furnishings to 386 representational residences worldwide and provides conservation, maintenance and stewardship of the Department's heritage properties and collections. The FY 2011 request of \$8.4 million and 10 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

Representational residences are the first line of transformational diplomacy, an extension of the work environment of the embassy, and a looking glass to the American way of life. Currently, RDCH supports 386 official residences that function like hotels with a high volume of reception scheduling. The hotel industry uses refurbishment as an indicator to quantify customer service, and the optimum refurbishment rate of a 7 to 10 year cycle.

The Department has an extensive inventory of historically important and culturally significant items that require special maintenance and care. The request in this budget will keep with the current schedule to properly maintain these special assets so they continue to be a treasure for future generations and provide a meaningful backdrop to diplomatic efforts. This effort includes the installation of specified software and support for proper identification, conservation, maintenance and restoration of fine arts, furniture, furnishings, fixtures and finishes. The request provides funding for locally employed staff (LES) Cultural Asset Managers at select heritage properties, regional coverage and no new positions for direct hire.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	400	1,396	1,396	0
Travel	208	0	0	0
Heritage Property	300	800	800	0
Residential Design	6,500	6,188	6,188	0
Total	\$7,408	\$8,384	\$8,384	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

ART IN EMBASSIES

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$1,686
FY 2010 Enacted	\$2,333
FY 2011 Request	\$2,333

Budget Justification

The Office of Art in Embassies (ART) provides exhibitions of representative American art abroad to U.S. Chiefs of Mission as a highly effective component in supporting the Department's public diplomacy efforts. The FY 2011 request of \$2.3 million and 14 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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. This expanded exchange of ideas encourages strong bilateral and multilateral relationships. 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. The Art in Embassies Program (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 to support the Capital Security projects by ensuring the efficient and timely procurement and delivery of art works for permanent display in U.S. missions abroad. These multi-cultural exhibitions hope to represent long-term cultural alliances. Forty-four years in existence, the AIEP continues to receive accolades from ambassadors and members of Congress and promotes cultural exchange and democratic ideals through American Artists Abroad and other outreach initiatives.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	1,486	1,950	1,950	0
Travel	70			0
Program Support	130	383	383	0
Total	\$1,686	\$2,333	\$2,333	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

POST COMMUNICATIONS

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$7,055
FY 2010 Enacted	\$9,100
FY 2011 Request	\$9,100

Budget Justification

The Post Communications Program, with the participation of the Department's Bureau of Information Resources Management (IRM), funds two distinct services—NEC moves and telephone system replacements. The NEC Moves Program relocates, installs and activates communications equipments from old locations to NECs. The Telephone Replacement Program upgrades 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 2011 request of \$9.1 million is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

As good communication is the life-blood of diplomacy, every attempt must be made to ensure that those who serve our country have appropriate and modern technology available to fulfill their mission. Integral components of this technology are the telephone systems found at each of our overseas posts. The Department has initiated a replacement program for the telephone systems at our 265-plus embassy, consulate, and other diplomatic facilities. The intent is to replace obsolete telephone systems and establish a ten-year replacement cycle. Work can often involve replacing systems at several buildings on multiple compounds. The chancery, ambassador's residence, Marine security guard quarters, annexes, warehouses, American Centers are examples of the many buildings that can require simultaneous telephone upgrades at a single post.

The goal of the program is to replace obsolete telephone systems with modern, reliable, digital systems capable of delivering a full range of services. These new systems provide 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.

A new embassy commences official operations when critical command and control communications equipment is relocated to, installed in, and activated in the new Information Programs Center (IPC). The NEC Moves program, supported by IRM's Digital Services Branch, ensures the installation and activation of critical command and control communications systems in new embassy and consulate facilities.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Telephone Replacement	5,546	7,427	7,427	0
NEC Moves	1,509	1,673	1,673	0
Total	\$7,055	\$9,100	\$9,100	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$14,197
FY 2010 Enacted	\$18,251
FY 2011 Request	\$18,251

Budget Justification

OBO's Information Resource Management Division (IRM) provides information technology resources for the Bureau with cost-effective in direct support of desktop, network, hardware and application development. The FY 2011 request of \$18.3 million and 20 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

This budget provides funding for several types of activities under OBO/EX/IRM, which include managing consolidation services from the Department's central information technology team; application development and support to the organization with specialized technology tools to advance the OBO mission and providing OBO-specific information technology infrastructure for all elements of the organization. The largest portion of the budget is used to support OBO applications including ongoing development and support of the Buildings Management Information System (BMIS), OBOLink, PASS, ProjNet, web application, and other bureau specific data applications. Beyond these data systems the budget supports an extensive array of design and engineering software including Computer Aided Design, Building Information Modeling, civil, structural, and mechanical engineering applications, and technical scheduling, cost and specification tools.

