

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

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

<b>Appropriations</b>	<b>FY 2010 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2011 CR</b>	<b>FY 2012 Request</b>
American Positions	1,004	1,004	1,004
Funds	354,406	372,834	432,909

### ***Program Description***

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP) covers a region that accounts for nearly a third of the Earth's population and 25 percent of global gross domestic product. As such, it plays a central role in shaping the course of the world's economy, maintaining international peace and stability, and addressing key transnational issues such as energy, environment and climate change, pandemics, and nonproliferation.

The East Asia and Pacific region contains five of the United States' top 15 trading partners 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. 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.

### **Meeting Security Challenge**

The U.S. cannot "go it alone" in Asia and the Pacific. The region and issues are too large for any one nation to manage; and with five regional allies, Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), the Philippines and Thailand, there is already a highly effective foundation for cooperation. The Department has seen great progress in this effort as reflected in the robust Comprehensive Partnership with Indonesia and the rapid expansion of diplomatic relations with Vietnam and Mongolia, among others. North Korea will remain a major challenge and achieving denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is the U.S. goal in the region. The U.S. is also strongly committed to, and continues to work toward, full and transparent implementation of all relevant Security Council Resolutions.

### **Enhance and Deepen Engagement in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands**

Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands have a collective significance that requires strong U.S. engagement. These nations have sought greater U.S. involvement in the region. The Secretary's Lower Mekong Initiative is an effort to do just this by engaging the countries of the Mekong sub-region to protect this fragile watershed and to strengthen cooperative efforts in areas such as health, environmental protection and education. The Pacific Island countries will experience some of the first signs of climatic stress from climate change and have taken the lead on a host of other global issues, including responses to extremism, environmental degradation, and promotion of democracy. EAP seeks to deepen U.S. engagement in the region through activities in environment, health, governance, and economic empowerment.

### **Reaffirming U.S. Economic Leadership in Creating Economic Stability and Sustainable Growth**

The U.S. strategic priority is to reinvigorate U.S. economic leadership in the face of pressures to forge Asian stand-alone approaches and to create self-sustaining regional organizations. The Asia Pacific

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

Economic Cooperation forum (APEC) Leaders Meeting in November 2011 and the structure of APEC as an institution provide the United States an unmatched opportunity to demonstrate U.S. economic leadership in the region.

### **Constructive and Cooperative Relationship with China**

China’s continued, dynamic rise is reshaping relationships throughout the region and globally. The ability to develop a cooperative and comprehensive relationship with China will define the U.S. foreign policy agenda for the future. The Department is broadening public outreach and working with partners to realize a vision of a region that is prosperous, stable, and democratic, and planning for rapidly expanding engagement.

### **Promoting Good Governance, Human Rights, and Democratic Institutions in Transitional Countries**

In the calculus of strategic interests in Asia and the Pacific, U.S. policies must still reflect U.S. fundamental values. EAP will continue to work with countries in the region to combat the scourge of trafficking in persons, promote the rights of women and children and foster greater religious dialogue among the many communities of faith in the region. There are already positive signs reflecting greater internalization of human rights with the recent establishment of such institutions as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights.

### **Shape the Region’s Evolving Multilateral Institutions to address Economic and Non-Traditional Security Challenges**

With the growing prominence of the region and the increasing complexity of issues that it faces, numerous proposals have emerged to create new regional institutions. The United States should be part of this process and in 2010 committed to participating in organizations such as the East Asia Summit, and the newly-formed ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus). Simultaneously, EAP will enhance engagement with existing organizations such as ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Pacific Islands Forum, and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

### ***Performance***

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.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY</b>			
<b>Strategic Priority</b>	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons		
<b>Indicator</b>	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).		
<b>RATINGS TREND</b>			
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
New Indicator, No Rating	◁▷ Improved But Not Met	▼ Below Target	▼ Below Target
<b>TARGETS AND RESULTS</b>			

