THE SECRETARY OF STATE

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

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Fiscal Year 2014

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

FISCAL YEAR 2014

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 2013

My former colleague on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Vice President Joseph Biden, is fond of saying: "Don't tell me what you value - show me your budget, and I'll tell you what you value." Like all budgets, the one that follows is a reflection of priorities and hard choices in a difficult fiscal environment. Like all previous budgets for the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), those priorities include proactive diplomacy, effective development, sustainable prosperity, the search for lasting peace, and principled American leadership in the world.

For FY 2014, I submit our budget following particularly careful consideration of one more urgent priority: the purposeful and efficient use of taxpayers' money.

Senator Lindsey Graham, my friend from South Carolina, correctly described America's foreign policy investments as "national security insurance." Deploying diplomats today is much cheaper than deploying troops tomorrow. No investment matches the returns we collect on the down payment we make in our foreign policy. In fact, for just over one percent of our national budget - a single penny on the dollar - we fund our civilian foreign affairs efforts: every embassy, every consulate, and the programs and people that carry out our missions. That relatively small investment is a remarkably cost-effective way of creating jobs, reaching new allies, and strengthening old ones. Over time, these investments more than pay for themselves. For example, 11 of our top 15 trading partners used to be beneficiaries of U.S. foreign assistance; today, they are our economic partners in innovation and diplomacy alike. We create a new American job for every $200,000 of goods and services American companies export, and another job for every 65 visitors our officers abroad help come to our shores through visa approvals as part of our responsibility as the first line in border security.

America remains the "indispensable nation." The world does not admire our GDP alone. It also looks to our leadership to ensure security and stability around the globe, advance human rights, foster democracy, promote equality, reduce poverty, protect against the dangers of climate change, and improve health and nutrition. Congresswoman Nita Lowey put it clearly when she wrote, "The foreign aid bill's diplomatic and development objectives pay dividends by helping avoid military deployments to protect U.S. interests…"

We closely examined the investments requested below with a steely-eyed determination to guarantee the best value for Americans' dollars. We support the highest priorities and reduce funding for efforts that can sustain themselves by other means or have outlived their necessity. As may be expected in the clash between a shrinking world and shrinking budgets, this request required many tough choices. In making these choices, we factored in the cost of abandoning our global efforts. Thoughtless cuts would create a vacuum that would quickly be filled by those

whose interests differ dramatically and dangerously from our own - a lesson we have too often learned too late.

President Obama is correct that there is nothing in the current budget environment difficult though it is - requiring us to make bad decisions that would force us to retrench or retreat within ourselves. This is a time to continue to engage, for the sake of the safety and economic health of our country. How we conduct our foreign policy matters to our everyday lives - not just in terms of the threats we face, but in the products we buy, the goods we sell, the jobs we create, and the opportunities we provide for economic growth and vitality. It is not just about whether we will be compelled to send our troops into another battle, but whether we will be able to send our graduates into a thriving workforce. Rep. Kay Granger asked the right question, "How do we achieve our goals, and how do we make a difference?"

It is also important to remember that foreign assistance is not charity or a favor we do for other nations. It is a strategic imperative for America. It lifts others up, and then reinforces their willingness to link arms with us in common endeavors. When we help other nations crack down on corruption, it makes it easier for our companies to do business, as well as theirs. When we join with other nations to reduce the nuclear threat, we build partnerships that mean we do not have to fight these battles alone. When we help others create the space they need to build stability in their own fragile countries, we are helping brave people build a better, more democratic future - and making sure we do not pay more later, including in American lives.

I am keenly aware of the challenge inherent in justifying these long-term goals, as they do not disproportionally benefit a single, powerful interest group, and they might not always bear fruit immediately. As President Ronald Reagan lamented, foreign aid "suffers from a lack of domestic constituency." That is why we need you, the Congress, to take the long view and support these small investments that time and again prove to yield huge dividends. Having spent 29 years in the Senate, I know firsthand that so many of my former colleagues have a deeply personal understanding of the difference these investments can make. I know this because I served with people like Senator Jesse Helms, who came to believe so passionately in the cause of saving millions from AIDS in Africa; and Senator John McCain, who helped to change our country's entire relationship with a former enemy, Vietnam; and others in Congress who travel often to war tom countries or devote their own time to the concerns of sick and impoverished people around the globe. The critics who say the Congress does not care about the hope the United States can bring to the hopeless around the world, simply do not know the character and conviction of this Congress. As my long time friend and colleague Pat Leahy said about the work of the foreign operations subcommittee, "This panel is where American values are put into action and funding decisions are made to advance our national security interests, to improve the lives of the world's poor, and to make the world safer, healthier, cleaner and more prosperous."

This year, our budget request for the Department of State and USAID totals $47.8 billion, a six percent reduction from FY 2012. These funds are a strategic investment in our core mission of advancing America's national security and economic interests. We owe it to the American people to do our part to help solve the fiscal problems that threaten not only our future economic health but also our standing in the global order. As such, we have proposed necessary

cuts, where it will not adversely affect our national security, and we propose modest increases, where they are necessary to achieve our highest priorities. In the end**, this budget strikes the balance between fiscal discipline and sustaining and advancing America's global leadership - and is six percent less than in FY 2012.**

The FY 2014 Executive Budget Summary highlights funding required for State and USAID to carry out our missions worldwide. This also includes the Annual Performance Report for FY 2012 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2014.

Advancing Peace, Security, and Stability

Our investments in diplomacy and development help prevent wars, reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, secure our borders and protect Americans abroad. The men and women of the State Department and USAID serve on the front lines, including in the most dangerous corners of the world, protecting and advancing American interests and countering violent extremism. Knowing that failed states are among our greatest security threats and new partners are our greatest assets, we advance civilian power, lessening the need for costly military intervention that risks the lives of our soldiers and citizens.

Around the world, our work to prevent conflict today will help ensure that we do not have to deploy troops tomorrow. From Libya to the Balkans to Afghanistan, our security assistance helps partners and allies to defend themselves and deter attacks, while working to ensure that dangerous weapons, including Man-portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), are secured or destroyed to keep them from falling into terrorists' hands. Our engagement in international organizations helps to advance these interests abroad, sustaining relationships with key partners and supporting critical peacekeeping operations that bring peace and security around the world (where other nations' troops also are engaged). When conflicts do arise, the highly trained staff of the Department and USAID, including in our Bureaus of Conflict and Stabilization Operations and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, serve on the front lines alongside our troops, protecting and advancing American interests, mitigating crises, and helping to craft whole-of-government solutions to the challenges the United States faces.

This budget enables us to respond to the dynamic political, economic, and social shifts we see around the world. While Europe remains seized with managing continued financial difficulties, it is also our strongest partner in countering some of our toughest challenges in Africa and the Middle East. Securing our national interests in the 21st century will increasingly depend on developing strong and flexible partnerships with nations, civil society organizations, and other nontraditional players. Whether it is partnering with Mexico and Colombia to dismantle transnational criminal networks or coordinating with the international community to ensure the stability and security of the Korean peninsula, we need the resources and authorities to protect the American people and effectively engage our partners. This budget answers that call by supporting both our allies in nascent democratic transitions from previously authoritarian nations and our long-standing friends. It funds partnerships with multilateral organizations, sustaining peacekeeping operations around the world, including in Sudan and Somalia, and supporting efforts to use new tools to engage with people - as well as governments.

In particular, as the political landscape of the Middle East continues to shift, the United States must actively engage the people and governments in the region. The Arab Spring has given way to free elections in Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia, but also unleashed some uncertain forces. As Syrians struggle for the right of self-determination against an authoritarian and violent regime, and as Egypt works to address severe economic challenges, the United States has an essential role to play. We must support these transitions, forging relationships with newly elected governments and building partnerships with the citizens who will shape their countries' futures. This request maintains our longstanding commitments to key regional allies, including Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. Also included is $580 million for the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund, designed to provide support for political reform, free and fair elections, democratic institutions, transparent and accountable government, transitional justice, open markets, and inclusive growth.

We are rebalancing our strategic relationship across East Asia and the Pacific region through deeper economic engagement, strengthened multilateral engagement, enhanced security cooperation, and a renewed emphasis on democracy and human rights. Our FY 2014 budget increases assistance to the region by more than seven percent from FY 2012 to support programs like the Lower Mekong Initiative, and encourage democratic development, with a primary focus on advancing reform and national reconciliation in Burma.

Of course, ***while we have made great strides in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, our work there is far from complete.*** Today, our military is home from Iraq and transition is underway in Afghanistan, but America's commitment to the people of these proud countries will not waver. We are requesting less than in past years, but it remains crucial that we continue robust funding to sustain the gains we have achieved. We must manage a successful military-to civilian transition in Afghanistan, invest in the people of Pakistan, and continue to engage in the critical components of long-term stability in Iraq.

FY 2014 will witness the final stages of the security transition from American to Afghan forces and begin the longer term diplomatic and assistance transition for the Department and USAID. Our request for ***Afghanistan*** is $3.1 billion, including $2.2 billion in assistance and $0.9 billion to support embassy operations in Kabul and a diplomatic presence in other regions of the country. We win focus on sustainable development and meeting the U.S. commitments made at the Afghanistan Conference in Tokyo in July 2012.

Our economic and military assistance to ***Pakistan*** helps to reduce the conditions that enable extremism and its calling card - terrorism - to disrupt and destroy. We are helping Pakistan continue its development as a responsible and responsive international partner. Our FY 2014 request for Pakistan totals $1.3 billion, funding civilian and military assistance and supporting the existing diplomatic platform.

In ***Iraq***, we continue to reduce the scale of our mission to a sustainable diplomatic and development presence. Our $l.8 billion request supports operations across the country; the construction of a new consulate in Erbil, which will provide a more safe, secure, and permanent platform in Northern Iraq; and targeted assistance programs, which will focus on issues important to U.S. national interests, including developing democratic institutions, protecting

vulnerable populations, and improving rule of law. As we seek diplomatic normalization, we have avoided costs by scaling our footprint to a smaller, more sustainable level. We also anticipate that the Government of Iraq will continue to assume greater responsibility for its development funding requirements, as oil revenues increase.

Strengthening Our Economy While Combating Global Challenges

Now more than ever, our foreign policy affects the threats we face, the products we buy, the goods we sell, and the opportunity for economic growth and vitality. ***The State Department and USAID are committed to leveraging our unmatched global reach - our network of diplomatic outposts and relationships with global decision-makers in government and business - to advance America's traditional national security interests, as well as to support economic renewal here at home.*** To do this, we must continue to address global challenges, including hunger, disease, extreme poverty, and the destabilizing effects of climate change. We promote economic development and lay the foundation for prosperous societies. We must support the rise of new allies to help solve regional and global problems and protect our own nation's security and prosperity.

We promote exports and stand up for American businesses abroad, helping them navigate foreign regulations, settle disputes, and compete for foreign government and private contracts. We negotiate international agreements and treaties to open new markets for American goods and services overseas. We work with foreign companies to attract investment to the United States. In addition, our diplomats and development experts work to help nations to realize their own potential, develop their own ability to govern, and become our future economic partners.

We are engaging with our traditional allies, and with emerging centers of power and commerce, to ensure that peoples, economies, and governments are positioned to tackle tomorrow's challenges. Together, we help countries break the cycle of poverty, poor nutrition, and hunger. We defend the universal rights of all people and help to advance freedom and dignity around the world. We promote education - for girls and boys - helping to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to lift themselves up.

We are fighting disease and hunger - not only because it is the right thing to do, but also because it is a smart way to promote stability and global prosperity. That is why our global health programs have traditionally received strong bipartisan support. With this budget, we support high-impact AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs in pursuit of an AIDS free generation; support the major determinants of child and maternal mortality - maternal and child health, malaria prevention, family planning, and nutrition - in an attempt to end preventable child and maternal deaths; and provide treatment and prevention against other infectious diseases in developing countries.

We are improving the way we use assistance to promote our values and our interests. For example, food aid continues to be a critical response to populations most in need. Our budget proposes ***reforms to our largest food aid program***, to ensure that the United States can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current

budget constraints, while reaching an estimated two to four million more people in need each year. The reform will make food aid more cost-effective and improve program efficiency and performance. The proposal shifts resources to USAID assistance programs to allow the use of the right tools to respond to emergencies and chronic food insecurity, including interventions such as local and regional procurement and cash vouchers. At the same time, the majority of emergency food aid will be U.S. agricultural commodities. Without our current cash-based food aid resources, we could not have responded to the Syrian crisis. The proposal also strengthens our ability to address chronic poverty and build resilience in vulnerable populations. The reform reduces mandatory spending - and the deficit - by an estimated $500 million over a decade.

We are seizing on pivotal opportunities to promote stability by building resilience to disasters and boosting agriculture production, raising the incomes of the poor, increasing availability of food, and reducing under-nutrition. The United States will join G-8 and African leaders to achieve sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and raise fifty million people out of poverty over the next ten years. These programs will stimulate private investments in African agriculture, take to scale innovations that can enhance agricultural productivity, and support economic resilience efforts in the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

In recent years, the world has seen a dramatic rise in the number of people affected by conflict or natural disasters. It bears repeating that, when tragedy and terror visit our neighbors around the globe - whether through man-made or natural occurrences, many nations give of themselves to help; but only the United States is expected to do so. In FY 2014, our humanitarian assistance will help to address the crises in and around Syria, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel. It will also address inevitable unforeseen challenges.

We must have the foresight and courage to make the investments necessary to safeguard the most sacred trust for our children and grandchildren: an environment not ravaged by rising seas, deadly superstorms, devastating droughts, and the other hallmarks of a dramatically changing climate. Our programs related to global climate change will work with other major economies to improve the resilience of countries that are most vulnerable to climate and weather-related disasters; support fast-growing economic and regional leaders in their transition to clean energy; and limit greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. If we do not help countries invest in a clean environment, rising temperatures and rising sea levels will surely lead to rising costs for the United States down the road.

We remain focused on seeking gender equality and empowering women and girls. Countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women and girls are afforded full rights and equal opportunity. When women are able to fully participate in all aspects of public life, they can drive democratic, social, political, and economic progress not just for themselves, but for entire societies. In 2014, we are requesting resources to enable our missions to create initiatives that more fully integrate gender issues into U.S. program and policies.

Our People and Platform

The people of the Department of State and USAID need the right tools to confront the complex national security and foreign policy challenge facing our nation. The practice of

foreign policy is changing, whether it is reaching out directly to people of other nations through new technologies or ensuring that our diplomats are as fluent in economics as they are in the world's languages. This means making investments now in the people and platforms that will provide us with the foundation for our vital mission now and in the future. Most importantly, this means ensuring that the men and women who work and live at more than 280 posts in almost every country on the planet are safe and secure.

From Manila to Bogota to Nairobi, our diplomats and development experts are doing more than ever to keep America safe and prosperous - and doing it with fewer resources. We have reinvigorated our alliances and strengthened multilateral solutions to shared challenges. We have deepened our diplomatic and economic engagement with regional powers, while continuing to press forward on issues such as human rights, nonproliferation, and open and free trade.

We request a moderate increase in staffing to position America for global leadership in the next decade and beyond. The requested staffing level will be able to support the rebalancing in Asia, helping to bolster economic security and prosperity in the region; strengthen USAID's civil service capacity in support of USAID Forward reforms; permit the construction projects necessary to ensure safe and secure facilities for our personnel overseas; and put in place additional safeguards necessary to address the cybersecurity threat to our nation.

As always, we are constantly challenging ourselves to do better. For example, USAID Forward was designed to strengthen USAID by embracing new partnerships, investing in the catalytic role of innovation, and demanding a relentless focus on results. This budget continues strong support for these initiatives, including an increase in funding for applied research and other science and technology applications that will help USAID create transformative solutions to persistent development challenges, contributing to the goal of eradicating extreme poverty in the next two decades.

As we carry out these vital missions, ***we must provide the men and women who work and live at our posts the safe and secure environment they need to do their jobs.*** The past year presented new challenges, including a terrorist attack in Benghazi that took the life of our Ambassador and three other Americans. Building on the lessons of the independent Benghazi Accountability Review Board, this request includes nearly $4.4 billion to help us prevent such tragedies in the future, in particular by improving funding for facilities and security personnel worldwide. This funding would accelerate construction of up to as many as ten new, secure diplomatic facilities, and would provide for the security of diplomatic and consular personnel, property, and information.

This security funding will enable us to address vulnerabilities at our highest threat posts, recognizing that many of these locations are where our presence is most needed. While we recognize this is a significant request in a constrained fiscal environment, insufficient resources to secure our people and harden our infrastructure could have devastating consequences for our people and for America's global leadership.

Since I became Secretary of State, I have talked about the new conversation we need to have at home - as a country - about the importance of our foreign policy and national security investments. I do so well aware - as a "recovering politician" - that there is no greater guaranteed applause line than to promise to cut the State Department and USAID's budget. I am equally aware, however, that underfunding American diplomacy does nothing to guarantee our security, build a sounder economy, or ensure that another young American in uniform will not die fighting a preventable war. I reject the excuse that Americans are just not interested in what America does overseas. In fact, the real domestic constituency for what we do, if we connect the dots for them as an Administration and a Congress, should be the 314 million Americans whose lives are better every day because of what America does overseas, and who know that our investment abroad actually makes them and our nation safer. It is our job to connect those dots, to connect, for the American people, how what we do "over there" has an enormous impact "over here."

John F. Kerry

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

> …in today's global world, there is no longer anything foreign about foreign policy. More than ever before, the decisions that we make from the safety of our shores don't just ripple outward; they also create a current right here in America. How we conduct our foreign policy matters more than ever before to our everyday lives.
>
> John Kerry
> Secretary of State
> Address at The University of Virginia, February 20, 2013

Overview

The Department of State is implementing the President's foreign policy agenda to solidify the sources of American strength and influence and to shape a just and sustainable international order. Paramount in U.S. foreign policy is our ability to advance peace and stability throughout the world. Advances in our foreign policy engagement allows for our businesses and educational institutions to have greater opportunities to achieve success which strengthens and grows our economy. The FY 2014 Request embraces the challenges our nation faces and continues to provide a platform for peace and stability throughout the world.

To meet the goals set out by the President, the Secretary of State's FY 2014 request continues to strengthen diplomacy and development so that they stand alongside defense as core pillars of American power. Abroad, we are strengthening alliances, forging new partnerships, and using every tool of American power to advance our national security objectives –including enhanced diplomatic and development capabilities with the ability both to prevent conflict and to work alongside our military.

True partnership is based on shared effort and responsibility. Mindful of the fiscal realities confronting the U.S. Government and our nation, our budget request reflects adherence to fiscal discipline by making tough choices among competing policy priorities.

The State Operations FY 2014 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) supports the achievement of the Department's Strategic Goals and U.S. foreign policy priorities. This budget request (CBJ Vol. 1), together with the Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ Vol. 2), serves as the Department's FY 2014 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and FY 2012 Annual Performance Report (APR). Within the Foreign Operations FY 2014 CBJ, a description of the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State is presented to achieve foreign assistance goals. The APP/APR is organized by the joint State-USAID Strategic Goals and details the work conducted by the Department and USAID to achieve their joint mission to: *shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere*.

Like all international affairs agencies, programs funded under the Department of State Operations are adjusting strategies and plans, focusing programs, leveraging resources, and placing greater emphasis on demonstrating results. The Department is leveraging interagency funding structures such as Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) to

consolidate costs while delivering a robust interagency platform. The Department is also reaching out to allies, donors, and private organizations to leverage investments for maximum impact.

The FY 2014 Request contains two components: funding in the enduring budget for ongoing worldwide responsibilities and core programs, and funding in a separate Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget for extraordinary and temporary requirements associated with achieving key national security goals in the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

The FY 2014 Request of $14.4 billion for enduring State Operations appropriations supports the Department's overseas and domestic programs, Presidential initiatives, and the enduring costs for the U.S. civilian presence in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. This represents a $2.0 billion net increase over the FY 2012 Actual, including an increase of $750 million to support a $2.2 billion Capital Security Construction program consistent with the Accountability Review Board (ARB) recommendation #10; an increase of $390 million to pay international organization and peacekeeping assessments; an increase of $742 million for State Programs, including Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP); and an increase of $30.9 million for Other Administration of Foreign Affairs Programs. Funding for Related Programs and International Commissions includes a decrease of -$24.6 million from the net FY 2012 Actual. In addition to appropriated funding, the FY 2014 Request includes $3.0 billion in fee-funded activities, primarily supporting the Border Security Program. Consistent with the President's Budget, this request is compared to FY 2012, as the FY 2013 appropriation was enacted in late March 2013.

FY 2014 Budget Request

Increased Security Proposal
The Department continues through the FY 2014 Request to implement Increased Security Proposal (ISP) initiatives initially strengthening personnel and facility security at High Threat locations, funded in the FY 2013 Full-Year Continuing Resolution. The ISP also supports ARB recommendation #12 – additional DS personnel for high- and critical-threat posts and for additional Mobile Security Deployment teams. The FY 2014 Request, as further described in respective account chapters, includes additional ISP funding for Worldwide Security Protection, $98.2 million over the FY 2012 Actual.

Frontline States
The FY 2014 Request includes $610.6 million for Department's D&CP Ongoing Operations and Worldwide Security Protection for the Frontline States (FLS) in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, an increase of $277.4 million from the FY 2012 Actual. Enduring funding for Afghanistan supports core operations for Embassy Kabul, Herat, and Mazar-e-Sharif. The Afghanistan enduring request includes funding for staffing and operations, security, and educational and cultural exchange programs. Funding for Pakistan provides for ongoing embassy and consulate operations, and cultural exchanges. The Department continues to reduce the overall footprint in Iraq and this request reflects significant reductions from FY 2012. Afghanistan is the largest component of the enduring Frontline States request as U.S. foreign policy shifts towards a transition by normalizing operations in Kabul, and other locations.

Worldwide Security Protection
The FY 2014 Request for the Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) account totals $1,791 million which covers security requirements at Posts around the world. This total includes previously noted funding for ISP and FLS, an increase of $436.2 million over the FY 2012 Actual. The requested increase will support the ISP, Marine Security Guard Program, Enhanced Security Measures, training, and realignment of activity funded by D&CP.

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Overseas Infrastructure
The request includes $2.4 billion for investments in, and sustainment of, the Department's overseas infrastructure which includes funding for Iraq, an increase of $862 million over the FY 2012 Actual. Facilities managed by the Bureau of Overseas Building Operations (OBO) for safety and security of U.S. Government personnel. Recognizing the importance of maintaining the $48 billion in shared overseas infrastructure, the request includes $130 million for the Department contribution to the Maintenance Cost-Sharing Program, a decrease of $5 million from the FY 2012 Actual. A total of $1,950 million is requested for Capital Security Cost-Sharing Construction, an increase of $750 million over the FY 2012 Actual. This will continue support implementation of ARB recommendation #11 – expansion of Marine Security Guard program. When combined with other agency contributions, plus OCO-funded construction, this brings embassy construction total to $2.2 billion.

Regional and Functional Bureaus
The FY 2014 Request provides $3,012 million for overseas programs and diplomatic policy and support which includes funding for FLS, an increase of $228.4 million over the FY 2012 Actual. Due to fiscal constraints, the requested increase focuses on current services, and strengthening current capabilities and mission and enables sets in oversight of international cyber issues and information resource management.

Public Diplomacy and Exchanges
Public Diplomacy (PD) supports the achievement of U.S. foreign policy goals, enhances national security by influencing foreign publics, and strengthens people-to-people relationships. The FY 2014 Request includes $1.1 billion for PD and exchange programs which includes funding for FLS, a net decrease of $4 million from the FY 2012 Actual, supports the Department's strategic realignments, maximizing outreach to emerging powers and demographic groups.

International Organizations
The FY 2014 Request of $3.7 billion for assessed Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) and Contributions for International Peacekeeping Assessments (CIPA) supports $1.6 billion in U.S. dues for membership in over 40 international organizations, and U.S. assessments of $2.1 billion for 17 active peacekeeping missions. This level supports priorities set by the National Security Council, which has made robust peacekeeping operations in Somalia, Darfur, and Sudan a top national security priority. The FY 2014 Request reflects normalization of funding for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) and UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UAMA), as well as more robust peacekeeping mission efforts throughout Africa.

Conflict Stabilization Operations
The FY 2014 Request provides $45 million for Conflict Stabilization Operations, an increase of $23 million over the FY 2012 Actual. Funding for this appropriation will enable the Department to continue to build a civilian capability to prevent and respond to crisis and conflicts in emerging conflict areas. In recent years, the bureau has become to be more agile and expeditionary, emphasizing a flexible response capacity with smaller staff and less overhead.

Enabling Ongoing Operations
The request completes the Consular Realignment Initiative for regional bureaus by shifting support of U.S. direct hire consular staff from appropriations to fee-based funding, factoring in the establishment of the OCO accounts and limiting the increases for current services. Increases to support current services were constrained by holding domestic inflation to 1.6 percent and American pay increases to one percent. Overseas wage adjustments are held to 4.29 percent, assuming the three-year civilian pay freeze ends in December 2013, and overseas inflation is held to 3.4 percent. Efficiency savings applied in FY 2012 are recurred in the FY 2014 Request.

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Overseas Contingency Operations
State Operations funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), totaling $1.5 billion, is addressed in a separate chapter. OCO funding is of critical importance in planning for the ongoing national security challenges in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. The FY 2014 State Operations OCO request retains the same concepts as included in the FY 2013 budget, but reflects the continued augmenting trajectories of our transition efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq as well as a new facility construction in Erbil

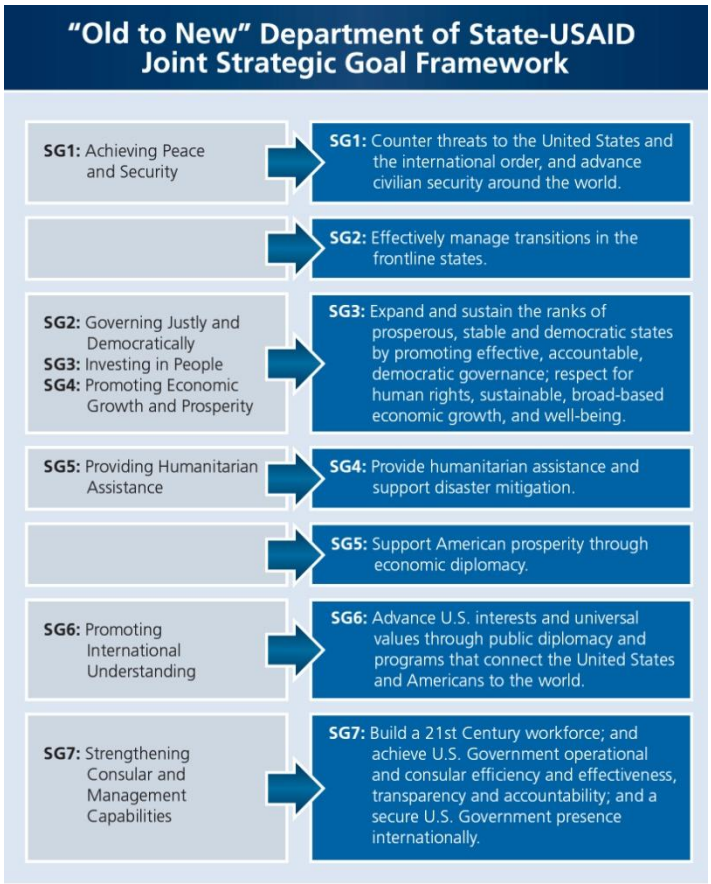
Campaign to Cut Waste
In support of this White House Initiative, the Department is implementing cost saving efficiency measures for information technology, electronic signatures, and freight consolidation. When fully implemented, these may save the Department up to $27 million through FY 2015. Also, in support of the President's Executive Order 13589, "Promoting Efficient Spending", the Department is actively pursuing other efficiency initiatives in order to reallocate funds to higher priorities. Specifically, the Department has identified over $100 million in FY2012-FY2013 administrative savings including more efficient procurement, and reduced travel spending.

Delivering an Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government
The Department is actively working to implement the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act. To this end, the Department has worked with USAID to develop joint Agency Priority Goals (APGs), per OMB Memorandum M-11-31. The APGs are measurable, near-term goals that align with the long-term strategic goals and priorities of the Department and USAID. These eight APGs are outcome-based and reflect the Secretary's and Administrator's highest priorities through FY 2013.

Linking Resources to Foreign Affairs Outcomes
The Department of State and USAID are the lead U.S agencies for carrying out the President's foreign policy agenda, which includes developing and executing U.S. foreign policy and interacting with foreign governments and international organizations. American diplomacy and development in the 21st century are based on three fundamental beliefs: freedom is best protected by ensuring that others are free; security relies on a global effort to secure the rights of all; and prosperity depends on the prosperity of others. The Department of State and USAID is comprised of diplomats and development experts who work alongside the U.S. military to prevent conflict, protect national security, promote economic growth, and values in virtually every country in the world. The State Department and USAID budgets amount to only one percent of total federal budget outlays, an investment on the part of the American people that pay excellent returns and constitute an integrated strategy for renewing America's global leadership.

Budget and Performance Management
Strategic planning and performance management are guided in the Department by the National Security Strategy, the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), and the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA). In addition, the Department and USAID share a Joint Strategic Goal Framework organized around seven strategic goals. Presently, the QDDR serves as the Joint Strategic Plan and sets institutional priorities and provides strategic guidance as a framework for the most effective allocation of resources. Effective with the FY 2013 strategic planning and budget formulation processes, the Department and USAID implemented a new Joint Strategic Goal Framework. This new joint Strategic Goal Framework is depicted below, with a crosswalk from the strategic goals of the previous strategic plan.

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY



As depicted in the image entitled "Old to New Department of State-USAID Joint Strategic Goal Framework" the Department and USAID have seven strategic goals against which funding are allocated. Presently, State is in the process of developing strategic objectives as requested by OMB. Per GPRAMA, the Department will develop the next agency strategic plan to cover the period from FY 2014 through FY 2017 and deliver it to Congress in conjunction with the Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) in February 2014. The Department and USAID are utilizing this opportunity afforded by developing the updated strategic plan and to develop strategic objectives.

The Department and USAID carry out their joint mission in a worldwide workplace, focusing their energies and resources wherever they are most needed to best serve the American people and around the world. Headquartered in the Washington DC, the Department has an extensive global presence, with more than 270 Embassies, consulates, and other posts in more than 180 countries. To view the organizational structure of the Department of State, see http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/rls/dos/99494.htm

Since FY 2009 the Department has made significant efforts to focus on more outcome-oriented and quantitative performance indicators. While many complex diplomatic issues lend themselves to qualitative analysis, the Department works to develop quantitative indicators whenever possible because they offer the opportunity to analyze important trends and examine empirical evidence when reviewing policy, planning strategy, and setting resource levels. This budget justification includes a sample of key performance indicators with measures and milestones in various CBJ chapters to show agency-level progress and challenges towards the joint strategic goals. These key indicators are presented by CBJ chapters and not sequentially by strategic goals. At the end of this volume, a Performance Overview and Analysis chapter (Performance chapter) presents and discusses State Operations resources supporting the strategic goals sequentially. The performance chapter summarizes and analyzes relevant performance

information from 71 indicators featured throughout Volume 1 of the FY 2014 CBJ. More information on the Department's selection of these indicators is presented in the Performance chapter. Highlights from the Performance Overview and Analysis chapter at the end of this volume include:

- The Department's FY 2014 budget request for State Operations for each strategic goal;
- A list of active and discontinued performance indicators by Strategic Goals; and
- A comparison of actual performance with target levels and a sample of seven illustrative indicators for six strategic goals that represent the majority of the State Operations budget.

In both CBJ Vols. 1 and 2, historical performance trend is displayed for five preceding fiscal years. FY 2007 marked the first year of program planning and implementation under the foreign assistance reform announced in 2006. FY 2012 will be the last year the Department will be reporting against the old strategic goal structure. In mid-February 2013, State-USAID released a *Joint Summary of Performance and Financial Information report* available to the public on the respective agency's website.
To view State's see: http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/perfrpt/2012performancesummary/pdf/index.htm
To view USAID's see: http://www.usaid.gov/results-and-data/progress-data/summary

State-USAID Agency Priority Goals
The Department of State and USAID developed a new strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to address global challenges. State and USAID submitted eight outcome-focused Agency Priority Goals (APGs) that reflect the Secretary's and USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These near-term goals advance the Joint Strategic Goals, reflect USAID and State strategic and budget priorities, and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2013. In FY 2014, the Department and USAID will develop new APGs that are outcome-based goals that reflect the Secretary's and Administrator's highest priorities through FY 2015.

The short title of each APG is identified below by the Strategic Goal it supports. The full APG language, goal leads, collaborating partners, and additional information on the goals can be found in the Performance chapter of this document.

Strategic Goal	Agency Priority Goals
Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.	Afghanistan
Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.	Democracy, Climate Change, Food Security, Global Health
Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.	Economic Statecraft
Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st Century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.	Management, Procurement Management/Local Development Partners

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Cross-Agency Goals
Per the GPRA Modernization Act requirement to address Cross-Agency Priority Goals in the agency strategic plan, the annual performance plan, and the annual performance report please refer to www.Performance.gov for the agency contributions to those goals and progress, where applicable. The Department of State currently contributes to the following Cross-Agency Priority Goals:

- Closing Skills Gap
- Exports
- Cybersecurity
- Sustainability
- Real Property
- Data Center Consolidation
- Strategic Sourcing

Program Evaluation at the Department of State
Since the implementation of its new evaluation policy in February 2012, the Department has aggressively moved forward on efforts to build a foundation for the use of evaluation findings to inform: a) the establishment or revision of the Agency's strategic objectives; b) budgetary and programmatic decisions; and c) strategies that support the use of evaluations and performance data (e.g., indicators) to improve Agency decision-making. More information on Evaluation and Evidence Based Initiatives is discussed in the Performance chapter at the end of Vol. 1.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase /Decrease From FY2012
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**8,890,006**	**8,899,539**	**10,525,308**	**1,635,302**
State Programs	6,617,261	6,636,998	7,359,263	742,002
Diplomatic and Consular Programs [2]	6,557,881	6,577,255	7,282,363	724,482
Ongoing Operations	5,202,881	5,222,011	5,491,189	288,308
Worldwide Security Protection	1,355,000	1,355,244	1,791,174	436,174
Capital Investment Fund	59,380	59,743	76,900	17,520
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance [3]	1,537,000	1,546,406	2,399,351	862,351
Ongoing Operations	762,000	766,663	785,351	23,351
Worldwide Security Upgrades	775,000	779,743	1,614,000	839,000
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	735,745	716,135	766,694	30,949
Conflict Stabilization Operations [4]	21,816	0	45,207	23,391
Office of Inspector General [5]	61,904	62,283	69,406	7,502
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	583,200	586,769	562,659	(20,541)
Representation Allowances [6]	8,030	7,345	7,679	(351)
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials [7]	27,750	27,165	28,200	450
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	9,073	9,357	9,652	579
Buying Power Maintenance Account [8]	0	0	0	0
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,674	1,456	1,700	26
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan [9]	21,778	21,237	36,221	14,443
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add) [10]	158,900	158,900	158,900	0
International Chancery Center [11]	520	523	5,970	5,450
International Organizations	**3,277,882**	**3,297,942**	**3,668,115**	**390,233**
Contributions to International Organizations	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661	266,479
International Commissions (Function 300)	**124,162**	**124,922**	**120,962**	**(3,200)**
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	44,722	44,996	45,618	896
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	31,453	31,645	31,400	(53)
American Sections	11,687	11,759	12,499	812
International Joint Commission	7,012	7,055	7,664	652
International Boundary Commission	2,279	2,293	2,449	170
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,396	2,411	2,386	(10)
International Fisheries Commissions	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)
Related Programs	**153,179**	**154,116**	**131,753**	**(21,426)**
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,104	17,000	0
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue [12]	840	845	90	(750)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program [13]	500	503	400	(100)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program [14]	375	377	13	(362)
East-West Center	16,700	16,802	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	118,485	103,450	(14,314)
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	**12,445,229**	**12,476,519**	**14,446,138**	**2,000,909**

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

Summary of Appropriations Footnotes:

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

(2) FY 2012 Actual reflects the following transfers: $30.9 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; $670,000 transferred to the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan; $730,000 transferred to Representation Allowances; $750,000 transferred to the Protection of Foreign Missions and Operations; and $21.8 million transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO).

(3) FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of $82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs for diplomatic facilities in Baghdad.

(4) FY 2012 Actual includes $21.8 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs. Although not included in the table above, FY 2012 Actual level is being sustained under the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution through a transfer from D&CP.

(5) In FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014, funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) and Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) are included in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) chapter.

(6) FY 2012 Actual and FY 2013 CR include $730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

(7) FY 2012 Actual includes $750,000 transferred from the Worldwide Security Protection account.

(8) FY 2012 Actual includes $30.9 million transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs. FY 2013 CR includes a transfer of $27.5 million to Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

(9) FY 2012 Actual includes $670,000 transferred from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

(10) FY 2012 Actual, FY 2013 CR and FY 2014 Request includes mandatory funding for both the Department of State and USAID.

(11) Reflects scoring of fee collections from the International Chancery Center Trust Fund, as included in the FY 2014 President's Budget Appendix. Proposed appropriations language for this project is based on the Diplomatic and Consular Programs fees and payments provisions of Division I, Title I of Public Law 112-74.

(12) Amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act; actual interest earned for FY 2012 is $29,592.

(13) Amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act; actual interest earned for FY 2012 is $326,640.

(14) Amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act; actual interest earned for FY 2012 is $5,597.

SUMMARY OF DIRECT POSITIONS

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**20,135**	**20,055**	**20,080**	**(55)**
State Programs	18,134	18,118	18,162	28
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	18,134	18,118	18,162	28
Ongoing Operations	16,423	16,407	16,262	(161)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,711	1,711	1,900	189
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	1,014	1,014	1,020	6
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	987	923	898	(89)
Civilian Stabilization Operations	247	183	158	(89)
Office of the Inspector General	318	318	318	0
Educational And Cultural Exchange Programs	422	422	422	0
International Commissions	**345**	**345**	**345**	**0**
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	295	295	313	18
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	18	18	0	(18)
American Sections	32	32	32	0
International Joint Commission	24	24	24	0
International Boundary Commission	8	8	8	0
State Appropriations Act	**20,480**	**20,400**	**20,425**	**(55)**

Staffing table includes U.S.-direct hire positions funded by State Department appropriations; the table does not include Foreign Service National (FSN) and Border Security Program (BSP) fee-funded positions. The FY 2014 positions do not include OCO or fee funding.

Increase In Foreign Service and Civil Service Positions

	FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Foreign Service	**Civil Service**	**Subtotal**	**Foreign Service**	**Civil Service**	**Subtotal**
Diplomatic and Consular Programs						
Ongoing Operations	0	0	0	22	7	29
Worldwide Security Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embassy, Security, Construction, & Maintenance	0	0	0	6	0	6
Conflict Stabilization Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	0	0	0			
State Total	0	0	0	28	7	35

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS – TEN-YEAR HISTORY

(Including Supplemental Funding - $ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2005 Actual [2]	FY 2006 Actual [2]	FY 2007 Actual [2]	FY 2008 Actual [2]	FY 2009 Actual [2]	FY 2010 Actual [2]	FY 2011 Actual[2]	FY 2012 [1] Actual[2]	FY 2013 [1] CR	FY 2014 [1] Request
Administration of Foreign Affairs										
State Programs										
Diplomatic & Consular Programs - Ongoing Operations	4,256,316	4,961,443	4,423,164	5,639,449	5,811,350	7,872,361	7,220,009	5,202,881	5,222,011	5,491,189
D&CP - Worldwide Security Protection	649,904	730,816	778,449	1,178,938	1,341,758	1,586,214	1,497,056	1,355,000	1,355,244	1,791,174
Worldwide IT Infrastructure	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Subtotal, Diplomatic & Consular Programs	*4,906,220*	*5,692,259*	*5,201,613*	*6,818,387*	*7,153,108*	*9,458,575*	*8,717,065*	*6,557,881*	*6,577,255*	*7,282,363*
Capital Investment Fund	51,452	58,143	58,143	59,575	323,000	139,000	59,380	59,380	59,743	76,900
Centralized IT Modernization Program	76,811	68,482	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal, State Programs	5,034,483	5,818,884	5,259,756	6,877,962	7,476,108	9,597,575	8,776,445	6,617,261	6,636,998	7,359,263
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance										
Ongoing Operations	603,510	591,153	592,277	755,050	801,344	970,250	837,543	762,000	766,663	785,351
Supplemental	592,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Worldwide Security Upgrades/Security Construction	774,831	799,852	799,852	638,810	1,868,025	847,300	793,410	775,000	779,743	1,614,000
Compound Security/Support Costs	125,303	98,722	98,723	108,414	--	--	--	--	--	-
Subtotal, Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	2,095,644	1,489,727	1,490,852	1,502,274	2,669,369	1,817,550	1,630,953	1,537,000	1,546,406	2,399,351
Conflict Stabilization Operations	--	--	--	--	45,000	80,000	35,197	21,816	--	45,207
Office of Inspector General	30,028	30,945	31,414	52,233	121,122	105,600	104,790	61,904	62,283	69,406
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	355,932	431,275	465,671	501,347	538,000	635,000	599,550	583,200	586,769	562,659
Representation Allowances	8,525	8,175	8,175	8,109	8,175	8,536	7,840	8,030	7,345	7,679
Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials	9,762	9,270	9,270	22,814	22,814	28,000	27,944	27,750	27,165	28,200
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	877	43,872	13,440	8,927	29,000	29,423	19,353	9,073	9,357	9,652
Buying Power Maintenance Account	--	--	--	--	5,000	30,500	--	--	--	--
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,313	1,302	1,302	1,275	1,353	1,902	1,574	1,674	1,456	1,700
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	19,222	19,499	15,826	16,219	16,840	23,158	21,778	21,778	21,237	36,221
International Chancery Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	505	520	523	5,970
Foreign Service Retirement & Disability Fund (Mandatory, non-add)	*132,600*	*131,700*	*126,400*	*158,900*	*157,100*	*158,900*	*158,900*	*158,900*	*158,900*	*158,900*
Subtotal, Administration of Foreign Affairs	7,555,786	7,852,949	7,295,706	8,991,160	10,932,781	12,357,244	11,225,929	8,890,006	8,899,539	10,525,308

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS – TEN-YEAR HISTORY

(Including Supplemental Funding - $ in thousands)

International Organizations										
Contributions to International Organizations	1,166,212	1,151,317	1,201,317	1,409,429	1,604,400	1,682,500	1,578,651	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,113,455	1,152,075	1,418,275	2,064,225	2,388,500	2,221,500	1,883,931	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661
Subtotal, International Organizations	2,279,667	2,303,392	2,619,592	3,473,654	3,992,900	3,904,000	3,462,582	3,277,882	3,297,942	3,668,115
International Commissions (Function 300)										
International Boundary & Water Commission - Salaries & Expenses	26,880	27,642	28,368	30,184	32,455	33,000	43,213	44,722	44,996	45,618
International Boundary & Water Commission - Construction	5,239	5,232	5,232	125,209	263,051	43,250	26,447	31,453	31,645	31,400
American Sections	9,466	9,911	9,962	10,851	11,649	12,608	12,583	11,687	11,759	12,499
International Joint Commission	6,214	6,417	6,450	7,131	7,559	8,000	7,984	7,012	7,055	7,664
International Boundary Commission	1,231	1,411	1,418	1,518	1,970	2,359	2,354	2,279	2,293	2,449
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,021	2,083	2,094	2,202	2,120	2,249	2,245	2,396	2,411	2,386
International Fisheries Commissions	21,688	23,693	23,693	26,312	29,925	53,976	50,399	36,300	36,522	31,445
Subtotal, International Commissions (Function 300)	63,273	66,478	67,255	192,556	337,080	142,834	132,642	124,162	124,922	120,962
Related Programs										
The Asia Foundation	12,826	13,821	13,821	15,374	16,000	19,000	17,864	17,000	17,104	17,000
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue - Trust Fund	6,660	4,936	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue - Program	622	740	740	868	875	875	1,304	840	845	90
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	493	494	494	496	500	500	304	500	503	400
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	370	370	370	372	177	375	418	375	377	13
East-West Center	19,240	18,994	18,994	19,342	21,000	23,000	20,958	16,700	16,802	10,800
National Endowment for Democracy	59,199	74,042	74,042	--	115,000	118,000	117,764	117,764	118,485	103,450
Subtotal, Related Programs	99,410	113,397	108,461	36,452	153,552	161,750	158,612	153,179	154,116	131,753
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS	9,998,136	10,336,216	10,091,014	12,693,822	15,416,313	16,565,828	14,979,765	12,445,229	12,476,519	14,446,138

[1] Funding for non-base requirements for contingency operations requested in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Account.