The FY 2011 budget request of \$18.3 million will continue support for the centralization of Department information technology under consolidated desktop support, server and wire management services. In addition, this request supports OBO specific network operations and disaster recovery functionality and specialized OBO applications.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	4,601	4,700	4,700	0
Travel	100	0	0	0
Program Support	9,496	13,551	13,551	0
Total	\$14,197	\$18,251	\$18,251	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$20,105
FY 2010 Enacted	\$46,145
FY 2011 Request	\$46,145

Budget Justification

OBO's Management Support Division (MSD) is the administrative support "hub" of the organization and provides for the ongoing support needs of over 1,300 OBO domestic and overseas government and contract staff. The FY 2011 request of \$46.1 million and 20 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

MSD is tasked with ensuring that OBO's domestic facilities remain functional and operational on a daily basis and 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, contingency and emergency requirements), and personnel
- General Services – Facility leasing, telecommunications, building renovations, office furniture and equipment, space planning and inventory management.
- Administrative Services – Travel program administration, fleet management, mail processing, government purchase and travel card program oversight.

The FY 2011 request of \$46.1 million will continue support of the OBO organization, including all TDY travel, at FY 2010 levels.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	2,252	3,453	3,453	0
Travel	50	23,944	23,944	0
Program Support	6,030	6,386	6,386	0
Rent	11,773	12,362	12,362	0
Total	\$20,105	\$46,145	\$46,145	0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

FRONT OFFICE

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$11,328
FY 2010 Enacted	\$12,090
FY 2011 Request	\$12,090

Budget Justification

The Front Office provides executive direction, financial management, human resources, developmental training, security assurance and internal review for OBO. The FY 2011 request of \$12.1 million and 86 positions is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

Front Office activities support critical, high-level OBO functions and activities. The mission of the Front Office is to issue and ensure proper dissemination, enactment, and monitoring of policies and decisions. In support of OBO entities, the Front Office includes the OBO Director, Resource Management, Internal Reviews and Operations Research, Human Resources, and External Affairs. This management team ensures that 265 U.S. diplomatic missions around the world have secure and functional facilities to allow over 20,000 employees overseas achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The Front Office staff 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. This staff 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 function is critical to the bureau, and conducts in-depth cross-cutting reviews and organizational analyses to provide the Director with information concerning internal control and management policies and performance. This staff also performs recruiting, advertising, classification, hiring, retention, awards, employee relations and other human resource functions for nearly 1,500 direct hire and personal service contractor positions. This team is also responsible for sensitive activities for the bureau's interface with industry, and the general public and serves as the focal point with the bureau for managing the implementation of major outreach programs affecting OBO activities.

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.

Base Budget Detail Schedule

(\$ in thousands)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
Personnel	9,809	10,915	10,915	0
Travel	367	0	0	0
Program Support	1,152	1,175	1,175	0
Total	\$11,328	\$12,090	\$12,090	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

DOMESTIC RENOVATIONS

FY 2011 Budget Summary

(\$ in thousands)

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$23,260
FY 2010 Enacted	\$23,725
FY 2011 Request	\$23,725

Budget Justification

The Domestic Renovations program provides a safe, secure, cost-effective and energy efficient workspace for employees at the Harry S Truman (HST) headquarters and State Department annexes. This program also includes the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which was developed to protect Department of State real property investments through correction of deficiencies and capital improvements. The FY 2011 request of \$23.7 million is equal to the FY 2010 Enacted level.

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 2011 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)

	FY09 Actual	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Request	FY11-10 Change
HST Renovations	18,863	18,783	18,783	0
Other Domestic Facilities	4,397	4,942	4,942	0
Total	\$23,260	\$23,725	\$23,725	\$0

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

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

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	102,385	114,897	114,781	(116)
1200 Personnel Benefits	36,619	39,429	39,360	(69)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	31,324	38,485	38,154	(331)
2200 Transportation of Things	9,595	8,527	8,420	(107)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	405,936	414,025	413,491	(534)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	2,183	2,572	2,572	0
2500 Other Services	434,072	273,057	262,329	(10,728)
2600 Supplies and Materials	56,343	54,872	54,180	(692)
3100 Personal Property	51,058	38,934	38,211	(723)
3200 Real Property	1,474,732	708,941	680,616	(28,325)
3300 Investments and Loans	0	0	28,023	28,023
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	65,122	30,411	1,363	(29,048)
Total	2,669,369	1,724,150	1,681,500	(42,650)