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

FY 2012 Target	Pending significant progress made on denuclearization, work toward normalization of relations with North Korea, including greater economic exchange, and peace regime discussions by the directly-related parties.
FY 2011 Target	Return North Korea to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. Continue efforts to achieve the verifiable denuclearization of the 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 2010 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: Below Target</b> Efforts to convince the DPRK to live up to its agreements under the 2005 Joint Statement and take irreversible steps towards complete denuclearization stalled in early 2010. The March 26 sinking of the Republic of Korean ship the Cheonan by a DPRK torpedo significantly raised tensions on the Korean Peninsula. On July 9, the UNSC unanimously issued a Presidential Statement condemning the sinking of the Cheonan and referencing the results of an international investigation led by the ROK that determined the DPRK was responsible. On July 21, the United States announced new measures targeting North Korean weapons proliferation and illicit activities. China has since called for the immediate resumption of the Six-Party Talks. The United States believes there must be progress on North-South relations.
Impact	Below target due to the DPRK's continued refusal to implement denuclearization and its March 26 sinking of the Cheonan.
Steps to Improve	The U.S. is prepared to pursue a policy of engagement towards the DPRK if it takes concrete and irreversible steps to eliminate its nuclear weapons. In the meantime, the United States will continue to fully and transparently implement UNSCRs 1718 and 1874, deepen multilateral cooperation within the framework of Proliferation Security Initiative, and examine country-specific sanctions against DPRK.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: Below Target</b> 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. 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.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: Improved But Not Met</b> 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.
FY 2007 Rating and Result	<b>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</b> 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.
<b>VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>	
Methodology	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.

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

Data Source and Quality	USG cable reports and memoranda of communication from U.S. overseas reports. Data Quality Analysis revealed no significant data quality limitations.
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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						
<b>Strategic Priority</b>	Good Governance					
<b>Indicator</b>	Level of corruption in China as measured by the World Bank's Control of Corruption percentile rank.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
33.8	41.1 [Baseline]	36.2	Data available mid-2011	43	45	46
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
<b>Impact</b>	FY 2010 ratings and result not available to determine impact.					
<b>Methodology</b>	Methodology developed by World Bank. <a href="http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1424591">http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1424591</a>					
<b>Data Source and Quality</b>	World Bank "Governance Matters" Governance Indicators: Control of Corruption Index <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp</a> . Governance Matters rates data quality at a 90 percent confidence level.					

### *Justification of Request*

The Department's FY 2012 request for EAP of \$432.9 million is a \$78.5 million increase above the FY 2010 Actual level. The request includes a \$2.8 million increase for domestic and overseas price inflation. The increase will be offset by an efficiency savings adjustment of \$5.5 million in supplies, travel, and other administrative costs. This request also includes an increase of \$61.28 million for the restoration of funding for existing consular related activities and the program change detailed below.

#### **New Embassy Compounds: \$1,462,000**

The Department requests \$1.462 million to provide for swing space costs in Jakarta, Indonesia, while the Embassy is demolished and then rebuilt and to provide for increased costs in the new office annexes in Manila, Philippines.

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

### *Resource Summary*

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas					
FY 2010 Actual	67	101	836	817	1,821	223,637	130,769	354,406
FY 2011 CR	67	101	836	817	1,821	240,340	132,494	372,834
FY 2012 Built-in Changes								
Efficiency Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(5,464)	0	(5,464)
Restoration of Consular Operations	0	0	0	0	0	32,993	28,286	61,279
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	2,695	0	2,695
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	103
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	30,327	28,286	58,613
FY 2012 Current Services	67	101	836	817	1,821	270,667	160,780	431,447
FY 2012 Program Changes								
New Embassy Compounds	0	0	0	0	0	1,462	0	1,462
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,462	0	1,462
FY 2012 Request	67	101	836	817	1,821	272,129	160,780	432,909