[2] Actuals include transfers.

Subtotal, Department of State Function 150	9,934,863	10,269,738	10,023,759	12,501,266	15,079,233	16,422,994	14,847,123	12,321,067	12,351,597	14,325,176

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY RESOURCE SUMMARY

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Request			
	Positions	American Salaries	Bureau Managed	Total	Positions	American Salaries	Bureau Managed	Total	Positions	American Salaries	Bureau Managed	Total
Diplomatic and Consular Programs												
Regional Bureaus	780	94,684	231,568	326,252	780	95,200	241,579	336,779	780	95,572	243,005	338,577
Bureau of International Information Programs	285	28,110	87,923	116,033	285	28,110	90,602	118,712	285	28,430	97,284	125,714
Functional Bureaus	65	7,384	17,513	24,897	65	7,418	17,804	25,222	65	7,464	17,657	25,121
Payment - FSNSLTF	-	-	2,204	2,204	-	-	2,204	2,204	-	-	2,204	2,204
Central Program Increases	-	-	-	-	-	(550)	(10,614)	(11,164)	3	247	9,439	9,686
Total, Public Diplomacy	1,130	130,178	339,208	469,386	1,130	130,178	341,575	471,753	1,133	131,713	369,589	501,302
Sect. 810 USIEE Act Fees	-	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	6,000
Representation Allowances	-	-	1,827	1,827	-	-	1,670	1,670	-	-	1,744	1,744
Educational and Cultural Exchanges	422	-	583,200	583,200	422	-	586,769	586,769	422	-	562,659	562,659
National Endowment for Democracy	-	-	117,764	117,764	-	-	118,485	118,485	-	-	103,450	103,450
East West Center	-	-	16,700	16,700	-	-	16,802	16,802	-	-	10,800	10,800
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	-	-	500	500	-	-	503	503	-	-	400	400
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	-	-	375	375	-	-	377	377	-	-	13	13
Total, Public Diplomacy	1,552	130,178	1,065,574	1,195,752	1,552	130,178	1,072,181	1,202,359	1,555	131,713	1,054,655	1,186,368

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Like other U.S. Government agencies, the Department of State (Department) has the authority to charge user fees pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9701. The Department also has specific statutory authority to charge certain consular fees (8 U.S.C. 1351; 22 U.S.C. 214, 4201, 4215, 4219, 4223, 4225), as well as certain other fees – for example, registration fees are charged for expenses related to Defense Trade Control licensing, compliance, and enforcement activities. While certain of these fees are required to be deposited into miscellaneous receipts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3302(b), a number of fee authorities specifically permit the Department to retain the fees collected. The following section cites the authority for major fee collections that are retained by the Department (or, in the case of the H and L fraud prevention and detection fee, deposited into the Treasury but then made partially available to the Department) and notes the use of each fee.

Fee Collections by Bureau

Bureau of Consular Affairs

Machine Readable Visa Fees
Section 140 of Title I of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (8 U.S.C. 1351 note) as supplemented by 8 U.S.C. 1713, authorizes the Department to charge a fee for processing machine readable non-immigrant visas and to deposit such fees as offsetting collections to any Department appropriation to recover the costs of providing consular services. In FY 2014, these fees will finance the Department's Border Security Program and consular activities.

Expedited Passport Fees
The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995 (22 U.S.C. 214 note) authorizes the Department to charge and retain a fee for expedited passport services, to be deposited as an offsetting collection. These fee receipts are used to fund information technology programs.

Passport Security Surcharge and Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge
The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1714), authorizes the Department to charge and retain immigrant visa and passport surcharges related to consular services in support of enhanced border security. These fees finance a significant portion of the Department's Border Security Program. *See also* Department of State Authorities Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-472) (authorizing Secretary of State to amend administratively the amounts of the surcharges).

H and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Fee
Section 426 of the L-1 Visa and H-1B Visa Reform Act (Div. J, P. L. 108-447), and Section 403 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terrorism and Tsunami Relief (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)), authorize one-third of fees collected for H-1B, H-2B, and L applications, and deposited into a special "Fraud Prevention and Detection" account to be available to the Department of State for certain fraud prevention and detection activities. These fees finance fraud prevention components of the Department's Border Security Program.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative Surcharge
The Passport Services Enhancement Act of 2005 22 U.S.C. 214(b)(1), authorizes the Department to charge a fee to cover the Department's costs of meeting increased demand for passports as a result of the implementation of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. This program implements Section 7209 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA) (P.L. 108-458), which mandates that the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, develop and implement a plan to require U.S. citizens and certain non-U.S. citizens to present a passport or other secure documentation denoting identity and citizenship when entering the United States. The President's FY 2013 budget request included an extension of this authority through September 30, 2013, and the Department proposes a further extension of this authority through September 30, 2014.

Diversity Visa Lottery Fees
Section 636 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1153 note), provides that the Department of State may collect and retain a fee that ensures the recovery of the cost to the Department of allocating and processing applications for visas to be issued under the Diversity Lottery Program. These fee collections are available until expended to provide consular services and are deposited as an offsetting collection.

Affidavit of Support Fees
Section 232 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, 2000 and 2001 (8 U.S.C. 1183a note), authorizes the Department to charge and retain fees relating to affidavits of support required under Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1183a. These fee collections are available until expended and are deposited as an offsetting collection to recover the cost of providing consular services.

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

Defense Trade Control Fees
Registration fees are charged by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls in accordance with Section 45 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2717) and are available without fiscal year limitation for specified expenses related to Defense Trade Control licensing, compliance, and enforcement activities, as well as information technology and automation to support these activities.

Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs

Commercial Services Fees
Section 52 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2724) authorizes the Department to collect certain fees to recover the cost of providing commercial services at posts abroad in countries where the Department of Commerce does not perform commercial services. These fees are available until September 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the funds were deposited.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and Bureau of International Information Programs

Information and Educational Exchange Fees
As authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (22 U.S.C. 1475e) and pursuant to annual appropriations, fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs are available until expended, including from the following programs:

- English Teaching Program
- Library Program

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

- Publication Program
- Book Program
- Student Advising Program
- Exchange Visitor Services
- Nouveaux Horizons
- Arabic Books

(S in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease from FY 2012
Machine Readable Visa Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	59,186	297,681	-	(59,186)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	384,110	81,007	16,399	(367,711)
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	1,439,858	1,439,858	1,871,984	432,126
Total Collections Available	1,883,154	1,818,546	1,888,383	5,229
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	1,802,147	1,802,147	1,852,316	50,169
Total Allocations	1,802,147	1,802,147	1,852,316	50,169
Unallocated Balance	81,007	16,399	36,067	(44,940)
Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative Surcharges				
Carryforward Allocations	13,419	7,822	-	(13,419)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	40,677	111,493	176,712	136,035
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	272,897	272,897	329,465	56,568
Total Collections Available	326,993	392,212	506,177	179,184
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	215,500	215,500	186,150	(29,350)
Total Allocations	215,500	215,500	186,150	(29,350)
Unallocated Balance	111,493	176,712	320,027	208,534
Passport Security Surcharges				
Carryforward Allocations	763	20,971	-	(763)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	296,864	374,527	472,398	175,534
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	453,900	453,900	526,176	72,276
Total Collections Available	751,527	849,398	998,574	247,047
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	377,000	377,000	628,500	251,500
Total Allocations	377,000	377,000	628,500	251,500
Unallocated Balance	374,527	472,398	370,074	(4,453)
Immigrant Visa Security Surcharges				
Carryforward Allocations	434	3,082	-	(434)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	23,407	16,568	12,377	(11,030)
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	28,727	28,727	43,500	14,773
Total Collections Available	52,568	48,377	55,877	3,309
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	36,000	36,000	39,564	3,564
Total Allocations	36,000	36,000	39,564	3,564

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

(S in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease from FY 2012
Unallocated Balance	16,568	12,377	16,313	(255)
Affidavit of Support Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	65	13,684	-	(65)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	36,824	27,334	31,463	(5,361)
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	20,445	20,445	27,051	6,606
Total Collections Available	57,334	61,463	58,514	1,180
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	30,000	30,000	33,184	3,184
Total Allocations	30,000	30,000	33,184	3,184
Unallocated Balance	27,334	31,463	25,330	(2,004)
Diversity Lottery Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	368	1,495	-	(368)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	23,512	17,085	11,786	(11,726)
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	17,906	17,906	18,150	244
Total Collections Available	41,785	36,486	29,936	(11,849)
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	24,700	24,700	23,000	(1,700)
Total Allocations	24,700	24,700	23,000	(1,700)
Unallocated Balance	17,085	11,786	6,936	(10,149)
H and L Visa Fraud Prevention and Detection Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	4,940	44,074	-	(4,940)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	43,996	44,720	84,578	40,581
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	46,258	46,258	40,000	(6,258)
Total Collections Available	95,194	135,052	124,578	29,384
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	50,474	50,474	47,161	(3,313)
Total Allocations	50,474	50,474	47,161	(3,313)
Unallocated Balance	44,720	84,578	77,417	32,697
Total Border Security Program Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	72,110	371,023	-	(72,110)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	812,566	642,501	771,349	(41,217)
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	2,256,646	2,256,646	2,824,400	567,754
Total Collections Available	3,141,322	3,270,170	3,595,749	454,427
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	2,498,821	2,498,821	2,771,691	272,870
Total Allocations	2,498,821	2,498,821	2,771,691	272,870
Unallocated Balance	642,501	771,349	824,058	181,557
Expedited Passport Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	13,766	-	-	(13,766)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	60,157	47,049	47,049	(13,108)
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	157,676	156,000	156,000	(1,676)
Total Collections Available	231,599	203,049	203,049	(28,550)
Carryforward Allocations Planned	26,409	-	-	(26,409)
Current Year Allocation Plan	158,141	156,000	163,181	5,040

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

(S in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease from FY 2012
Total Allocations	184,550	156,000	163,181	(21,369)
Unallocated Balance	47,049	47,049	39,868	(7,181)
Defense Trade Control Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	20,319	-	-	(20,319)
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	23,700	23,753	11,153	(12,547)
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	43,310	40,000	40,000	(3,310)
Total Collections Available	87,329	63,753	51,153	(36,176)
Carryforward Allocations Planned	45,000	22,600	-	(45,000)
Current Year Allocation Plan	18,576	30,000	30,000	11,424
Total Allocations	63,576	52,600	30,000	(33,576)
Unallocated Balance	23,753	11,153	21,153	(2,600)
Commercial Service Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	76	-	-	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	-	8	-	(8)
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	120	120	150	30
Total Collections Available	196	128	150	22
Carryforward Allocations Planned	76	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	112	128	150	22
Total Allocations	188	128	150	22
Unallocated Balance	8	-	-	-
United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (Section 810) Fees				
Carryforward Allocations	-	-	-	-
Prior Year Collections Unallocated	21,307	22,013	22,013	706
Current Year Collections Projected (Net)	11,000	11,000	11,000	-
Total Collections Available	32,307	33,013	33,013	706
Carryforward Allocations Planned	-	-	-	-
Current Year Allocation Plan	10,294	11,000	11,000	706
Total Allocations	10,294	11,000	11,000	706
Unallocated Balance	22,013	22,013	22,013	-

Key:

Border Security Program (BSP) fees are comprised of: Machine Readable Visa Fees; Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative; Passport Security Surcharges; Immigrant Visa Security Surcharges; H and L Visa Fraud Prevention and Detection Fees; and a portion of Diversity Lottery Fees.

BSP fees fund the majority of the cross-cutting Consular Relations activity. Total funding for Consular Relations is $2.8 billion, including $2,771.7 million from BSP Fees, $5 million from non-BSP Diversity Lottery Fees, and $33.2 million from Affidavit of Support Fees.

Carry forward Allocations are defined as unobligated prior year funds.

Prior Year (PY) Collections Unallocated are defined as prior year funds not allocated for spending.

Current Year (CY) Collections Projected (Net) are estimated fee revenues excluding reimbursements.

Total Collections Available is the sum of carry forward, PY collections, and CY collections.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEE COLLECTIONS

Carry forward Allocations Planned is defined as unobligated PY funds to be obligated and expended.

Current Year Allocation Plan equates to estimated revenue to be obligated and expended.

Total Allocations is the sum of carry forward and the CY plan.

Unallocated Balance represents the collections not allocated or planned for spending.

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, **[**$7,068,618,850**]***$7,282,363,000*, of which **[**$1,428,468,000**]***$1,791,174,000* is for Worldwide Security Protection (to remain available until expended): *Provided*, 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, **[**$2,469,095,000**]***$2,585,999,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*, of which not less than **[**$130,874,000**]***$131,713,000* shall be available only for public diplomacy American salaries, and up to **[**$218,110,000**]***$255,866,000* is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended.
(2) Overseas programs.—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, **[**$2,270,168,000**]***$2,243,836,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*, of which not less than **[**$376,551,000**]***$369,589,000* 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, **[**$864,610,850**]***$813,005,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*.
(4) Security programs.—For necessary expenses for security activities, **[**$1,464,745,000**]***$1,639,523,000*, to remain available until September30, **[**2014**]***2015*, of which **[**$1,210,358,000**]***$1,535,308,000* 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) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed $5,000,000, 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
(B) not to exceed $15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges and fees for use of Blair House facilities.
(6) Transfer, reprogramming, and other matters.—
(A) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between subsections under this heading subject to section 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; and
(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) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading Representation Allowances, to be available for official representation activities, as authorized.

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
(Overseas contingency operations)
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", **[**$4,311,745,000**]***$1,199,491,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*; of which **[**$721,527,000**]***$390,961,000*, to remain available until expended, is for Worldwide Security Protection**[**; of which up to $525,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for construction and other necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, and which shall be in addition to funds otherwise appropriated for such purposes**]**: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to **[**$150,000,000**]***$100,000,000* 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 any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section **[**7015**]***7012* (a) and (b) of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS
For necessary expenses to support, maintain, mobilize, and deploy a civilian response corps and for related reconstruction and stabilization assistance *and contributions* to prevent or respond to conflict or civil strife in foreign countries or regions, or to enable transition from such strife, **[**$56,500,000**]***$45,207,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading may be made available to provide administrative expenses for the coordination of reconstruction and stabilization activities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may transfer and merge funds made available under any other heading in Titles I, II, III and IV of this Act with funds made available under this heading to maintain and deploy a Civilian Response Corps and to provide reconstruction and stabilization assistance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may appoint, **[**compensate and remove Civilian Response Corps personnel without regard to Civil Service or classification laws**]***on a time-limited basis solely to carry out reconstruction and stabilization activities, employees without regard to the provisions of title 5 governing appointment in the competitive service and may fix the basic compensation of such employees without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5*.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND
Provided further, That up to **[**$10,000,000**]***$7,000,000* of the funds appropriated under this heading may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading "Conflict Stabilization Operations".

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND
For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, **[**$83,300,000**]***$76,900,000*, 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.

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, **[**$65,622,000**]***$69,406,000*, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–465), as it relates to post inspections.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
(Overseas contingency operations)
For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General", **[**$49,901,000**]***$49,650,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*, **[**of which $49,901,000 shall be**]** for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS
For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, **[**$586,957,000**]***$562,659,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That **[**not to exceed $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from**]** *any* fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized *may be credited to this account to remain available until expended*.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE
For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292–303), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S. Truman Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized, **[**$948,925,000**]** *$785,351,000*, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed **[**$25,000**]***$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, **[**$688,799,000**]***$1,614,000,000*, to remain available until expended.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE
(Overseas contingency operations)
For an additional amount for "Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance", $250,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/ Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES
For representation allowances as authorized, **[**$7,484,000**]** *$7,679,000*.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS
For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, $28,200,000, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, **[**$9,500,000**]***$9,652,000*, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account", subject to the same terms and conditions.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN
For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), **[**$37,200,000**]** *$36,221,000*.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND
For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, $158,900,000.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For the cost of direct loans, **[**$1,800,000**]***$1,700,000*, as authorized, of which **[**$711,000**]***$737,000* may be made available for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program and may be paid to "Diplomatic and Consular Programs": *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, **[**$1,570,005,000**]***$1,573,454,000*: *Provided* , That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed toward activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES
For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, **[**$2,098,500,000**]** *$2,094,661,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*: *Provided*, That at least 15 days in advance of voting for a new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as **[**far in advance**]** *soon* as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations should be notified: (1) of the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; (2) that the United Nations has taken necessary measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in the mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation or other violations of human rights, and to bring to justice individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and (3) pursuant to section 7012 of this Act, and the procedures therein followed, of the source of funds that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission*; Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be available for United States assessed contributions up to the amount specified in the Annex accompanying United Nations General Assembly document A/67/224/Add.1*.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
Provided further, That funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS
For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed $6,000 for representation; as follows:

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES
For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, **[**$46,700,000**]***$45,618,000*.

CONSTRUCTION
For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, **[**$30,400,000**]***$31,400,000*, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS
For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–182, **[**$12,200,000**]***$12,499,000*: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, $9,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS
For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, **[**$32,800,000**]***$31,445,000*: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), **[**$15,400,000**]***$17,000,000*, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY
For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, **[**$104,000,000**]***$103,450,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the President of the National Endowment for Democracy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act a report on the proposed uses of funds under this heading on a regional and country basis.

EAST-WEST CENTER
To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, **[**$10,800,000**]***$10,800,000*: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary, or enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376.

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Not to exceed $1,806,600 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities 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, $5,970,150, to be derived from the reserve authorized by that section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section and for development, maintenance and security of additional properties for use as **[**an International Center**]** *foreign missions* by foreign governments or international organizations.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM
For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A-110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A-122 (Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations), including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*, to remain available until expended.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND
For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund *(Hollings Center)*, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS
State Operations General Provision Text Unchanged From FY 2013 Request
Sec. 7001 DIFFERENTIALS
Sec. 7002 CONSULTING SERVICES
Sec. 7003 EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION
Sec. 7004 PERSONNEL ACTIONS
Sec. 7009 AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS
Sec. 7012 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

Sec. 7016 AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS
Sec. 7035 PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA
Sec. 7042 PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF TORTURE
Sec. 7049: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Sec. 7050 FRAUD PREVENTION AND DETECTION FEES

New or Revised State Operations General Provision Text Requested for FY 2014

LOCAL GUARD CONTRACTS
SEC. 7005. In evaluating proposals for local guard contracts, the Secretary of State shall award contracts in accordance with section 136 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 4864), except that the Secretary may grant authorization to award such contracts on the basis of best value as determined by a cost-technical tradeoff analysis (as described in Federal Acquisition Regulation part 15.101) **[**in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan**]**, notwithstanding subsection (c)(3) of such section: *Provided*, That the authority in this section shall apply to any options for renewal that may be exercised under such contracts **[**that are awarded during the current fiscal year**]**.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY
SEC. 7008. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—
(1) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between *and merged with* such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.
(2) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Broadcasting Board of Governors under title I of this Act may be transferred between *and merged with* such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.
(3) Any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7012(a) and (b) of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS
SEC. 7024. **[**(f) CONSOLIDATION OF REPORTS.— The Secretary of State, in coordination with the USAID Administrator, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, and other relevant congressional committees, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act recommendations for the consolidation or combination of reports (including plans and strategies) that are called for by any provision of law to be submitted to the Congress and that are substantially duplicative of others called for by any other provision of law: *Provided*, That reports are considered "substantially duplicative" if they are required to address at least more than half of the same substantive factors, criteria and issues that are required to be addressed by any other report, and any such consolidated report must address all the substantive factors, criteria and issues required to be addressed in each of the individual reports: *Provided further*, That reports affected by this subsection are those within the purview of, or prepared primarily by, the Department of State and USAID and that relate to matters addressed under this Act or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for use by, or actions of, the Department of State or USAID.**]**
(**[**g**]***f*) PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY.—
(4) Not to exceed $4,000,000 in funds made available for democracy promotion assistance programs of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Department of State, may be transferred to and merged with funds made available under the heading Diplomatic and Consular Affairs for the administrative costs of democracy promotion assistance programs.

LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE

(**[**h**]***g*) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.—
(1) Section 1(b)(2) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(2)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, **[**2013"**]***2014"* for "September 30, 2010".
(2) The authority provided by section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4831(a)(3)) shall remain in effect through September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*.
(3) The authority contained in section 1115(d) of Public Law 111–32 shall remain in effect through September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*.
(4) Section 824(g) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064(g)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, **[**2013"**]***2014"* for "October 1, 2010" in paragraph (2)*(A) and "September 30, 2009" in paragraph (2)(B)*.
(5) Section 61(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2733(a)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, **[**2013"**]***2014"* for "October 1, 2010" in paragraph (2).
(6) Section 625(j)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385(j)(1)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, **[**2013"**]***2014"* for "October 1, 2010" in subparagraph (B).
(7) The authority provided by section 1113 of Public Law 111–32 shall remain in effect through September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*.
(*p*) *SPECIALIZED AGENCY WAIVERS. — The President may waive section 414 of Public Law 101–246 and section 410 of Public Law 103–236 on a case-by-case basis, if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.*
(*q*) *EXTENSION.— Section 1244 of P.L. 110–181, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end of subsection (c)(3)(B) the following new subparagraph:"(C). ADDITIONAL FISCAL YEARS. Any unused balance of the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this subsection in fiscal years 2008 through 2012 may be carried forward and provided through the end of Fiscal Year 2018, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (A) and (B), and consistent with relevant terms of subsection (b), except that the one year period during which an alien must have been employed in accordance with subsection (b)(1) shall be the period from March 20, 2003 through September 30, 2013, and except that the principal alien seeking special immigrant status under this subparagraph shall apply to the Chief of Mission in accordance with subsection (b)(4) no later than September 30, 2017".*
(*r*) *EXTENSION.— Section 602(b) of Public Law 111–8 is amended by adding at the end of subsection 602(b)(3)(C): "(D) ADDITIONAL FISCAL YEARS. For each of the Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018, the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section may not exceed 3,000 per year, except that any unused balance of the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status in fiscal years 2014 through 2018, in addition to any unused balance of the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under paragraph (A) of this subsection in fiscal years 2009 through 2013, may be carried forward and provided through the end of Fiscal Year 2019, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (C), except that the one year period during which an alien must have been employed in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) shall be the period from October 7, 2001 through December 31, 2014, and except that the principal alien seeking special immigrant status under this subparagraph shall apply to the Chief of Mission in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(D) no later than September 30, 2015.*

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER AND COORDINATION
SEC. 7033. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Andean Counterdrug Initiative" and "Andean Counterdrug Programs" may be used for any other program and in any region, including for the transportation of active and standby Civilian Response Corps personnel and equipment during a deployment.

(b) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—
(1) The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs should be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: *Provided*, That such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: *Provided further*, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis*: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2014, funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of vehicles or aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the applicable account of the Department of State and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such vehicles or aircraft*.
(2) The requirement and authorities of this subsection should only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS
SEC. 7054.
(a) Funds appropriated or made available under this or any other Act for reconstruction and stabilization assistance, including funds that are reprogrammed or transferred to be made available for such purposes, may be made available for such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be utilized for assistance furnished with such funds: *Provided further*, That the President may furnish additional assistance by executing the authorities provided in sections 552(c) and 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act, notwithstanding the percentage and dollar limitations in such sections: *Provided further*, That funds allocated or reprogrammed for purposes of this section shall remain available until expended.
(b) The authority provided by section 618 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall remain in effect through **[**2013**]***2014*.

BORDER CROSSING CARD FEE FOR MINORS
SEC. **[**7056**]***7055*. Section 410(a)(1)(A) of the Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277) is amended by striking "a fee of $13" and inserting instead "a fee equal to one half the fee that would otherwise apply for processing a machine readable combined border crossing identification card and non-immigrant visa".

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
SEC. **[**7057**]***7056*. (a) There may be established in the Treasury of the United States a "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account.
(b) At the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" such amounts from "Contributions to International Organizations" as the Secretary determines are in excess of the needs of activities funded from "Contributions to International Organizations" because of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.
(c) In order to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Contributions to International Organizations" such amounts from "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" as the Secretary determines are necessary to provide for the activities funded from "Contributions to International Organizations".
(d)(1) Subject to the limitations contained in this section, not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available for "Contributions to International Organizations", the Secretary of State may transfer any unobligated balance of such funds to the "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account.

(2) The balance of the Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations account may not exceed $100,000,000 as a result of any transfer under this subsection.
(3) Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706) and shall be available for obligation or expenditure only in accordance with the procedures under such section.
(e)(1) Funds transferred to the "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.
(2) The transfer authorities in this section shall be available for funds appropriated for fiscal year **[**2013**]***2014* and for each fiscal year thereafter, and are in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available to the Department of State under other provisions of law.

[PEACEKEEPING ASSESSMENT**]**
[SEC. 7058. Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 287e note) is amended by adding the following at the end : "(vii) for assessments made during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013, 27.2 percent".**]**

IT INNOVATION FUND
SEC. **[**7059**]***7057*. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" or "Capital Investment Fund" *under Title I of this Act*, up to $2,000,000 may be made available, including through grants and cooperative agreements, to support training, workshops, conferences, or other programs to enhance the capacity of foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society in foreign countries to use technology in support of economic development, education, and health objectives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE ORGANIZATION
SEC. **[**7060**]***7058*. (a) Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C 2651a) is amended—
(a) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "24" and inserting "25"; and (b) by revising subsection (e) to read as follows: "The Secretary of State may designate a senior official to be responsible for the overall supervision (including policy oversight of resources) of international counterterrorism activities and to serve as the principal adviser to the Secretary of State on international counterterrorism matters and the principal counterterrorism official within the senior management of the Department of State."
(b) Section 62(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2734(a)) is amended —
(1) by revising the heading to read as follows: "Coordination of Reconstruction and Stabilization Activities";
(2) by revising paragraph (1) to read as follows: "The Secretary of State may designate a senior official to be responsible for the coordination of reconstruction and stabilization activities";
(3) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and
(4) in paragraph (2), as redesignated, by striking "Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization" and inserting in lieu thereof "senior official designated pursuant to paragraph (1)".

TRANSFER OF EXPIRED BALANCES TO THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS ACCOUNT
SEC. 7059. The Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials" unobligated balances of expired, discretionary funds appropriated under the "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" heading for fiscal year 2014 and for each fiscal year thereafter, except for funds designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for

which appropriated: Provided, That no more than $50,000,000 may be transferred in any single fiscal year.

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE ADMINISTRATIVE SUBPOENAS
SEC. 7060. Section 3486 of Title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(*a*) *In subsection (a)(1)(A)—* (*1*) *in clause (ii), by striking "or"; and* (*2*) *by adding new clauses (iv) and (v) immediately prior to "may issue in writing and cause to be served a subpoena", as follows: "(iv) an offense under section 878, or a threat against a person, foreign mission or organization authorized to receive protection by special agents of the Department of State and the Foreign Service under paragraph (3) of section 2709 of title 22, if the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security or the Director of the Diplomatic Security Service determines that the threat constituting the offense or threat against the person or place protected is imminent, the Secretary of State; or "(v) an offense under chapter 75, Passports and Visas, the Secretary of State,";*
(*b*) *in subsection (a)(9), by striking "(1)(A)(i)(II) or (1)(A)(iii)" and inserting "(1)(A)(i)(II), (1)(A)(iii), (1)(A)(iv), or (1)(A)(v)";*
(*c*) *in subsection (a)(10), by inserting before the period, ", and as soon as practicable following issuance of a subpoena under paragraph (1)(A)(iv) the Secretary of State shall notify the Attorney General of its issuance."; and*
(*d*) *in subsection (e)(1) by replacing the existing language with the following: "(1) Health information about an individual that is disclosed under this section may not be used in, or disclosed to any person for use in, any administrative, civil, or criminal action or investigation directed against the individual who is the subject of the information unless the action or investigation arises out of and is directly related to receipt of health care or payment for health care or action involving a fraudulent claim related to health; directly relates to the purpose for which the subpoena was authorized under paragraph (a)(1); or if authorized by an appropriate order of a court of competent jurisdiction, granted after application showing good cause therefor."*

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION COMPLIANCE
SEC. 7062. (*a*) *Petition for Review.—*
(*1*) *Jurisdiction.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal court shall have jurisdiction to review the merits of a petition claiming violation of Article 36(1)(b) or (c) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, or a comparable provision of a bilateral international agreement addressing consular notification and access, filed by an individual convicted and sentenced to death by any Federal or State court before the date of enactment of this Act.*
(*2*) *Standard.—To obtain relief, an individual described in paragraph (1) must make a showing of actual prejudice to the criminal conviction or sentence as a result of the violation. The court may conduct an evidentiary hearing if necessary to supplement the record and, upon a finding of actual prejudice, shall order a new trial or sentencing proceeding.*
(*3*) *Limitations.—*
(*A*) *Initial Showing.—To qualify for review under this subsection, a petition must make an initial showing that—*
(*i*) *a violation of Article 36(1)(b) or (c) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, or a comparable provision of a bi-lateral international agreement addressing consular notification and access, occurred with respect to the individual described in paragraph (1); and* (*ii*) *if such violation had not occurred, the consulate would have provided assistance to the individual.*
(*B*) *Effect of Prior Adjudication.—A petition for review under this subsection shall not be granted if the claimed violation described in paragraph (1) has previously been adjudicated on the merits by a Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding in which no Federal or State procedural bars were raised with respect to such violation and in which the court provided review equivalent to the review provided in this subsection, unless the adjudication of the claim resulted in a decision that was based on*

an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the prior Federal or State court proceeding.
(*C*) *Filing Deadline.—A petition for review under this subsection shall be filed within 1 year of the later of—*
(*i*) *the date of enactment of this Act;* (*ii*) *the date on which the Federal or State court judgment against the individual described in paragraph (1) became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review; or* (*iii*) *the date on which the impediment to filing a petition created by Federal or State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the individual described in paragraph (1) was prevented from filing by such Federal or State action.*
(*D*) *Tolling.—The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward the 1-year period of limitation.*
(*E*) *Time Limit for Review.—A Federal court shall give priority to a petition for review filed under this subsection over all noncapital matters. With respect to a petition for review filed under this subsection and claiming only a violation described in paragraph (1), a Federal court shall render a final determination and enter a final judgment not later than one year after the date on which the petition is filed.*
(*4*) *Habeas Petition.—A petition for review under this subsection shall be part of the first Federal habeas corpus application or motion for Federal collateral relief under chapter 153 of title 28, United States Code, filed by an individual, except that if an individual filed a Federal habeas corpus application or motion for Federal collateral relief before the date of enactment of this Act or if such application is required to be filed before the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, such petition for review under this subsection shall be filed not later than 1 year after the enactment date or within the period prescribed by paragraph (3)(C)(iii), whichever is later. No petition filed in conformity with the requirements of the preceding sentence shall be considered a second or successive habeas corpus application or subjected to any bars to relief based on preenactment proceedings other than as specified in paragraph (2).*
(*5*) *Referral to Magistrate.—A Federal court acting under this subsection may refer the petition for review to a Federal magistrate for proposed findings and recommendations pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(b)(1)(B).*
(*6*) *Appeal.—*
(*A*) *In General.—A final order on a petition for review under paragraph (1) shall be subject to review on appeal by the court of appeals for the circuit in which the proceeding is held.*
(*B*) *Appeal by Petitioner.—An individual described in paragraph (1) may appeal a final order on a petition for review under paragraph (1) only if a district or circuit judge issues a certificate of appealability. A district or circuit court judge shall issue or deny a certificate of appealability not later than 30 days after an application for a certificate of appealability is filed. A district judge or circuit judge may issue a certificate of appealability under this subparagraph if the individual has made a substantial showing of actual prejudice to the criminal conviction or sentence of the individual as a result of a violation described in paragraph (1).*
(*b*) *Violation.—*
(*1*) *In General.—An individual not covered by subsection (a) who is arrested, detained, or held for trial on a charge that would expose the individual to a capital sentence if convicted may raise a claim of a violation of Article 36(1)(b) or (c) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, or of a comparable provision of a bilateral international agreement addressing consular notification and access, at a reasonable time after the individual becomes aware of the violation, before the court with jurisdiction over the charge. Upon a finding of such a violation—*
(*A*) *the consulate of the foreign state of which the individual is a national shall be notified immediately by the detaining authority, and consular access to the individual shall be afforded in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, or the*

comparable provisions of a bilateral international agreement addressing consular notification and access; and
(*B*) *the court—*
(*i*) *shall postpone any proceedings to the extent the court determines necessary to allow for adequate opportunity for consular access and assistance; and*
(*ii*) *may enter necessary orders to facilitate consular access and assistance.*
(*2*) *Evidentiary Hearings.—The court may conduct evidentiary hearings if necessary to resolve factual issues.*
(*3*) *Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to create any additional remedy.*
(*c*) *Definitions.—In this section—*
(*1*) *the term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.*
(*d*) *Applicability.—The provisions of this section shall apply during the current fiscal year and hereafter.*

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

SEC. 8001. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this **[**title**]***Act and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended,* to appropriations accounts in this Act shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts.

SEC. 8003. Funds appropriated by this *Act***[**title**]***and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended,* under the **[**headings "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", "Office of Inspector General", "USAID Operating Expenses", and "USAID Office of Inspector General",**]***heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs"* may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this **[**title**]***Act* under such **[**headings**]***heading*: *Provided*, That such transfers shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority in this section is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8005. Funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under, the heading "Peacekeeping Operations" in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

STATE PROGRAMS

Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, **[**$7,068,618,850**]***$7,282,363,000*, of which **[**$1,428,468,000**]***$1,791,174,000* is for Worldwide Security Protection (to remain available until expended): *Provided*, 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, **[**$2,469,095,000**]***$2,585,999,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*, of which not less than **[**$130,874,000**]***$131,713,000* shall be available only for public diplomacy American salaries, and up to **[**$218,110,000**]***$255,866,000* is for Worldwide Security Protection and shall remain available until expended.
(2) Overseas programs.—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, **[**$2,270,168,000**]***$2,243,836,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*, of which not less than **[**$376,551,000**]***$369,589,000* 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, **[**$864,610,850**]***$813,005,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*.
(4) Security programs.—For necessary expenses for security activities, **[**$1,464,745,000**]***$1,639,523,000*, to remain available until September30, **[**2014**]***2015*, of which **[**$1,210,358,000**]***$1,535,308,000* 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) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed $5,000,000, 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
(B) not to exceed $15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges and fees for use of Blair House facilities.
(6) Transfer, reprogramming, and other matters.—
(A) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between subsections under this heading subject to section 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; and
(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) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading Representation Allowances, to be available for official representation activities, as authorized.

LOCAL GUARD CONTRACTS
SEC. 7005. In evaluating proposals for local guard contracts, the Secretary of State shall award contracts in accordance with section 136 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 4864), except that the Secretary may grant authorization to award such contracts on the basis of best value as determined by a cost-technical tradeoff analysis (as described in Federal Acquisition Regulation part 15.101) **[**in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan**]**, notwithstanding subsection (c)(3) of such section: *Provided*, That the authority in this section shall apply to any options for renewal that may be exercised under such contracts **[**that are awarded during the current fiscal year**]**.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS
SEC. 7024(**[**g**]***f*) PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY.—
(4) Not to exceed $4,000,000 in funds made available for democracy promotion assistance programs of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Department of State, may be transferred to and merged with funds made available under the heading Diplomatic and Consular Affairs for the administrative costs of democracy promotion assistance programs.
(**[**h**]***g*) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.—
(1) Section 1(b)(2) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(2)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, **[**2013"**]***2014"* for "September 30, 2010".
(2) The authority provided by section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4831(a)(3)) shall remain in effect through September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*.
(3) The authority contained in section 1115(d) of Public Law 111–32 shall remain in effect through September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*.
(4) Section 824(g) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064(g)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, **[**2013"**]***2014"* for "October 1, 2010" in paragraph (2)*(A) and "September 30, 2009" in paragraph (2)(B)*.
(5) Section 61(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2733(a)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, **[**2013"**]***2014"* for "October 1, 2010" in paragraph (2).
(6) Section 625(j)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385(j)(1)) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, **[**2013"**]***2014"* for "October 1, 2010" in subparagraph (B).
(7) The authority provided by section 1113 of Public Law 111–32 shall remain in effect through September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*.
(*q*) *EXTENSION.— Section 1244 of P.L. 110–181, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end of subsection (c)(3)(B) the following new subparagraph:"(C). ADDITIONAL FISCAL YEARS. Any unused balance of the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this subsection in fiscal years 2008 through 2012 may be carried forward and provided through the end of Fiscal Year 2018, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (A) and (B), and consistent with relevant terms of subsection (b), except that the one year period during which an alien must have been employed in accordance with subsection (b)(1) shall be the period from March 20, 2003 through September 30, 2013, and except that the principal alien seeking special immigrant status under this subparagraph shall apply to the Chief of Mission in accordance with subsection (b)(4) no later than September 30, 2017".*
(*r*) *EXTENSION.— Section 602(b) of Public Law 111–8 is amended by adding at the end of subsection 602(b)(3)(C): "(D) ADDITIONAL FISCAL YEARS. For each of the Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018, the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section may not exceed 3,000 per year, except that any unused balance of the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status in fiscal years 2014 through 2018, in addition to any unused balance of the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under paragraph (A) of this subsection in fiscal years 2009 through 2013, may be carried forward and provided through the end of Fiscal Year 2019, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (C), except that the one year period during which an alien must have been employed in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(A)(ii) shall be the period from October 7, 2001 through December 31, 2014, and except that the principal alien seeking*

special immigrant status under this subparagraph shall apply to the Chief of Mission in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(D) no later than September 30, 2015.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER AND COORDINATION
SEC. 7033. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Andean Counterdrug Initiative" and "Andean Counterdrug Programs" may be used for any other program and in any region, including for the transportation of active and standby Civilian Response Corps personnel and equipment during a deployment.
(b) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—
(1) The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs should be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: *Provided*, That such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: *Provided further*, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis*: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2014, funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of vehicles or aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the applicable account of the Department of State and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such vehicles or aircraft*.
(2) The requirement and authorities of this subsection should only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

BORDER CROSSING CARD FEE FOR MINORS
SEC. **[**7056**]***7055*. Section 410(a)(1)(A) of the Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277) is amended by striking "a fee of $13" and inserting instead "a fee equal to one half the fee that would otherwise apply for processing a machine readable combined border crossing identification card and non-immigrant visa".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE ORGANIZATION
SEC. **[**7060**]***7058*. (a) Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C 2651a) is amended—
(a) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "24" and inserting "25"; and (b) by revising subsection (e) to read as follows: "The Secretary of State may designate a senior official to be responsible for the overall supervision (including policy oversight of resources) of international counterterrorism activities and to serve as the principal adviser to the Secretary of State on international counterterrorism matters and the principal counterterrorism official within the senior management of the Department of State."
(b) Section 62(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2734(a)) is amended —
(1) by revising the heading to read as follows: "Coordination of Reconstruction and Stabilization Activities";
(2) by revising paragraph (1) to read as follows: "The Secretary of State may designate a senior official to be responsible for the coordination of reconstruction and stabilization activities";
(3) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and
(4) in paragraph (2), as redesignated, by striking "Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization" and inserting in lieu thereof "senior official designated pursuant to paragraph (1)".