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	7	7	7
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	400	400	400
Counter-Terrorism Programs	10	10	10
Diplomatic Security	10	10	10
Domestic Administrative Support	22	22	22
Information Resource Management	116	116	116
Overseas Program Support	179	179	179
Policy Formulation	144	144	144
Public Diplomacy	116	116	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1,004</b>

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

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	11,584	13,145	61,279
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	90,420	91,875	91,875
Counter-Terrorism Programs	2,482	2,700	2,700
Diplomatic Security	18,315	19,842	24,344
Domestic Administrative Support	3,091	3,215	3,215
Information Resource Management	20,496	21,703	21,703
Multilateral Diplomacy	306	355	355
Overseas Program Support	112,083	120,943	128,567
Policy Formulation	37,327	40,754	40,754
Public Diplomacy	58,302	58,302	58,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>354,406</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>432,909</b>

### *Program Activities*

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Consular Relations	0	7	250	257	32,993	28,286	61,279
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	110	290	100	500	39,129	52,746	91,875
Counter-Terrorism Programs	0	10	23	33	1,360	1,340	2,700
Diplomatic Security	0	10	50	60	23,004	1,340	24,344
Domestic Administrative Support	22	0	0	22	441	2,774	3,215
Information Resource Management	4	112	41	157	6,187	15,516	21,703
Multilateral Diplomacy	0	0	0	0	355	0	355
Overseas Program Support	0	179	0	179	104,576	23,991	128,567
Policy Formulation	20	124	84	228	21,611	19,143	40,754
Public Diplomacy	12	104	269	385	42,473	15,644	58,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>272,129</b>	<b>160,780</b>	<b>432,909</b>

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

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	12	12	12
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	12	12	12
Office of Chinese Affairs	18	18	18
Office of Economic Policy	10	10	10
Office of Japan	12	12	12
Office of Korea	15	15	15
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	15	15	15
Office of Regional Security Policy	14	14	14
Office of the Assistant Secretary	22	22	22
Office of the Executive Director	34	34	34
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	1,950	2,011	2,011
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	2,204	2,289	2,289
Office of Chinese Affairs	2,729	2,807	2,807
Office of Economic Policy	1,659	1,716	1,716
Office of Japan	1,886	1,943	1,943
Office of Korea	2,198	2,258	2,258
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	2,193	2,248	2,248
Office of Regional Security Policy	2,142	2,206	2,206
Office of the Assistant Secretary	3,246	3,327	3,327
Office of the Executive Director	5,444	5,562	5,558
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	628	647	647
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,279</b>	<b>27,014</b>	<b>27,010</b>

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

### *Staff by Post* (positions)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Australia, Canberra	34	20	54	34	20	54	34	20	54
Australia, Perth	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	4	7
Australia, Sydney	8	28	36	8	28	36	8	28	36
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	7	11	18	7	11	18	7	11	18
Burma, Rangoon	19	19	38	19	19	38	19	19	38
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	21	13	34	21	13	34	21	13	34
China, Beijing	117	40	157	117	40	157	117	40	157
China, Chengdu	14	4	18	14	4	18	14	4	18
China, Guangzhou	22	10	32	22	10	32	22	10	32
China, Hong Kong	30	18	48	30	18	48	30	18	48
China, Shanghai	22	4	26	22	4	26	22	4	26
China, Shenyang	12	4	16	12	4	16	12	4	16
China, Wuhan	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonias	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
Fiji, Suva	13	9	22	13	9	22	13	9	22
Indonesia, Jakarta	61	55	116	61	55	116	61	55	116
Indonesia, Medan	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
Indonesia, Surabaya	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17
Japan, Fukuoka	4	13	17	4	13	17	4	13	17
Japan, Nagoya	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
Japan, Naha	3	9	12	3	9	12	3	9	12
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	5	22	27	5	22	27	5	22	27
Japan, Sapporo	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	4	7
Japan, Tokyo	75	121	196	75	121	196	75	121	196
Laos, Vientiane	13	10	23	13	10	23	13	10	23
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	29	35	64	29	35	64	29	35	64
Marshall Islands, Majuro	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
Melbourne, Australia	5	7	12	5	7	12	5	7	12
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	14	5	19	14	5	19	14	5	19
New Zealand, Auckland	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7
New Zealand, Wellington	14	10	24	14	10	24	14	10	24
Palau, Koror	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	8	2	10	8	2	10	8	2	10
Philippines, Manila	50	85	135	50	85	135	50	85	135
Singapore, Singapore	24	25	49	24	25	49	24	25	49
South Korea, Busan	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
South Korea, Seoul	52	110	162	52	110	162	52	110	162
Thailand, Bangkok	63	74	137	63	74	137	63	74	137
Thailand, Chiang Mai	5	8	13	5	8	13	5	8	13
Timor-Leste, Dili	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8
Vietnam, Hanoi	35	7	42	35	7	42	35	7	42
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	17	3	20	17	3	20	17	3	20
Western Somoa, Apia	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,653</b>

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

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Australia, Canberra	12,733	13,408	15,999
Australia, Perth	881	932	1,152
Australia, Sydney	2,007	2,077	2,496
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	2,736	2,915	3,600
Burma, Rangoon	6,282	6,600	7,861
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	7,845	8,293	9,920
China, Beijing	52,495	55,789	61,372
China, Chengdu	3,179	3,314	4,064
China, Guangzhou	5,768	6,052	7,414
China, Hong Kong	13,691	14,523	17,200
China, Shanghai	5,784	6,067	7,385
China, Shenyang	3,141	3,293	3,992
China, Wuhan	1,095	1,153	1,301
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	1,381	1,468	1,798
Fiji, Suva	4,935	5,222	6,257
Indonesia, Jakarta	24,416	25,335	29,512
Indonesia, Medan	690	734	898
Indonesia, Surabaya	4,548	4,872	5,685
Japan, Fukuoka	1,575	1,631	1,858
Japan, Nagoya	1,098	1,130	1,229
Japan, Naha	744	768	895
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	2,012	2,098	2,423
Japan, Sapporo	1,081	1,125	1,288
Japan, Tokyo	51,471	54,437	62,573
Laos, Vientiane	3,324	3,462	4,175
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	9,182	9,613	11,453
Marshall Islands, Majuro	1,427	1,518	1,856
Melbourne, Australia	1,835	1,919	2,242
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	4,289	4,517	5,481
New Zealand, Auckland	575	608	753
New Zealand, Wellington	4,611	4,812	5,683
Palau, Koror	725	772	942
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	2,142	2,257	2,862
Philippines, Manila	18,876	19,966	24,809
Singapore, Singapore	8,154	8,571	10,264

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
South Korea, Busan	512	549	660
South Korea, Seoul	22,972	24,231	28,405
Thailand, Bangkok	15,654	16,270	19,823
Thailand, Chiang Mai	3,964	4,279	5,078
Timor-Leste, Dili	1,963	2,050	2,502
Vietnam, Hanoi	11,887	12,557	15,138
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	3,942	4,091	4,949
Western Somoa, Apia	505	542	652
<b>Total</b>	<b>328,127</b>	<b>345,820</b>	<b>405,899</b>

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	149,960	154,275	182,156
1200 Personnel Benefits	46,705	48,187	57,466
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	3	3	4
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	10,287	11,021	11,347
2200 Transportation of Things	1,245	1,344	1,541
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	11,388	12,306	13,362
2400 Printing & Reproduction	768	803	829
2500 Other Services	107,518	116,720	135,927
2600 Supplies and Materials	5,937	6,218	6,508
3100 Personal Property	14,939	16,171	17,548
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	5,656	5,786	6,221
<b>Total</b>	<b>354,406</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>432,909</b>