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE ADMINISTRATIVE SUBPOENAS
SEC. 7060. Section 3486 of Title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(*a*) *In subsection (a)(1)(A)—* (*1*) *in clause (ii), by striking "or"; and* (*2*) *by adding new clauses (iv) and (v) immediately prior to "may issue in writing and cause to be served a subpoena", as follows: "(iv) an offense under section 878, or a threat against a person, foreign mission or organization authorized to receive protection by special agents of the Department of State and the Foreign Service under paragraph (3) of section 2709 of title 22, if the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security or the Director of the Diplomatic Security Service determines that the threat constituting the offense or threat against the person or place protected is imminent, the Secretary of State; or "(v) an offense under chapter 75, Passports and Visas, the Secretary of State,";*
(*b*) *in subsection (a)(9), by striking "(1)(A)(i)(II) or (1)(A)(iii)" and inserting "(1)(A)(i)(II), (1)(A)(iii), (1)(A)(iv), or (1)(A)(v)";*
(*c*) *in subsection (a)(10), by inserting before the period, ", and as soon as practicable following issuance of a subpoena under paragraph (1)(A)(iv) the Secretary of State shall notify the Attorney General of its issuance."; and*
(*d*) *in subsection (e)(1) by replacing the existing language with the following: "(1) Health information about an individual that is disclosed under this section may not be used in, or disclosed to any person for use in, any administrative, civil, or criminal action or investigation directed against the individual who is the subject of the information unless the action or investigation arises out of and is directly related to receipt of health care or payment for health care or action involving a fraudulent claim related to health; directly relates to the purpose for which the subpoena was authorized under paragraph (a)(1); or if authorized by an appropriate order of a court of competent jurisdiction, granted after application showing good cause therefor."*

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION COMPLIANCE
SEC. 7062. (*a*) *Petition for Review.—*
(*1*) *Jurisdiction.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal court shall have jurisdiction to review the merits of a petition claiming violation of Article 36(1)(b) or (c) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, or a comparable provision of a bilateral international agreement addressing consular notification and access, filed by an individual convicted and sentenced to death by any Federal or State court before the date of enactment of this Act.*
(*2*) *Standard.—To obtain relief, an individual described in paragraph (1) must make a showing of actual prejudice to the criminal conviction or sentence as a result of the violation. The court may conduct an evidentiary hearing if necessary to supplement the record and, upon a finding of actual prejudice, shall order a new trial or sentencing proceeding.*
(*3*) *Limitations.—*
(*A*) *Initial Showing.—To qualify for review under this subsection, a petition must make an initial showing that—*
(*i*) *a violation of Article 36(1)(b) or (c) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, or a comparable provision of a bi-lateral international agreement addressing consular notification and access, occurred with respect to the individual described in paragraph (1); and* (*ii*) *if such violation had not occurred, the consulate would have provided assistance to the individual.*
(*B*) *Effect of Prior Adjudication.—A petition for review under this subsection shall not be granted if the claimed violation described in paragraph (1) has previously been adjudicated on the merits by a Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding in which no Federal or State procedural bars were raised with respect to such violation and in which the court provided review equivalent to the review provided in this subsection, unless the adjudication of the claim resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the prior Federal or State court proceeding.*
(*C*) *Filing Deadline.—A petition for review under this subsection shall be filed within 1 year of the later of—*

(*i*) *the date of enactment of this Act;* (*ii*) *the date on which the Federal or State court judgment against the individual described in paragraph (1) became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review; or* (*iii*) *the date on which the impediment to filing a petition created by Federal or State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the individual described in paragraph (1) was prevented from filing by such Federal or State action.*
(*D*) *Tolling.—The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward the 1-year period of limitation.*
(*E*) *Time Limit for Review.—A Federal court shall give priority to a petition for review filed under this subsection over all noncapital matters. With respect to a petition for review filed under this subsection and claiming only a violation described in paragraph (1), a Federal court shall render a final determination and enter a final judgment not later than one year after the date on which the petition is filed.*
(*4*) *Habeas Petition.—A petition for review under this subsection shall be part of the first Federal habeas corpus application or motion for Federal collateral relief under chapter 153 of title 28, United States Code, filed by an individual, except that if an individual filed a Federal habeas corpus application or motion for Federal collateral relief before the date of enactment of this Act or if such application is required to be filed before the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, such petition for review under this subsection shall be filed not later than 1 year after the enactment date or within the period prescribed by paragraph (3)(C)(iii), whichever is later. No petition filed in conformity with the requirements of the preceding sentence shall be considered a second or successive habeas corpus application or subjected to any bars to relief based on preenactment proceedings other than as specified in paragraph (2).*
(*5*) *Referral to Magistrate.—A Federal court acting under this subsection may refer the petition for review to a Federal magistrate for proposed findings and recommendations pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 636(b)(1)(B).*
(*6*) *Appeal.—*
(*A*) *In General.—A final order on a petition for review under paragraph (1) shall be subject to review on appeal by the court of appeals for the circuit in which the proceeding is held.*
(*B*) *Appeal by Petitioner.—An individual described in paragraph (1) may appeal a final order on a petition for review under paragraph (1) only if a district or circuit judge issues a certificate of appealability. A district or circuit court judge shall issue or deny a certificate of appealability not later than 30 days after an application for a certificate of appealability is filed. A district judge or circuit judge may issue a certificate of appealability under this subparagraph if the individual has made a substantial showing of actual prejudice to the criminal conviction or sentence of the individual as a result of a violation described in paragraph (1).*
(*b*) *Violation.—*
(*1*) *In General.—An individual not covered by subsection (a) who is arrested, detained, or held for trial on a charge that would expose the individual to a capital sentence if convicted may raise a claim of a violation of Article 36(1)(b) or (c) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, or of a comparable provision of a bilateral international agreement addressing consular notification and access, at a reasonable time after the individual becomes aware of the violation, before the court with jurisdiction over the charge. Upon a finding of such a violation—*
(*A*) *the consulate of the foreign state of which the individual is a national shall be notified immediately by the detaining authority, and consular access to the individual shall be afforded in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, or the comparable provisions of a bilateral international agreement addressing consular notification and access; and*
(*B*) *the court—*
(*i*) *shall postpone any proceedings to the extent the court determines necessary to allow for adequate opportunity for consular access and assistance; and*

(*ii*) *may enter necessary orders to facilitate consular access and assistance.*
(*2*) *Evidentiary Hearings.—The court may conduct evidentiary hearings if necessary to resolve factual issues.*
(*3*) *Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to create any additional remedy.*
(*c*) *Definitions.—In this section—*
(*1*) *the term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.*
(*d*) *Applicability.—The provisions of this section shall apply during the current fiscal year and hereafter.*

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
(Overseas contingency operations)
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For an additional amount for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", **[**$4,311,745,000**]***$1,199,491,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*; of which **[**$721,527,000**]***$390,961,000*, to remain available until expended, is for Worldwide Security Protection**[**; of which up to $525,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for construction and other necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, and which shall be in addition to funds otherwise appropriated for such purposes**]**: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to **[**$150,000,000**]***$100,000,000* 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 any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section **[**7015**]***7012* (a) and (b) of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND
For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, **[**$83,300,000**]***$76,900,000*, 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.

IT INNOVATION FUND
SEC. **[**7059**]***7057*. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" or "Capital Investment Fund" *under Title I of this Act*, up to $2,000,000 may be made available, including through grants and cooperative agreements, to support training, workshops, conferences, or other programs to enhance the capacity of foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society in foreign countries to use technology in support of economic development, education, and health objectives.

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Diplomatic and Consular Programs Appropriation

($ in thousands)

Funding Categories	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs (1)(2)	**6,557,881**	**6,577,255**	**7,282,363**	**724,482**
Human Resources	**2,506,786**	**2,504,273**	**2,631,073**	**124,287**
American Salaries, Central Account	2,321,516	2,323,041	2,409,612	88,096
Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)	*130,178*	*130,178*	*131,713*	*1,535*
Iraq Operations American Salaries (non-add)	*350*	*350*	*354*	*4*
WSP - American Salaries (non-add)	*216,963*	*216,963*	*255,866*	*38,903*
Foreign Service Institute	76,155	74,101	70,834	(5,321)
Human Resources	109,115	107,131	110,909	1,794
Human Resources Initiative	0	0	39,718	39,718
Overseas Programs	**1,970,210**	**1,990,960**	**2,198,515**	**228,305**
African Affairs	212,025	227,728	245,136	33,111
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	5,750	5,750	5,750	0
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	179,616	186,066	186,630	7,014
European and Eurasian Affairs	358,475	362,608	347,723	(10,752)
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	38,723	34,128	32,898	(5,825)
International Conferences	1,438	3,620	19,193	17,755
International Organization Affairs	24,690	24,491	24,268	(422)
Medical Director	24,295	20,053	24,201	(94)
Near Eastern Affairs	361,431	361,236	353,146	(8,285)
Iraq Operations (non-add)	*205,697*	*207,444*	*158,179*	*(47,518)*
Post Assignment Travel	179,615	176,904	185,020	5,405
South and Central Asian Affairs	75,139	77,479	232,615	157,476
Western Hemisphere Affairs	169,805	169,322	172,346	2,541
Public Diplomacy	339,208	341,575	369,589	30,381
Diplomatic Policy and Support	**813,169**	**790,471**	**813,252**	**83**
Administration (including GSA Rent)	340,140	325,104	323,985	(16,155)
GSA Rent (non-add)	*157,385*	*172,492*	*175,996*	*18,611*
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	15,397	14,605	14,808	(589)
Budget and Planning	3,967	4,813	7,561	3,594
Chief of Protocol	3,215	2,846	2,888	(327)
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	76,443	77,514	79,732	3,289
Consular Affairs (excluding Border Security Program)	317	0	0	(317)
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	7,195	8,335	10,072	2,877
Economic and Business Affairs	7,605	7,236	6,341	(1,264)
Energy Resources	5,307	4,422	5,612	305
Information Resource Management	208,811	205,824	209,515	704
Intelligence and Research	20,181	13,666	15,908	(4,273)
International Security and Nonproliferation	17,262	17,195	17,212	(50)
Legal Advisor	13,423	13,563	13,909	486
Legislative Affairs	2,553	2,458	2,496	(57)
Management	4,448	4,496	4,567	119
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	13,196	13,196	13,406	210

STATE PROGRAMS

Funding Categories	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Political-Military Affairs	9,672	9,685	9,722	50
Population & International Migration	661	657	663	2
Public Affairs	12,588	12,634	12,825	237
Trafficking in Persons	2,236	2,143	2,151	(85)
Office of the Secretary	48,552	50,079	59,879	11,327
Security Programs	**1,267,716**	**1,291,551**	**1,639,523**	**371,807**
Counterterrorism	10,064	13,832	13,666	3,602
Diplomatic Security	111,447	131,265	82,331	(29,116)
Iraq Operations (non-add)	*0*	*21,253*	*76,077*	*76,077*
Office of Foreign Missions	8,168	8,173	8,218	50
Worldwide Security Protection	1,138,037	1,138,281	1,535,308	397,271
WSP Current Services - Bureau Managed (non-add)	*1,138,037*	*1,180,380*	*1,185,953*	*47,916*
WSP Program Changes (non-add)	*0*	*(42,099)*	*349,355*	*349,355*

(1) FY 2012 Actual reflects the following transfers: $30.9 million transferred from the Buying Power Maintenance Account; $730,000 transferred to Representation Allowances; $670,000 transferred to the American Institute in Taiwan, $750,000 transferred to the Protection of Foreign Mission and Officials; and $21.8 million transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations.

(2) The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.]

STATE PROGRAMS

Highlights of Budget Changes

($ in thousands)

	D&CP Direct (1)	D&CP PD	D&CP Ongoing Operations (Direct & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection	D&CP Total
FY 2013 Estimate	**4,750,258**	**471,753**	**5,222,011**	**1,355,244**	**6,577,255**
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	**5,983**	**0**	**5,983**	**0**	**5,983**
Facility Operating Cost	5,983	0	5,983	0	5,983
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	**88,985**	**15,363**	**104,348**	**49,821**	**154,169**
American COLA	24,541	1,413	25,954	3,344	29,298
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increase	31,233	5,535	36,768	16,268	53,036
Locally Engaged Step Increases	22,329	3,970	26,299	11,692	37,991
Overseas Price Inflation	23,337	3,252	26,589	15,166	41,755
Domestic Inflation	12,499	1,193	13,692	3,313	17,005
Absorption of Current Services	(28,458)	0	(28,458)	(635)	(29,093)
GSA Rents	3,504	0	3,504	673	4,177
Total, Built-in Changes	**94,968**	**15,363**	**110,331**	**49,821**	**160,152**
Total, Current Services	**4,845,226**	**487,116**	**5,332,342**	**1,405,065**	**6,737,407**
Program Changes					
Human Resources	89,891	0	89,891	0	89,891
Overseas Programs	115,307	14,186	129,493	0	129,493
Diplomatic Policy and Support	15,636	0	15,636	0	15,636
Security Programs	(76,173)	0	(76,173)	386,109	309,936
Total, Program Changes	**144,661**	**14,186**	**158,847**	**386,109**	**544,956**
Total	**4,989,887**	**501,302**	**5,491,189**	**1,791,174**	**7,282,363**

(1) The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

Diplomatic and Consular Programs Direct – Enduring Ongoing Operations

The Department's FY 2014 Request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) Direct Ongoing Operations is $4.9 billion, an increase of $256.4 million above the FY 2012 Actual of $4.7 billion. The D&CP Direct current services level includes an increase of $94.9 million and an increase of $144.6 million in program changes. In FY 2014 base adjustments and built-in changes cover the anticipated 1.0 percent American pay increase; an average locally engaged staff (LE staff) wage increases of 4.29 percent based on anticipated overseas wage inflation; an average 3 percent LE step increase; a 1.6 percent increase for domestic inflation; and an average 3.4 percent increase for overseas non-wage inflation. A summary of these increases follows:

- Base Adjustments: $5.9 million
- Anticipated FY 2014 Wage Increases: $78.1 million
- Anticipated FY 2014 Price Inflation: $39.3 million
- Absorption of Current Services: -$28.5 million

STATE PROGRAMS

The $144.6 million in "Direct" program changes are summarized by category and bureau below, with associated salary funding for new positions aligned to the requesting bureau. Beginning with this Congressional Budget Justification, Public Diplomacy resources are detailed in a separate chapter, similar to those for Worldwide Security Protection.

FY 2014 Program Changes

Human Resources: $89,891,000

Foreign Service Institute (FSI): -$5,000,000

The FSI funding level reflects a reduction of $5 million to adjust for interagency reimbursements and non-recurring costs.

Bureau of Human Resources (HR): $1,000,000

The HR request includes an increase of $1 million to improve review and oversight of Locally Employed staff retirement policies and liabilities in local compensation plans

Human Resources Initiative: $91,891,000

See the Human Resources Initiative section.

Human Resources Special Complement: $2,000,000

The request includes an increase of $2 million to continue support for the Expanded Professional Associates Program (EPAP). This program allows the Department to hire eligible family members at overseas posts, fostering greater work-life balance for Foreign Service families by providing overseas employment opportunities for eligible family members.

Overseas Programs: $115,307,000 and -30 positions

The Overseas Programs' category request includes a decrease of -$55.6 million to complete the Consular Realignment Initiative, aligning consular related activity to consular revenue. This initiative shifts consular affairs activities and costs that were previously funded with D&CP resources to the fee-funded Border Security Program (BSP). These adjustments are also reflected in the bureau descriptions.

Bureau of African Affairs (AF): $3,891,000 and shift of 15 positions to fee funding

The request includes a net increase of $3.9 million. AF requests $8.1 million to close the LE staff wage gap, $2.3 million to assess the requirement for establishing a consulate in Mombasa, Kenya, $1.7 million for new office buildings in Mbabane, Swaziland ($563,000), Nairobi, Kenya ($330,000), Abuja, Nigeria ($199,000) and Pretoria, South Africa ($598,000), and $700,000 to establish an interim presence in Mogadishu. The request also includes reductions of -$7.4 million to shift costs for 15 consular U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) positions to the Border Security Program, and -$1.6 million for operational adjustments.

STATE PROGRAMS

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP): -$7,686,000 and increase of 21 positions and shift of 40 positions to fee funding

The request includes a net decrease of -$7.7 million. The request includes rebalancing of diplomatic activity in the Asia-Pacific region. In order to meet this goal EAP requests $10.3 million for salary and support costs for 21 new USDH positions, $223,000 to expand the Burma program platform. The request includes $1.3 million to support new Embassy compound projects in Beijing, China ($160,000), Vientiane, Laos ($294,000), Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea ($615,000) and the new Consulate opening in Wuhan, China. The request also includes a reduction of -$17 million to shift costs for 40 consular USDH positions to the Border Security Program, and a reduction of -$2.5 million for operational adjustments.

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR): -$25,314,000 and shift of 35 positions to fee funding

The request includes a net reduction of -$25.3 million. EUR's request includes reductions of -$16 million to shift costs for 35 consular USDH positions to the Border Security Program and -$9.3 million related to management efficiencies.

Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund (FSNSLTF): -$1,230,000
The request includes a reduction of -$1.2 million to shift liabilities associated with consular LE staff to the Border Security Program.

Office of International Conferences (IO/C): $15,000,000

The request includes a program level adjustment of $15 million to sustain the Department of State's organization of, and participation in high-level multilateral events dealing with critical issues such 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; laws; and Forum for the Future.

Bureau of International Organizations (IO): -$238,000

The request includes a reduction of -$238,000 related to management efficiencies.

Medical Director (MED): $4,082,000

The MED request includes an increase of $4.1 million to provide support for overseas hospitalizations, medical evacuations, clearance examinations, domestic medical claims, support of 5 Regional Medical Managers, the Drug-Free Workplace Program, Federal Occupational Health Services, the Deployment Stress Management Program and payment of MED's ICASS invoice.

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA), including Iraq: -$29,554,000 and shift of 14 positions to fee funding

The request includes a net decrease of -$29.5 million for NEA Direct and Iraq operations. The NEA Direct request is a net increase of $32.3 million, including $39.9 million to support the Arab Spring to advance U.S. support for the region's democratic transitions. In particular, the Department is reconstituting the mission in Libya which was destroyed during the post-revolutionary unrest in 2011; continuing to secure operations in Yemen; supporting the increase in reporting for Tunisia, funding the

protecting powers arrangements in Syria; and maintaining the new Consulate General in Alexandria, Egypt. It also includes reductions of -$1.1 million for operational adjustments, and -$6.5 million to shift costs for 14 consular USDH positions to the Border Security Program.

Iraq Operations: -$61,839,000

NEA's Iraq request includes a decrease of -$61.8 million in Iraq Operations. The largest reduction -$40.7 million reflects the Department's glidepath to normalize operations, reducing personnel, services and equipment/supply costs. Increased levels of interagency cost sharing will also decrease direct funding by -$21.1 million, as ICASS coverage is expanded to Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)-funding agencies at all Chief of Mission locations.

Post Assignment Travel (PAT): $2,924,000

The request includes a net increase of $2.9 million, of which $5 million will address rising costs associated with inflation, fuel, airfares, and per diem increases associated with the Foreign Service workforce, which have increased by a combined 17 percent over 2008. The request also includes a reduction of -$2.1 million to shift consular costs to the Border Security Program.

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA), including Afghanistan and Pakistan: $160,282,000 and shift of 13 positions to fee funding and shift of 79 positions from OCO to base funding

The request includes a net increase of $160.2 million for SCA, including Afghanistan and Pakistan enduring operations. Outside of Afghanistan and Pakistan, the SCA enduring request is a decrease of -$5.3 million to shift costs for 13 consular USDH positions to the Border Security Program.

Afghanistan Operations: $123,033,000 and 79 positions

The Afghanistan Operations request includes an increase of $123 million. As the US-Afghanistan relationship matures, the Department will align the corresponding resources required to support the staffing, life support, and long term operations. The request shifts 79 of 171 positions from the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account to enduring for positions in Kabul and regional consulates. The $123 million increase has been offset by a corresponding reduction in the Department's OCO request.

Pakistan Operations: $42,577,000

The Pakistan request includes an increase of $42.6 million. The Department is continuing to align the enduring resources required to support the staffing, life support, and operational requirements for sustaining operations. The $42.6 million increase has been offset by a corresponding reduction in the Department's OCO request.

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA): -$6,850,000 and shift of 13 positions to fee funding

The request includes a net decrease of -$6.9 million. WHA requests $3.9 million to support new consular compounds opening in Belo Horizonte, Brazil ($1.3 million), Porto Alegre, Brazil ($1.3 million), and Monterrey, Mexico ($1.3 million). The request includes $2.2 million to support the locally employed staff wage gap. The request also includes reductions of -$679,000 for an operational adjustment, -$6.9 million for management efficiencies, and -$5.4 million to shift costs for consular USDH positions to the Border Security Program.

STATE PROGRAMS

Diplomatic Policy and Support: $15,636,000 and increase of 5 Positions

Administration (A): -$4,726,000

A Bureau's request reflects the reduction of $4.7 million for the realignment of consular activities and costs which will be funded from BSP fees.

Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP): $2,671,000

In FY 2012, the Department notified the Congress of the reorganization of the Bureau of Resource Management into two new offices: the Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP) and the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS). The FY 2014 Request is the first instance that the two offices' resources are requested under the new structure. The request includes an increase of $2.7 million to provide oversight of locally employed staff retirement liabilities as well as the new Alternate Retirement Program.

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): $1,000,000

The CGFS request includes an increase of $2 million to continue the implementation of the Alternate Retirement Program for locally employed staff and resolve outstanding LES retirement liabilities and a decrease of -$1 million to realign consular related costs which will be funded from BSP fees.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL): $1,633,000

The request includes an increase of $1.6 million for DRL's diplomatic engagement in priority countries worldwide such as Bahrain, Burma, China, Egypt and Russia and will fund training necessary to engage with international partners, multilateral organizations, and members of civil society. This increase also supports increased demands on the bureau to execute key human rights and civil society dialogues around the world.

Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM): $3,000,000

The request includes an increase of $9 million for Global Network Services $5.5 million and Emergency and Security Communications $3.5 million. The request also includes a decrease of -$6 million to realign consular related costs which will be funded from BSP fees.

Intelligence and Research (INR): $2,234,000

The request includes an increase of $2.2 million for INR to continue to fulfill its mission to provide the Department, U.S. Government policymakers and the Intelligence Community with timely, tailored all-source analytic products.

Office of the Secretary (S): $9,624,000 and increase of 5 Positions

The Department requests an increase of $9.6 million for the Office of the Secretary, including $5.1 million for the Office of Global Women Issues (S/GWI) to support embassy-level strategic planning for the Full Participation Fund, integrating gender into operations, diplomacy and programming. The request includes $1.0 million and 5 positions to support training and travel for the Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues. It also includes $0.9 million for the Foreign Assistance Dashboard portal, and $2.7 million to enhance tracking of foreign assistance resources.

STATE PROGRAMS

Security: -$76,173,000

Bureau for Counterterrorism: -$513,000

The request includes a reduction of -$513,000 for the base adjustment associated with the realignment of five fee-funded positions (three civil servants and two Foreign Service). These positions are now funded under the Border Security Program.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security: -$75,660,000

The request for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) Enduring is $179.5 million, a decrease of -$49.6 million compared to the FY 2012 Actuals due to current service adjustments, the U.S. Mission Iraq request and realignment of $128.9 million from the D&CP two-year account to the D&CP Worldwide Security Protection no-year account.

The request for DS' U.S. Mission Iraq is $76 million, an increase of $54.8 million over the FY 2012 Actuals which includes current service increases, realignments from OCO to Enduring, and operational adjustments based on planned execution. The request reflects increases of $1.5 million for current services; $1.4 million realignment for the Security Technology Engineering Services program from OCO to Enduring; $14.9 million associated with a realignment of guard-related requirements from OCO to Enduring; and $58.3 million associated with the realignment of life-cycle replacement costs for armored vehicles and all associated countermeasures equipment, and other equipment from OCO to Enduring. The $21.3 million reflects the impact of projected carryforward from FY 2013.

Lastly, in this request, DS will realign $128.9 million from the two-year Diplomatic and Consular Program (D&CP) funds to no-year WSP funds. This realignment covers $21.5 million for 122 overseas positions, and $107.4 million associated with DS' recurring ICASS bill. The realignment will provide greater transparency associated with the funding of staff and ICASS, and will align DS/WSP funding with the treatment of other no-year accounts such as Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance and Border Security Program.

Iraq Operations: $53,320,000

As discussed in the DS chapter, the request includes reductions that are a combination of the Department's glidepath to a normalized U.S. presence in Iraq (-$74.6 million), and the anticipated availability of carry-forward from FY 2013 (-$21.3 million).

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
BUREAU SUMMARY

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013 CR		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
Bureau / Office	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds
Administration	707	421,220	707	406,184	0	4,376	707	410,560	0	-4,726	707	405,834
African Affairs	936	341,889	936	358,192	0	12,789	936	370,981	-15	3,891	921	374,872
Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation	0	5,750	0	5,750	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	0	5,750
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	141	32,062	141	31,270	-1	248	140	31,518	0	0	140	31,518
Budget and Planning	74	12,161	74	13,007	0	152	74	13,159	0	2,671	74	15,830
Bureau for Counterterrorism	69	18,114	69	21,882	0	80	69	21,962	0	-513	69	21,449
Chief of Protocol	78	12,128	78	11,759	0	124	78	11,883	0	0	78	11,883
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	480	132,100	480	133,171	0	1,751	480	134,922	0	1,000	480	135,922
Consular Affairs	17	2,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	140	23,793	140	24,933	0	273	140	25,206	0	1,633	140	26,839
Diplomatic Security	896	229,154	896	227,719	0	4,704	896	232,423	-122	-128,980	774	103,443
Director General of the Foreign Service & Director of Human Resources	540	162,094	540	161,219	0	1,339	540	162,558	0	1,000	540	163,558
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	892	303,468	892	310,518	0	5,970	892	316,488	-19	-7,686	873	308,802
Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs	190	30,644	190	30,275	0	-676	190	29,599	0	0	190	29,599
Energy Bureau	63	12,853	63	11,968	0	1,243	63	13,211	0	0	63	13,211
European and Eurasian Affairs	1,648	586,411	1,648	591,144	0	8,085	1,648	599,229	-35	-25,314	1,613	573,915
Foreign Missions	0	8,168	0	8,173	0	45	0	8,218	0	0	0	8,218
Foreign Service Institute	1,192	221,292	1,192	219,238	0	3,193	1,192	$222,431	0	-5,000	1,192	217,431
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	0	38,723	0	34,128	0	0	0	34,128	0	-1,230	0	32,898
Human Resources Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,891	0	91,891
Human Resources Special Component	842	119,957	842	118,848	0	1,189	842	120,037	0	2,000	842	122,037
Intelligence and Research	337	67,236	337	60,721	0	475	337	61,196	0	2,234	337	63,430
International Conferences	0	1,438	0	3,620	0	573	0	4,193	0	15,000	0	19,193
International Criminal Justice	11	1,252	11	1,252	0	14	11	1,266	0	0	11	1,266
International Information Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Organization Affairs	371	70,254	371	70,055	0	454	371	70,509	0	-238	371	70,271
International Resource Management	552	274,707	552	271,720	0	1,333	552	273,053	0	3,000	552	276,053
International Security and Nonproliferation	264	47,729	264	47,662	0	304	264	47,966	0	0	264	47,966
Legal Advisor	276	44,851	276	44,991	0	440	276	45,431	0	200	276	45,631
Legislative Affairs	78	11,663	78	11,568	0	123	78	11,691	0	0	78	11,691

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
BUREAU SUMMARY

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013 CR		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
Bureau / Office	**Pos**	**Funds**	**Pos**	**Funds**	**Pos**	**Funds**	**Pos**	**Funds**	**Pos**	**Funds**	**Pos**	**Funds**
Management	47	10,084	47	10,132	0	127	47	10,259	0	0	47	10,259
Medical Director	147	41,728	147	37,486	0	234	147	37,720	0	4,082	147	41,802
Near Eastern Affairs	1,114	308,389	1,114	307,047	0	8,505	1,114	315,552	-14	32,285	1,100	347,837
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	201	36,716	201	36,716	0	430	201	37,146	0	0	201	37,146
Political-Military Affairs	278	43,777	278	43,790	0	344	278	44,134	0	0	278	44,134
Population and International Migration	0	661	0	657	0	6	0	663	0	0	0	663
Post Assignment Travel	0	179,615	0	176,904	0	5,192	0	182,096	0	2,924	0	185,020
Public Affairs	235	39,619	235	39,665	0	431	235	40,096	0	0	235	40,096
Secretary	484	93,484	484	95,011	0	1,140	484	96,151	5	9,624	489	105,775
South and Central Asian Affairs	894	217,449	895	220,390	0	6,275	895	226,665	66	160,282	961	386,947
Trafficking in Persons	38	6,579	38	6,486	0	35	38	6,521	0	0	38	6,521
Western Hemisphere Affairs	1,059	315,841	1,059	315,960	0	9,566	1,059	325,526	-13	-6,850	1,046	318,676
Worldwide Security Protection	1,711	1,355,000	1,711	1,355,244	0	49,821	1,711	1,405,065	189	386,109	1,900	1,791,174
Iraq Operations	2	206,047	2	229,047	0	14,082	2	243,129	0	-8,519	2	234,610
Totals	**17,004**	**6,088,495**	**16,988**	**6,105,502**	**-1**	**144,789**	**16,987**	**6,250,291**	**42**	**530,770**	**17,029**	**6,781,061**

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013 CR		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds
Administration	0	2,257	0	2,257	0	36	0	2,293	0	0	0	2,293
African Affairs	112	48,460	100	48,460	0	1,937	112	50,397	0	1,821	112	52,218
Arms, Control, Verification and Compliance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budget and Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	0	363	0	363	0	0	0	363	0	0	0	363
Counterterrorism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	2	253	0	253	0	2	2	255	0	0	2	255
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	116	55,160	105	55,160	0	2,246	116	57,406	3	8,070	119	65,476
Economic and Business Affairs	3	454	0	454	0	7	3	461	0	0	3	461
Energy Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European and Eurasian Affairs	188	85,802	173	85,802	0	3,101	188	88,903	0	0	188	88,903
Foreign Service Institute	6	2,890	0	2,890	0	99	6	2,989	0	0	6	2,989
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	0	2,204	0	2,204	0	0	0	2,204	0	0	0	2,204
Human Resources Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Resources-Special complement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intelligence and Research	0	6,065	0	5,753	0	189	0	5,942	0	0	0	5,942
International Information Programs	285	116,033	251	118,712	0	2,502	285	121,214	0	4,500	285	125,714
International Organization Affairs	12	3,314	7	3,314	0	107	12	3,421	0	0	12	3,421
International Security and Nonproliferation	1	122	0	122	0	1	1	123	0	0	1	123
Near Eastern Affairs	121	42,169	115	42,169	0	1,771	121	43,940	0	0	121	43,940
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	3	696	1	696	0	9	3	705	0	0	3	705
Political-Military Affairs	1	122	0	122	0	0	1	122	0	0	1	122
Public Affairs	15	6,789	10	6,789	0	130	15	6,919	0	0	15	6,919
Secretary	34	4,886	16	4,886	0	63	34	4,949	0	0	34	4,949
South and Central Asian Affairs	114	35,528	107	35,528	0	1,124	114	36,652	0	-205	114	36,447
Western Hemisphere Affairs	117	55,819	105	55,819	0	2,039	117	57,858	0	0	117	57,858
Totals	**1,130**	**469,386**	**990**	**471,753**	**0**	**15,363**	**1,130**	**487,116**	**3**	**14,186**	**1,133**	**501,302**

Proposed Appropriation Language

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, **[**$83,300,000**]***$76,900,000*, 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.

IT INNOVATION FUND
SEC. **[**7059**]***7057*. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" or "Capital Investment Fund" *under Title I of this Act*, up to $2,000,000 may be made available, including through grants and cooperative agreements, to support training, workshops, conferences, or other programs to enhance the capacity of foreign governments, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society in foreign countries to use technology in support of economic development, education, and health objectives.

IT CENTRAL FUND

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Capital Investment Fund	59,380	59,743	76,900	17,520
Expedited Passport Fees	184,550	156,000	163,181	(21,369)
Total IT Central Fund	**243,930**	**215,743**	**240,081**	**(3,849)**

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Department of State's FY 2014 Request of $76.9 million for the IT Central Fund (ITCF) will support greater consolidation, improve efficiency, and support enhanced customer service; modernization of critical information technology systems and infrastructure; and maintain essential services that provide critical IT functions to both domestic and foreign consumers. Combined with Expedited Passport Fees collected by the Department, the ITCF will provide a total of $240.1 million for priority IT investments and modernization activities.

In support of the Department's vision to "create a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community", the ITCF focuses on the following strategic areas:

- ***Goal 1, Digital Diplomacy*** **-** enables enhanced collaboration and information sharing among internal and external stakeholders by applying modern tools of social networking and value-added information resources to the challenges of diplomacy and development.
- ***Goal 2, Cloud Computing*** – provides global access to all U.S. agencies operating overseas under the authority of the Chief of Mission via a robust, worldwide, web-based infrastructure.
- ***Goal 3, Department of State's IT Leadership*** – ensures effective governance of all IT resources, domestic and overseas, and focusing on accountability to customers for excellence in performance and service delivery.

The Department plans to execute the following FY 2014 priority investments in support of the IT Strategic Plan:

• Continue to improve social media platforms to promote diplomatic initiatives that benefit both domestic and foreign communities. This includes creating and managing knowledge information system and resources through the development of enhanced collaboration and information sharing systems. The Department will also improve the integration of management systems through efficient use of centralized delivery platforms and infrastructure comprised of integrated tools and services to provide greater interagency communication and collaboration.

• Continue development of the Department's private cloud computing service, providing a full range of infrastructure, software, and data services to internal and external customers. This includes leveraging continued investments in the Enterprise Server Operations Centers (ESOCs) data center consolidation initiative and the modernization of our global network infrastructure.

IT CENTRAL FUND

• Continue development of the Foreign Affairs Network (FAN), extending cloud Infrastructure as a Service to other Federal agencies operating overseas.

• Expand use of mobile technology, including a diversified catalog of secure end-user devices designed to meet targeted mobile business requirements.

• Continue the modernization of the Department's major functional systems which operate as enterprise-wide centrally managed shared services (e.g. logistics, financial management, and human resource management), with data standardization, system interoperability, integrated management reporting and mobile delivery.

• Continue investment in global training for IT specialists and end users, focusing on use of distance learning, online courses, and knowledge sharing.

IT Central Funds by Goal

($ in thousands)

Activities - Funds by Goal	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Goal One: Digital Diplomacy	**88,948**	**87,022**	**83,430**	**(5,518)**
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	20,000	20,030	20,000	-
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	10,316	10,316	5,119	(5,197)
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)	5,932	5,968	6,410	478
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	17,757	17,829	13,140	(4,617)
Support for Legacy Compensation System	6,630	6,630	6,630	-
Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW)	5,600	5,634	3,100	(2,500)
Main State Messaging Center (MSMC)	11,354	11,366	9,500	(1,854)
Department of State SharePoint Services	2,943	2,943	1,943	(1,000)
Travel Manager Program	4,500	4,500	3,968	(532)
Goal One Other	3,916	1,806	13,620	9,704
Goal Two: Cloud Computing	**142,658**	**116,371**	**141,836**	**(822)**
Foreign Affairs Network (FAN)	9,840	6,840	2,250	(7,590)
Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC)	11,304	11,373	27,908	16,604
Mobile Computing	3,400	3,400	3,400	-

IT CENTRAL FUND

Activities - Funds by Goal	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Global IT Modernization (GITM)	76,450	58,390	62,487	(13,963)
Enterprise Software - Licensing and Maintenance	26,905	26,905	27,904	999
Post Telephones	3,570	3,570	3,300	(270)
Goal Two Other	11,189	5,893	14,587	3,398
Goal Three: IT Leadership	**12,324**	**12,350**	**14,815**	**2,491**
FSI Corporate Systems (STMS)	-	-	2,000	2,000
FSI Instructional Support (SAIT)	4,526	4,526	4,000	(526)
FSI Learning Infrastructure	3,500	3,500	3,000	(500)
Goal Three Other	4,298	4,324	5,815	1,517
Total IT Central Fund	**243,930**	**215,743**	**240,081**	**(3,849)**

Performance

The Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS), which represents nearly 10 percent of the total IT Central Fund account, is the backbone of the Department's logistical 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 streamlines and modernizes supply chain operations and fully integrates procurement and logistics with financial management. It supports over 20,000 operational users and is responsible for annually procuring approximately $10 billion of goods and services, transporting over 30,000 shipments and delivering over 11 million pounds of classified and unclassified mail.

ILMS was selected as part of the Department's evaluation process to address a performance gap related to the use of non-integrated systems, which has resulted in significant process efficiencies and impacts the accuracy and integrity of data in the Department's financial management systems. The Bureau of Administration manages the development and deployment of ILMS and the Department is tracking the progress to ensure that full global deployment at over 260 Posts is on schedule and within budget. When fully implemented, ILMS will provide an enhanced, integrated logistics information and e-business platform for U.S. Department of State customers, stakeholders, and partners, contributing to the Department's fulfillment of Strategic Goal No. 7.

IT CENTRAL FUND

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Management Services							
Active Performance Indicator	Cumulative variance from planned cost and schedule for the Integrated Logistics Management System							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	-0.25%; -0.80% [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	1.38%; -.04% ◄► On Target	1.7%; -.03% ◄► On Target	Both less than +/- 5%	1.6%-.06% ◄► On Target	Both less than +/- 5%	Both less than +/- 5%
Impact	By replacing 25+ legacy logistics management systems with one centralized enterprise system that standardizes and integrates end-to-end supply chain business processes, ILMS has shortened the Department's supply chain from 12 months to 12 weeks, improving visibility and streamlining the DOS supply chain across the globe. Critical internal controls address an OIG weakness in property management.							
Methodology	The project rating is calculated based on the cumulative variance from planned cost and schedule values for the overall project.							
Data Source and Quality	The rating is based on the actual cost and schedule data using a methodology 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

Goal 1: Digital Diplomacy - Collaboration, Information and Integration

This goal focuses on the use of innovative social networking, knowledge sharing, and similar technologies to support U.S. diplomatic and development initiatives. The Department has been a leader in adapting these tools to the foreign affairs mission through such successful projects as Diplopedia for internal knowledge creation and collaboration, and effective use of social media and micro blogging for external collaboration. Although these efforts do not require substantial investments, they are vital to modern diplomacy and will be strengthened and expanded in FY 2014.

This goal also focuses on enhancing and integrating the Department's major systems for the management of human resources, logistics, and finances. A priority for FY 2014 is continued development and expanded use of the Enterprise Data Warehouse and data standardization efforts to improve integration across systems and yield efficiency gains in life-cycle management of interfaces.

Specific initiatives to be pursued in FY 2014 include:

Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS): $20,000,000
ILMS is a major reengineering and development effort to create a modern, global logistics platform supporting the requisition, procurement, distribution, transportation, receipt, asset management, diplomatic pouch and mail, and tracking of goods and services for the Department both domestically and overseas. ILMS benefits the Department by eliminating duplicative systems, streamlining operations, providing supply chain visibility to customers, and achieving enterprise-wide integration. Key initiatives for FY 2014 include the completion of overseas deployment of the Fleet Management Information System (FMIS), Ariba Contracts, and Expendables Supplies modules. Since securing America's diplomatic assets is a top priority, ILMS plans to implement mobile devices and Radio-frequency Identification (RFID) to improve global asset tracking and streamline inventory procedures for the Department's most critical assets. Other key activities include expanded use of ILMS supply chain data to develop a Global Supply Chain Dashboard and deliver supply chain analytics for monitoring the Department's logistics operations and identifying cost savings opportunities. Analysis is currently underway for a major Ariba upgrade which will be implemented in FY 2014.

Joint Financial Management System (JFMS): $5,119,000
Under the JFMS program, the Department is responsible for maintaining a global financial management platform that supports overseas and domestic worldwide financial management and reporting. JFMS provides a single integrated view of the Department financial data through consolidation and standardization of common business processes and data, and the seamless exchange of information across the Department financial sectors. The FY 2014 Request supports integration improvements, completion of an update to the commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) software platform underlying the Regional Financial Management System (RFMS), integration of RFMS with the Ariba requisitioning module of the Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS), and oversight agency compliance activities (for example, to meet Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol (GTAS), GSA System Award Management (SAM), Treasury Disbursing, Treasury Do Not Pay requirements).

Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS): $6,410,000
The IPMS is a multi-year program that provides the Department with human capital management in support of its diplomatic mission. IMPS is a world-wide, seamlessly integrated Human Resources Management System that facilitates the Department's ability to provide its workforce with automated mechanisms to transition human resources management business processes and functions to self-service initiated electronic workflows. Key activities planned in FY 2014 include:

- PC Travel Redesign Travel Cost Element Analysis initiative, which provides PCS Travel costs by the different breakdowns senior management needs for reporting and operations management.
- Synchronization of data and personnel action processing between GEMS and Post Personnel, which migrates Post Personnel from a distributed solution installed at 175 posts worldwide to a centralized architecture.
- Overseas Personnel System (OPS), which completes essential components of the HR-Payroll integration for American direct hires with the Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS).
- Begin analysis of the HR-Payroll integration for locally employed staff with the Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS).
- Modernize middle tier data services to improve intra-system performance, and facilitate improved information sharing throughout the Department.

IT CENTRAL FUND

Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS): $13,140,000 and Support for Legacy Compensation Systems: $6,630,000

The Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS) replaces six, 20+ year old legacy systems with a single COTS based system that will support the widely diverse global payroll and compensation requirements for DOS and over 40 agencies State serves. Payees include Locally Engaged, Civil Service, and Foreign Service staff as well as Foreign Service Annuitants. In addition, GFACS replaces two legacy time & attendance (T&A) systems with COTS software capable of supporting employee self-service and more robust labor cost accounting. Initiatives planned in FY 2014 include:

- Complete the phased LES migration to GFACS, migration of the Department's American payroll to GFACS.
- Continue the phased migration of Time & Attendance to GFACS from FY 2013.
- Operate, maintain, and begin to retire the Department's legacy compensation systems.

Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW): $3,100,000
EDW provides a centralized repository for the integration and aggregation of cross-functional data from enterprise level systems, improving trending and forecasting capabilities. 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, and the EDW is part of the Department's efforts to standardize data. This data will be used for trend analysis and/or future forecasting efforts, thereby allowing future decisions to be based on readily accessible information. Key initiatives planned in FY 2014 are to integrate new data sources, adding role-based access control to the EDW security model and design, develop, deploy and enhance Dashboard reporting and analytics.

Main State Messaging Center (MSMC): $9,500,000
The Department of State's (DOS) messaging IT investment supports communication through messaging, archiving and retrieval functions; provides secure connectivity with the Foreign Affairs Community; integrates with the TS solution; provides Department of Defense (DOD) interface; provides an Outside Agency Connector (OAC) interface, and supports DOS integrated Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Identify standards. The Main State Messaging Center investment delivers highly reliable, fully available messaging at the Unclassified, Secret and Top Secret levels during all world events and crises. The investment is a critical and essential component that supports the following Department's IT Strategic Goals: Digital Diplomacy, migration to Cloud Computing, and maintenance of State's IT Leadership. Key initiatives planned in FY 2014 are to retire the Simulcast Recall Program in favor of a State Messaging and Archive Toolset (SMART) based high precedence alerting notification system, life-cycle replacement of matrix switches, complete Exchange 2010 Migration for ClassNet, implementation of OpenNet Regionalized/Cloud Exchange Architecture, integrated pre-production enterprise-level testing lab and virtualization lab, continued Net Centric Diplomacy (NCD) database operations and maintenance, instant messaging ticket submission capability, achieve ISO 20000 certification for customer support operations, more efficient and effective operational support of worldwide messaging systems and SMART Refresh.

Department of State SharePoint Services: $1,943,000
SharePoint provides an enterprise platform for knowledge sharing, collaboration sites, governance of data presentation and development of new technologies. SharePoint became an enterprise service in FY 2008 and developed into a mission critical platform supporting various functions throughout the Department. This program represents a significant efficiency for the Department by consolidating systems engineering, design, infrastructure, and software resources. SharePoint is deployed across the OpenNet, ClassNet,

Internet, and SIPRNet enclaves and is used as the primary collaboration and document repository vehicle by many Bureaus and Posts throughout the world. Key initiatives planned in FY 2014 are to provide full operating capacity for SharePoint 2010, sunset the MOSS 2007 environment, maintain 30,000 SharePoint Sites, initiate planning and design for SharePoint 2015 and FAST search integrated. The DOS IT Strategic Plan 2011-2013 has at its core the identification of the need for collaboration tools and enterprise-wide solutions. As part of the initiative for moving to the SharePoint 2010 platform, the Department is also moving towards a virtual implementation – heavily utilizing Enterprise Service Operations Center (ESOC) resources in ESOC-East and ESOC-West in order to ensure redundancy, high availability, and disaster recovery.

Travel Manager Program: $3,968,000
There are two objectives to the Travel Manager Program. The first is to continue operating a fully functional worldwide Travel Manager System that was implemented in 1995. The Travel Manager program is considered critical for the Department's mission, and any interruption to travel service would create risk to mission requirements. The current Travel Manager System (Gelco Travel Manager version 8.0) is used by 39 domestic bureaus and 170 posts worldwide. It directly supports the expansion of Electronic Government by integrating a web-based travel system with the Department's administrative and financial system, and supports the principles of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA). The second objective of the Travel Manager Program is to prepare the Department for migration to the new government-wide eTravel service (eTS) while at the same time continuing to provide a modern, standard and streamlined travel program to Department travelers both domestically and overseas. Travel Manager provides end-to-end Temporary Duty (TDY) travel support infrastructure necessary to support the Department’s mission. It complies with the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) that requires the use of a GSA approved e-Travel services (ETS) provider. This investment is geared towards complying with the enterprise-wide use of a GSA approved e-Travel solution. More specifically, this investment involves migrating from the GELCO-based Travel Management System to Carlson Wagonlit Government Travel's e2 Solutions (the ETS offering selected by the Department) and operating the legacy travel management system until the transition to e2 Solutions is complete. Key initiatives planned in FY 2014 are to ensure effective interoperability with other Department of State systems (e.g., JFMS), and continue execution of long-term TDY travel strategy.

Other Goal 1 Initiatives: $13,620,000
Other initiatives in this area include the Central Resource Management System, Centralizing Financial Systems and Processing, Mandatory Compliance and Improving Financial Performance, IRM Innovation Fund, Maximo Building Maintenance Asset Management System, and Enterprise Application Integration.

Goal 2: Cloud Computing - Global Infrastructure Environment Supports Worldwide IT Operations

The focus of Goal 2 is to create a cloud computing environment that enables the Department to deliver the full range of IT services to the entire global enterprise. The Department will pursue a private cloud for internal use as well as a community cloud for interagency and external collaboration. In both cases, the intent is to provide consistent, standardized services for all applications and users.

The cloud computing environment will include multiple processing centers that ensure the highest levels of redundancy, reliability, and workload sharing. This will replace the fragmented processing environment in place today. The cloud will also include a redesigned global network that ensures robust network services and on-demand capacity to meet evolving needs.

An important area of focus for FY 2014 is extending IT infrastructure and cloud services to other agencies overseas through the Foreign Affairs Network (FAN). The FAN will improve information

sharing and collaboration, which is vital in pursuing U.S. foreign policy objectives, and will also increase efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery through economies of scale. Other initiatives in Goal 2 include capacity increases across the Department's worldwide telecommunications network.

Specific initiatives to be pursued in FY 2014 include:

Foreign Affairs Network (FAN): $2,250,000
The Secretary of State's Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) provides a blueprint for the Department of State (DOS) to advance its national interests and to be a better partner to the U.S. military and other U.S. Government agencies. The Foreign Affairs Network (FAN) investment is a direct response to the growing need for a more secure, coordinated, and cost-efficient overseas IT infrastructure for U.S. agencies with personnel on foreign soil. The Foreign Affairs Network (FAN) is a transformation of the Department of State's existing sensitive but unclassified (SBU) network and will provide an updated and consolidated network platform that will be available to 40+ U.S. agencies operating overseas under Chief of Mission Authority. The FAN will help improve the U.S. Government's overseas IT efficiency, effectiveness, and security, and enhance interagency collaboration and information sharing. The FAN Service Line Investment includes four projects that together will update the Department's sensitive but unclassified (SBU) and classified networks. The key FAN projects include:

- State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) IT Transformation Initiative (ITTI).
- Transition from IPv4 to IPv6 in compliance with OMB's mandate.
- Disaster recovery services modernization through the Data Off-Shoring project.
- FAN governance and support.

Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC): $27,908,000
This investment provides Data Center Enterprise Infrastructure as a Service (IasS) to meet the Department's diplomatic and citizen services objectives worldwide via Private Cloud Computing. The ESOC directly supports DOS strategic objectives by consolidating and then supporting DOS data centers, servers, and data center services. The overall methods employed are focused on higher system availability, data center scalability, high security, and improved cost containment for the Department's Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) worldwide. The investment supports both mission and business critical DOS systems including enterprise eMail, remote access, mobile computing, Internet server and client access on both unclassified and classified networks across three dispersed geographic locations. Key initiatives planned in FY2014 include:

- Co-location of services provided to 2,500 servers and the completion of the 40GB core upgrade for ESOC East (project phase 2).
- Co-location services provided to 2000 servers and the completion of the 40GB core upgrade in ESOC West (project phase 2).
- Decommission of Opennet/Classnet production at the Beltsville Messaging Center.
- Complete Phase 2 implementation of the On-Demand Self Service for Cloud Infrastructure as a Service.
- Replace infrastructure every four years at a rate of 25 percent per year.

Mobile Computing: $3,400,000
Mobile computing is essential for flexible diplomacy, especially given the necessity for U.S. diplomats to work outside the office with host country staff and institutions and respond rapidly to crises, disasters, and other events. In FY 2014 investment will allow continued 24x7 support of the systems that allow DOS personnel access to OpenNet via laptop, hand-held mobile devices and desktop computers remotely.

The Department will continue to increase features and availability of its mobile computing program that capitalizes on advances in security and technology.

Global IT Modernization (GITM): $62,487,000
GITM is a centrally managed modernization, procurement, and deployment of the Department's Office Automation and support server infrastructure. GITM provides modernized, robust, and standardized computing platform, including classified and unclassified Local Area Networks (LANs) to 270 missions abroad and 31 domestic bureaus and offices under a centrally managed program that is consistent with the Department's E-Government and E-Diplomacy guidance and vision. By maintaining a consistent IT modernization effort, this initiative ensures that the Department maintains a state-of-the-art Information Technology infrastructure. Program attributes include a strong customer focus, increased operational efficiencies, cost avoidance across the Department, and strengthened standardization for systems throughout the enterprise. GITM also directly supports the Department's IT Strategic Plan through its efforts in virtualization, the deployment of thin client technology, and virtual desktops. FY 2014 funding will be used to fund 170 planned modernization installations for FY 2014, to insure that a modern IT infrastructure is in place to support U.S. diplomatic efforts in the 21st Century.

Enterprise Software-Licensing and Maintenance: $27,904,000
The Department has entered into centralized software licensing arrangements for critical software for 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. Through this initiative, the Department is able to obtain the best price, eliminate duplicative license purchases, and ensure compliance with license agreements.

Post Telephones: $3,300,000
The Post Telephone initiative provides telephonic services and support to the Department of State's missions abroad. This initiative serves foreign affairs posts worldwide by planning, implementing, and coordinating projects required for maintaining and upgrading mission telephone systems. Customers and stakeholders of this initiative include the Department of State's Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and all agencies co-located at DOS missions abroad. This investment replaces end of life telephone systems with modern up-to-date digital systems capable of delivering a full range of services, to include Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP). Key activities planned in FY 2014 are travel and per diem for FTE travel and acceptances, operations and maintenance, contract support labor, continued support of Netbox & Remote Maintenance, and replacement project in New Delhi on behalf of OBO (Dependent on OBO rehabilitation schedule).

Other Goal 2 initiatives: $14,587,000
Other initiatives in this area include Beltsville Information Management Center upgrades, Domestic Technical Services, Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPV6), and Data Off-Shoring.

Goal 3: IT Leadership - Mission Effectiveness through Accountability and Resource Management

Under Goal 3, the Department will strengthen its IT governance, increase transparency and accountability, and will also expand its training for both IT and non-IT personnel. Goal 3 is a critical enabler of the other two strategic goals.

Significant investments will be made in FY 2014 in Foreign Service Institute (FSI) training programs and systems to ensure that IT personnel and end users are able to make full use of the technologies and services to be offered. Social networking and cloud computing will result in new ways of delivering IT services and this will require a significant shift in the kinds of support provided by our IT personnel around the world. System users will experience technology differently as well, with increased emphasis

on mobile computing and delivery of standardized services via the cloud. The Department will provide the necessary training, support, and ongoing oversight to manage the change effectively. Other investments in Goal 3 include IT Strategic and Capital Planning and several e-Government Lines of Business (LoB) initiatives in which Department of State participates.

Specific initiatives to be pursued in FY 2014 include:

FSI Corporate Systems – Student Training Management System (STMS): $2,000,000
FSI Corporate Systems manages, delivers, registers, tracks, records and transfers to HR all FSI course and student training data and provides online course catalogs, online registration, enrollment tracking and recording, reporting to all bureaus, distance learning course delivery, performance surveys, and support to Diplomatic Security Training Center and regional training centers. Maintenance and modernization of these systems enable the Department to provide and manage training worldwide. These systems also support FSI in its role as an OPM authorized e-training service provider. FY 2014 investment is needed so the Department may continue investing in Distance Learning programs and stay in line with OMB mandated requirements.

FSI Instructional Support – School of Applied Information Technology (SAIT): $4,000,000
FSI's School of Applied Information Technology provides Department-focused IT training for professional IT staff and end users, and FSI's Instructional Support Division 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, e.g., Web Post Administrative Software Suite (WebPASS) and State Messaging and Archive Retrieval Toolset (SMART). Online courses are a mix of commercial off-the shelf (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. FY 2014 investment will help FSI maintain a high level of technical expertise among its IT professionals through instructor-led IT-specific training provided by the School of Applied Information Technology (FSI/SAIT), provide FasTrac, a portal to over 2,500 online COTS courses through the FSI LearnCenter including IT technical subjects, supervisory and leadership skills, Rosetta Stone language learning, WebPASS, and SMART.

FSI Learning Infrastructure: $3,000,000
This investment funds a four-year life-cycle refreshment program for the IT infrastructure at the Foreign Service Institute and supports classroom and distance learning. The FSI infrastructure includes: classroom technology for instructors and students; the platform for FSI Corporate Systems and for the design, development, and delivery of distance learning worldwide; multimedia/language technical labs and simulation components; and digital videoconferencing for classes, language testing, and course development. FY 2014 investment will refresh non-GITM funded IT equipment as needed including equipment used by classrooms, labs, FSI staff and servers. FSI has a network upgrade planned for State Annex-42, and its classroom space located in State Annex-15.

Other Goal 3 initiatives: $5,815,000
Other initiatives in this area include Department-wide IT Portfolio Management and capital planning, as well as contributions to e-Government initiatives managed by other agencies and as listed on the OMB MAX website.

E-Government initiatives serve citizens, businesses, and federal employees by delivering high quality services more efficiently at a lower price. Instead of expensive "stove-piped" operations, agencies collaborate to develop common solutions which achieve mission requirements at reduced cost, thereby making resources available for other needs.

IT CENTRAL FUND

The Department of State currently participates in 11 e-Government programs including e-Travel, Grants.gov, e-Training, and five Line of Business (LoB) initiatives: Budget Formulation and Execution, Financial Management, Geospatial, Grants Management, and Human Resources.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

IT Central Fund (ITCF)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,977	3,808	4,237	260
2200 Transportation of Things	1,232	1,212	1,281	49
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,124	1,103	1,093	(31)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	75	0	0	(75)
2500 Other Services	167,520	140,521	147,634	(19,886)
2600 Supplies and Materials	10,017	10,191	10,514	497
3100 Personal Property	59,985	58,908	75,322	15,337
Total	**243,930**	**215,743**	**240,081**	**(3,849)**

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BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease from FY 2012
Machine Readable Visa (MRV) Fee	1,802,147	1,802,147	1,852,316	50,169
Western Hemisphere Travel Surcharge	215,500	215,500	186,150	(29,350)
Enhanced Border Security Program Fees	**430,700**	**430,700**	**686,064**	**255,364**
Passport Security Surcharge	377,000	377,000	628,500	251,500
Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge	36,000	36,000	39,564	3,564
Diversity Fee	17,700	17,700	18,000	300
Fraud Prevention Fee	50,474	50,474	47,161	(3,313)
Total Border Security Program Resources	**2,498,821**	**2,498,821**	**2,771,691**	**272,870**

Note: Diversity Fee includes BSP share only.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Department of State's Border Security Program (BSP) provides protection to Americans overseas and contributes to the security of the nation's borders. The program is a core element of the coordinated national effort to deny individuals who threaten the country entry into the United States, while facilitating the entry of legitimate travelers. The program is managed by the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA), whose mission is to protect the lives and interests of American citizens at home and abroad, and to strengthen the security of U.S. borders while facilitating legitimate travel to the U.S. through the vigilant, efficient, and effective adjudication of visas and passports.

The BSP uses revenue from consular fees and surcharges to fund consular programs and activities, consistent with applicable statutory authorities. These fees include Machine Readable Visa fees, Western Hemisphere Travel surcharges, a Passport Security surcharge, Immigrant Visa Security surcharge, Diversity Immigrant Visa Security surcharge, and H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection fees. The resource summary chart above reflects BSP spending by fee source. The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) surcharge, was established to cover the costs of meeting the increased demand for passports as a result of actions taken to comply with section 7209(b) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The FY 2014 budget request includes a further one-year extension of the WHTI surcharge.

The worldwide BSP supports programs related to consular activities within Consular Relations, Diplomatic Security/Law Enforcement Cooperation, Information Resource Management, and Training. Total funding for Consular Relations is $2.8 billion, including $2,771.7 million from BSP revenue, $5 million from non-BSP Diversity Lottery Fees, and $33.2 million from Affidavit of Support Fees. 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. The BSP will continue to enhance and refresh the equipment and systems that support worldwide consular activities.

BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

The FY 2014 Request aligns these projected revenues to support the provision of consular services, including overseas citizen services, consular facility costs, and investigative resources to support the Visa and Passport Security Strategy. The below summarizes the major activities of the BSP.

Funds by Program Activity
($ in thousands)

Consular Operations	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Submission	Increase/ Decrease from FY 2012
Consular Project Initiatives	**1,368,385**	**1,368,385**	**1,815,973**	**447,588**
Consular Systems Technology	280,926	280,926	291,212	10,286
Domestic Executive Support	23,930	23,930	23,734	(196)
Document Integrity/Fraud Program	16,983	16,983	18,348	1,365
Visa Processing	51,600	51,600	61,017	9,417
Public Information Support	28,475	28,475	38,100	9,625
Passport Operations	125,000	125,000	228,250	103,250
Passport Facilities	10,000	10,000	35,000	25,000
American Citizens Services	7,639	7,639	8,582	943
Consular Affairs Domestic Support	276,313	276,313	350,070	73,757
CA Overseas Support	547,519	547,519	761,660	214,141
Border Security Staff (American Salaries)	**433,508**	**433,508**	**481,677**	**48,169**
Border Security Support/DOS Partners:	**536,928**	**536,928**	**335,487**	**(201,441)**
Bureaus of Administration (A)	120,674	120,674	61,481	(59,193)
Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)	59,915	59,915	58,871	(1,044)
Foreign Service Institute (FSI) Consular Training	7,054	7,054	6,424	(630)
Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM)	21,800	21,800	31,000	9,200
Overseas Building Operations (OBO)	205,395	205,395	161,824	(43,571)
Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	1,576	1,576	-	(1,576)
American Institute in Taiwan (AIT)	-	-	5,977	5,977
Repatriation Loans (Repat)	-	-	737	737
Overseas Staff Support	120,515	120,515	9,173	(111,342)
Subtotal	**2,338,821**	**2,338,821**	**2,633,137**	**294,316**
FBI Fingerprint Checks Reimbursement	160,000	160,000	138,554	(21,446)
Total Consular Spending	**2,498,821**	**2,498,821**	**2,771,691**	**272,870**

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Performance

CA is committed to strengthening the security and integrity of travel documents, thereby protecting national security and maintaining the integrity of the overall issuance process. The core of each adjudication decision rests on an essential element of fraud prevention: verification of the applicant's identity and confirmation of his/her eligibility for the consular service in question.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Visa Services
Active Performance Indicator	Strengthen case management systems so that fraud detection and tracking capabilities are available enterprise-wide as calculated as a percentage of stakeholders overall, who have access to the fraud case management system.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% ▲ Above Target	85%	33% ▼ Below Target	95% targeted stakeholders	100% targeted stakeholders

Steps to Improve	Target assumed deployment of the fraud case management system phases two through four. CA deployed phase two in FY 2012, and all stakeholders for this phase have access (33 percent of FY 2012 target stakeholders). During deployment, CA developed additional functionality based on stakeholder recommendations, delaying phases three and four, which includes 67 percent of FY 2012 target stakeholders.
Impact	Preventing fraud in passport and visa issuance requires robust information sharing across the enterprise. Increasing stakeholder information sharing is an important component of an effective fraud prevention program.
Methodology	Calculated as a percentage of stakeholders overall who have access to the fraud case management system. FY 2011 results reflect phase one implementation. Subsequent phases (two through four) will add significantly more stakeholders to the fraud case management system.
Data Source and Quality	The Enterprise Case Assessment Service is a tool for tracking and analyzing consular fraud assessments. No significant data limitations.

Travel.state.gov (TSG) is one of many tools CA uses to disseminate information to U.S. citizens overseas and citizens preparing for overseas travel. An informed traveler is a safer traveler, and CA is committed to ensuring that U.S. citizens overseas have all the information needed to make wise choices that keep them secure and protect their interests. TSG also provides information to individuals seeking travel documents and therefore promotes legitimate international travel. CA aims to continue to broaden its audience and encourage more visits to its website.

BORDER SECURITY PROGRAM

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	American Citizen Services							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: The number of unique hits to travel.state.gov.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	63,473,500 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	70,000,000	75,000,000
Impact	By increasing visits to TSG, CA will promote the safety and security of U.S. citizens abroad. As U.S. citizens gather more information from TSG, they are better prepared for their overseas experience — whether it be short-term business or tourist travel or long-term residence abroad.							
Methodology	Results are calculated using the website statistics service, Google Analytics. Its proprietary methodologies are not disclosed.							
Data Source and Quality	CA uses Google Analytics, a standard recognized service in the internet industry to obtain statistics on the use of travel.state.gov. There are no known data quality issues.							

Justification of Request

The Department will pursue the following activities in FY 2014 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 into the U.S.

CONSULAR PROJECT INITIATIVES: $1,815,973,000

Consular Systems Technology (CST): $291,212,000
CST has five initiatives: Enterprise Operations, Consular Systems Support, Consular Systems Development and Enhancements, Enterprise Engineering & Data Management and Enterprise Management Services. These activities support the legacy CA systems, as well as the development and rollout of new tools to support CA's core lines of business. Infrastructure, systems development, enhancements, training, hardware, and operations and maintenance are all included in this line item. The increased request includes development and testing costs for the first phase of the Consular Framework rollout, an enterprise system which will replace legacy visa and passport systems. The Department will also continue to implement Consular One, a coordinated overarching framework that will permit the consolidation of all consular applications into one framework architecture to greatly increase data sharing

and processing efficiencies, and to significantly reduce data entering redundancies, processing time and data entry errors.

Domestic Executive Support Costs: $23,734,000
Domestic Executive Support provides operational support for consular and BSP activities worldwide. This activity consolidates four existing offices in CA headquarters as a result of consular realignment. Funding supports operational costs for CA's Front Office, Office of Policy Coordination, Office of the Comptroller, and the Executive Office. Funding also provides domestic program support, outreach, travel and contractual support.

Document Integrity, Training and Anti-Fraud Programs: $18,348,000
This initiative supports enhanced U.S. border protection and security through strengthening the integrity of U.S. visas and passports in addition to fraud prevention as it relates to Overseas Citizen Services issues. Funding will continue to support passport and visa fraud prevention as well as expanded H-1B and L visa fraud detection efforts.

Visa Processing: $61,017,000
The Visa Office is the Department's central authority on the visa function and handles all aspects of the visa issuance process. The FY 2014 Requested funding will support on-going operations at the National Visa Center (NVC), the Kentucky Consular Center, and Visa Office headquarters operations in Washington, DC. The FY 2014 increase includes recurring costs for worldwide visa security screening services.

Public Information Support: $38,100,000
This activity supports two contractor-operated call centers (the National Passport Information Center and the Overseas Citizen Services Call Center), internet websites and Web 2.0 tools used primarily for social media, and traditional on-site outreach to provide the public with the most responsive information available in the most cost-effective manner.

Passport Operations: $228,250,000
Passport Services provides accurate and secure U.S. passport documents, responds effectively to the needs of U.S. passport customers, and strengthens management and delivery capabilities. In FY 2012, CA adjudicated 13.1 million travel documents (including 1.3 million passport cards). In the first quarter of FY 2013, CA adjudicated 2.6 million travel documents, an eight percent increase over the same period in FY 2012. The Department estimates passport workload to be 15.1 million in both FY 2013 and FY 2014. In order to service the American public in a timely manner, Passport Services must continue to modernize its systems, maintain accountability of its partners, and ensure standardization of processes and procedures across all agencies to the greatest extent possible.

The $103 million increase will allow Passport Services to meet projected demand, improve techniques for verifying passport applicant data, streamline processing of courier submitted applications, centralize scanning of passport records, and make passport facilities more efficient and secure. The increase will also support CA's efforts to develop "The Next Generation Passport" as part of the ongoing efforts to improve secure travel documents. Passport Services will also continue to expand access to and incorporate supplementary automated identity verification databases used during the adjudication process.

Passport Facilities: $35,000,000
Presenting up-to-date, comfortable, and safe spaces for the public at agencies is one of many facets in providing a positive customer experience. Improving communication with customers through the use of agency signage and addressing the needs of hearing-impaired customers is also a priority. The increase will be used to maintain the infrastructure of new facilities built in 2012, and cover one-time costs for the

opening of the new passport facility in Puerto Rico. Funds will also support the two book personalization facilities in Arkansas and Arizona and passport headquarters space in Washington, DC. Items funded in this request include maintenance services, renovations, telephone systems, utilities, and furniture and office equipment.

American Citizen Services (ACS): $8,582,000
The Department protects the safety and welfare of American citizens abroad through its ACS program. The FY 2014 Request will allow ACS to meet its protection responsibilities for American citizens overseas through programs for crisis management, protection of children, victims of crime, and U.S. citizens residing and traveling abroad, voter assistance programs, and emergency support to destitute American citizens.

Consular Affairs Domestic Support: $350,070,000
This activity covers domestic support costs such as blank passport books, passport cards, postage and other supplies (e.g. foils, ribbons, and sleeves) that are used to produce U.S. travel documents. These costs continue to increase proportionally with demand and also as a result of enhanced document security features. The Department estimates passport workload for FY 2013 and 2014 to be 15.1 million (13.3 million passport books, and 1.8 million passport cards). This activity also includes CA's fee-funded support of activities initially funded through the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: $761,660,000
This line item includes start-up and recurring costs for overseas staff, such as program support costs for visa consumables and supplies (visa foils and card stock); the Global Support Strategy (GSS); International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS); Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund (FSNSLTF); CA Post Allotments (collection of MRV bank fees from applicants); equipment for consular agents; support for Consular Management Assessment Team (CMAT); and LE Staff and U.S. Direct Hire non-salary support.

The $214.1 million increase over the 2012 Actual level includes consular activities that were transferred to BSP as part of the Consular Realignment Initiative. These costs, including consumables and supplies for visa and passport programs, and ICASS costs, were formerly included in the request for Overseas Support under Border Security Support/DOS Partners. The increase also includes salary and benefits for locally engaged consular employees, as well as post-specific benefits of American consular staff, which were transferred from the Regional Bureaus as part of Consular Realignment.

A $74 million increase is also requested for continued GSS implementation. GSS is a worldwide initiative changing the way third parties provide information, schedule appointments, collect fees, deliver documents, and provide greet visa support services. The replacement of the existing user-pays services will provide better accountability, transparency, and customer service in the support activities supplied by commercial entities to consular sections around the world. GSS implementation will cost an estimated $243.5 million in FY 2014. By the end of FY 2014, 117 countries will have GSS coverage.

BORDER SECURITY STAFF/AMERICAN SALARIES (AMSALS): $481,677,000

Border Security staff costs include domestic and overseas positions in CA and Diplomatic Security. Salary funding for the Office of the Secretary Operations Center, Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Counterterrorism, Office of the Legal Advisor, Foreign Service Institute, and the Bureau of Information Resource Management domestic positions is also included. The request also reflects funding for Limited Non-career Appointment (LNA) positions to address growing visa demand. In FY 2014, the Department plans to increase staff by 151 new positions in order to support new consular workload. The 2014

Request includes $39 million for 110 new overseas consular positions—of which 93 are LNA positions—and $6 million for 41 new domestic positions.

BORDER SECURITY SUPPORT/DOS PARTNERS: $335,487,000

Bureau of Administration (A): $61,481,000
A's Office of Facilities Management Services (FMS), will assume building management oversight of CA's World Headquarters Building (SA-17A) and facilities in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, ensuring a safe and secure environment for all CA domestic staff. In addition to these activities, FMS will provide technical expertise and assistance for incoming mail threat detection, ergonomic assessments of office environments, indoor air quality assessments, and other environmental health and safety programs at CA facilities throughout the United States. The decreased request is due to one-time costs in FY 2012 to expand and update SA-17A.

Diplomatic Security (DS): $58,871,000
DS hires and assigns uniformed protection officers to guard all domestic CA facilities. This request contains funding for contracts for 18 additional guards at SA-17A as well as seven guards at the new Puerto Rico Passport Facility.

Foreign Service Institute (FSI) – Consular Training: $6,424,000
FSI provides training in domestic and overseas classes, conferences, on-line courses, and workshops. The training targets consular officers, consular agents, LE staff, as well as systems staff who support CA's strategic goals and priorities, and Civil Service employees in CA and its passport agencies.

Technology Backbone Support (IRM): $31,000,000
IRM will provide the technology backbone support to BSP and will continue to handle technology enhancement requirements that support CA's adjudication of passport and visa applications. The request also covers information technology support needed to address the Executive Order on "Establishing Visa and Foreign Visitor Processing Goals and the Task Force on Travel and Competitiveness."

Overseas Building Operations (OBO) (Consular Facilities Overseas): $161,824,000
The funding request for FY 2014 includes residential lease costs associated with consular officers overseas (approximately $91.8 million), the costs of continued expansion of consular facilities in China and Brazil ($50 million total), and other facilities improvements worldwide (estimated at $20 million) to be funded from BSP resources.

American Institute in Taiwan (AIT): $5,977,000
Beginning in FY 2014, BSP will include funding to support consular-related operations in the AIT. The BSP will provide $6 million to normalize AIT's consular operations to match worldwide process and systems, and ensure AIT funding security in the future, given Taiwan's acceptance into the Visa Waiver Program.

Repatriation Loans: $737,000
Beginning in FY 2014, BSP will include sufficient funding to cover the administrative costs for the Repatriation Loans program, which assists destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the U.S. The request will allow the Department to administer the program from approval to final payoff at a level consistent with expected loan volume.

Overseas Staff Support: $9,173,000
This line item previously covered programmatic expenses of the BSP, including consumables and supplies for visa and passport programs, ICASS costs, and salaries and post-specific benefits previously

covered by the Regional Bureaus. As part of the Consular Realignment Initiative, these costs are now included in the Consular Affairs Overseas Support line item described under Consular Project Initiatives. The Overseas Staff Support line item now reflects Post Assignment Travel for overseas consular personnel, including training, travel, and change of station costs, which are crucial to staffing overseas missions with trained personnel.

FBI FINGERPRINT CHECKS REIMBURSEMENT: $138,554,000

The FY 2014 Request includes funding for the Department to reimburse the FBI for Advanced Fingerprint Identification Technology clearances of fingerprints.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Positions	710	704	704	(6)
Funds	1,169,078	1,292,977	1,316,252	147,174

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) does not receive direct appropriations. The Working Capital Fund generates revenues through the sale of goods and services to "customers" from the Department and other federal agencies. The revenue collected from these "customers" is used to pay for the acquisition of resources needed to ensure the continuous operation of the various working capital fund activities. In other words, in exchange for goods and services, resources from the initial/additional investment are expended, and subsequently reimbursed, from funded customer orders. The funds needed to reimburse the WCF are included in the budgets of the customers utilizing the services of the WCF. The economies of scale achieved through WCF activities are a significant advantage in controlling costs, avoiding duplication, and achieving service standards. The ability to incur obligations is limited to the amount of authority approved for obligation during the budget review and amended by unanticipated events during execution. The WCF FY 2014 increase in necessary funding through reimbursements is primarily due to the inclusion of Afghanistan under the Aviation WCF.

Purpose

The Working Capital Fund operates under the legal authority of 22 U.S.C. 2684, which authorizes the establishment of cost centers to cover necessary expenses related to (1) central reproduction, editorial, data processing, audiovisual, library and administrative support services; (2) central services for supplies and equipment (including repairs); (3) such other administrative services as the Secretary, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, determines may be performed more advantageously and more economically as central services; and (4) medical and health care services. The capital of the WCF consists of the amount of the fair and reasonable value of such supply inventories, equipment, and other assets and inventories on order, pertaining to the services to be carried on by the fund. The WCF allows the use of business practices to improve operations, provide support, and reduce costs in accordance with government rules, regulations, and laws. The offices that operate WCF cost centers act similar to businesses because they charge customers for services and use revenue to fund their activities at rates which approximate the expense of operations. The economies of scale achieved through WCF operations result in significant savings to the Department.

Charging customers for services allows them to determine whether or not these services are affordable to them. This helps control costs while giving government customers the option to use important services as needed. It also requires the customer to obligate funding resources based on actual requirements and scheduled pricing, thereby promoting improved financial planning. There are, however, some services

provided under the WCF that have been determined to be required services, such as Post Assignment Travel, medical evacuations and overseas hospitalizations.

The WCF is reimbursed for goods and services, but without a profit. Like any other business there is cash flow, or carry-over, from year-to-year depending on when services were provided and when payments were received. This allows the critical functions of the WCF to continue to operate smoothly during the beginning of the fiscal year. Accumulated funds from year-to-year may arise from charges for depreciation of capital equipment which is then used in future years to replace such equipment.

Structure

The WCF consists of 36 cost centers. The Bureau of Administration (A Bureau) manages 32 of the cost centers, working in conjunction with the Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) on four, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Aviation (INL/A) for Aviation on two, and the Bureau of Resource Management (RM) on one. The Bureau of Human Resources manages two cost centers related to Post Assignment Travel (PAT). Of the two remaining cost centers, one is administered by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, and the other by the Office of the Medical Director.

A Bureau managed cost centers:
28 of the 32 cost centers are grouped by type of service into six service centers in order to ensure that uniform services are being provided to all customers and to provide for consistent interaction between the service provider and the customer. The six service centers are as follows:

Global Publishing Solutions (GPS):
GPS offers domestic and overseas services. For domestic offices, GPS Washington manages the leasing, supplying, and servicing of copiers, professional printing and design services, and liaison with GPO services. The Office of Multi-Media Publishing Services (MMS) provides information through print, graphics, and other digital media consistent with applicable statutes and regulations. MMS is the Department's central printing and publications management organization. The Regional Printing Centers (RPCs) in Manila and Vienna offer the same high volume services as GPO, but at significant cost savings.

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY 2012
GPS	GPS Washington	20,434	16,368	16,663	(3,771)
GPS	Regional Printing Centers	7,899	6,738	6,905	(994)
Total		28,333	23,106	23,568	(4,765)

Freight Forwarding (FF):
Prepares paperwork, consolidates and books for export ocean and airfreight shipments of personal property and official supplies from points within the U.S. to posts overseas; and, prepares paperwork for receiving, clearance through Customs, and forwarding ocean and airfreight shipments of personal property and official supplies to locations in the U.S. in-bound. The Hagerstown Warehouse is responsible for the permanent storage of household effects for Department of State and other agency employees. The European Logistical Support Office (ELSO) in Antwerp is a through point for directing, handling, and distributing shipments of household effects, personal effects, official supplies, and equipment to and from selected posts throughout the world. The ability to consolidate shipments, and to take advantage of lower prices available for multiple shipments, results in a significant cost savings.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
FF	Washington, D.C. Despatch	93,095	91,096	92,686	(409)
FF	European Logistics & Support Office	66,503	64,520	65,681	(822)
FF	Baltimore Despatch	17,820	18,212	18,540	720
FF	Miami Despatch	12,542	12,818	13,049	507
FF	N.Y. Despatch	20,284	19,480	19,831	(453)
FF	Warehouse- Frankfurt	3,850	3,935	4,006	156
FF	Seattle Despatch	16,340	15,699	15,982	(358)
FF	Brownsville, TX – Logistic Center	1,257	1,282	1,308	51
FF	Hagerstown Warehouse	4,668	4,771	4,857	189
FF	Secure Logistics	17,381	17,763	18,083	702
Total		253,740	249,576	254,023	283

Information Technology (IT) Services (A Bureau and IRM Managed):
The Telephone, Wireless and Data Services Division (TWD) provides centralized management control over equipment, services, maintenance for unclassified voice/data telecommunications, and obtaining economies of scale. Increases in TWD are related to upgrades in the infrastructure to support the operation and maintenance of equipment, lines, and circuits for the unclassified voice/data telecommunications system.

OpenNet Everywhere (ONE) / Overseas Blackberry Enterprise Server (BES): These service programs are fee-for-service programs allowing an authorized user "anywhere/anytime" remote access to the Department's sensitive-but-unclassified network (OpenNet) from any internet-connected computer meeting minimum systems specification.

Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS) is a network jointly managed by their Program Office (DTS-PO), and IRM under IT Services. The DTS provides the telecommunications infrastructure for all diplomatic and consular posts abroad as well as relay sites/interregional hubs both overseas and within the Washington area for all 47 customer agencies. This cost center was created by law in 1992. On October 7, 2010, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (PL111-186) moved DTS-PO out of the State Department. The unliquidated obligations and available balance will be moved to DTS-PO during FY 2013.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
IT	Telephone Wireless and Data Service (TWD)	79,297	76,918	78,303	(994)
IT	OpenNet Everywhere	7,500	6,750	6,872	(628)
IT	Diplomatic Telecommunication Service	5,929	0	0	(5,929)
Total		92,726	83,668	85,175	(7,551)

Operations (OPS):
Fleet Management Division - Domestic Fleet Management Operations Division (FMO) is charged with providing motor vehicle services to Department offices in the continental United States.
Building Support Services (Labor, Lock, and Cable Services) – The Office of General Services Management, Special Support Services Division is responsible for delivery of shipments received at the Harry S. Truman Building, loading dock, laborers for office furniture and equipment moves, installing and repairing safes, locking cabinets, keys, and other security devices; and installs and maintaining State TV (cable television) services.

Commissary and Recreation Affairs – The Commissary and Recreation Affairs Staff are reported under the Working Capital Fund. Employee associations at posts (commissaries, recreation facilities, etc.) operate as independent entities and are not part of the Working Capital Fund.

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
OPS	Fleet Management	1,084	1,030	1,048	(36)
OPS	Fleet Management	5,938	5,641	5,743	(195)
OPS	Building Support	4,732	4,495	4,576	(156)
OPS	Commissary and Rec	391	371	378	(13)
Total		12,145	11,537	11,745	(400)

Procurement Shared Services (AQM):
The Office of Acquisitions Management (A/LM/AQM) manages, plans, and directs the Department's acquisition programs and conducts contract operations in support of activities worldwide. Acquisitions Management is involved, or carries out, almost all procurements for the Department and other federal agencies. Regional Procurement Support Offices (RPSO) in Florida and Frankfurt provide support by managing the local conditions in their respective regions. The Overseas Procurement cost center facilitates post procurements for other government agencies.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
AQM	RPSO Frankfurt	4,449	4,047	4,120	(329)
AQM	RPSO Florida	2,711	2,771	2,821	110
AQM	Acquisitions Mgmt	76,197	75,873	77,239	1,042
AQM	Overseas Procurement	30,380	29,048	29,571	(809)
Total		113,737	111,739	113,751	14

Service Center (SVC): The Library procures periodicals, books, newspapers, and databases for offices within the Department. Overseas offices may also utilize the Library in this capacity. Both domestic and overseas offices can take advantage of the economies of scale available from group purchasing. The Comptroller and Global Financial Services, or CGFS, (Administrative Expenses) cost center managers pay from their funds into this cost center in exchange for accounting and budget services. This cost center is managed by CGFS but falls under A Bureau's responsibility for the fund.

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
SVC	Library	3,128	2,815	2,866	(262)
SVC	Admin Expense	2,200	2,246	2,286	86
Total		5,328	5,061	5,152	(176)

Office of Foreign Missions (OFM):
OFM was created as a part of the Foreign Missions Act in 1982 and is managed by DS. The Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) is the primary liaison to the foreign diplomatic community in the U.S. OFM provides a wide range of benefits and services to the foreign diplomatic community. OFM also assists the DS Protective Liaison Division and the Foreign Missions Branch of the U.S. Secret Service to ensure the safety and security of the foreign missions and their personnel.

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
OFM	Office of Foreign Missions	14,277	14,591	14,854	577

Human Resources – Post Assignment Travel (HR-PAT) Managed Cost Centers:
Post Assignment Travel (PAT) encompasses all flights, shipping charges, temporary housing, and per diem travel expenses associated with Permanent Change of Station (PCS), moving Foreign Service personnel and their families to and from a post. HR manages these expenses centrally to alleviate problems of post-to-post and bureau-to-bureau coordination.

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
PAT	Post Assignment Travel	333,987	321,132	326,912	(7,075)

Medical Managed Cost Center:
The Office of Medical Services (MED) cost center was created to ensure funding availability for the following medical expenses:

- Medical evacuations – MED authorizes medical evacuations for State Department employees and eligible family members (EFMs) while overseas and provides the fund cite to post to authorize necessary travel expenses.
- Hospitalizations – MED provides funds to post to pay for expenses related to overseas hospitalizations of State employees and their EFMs.
- Physicals – MED uses this fund cite to pay private medical expenses of State employees to cover expenses related to obtaining medical clearances, such as physicals and, if necessary, specialist evaluations and approved treatment, for themselves and their EFMs.

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
MED	Medical	27,000	25,000	25,450	(1,550)

Information Technology (IT) Desktop Services Cost Center (A Bureau and IRM):
Institutionalized standardized systems and configurations to ensure the Department's information resources are safe and that personally identified information is well protected, and to take advantage of economies of scale. In-scope service areas include service/help desk, standard desktop services, file, and email storage and sharing services.

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
IT	Desktop Services	52,805	49,967	50,866	(1,939)

Aviation Managed Cost Center (A Bureau and INL/A):
In response to requirements for secure air transportation for authorized users in Afghanistan and Iraq, the INL Office of Aviation (INL/A) expanded the support it provides, offering passenger service to, from and/or within these countries. Fixed-wing aircraft provide service into and out of Iraq and a mixture of airplanes and helicopters support program missions and move passengers within the countries.

To more efficiently manage the use of the aircraft and equitably share the costs among State Department and non-State Department entities, the Department created the Aviation Working Capital Fund (AWCF) Cost Center.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The AWCF has streamlined the funding for aviation support. The fund also allows users to access air transportation to support their programs and activities while paying the true cost of the service, allowing them to make more informed decisions and reducing the unnecessary use of assets. The cost of general transportation services will be covered by user charges on a by seat or full aircraft basis. The aircraft will not be transferred into the WCF, and the procurement of aircraft are not included within the cost of services. Finally, the cost center reinforces the concept of a single aviation service provider (INL Air Wing) with assets available to deploy under Chief of Mission authority for regional or local air missions.

Service Center	Cost Center	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
AWCF	Aviation Iraq	235,000	151,300	154,023	(80,977)
AWCF	Aviation Afghanistan	0	246,300	250,733	250,733
Total		**235,000**	**397,600**	**404,756**	**169,756**

Department of State
WCF Personnel Summary
($ in thousands)

Cost Center	Number of Positions	Funds
A Bureau		
Copier program	3	$353
Global Publishing Solutions	40	$4,707
GPO Liaison	1	$118
Washington, D.C. Despatch	53	$6,372
European Logistics & Support Office	2	$235
Baltimore Despatch	11	$1,294
Miami Despatch	7	$746
N.Y. Despatch	16	$1,882
Warehouse- Frankfurt	1	$118
Seattle Despatch	3	$353
Fleet Management	9	$1,150
Fleet Management	57	$6,708
TWD	26	$3,068
Building Support	15	$1,763
Secure Logistic	24	$2,856
Commissary & Recreation	1	$118
RPSO Frankfurt	4	$470
Global Publishing Solutions, Manila, Philippines	2	$235
Hagerstown Warehouse	2	$235

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Cost Center	Number of Positions	Funds
RPSO Florida	8	$941
Acquisitions MGMT	224	$27,616
Global Publishing Solutions, Cairo, Egypt	4	$470
Total	**513**	**$61,808**
OFM	102	$11,835
Desktop Services	73	$8,285
CGFS	16	$1,882
Grand Total	**704**	**$83,810**

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
HUMAN RESOURCES

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FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	1,192	1,192	1,192	0
Enduring Funds	221,292	219,238	217,431	(3,861)

Total program activity level for Training Services within State Operations is $221,014,000.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) is the Department of State's training bureau and the Federal Government's primary training institution for the U.S. foreign affairs community. FSI's mission is to ensure that State and interagency personnel develop the skills necessary to advance U.S. foreign policy agenda. In a declining resource environment, it becomes even more important that State's personnel – hard-working Civil Service, Foreign Service, and Locally Employed Staff – have the training and tools they need to tackle the challenges ahead. As a result of the Department's Diplomacy 3.0 initiative, the Department increased the bench strength of the Foreign Service and the Civil Service; higher hiring levels also allowed the Department of State to rebuild a "training float" providing a cadre who can benefit from intensive, long-term training (such as in priority languages like Arabic and Chinese) with fewer staffing gaps. FSI needs to build on this momentum going forward.

FSI training continues to grow. Over the last five complete fiscal years (FY 2008 through FY 2012) the number of enrollments in FSI's classroom and distance learning (DL) course completions increased 109 percent. Hours of training has increased 37 percent. FSI does not see this trend lessening, and projects a five percent annual growth at least through FY 2014.

Regardless of the projected continued rise in training delivered by FSI, the Bureau is not seeking a base funding increase for FY 2014. The Department funded FSI to keep pace with Diplomacy 3.0 hiring goals, and with the Human Resource (HR) bureau forecasting lower hiring levels, FSI has already been shifting resources from orientation programs to tradecraft training that employees require throughout their careers. FSI expects that student enrollments in tradecraft, language, and leadership training will continue to rise. FSI will continue to ensure that its Stability Operations training evolves to meet the changing situations in the most challenging posts, especially Iraq and Afghanistan, and meet the needs of the new Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO).

Implementation of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) will necessitate related training, including training on interagency collaboration such as that provided by FSI's *National Security Executive Leadership Seminar (NSELS)* and the distance learning course *Development in Diplomacy* now used by both the Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition, FSI will continue to deliver training to support emerging policy priorities such as Economic Statecraft, Counterterrorism, Countering Violent Extremism, Combating Genocides/Mass Atrocities, Countering Trafficking in Persons, and Gender Integration, in partnership with policy bureaus at State. FSI will also continue a robust social media training program, with courses offered domestically and in the regions overseas; the bureau plans to launch a Social Media Distance Learning course this calendar year.

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

Priority Training

FSI's first priority is to provide training that supports the Department's leading goals and initiatives. With QDDR as a roadmap, FSI foresees a number of new skill sets and substantive knowledge areas that increasingly must be a part of FSI's training agenda. The formal establishment of the new CSO Bureau mirrors the institutionalization of FSI's evolving Stability Operations training curriculum. FSI manages the mandatory Interagency Integrated Civilian-Military Field Training Exercise for personnel from all civilian agencies assigned to consulates, regional platforms and other field positions in Afghanistan. As the United States transitions in Afghanistan, FSI will seek to adapt this training to ensure continued preparation for interagency and military personnel to train together to prevent and respond to conflict situations. FSI has also added intensive training for U.S. civilians assigned to Pakistan. FSI will continue to expand and enhance language/area training to build the Department's capacity in advanced proficiency levels in priority languages such as Arabic, Pashto, Dari, and Chinese. Personnel will be able to engage in focused, targeted in-language media training, and FSI will seek to develop innovative classroom and technology based approaches that can maximize learning potential, including broadening regional training opportunities in the Middle East and Asia.

Distance Learning

Over the last several years, FSI has strategically invested resources in distance learning technologies and products as a means to broaden its training reach in a cost and time effective manner. This allowed FSI to reach the huge overseas audience of Locally Employed (LE) Staff who traditionally had few opportunities to access FSI training. It also allowed FSI to provide new training options to Foreign Service (FS) personnel and their eligible family members (EFM) around the globe. From FY 2008 to FY 2012, FSI had more than 230 percent increase in completed course enrollments in FSI produced distance learning and the 1,800 commercial Fastrac distance learning courses. In connection with the FY 2012 Mission Strategic and Resource Planning cycle, FSI conducted a training needs assessment survey, which showed a clearly expressed need for more training for LE Staff. To meet this demand, FSI needs to do even more in the future to support eTraining as well as bolster other regional training opportunities – both of which represent very cost-efficient means of reaching the Department's widespread employee population.

Efficient and Effective Management

As a provider of end user computer security training, FSI provides services to almost a dozen agencies on a reimbursable basis. FSI will continue as the eTraining service provider to the Department of Homeland Security in support of the computer security training and virtual training environment under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) federal initiative.

FSI has strong partnerships with regional centers in Frankfurt, Ft. Lauderdale, Charleston, Manila, and Bangkok in order to expand, in a cost effective and efficient way, training opportunities under FSI auspices to the Department's worldwide workforce. By developing qualified additional Adjunct Faculty (hired from LE Staff and EFM corps locally), and expanding and strengthening the corporate training management platforms, FSI will be building upon and increasing successes in its regional training initiatives and administration and reporting of training.

Expand and Institutionalize Core Training

To strengthen investments already made, and institutionalize core business activities (and associated training) for both the larger workforce hired under Diplomacy 3.0 and the interagency U.S. foreign affairs community at large, FSI must continually provide essential core training. FSI's strategies include maintaining base level training in tradecraft, foreign languages, and leadership and management that is in

line with Foreign Service precepts, Civil Service competencies, and Department hiring plans. Core tradecraft requirements include continued support for shifting consular workload, and changes in consular systems applications and other technology; increased Contracting Officer Representative (COR) training in support of the new federal mandate imposing 40 hours of training every two years for all CORs; providing training in latest information technologies to FSI's systems administrators to operate and maintain IT infrastructures worldwide, and to end-users to enhance their productivity; and continued development and support of FSI's curriculum for employees and family members assigned to high stress, unaccompanied assignments.

Performance

FSI tracks performance of its language training program (Critical Needs Languages Only) by measuring the percentage of students who meet the intended proficiency level required by their Language Designated Position (LDP) when they are enrolled for at least the recommended length of training.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Human Resources							
Active Performance Indicator	Foreign Service Institute language training success rate as measured by the percentage of State students in critical needs languages who attain skill objective.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
87% ▲ Above Target	89% ▲ Above Target	80% ◄► On Target	88% ▲ Above Target	96% ▲ Above Target	80%	86% ▲ Above Target	80%	80%
Reason for Exceeding Target	Result percentage based on number of students in critical need languages who successfully reach target proficiency score when tested after training for the recommended length of time. Percentage is averaged from all tests in the identified languages.							
Impact	Indicator results show success of the agency's investment in training which helps meet proficiency requirements for Language Designated Positions and other job performance factors.							
Methodology	FSI calculates the percentage of students who attain the intended proficiency level (as determined by LDP proficiency level) when they are enrolled for at least the recommended length of training. "Critical needs languages" refers to the languages (20 currently) that HR/ Office of Recruitment, Examination and Evaluation can give ranking incentive points for in the FS hiring assessment process.							
Data Source and Quality	Test results are from the FSI's corporate training database, the Student Training Management System and are highly reliable. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.							

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

Justification of Request

In FY 2014, FSI will continue building on its investments ensuring resources support program activities that are tied directly to the Department's goals and objectives. FSI's FY 2014 Request of $217.4 million is $3.8 million below the FY 2012 Actual level. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of $3.1 million for American pay increase, LE wages, and domestic and overseas price inflation. The request also includes a $5 million reduction to adjust for prior requirements related to the Department's hiring surge.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	667	518	7	5	1,197	76,155	145,137	221,292
FY 2013 Estimate	667	518	7	5	1,197	74,101	145,137	219,238
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,460	1,477
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1,148	0	1,148
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	279	0	279
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	196
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	93
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,733	1,460	3,193
FY 2014 Current Services	667	518	7	5	1,197	75,834	146,597	222,431
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Rebase FSI	0	0	0	0	0	(5,000)	0	(5,000)
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	(5,000)	0	(5,000)
FY 2014 Request	667	518	7	5	1,197	70,834	146,597	217,431

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute (FSI)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of the Director	7	0	1,553	7	0	1,532	7	0	1,599	0	0	46
Office of the Executive Director	127	0	25,849	127	0	21,291	129	0	21,603	2	0	(4,246)
School of Applied Info Tech	53	0	13,568	53	0	13,785	53	0	13,922	0	0	354
School of Language Studies	822	0	108,591	822	0	109,712	819	0	111,464	(3)	0	2,873
School of Leadership and Management	44	0	7,870	44	0	8,116	44	0	8,091	0	0	221
School of Professional and Area Studies	114	0	38,017	114	0	38,974	114	0	35,663	0	0	(2,354)
The Transition Center	18	0	3,008	18	0	3,336	19	0	3,366	1	0	358
Total	**1,185**	**0**	**198,456**	**1,185**	**0**	**196,746**	**1,185**	**0**	**195,708**	**0**	**0**	**(2,748)**

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute (FSI)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Egypt, Cairo	1	0	2,472	1	0	4,068	1	0	4,322	0	0	1,850
Seoul Regional Language School, Korea	0	0	959	0	0	951	0	0	966	0	0	7
Taipei American Institute In Taiwan	4	0	13,595	4	0	13,333	4	0	12,620	0	0	(975)
Tunis Regional Language School, Tunisia	1	5	1,614	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	(1,614)
Yokohama Regional Language School, Japan	1	0	4,196	1	0	4,140	1	0	3,815	0	0	(381)
Total	**7**	**5**	**22,836**	**7**	**5**	**22,492**	**7**	**5**	**21,723**	**0**	**0**	**(1,113)**

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute (FSI)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	106,660	104,917	106,245	(415)
1200 Personnel Benefits	42,907	44,651	45,394	2,487
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,240	2,179	1,336	(904)
2200 Transportation of Things	1	1	2	1
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,650	1,605	1,466	(184)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	2,211	2,152	819	(1,392)
2500 Other Services	60,204	58,461	57,281	(2,923)
2600 Supplies and Materials	4,009	3,900	2,914	(1,095)
3100 Personal Property	1,410	1,372	1,974	564
Total	**221,292**	**219,238**	**217,431**	**(3,861)**

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Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	540	540	540	0
Enduring Funds	162,094	161,219	163,558	1,464

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The mission of the Bureau of Human Resources (HR) spans the full course of employees' service with the Department. HR is responsible for recruiting and hiring new employees; providing benefits, compensation, and support for those employees and their families; handling assignments and transfers of Foreign Service (FS) employees; evaluating, developing, identifying, and facilitating appropriate training for personnel throughout their careers at the Department; and maintaining contact with employees after retirement. HR embraces the critical task of aligning the diverse skills and capabilities of American and foreign national employees with positions domestically and worldwide to effectively carry out the Department's goals and priorities.

HR's 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 a challenging undertaking as service at the most difficult and dangerous posts continues, and the Department faces the potential loss of expertise and experience through impending Civil Service (CS) and Foreign Service (FS) retirements. To address these needs, the Department continues to build civilian capacity and strengthen diplomacy through the Diplomacy 3.0 (D3.0) initiative that is having a significant impact on the three essential pillars of U.S. foreign policy: diplomacy, development, and defense. The increase to civilian capacity is specifically requested in the East Asian and Pacific Affairs region (EAP) and the Secretary's Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues.

The Department's goal is to staff posts with highly qualified people possessing the needed skills including language. This has been affirmed by Benghazi's Accountability Review Board's (ARB) report that highlighted the need to enhance the hard language capacity of the Department. The Department's foreign policy objectives have led to strategic growth of language-designated positions. Proficiency in languages such as Arabic and Chinese is required to conduct outreach to foreign audiences, negotiate and consult with other governments, and effectively assist American citizens at 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. These goals are achieved through the following:

- Adapt recruiting, hiring, and assignments processes in line with policy priorities, as well as increase support to employees and families experiencing unaccompanied tours.
- Support the dedicated Locally Employed staff who play a critical role in supporting overseas missions, sometimes at great personal risk.

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- Maintain a strong and positive relationship with Foreign Service retirees after their careers have ended.
- Continue efforts to improve the way personnel actions are initiated and processed by replacing paper forms with online applications.
- Deliver HR services more effectively and efficiently throughout the Department including the implementation of a "tiered-services" concept that is already well underway.
- Consolidate human resource functions across bureaus and introduce a customer service call center.

Performance

Foreign language proficiency is a key component of our ability 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 – in other words, to fulfill the Department's mission. This indicator measures the Department's progress in filling Language Designated Positions (LDPs) with employees who meet or exceed the language requirements of that position.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Human Resources							
Active Performance Indicator	Percent of language designated positions filled by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements (New Methodology)							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	68.1% [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	68% ▼ Below Target	72% ▲ Above Target	76%	74% ▼ Below Target	80%	83%
Steps to Improve	Original targets were set in FY 2009. Subsequent budget restraints have prevented the Department from building the training complement necessary to meet these targets. Inasmuch as the target was not met, the Department shows progress in filling language designated positions. It is anticipated to amend targets in the FY 2015 Functional Bureau Strategy.							
Impact	Language skills are critical to successful interactions with host country nationals at our missions abroad.							
Methodology	The LDP fill rate is the percentage of incumbents who meet or exceeds the language requirements for that position. The languages that are designated Priority Languages will be evaluated annually.							

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Data Source and Quality	Global Employment Management System (GEMS) is the data source for both LDPs and the language qualifications of employees. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant limitations.

The goals of Diplomacy 3.0 have been to mitigate extended vacancies caused by increased commitments at priority posts such as Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan (AIP); eliminate the mid-level staffing deficit; build in a training component; and strengthen the service with the right mix of entry-level, mid-level, and senior employees. Current AIP fill rates for the 2013 summer (third quarter) assignment cycle, which the Department began tracking in the third quarter of 2012, are on par with previous assignment cycles. Using a variety of recruitment strategies, which includes robust incentives packages, the Department has consistently met staffing requirements in those posts with volunteers, bypassing the need for direct assignments. The Department will continue to review long-term and short-term requirements at the three embassies and constituent posts, which will inform future recruitment strategies and policies.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Human Resources							
Active Performance Indicator	Staff Top Priority Posts: Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan (AIP)							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	97.4 percent ▼ Below Target	96 percent ▼ Below Target	95% for AIP ▼ Below Target	100% for AIP	95% for AIP ▼ Below Target	100% for AIP	100% for AIP
Steps to Improve	Staffing these posts is challenging as the situation is dynamic and fluid. The result is the number of positions filled for Summer 2012. This number fluctuates as people are paneled or curtailed from positions.							
Impact	Our goal is to fully staff our missions in support of critical foreign policy objectives. Our highest staffing priorities, as defined by the President and the Secretary, are Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan (AIP).							
Methodology	Results are based on the number of positions filled for the summer of the given fiscal year. Percentages include all handshakes as of May 31 of that year.							
Data Source and Quality	Collected staffing numbers from AIP Regional Bureau EX offices. No significant data limitations.							

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Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $163.6 million for the HR bureau is a net increase of $1.5 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. Although the rate of hiring has slowed due to the current budget environment, Diplomacy 3.0 will continue to have a wide-ranging impact over the next several years. By the end of FY 2012, the Foreign Service workforce increased by 19.7 percent and the civil service workforce increased by 7 percent since the end of FY 2008.

As the Department's workload requirements and demand for services increase, additional funds are critical to support the increase in employees hired under Diplomacy 3.0 and the expansion of the Limited Non-Career Appointment (LNA) program. The growth of the Department requires HR to sustain effective and efficient delivery of mandatory services such as assignments, transfer orders, and tenure and promotion work. The Department will manage change largely from within existing funding levels by shifting resources, generating administrative efficiency savings, and reducing management support services contract costs.

The $1 million request for funding the management and oversight of the Alternative Retirement Program (ARP) is critical to the establishment of a Department-wide retirement plan for all overseas Locally-Employed Staff (LES). The main objective of the ARP will be to provide LES an alternative employee retirement compensation package in the form of a lump sum payment upon separation as part of their local compensation plan (LCP). The Department will use the ARP to replace in whole or in part the various components of end of service benefit provisions in specific LCPs by authorizing changes to the LCP. This program will be managed in coordination with the Bureau of Budget and Planning and the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services.

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Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	442	98	0	0	540	98,883	63,211	162,094
FY 2013 Estimate	442	98	0	0	540	98,008	63,211	161,219
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(229)	0	(229)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	739	600	1,339
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	229
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	739	600	1,339
FY 2014 Current Services	442	98	0	0	540	98,747	63,811	162,558
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Oversight, Tracking, and Review - LES Retirement Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
FY 2014 Request	442	98	0	0	540	99,747	63,811	163,558

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Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources (HR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Career Development & Assignments	87	0	16,136	87	0	16,136	87	0	16,295	0	0	159
Civil Service Human Resource Management	35	0	4,810	35	0	4,810	35	0	4,863	0	0	53
Director General of the Foreign Service	22	0	1,633	22	0	1,633	22	0	1,653	0	0	20
Employee Relations	34	0	19,570	34	0	19,570	34	0	19,886	0	0	316
Executive Office	99	0	59,878	99	0	58,166	99	0	59,123	0	0	(755)
Family Liaison Office	22	0	3,121	22	0	3,121	22	0	3,156	0	0	35
Grievance Staff	10	0	1,478	10	0	1,478	10	0	1,495	0	0	17
Human Resource Services Provider	26	0	3,134	26	0	3,134	26	0	3,165	0	0	31
Human Resources Shared Services	40	0	6,072	40	0	6,072	40	0	6,142	0	0	70
Office of Casualty Assistance	3	0	341	3	0	341	3	0	344	0	0	3
Office of Policy Coordination	6	0	686	6	0	686	6	0	692	0	0	6
Overseas Employment	34	0	5,118	34	0	5,118	34	0	5,177	0	0	59
Performance Evaluation	16	0	3,153	16	0	3,153	16	0	3,194	0	0	41
Recruitment, Examination and Employment	51	0	22,431	51	0	22,431	51	0	22,781	0	0	350
Resource Mgmt and Organization Analysis	29	0	4,173	29	0	4,173	29	0	4,220	0	0	47
Retirement	26	0	3,383	26	0	3,383	26	0	3,419	0	0	36
Workers Compensation	0	0	6,977	0	0	7,814	0	0	7,953	0	0	976
Total	**540**	**0**	**162,094**	**540**	**0**	**161,219**	**540**	**0**	**163,558**	**0**	**0**	**1,464**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Human Resources (HR)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	55,707	55,707	56,317	610
1200 Personnel Benefits	37,719	37,719	38,246	527
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	1,327	1,327	1,351	24
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,770	2,770	2,819	49
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	2,917	2,917	2,969	52
2400 Printing & Reproduction	1,044	1,044	1,063	19
2500 Other Services	45,891	45,016	45,812	(79)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,666	1,666	1,696	30
3100 Personal Property	5,619	5,619	5,719	100
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	7,375	7,375	7,506	131
4200 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	59	59	60	1
Total	**162,094**	**161,219**	**163,558**	**1,464**

HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIAL COMPLEMENT

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	842	842	842	0
Enduring Funds	119,957	118,848	122,037	2,080

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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, training of new recruits, and career development assignments for Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel. Employees spend a limited amount of time in these positions either before assignments or on special assignments, and then return to their regular positions within the Department.

The special complement includes the following types of positions:

Entry-Level Officer 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 (considered short-term) in orientation and basic training prior to being assigned to an overseas position. There are currently 561 positions established for Entry-Level Officer training.

Faculty Advisors
Positions at various military facilities that 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 30 positions established as Faculty Advisors.

Assignments to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
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 currently 30 positions dedicated to NGO assignments.

Non-Reimbursable Details
Positions used to detail employees to other executive departments on a non-reimbursable basis. There are currently 40 positions serving non-reimbursable details.

Other Human Resources Special Complement
Positions used for appropriate education, training, and professional development and exchanges. There are currently 111 positions dedicated to this program.

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 currently 50 positions supporting this program.

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 currently 18 positions supporting this 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 Department continues to pay the employee's salary and benefits. The Una Chapman Cox Foundation funds all other expenses of the project. There are currently two positions dedicated to the program.

The **Expanded Professional Associates Program** (EPAP) has several objectives: 1) addressing a key morale issue by providing new career opportunities for Foreign Service spouses; 2) increasing overall overseas staffing levels; and 3) filling critical positions with well-qualified personnel. Appointment Eligible Family Members (AEFMs) vetted through the application process can be assigned to entry-level and mid-level positions overseas using bureau managed funding. There are currently 139 authorized EPAP assignments. They are not considered as positions, but rather as part-time intermittents. These assignments are made to existing regular Foreign Service positions.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $122 million is $2.1 million above the FY 2012 Actual level. The request includes $2 million for the EPAP program which supports 139 eligible family members (EFMs) at an average cost of $85,000 per assignment.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	84	727	31	0	842	10,232	109,725	119,957
FY 2013 Estimate	84	727	31	0	842	9,123	109,725	118,848
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	39	1,150	1,189
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	39	1,150	1,189
FY 2014 Current Services	84	727	31	0	842	9,162	110,875	120,037
FY 2014 Program Changes								
EPAP	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
FY 2014 Request	84	727	31	0	842	11,162	110,875	122,037

HUMAN RESOURCES SPECIAL COMPLEMENT

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Human Resources Special Complement (HRCOMP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Entry-Level Officer Training	561	0	70,135	561	0	70,135	561	0	70,869	0	0	734
Faculty Advisors	30	0	4,439	30	0	4,439	30	0	4,486	0	0	47
Non-Governmental Organizations	30	0	4,439	30	0	4,439	30	0	4,486	0	0	47
Non-Reimbursable Details	40	0	6,619	40	0	6,619	40	0	6,688	0	0	69
Other Human Resources-Special Complement	111	0	25,302	111	0	24,193	111	0	26,390	0	0	1,088
Presidential Management Fellows	50	0	6,241	50	0	6,241	50	0	6,306	0	0	65
Special Domestic Assignment Program (SDAP)	18	0	2,532	18	0	2,532	18	0	2,559	0	0	27
Una Chapman Cox Sabbatical Leave Fellowship Program	2	0	250	2	0	250	2	0	253	0	0	3
Total	**842**	**0**	**119,957**	**842**	**0**	**118,848**	**842**	**0**	**122,037**	**0**	**0**	**2,080**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Human Resources Special Complement (HRCOMP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	83,970	83,193	85,425	1,455
1200 Personnel Benefits	35,987	35,655	36,612	625
Total	**119,957**	**118,848**	**122,037**	**2,080**

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HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
American Positions	0	0	0	0
Funds	0	0	91,891	91,891

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Department's FY 2014 Request includes the annualization of FY 2013 staffing requirements and the implementation of the final phase of Overseas Comparability Pay (OCP). In the aftermath of the Benghazi terrorist attack, the Department is ramping up efforts in FY 2013 to increase and strengthen its management and security staffing profile at High Threat Posts (HTP). This will result in FY 2014 annualized costs. OCP Phase 3 will ensure that the Department remains competitive in the global marketplace and serve as one of many important tools to keep attrition low in the Foreign Service.

Justification of Request

Annualization of FY 2013: $10,529,000

As a result of the Accountability Review Board's (ARB) January 2013 report on Benghazi and the Interagency Security Advisory Teams (ISAT) work at High Threat Posts (HTP), the Department is implementing recommendations that will require annualized staffing costs in FY 2014. The requirements include additional key policy, program, and security personnel at HTP with relevant hard language capabilities. With increased and more complex diplomatic activities in the Middle East, ARB recommended that the Department "enhance its ongoing efforts to significantly upgrade its language capacity, especially Arabic, among American employees."

Overseas Comparability Pay (Phase 3): $81,362,000

Overseas Comparability Pay (OCP) is critical for the Department's Foreign Service competitiveness in the workplace. The Department's intention is to fully restore the basic pay equity between Washington, D.C. and overseas assignments for entry and mid-level Foreign Service employees that existed prior to the government-wide implementation of locality pay. The FY 2014 Request supports funding for OCP Phase III, which would raise comparability to the full D.C. rate, including the increase to American Salaries for Foreign Service personnel posted overseas, along with the Department's corresponding increases in salary-based benefit contributions and post allowances.

The Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) established locality pay as a basic salary component for most civilian Federal employees in the United States. It is not a cost of living allowance. Varying rates of locality pay reflect the varying cost of labor in different localities and metropolitan areas throughout the United States. The locality pay provision in the FEPCA (5 U.S.C. 5304), however, excludes positions outside the United States.

HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

On June 24, 2009, President Obama signed the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) that authorized the Secretary of State to begin implementing OCP adjustments under Section 1113. Members of the Foreign Service are eligible for locality-based comparability payments (stated as a percentage) up to the amount of the locality-based comparability percentage payable to such a member under section 5304 of Title 5, U.S.C. if such a member's official duty station were in the District of Columbia. This section also gave the Secretary administrative flexibility in determining the phase-in schedule, although subsequent provisions of law have limited implementation to just the first two phases.

Before the introduction of OCP in August 2009, an entry-level or mid-level Foreign Service employee transferring overseas experienced a significant cut in basic pay as a result of the exclusion of Foreign Service (Overseas) positions from locality pay. Up until August 2009, the reduction was a loss of locality pay in the amount of 23.10 percent of base salary. Since August 2009, the gap has been closed between applicable rates of basic pay in Washington, D.C. and abroad by nearly 70 percent. Today, entry and mid-level Foreign Service employees serving in Washington, like most other federal employees working in Washington, earn their base salary plus 24.22 percent locality pay. Their counterparts overseas currently earn base salary plus 16.52 percent comparability pay due to the implementation of OCP Phases I and II. The Department has worked to close this remaining gap. The third and final phase that had been scheduled to be implemented in August 2011 would have increased comparability pay to the full Washington, DC locality pay rate.

The Department expects that attrition rates will rise, particularly at the critical mid-level positions, if overseas OCP Phase III is not implemented. In June 2012, the Department administered the *Retention and Succession Planning Survey*, in which approximately two-thirds of mid-level officers stated they would seriously consider leaving the Foreign Service if OCP is eliminated. Such a large percentage would have a substantial and direct negative impact on diplomatic readiness and delay the Department's efforts to close the mid-level staffing gap. It will negatively impact the Department's ability to attract and retain desirable candidates.

The pay disparity has long-lasting effects on an employee's compensation and benefits which compound over the course of an employee's career. For example, the Department's mandated contributions to employee Federal Thrift Savings Plans (TSP) are based on an employee's basic pay inclusive of locality pay. Because Foreign Service employees spend large portions of their careers representing, promoting, and defending their country's interests abroad, these employees receive smaller employer contributions than their Foreign Service colleagues who remain in Washington, D.C.

HUMAN RESOURCES INITIATIVE

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Annualization of FY 2013	0	0	0	0	0	10,529	0	10,529
Overseas Comparability Pay - Phase 3	0	0	0	0	0	29,189	52,173	81,362
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	39,718	52,173	91,891
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	39,718	52,173	91,891

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Human Resources Initiative (HRI)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	0	0	44,947	44,947
1200 Personnel Benefits	0	0	41,146	41,146
2500 Other Services	0	0	5,798	5,798
Total	**0**	**0**	**91,891**	**91,891**

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
OVERSEAS PROGRAMS

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BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	936	936	921	(15)
Enduring Funds	341,889	358,192	374,872	32,983

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of African Affairs (AF) promotes the Administration's foreign policy priorities in 49 countries in sub-Saharan Africa through 44 U.S. embassies and four constituent posts located in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, and Lagos. AF's FY 2014 budget request addresses key foreign policy initiatives and development challenges across Africa by focusing on five overarching policy priorities: 1) strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law; 2) fostering broad-based economic growth, including support for the reduction of hunger and poverty through a comprehensive approach to food security; 3) enhancing access to quality healthcare 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.

These policy initiatives advance U.S. interests and recognize freedom, prosperity, and security as benchmarks for success in the U.S./African partnership of the 21st Century. While Africa's future is up to Africans, the United States will continue to play a major role with its African partners in shaping that future.

Strength Democratic Institutions
Strengthening democratic institutions remains the most important policy priority for the Bureau of African Affairs. The Department and USAID will continue to work in partnership with African governments and civil society organizations to strengthen their democratic institutions and protect the democratic gains they have made. The Bureau will work to combat corruption, abusive governments and human rights violations, and to improve budget transparency. The Bureau will also encourage the development of independent judiciaries, strong legislative bodies, independent media, robust civil societies, and transparent elections.

Foster Sustained Economic Growth
Fostering sustained economic growth will continue to be a priority in FY 2014. Africa remains the world's poorest and most economically vulnerable continent and the global financial crisis slowed previously robust economic growth in some countries in the region. The steep rise in fuel, food, and fertilizer costs, and the wild swings in commodity prices also threaten to erode some of Africa's recent economic gains. Broad-based economic growth will reduce poverty and hunger, create jobs, and provide resources for expansion of health and education services.

Invest in People
A healthy population is essential to promote the positive change in governance, institutions, and

economic systems that are prerequisites for democratic and economic progress. The Bureau will continue to work with other agencies and partner countries to implement the Global Health Initiative (GHI), a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach to global health.

Prevent and Mitigate Conflicts
Preventing and mitigating conflicts in Africa that destabilize states, prevent economic development, cause enormous loss of life and frequently result in major refugee flows remains a key policy priority. Through proactive work with African leaders, civil society organizations and the international community, the Bureau will seek to prevent conflicts and defuse political, economic and regional disagreements before they become sources of open hostility. The Bureau will also continue efforts to strengthen African peacekeeping capabilities and to support the African Union's peace and security initiatives. The situations in Darfur and Somalia are expected to continue to require external peacekeeping assistance in FY 2014, potentially including the deployment of infantry battalions to the UN-African Union (AU) Hybrid Mission in Darfur and the provision of more equipment, troops, and logistical support to the AU Peacekeeping Mission in Somalia.

Combat Transnational Challenges
Africa's state fragility, institutional weaknesses, and poverty place it at a distinct disadvantage in dealing with major global and transnational problems like health pandemics, food shortages, narcotics trafficking, climate change, and the illegal exploitation of the region's maritime and mineral resources. The Bureau will lead U.S. Government efforts in working with leaders and governments across the continent and with international partners to address Africa's transnational challenges.

Strengthen 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 and office buildings opening in FY 2014 and early FY 2015. AF is eliminating administrative duplication through consolidation of USAID personnel into the Department's administrative platform, and increasing operational efficiencies through regionalization, process improvement, empowering locally employed staff (LES), 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

In 2012, 51 percent of positions assigned to the Africa region were filled by personnel with the required skill-set and experience level. As this percentage increases, work productivity should increase at post with newly arriving officers.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Human Resources							
Active Performance Indicator	Percentage of positions filled by at-grade, in-cone employees.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
50 percent N/A	45 percent. ▼ Below Target	38%, down from 45%. ▼ Below Target	47 percent. ▲ Above Target	36 percent ▼ Below Target	48 percent.	51 percent ▲ Above Target	52 percent	52 percent
Reason for Exceeding Target	85 of 166 positions in the Bureau of African Affairs (AF) in 2012 were filled at grade and in cone. This puts the Bureau at 51 percent.							
Impact	To operate at maximum effectiveness, AF needs greater numbers of employees who arrive at their jobs with the expertise and depth of experience needed to function at peak efficiency.							
Methodology	After decisions regarding Foreign Service Officer (FSO) assignments were made, senior staff of AF's Human Resources Division manually tabulated and computed the percent of positions filled "at grade" and "in cone". This year, AF HR staff gathered the information via a Knowledge Center Report. The Knowledge Center gave them all the positions with a 2012 ETA and they calculated how many were at grade and in cone manually.							
Data Source and Quality	(1) Bureau of African Affairs staffing pattern; (2) FSO assignments spreadsheet; and (3) Knowledge Center Report. FSO assignment data is extremely reliable; 98 percent accurate.							

Justification of Request

AF's FY 2014 budget request is $374.8 million, a $33 million increase over the FY 2012. This increase is to maintain current services, locally-employed staff wages and the U.S. direct hires cost of living adjustment. The request also includes increases to fund operational support for New Office Buildings (NOBs) and Consulate, inflationary costs and support for the U.S. diplomatic platform in a critical region of Africa. The request also reflects a shift of $7.3 million in USDH costs to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

Operating Expenses for New Office Buildings: $1,690,000
AF requests funding for the operation of new facilities scheduled to open in FY 2014 and early FY 2015. In FY 2014, a new embassy compound (NEC) in Mbabane, Swaziland and a warehouse in Nairobi, Kenya will open. Office annexes will open in Abuja, Nigeria and Pretoria, South Africa in early FY 2015. These new buildings will require one-time start-up costs (office and warehouse equipment and move related costs) and recurring costs (additional LES positions, service contracts, supplies, fuel, and utility costs) to begin operations. The $1.7 million requested represents AF's State share for Mbabane

($563,000), Nairobi ($330,000), Abuja ($199,000) and Pretoria ($598,000). This request excludes additional Overseas Building Operation (OBO) and Diplomatic Security (DS) costs.

FSN Wage Gap: $8,110,000
AF requests an additional $8.1 million to fund LE Staff wage increases for Program and ICASS (State Share) employees. AF made great progress in FY 2010 in closing the longstanding gap between funded LES wage increases and the increases recommended by Human Resources/Overseas Employment (HR/OE) based on comparator surveys. Unfortunately, the current two-year wage freeze has endangered those efforts. Failure to keep pace with the high rates of inflation in Africa has eroded the wage base and gains achieved by funding the gap in 2010. Posts are once again losing qualified employees because pay rates do not match comparators in the labor market. The State Department is the largest employer of locally employed staff and sets the level of wage compensation in U.S. missions abroad.

First-Year Operations in Consulate Mombasa, Kenya: $2,296,000
The Department is assessing the requirements for establishing a new U.S. Consulate in Mombasa, Kenya in FY 2014. Mombasa is Kenya's second-largest city and the main commercial gateway to central and east Africa. It is home to more than 960,000 Muslims. The primary mission of the Consulate would be political outreach to moderate Muslim leaders and implementation of public diplomacy programs aimed at Muslim audiences to counter increasingly aggressive attempts to radicalize them. The Consulate would also extend services to the many American Citizens that travel to the area despite travel warnings, and provide support to U.S. companies interested in the port and coastal market. Additionally, the Consulate would expand the platform supporting law enforcement activities, countering trafficking in persons, maritime security, anti-piracy, and counter-narcotics, as well as supporting Department of Defense joint combined exercises, ship visits, counter-terrorism and Somalia-related initiatives. Should a decision be made to establish a Consulate, this request would fund initial start-up and operating costs for the Consulate.

Somalia Diplomatic Platform: $700,000
The Roadmap to End the Transition was completed on August 20, 2012 after which Somalia transitioned to an elected interim government. The U.S. government officially recognized the new government of Somalia in January 2013 with an official exchange of diplomatic notes. The U.S. currently maintains relations with the Government of Somalia from Nairobi, where the Special Representative for Somalia and his staff reside. The U.S. government is in the process of re-establishing fuller diplomatic relations with the new government, including increasing presence in Mogadishu, albeit at a modest level. To that end, AF plans to establish an initial one-to-two person presence within the Mogadishu International Airport compound. This request would fund the purchase and air freight of two secure containers (one office, one residential), TDY travel, and position support costs.

BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	76	79	781	255	1,191	212,025	129,864	341,889
FY 2013 Estimate	76	79	781	264	1,200	227,728	130,464	358,192
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	215	1,198	1,413
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	346	0	346
Facility Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	0	1,807	0	1,807
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	3,678	0	3,678
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	2,645	0	2,645
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	0	2,900
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	11,591	1,198	12,789
FY 2014 Current Services	76	79	781	264	1,200	239,319	131,662	370,981
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Consular USDH Shift to BSP	0	0	(15)	0	(15)	(5,420)	(1,926)	(7,346)
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	(1,559)	0	(1,559)
New Office Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	1,690	0	1,690
FSN Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	0	8,110	0	8,110
Mombasa Consulate	0	0	0	10	10	2,296	0	2,296
Somalia Diplomatic Platform	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	700
Total Program Changes	0	0	(15)	10	(5)	5,817	(1,926)	3,891
FY 2014 Request	76	79	766	274	1,195	245,136	129,736	374,872

BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs	10	0	4,771	10	0	4,873	10	0	4,866	0	0	95
Office of Central African Affairs	7	0	3,177	7	0	3,207	7	0	3,193	0	0	16
Office of East African Affairs	6	0	2,850	6	0	2,874	6	0	2,861	0	0	11
Office of Economic Policy	6	0	2,446	6	0	2,468	6	0	2,457	0	0	11
Office of Executive Director	20	0	12,375	20	0	13,010	20	0	13,868	0	0	1,493
Office of Regional Affairs	9	0	3,142	9	0	3,179	9	0	3,167	0	0	25
Office of Southern African Affairs	8	0	3,525	8	0	3,562	8	0	3,547	0	0	22
Office of West African Affairs	8	0	3,330	8	0	3,361	8	0	3,347	0	0	17
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	1	0	746	1	0	764	1	0	763	0	0	17
Special Assistant for Press	1	0	622	1	0	631	1	0	631	0	0	9
Total	**76**	**0**	**36,984**	**76**	**0**	**37,929**	**76**	**0**	**38,700**	**0**	**0**	**1,716**

BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Africa Regional Services, Paris	0	0	989	0	0	1,015	0	0	1,020	0	0	31
Angola, Luanda	24	6	6,416	24	6	6,702	23	6	6,872	(1)	0	456
Benin, Cotonou	13	4	4,548	13	4	4,782	13	4	4,928	0	0	380
Botswana, Gaborone	20	3	4,947	20	3	5,136	20	3	5,245	0	0	298
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	12	4	6,817	12	4	7,219	10	4	7,457	(2)	0	640
Burundi, Bujumbura	16	5	5,148	16	5	5,428	16	5	5,609	0	0	461
Cameroon, Yaounde	25	9	7,841	25	9	8,207	25	9	8,428	0	0	587
Cape Verde, Praia	7	6	2,394	7	6	2,537	7	6	2,629	0	0	235
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	4	4	1,786	4	4	1,899	3	4	1,973	(1)	0	187
Chad, N'Djamena	15	3	7,639	15	3	8,056	15	3	8,313	0	0	674
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	28	11	11,355	28	11	11,870	26	11	12,177	(2)	0	822
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	32	8	11,227	32	8	11,686	32	8	11,949	0	0	722
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	13	5	7,765	13	5	8,233	13	5	8,535	0	0	770
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	9	2	4,791	9	10	5,053	9	10	5,694	0	8	903
Eritrea, Asmara	7	3	2,431	7	3	2,526	7	3	2,580	0	0	149
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	38	11	7,082	38	11	7,336	38	11	7,473	0	0	391
Gabon, Libreville	16	3	8,995	16	3	9,488	15	3	9,799	(1)	0	804
Gambia, Banjul	7	2	2,939	7	2	3,082	7	2	3,170	0	0	231
Ghana, Accra	22	11	6,197	22	11	6,502	22	11	6,689	0	0	492
Guinea, Conakry	17	6	5,455	17	6	5,752	17	6	5,938	0	0	483
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	0	0	106	0	0	114	0	0	119	0	0	13
Kenya, Nairobi	47	7	9,686	47	7	10,171	46	17	13,095	(1)	10	3,409
Lesotho, Maseru	9	4	2,576	9	4	2,684	9	4	2,746	0	0	170
Liberia, Monrovia	13	6	8,413	13	6	8,970	12	6	9,339	(1)	0	926
Madagascar, Antananarivo	17	5	6,751	17	5	7,051	17	5	7,228	0	0	477
Malawi, Lilongwe	12	4	4,150	12	4	4,346	12	4	4,464	0	0	314
Mali, Bamako	16	7	4,923	16	7	5,157	15	7	5,298	(1)	0	375
Mauritania, Nouakchott	14	5	4,137	14	5	4,320	14	5	4,428	0	0	291
Mauritius, Port Louis	7	4	3,528	7	4	3,695	7	4	3,795	0	0	267
Mozambique, Maputo	20	4	5,032	20	4	5,213	20	4	5,312	0	0	280
Namibia, Windhoek	19	7	4,725	19	7	4,891	19	7	4,980	0	0	255
Niger, Niamey	17	6	9,456	17	6	9,989	17	6	10,327	0	0	871
Nigeria, Abuja	28	10	13,650	28	10	14,472	28	10	15,355	0	0	1,705
Nigeria, Lagos	24	4	5,226	24	4	5,507	24	4	5,541	0	0	315
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	7	2	4,783	7	2	5,077	7	2	5,267	0	0	484
Rwanda, Kigali	16	5	3,824	16	5	3,980	16	5	4,069	0	0	245
Senegal, Dakar	25	6	10,153	25	6	10,644	25	6	12,214	0	0	2,061
Sierra Leone, Freetown	16	6	3,594	16	6	3,735	16	6	3,814	0	0	220
Somalia, Mogadishu	0	0	689	0	0	740	0	0	1,475	0	0	786
South Africa, Capetown	10	3	3,239	10	3	3,339	10	3	3,342	0	0	103
South Africa, Durban	6	2	2,090	6	2	2,160	6	2	2,163	0	0	73
South Africa, Johannesburg	11	7	5,123	11	7	5,381	11	7	5,410	0	0	287
South Africa, Pretoria	73	9	22,175	73	10	23,441	73	10	25,087	0	1	2,912
Southern Sudan, Juba	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Sudan, Khartoum	28	5	15,761	26	5	16,686	23	5	17,279	(5)	0	1,518

Swaziland, Mbabane	10	2	3,393	10	2	3,542	10	2	4,193	0	0	800
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	22	6	5,089	22	6	5,317	20	6	5,452	(2)	0	363
Togo, Lome	14	6	5,240	14	6	5,488	14	6	5,637	0	0	397
Uganda, Kampala	16	4	5,450	16	4	5,751	16	4	5,942	0	0	492
Zambia, Lusaka	19	6	7,494	19	6	7,843	19	6	8,053	0	0	559
Zimbabwe, Harare	19	7	7,687	19	7	8,050	19	7	8,270	0	0	583
Total	**860**	**255**	**304,905**	**860**	**264**	**320,263**	**845**	**274**	**336,172**	**(15)**	**19**	**31,267**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	179,739	185,822	192,924	13,185
1200 Personnel Benefits	56,377	58,761	61,880	5,503
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	847	909	927	80
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	7,664	8,232	8,462	798
2200 Transportation of Things	6,035	6,482	6,613	578
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	33,808	36,312	37,577	3,769
2400 Printing & Reproduction	85	92	94	9
2500 Other Services	23,511	25,253	27,971	4,460
2600 Supplies and Materials	18,439	19,805	20,282	1,843
3100 Personal Property	11,992	12,880	14,424	2,432
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	3,302	3,547	3,619	317
4200 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	90	97	99	9
Total	**341,889**	**358,192**	**374,872**	**32,983**

AMBASSADOR'S FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	5,750	5,750	5,750	0

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The U.S. Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCP), established in FY 2001 and funded through the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation, awards grants for the preservation of cultural heritage in developing countries. Projects funded through the AFCP advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and demonstrate U.S. respect for other cultures.

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) administers the AFCP. Since establishment in FY 2001, individual AFCP grants have ranged from $5,000 to $1 million. Funded projects include technical support for the preservation of historic buildings and sites, museum collections, and forms of traditional cultural expression.

In FY 2012, U.S. Ambassadors and Consuls General submitted 186 proposals for projects to preserve cultural heritage in developing countries. A total of $5.6 million was distributed in awards of grants in 46 countries, including three large grants of at least $500,000 for projects in Africa, Central Asia, and the Western Hemisphere, which account for the variations in distribution over FY 2011. A total of $155,000 was spent by ECA on administrative costs for contract staff support, official site inspections, graphic design services, and the annual report.

FY 2012 Actual Distribution

($ in thousands)

Bureau	
African Affairs (AF)	1,144
East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	742
European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	607
Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	763
South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	1,210
Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	1,129
Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)	155
Total	**$5,750**

AMBASSADOR'S FUND FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $5.8 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 as a means of demonstrating U.S. respect for the cultures of others. In accordance with established AFCP program policies and procedures, the AFCP 2014 program will give consideration to EAP cultural preservation proposals that directly support the Administration's Asia Rebalancing initiative.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	5,750	0	5,750
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	5,750	0	5,750
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	5,750	0	5,750
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	5,750	0	5,750

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation (ACP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2500 Other Services	170	170	203	33
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	5,580	5,580	5,547	(33)
Total	**5,750**	**5,750**	**5,750**	**0**

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	892	892	873	(19)
Enduring Funds	303,468	310,518	308,802	5,334

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

The FY 2014 Request provides resources that support the Department of State's "rebalance" of diplomatic activity in the Asia-Pacific region, including salary and support costs for 21 new U.S. Direct Hire positions.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The U.S. "rebalance" to the Asia-Pacific reflects a profound recognition that the future security and prosperity of the United States will be largely defined by events and developments in the region. Home to two-thirds of the world's population and the world's fastest growing economies, the Asia-Pacific offers growing opportunities and challenges for U.S. strategic interests.

Harnessing Asia's growth and dynamism stands central to U.S. economic and strategic interests and is a key priority for the United States. Maintaining peace and security across the Asia-Pacific is central to global progress, whether through halting proliferation in North Korea, defending freedom of navigation in the region's maritime spaces including the South China Sea, or ensuring transparency in the region's military activities. Open markets in the Asia-Pacific region provide the United States with unprecedented opportunities for investment, trade, and access to cutting-edge technology. Economic vitality in the United States in part depends on the ability of U.S. firms to tap the growing consumer base of Asia. Beyond American military might or the size of the U.S. economy, adherence to American values—in particular, the steadfast support for democracy and human rights greatly enhances U.S. credibility, stature, and authority.

Strengthen Regional Alliances and Security Ties

Treaty alliances with Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand are the bedrock for the U.S. strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific. Close cooperation with U.S. treaty allies in the Asia-Pacific ensures regional stability and reassures U.S. regional partners. With sustained U.S. leadership, allies and key partners provide a highly effective foundation for regional cooperation, which serves as a basis for the United States to expand its network of influence and partners. The United States seeks to modernize and strengthen its partnerships with all five Asia-Pacific treaty allies in multiple settings including multilateral and "mini-lateral" fora, such as the East Asian Summit (EAS), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), and trilateral groupings, military-to-military trainings, and humanitarian assistance against the backdrop of natural disaster. To meet transnational threats of terrorism, violent extremism, transnational crime, and nuclear, chemical, and biological proliferation, the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP) will support a vision in which countries in the Asia-Pacific adopt internationally-recognized legal and policy frameworks aligned with the United States and have the capacity to deter and mitigate these pressing threats.

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Reaffirm U.S. Economic Leadership in Creating Economic Stability and Sustainable Growth
Strong U.S. trade and investment ties with the dynamic Asia-Pacific will continue to be critical for U.S. economic recovery and long-term economic strength. A U.S. strategic priority is to reinvigorate U.S. economic leadership in the face of pressures to forge stand-alone approaches and to advance regional economic integration that reflects 21st-century economic realities through the Trans-Pacific Partnership and other initiatives. Together with enhanced connectivity between South and Southeast Asia, these efforts aim to produce sustainable, broad-based economic growth in the region and increased consumer demand for U.S. products and services.

Deepen U.S. Engagement with Emerging Regional Powers and Partners
Alongside relationships with U.S. treaty allies, the United States will also advance efforts to strengthen the U.S. network of regional partners. By strengthening relationships with major emerging powers—such as China, Indonesia, and India—and other existing and emerging partners a more comprehensive approach to U.S. strategy in the region is ensured. The Pacific Island countries also remain vital to U.S. interests due to shared history, defense partnerships, commercial links, people-to-people ties, and alignment on international issues. The United States will continue to ask partners to help solve shared problems and shape a rules-based regional and global order. People-to-people engagement will play a critical role in building support within these countries for sustained U.S. cooperative partnerships. Improving human rights conditions, good governance, the rights of women and children, and dialogue among religious communities will help make these cooperative partnerships more durable in the future as values more closely align.

Shape the Region's Evolving Multilateral Institutions to Address Economic and Non-Traditional Security Challenges
U.S. engagement in the Asia-Pacific emphasizes the importance of multilateral cooperation because history shows that addressing complex transnational challenges requires a set of institutions capable of reinforcing the system of rules, norms, and responsibility that are essential to peace, stability, and prosperity. The United States will advance economic, political, and security interests by actively engaging regional, political, and economic institutions and fora to shape these bodies as they evolve into effective organizations. Enhanced and multifaceted engagement with regional groupings such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), APEC, the EAS, the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Lower Mekong Initiative, and the Pacific Islands Forum reinforces U.S. bilateral relationships and provides additional venues to pursue cooperation with allies and partners in the region.

Improve Governance, Human Rights, and Democratic Institutions in the Region
In the calculus of strategic interests in Asia and the Pacific, U.S. policies must reflect fundamental American values. EAP will continue to work with countries in the region to bolster good governance, promote human rights, including the rights of women and children, combat the scourge of trafficking in persons, and foster greater religious dialogue among the many communities of faith in the region. U.S. policies recognize that the Asia-Pacific is home to some of the largest, most vibrant democracies in the world, and seek to build partnerships that foster democratic practices and good governance throughout the region.

Performance

China's economic growth is highly dependent on increases in investment and net exports. Export-led growth can be an indication of multiple structural problems including unsound financial markets, government manipulation of markets to favor exporters, and weak social welfare systems that require consumers to save more of their income to meet basic health and education expenditures. Rebalancing China's economy away from export-led growth by increasing domestic consumption and services is

critical to achieving a sustainable global economy and more balanced trade. Positive trends on this indicator over several years would demonstrate that China is taking key steps to act as a more responsible member of the global economy by supporting policies that boost domestic demand and move toward a more market-based exchange rate.

While China has made welcome moves toward reducing its Current Account surplus, continued progress would provide space for global expansion and stimulate much needed demand. While China's trade weighted currency valuation has risen as the U.S. Government and other like-minded governments have supported, much of that appreciation is the result of the Chinese renminbi's (RMB) continued de-facto peg to the U.S. dollar (USD), which has risen in the wake of the ongoing European sovereign debt crisis. Modest continued real appreciation of the RMB would substantially aid achieving reductions in China's Current Account surplus.

Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy								
Strategic Priority	Open Markets and Create Opportunities							
Active Performance Indicator	China's Current Account Surplus as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2 percent N/A	3.0% (new baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	2.5 percent	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	2 percent	1 percent
Impact	N/A							
Methodology	Percent calculated by dividing China's Current Account Balance (International Monetary Fund) by GDP (World Bank Development Indicators).							
Data Source and Quality	Current Account Balance: http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/index.php?db=BOP. GDP: http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators?cid=GPD_WDI. While there is a one year data lag, the data quality assessment revealed no significant data limitations.).							

Justification of Request

Increased U.S. Government engagement in the Asia-Pacific region has resulted in a sharp increase in EAP work load: dealing with the nuclear threat from North Korea; engaging a rising China; participating in the East Asian Summit; supporting the re-posturing of U.S. forces in Asia; and advancing U.S. economic and commercial interests. Beyond these on-going challenges, EAP has seen a dramatic expansion of visa demand in China requiring sizable increases in visa operations and the conversion of the American Presence Post in Wuhan to a full service Consulate opening in 2014. And following decades of military

rule and international isolation, Burma accelerated its political transition towards democracy, paving the way for significantly enhanced bilateral relations with the United States. EAP must have the capacity to respond to these pressing operational demands.

To provide the resources necessary to support the Department of State's "rebalance" of diplomatic activity in the Asia-Pacific region, EAP requests $10.3 million for salary and support costs for 21 new United States Direct Hire (USDH) positions (eight are Washington-based and thirteen will be overseas). EAP Washington-based staff levels must be augmented to support expanding U.S. activity in Asia. With a new Mission to ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) in Jakarta, an upgrade of U.S. relations with Burma and the deployment of U.S. military forces to Australia, EAP requires additional staff to manage and coordinate State Department policies with embassies and other U.S. Government agencies. The eight Washington-based positions will deal with: cyber security issues; evaluation of large foreign assistance and State operations programs; support for ASEAN on education, health, finance, environment, and energy and the East Asia Summit (EAS); North Korean human rights; the expanding military engagement with Australia and New Zealand; environment, science, technology, and health issues (one position to cover Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands and one to cover China); and the coordination of regional economic initiatives between the desk officers and the field.

The 13 overseas positions will: A) augment the State Department's re-engagement with Burma after almost 50 years of isolation and 20 years of international sanctions by establishing Economic officer; Political officer, and Human Resources officer positions; B) provide the platform in Australia to support greatly expanding military interactions with a Political/Military officer, an Economic officer, and a General Services officer; C) provide an additional officer in Seoul to monitor trade agreements; D) provide additional Political/Military officers in Korea (as United States Forces Korea Headquarters relocated 50 miles south of the capital, and as the Republic of Korea obtains war time operational control of forces, defense policy coordination and planning will become even more complex and complicated between and among United State Forces Korea, the Embassy, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Republic of Korea Presidential Office National Security Council) and New Zealand (Following three decades of no regular military-to-military contact, the defense and security relationship with New Zealand has escalated significantly in 2011-2012. With the institution of formal Strategic and Defense Dialogues with Wellington, the Embassy's small political section is unable to support the accelerating pace of defense engagement); and E) provide support for enhanced bilateral relationships by adding Political/Economic officers in Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and Brunei.

The request also includes $5.9 million to provide for current service wage, price, and facilities operating cost increases, and New Embassy Compound costs of $1.3 million to support continuing security-driven New Embassy Compound/Consulate/Annex (NEC) projects and the new Consulate opening in Wuhan, China. EAP has made every effort to reprogram within its base to cover high priority needs, but does not have the resources to support any of these increases within the FY 2013 budget level. These increases are offset, in part, by a reduction of -$2.3 million as a part of the continuing effort to reduce administrative costs.

The above adjustments are offset by the shift of -$17 million from American salary and program funds to the Consular Affairs (CA) Bureau as a part of the State Department initiative to shift consular costs to CA.

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	62	95	735	548	1,440	179,616	123,852	303,468
FY 2013 Estimate	62	95	735	548	1,440	186,066	124,452	310,518
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(120)	0	(120)
Absorption of Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(4,696)	0	(4,696)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	8	1,061	1,069
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	120
Facility Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	0	1,537	0	1,537
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1,957	0	1,957
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1,407	0	1,407
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	4,696	0	4,696
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	4,909	1,061	5,970
FY 2014 Current Services	62	95	735	548	1,440	190,975	125,513	316,488
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Asia Rebalancing	2	6	13	0	21	8,494	1,812	10,306
Burma Program Expansion	0	0	0	0	0	223	0	223
Consular USDH Shift to BSP	0	0	(40)	0	(40)	(11,877)	(5,153)	(17,030)
NEC Costs	0	0	0	0	0	1,291	0	1,291
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	(2,476)	0	(2,476)
Total Program Changes	2	6	(27)	0	(19)	(4,345)	(3,341)	(7,686)
FY 2014 Request	64	101	708	548	1,421	186,630	122,172	308,802

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	10	0	1,663	10	0	1,682	12	0	2,047	2	0	384
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	10	0	1,869	10	0	1,896	10	0	1,930	0	0	61
Office of Chinese Affairs	16	0	2,595	16	0	2,621	17	0	2,710	1	0	115
Office of Economic Policy	10	0	1,757	10	0	1,777	10	0	1,682	0	0	(75)
Office of Japan	11	0	1,742	11	0	1,761	11	0	1,797	0	0	55
Office of Korea	15	0	2,208	15	0	2,228	16	0	2,417	1	0	209
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	16	0	2,330	16	0	2,350	18	0	2,707	2	0	377
Office of Regional Security Policy	14	0	2,134	14	0	2,155	14	0	2,202	0	0	68
Office of the Assistant Secretary	17	0	2,744	17	0	2,770	19	0	3,030	2	0	286
Office of the Executive Director	34	0	4,849	34	0	4,884	34	0	5,003	0	0	154
Office of the Public Affairs Advisor	4	0	625	4	0	631	4	0	645	0	0	20
Total	**157**	**0**	**24,516**	**157**	**0**	**24,755**	**165**	**0**	**26,170**	**8**	**0**	**1,654**

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Australia, Canberra	32	10	9,886	32	10	10,102	35	10	12,266	3	0	2,380
Australia, Melbourne	4	7	1,464	4	7	1,499	4	7	1,508	0	0	44
Australia, Perth	3	4	934	3	4	955	3	4	962	0	0	28
Australia, Sydney	7	23	2,172	7	23	2,220	7	23	2,235	0	0	63
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	6	11	2,316	6	11	2,373	7	11	3,082	1	0	766
Burma, Rangoon	16	8	5,010	16	8	5,121	19	8	7,462	3	0	2,452
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	19	9	6,753	19	9	6,913	19	9	6,958	0	0	205
China, Beijing	103	40	45,208	103	40	46,381	98	40	44,698	(5)	0	(510)
China, Chengdu	12	4	3,359	12	4	3,427	12	4	3,451	0	0	92
China, Guangzhou	20	10	8,448	20	10	8,665	15	10	7,922	(5)	0	(526)
China, Hong Kong	27	2	11,813	27	2	12,119	26	2	11,769	(1)	0	(44)
China, Shanghai	19	4	6,923	19	4	7,089	16	4	5,854	(3)	0	(1,069)
China, Shenyang	10	4	3,258	10	4	3,332	10	4	3,355	0	0	97
China, Wuhan	1	0	632	1	0	651	1	0	875	0	0	243
Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia	4	0	1,258	4	0	1,286	4	0	1,294	0	0	36
Fiji, Suva	12	8	4,238	12	8	4,337	12	8	4,366	0	0	128
Indonesia, Jakarta	53	33	15,681	53	33	16,012	53	33	16,390	0	0	709
Indonesia, Medan	2	3	629	2	3	643	2	3	649	0	0	20
Indonesia, Surabaya	5	11	4,194	5	11	4,323	5	11	4,348	0	0	154
Japan, Fukuoka	3	9	858	3	9	876	3	9	882	0	0	24
Japan, Nagoya	1	0	403	1	0	414	1	0	415	0	0	12
Japan, Naha	2	7	690	2	7	706	2	7	712	0	0	22
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	4	16	1,945	4	16	1,997	4	16	2,009	0	0	64
Japan, Sapporo	2	4	629	2	4	643	2	4	649	0	0	20
Japan, Tokyo	63	77	35,399	63	77	36,395	60	77	35,333	(3)	0	(66)
Laos, Vientiane	11	7	2,799	11	7	2,851	11	7	3,166	0	0	367
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	25	20	7,569	25	20	7,732	25	20	7,786	0	0	217
Marshall Islands, Majuro	4	1	1,296	4	1	1,325	4	1	1,334	0	0	38
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	13	3	3,829	13	3	3,910	13	3	3,936	0	0	107
New Zealand, Auckland	2	5	768	2	5	786	2	5	792	0	0	24
New Zealand, Wellington	12	4	3,242	12	4	3,306	13	4	4,024	1	0	782
Palau, Koror	2	0	658	2	0	672	2	0	678	0	0	20
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	7	2	1,985	7	2	2,026	7	2	2,655	0	0	670
Philippines, Manila	45	50	20,090	45	50	20,615	35	50	16,678	(10)	0	(3,412)
Singapore, Singapore	22	12	6,967	22	12	7,121	22	12	7,170	0	0	203
South Korea, Busan	1	2	450	1	2	462	1	2	464	0	0	14
South Korea, Seoul	44	74	19,873	44	74	20,394	41	74	19,775	(3)	0	(98)
Thailand, Bangkok	58	50	14,076	58	50	14,327	55	50	13,153	(3)	0	(923)
Thailand, Chiang Mai	5	8	3,506	5	8	3,610	5	8	3,632	0	0	126
Timor-Leste, Dili	7	0	1,626	7	0	1,654	8	0	2,360	1	0	734
Vietnam, Hanoi	32	3	10,304	32	3	10,535	33	3	11,301	1	0	997
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	14	0	5,369	14	0	5,501	10	0	3,824	(4)	0	(1,545)
Western Somoa, Apia	1	3	445	1	3	457	1	3	460	0	0	15
Total	**735**	**548**	**278,952**	**735**	**548**	**285,763**	**708**	**548**	**282,632**	**(27)**	**0**	**3,680**

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	125,205	126,892	118,094	(7,111)
1200 Personnel Benefits	43,135	43,645	43,017	(118)
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	2	2	2	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	7,082	7,336	8,904	1,822
2200 Transportation of Things	1,085	1,124	1,104	19
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	9,701	10,049	12,436	2,735
2400 Printing & Reproduction	379	393	457	78
2500 Other Services	99,834	103,420	104,766	4,932
2600 Supplies and Materials	3,127	3,239	3,330	203
3100 Personal Property	12,482	12,930	15,230	2,748
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,436	1,488	1,462	26
Total	**303,468**	**310,518**	**308,802**	**5,334**

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	1,648	1,648	1,613	(35)
Enduring Funds	586,411	591,144	573,915	(12,496)

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The FY 2014 State Operations funding request for the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR) covers a broad range of diplomatic activities—including engagement with European governments, parliaments, multilateral and other organizations, civil society groups, European publics, and others—to advance U.S. strategic foreign policy goals in Europe and beyond. Most of this work entails building and sustaining efforts over time and adjusting to meet emerging challenges and changing world events. As a result, the impacts and outcomes of EUR efforts, and achievement of U.S. strategic goals, will be visible over the long term.

Because Europe serves as a global platform for achieving U.S. foreign policy goals worldwide, EUR will engage European partners on the full range of global challenges. EUR will continue ongoing bilateral and multilateral engagement with countries, institutions and organizations in Europe on issues including resolving conflicts within and beyond Europe, preventing war, promoting stability and safe and secure societies around the globe, fostering civil society, advancing human rights, addressing global environmental and health challenges, and combating terrorism and transnational crime. Ongoing engagement with Europe on global challenges can serve as a force-multiplier, reducing the cost to the U.S. of advancing foreign policy objectives by ensuring that partners contribute to those objectives as well.

EUR will work to ensure that Europe contributes to economic growth in the U.S. and worldwide. Activities in this area include cooperating with European partners on regulation, foreign investment, and intellectual property issues; boosting the transportation and travel sectors; working with European partners to support economic growth in Europe's East; and expanding cooperation in multilateral economic fora. By focusing economic diplomacy on growth-enhancing policies, EUR can expand trade, help European partners address their protracted economic crisis, and advance shared interests worldwide, including in emerging economies.

EUR will continue to advance the goal of deepening and diversifying the partnership with Turkey by advancing U.S. interests when it comes to the full range of challenges in this region. Turkey's support is critical to the success of the Department's policy objectives in Syria. EUR will also continue to promote efforts to protect human rights and combat corruption in Turkey, as well as increase trade and investment, as Turkey boasts one of the fastest-growing economies in the world.

Building on a renewed relationship with Russia, EUR will work with Russia to increase bilateral trade and investment; build missile defense cooperation; support those working to bring more democracy and transparency to Russia; expand cooperation cyber crime, trafficking in persons, and other security issues;

and work to address health, science, environment, and energy issues. Over the long-term, the outcomes of these efforts could include maintaining strategic stability while laying the groundwork for further reductions in U.S. strategic arsenals, promoting human rights and democratic development, and further integrating Russia into the global community.

EUR will continue to emphasize internal democratic and economic institution-building in countries in Europe's east—Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus—as well as promoting peaceful settlements to ongoing regional conflicts. Democratic and economic institution-building will provide a sustainable foundation for the development of these countries on a range of issues. Working to resolve protracted conflicts in these areas will help to diminish threats to regional security by substantially reducing the risk of instability.

Through diplomatic efforts, EUR will also promote relationships among European countries and support the internal reforms necessary for more European countries to reach key North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Union membership milestones. The desired long-term outcome of these efforts is that the Balkan states and Georgia are fully integrated into Euro-Atlantic institutions by working to comply with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and trans-Atlantic-agreed standards of democratic governance.

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 NATO and the EU. The performance indicator has two targets—one that is based on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and another that is based on Freedom House's (FH) Nations in Transit Index. These indicators provide an assessment of progress in democracy and rule of law in Eurasia.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority	Good Governance							
Active Performance Indicator	Progress on internal reforms prerequisite for integration into Euro-Atlantic Institutions as measured by the mean average rating for Balkan nations as reported by Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and the Democracy dimension of Freedom House's Nations in Transit Index.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
3.4 (CPI); 4.06 (FH) N/A	3.6 (CPI); 4.03 (FH) New Indicator, No Rating	3.6 (CPI); 4.04 (FH) ▲ Above Target	3.65 (CPI); 4.04 (FH) ▲ Above Target	3.49 (CPI); 4.07 (FH) ▲ Above Target	3.50 (CPI); 4.00(FH)	39.7 (CPI); 4.09 (FH) ▲ Above Target	CPI: 39.9 FH: 4.15	CPI: 40.2 FH: 4.3

Reason for Exceeding Target	CPI adjusted its methodology, resulting in markedly higher (more positive, less corrupt) results than anticipated.
Impact	This indicator targets reforms to improve 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). These indicators provide an assessment of progress in democracy and rule of law in Eurasia, a strategic priority for EUR.
Methodology	FY 2011 and FY 2012 targets have been adjusted to take into account the recent addition of Kosovo data starting in 2010. Available at: Freedom House Nations in Transit; Transparency International Corruption Perception Index. The methodology of the CPI was adjusted in 2012, rendering 2012 data incomparable to 2011 results (and all previous CPI results). Adjustments are reflected in new estimates.
Data Source and Quality	Sources: Freedom House Nations in Transit, http://www.freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2012%20%20NIT%20Tables.pdf; Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/#CountryResults. These are considered high-quality objective lagging indicators.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $573.9 million for EUR is a -$12.5 million decrease from the FY 2012 Actual level. The request includes an increase of $8.1 million to maintain current services. The request also includes a technical adjustment of -$16.0 million for the shift of consular positions to funding from the Border Security Program and a decrease of -$9.3 million as an offset to current services and program changes.

The funding EUR is requesting for FY 2014 will sustain the diplomatic efforts outlined in EUR's Joint Regional Strategy (JRS), which support nearly every Department Joint Strategic Goal. The resources that the Department invests in Europe not only advance its priorities within Europe but also support its priorities worldwide. For example, engagement with European partners on global challenges helps to counter security threats in the areas of non-proliferation, counterterrorism, and response to crisis and instability worldwide. In working with European partners bilaterally and multilaterally, EUR garners their continued assistance in managing transition in the frontline states of Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as the Arab Spring countries. Pursuing the strategic goals with respect to economic growth, human rights, and institution-building helps expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable, and democratic states and contribute to American prosperity. EUR's public diplomacy in Europe advances U.S. interests and universal values worldwide, as European policies—propelled by domestic public opinion—are unique in their influence on world opinion.

While EUR works to support the full range of Department priorities and seeks to generate ever greater operating efficiencies, the costs of operating in Europe have increased substantially in recent years. Based on current projections for inflation, cost of living, and anticipated wage increases, EUR's current services expenses are anticipated to increase by more than $21 million over FY 2012. To absorb these increased operating costs, the bureau will continue to seek innovative ways to reduce administrative and operating costs and may need to reduce operations themselves.

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Operational Adjustment: -$9,303,000
EUR will continue to pursue operational and administrative efficiencies to reduce costs overseas and domestically. EUR will also cut overseas Locally Engaged Staff costs by 5% through attrition and rigorous implementation of management priorities to regionalize and create efficiencies.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	156	148	1,344	592	2,240	358,475	227,936	586,411
FY 2013 Estimate	156	148	1,344	592	2,240	362,608	228,536	591,144
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(384)	0	(384)
Absorption of LES Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	(6,830)	0	(6,830)
Absorption of LES Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	(4,894)	0	(4,894)
Absorption of Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(3,122)	0	(3,122)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	548	2,149	2,697
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	384	0	384
Facility Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	0	784	0	784
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	9,498	0	9,498
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	6,830	0	6,830
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	3,122	0	3,122
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	5,936	2,149	8,085
FY 2014 Current Services	156	148	1,344	592	2,240	368,544	230,685	599,229
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Consular USDH Shift to BSP	0	0	(35)	0	(35)	(11,518)	(4,493)	(16,011)
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	(9,303)	0	(9,303)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(35)	0	(35)	(20,821)	(4,493)	(25,314)
FY 2014 Request	156	148	1,309	592	2,205	347,723	226,192	573,915

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistance for Europe and Eurasia	30	0	5,508	30	0	5,540	30	0	5,422	0	0	(86)
Assistant Secretary	34	0	6,860	34	0	6,900	34	0	6,750	0	0	(110)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 1	4	0	326	4	0	327	4	0	320	0	0	(6)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 2	4	0	326	4	0	327	4	0	320	0	0	(6)
Deputy Assistant Secretary 3	4	0	326	4	0	327	4	0	320	0	0	(6)
European Union and Regional Affairs	27	0	1,991	27	0	2,004	27	0	1,957	0	0	(34)
German, Austrian and Swiss Affairs	20	0	1,690	20	0	1,701	20	0	1,664	0	0	(26)
Joint Executive Office	73	0	11,345	73	0	11,426	73	0	11,136	0	0	(209)
Nordic and Baltic Affairs	14	0	1,308	14	0	1,315	14	0	1,287	0	0	(21)
North Central European Affairs	14	0	1,476	14	0	1,486	14	0	1,451	0	0	(25)
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	6	0	326	6	0	327	6	0	320	0	0	(6)
Public Affairs	13	0	1,331	13	0	1,340	13	0	1,304	0	0	(27)
Regional Political and Security Issues	25	0	2,186	25	0	2,199	25	0	2,149	0	0	(37)
South Central European Affairs	5	0	1,971	5	0	1,984	5	0	1,936	0	0	(35)
Southern European Affairs	5	0	1,471	5	0	1,478	5	0	1,447	0	0	(24)
UK, Ireland, and Benelux Affairs	4	0	1,202	4	0	1,209	4	0	1,182	0	0	(20)
Western European Affairs	22	0	1,322	22	0	1,329	22	0	1,300	0	0	(22)
Total	**304**	**0**	**40,965**	**304**	**0**	**41,219**	**304**	**0**	**40,265**	**0**	**0**	**(700)**

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Albania, Tirana	13	2	4,659	13	2	4,695	13	2	4,562	0	0	(97)
Armenia, Yerevan	19	2	5,733	19	2	5,772	19	2	5,625	0	0	(108)
Austria, Vienna	29	18	17,426	29	18	17,588	28	18	17,004	(1)	0	(422)
Azerbaijan, Baku	21	2	5,917	21	2	5,952	20	2	5,823	(1)	0	(94)
Belarus, Minsk	13	4	3,602	13	4	3,627	13	4	3,538	0	0	(64)
Belgium, Brussels	34	15	21,130	34	15	21,324	33	15	20,625	(1)	0	(505)
Bermuda, Hamilton	3	2	1,280	3	2	1,292	3	2	1,251	0	0	(29)
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	21	6	9,734	21	6	9,818	20	6	9,517	(1)	0	(217)
Bulgaria, Sofia	19	3	7,103	19	3	7,156	19	3	6,966	0	0	(137)
Croatia, Zagreb	15	8	6,622	15	8	6,679	15	8	6,477	0	0	(145)
Cyprus, Nicosia	14	10	6,212	14	10	6,265	14	10	6,074	0	0	(138)
Czech Republic, Prague	15	5	7,297	15	5	7,361	15	5	7,131	0	0	(166)
Denmark, Copenhagen	16	10	6,760	16	10	6,816	16	10	6,614	0	0	(146)
Estonia, Tallinn	13	3	3,697	13	3	3,722	13	3	3,629	0	0	(68)
Finland, Helsinki	21	3	8,018	21	3	8,081	20	3	7,851	(1)	0	(167)
France, Bordeaux	1	1	465	1	1	469	1	1	456	0	0	(9)
France, Lille	1	1	465	1	1	469	1	1	456	0	0	(9)
France, Lyon	1	1	465	1	1	469	1	1	456	0	0	(9)
France, Marseille	1	3	465	1	3	469	1	3	456	0	0	(9)
France, Paris	78	20	34,935	78	20	35,232	76	20	34,176	(2)	0	(759)
France, Rennes	1	1	380	1	1	383	1	1	373	0	0	(7)
France, Strasbourg	1	1	465	1	1	469	1	1	456	0	0	(9)
France, Toulouse	1	1	465	1	1	469	1	1	456	0	0	(9)
Georgia, Tbilisi	23	1	8,209	23	1	8,271	22	1	8,047	(1)	0	(162)
Germany, Berlin	66	40	36,154	66	40	36,472	64	40	35,284	(2)	0	(870)
Germany, Dusseldorf	3	0	2,008	3	0	2,029	3	0	1,958	0	0	(50)
Germany, Frankfurt	55	25	26,640	55	25	26,880	54	25	26,006	(1)	0	(634)
Germany, Hamburg	4	2	1,743	4	2	1,759	4	2	1,705	0	0	(38)
Germany, Leipzig	4	1	1,743	4	1	1,759	4	1	1,705	0	0	(38)
Germany, Munich	6	5	2,909	6	5	2,933	6	5	2,843	0	0	(66)
Greece, Athens	35	15	16,726	35	15	16,872	34	15	16,343	(1)	0	(383)
Greece, Thessaloniki	3	2	996	3	2	1,005	3	2	976	0	0	(20)
Hungary, Budapest	19	11	9,573	19	11	9,657	19	11	9,350	0	0	(223)
Iceland, Reykjavik	8	6	2,362	8	6	2,379	8	6	2,317	0	0	(45)
Ireland, Dublin	11	15	7,244	11	15	7,313	11	15	7,061	0	0	(183)
Italy, Florence	3	1	1,161	3	1	1,172	3	1	1,136	0	0	(25)
Italy, Milan	9	2	4,456	9	2	4,495	9	2	4,352	0	0	(104)
Italy, Naples	3	6	1,934	3	6	1,953	3	6	1,885	0	0	(49)
Italy, Rome	43	22	24,075	43	22	24,294	42	22	23,500	(1)	0	(575)
Kosovo, Pristina	13	0	5,221	13	0	5,259	13	0	5,117	0	0	(104)
Latvia, Riga	10	8	4,408	10	8	4,445	10	8	4,310	0	0	(98)
Lithuania, Vilnius	13	4	3,760	13	4	3,790	13	4	3,682	0	0	(78)
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	11	4	3,814	11	4	3,843	11	4	3,739	0	0	(75)
Macedonia, Skopje	14	3	5,764	14	3	5,812	14	3	5,639	0	0	(125)

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Malta, Valletta	9	6	3,943	9	6	3,976	9	6	3,855	0	0	(88)
Moldova, Chisinau	13	6	3,298	13	6	3,319	13	6	3,243	0	0	(55)
Montenegro, Podgorica	9	4	2,024	9	4	2,035	9	4	1,996	0	0	(28)
Netherlands, Amsterdam	1	5	470	1	5	473	1	5	460	0	0	(10)
Netherlands, The Hague	23	5	9,888	23	5	9,971	22	5	9,669	(1)	0	(219)
Norway, Oslo	15	8	5,633	15	8	5,678	15	8	5,517	0	0	(116)
OSCE Vienna	18	0	4,477	18	0	4,504	18	0	4,403	0	0	(74)
Poland, Krakow	0	4	1,595	0	4	1,614	0	4	1,548	0	0	(47)
Poland, Warsaw	28	9	12,948	28	9	13,058	27	9	12,654	(1)	0	(294)
Ponta Delgada	1	3	571	1	3	575	1	3	557	0	0	(14)
Portugal, Lisbon	19	8	8,381	19	8	8,450	19	8	8,199	0	0	(182)
Romania, Bucharest	19	10	6,925	19	10	6,978	19	10	6,781	0	0	(144)
Russia, Moscow	102	40	25,485	102	40	25,691	89	40	24,941	(13)	0	(544)
Russia, St Petersburg	19	3	5,465	19	3	5,500	19	3	5,370	0	0	(95)
Russia, Vladivostok	6	4	1,330	6	4	1,339	6	4	1,308	0	0	(22)
Russia, Yekaterinburg	4	3	1,076	4	3	1,084	4	3	1,057	0	0	(19)
Serbia, Belgrade	16	15	5,616	16	15	5,659	16	15	5,505	0	0	(111)
Slovakia, Bratislava	13	4	4,728	13	4	4,765	13	4	4,629	0	0	(99)
Slovenia, Ljubljana	10	5	3,900	10	5	3,931	10	5	3,818	0	0	(82)
Spain, Barcelona	3	3	1,703	3	3	1,718	3	3	1,665	0	0	(38)
Spain, Madrid	24	33	13,004	24	33	13,122	23	33	12,691	(1)	0	(313)
Sweden, Stockholm	23	16	7,677	23	16	7,734	22	16	7,524	(1)	0	(153)
Switzerland, Bern	19	8	8,214	19	8	8,282	19	8	8,032	0	0	(182)
Turkey, Adana	3	1	740	3	1	746	3	1	727	0	0	(13)
Turkey, Ankara	47	17	15,417	47	17	15,533	46	17	15,105	(1)	0	(312)
Turkey, Istanbul	14	5	4,359	14	5	4,386	14	5	4,285	0	0	(74)
Turkey, Izmir	0	1	177	0	1	179	0	1	172	0	0	(5)
USEU	34	7	8,549	34	7	8,601	33	7	8,410	(1)	0	(139)
USNATO	38	3	9,638	38	3	9,695	37	3	9,483	(1)	0	(155)
USOECD	18	8	4,662	18	8	4,692	18	8	4,583	0	0	(79)
Ukraine, Kyiv	38	4	10,696	38	4	10,757	37	4	10,529	(1)	0	(167)
United Kingdom, Belfast	5	2	2,641	5	2	2,665	5	2	2,580	0	0	(61)
United Kingdom, Edinburgh	1	2	660	1	2	665	1	2	644	0	0	(16)
United Kingdom, London	37	40	23,032	37	40	23,235	36	40	22,499	(1)	0	(533)
Vatican City, Holy See	8	5	2,329	8	5	2,346	8	5	2,284	0	0	(45)
Total	**1,344**	**592**	**545,446**	**1,344**	**592**	**549,925**	**1,309**	**592**	**533,650**	**(35)**	**0**	**(11,796)**

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	296,479	295,358	288,377	(8,102)
1200 Personnel Benefits	152,613	156,881	152,336	(277)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	14,939	15,112	14,492	(447)
2200 Transportation of Things	3,625	3,667	3,516	(109)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	25,379	25,672	24,618	(761)
2500 Other Services	49,871	50,446	48,375	(1,496)
2600 Supplies and Materials	14,501	14,669	14,067	(434)
3100 Personal Property	25,379	25,672	24,618	(761)
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	3,625	3,667	3,516	(109)
Total	**586,411**	**591,144**	**573,915**	**(12,496)**

FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL SEPARATION LIABILITY TRUST FUND

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	38,723	34,128	32,898	(5,825)

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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 provides for the accrued separation pay of Locally Employed Staff (LES) 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 labor law or practice, require a lump-sum payment for voluntary separation based on years of service; and where a post cannot arrange a more advantageous package through an in-country financial institution including the local social security program. Moreover, for those posts whose separation pay plans permit, eligible employees can periodically obtain advances on accrued separation balances prior to separation.

A proportionate share of each year's annual accrued liability of the FSNSLTF is funded by the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) appropriation (Public Diplomacy and Worldwide Security Protection resources are listed in their respective chapters), the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) working capital fund, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' (INL) appropriation, and Border Security Program (BSP) fees.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 D&CP request of $32.9 million provides funding to keep pace with the estimated accrued liability for LES at participating posts. The request includes a technical adjustment of -$1.2 million for the realignment of consular FSN positions to Border Security Program fee funding as part of the Consular Realignment Initiative. This request will continue the Department's effort to comply with the independent audit of the Department's FY 2011 financial statements which identified accounting issues pertaining to accrued liabilities that have been subsequently corrected by the Department.

FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONAL SEPARATION LIABILITY TRUST FUND

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	38,723	0	38,723
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	34,128	0	34,128
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	34,128	0	34,128
FY 2014 Program Changes								
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	(1,230)	0	(1,230)
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	(1,230)	0	(1,230)
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	32,898	0	32,898

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment (FSNSLTF)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1200 Personnel Benefits	38,723	34,128	32,898	(5,825)
Total	**38,723**	**34,128**	**32,898**	**(5,825)**

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	1,438	3,620	19,193	17,755
Annualization of support for summits & ministerials (2)	37,400	15,000	15,000	(22,400)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

(2) In FY 2012, $37.4 million from carry-forward balances supported presidentially mandated summits & ministerials. For FY 2013, $15 million will be applied from carry-forward balances.

Program Description

The Office of International Conferences (IO/C) manages the United States' participation in international conferences through the official accreditation of delegations to multilateral fora. IO/C funds are used to finance the participation of the Department of State's organization of, and participation in, such events. Costs include delegate travel and per diem; administrative costs associated with acquiring, equipping and staffing control rooms for use by large U.S. delegations; and costs of conferences hosted by the U.S. The mandate of IO/C is to ensure that the U.S. is represented by delegations that can best attain U.S. policy objectives through these vital international diplomacy 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 importance to the U.S. These deal with critical issues such 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; laws; and Forum for the Future. The U.S. continues to promote and protect its hemispheric interests through participation in meetings of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), and related organizations. The U.S. 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.

It is essential that the Department actively participate in these events; otherwise, the U.S. risks losing its voice and influence in promoting and protecting key 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 U.S. has membership.

IO/C supports U.S. Government participation in the United Nations General Assembly and regular meetings of the UN subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies, the Economic and Social Council and its commission, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Criminal Court, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, and the International Telecommunications Union. The U.S. 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, 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 and G-20 Summits, Forum for the Future, and the Open Government Partnership.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $19.2 million for the Office of International Conferences (IO/C), a $17.8 million net increase over the FY 2012 Actual, includes an increase of $573,000 for inflation plus $15 million to annualize costs for multilateral summits and ministerials. This amount sustains resource levels necessary to continue to provide logistical support to U.S. delegations participating in the 25 or so major international policy fora each year (HRC, ICC, OASGA, OECD, UNGA, APEC and UNFCCC). These activities fall within the national security and international diplomacy functions as defined in OMB Memo 12-12.

The table below provides a breakout of the actual resources used to fund several events prior to FY 2013:

Actual Ministerials

($ in millions)

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 (1)	FY 2013	FY 2014
G20 Summit	18	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear Security Summit	0	7	0	0	0	0
APEC	0	0	48.3	1.5	0	0
NATO-G8	0	0	0	35.8	0	0
Projected in 2013	0	0	0	0	15	0
Projected in 2014	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total	**18**	**7**	**48.3**	**37.4**	**15**	**15**

(1) In FY 2012, $37.4 million from carry-forward balances supported presidentially mandated summits & ministerials. For FY 2013, $15 million will be applied from carry-forward balances.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	0	1,438
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	3,620	0	3,620
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	195
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	378
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	573	0	573
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	4,193	0	4,193
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Central Conferences	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	19,193	0	19,193

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Office of International Conferences (OIC)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of International Conferences	0	0	1,438	0	0	3,620	0	0	19,193	0	0	17,755
Total	**0**	**0**	**1,438**	**0**	**0**	**3,620**	**0**	**0**	**19,193**	**0**	**0**	**17,755**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Office of International Conferences (OIC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,078	2,895	18,144	17,066
2500 Other Services	360	725	1,049	689
Total	**1,438**	**3,620**	**19,193**	**17,755**

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BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	371	371	371	0
Enduring Funds	70,254	70,055	70,271	17

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The relevance of the Bureau of International Organizations Affairs (IO) to U.S. foreign policy has never been greater, and responds to the growing range of transnational challenges, the increasingly networked and interconnected world, and the President's recognition that America's national interests are best served by the broadest possible engagement with the international system. This relevance is underscored by the fact that IO's work directly relates to five of the seven pillars of U.S. foreign policy. One of these pillars, "active reengagement with global institutions, and working to modernize those institutions to meet evolving challenges," succinctly captures the IO Bureau's purpose, while five other pillars correspond directly to IO's priorities, goals, and direction:

- Reengaging global institutions and working to modernize them to meet evolving challenges;
- Upholding and defending the universal values that are enshrined in the United Nations (UN) Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- Deepening engagement with emerging centers of influence, encouraging greater responsibility in solving common problems, and constructive global and regional roles;
- Deepening relationships with the U.S.'s closest allies, who share common values and interests and seek to solve collective challenges with the U.S.; and,
- Renewing the commitment to be an active trans-Atlantic, trans-Pacific, and hemispheric leader, strengthening regional institutions and cooperation.

Similarly, the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) recognizes the rapidly evolving nature of global foreign affairs, and the need for the Department to adjust and adapt to that evolution. The QDDR envisions a diverse and representative global architecture able to respond to the urgent needs of today, with the United States at its center. Realizing that vision will necessitate improved integration of bilateral, regional, and multilateral diplomacy, strengthened training for U.S. multilateral diplomats, and new capacity within IO to explore and capture new opportunities through regional organizations.

In the 2014-2016 period, IO and its Missions in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Nairobi, Montreal, and London will continue its implementation of that vision, including strengthened training opportunities and increasing interaction with regional organizations and ad hoc bodies such as the G-8 and G-20. In addition, IO will strengthen its public diplomacy and public affairs outreach in support of key multilateral priorities, with a particular focus on the expanding opportunities available through social and new media. That effort, in combination with renewed effort to apply targeted messages to audiences in key member states, will complement the traditional and ongoing suite of public diplomacy activities undertaken by IO and IO's missions.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Priorities

The largest actor within the international system remains the UN, and seven decades after the UN's creation, U.S. leadership there is crucial, effective, and unflagging. Every day across the UN system, the United States is a leading voice on a host of issues, including: nuclear proliferation, food security, human rights, terrorism, gender issues, transnational crime, health, development, democratization, refugees, manmade and natural disasters, and regional conflict.

In addition, seismic political transformations are taking place across the Middle East and North Africa, new centers of influence are emerging in places like Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa, and Turkey, and ongoing global economic tumult is straining systems, coalitions, and shared objectives. All the issues listed in the paragraphs above will remain priorities, urgent or otherwise, in the 2014-2016 period, with specific crises and even other important new issues undoubtedly to emerge without significant notice or warning.

In assessing its resource needs, IO has focused on five overarching priorities. First among these is the continuing emphasis on employing multilateral tools to advance international stability and human security. This includes resolve to strengthen UN peace operations and promote assertive Security Council action on armed conflict, sanctions, terrorism, and other urgent issues. Importantly, however, this goal also reflects a broadened view on security issues to include food security, global health, and the Administration's initiative on atrocity prevention and response.

Second among the bureau priorities is the continued emphasis on supporting successful political and economic transitions in frontline states. While those states will assuredly include Afghanistan and Iraq, the U.S. must also consider the dramatic political upheavals in the Middle East and North Africa, and ongoing violence against civilians in Sudan, and the need for effective UN peace operations and development tools to facilitate dialogue, reconciliation, reform, and recovery.

Human rights have been a focal point of the Administration's multilateral engagement strategy. Much of that focus has been applied to the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) in order to redirect that body toward a more appropriate and productive path. With invigorated U.S. leadership, that effort has borne considerable fruit, with important Council action in recent years on human rights in Iran, Libya, Syria, Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire, and elsewhere. In addition, the Council has broken important ground in defense of freedoms of speech and assembly, as well as the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender persons. The Bureau will continue its investment in strengthening the HRC, and will also reinforce its commitment to humanitarian response, gender issues, and democracy promotion.

The U.S. is a crucial supporter of the complex global systems upon which the world's interaction on a host of technical issues is dependent. These systems are not always recognized or appreciated by their beneficiaries, but every international phone call, every international flight or package delivery, and every global exchange of information over the Internet is made possible by agreement of the world community and facilitated by an international convention or organization. Effective management of these global systems advances American national interests and protects the nation's health. That management requires consistent and sustained U.S. leadership, including through its budgetary contributions.

Progress toward IO's priorities will be materially advanced by improved effectiveness, efficiency, evaluation, and diplomatic readiness. These needed improvements reflect the enduring determination to maximize the impact of U.S. tax dollars contributed to international organizations and find cost savings wherever possible.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $70.3 million for IO is an increase of $17,000 over the FY 2012 Actual level. The request also includes a decrease of -$238,000 as a partial offset of current services.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	227	69	75	8	379	24,690	45,564	70,254
FY 2013 Estimate	227	69	75	8	379	24,491	45,564	70,055
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(38)	0	(38)
Absorption of LES Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	(399)	0	(399)
Absorption of LES Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	(571)	0	(571)
Absorption of Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(228)	0	(228)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	32	439	471
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	554	0	554
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	399
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	228	0	228
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	15	439	454
FY 2014 Current Services	227	69	75	8	379	24,506	46,003	70,509
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Offsets to Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	(238)	0	(238)
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	(238)	0	(238)
FY 2014 Request	227	69	75	8	379	24,268	46,003	70,271

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistant Secretary for International Organ. Affairs	163	0	26,208	163	0	26,154	163	0	26,280	0	0	72
U.S. Mission to the UN	133	0	19,344	133	0	19,293	133	0	19,361	0	0	17
Total	**296**	**0**	**45,552**	**296**	**0**	**45,447**	**296**	**0**	**45,641**	**0**	**0**	**89**

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Austria, Vienna	16	2	4,896	16	2	4,876	16	2	4,877	0	0	(19)
Canada, Montreal	1	0	838	1	0	836	1	0	840	0	0	2
France, Paris	8	0	2,929	8	0	2,918	8	0	2,920	0	0	(9)
Italy, Rome	6	1	2,577	6	1	2,566	6	1	2,566	0	0	(11)
Kenya, Nairobi	1	0	400	1	0	398	1	0	398	0	0	(2)
Switzerland, Geneva	43	5	13,062	43	5	13,014	43	5	13,029	0	0	(33)
Total	**75**	**8**	**24,702**	**75**	**8**	**24,608**	**75**	**8**	**24,630**	**0**	**0**	**(72)**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	45,225	45,142	45,388	163
1200 Personnel Benefits	13,176	13,155	13,233	57
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,290	1,280	1,268	(22)
2200 Transportation of Things	228	226	224	(4)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	3,302	3,275	3,245	(57)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	513	509	504	(9)
2500 Other Services	5,011	4,971	4,926	(85)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,384	1,373	1,360	(24)
3100 Personal Property	125	124	123	(2)
Total	**70,254**	**70,055**	**70,271**	**17**

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	147	147	147	0
Enduring Funds	41,728	37,486	41,802	74

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The mission of the Office of Medical Services (MED) is to safeguard and promote the health and wellbeing of America's diplomatic community. There are over 180 health units, and about 100 of those are staffed by 140 Foreign Service nurse practitioners, physician assistants, physicians (including psychiatrists) and medical technologists. Most Foreign Service (FS) medical providers are deployed in hardship posts. MED's patient population and workload have increased tremendously in recent years. The overseas patient population has increased from about 25,000 to 50,000 since 2002, and patient visits have doubled from 115,000 to over 245,000 per year. The number of medical clearances issued increased 600 percent from about 4,000 in 2002 to almost 25,000 in FY 2012. The increased number of one-year assignments in high-threat locations like the Front Line States contributed to this dramatic increase in MED's workload.

Today, U.S. diplomats regularly operate in high threat environments. Support in a high-threat environment requires medical providers trained and equipped to operate in the face of extreme risk, improved medical intelligence, fastidious medical planning, carefully selected equipment, and better integration of medical support and security services. To meet this need, MED established the Office of Operational Medicine to plan, resource, and execute support in non-permissive environments. The office works through interagency and international partners to develop a whole-of-government medical support plan for the resumption of diplomatic functions in Syria. The office is working through U.S. Embassy Kabul, the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Government of Afghanistan to develop a whole-of-government medical support plan following the 2014 DOD drawdown. The office manages medical countermeasures for infectious disease and weapons of mass destruction and Reserve Medical Unit Kits for posts assessed to be at significant risk for terrorism. The office will recruit, hire, train, and retain both Foreign Service and Civil Service medical personnel to support security operations worldwide. Such personnel will consist of Medical Specialist protective personnel, who will be permanently assigned to critical threat posts, where they will be integrated into DS operations. Emergency Management Specialist personnel will be based in Washington and attached to DS teams to support contingency operations worldwide.

The Mental Health Services (MHS) section directs mental health care for employees and eligible family members directed by the Regional Medical Officer/Psychiatry and other providers. 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 program offers voluntary post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) screening to all who have served in danger pay posts and provides therapy for most cases. More serious cases that require continued care are referred for outside treatment under the Workmen's Compensation Program.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

The Employee Consultation Services (ECS) program provides confidential employee assistance and counseling and is the main resource office for families whose children require special education services while serving abroad, as well as managing all family advocacy cases. ECS is expanding services with new night shift hours in Washington to better serve overseas posts in different time zones and by adding new staff with specialized training and qualifications in children's services. In 2012, MHS and ECS together managed 160 medevacs.

For FY 2014 MED's strategic goals are:

- An Electronic Health Records system that is accessible worldwide to improve quality of care;
- A strong domestic and overseas medical emergency response program, including worldwide respiratory infectious disease surveillance;
- A strong Health and Wellness Promotion Program that enhances the health of the Department's employees and their family members;
- Expansion of the Deployment Stress Management Program and the Employee Consultative Services Program; and
- A telemedicine/telepsychiatry program that provides primary care to hardship posts with inadequate local medical care.

Performance

The expansion reflects the growing need to provide confidential employee assistance counseling to employees and their families in overseas locations in different times zones. In order to accomplish this, MED has established two new services: Expanded Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and a Child and Family Services (CFS). The EAP program will include evening services hours (for Counseling, Family Advocacy, etc.) as a pilot program to meet the expanding needs of employees and their family members who are assigned to overseas posts. The CFS program will provide support to families with special education needs ranging from mild to severe academic difficulty. In addition, the expanded Child and Family Services program will provide comprehensive service to children with learning difficulties.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally					
Strategic Priority	Human Resources				
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Expand children and family services by increasing the number of staff and hours in the Employee Consultation Services (ECS) over the next five to seven years to respond to MED's growing patient population.				
PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	◄► On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS					

FY 2014 Target	• Employee assistance counseling is available to 50 percent of FS and CS staff during the expanded hours • Increase counseling via telephone and telemedicine communication to 50 percent of the patient population • Assure availability of Child and Family Service by offering telephonic and telemedicine counseling to 20 percent of the FS and CS patient population
FY 2013 Target	• To assure that the expanded EAP program has been established and fully functioning offering telephonic and telemedicine counseling to 25 percent of the FS and CS patient population • To assure that the Child and Family Service has been established by verifying a complete transition has occurred in assistance efforts for families with special education needs children has occurred between ECS and CFS
FY 2012 Target	• Program policy is developed in the form of detailed workplan • Program is initiated via issuance of an ALDAC • Staffing, format and hours are identified in a detailed workplan • Telemedicine system is successfully set up at MED and some posts to provide medical advice to overseas personnel
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • Program policy has been developed in the form of detailed workplan - Completed • Program was initiated via issuance of an ALDAC -- Issued Oct, 2012 • Staffing, format and hours have been identified in a detailed workplan - Completed • ECS staff will be testing system with selected Posts in their regions who have video teleconference capability.
Impact	N/A; FY 2012 is baseline year
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	MED will use its tracking of how many patients it treats to track delivery of services for the EAP and CFS initiatives. Additionally, the detailed workplan MED generated for the EAP and CFS initiatives will be used to track progress on these initiatives.
Data Source and Quality	MED regularly tracks how many patients it treats and will do so on a quarterly basis for the EAP and CFS initiatives. Additionally, the detailed workplan MED generated for the EAP and CFS initiatives will be used to track progress on these initiatives. Note that MED estimates a five to seven year period for full implementation and delivery of services for the EAP and CFS initiatives. Accordingly, some data used to measure progress may be delayed.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $41.8 million for MED is an increase of $74,000 over the FY 2012 Actual level. The request includes $234,000 to maintain current services, a -$4.2 million operational adjustment in FY 2013, and a medical program increase of $4.1 million outlined below.

Medical Program: $4,082,000
The Department's request for MED includes $4.1 million for critical program requirements for FY 2014. In recent years, the mission of the Office of Diplomatic Security (DS) has expanded to include required medical guidance and support. The medical support functions are not centrally coordinated and require better medical oversight. MED will focus on providing medical oversight, supervision and assist DS in developing better medical programs to meet their needs through the Office of Operational Medicine within MED. This office will plan, resource and where necessary, execute required support for personnel serving under Chief of Mission authority performing their diplomatic functions in non-permissive environments. The Office of Operational Medicine will work through interagency and international partners to develop a whole-of-government medical support plan for the re-establishment of diplomatic functions in Syria. The office will procure, assemble, and deploy Expeditionary Medical Unit Kits tailored to the specific needs of posts to build trauma and critical care capability at a critical threat posts, and develop and maintain a non-traditional logistics capability to address unexpected and time-sensitive medical materials requirements for posts in crisis.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	110	33	4	0	147	24,295	17,433	41,728
FY 2013 Estimate	110	33	4	0	147	20,053	17,433	37,486
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(295)	0	(295)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	66	168	234
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	295
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	66	168	234
FY 2014 Current Services	110	33	4	0	147	20,119	17,601	37,720
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Medical Program	0	0	0	0	0	4,082	0	4,082
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	4,082	0	4,082
FY 2014 Request	110	33	4	0	147	24,201	17,601	41,802

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director (MED)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
ICASS	0	0	5,843	0	0	4,830	0	0	5,829	0	0	(14)
Medical Director	39	0	5,730	39	0	5,165	42	0	5,741	3	0	11
Office of Clinical Services	44	0	14,604	44	0	13,121	41	0	14,635	(3)	0	31
Office of Foreign Service Health Practitioners Program	17	0	2,332	17	0	2,048	17	0	2,333	0	0	1
Office of Mental Health Services	43	0	8,165	43	0	7,724	43	0	8,210	0	0	45
Total	**143**	**0**	**36,674**	**143**	**0**	**32,888**	**143**	**0**	**36,748**	**0**	**0**	**74**

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director (MED)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Angola, Luanda	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Australia, Canberra	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Bahrain, Manama	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Belarus, Minsk	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Burma, Rangoon	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Burundi, Bujumbura	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Colombia, Bogota	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Gabon, Libreville	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
India, Chennai (CG)	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Mauritania, Nouakchott	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Nigeria, Lagos	1	0	266	1	0	242	1	0	266	0	0	0
Panama, Panama City	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Poland, Warsaw	1	0	266	1	0	242	1	0	266	0	0	0
South Korea, Seoul	1	0	266	1	0	242	1	0	266	0	0	0
Sudan, Khartoum	1	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	(1)	0	0
Togo, Lome	0	0	266	0	0	242	0	0	266	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**0**	**5,054**	**3**	**0**	**4,598**	**3**	**0**	**5,054**	**(1)**	**0**	**0**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Office of the Medical Director (MED)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	18,267	17,639	18,395	128
1200 Personnel Benefits	3,107	3,047	3,132	25

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Office of the Medical Director (MED)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,643	7,134	8,609	(34)
2200 Transportation of Things	86	71	86	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	58	48	58	0
2400 Printing & Reproduction	56	46	56	0
2500 Other Services	8,598	7,097	8,565	(33)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,909	1,575	1,901	(8)
3100 Personal Property	1,004	829	1,000	(4)
Total	**41,728**	**37,486**	**41,802**	**74**

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet

		PY 2012 (Actual)	CY 2013 (Estimates)	BY 2014* (Estimates)
1) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs		94	94	94
2) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements		61	61	61
3) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements		33	33	33
4) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)		156,000	156,000	156,000
5) Average Annual PCA Payment		26,000	26,000	26,000
6) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position	79	79	79
	Category II Research Position	0	0	0
	Category III Occupational Health	0	0	0
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	0	0	0
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.	15	15	15

*FY 2013 data will be approved during the FY 2014 Budget cycle.

7) If applicable, list and explain the necessity of any additional physician categories designated by your agency (for categories other than I through IV-B). Provide the number of PCA agreements per additional category for the PY, CY and BY.

N/A

8) Provide the maximum annual PCA amount paid to each category of physician in your agency and explain the reasoning for these amounts by category.

The Department has been paying a PCA to its MED physicians for many years. Since FY-2000, the Department has set the payment of PCA at the rate of $30,000 for physicians with more than 60 months of service as Governments physicians; $22,000 for physicians with more than 24 months but less than 60 months of service as Government physicians; and $14,000 for physicians with twenty-four months or less of services as a Government physician. We believe these payments are necessary in all categories to recruit and retain qualified physicians to fulfill the Department's mission.

9) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist).

(*Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)*

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

The gap between what the Department's physicians are paid and what is paid to physicians in the private sector has steadily increased. While earnings in the private sector have risen sharply, they have not risen proportionately in the public sector. Government service, especially service overseas entailing disruptive moves, threats to personal security, separation from family, and possible reduction of household income, remains an unattractive career for most experienced qualified physicians. With PCA, the Department of State will be better positioned to recruit qualified and experienced physicians to serve both here and abroad in all categories of our Department physicians. Unfilled positions continue to be a challenge as our physicians must have advanced training and years of medical practice. There is a greater likelihood that we will attract physicians with the requisite experience and qualifications with the PCA.

10) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

(*Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)*

Providing PCA to our Physicians give them a reasonable compensation comparable to the private sector. Our physicians serve in demanding management positions in Washington, and manage large regions and health units abroad with multiple health-care providers and multiple health concerns. If we do not provide an incentive bonus to continue to make these positions attractive; the number of physicians that will resign and retire before age 65 will increase. The PCA has provided an incentive to our Physicians to remain with the Department. Our average unfilled FTE remains at 2 and separations per year around 7.

11) Provide any additional information that may be useful in planning PCA staffing levels and amounts in your agency.

None

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BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	1,116	1,116	1,102	(14)
Enduring Funds	514,436	514,841	506,366	(8,070)
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	1,781,092	2,958,556	79,462	(1,701,630)
Total Funds	2,295,528	3,473,397	585,828	(1,709,700)

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

In FY 2014, the top priority for discretionary resources for the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) is aligned with the President's policy directive for the region: to support the democratic transitions and political reforms across the Middle East and North Africa and strengthen civil society actors as a means toward realizing the aspirations of the people. The continued period of transition will bring many challenges and new opportunities. Building good partnerships with new governments and newly empowered citizens will require sustained engagement. Fiscal stability concerns and long-term economic growth objectives require broad and sustained engagement with the interagency and with international partners. The particular needs of some transitions, such as that experienced in Libya and anticipated for Syria, will further require close coordination with the international community on crisis response and stabilization. Support for political and economic reform requires dedicating resources to analysis, reporting, coordination, and dialogue.

NEA must fully coordinate both traditional diplomacy and public diplomacy programs across the region to achieve positive outcomes. Nurturing nascent civil society organizations is a top priority. A challenge will be to persuade host Governments to allow those civil society organizations to operate without fear of interference or retribution if these groups are to become truly effective. A strong civil society can produce a partner with whom a government can engage to advance the cause of reform. Progress on key components of reform, including rule of law, the development of political parties and institutions, more professional military and security services, and the creation of an open and free media requires both governments and civil society organizations to respect and encourage each other's efforts toward the same goal.

NEA will continue to encourage all governments to renounce violent responses to peaceful protests and to continue to pursue meaningful reforms that open political participation to all members of society, including women, youth, and minority groups. NEA will work with host governments to raise their awareness of human trafficking and to assist them in their implementation of anti-trafficking prevention, prosecution, and protection measures. NEA will continue to respect the fact that each country faces a unique set of circumstances that cannot be addressed by a one-size-fits-all policy. NEA will support and strengthen civil society, engaging with all groups and organizations that renounce violence and seek to constructively participate in the development of a thriving, active, and effective civil society.

Iraq

The wave of change in the region makes it even more crucial that NEA continue to build a strategic partnership with Iraq. Iraq is already building the kind of democracy that people across the region are demanding. Challenges remain, however, and the U.S. must remain focused on the goal of a stable, sovereign, self-reliant Iraq.

Following the transition to a civilian-led U.S. mission in Iraq, FY 2014 represents a delicate period of normalization as civilian agencies work to hand-off control of vital democratic and security institutions to Iraqi leadership. The Department will be fully responsible for multiple critical support functions once performed by the U.S. military, including security, transportation, and life support. These functions are essential to support the diplomatic profile necessary to make this mission a success by continuing to strengthen democratic institutions in Iraq and encourage its reintegration into the international community.

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

Performance

Yemen presents particular challenges to countering extremism. The U.S. Government is working to maintain stability, increase the government's capacity to combat violent extremist organizations, and prevent the establishment of safe havens for terrorists. The Department does so through diplomatic, law enforcement and intelligence cooperation.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world					
Strategic Priority	Counterterrorism				
Active Performance Indicator	Degree of stability in Yemen as measured by the Yemeni Government's capacity to combat extremist organizations and prevent the establishment of safe-havens for terrorists in Yemen and increase public confidence in government services.				
PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◄► On Target	▼ Below Target	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating
TARGETS AND RESULTS					
FY 2014 Target	Yemeni security forces will conduct regular operations that result in the disruption of terrorist attacks, or the capture or killing of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists. At least five are conducted without international assistance. Percentage of respondents reporting that the government is responding to their needs increases by 5 percent from FY 2013 in targeted communities.				

FY 2013 Target	Yemeni security forces will conduct 30 operations that result in the disruption of terrorist attacks, or the capture or killing of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists. Of those 30, at least two are conducted without international assistance. Percentage of respondents reporting that the government is responding to their needs increases by 5 percent from FY 2012 in targeted communities.
FY 2012 Target	Yemeni security forces will conduct 30 operations that result in the disruption of terrorist attacks or the capture or killing of AQAP suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists. Percentage of respondents reporting that the government is responding to their needs increases by 10 percent from FY 2011 in targeted communities.
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: Data Not Yet Available, No Rating** Data Not Yet Available from Embassy Sana'a. Embassy Sana'a will report on FY 2012 results by April 2013.
Impact	Rating and results not available to determine impact. Embassy Sana'a will report FY 2012 impact by April 2013.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: Below Target** While Yemeni security forces conducted significant operations to disrupt terrorist attacks – surpassing the numerical target for FY 2011 – they also took three months to relieve a stranded brigade in Zinjibar that was besieged by AQAP and affiliated fighters, and are still battling the same extremists in daily skirmishes in Abyan governorate, southern Yemen. As a result of AQAP retaining control of parts of Zinjibar and continuing to fight to seize additional territory, the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) security forces have had to expand their focus from targeted anti-terrorist operations to also include ongoing military engagements against extremist fighters.
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** Baseline year. Yemeni security forces conducted four operations that resulted in the disruption of terrorist attacks, or the capture or killing of AQAP suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists. USAID worked during the second half of FY 2010 to establish the performance monitoring plan (PMP) and M&E mechanisms for implementers and the USAID Mission. The PMP was submitted to Washington in October 2010, which effectively defined and launched USAID/Yemen's M&E efforts for at least the next three years.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating** N/A
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating** N/A
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A** N/A
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	On a daily basis the U.S. Embassy in Yemen and NEA monitors events in Yemen and consults with other Department and U.S. officials on U.S. policy.
Data Source and Quality	Reporting from U.S. Embassy Sana'a. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

The Office of the Special Envoy for Middle East Peace and the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs will work to help facilitate through negotiations 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 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world								
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response							
Active Performance Indicator	Increased ability to maintain law and order in the West Bank and Gaza, as measured by the World Bank Governance Indicator score							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
25.2 N/A	22 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	44.8 ▲ Above Target	49.3 ▲ Above Target	41.3 ▲ Above Target	50	Data available late CY 2013. Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	55	60
Impact	FY 2012 rating and results not available to determine impact. FY 2011 rating and results indicate that U.S. assistance in fostering greater rule of law in the West Bank has contributed to this increase.							
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. In FY 2008, the West Bank and Gaza ranked in the 22nd percentile overall. The FY 2009 target was to achieve a ranking of 25th percentile, and a ranking of 44.8 substantially exceeded the target. As a result, FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets were revised to continue this trend.							
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. These methods have been thoroughly researched and professionally analyzed.							

For Iraq to remain sovereign, stable and self-reliant, governance at all levels must be demonstrably effective and accountable to the people. The World Bank's Governance Indicator highlighted below measures political stability and government effectiveness. Marking a change from last year, this year's indicator does not measure the rule of law or control of corruption in Iraq. By focusing more on Iraq's political stability and governmental effectiveness, we hoped to underscore the importance that security and internal cohesion play in ensuring Iraq's development as a sovereign, stabile and self-reliant U.S. partner. This indicator uses a scoring scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal greater democratic stability). The U.S. promotes peaceful elections and transitions of power and the resolution of territorial issues through the process of negotiations. Programs in this area encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties.

BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states	
Strategic Priority	Good Governance
Active Performance Indicator	Stable, Effective, and Accountable Governance in Iraq as measured by World Bank Governance Indicators: Political Stability (P) and Government Effectiveness (G).

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
-2.81P; -1.67G; -2.04; -1.45 N/A	-2.69P; -1.41G; -1.87; -1.48 New Indicator, No Rating	-2.33P; -1.26G; -1.83; -1.38 ◄► Improved But Not Met	-2.27P; -1.23G; -1.62; -1.32 ◄► Improved But Not Met	-1.95P;-1.15G;-1.50;-1.22 ◄► On Target	-2.30P; -0.83G	Available late CY 2013. Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	-2.21P; -1.17G	-2.18P; -1.14G

Impact	The final FY 2012 rating and results are not available to determine impact. The final FY 2011 rating and results indicate that U.S. assistance in these areas has resulted in minor improvements to these scores, with three exceeding the FY 2011 targets.
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 2014 enduring request of $506.4 million for NEA is a decrease of -$8.1 million from the FY 2012 Actual level. The request includes a technical adjustment of -$6.5 million for the shift of consular positions to Border Security Program fee funding. The FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $79.5 million, as detailed in a separate chapter, is a decrease of -$1.702 billion from the FY 2012 Actual level.

Arab Spring Regional Impact: $39,904,000
Following the Arab Spring revolutions, policy guidance was issued directing all NEA posts to increase their engagement with a broader array of actors, especially outside governments and outside capitals. As a result, many posts now require additional policy and reporting positions to keep up with increased reporting demand, as well as a smaller, but proportional, accompanying increase in management positions. Post budgets are stretched thin by the increased costs of operating in a crisis environment as the Arab Spring has fundamentally transformed the political landscape of the Middle East and North Africa with accelerated engagement and outreach requirements with host nations and emerging civil

society leaders. Post budgets are strained by the increased costs of operating in a crisis environment as the Arab Spring has fundamentally transformed the political landscape of the Near East with accelerated engagement and outreach with host nations. The FY 2014 Request of $39.9 million for NEA, maintains the FY 2012 Actual level to include support for the Office of Middle East Transitions, mission operations in Tripoli and Yemen, growth in Tunisia, protective powers arrangements in Syria, and the creation of a Consulate General in Alexandria, Egypt. The request also includes coverage for unexpected increases in direct response to policy directives to advance support for the region's democratic transitions, including the resumption of diplomatic activities in Syria.

Manage the Iraq Transition: -$61,839,000

As Mission Iraq transitions from a contingency operation to a more normalized operation, the $158.5 million request reflects that transition. The request supports critical functions and includes $63.1 million for general mission operations, $59 million for logistical support, and $36.4 million for consulate operations. Representing a 23 percent decrease from the FY 2012 actual level of $206 million, FY 2014 Enduring requirements will additionally be supported by an estimated FY 2013 carryover of $61.2 million and program changes. Normalization of Iraq Operations includes assumption of mail services from the Department of Defense, a shifting of requirements to enduring resources, and an overall reduced mission footprint.

BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	156	106	854	269	1,385	361,431	153,005	514,436
FY 2013 Estimate	156	106	854	269	1,385	361,236	153,605	514,841
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	392	1,412	1,804
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	475
Facility Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	0	1,411	0	1,411
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	7,526	0	7,526
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	5,322	0	5,322
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	4,541	0	4,541
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	19,667	1,412	21,079
FY 2014 Current Services	156	106	854	269	1,385	380,903	155,017	535,920
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Arab Spring Regional Impact	0	0	0	0	0	39,904	0	39,904
Consular USDH Shift to BSP	0	0	(14)	0	(14)	(4,708)	(1,797)	(6,505)
Normalization of Iraq Operations	0	0	0	0	0	(61,839)	0	(61,839)
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	(1,114)	0	(1,114)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(14)	0	(14)	(27,757)	(1,797)	(29,554)
FY 2014 Request	156	106	840	269	1,371	353,146	153,220	506,366

BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Administration	0	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	32,000	0	0	10,000
Chief Information Officer	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	0
Office of Arabian Peninsula	7	0	2,949	7	0	3,210	7	0	3,324	0	0	375
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	14	0	2,843	14	0	2,956	14	0	2,999	0	0	156
Office of Executive Director	70	0	9,473	70	0	9,816	70	0	9,940	0	0	467
Office of Iranian Affairs	11	0	3,168	11	0	3,376	11	0	3,463	0	0	295
Office of Iraq Affairs	25	0	4,547	25	0	4,574	25	0	4,568	0	0	21
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	17	0	2,734	17	0	2,856	17	0	2,903	0	0	169
Office of Maghreb Affairs	17	0	2,883	17	0	3,005	17	0	3,052	0	0	169
Office of Partnership Initiative	28	0	5,008	28	0	5,149	28	0	5,195	0	0	187
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	23	0	3,608	23	0	3,722	23	0	3,762	0	0	154
Office of Regional Affairs	19	0	2,740	19	0	2,840	19	0	2,877	0	0	137
Office of the Assistant Secretary	29	0	4,468	29	0	4,613	29	0	4,664	0	0	196
Total	**260**	**0**	**75,421**	**260**	**0**	**55,117**	**260**	**0**	**87,747**	**0**	**0**	**12,326**

BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Algeria, Algiers	18	6	8,286	18	6	9,043	18	6	9,376	0	0	1,090
Bahrain, Manama	18	11	9,226	18	11	10,125	18	11	10,522	0	0	1,296
Egypt, Cairo	62	42	25,028	62	42	27,170	61	42	28,101	(1)	0	3,073
Iraq, Baghdad	298	0	213,252	298	0	215,065	291	0	165,758	(7)	0	(47,494)
Israel, Jerusalem	33	14	14,482	33	14	15,769	32	14	16,333	(1)	0	1,851
Israel, Tel Aviv	49	34	21,338	49	34	23,241	48	34	24,073	(1)	0	2,735
Jordan, Amman	48	20	17,244	48	20	18,557	47	20	19,120	(1)	0	1,876
Kuwait, Kuwait	30	10	10,508	30	10	11,274	30	10	11,600	0	0	1,092
Lebanon, Beirut	27	17	8,132	27	17	8,631	27	17	8,839	0	0	707
Libya, Tripoli	17	0	10,089	17	0	11,161	17	0	11,638	0	0	1,549
Morocco, Rabat	36	19	11,906	36	19	12,731	35	19	13,079	(1)	0	1,173
Oman, Muscat	21	5	7,073	21	5	7,589	21	5	7,809	0	0	736
Qatar, Doha	18	4	6,444	18	4	6,943	18	4	7,157	0	0	713
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	61	31	23,952	61	31	25,962	60	31	26,835	(1)	0	2,883
Syria, Damascus	24	17	10,579	24	17	11,543	24	17	11,965	0	0	1,386
Tunisia, Tunis	25	16	10,757	25	16	11,699	25	16	12,110	0	0	1,353
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	46	16	20,836	46	16	22,713	45	16	23,535	(1)	0	2,699
Yemen, Sanaa	25	7	9,883	25	7	10,508	25	7	10,769	0	0	886
Total	**856**	**269**	**439,015**	**856**	**269**	**459,724**	**842**	**269**	**418,619**	**(14)**	**0**	**(20,396)**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	166,410	175,793	197,160	30,750
1200 Personnel Benefits	43,419	45,370	46,129	2,710
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	116	133	141	25
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	9,240	10,914	14,874	5,634
2200 Transportation of Things	2,270	2,746	4,044	1,774
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	20,152	22,215	26,264	6,112
2400 Printing & Reproduction	304	350	371	67
2500 Other Services	246,474	225,884	171,728	(74,746)
2600 Supplies and Materials	6,768	8,453	14,557	7,789
3100 Personal Property	16,858	19,754	24,003	7,145
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	2,425	3,229	7,095	4,670
Total	**514,436**	**514,841**	**506,366**	**(8,070)**

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POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	179,615	176,904	185,020	5,405

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

Post Assignment Travel (PAT) supports the Department's worldwide change of station costs that include travel, shipment, and storage costs; and training per diem and accommodation. This function is crucial to staffing overseas missions with competent trained personnel and ensuring effective management of human resources. The request supports the permanent change of station requirements for Foreign Service and Civil Service personnel guaranteeing timely deployment of personnel, families, and personal effects. The PAT function supports 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 the continuing storage of those effects. Except for travel funded by other appropriations or bureaus, this account funds 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. While costs vary extensively worldwide, the projected average cost per PCS, which includes applicable training per diem, is $35,964.

Training Per Diem
Per diem is provided for employees while in extended training at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) in Arlington, Virginia. The training, which these per diem payments will support, prepares Foreign Service Officers and Specialists for their next overseas assignments. Employees can receive per diem for up to two years while studying difficult languages at FSI. The Accountability Review Board (ARB) on Benghazi report recommended the Department enhance its hard-language capacity at High Threat Posts. Consequently, this will increase the average length of language training at FSI and other training facilities throughout the world.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $185 million for PAT is a net increase of $5.4 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. The increase is partially a result of the Diplomacy 3.0 Initiative's lasting impact on the PAT account as new positions are filled, training is completed, and assignments are made. By the end of FY 2012, the foreign service workforce had increased 19.7 percent and the civil service workforce had increased by 7 percent since FY 2008. Other PAT cost drivers include:

POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL

- The number of PCS moves in FY 2014 and the associated training costs funded by PAT are projected to increase due to the Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB) recommendations for enhancing hard language capacities leading to longer training periods.
- Rising costs associated with fuel, airfares, and per diem increase the overall projected average cost per PCS. On the other hand, projected storage costs are reduced due to lower actual spending in FY 2012.
- The D&CP PAT funding request has been decreased by $2.1 million from FY 2012 as a result of the shift to funding consular positions from the Border Security Program's MRV fees.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	179,615	0	179,615
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	176,904	0	176,904
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	223	0	223
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	967	0	967
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	4,002	0	4,002
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	5,192	0	5,192
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	182,096	0	182,096
FY 2014 Program Changes								
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	(2,076)	0	(2,076)
Permanent Change of Station (PCS)	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	2,924	0	2,924
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	185,020	0	185,020

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

($ in thousands)

Post Assignment Travel (PAT)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Post Assignment Travel	0	0	179,615	0	0	176,904	0	0	185,020	0	0	5,405
Total	**0**	**0**	**179,615**	**0**	**0**	**176,904**	**0**	**0**	**185,020**	**0**	**0**	**5,405**

POST ASSIGNMENT TRAVEL

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Post Assignment Travel (PAT)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1200 Personnel Benefits	13,935	13,935	14,574	639
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	50,549	50,549	52,868	2,319
2200 Transportation of Things	86,787	87,114	91,111	4,324
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	16,177	16,177	16,919	742
2500 Other Services	12,167	9,129	9,548	(2,619)
Total	**179,615**	**176,904**	**185,020**	**5,405**

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BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	894	895	961	67
Enduring Funds	217,449	220,390	386,947	169,498
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	866,888	923,408	161,301	(705,587)
Total Funds	1,084,337	1,143,798	548,248	(536,089)

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

U.S. engagement in South and Central Asia will remain vital to U.S. national security and regional stability in FY 2014 as the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA) aims to foster an integrated, cooperative region that reinforces peace and prosperity. SCA and the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan will continue to work closely with Pakistan and Afghanistan to disrupt and dismantle al Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Taiba, and other terrorist groups by bolstering the region's governments, economies, and civil societies. In particular, SCA will intensify engagement with the frontline states of Central Asia, as the U.S. transitions and integrates Afghanistan into the wider region. These efforts are part of the New Silk Road (NSR) that is the regional economic complement to multi-pronged U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. The NSR is a vision of economic, transit, infrastructure, and human links between the countries of South and Central Asia. As the U.S. implements the transition to Afghan-led security in Afghanistan, the importance of achieving progress on the NSR increases. Such progress will require that SCA develops firm commitments of support from the Afghan government, its South and Central Asian neighboring powers, key international partners, and the private sector.

The NSR will also benefit from partnership with India, which will anchor regional and global efforts to promote peace and prosperity. SCA will work with India to shape an Asian region that promotes democratic governance, economic development and security cooperation, and keeps the Indian Ocean safe for commerce. Bilaterally, the U.S. will work towards an ambitious vision that brings India's powerhouse economy closer to that of the U.S., and draws on the high tech skills and expertise in both dynamic countries. Brought closer together by defense arrangements and joint exercises, the U.S. and India will cooperate to fight piracy, respond to humanitarian disasters, and combat terrorism. To further U.S. goals in India, the bureau looks forward to an expanded presence in Bangalore.

SCA will work to sustain and strengthen the democratic institutions that have thrived in South Asia and Kyrgyzstan as part of a gradual transition towards elected democratic governments in the region. U.S. programs and policy will continue to reinforce the transitions towards peace and economic growth in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Maldives, strengthening the democratic governments elected in the region since 2008.

In order to fortify efforts to generate region-wide linkages, SCA will seek to enhance cooperation with multilateral partners, regional organizations and country coalitions to address cross-border challenges, from narcotics flows and terrorism threats to trans-boundary water management and disaster preparedness. SCA will pursue food security programs through comprehensive, country-led approaches

that build networks between the farms and markets throughout the region. SCA will leverage coordinated donor and country approaches to global climate change, natural resource management and health through select projects and programs. SCA will complement the region's educational systems through innovative pilot programs that will provide adults, university students and school-age children, including girls, with tools to succeed in a competitive global economy.

SCA will increase local support for these objectives though far-reaching, extensive public diplomacy programs. Because nearly half of the two billion people who reside in the region are below age 26, SCA will concentrate outreach programs on youth and promote positive views of the U.S., with a focus on social media. Complementing integration efforts, SCA will emphasize exchange and visitor programs that bring citizens from throughout the region together in U.S.-sponsored programs.

SCA's FY 2014 operational resource request reflects these commitments to stabilize Afghanistan and Pakistan, maintain a broad and lasting partnership with India, position the U.S. as a positive force in Central Asia, promote security and stability, and fortify democratic institutions throughout the region. The Bureau's goals encapsulate diplomatic and assistance activities in-country. SCA's goals directly advance the seven strategic State and USAID goals outlined by President Obama and former Secretary Clinton in response to key U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities.

Afghanistan

The goal of the United States in Afghanistan continues to be to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qaida and its extremist allies. In pursuit of this goal, the Department has been following a strategy with three reinforcing tracks: military, civilian, and diplomatic. The first two have set the table for the success of the third, which supports an Afghan-led political process to split the weakened Taliban from al-Qaida and reconcile those who will renounce violence and accept the Afghan constitution. Concurrently, the Department is working with the Afghans to consolidate and accelerate the development of their capacity for security, governance, and economic growth.

Transition to Afghan security lead has begun and will be complete by the end of 2014. As provinces complete the security transition process and field platforms are closed, the Department and other civilian agency partners are decreasing its civilian personnel numbers working towards a post-2014 enduring presence level. Throughout 2013 and 2014, the Mission will continue to have diplomats, development experts, and other specialists from nine federal departments working with key Afghan ministries, provincial and district leaders, and other Afghans on such areas of strategic importance as agriculture, rule of law, border issues, women's rights, and communications. Interdependent inter-agency participation is essential to these efforts, and the whole-of-government approach continues to be supported by the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request. The request is made through the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account to support these civilian uplift personnel and commensurate world resources to secure Chief of Mission facilities and personnel.

The FY 2014 Enduring request includes the resources necessary to continue the transition from a military- to civilian-led effort in Afghanistan.

Pakistan

The U.S. has a deep national security interest in a democratic Pakistan that is developing economically, playing a positive role in the war on terror, and contributing to peace and stability in the region. Pakistan lies at the heart of the U.S. counterterrorism strategy, the peace process in Afghanistan, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and economic integration and development in South and Central Asia. Therefore, the United States will continue to engage Pakistan with its political, economic, and security challenges

that threaten Pakistan's stability, and in turn undermine regional stability. The United States is committed to a long-term, broad-based partnership with the government and the people of Pakistan.

OCO funding is requested to support a robust diplomatic engagement to achieve a durable stability in this strategic region. The United States places a heavy emphasis on diplomacy and outreach in Pakistan. The resources requested provide support critical to U.S. priorities including:

- Sustaining a cooperative relationship with the government of Pakistan on diplomatic, military, and intelligence fronts.
- Ensuring the safety and security of nuclear installations in Pakistan, a top priority of the U.S. and one of the most important engagements currently being undertaken by the U.S. in Pakistan.
- Working in tandem with the Pakistan government to facilitate the Afghanistan peace process.
- Promoting and supporting improved relations between India and Pakistan.

Performance

The management platform, both overseas and domestically, provides the foundation for policy and program personnel to perform their duties. Without a reliable, sufficient, and secure platform, full implementation of U.S. priorities would not be possible.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally					
Strategic Priority	Management Services				
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Efficient and Effective Management Platforms				
PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS					
FY 2014 Target	Meet the Universal Service Standard when delivering ICASS services 80 percent of the time as recorded in the e-Services Dashboard.				
FY 2013 Target	Meet the Universal Service Standard when delivering ICASS services 60 percent of the time as recorded in the e-Services Dashboard.				
FY 2012 Target	Where cost effective, expand regionalization and off-shoring initiatives and institute greening practices. Help OBO move forward with capital construction projects in the SCA region. Meet or exceed worldwide averages for ICASS customer satisfaction scores at all SCA posts. Maintain compensation packages for local employees that are competitive for retaining and recruiting highly qualified and motivated staff.				

BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** In addition to regionalization and off-shoring efforts, all SCA posts are moving forward with their efforts to meet the Top Eight Management Priorities of the Regional Initiatives Council geared to saving money and increasing efficiency. SCA continued to work with OBO to move forward capital construction projects in the region, particularly in Islamabad, Pakistan; Hyderabad, India; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Dhaka, Bangladesh; etc. Most posts met or exceeded the worldwide average ICASS customer satisfaction score; however, the remaining few are focusing attention to meet this goal. Several posts moved closer to becoming fully competitive in local employee salary markets; however, due to the Federal wage freeze, local employee compensation packages have fallen short of meeting SCA's goal.
Impact	• Better strategic alignment to support New Silk Road Initiative, key Departmental initiative in the SCA Region. • Enhanced interagency cooperation and savings on post administrative operations. • Reduced: staffing otherwise needed in absence of regionalization/off-shoring, operating costs via green initiatives, turnover and retention/recruitment problems in local employee staffing overseas.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** Expansion of off-shoring initiatives continued in 2011, including increased use of the Post Support Unit for financial management services and the Frankfurt regional support section for human resource issues. SCA continued to work with OBO to further capital construction projects in the region, particularly with the start New Office Building in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Most posts met or exceeded the worldwide average ICASS customer satisfaction score; however, the remaining are focusing attention to meet this goal. Several posts moved closer to becoming fully competitive in local employee salary markets; however, due to the Federal wage freeze, local employee compensation packages have fallen short of meeting SCA's goal.
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** SCA initiated off-shoring of CAJE actions and vouchering and are working with IRM to regionalize CLASSNET services and offshore data support. SCA posts implemented 14 new initiatives recognized by the Greening Diplomacy website. The Bureau expanded office space for INSB and renovated EX offices to accommodate new staff. Working with OBO, SCA now has capital construction projects planned or ongoing at five posts. Land acquisition is underway for six more posts. A majority of SCA posts are using e-Services and while ICASS customer satisfaction scores fall at or just below the worldwide average, the overall trend is up. Budgetary efforts in 2009 and 2010 brought most local compensation plans on par with local competitors.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** India's visa processing times fell within CA standards. Consulate Hyderabad began issuing visas. In Afghanistan, SCA established an airwing for transport to remote locations. SCA reduced LES wage gaps at all but three posts to less than 2 percent. 9 of 19 posts began using e-Services. SCA's overall ICASS scores ranked the highest of any regional bureau. SCA completed 3 rightsizing reports. OBO awarded contracts for office space and housing in Kabul, gained a 7-acre site free of charge, and identified sites for consulates in Mazar-e Sharif and Herat. OBO started construction of temporary housing units in Islamabad. Construction of the Mumbai Consulate was delayed due to reciprocity issues with the Government of India.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • All India Posts met the target of 30 days or less visa wait time. CA's allocation of new consular officer positions was critical to meeting this goal. • Kabul received all armored vehicles.

FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A** Embassy Kabul received the following vehicles: 150 in country; in shipment by sea/land bridge from Karachi 22; at armoring company 64; being prepped for shipment 9 (6 tactical land Cruisers and 3 Bearcats). During calendar year 2007, tourist visa wait time in Kolkata was at or below the CA standard; however during the peak summer season wait times in Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai continued to be over 30 days.
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	GEMS and ICASS are quantitative. Reporting from Post is qualitative.
Data Source and Quality	Data comes from ICASS Customer Service surveys, GEMS and reporting from post. The GEMS and ICASS data are enterprise wide systems. The reporting from post is qualitative and is based on systematic collection of information by NEA-SCA/EX.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Enduring request of $386.9 million for SCA is $169.5 million above the FY 2012 Actual level, including a consular shift of -$5.3 million and 13 positions to the Border Security Program. Of this total, $214.5 million is for SCA operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and $172.4 million supports operations of other SCA posts. The FY 2014 OCO request of $161.3 million, as detailed in a separate chapter, is $705.6 million below the FY 2012 Actual level.

Afghanistan: The FY 2014 D&CP Enduring request is $153.6 million, a $124.1 million increase from the FY 2012 Actual level. The Mission operations request is $123.6 million, an increase of $94.1 million. This submission normalizes funding to sustain long-term Embassy operations for 79 Foreign Service positions and Locally Engaged Staff, utilities, supplies, new and replacement equipment/furnishings and all life support/ICASS costs. These requirements were primarily funded by D&CP OCO in prior years. The information management request is $30.0 million to normalize funding for bandwidth and other communications requirements for Embassy Kabul and the enduring field platforms. This was funded by D&CP OCO in prior years.

Pakistan: The FY 2014 D&CP Enduring request is $ 60.9 million, a $43.5 million increase from the FY 2012 Actual level to normalize funding at a level needed for the long-term support for mission Pakistan. This funding level will sustain Embassy operations for American and local employed staff, utilities, supplies, new and replacement furnishings/equipment and all life support/ICASS costs. These requirements were mostly funded by D&CP OCO in prior years. This request also includes $3.0 million for information technology and $ 2.0 million for equipment and furnishings in Islamabad, Karachi, and other consulates.

BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	66	58	770	436	1,330	75,139	142,310	217,449
FY 2013 Estimate	66	58	771	436	1,331	77,479	142,911	220,390
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(106)	0	(106)
Absorption of Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(863)	0	(863)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	158	823	981
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	171
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	2,754	0	2,754
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1,968	0	1,968
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1,370	0	1,370
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	5,452	823	6,275
FY 2014 Current Services	66	58	771	436	1,331	82,931	143,734	226,665
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Afghanistan Realignment from OCO to Enduring	0	0	79	0	79	108,691	14,342	123,033
Consular USDH Shift to BSP	0	0	(13)	0	(13)	(3,659)	(1,669)	(5,328)
Pakistan Realignment from OCO to Enduring	0	0	0	0	0	44,652	(2,075)	42,577
Total Program Changes	0	0	66	0	66	149,684	10,598	160,282
FY 2014 Request	66	58	837	436	1,397	232,615	154,332	386,947

BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Central Asian Affairs	3	0	8,210	3	0	8,278	3	0	8,202	0	0	(8)
Office of Executive Director	18	0	8,931	18	0	9,095	18	0	9,043	0	0	112
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldive Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	9	0	4,711	9	0	4,766	9	0	4,728	0	0	17
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	66	0	6,038	66	0	6,090	66	0	6,034	0	0	(4)
Office of Public Diplomacy	8	0	5,560	8	0	5,640	8	0	5,600	0	0	40
Office of Regional Affairs	13	0	4,283	13	0	4,324	13	0	4,286	0	0	3
Office of the Assistant Secretary	7	0	5,916	7	0	6,010	7	0	5,971	0	0	55
Total	**124**	**0**	**43,649**	**124**	**0**	**44,203**	**124**	**0**	**43,864**	**0**	**0**	**215**

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Afghanistan, Kabul	193	22	29,494	193	22	29,494	272	22	153,586	79	0	124,092
Bangladesh, Dhaka	33	24	10,085	33	24	10,251	32	24	10,186	(1)	0	101
India, Chennai (CG)	17	39	12,260	17	39	12,460	17	39	12,380	0	0	120
India, Hyderabad	17	0	7,977	17	0	8,071	17	0	8,007	0	0	30
India, Kolkata (CG)	17	31	6,256	17	31	6,361	17	31	6,320	0	0	64
India, Mumbai (CG)	22	50	8,747	22	50	8,891	21	50	8,835	(1)	0	88
India, New Delhi	106	81	36,485	106	81	37,474	103	81	37,374	(3)	0	889
Kazakhstan, Almaty	22	4	3,220	22	4	3,274	21	4	3,253	(1)	0	33
Kazakhstan, Astana	18	3	5,513	18	3	5,602	17	3	5,566	(1)	0	53
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	22	7	3,410	22	7	3,467	21	7	3,445	(1)	0	35
Nepal, Kathmandu	44	16	10,609	44	16	10,744	43	16	10,662	(1)	0	53
Pakistan, Islamabad	84	60	12,702	85	60	12,702	85	60	51,663	1	0	38,961
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	14	19	2,117	14	19	2,117	14	19	3,485	0	0	1,368
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	7	20	1,058	7	20	1,058	7	20	2,881	0	0	1,823
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	10	25	1,512	10	25	1,512	10	25	2,880	0	0	1,368
Sri Lanka, Colombo	42	19	6,526	42	19	6,632	41	19	6,589	(1)	0	63
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	31	5	4,249	31	5	4,319	30	5	4,292	(1)	0	43
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	31	4	3,995	31	4	4,054	30	4	4,026	(1)	0	31
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	40	7	7,585	40	7	7,704	39	7	7,653	(1)	0	68
Total	**770**	**436**	**173,800**	**771**	**436**	**176,187**	**837**	**436**	**343,083**	**67**	**0**	**169,283**

BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	149,618	151,230	302,676	153,058
1200 Personnel Benefits	35,911	36,248	39,341	3,430
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,610	2,691	3,784	1,174
2200 Transportation of Things	1,477	1,523	2,618	1,141
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	5,538	5,710	7,895	2,357
2400 Printing & Reproduction	16	16	16	0
2500 Other Services	8,394	8,655	10,836	2,442
2600 Supplies and Materials	8,692	8,963	12,241	3,549
3100 Personal Property	4,469	4,608	6,795	2,326
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	724	746	745	21
Total	**217,449**	**220,390**	**386,947**	**169,498**

BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	1,059	1,059	1,046	(13)
Enduring Funds	315,841	315,960	318,676	2,835

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

U.S. engagement in the Western Hemisphere promotes seven interconnected and broadly shared goals: expanding economic opportunity, increasing social equity for all peoples, enhancing citizen safety and effective institutions, democratic governance, promoting a clean energy future, fostering a public diplomacy environment conducive to U.S. policy, and a stable, economically vital Haiti. The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA) is well positioned to advance these objectives, as reflected in public opinion surveys in the region, which demonstrate the highest opinion of the United States in decades. WHA will continue to advance these goals through increased engagement with civil society, the private sector, and emerging regional leaders.

Passage of trade agreements with Colombia and Panama provides the opportunity to focus on economic integration in the region. In the coming years, The Bureau will seek to establish more effective links within its existing free trade agreements throughout the Americas by promoting widespread participation in the Trans-America Partnership (TAP), which seeks to deepen trade relationships with all nations in the region. Through TAP the Bureau will seek to create additional opportunities across the Americas, the Pacific, and with existing and growing trade and development networks in Europe and Africa. The Bureau will also work with key countries such as Mexico to promote business environments that support entrepreneurship and small business. As the U.S's second largest trading partner in the hemisphere, these initiatives in turn support U.S. economic growth.

U.S. efforts in the Western Hemisphere are vital to addressing national security concerns shared by the United States and its neighbors. Threats from drugs and human trafficking, transnational crime, and weak rule of law institutions pose the greatest risks to citizen safety in the Western Hemisphere, particularly for Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Continued U.S. cooperation and assistance to address these challenges, through a network of complementary security partnerships, is critical to sustaining the region's democratic trajectory. Strengthening democratic governance and institutions in order to expand vibrant civil societies that hold governments accountable are also critical prerequisites to securing lasting gains in citizen safety.

The Bureau 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, promote and protect human rights, and enhance the security of vulnerable populations, including women, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, persons with disabilities, and Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) populations. This will be achieved through cooperation with organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations (UN), and host country civil

society, business and professional associations, as well as educational institutions, cultural leaders, and the media.

Improving education is another priority that underpins all of WHA's other goals. As one prominent U.S. mayor has noted, "You can't be pro-business if you aren't pro-education." The Department will continue to support President Obama's "100,000 Strong in the Americas," an initiative to increase annual educational exchanges between the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean to 100,000 in each direction.

As a result of President Obama's establishment of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, the Bureau will continue to press for enhanced electrical interconnectivity, which will help develop an environment that allows electricity producers and consumers from Canada to Chile, and within the Caribbean, to optimize regional electrical inter-connections and promote the viability of renewable energy development.

Performance

The U.S. partnership with Mexico in FY 2014 will address issues of citizens safety through the Merida Initiative and will focus on breaking the power and impunity of organized crime and cooperating on institutional capacity building. As the United States' second largest trading partner in the hemisphere, Mexico's economy is also vital to U.S. national interests and a focus of U.S. diplomatic engagement. A strong Mexican economy includes a business environment supportive of entrepreneurship and small business owners. Mexico has made great strides in this area despite significant challenges, increasing its global ranking on the "Ease of Doing Business" scale by five points in the 2013 report. The number of days and cost required to start a new business are subsets of this global ranking.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority	Economic Growth							
Active Performance Indicator	Median number of days to start a business in Mexico; median cost of starting a business in Mexico as a percentage of per capita income.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	13 days; 11.7% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	9 days; 12.3% ▲ Above Target	9 days; 11.2% ◄► Improved But Not Met	8 days; 10.5%	9 days; 10.1% ◄► On Target	8 days; 10.0%	7 days; 9.0%
Impact	Mexico's economy is vital to U.S. national interests as Mexico is our second largest trading partner in the hemisphere. Mexico is making strides in its ease of doing business.							

Methodology	Indicator from External Source. The World Bank's "Doing Business" report provides data for the number of days required to start a business, as well as the cost of starting a business. The number of days to start a business has held steady for three years and is nearing the U.S. number of six days. The median cost of starting a business has gone down by more than a percentage point since FY2011, putting it ahead of target.
Data Source and Quality	"Doing Business 2013" Report, by The World Bank Group. Doing Business 2013 is the tenth in a series of annual reports investigating the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $319 million is an increase of $3 million above the FY 2012 actual funding level. The request includes $9.6 million to maintain current services including inflation, the operation of existing facilities, and wage and step increases for Locally Engaged Staff (LES). The request includes a reduction of -$5.4 million as a result of the Consular Realignment Initiative that shifted consular resources to the Border Security Program (BSP). The request also includes programmatic offsets and efficiency savings totaling -$7.7 million and an increase of $3.9 million to support non-consular activities at new consular compounds in Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and Monterrey, Mexico. These compounds will support business and educational exchanges that are vital to the success of the Bureau's economic, democracy, and civil society goals. An increase of $2.2 million is included to partially reduce the wage gap between the region's LES and host country comparators.

Efficiencies and programmatic tradeoffs have been realized in State Operations expenses by instituting cost containment initiatives such as reducing consumption through greening initiatives and regionalizing, centralizing and consolidating duplicative administrative platform services. Two notable cost saving achievements are the consolidation of the United States Agency for International Development's Information Technology (IT) services with State's IT platform, as well as maintaining the Bureau's moratorium on hiring most new Locally Employed Staff (LES). The Bureau will also consolidate furniture pools with other agencies and extend average lifecycle replacement of its inventories.

The Bureau will also realize savings through the expanded use of video teleconferencing, innovative approaches to the delivery of training, and reduced conference participation.
Moreover, the Bureau will leverage consolidation and centralization opportunities to reduce LES in an orderly manner. This should also help reduce other position support costs such as overtime, supplies, and materials.
WHA is committed to maintaining high-quality operations that support key Department foreign policy goals such as sustaining economic prosperity, promoting democracy and rule of law, as well as advancing the growth of collective regional partnerships.

New Consulate Compounds: $3.9 Million
The Department requests $1.3 million for each new consulate compound opening in Monterrey, Mexico, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and Porto Alegre, Brazil. All are scheduled to open in FY 2014. This funding will support start-up and recurring costs including utilities, janitorial supplies, and maintenance contracts.

BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	110	111	838	928	1,987	169,805	146,036	315,841
FY 2013 Estimate	110	111	838	928	1,987	169,322	146,638	315,960
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Facility Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	0	444	0	444
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	3,538	0	3,538
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	899	0	899
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	204	0	204
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	576	1,361	1,937
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	2,544	0	2,544
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	8,205	1,361	9,566
FY 2014 Current Services	110	111	838	928	1,987	177,527	147,999	325,526
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Consular USDH Shift to BSP	0	0	(13)	0	(13)	(3,703)	(1,669)	(5,372)
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	(679)	0	(679)
Direct Tradeoffs for Projected Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	(6,989)	0	(6,989)
Direct Locally Engaged Staff Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	0	2,244	0	2,244
New Consular Compound in Monterrey, Mexico	0	0	0	1	1	1,282	0	1,282
New Consular Compound Belo Horizonte, Brazil	0	0	0	3	3	1,332	0	1,332
New Consular Compound Porto Alegre, Brazil	0	0	0	3	3	1,332	0	1,332
Total Program Changes	0	0	(13)	7	(6)	(5,181)	(1,669)	(6,850)
FY 2014 Request	110	111	825	935	1,981	172,346	146,330	318,676

BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Haiti Special Coordinator's Office	8	0	1,470	8	0	1,708	8	0	1,719	0	0	249
Office of Andean Affairs	17	0	3,426	17	0	3,430	17	0	3,460	0	0	34
Office of Brazilian/Southern Cone Affairs	13	0	2,601	13	0	2,598	13	0	2,619	0	0	18
Office of Canadian Affairs	10	0	1,422	10	0	1,424	10	0	1,436	0	0	14
Office of Caribbean Affairs	21	0	2,969	21	0	2,973	21	0	3,000	0	0	31
Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs	17	0	3,086	17	0	3,088	17	0	3,114	0	0	28
Office of Cuban Affairs	9	0	2,772	9	0	2,772	9	0	2,795	0	0	23
Office of Mexican Affairs	17	0	2,635	17	0	2,632	17	0	2,653	0	0	18
Office of Policy, Planning, Coordination and Press	13	0	2,851	13	0	2,855	13	0	2,880	0	0	29
Office of Regional Economic Policy and Summit Coordination	15	0	2,940	15	0	2,937	15	0	2,960	0	0	20
Office of the Assistant Secretary	24	0	5,956	24	0	5,939	24	0	5,984	0	0	28
Office of the Executive Director	40	0	15,771	40	0	15,564	40	0	15,613	0	0	(158)
Permanent Mission to the OAS	17	0	2,884	17	0	2,884	17	0	2,908	0	0	24
Total	**221**	**0**	**50,783**	**221**	**0**	**50,804**	**221**	**0**	**51,141**	**0**	**0**	**358**

BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Argentina, Buenos Aires	27	29	7,899	27	29	7,782	25	29	7,801	(2)	0	(98)
Bahamas, Nassau	14	17	4,654	14	17	4,595	14	17	4,561	0	0	(93)
Barbados, Bridgetown	14	10	5,671	14	10	5,594	14	10	5,523	0	0	(148)
Belize, Belmopan	14	9	2,588	14	9	2,554	14	9	2,551	0	0	(37)
Bolivia, La Paz	40	21	10,359	40	21	10,262	40	21	10,289	0	0	(70)
Brazil, Belo Horizonte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,332	0	3	1,332
Brazil, Brasilia	46	23	15,985	46	23	15,798	46	23	15,947	0	0	(38)
Brazil, Porto Alegre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,332	0	3	1,332
Brazil, Recife	4	9	1,040	4	9	1,021	3	9	1,034	(1)	0	(6)
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	10	28	4,702	10	28	4,635	10	28	4,682	0	0	(20)
Brazil, Sao Paulo	17	27	6,575	17	27	6,480	17	27	6,537	0	0	(38)
Canada, Calgary	4	10	994	4	10	986	4	10	961	0	0	(33)
Canada, Halifax	3	9	602	3	9	598	3	9	578	0	0	(24)
Canada, Montreal	9	17	2,055	9	17	2,039	9	17	1,942	0	0	(113)
Canada, Ottawa	21	23	9,305	21	23	9,188	21	23	8,835	0	0	(470)
Canada, Quebec	3	9	593	3	9	589	2	9	537	(1)	0	(56)
Canada, Toronto	8	18	2,500	8	18	2,470	8	18	2,361	0	0	(139)
Canada, Vancouver	12	10	2,416	12	10	2,397	12	10	2,387	0	0	(29)
Canada, Winnipeg	1	2	247	1	2	246	1	2	223	0	0	(24)
Chile, Santiago	25	19	8,255	25	19	8,151	25	19	8,424	0	0	169
Colombia, Bogota	39	42	13,817	39	42	13,628	39	42	13,778	0	0	(39)
Costa Rica, San Jose	25	26	7,436	25	26	7,350	24	26	7,335	(1)	0	(101)
Cuba, Havana	17	0	6,174	17	0	6,095	16	0	6,068	(1)	0	(106)
Dom. Republic, Santo Domingo	34	38	9,039	34	38	11,051	34	38	10,440	0	0	1,401
Ecuador, Guayaquil	11	17	2,464	11	17	3,467	11	17	3,106	0	0	642
Ecuador, Quito	23	17	6,772	23	17	6,707	22	17	6,681	(1)	0	(91)
El Salvador, San Salvador	25	28	7,177	25	28	7,100	25	28	7,120	0	0	(57)
Grenada, St. Georges	1	1	488	1	1	481	1	1	485	0	0	(3)
Guatemala, Guatemala City	23	26	5,827	23	26	5,772	23	26	5,749	0	0	(78)
Guyana, Georgetown	16	18	3,270	16	18	3,245	16	18	3,225	0	0	(45)
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	32	40	12,607	32	40	12,447	32	40	12,336	0	0	(271)
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	27	26	7,521	27	26	7,441	27	26	7,480	0	0	(41)
Jamaica, Kingston	17	36	5,898	17	36	5,821	17	36	5,688	0	0	(210)
Mexico, Ciudad Juarez	8	15	2,232	8	15	2,201	8	15	2,092	0	0	(140)
Mexico, Guadalajara	9	11	1,630	9	11	1,619	9	11	1,523	0	0	(107)
Mexico, Hermosillo	4	10	1,315	4	10	1,307	4	10	1,268	0	0	(47)
Mexico, Matamoros	4	12	683	4	12	677	4	12	582	0	0	(101)
Mexico, Merida	3	9	864	3	9	859	3	9	816	0	0	(48)
Mexico, Mexico City	51	50	13,299	51	50	13,157	46	50	12,865	(5)	0	(434)
Mexico, Monterrey	14	18	2,649	14	18	2,633	14	19	4,160	0	1	1,511
Mexico, Nogales	13	0	1,775	13	0	1,772	13	0	1,707	0	0	(68)
Mexico, Nuevo Laredo	3	14	536	3	14	528	3	14	432	0	0	(104)
Mexico, Tijuana	3	13	1,378	3	13	1,352	3	13	1,280	0	0	(98)
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	8	3	1,610	8	3	1,599	7	3	1,603	(1)	0	(7)

BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Nicaragua, Managua	24	21	8,144	24	21	8,070	24	21	8,212	0	0	68
Panama, Panama City	22	41	10,252	22	41	10,135	22	41	10,083	0	0	(169)
Paraguay, Asuncion	13	14	5,034	13	14	4,967	13	14	4,969	0	0	(65)
Peru, Lima	35	32	10,959	35	32	10,849	35	32	10,920	0	0	(39)
Suriname, Paramaribo	9	6	2,532	9	6	2,502	9	6	2,559	0	0	27
Trinidad, Port-au-Spain	11	14	3,642	11	14	3,604	11	14	3,565	0	0	(77)
Uruguay, Montevideo	9	14	6,946	9	14	6,826	9	14	6,833	0	0	(113)
Venezuela, Caracas	33	26	14,648	33	26	14,509	33	26	14,738	0	0	90
Total	**838**	**928**	**265,058**	**838**	**928**	**265,156**	**825**	**935**	**267,535**	**(13)**	**7**	**2,477**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	141,775	142,054	144,154	2,379
1200 Personnel Benefits	96,912	96,974	95,478	(1,434)
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	7,104	7,084	7,058	(46)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	6,678	6,659	6,377	(301)
2200 Transportation of Things	2,551	2,543	2,509	(42)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	15,874	15,828	16,617	743
2400 Printing & Reproduction	104	104	103	(1)
2500 Other Services	27,380	27,302	28,091	711
2600 Supplies and Materials	12,941	12,904	12,888	(53)
3100 Personal Property	1,762	1,756	2,660	898
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	2,760	2,752	2,741	(19)
Total	**315,841**	**315,960**	**318,676**	**2,835**

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Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	1,130	1,130	1,133	3
Enduring Funds	469,386	471,753	501,302	31,916
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	45,848	45,848	27,297	(18,551)
Total Funds	515,234	517,601	528,599	13,365

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

Public Diplomacy (PD) supports U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives by expanding and strengthening the relationship between the people and government of the United States and citizens of the rest of the world. The Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs (R) leads PD within the Department and oversees the work of the Bureaus of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), International Information Programs (IIP), and Public Affairs (PA) as well as the Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications (CSCC). The Under Secretary also provides overall policy and strategic leadership, interagency coordination, and resource direction for these public diplomacy elements.

Diplomatic and Consular Program (D&CP) public diplomacy funding and the ECA appropriation are both essential for a robust worldwide public diplomacy presence. While ECA has a separate appropriation, funding provided in Diplomatic and Consular Programs for public diplomacy provides crucial support for ECA's efforts. Part of the D&CP funding pays for all American public diplomacy Foreign Service positions (both domestic and overseas), local staff of public affairs sections worldwide at embassies and consulates, and the local post budget for programming. The American and local staff at each mission worldwide implement the International Visitor Program, the Fulbright program and dozens of other ECA initiatives. Organizing these outreach programs is essential for maintaining a productive long-term relationship with alumni of those exchanges – ensuring that all public diplomacy resources and programming are coordinated and directly tied to the Department's and Missions' objectives.

In today's interconnected world, people at all levels of society are more engaged with national, regional, and global media and communication than ever before. The advance of democracy, communication technology, and open markets has empowered millions to demand more control over their own destinies. Even in autocratic societies, leaders are being increasingly challenged to respond to the opinions and passions of their people. In the 21st Century, power and influence belong to the public, and the U.S. must engage audiences around the world and lead in the marketplace of ideas.

Strategically guided public diplomacy makes an important contribution to U.S. foreign policy and national security. Developing productive people-to-people relationships around the world, persuasively advocating U.S. foreign policy goals, and acting quickly to counter misinformation about U.S. society and policies are the central tasks of public diplomacy. To the extent that the U.S. succeeds, threats faced today will diminish and new partnerships will be possible.

The need for effective U.S. public diplomacy has never been greater. In 2010, the Secretary of State gave the Department clear direction for the modernization of public diplomacy by approving the Strategic

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Framework for Public Diplomacy. The Framework highlights five strategic imperatives of PD for the 21st Century: (1) shape the narrative; (2) expand and strengthen people-to-people relationships; (3) combat violent extremism; (4) inform policy-making; and (5) deploy resources in line with current priorities. The Department‘s Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) included the principles of the Strategic Framework, thus establishing it as public diplomacy doctrine for the Department.

To ensure that key Administration priorities are met, the Department has heightened its emphasis on strategic planning for public diplomacy at all levels, realigning resources with policy priorities using the Strategic Framework and the QDDR as a basis. Increased focus on public diplomacy programs aimed at emerging powers and specific demographic groups (particularly youth, women and girls) in a difficult budget environment has required hard decisions and shifts away from priorities and structures of the previous century. New public diplomacy programming initiatives will be funded almost exclusively from current public diplomacy budget levels as the Department continues to shift resources to the highest priority areas.

Resource-level reviews took place in FY 2012 in close collaboration with the regional bureaus. Country prioritization within the regions ensures that resource levels reflect current Administration priorities. Strategic resource reviews will be conducted annually in the future in order to ensure that resource levels remain tightly aligned with evolving priorities.

The FY 2014 Request reflects a continuing commitment to aligning resources with current priorities. Regional Bureaus will continue to update their country prioritizations on a regular basis and will distribute resources in line with those rankings rather than maintaining funding levels. These resource shifts, while budget neutral at the top line, involve difficult tradeoffs of personnel and programming in some countries in order to address U.S. goals in priority countries and regions. In FY 2014, priority Public Diplomacy regions are Asia and Africa, with the Near East and South Central Asia remaining vitally important.

The rebalance to Asia is an important strategic priority for Public Diplomacy. Strengthening people-to-people ties in the region is essential for achieving strategic objectives. The Department needs to demonstrate that the nation’s enhanced engagement with Asia is multifaceted and not just about security. In order to do that, it needs to expand outreach to allies, boost engagement with emerging powers, reach audiences in restricted environments, develop more multilateral and economic programming, and engage more directly with youth.

The FY 2014 Request $27.3 million in the Diplomatic and Consular Programs Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account. The OCO resources fund the countering extremism and media outreach programs which are discussed in more detail in the OCO chapter.

Performance

The Department recognizes that public diplomacy is an essential element of 21st Century statecraft and an indispensible tool for achieving U.S. foreign policy goals. One aim of PD is to increase foreign publics’ understanding of U.S. policy, of American society, and of American values. The indicator below assesses the Department’s progress toward achieving that aim: the indicator measures the percentage of public diplomacy participants who have increased their understanding of U.S. policy, society, and values as a direct result of their participation in public diplomacy activities (e.g. cultural/educational exchange programs; embassy hosted events; visits to American spaces; exposure to IIP informational materials). Results that meet or exceed the target for this indicator are strong evidence that U.S. public diplomacy is increasing foreign understanding of the U.S. – that PD is effectively explaining America to the world.

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Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world								
Strategic Priority	Expand and Strengthen People to People Relationships							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of public diplomacy participants with an increased understanding of U.S. policy, society, or values as a result of PD products or programming.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	Bi-yearly indicator Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	72% ◄► On Target	Bi-yearly indicator Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	94% ▲ Above Target	N/A: bi-yearly indicator	Bi-yearly indicator Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	66% - 75%	N/A: bi-yearly indicator
Impact	Target is defined as between 2/3 and 3/4 of PD participants increasing their understanding of the U.S. Research-based strategic planning, high-quality product/program design, and efficient field-level dissemination/implementation of those products/programs led to a substantial increase in PD participants' understanding of the U.S. (2011 data)							
Methodology	A random sample of public diplomacy participants from seven select countries are administered a series of survey questions. Participants' answers are then used to determine whether their PD participation has increased their understanding of U.S. policy, society, or values. Surveys are designed and analyzed by evaluation and opinion research experts.							
Data Source and Quality	Data is taken from the Public Diplomacy's Impact (PDI) study, a bi-yearly evaluation of U.S. public diplomacy conducted by IIP's Audience Research and Evaluation unit. PDI collects both quantitative and qualitative data in order to assess the performance of PD on a series of pre-defined metrics, including the indicator reported above. Data and analysis are quality checked for data collection, transcription, processing, and computational errors.							

One aim of PD is to empower foreign publics to effect positive change in their own communities and organizations. The indicator below assesses the Department's progress toward achieving that aim by measuring the percentage of public diplomacy participants who have initiated positive change in their own communities or to local organizations as a direct result of their participation in public diplomacy activities (e.g. cultural/educational exchange programs; embassy hosted events; visits to American spaces; exposure to IIP informational materials; etc.). Results that meet or exceed the target for this indicator are strong evidence that U.S. public diplomacy is empowering foreign audiences to bring about positive change – that PD is helping the world help itself.

Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world	
Strategic Priority	Expand and Strengthen People to People Relationships

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Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of public diplomacy participants who Initiated positive change in their local communities or local organizations as a result of PD products or programming.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	Bi-yearly indicator Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	74% ◄► On Target	Bi-yearly indicator Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	79% ▲ Above Target	N/A: bi-yearly indicator	Bi-yearly indicator Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	50% - 70%	N/A: bi-yearly indicator
Impact	This indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of U.S. public diplomacy in empowering foreign audiences to initiate positive change in their communities and organizations. State uses this data for benchmarking its performance in order to maximize the impact of its PD resources.(FY 2011 Data)							
Methodology	A random sample of public diplomacy participants from seven select countries are administered a series of survey questions. Participants' answers are then used to determine whether their PD participation has empowered them to initiate positive change in their own communities and organizations. Surveys are designed and analyzed by evaluation and opinion research experts.							
Data Source and Quality	Data is taken from the Public Diplomacy's Impact (PDI) study, a bi-yearly evaluation of U.S. public diplomacy conducted by IIP's Audience Research and Evaluation unit. PDI collects both quantitative and qualitative data in order to assess the performance of PD on a series of pre-defined metrics, including the indicator reported above. Data and analysis are quality checked for data collection, transcription, processing, and computational errors.							

Bureau of International Information Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) is the State Department's foreign-facing public diplomacy communications bureau. It provides and supports the places, content and infrastructure needed for posts to have sustained engagement with foreign audiences to build America's reputation and advance U.S. foreign policy.

IIP supports both physical and virtual places, including over 850 American Spaces around the world, as well as a growing social media community that currently numbers over 21 million followers. Content includes publications, video and U.S expert speakers, who engage foreign audiences both in person and through virtual programs. IIP manages the infrastructure for all embassy and consulate websites; translations of public remarks for the President and Secretary; INFOCENTRAL, the intranet source for Public Affairs press guidance and Public Diplomacy manuals and content; and the Social Media Hub, an online field resource on social media best practices.

IIP's top operational priorities are to: (1) support the posts; (2) know its audience; (3) shape the narrative; (4) use effective platforms to engage audiences and shift distribution to third party platforms; 5) institutionalize innovation; and 6) improve operational effectiveness.

IIP continues to rapidly expand its online engagement, surpassing 10 million fans worldwide in 2012. IIP works daily with posts to expand their local reach through embassy social media platforms and provides them a daily menu of news articles, official statements, photos, videos and publications, in multiple languages, that they can easily forward electronically via Facebook, Twitter and other platforms to key audiences. IIP's use of integrated connective CO.NX technology facilitates real time information delivery and on-line live dialogue. New digital conferencing technologies and more flexible programming formats are reaching a greater variety of voices than ever before, especially youth and women.

IIP will also continue to facilitate face-to-face engagement via the U.S. Speaker/Expert program, and via American Spaces, the Department's worldwide network of Centers, Corners, Information Resource Centers and Bi-National Centers. IIP's "Moveable Spaces," meanwhile, ensure that posts can be present where people and key audiences normally gather – shopping malls, cultural fairs and universities. The Department's Information Resource Officer corps will continue to advise posts and provide support for and oversight of these spaces.

Other major IIP activities include:

Content Management System: IIP maintains the infrastructure for 450+ Mission and Department websites through the Content Management System (CMS), giving the Department a 24/7 stable, secure, resilient and worldwide platform.

Content Production: IIP delivers timely and engaging U.S. information, including print, audio and video, to foreign audiences in seven languages: Arabic, Chinese, French, Persian, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese. A Thematic Planning Calendar drives IIP's production of content, focusing on QDDR and National Security Strategy (NSS) themes, including democracy and civil society; economic growth and development; regional security; energy, environment, science and technology, and All about America.

Developing Partnerships: IIP is increasingly partnering with U.S. business, civil society and philanthropic entities. In late 2011, IIP and ECA launched an e-reader project worldwide to support American Spaces and ACCESS English teaching through the use of 6,000 pre-loaded Kindles. IIP also has conducted joint programs with the Smithsonian and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and with ECA is seeking to develop partnerships in support of English language learning. In 2012, IIP with the Office of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) and the Office of the Science and Technology Advisor to the Secretary (STAS) partnered with 10 professional science and engineering societies to increase the number of U.S. science and technology programs offered to the field in support of posts' public diplomacy goals.

Performance

Expanded use of new technologies to shape the narrative to advance U.S. national security interests can be measured by monitoring the size of audiences reached on 3rd party platforms and the types of communities with whom we engage. Platform Management researches, tests and pilots technologies and implements in real time. Through its social media properties and social media toolkits provided to posts, it facilitates communication vastly beyond traditional PD and media targets in the places where specific audiences of interest, such as youth, prefer to communicate. The Social Media Dashboard provides a top-level view of Department reach on major 3rd-party platforms; staff also conduct deeper analyses of region-specific and country-specific engagement for events and messaging in support of Administration, Secretary of State, and other principals' initiatives.

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Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Information Technology
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Measurement of the number of fans, followers and viewers across DOS social media, 3rd party platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Flickr, as captured by the Social Media Dashboard and other measurement tools.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	19,040,244 (baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	20,944,268.00	23,038,694.00

Impact	DOS uses increasingly sophisticated tactics, including targeted marketing for high-profile events and information campaigns for strategic themes to increase fans, followers and viewers across social media platforms. This in turn increases engagement (likes, comments, shares, views) with key publics at levels equal to or above those reported by media and industry leaders.
Methodology	Data is collected by aggregating the number of fans and followers from Department of State social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. This information is continually updated automatically.
Data Source and Quality	Data will be collected through IIP's Social Media Dashboard which aggregates fans and follower counts from Facebook, Twitter and YouTube channels. This measure will also include counts of other social media audiences, as yet to be determined, but which are anticipated as these platforms become popular quickly. No major data quality limitations exist.

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 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world	
Strategic Priority	Shape the Narrative
Active Performance 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.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**

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83% [Baseline] N/A	Biennial data collection Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	55%- revised baseline. ◄► On Target	Biennial data collection Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	87% ▲ Above Target	Biennial data	Biennial data collection Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	50%- 66%	Biennial data collection

Impact	Target is defined as between 2/3 and 3/4 of PD participants increasing their understanding of the U.S. Research-based strategic planning, high-quality product/program design, and efficient field-level dissemination/implementation of those products/programs led to a substantial increase in PD participants' understanding of the U.S. (2011 data)
Methodology	Data is obtained biennially through an in-person or over the phone survey with participants of Public Diplomacy programs, products, and activities. Data is also obtained through focus groups.
Data Source and Quality	The FY 2009 Public Diplomacy Impact (PDI) study used 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.

Bureau of Public Affairs
The Bureau of Public Affairs serves as the Department's institutional voice on policy matters on both traditional and social media, an increasingly key strategic channel in direct support of the Secretary's 21st Century Statecraft agenda to engage a global audience on U.S. foreign policy matters. The Department is the lead U.S. government agency engaging foreign media, doing it in key strategic languages like Arabic, Farsi, Russian and Chinese. PA utilizes a variety of tools to bring U.S. policy voices to traditional and evolving media platforms. The Foreign Press Centers, Regional Media Hubs and the Office of International Media Engagement are at the forefront of these efforts, supported by the Offices of Broadcasting Services, Digital Engagement and Rapid Response Unit.

Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications
On the basis of Executive Order 13584, the Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications (CSCC) engages in public communication efforts that are directed to audiences outside the United States and aimed at countering the actions and ideology of al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and adherents, and other international terrorist organizations and violent extremists overseas. CSCC operates under the policy direction of the White House and interagency leadership. The Coordinator reports to the State Department's Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs and works closely with the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT), other State bureaus, and many government agencies. CSCC targets specific audiences overseas through products for U.S. government communicators, projects and the online efforts of its Digital Outreach Team to challenges extremist messages online in Arabic, Urdu, and Somali through attributed engagement on forums, blogs, media and social-networking sites.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs Public Diplomacy (D&CP PD) is $501.3 million, an increase of $31.9 million above the FY 2012 Actual. The request includes funds to maintain

current services and support key initiatives. Bureau specific program changes from the FY 2012 Actual are outlined below:

Bureau of African Affairs (AF): $1,821,000
AF is requesting $1.8 million to cover the LES wage gaps for the region's PD staff. With the support of the Department, AF made great progress in FY 2010 in closing the longstanding gap between funded LES wage increases and the increases recommended by the Department's Human Resources division (HR/OE) based on comparator surveys. Unfortunately, the current two-year wage freeze has endangered those efforts. Failure to keep pace with the high rates of inflation in Africa has eroded the wage base and gains achieved by funding the gap in 2010. Posts are once again losing qualified employees because pay rates do not match comparators in the labor market. The State Department is the largest employer of locally employed staff and sets the level of wage compensation in U.S. missions abroad.

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP): $8,070,000
EAP requests $751,000 to fund three new Foreign Service officer positions, two domestic and one overseas including:

> Public Diplomacy Country Coordinator for Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands (ANP): Strengthening ties with allies like Australia and emerging regional powers like New Zealand and the Pacific Island nations will be critical in meeting the security challenges of the 21st Century. Greater outreach to these countries is managed through Embassy Canberra. To support this increased engagement, EAP needs greater and more consistent support for the field back in Washington. EAP/PD requests to have a dedicated ANP Public Diplomacy Desk Officer.
>
> Public Diplomacy Coordinator for Bilateral and Multilateral Dialogues: Increased engagement in the Asia Pacific region has meant an increase in the number of high-level dialogues and projects with bilateral and multilateral partners. Many of these have public diplomacy elements, including the U.S.-China Consultation on People-to-People Exchange (CPE), the education pillar of the U.S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, the education pillar of the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), and the Brunei-U.S. English Language Enrichment Project for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). All of these dialogues require significant long-term coordination between EAP/PD, the country desks, posts, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), and partner governments, embassies, and organizations. EAP/PD requests a new position to better coordinate these efforts and to explore new ways of increasing partnerships with key countries and institutions on the topics of education and exchange.
>
> U.S. Mission to ASEAN Public Affairs Officer (Jakarta): The United States is working to strengthen engagement with Asia's regional multilateral institutions. A dedicated Public Diplomacy Officer would help USASEAN increase its engagement with the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN member nations. In light of the increasing number of ASEAN-related public diplomacy programs including the Brunei-U.S. English Language Enrichment Project for ASEAN, the U.S.-ASEAN Fulbright pilot, and the ASEAN Youth Leaders Summit, an experienced foreign service officer to support these programs and develop new ones would greatly advance the Department's multilateral goals.

EAP also requests $7.3 million to fund an array of program initiatives that will increase people-to-people ties in the region and demonstrate that increased engagement is multifaceted. The $1.5 million initiative will include an expansion of alumni engagement that will enable a better connection to leverage the talents and activism of alumni of U.S. government-sponsored exchange programs in the region. Increasing PD-funded local hire Alumni Coordinators will advance those communities and advocate for a positive relationship with the United States.

Throughout the region, governments as well as citizens are expressing a strong interest in English Language teaching and training. The additional $1.5 million would enable EAP to expand English Language Teaching programming in the region by increasing the number of English Teaching Assistants (ETAs) from 341 in nine countries to 400 in thirteen countries. This would have significant economic benefits, boost the number of young people applying to study in the United States, and increase mutual understanding.

Increasing the number of Asia-Pacific students studying in the United States will cost $850,000 and have a direct benefit to the U.S. economy and further strengthen people-to-people ties with the region. EAP will advance that goal through an expansion of Academic Advising, specifically by increasing the number of locally hired academic advisors from 26 to 40.

EAP will also expand Journalist Training and Journalist Tours. Reaching more journalists from the region with positive messages about the United States and its policies is an important way to spread the word about increased U.S. engagement with the region. Journalist reporting tours arranged through the Foreign Press Center are valuable tools for achieving this goal. EAP will add at least two dedicated reporting tours for EAP journalists for $600,000.

The establishment of initiatives focusing on youth engagement, digital engagement, and the environment will encourage posts to develop innovative PD programs to reach new audiences in the region. The initiatives will enable posts to better support the activities of on-going Youth Councils, create new Youth Councils, and support ideas developed by young alumni. In addition, posts will be encouraged to develop cutting-edge ways of using digital and social media platforms and to develop innovative outreach programming on pressing environmental challenges such as climate change and wildlife trafficking. The additional funding of $1.5 million for these three programs will raise awareness about regional challenges in these areas and articulate current U.S. policy on the subjects.

EAP will also strengthen digital outreach. Additional funding of $350,000 will establish two local hire positions in Embassy Seoul to provide translations and web management for North Korea On-Line, a site aimed at reaching North Koreans through electronic media and shaping the narrative on U.S. North Korea policy. Policy direction for the team will be given by the Office of the Special Representative for North Korea Policy. EAP will also establish two local hire positions based in the region to a virtual @America web platform in key Asian languages, creating a virtual American Space for EAP youth to experience aspects of American culture on-line and engage with other like-minded youth for an estimate of $300,000. In addition, $200,000 will fund a local hire Social Media Specialist position that will be established in Seoul to aid the Public Affairs Section with its growing social media engagement programs in the most wired country on earth.

Finally, EAP will expend $500,000 to expand outreach in Burma by creating a local hire Outreach Coordinator in Rangoon to support the dramatic increase in public diplomacy programming following the historic societal opening in that country.

Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP): $4,500,000
IIP is requesting $2.5 million to create a one-stop-shop digital platform providing on-demand access to thousands of PD resources, combining productivity tools, reporting, ordering, internal information and publically available content in one place. The one-stop-shop will deliver access to the most current and critical digital media and public diplomacy professional information, as well as time-saving tools designed to help PD professionals organize content and order the materials they need for their work. To ensure that the Department meets the demands of the 21st Century to support a 24/7 connected PD community, IIP will move to a “software as a service” cloud model. In keeping with IIP’s commitment to

be agile, social and mobile, this model will allow IIP to quickly deliver PD tools and information to its more than 2,000 customers worldwide anytime, anyplace, and on mobile devices. Public diplomacy practitioners at U.S. missions overseas and those here in Washington who support them will be able to log in from any location to have immediate access to the up-to-date guidance, content and tools needed to engage key audiences successfully. Practitioners will also have access to a secure and private social network that will provide a platform for exchanging innovative ideas and best practices, thereby increasing the effectiveness of PD worldwide as the Department focuses on priority messages in support of U.S. foreign policy goals.

IIP is also requesting $2 million to implement an array of strategically focused initiatives that will contribute to the public diplomacy component of the Rebalance to Asia. The programs, which will be carefully coordinated with those carried out by EAP and its overseas posts, will focus on top priority goals including engaging youth; strengthening civil society; nurturing democracy, good governance, and rule of law; creating a better understanding of American society and values; empowering women and girls; and making maximum use of the full range of social media platforms to connect with important audiences and heighten the impact of other outreach activities. Together, these initiatives will form a coherent package designed to advance specific policy objectives as well as strengthen people-to-people ties and underscore that the United States' enhanced engagement with Asia is founded on a strong commitment to the people of this vitally important region.

Bureau of South Central Asia (SCA): -$205,000
SCA's FY 2014 Request includes a $156,000 shift from Afghanistan's OCO to enduring account and a ($361,000) shift from Pakistan's enduring account to its OCO account to assist with funding countering extremism and media outreach programs.

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA): $0
WHA's FY 2014 Request includes an offset to absorb overseas price inflation and LE staff wage gaps.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	298	140	692	1,660	2,790	339,208	130,178	469,386
FY 2013 Estimate	298	140	692	1,660	2,790	341,575	130,178	471,753
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	125	1,288	1,413
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1,193	0	1,193
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	5,535	0	5,535
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	3,970	0	3,970
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	3,252	0	3,252
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	14,075	1,288	15,363
FY 2014 Current Services	298	140	692	1,660	2,790	355,650	131,466	487,116
FY 2014 Program Changes								
EAP - President's Asia Rebalancing Initiative	0	2	1	99	102	7,823	247	8,070
IIP - One-Stop, Centralized Public Diplomacy Content Store	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	2,500
IIP - President's Asia Rebalancing Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
SCA - Pakistan PD	0	0	0	0	0	(361)	0	(361)
SCA - Afghanistan PD	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	156
AF - LE Staff Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	0	1,821	0	1,821
WHA - Tradeoffs for Projected Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	(2,202)	0	(2,202)
WHA - Overseas Price Inflation Gap	0	0	0	0	0	1,138	0	1,138
WHA - LE Staff Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	0	1,064
Total Program Changes	0	2	1	99	102	13,939	247	14,186
FY 2014 Request	298	142	693	1,759	2,892	369,589	131,713	501,302

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Public Diplomacy (PD)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	191,899	191,897	202,952	11,053
1200 Personnel Benefits	63,955	63,955	67,066	3,111
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	1,120	1,120	1,174	54
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	19,595	19,597	19,639	44
2200 Transportation of Things	2,143	2,143	2,280	137
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	11,997	11,498	11,143	(854)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	3,248	1,992	1,985	(1,263)
2500 Other Services	102,414	105,601	113,228	10,814
2600 Supplies and Materials	12,926	13,844	14,658	1,732
3100 Personal Property	10,573	10,542	11,227	654
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	49,444	49,492	55,874	6,430
4200 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	72	72	76	4
Total	**469,386**	**471,753**	**501,302**	**31,916**

PD Resources By Bureau

Organization	FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013 CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase / Decrease From FY 2012	
	Position	Fund	Position	Fund	Position	Fund	Position	Fund
Enduring	**1,130**	**469,386**	**1,130**	**471,753**	**1,133**	**501,302**	**3**	**31,916**
Administration	0	2,257	0	2,257	0	2,293	**0**	**36**
African Affairs	112	48,460	112	48,460	112	52,218	**0**	**3,758**
Arms, Control, Verification and Compliance	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**-**
Budget and Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**-**
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	0	363	0	363	0	363	**0**	**-**
Counterterrorism	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**-**
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	2	253	2	253	2	255	**0**	**2**
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	116	55,160	116	55,160	119	65,476	**3**	**10,316**
Economic and Business Affairs	3	454	3	454	3	461	**0**	**7**
Energy Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**-**
European and Eurasian Affairs	188	85,802	188	85,802	188	88,903	**0**	**3,101**
Foreign Service Institute	6	2,890	6	2,890	6	2,989	**0**	**99**
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	0	2,204	0	2,204	0	2,204	**0**	**-**
Human Resources Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**-**
Human Resources-Special complement	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**-**
Information Resource Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**-**
Intelligence and Research	0	6,065	0	5,753	0	5,942	**0**	**(123)**
International Information Programs	285	116,033	285	118,712	285	125,714	**0**	**9,681**
International Organization Affairs	12	3,314	12	3,314	12	3,421	**0**	**107**
International Security and Nonproliferation	1	122	1	122	1	123	**0**	**1**
Near Eastern Affairs	121	42,169	121	42,169	121	43,940	**0**	**1,771**
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	3	696	3	696	3	705	**0**	**9**

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Organization	FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013 CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase / Decrease From FY 2012	
	Position	Fund	Position	Fund	Position	Fund	Position	Fund
Political-Military Affairs	1	122	1	122	1	122	**0**	**-**
Public Affairs	15	6,789	15	6,789	15	6,919	**0**	**130**
Secretary	34	4,886	34	4,886	34	4,949	**0**	**63**
South and Central Asian Affairs	114	30,912	114	30,912	114	31,781	**0**	**869**
SCA Afghanistan	0	2,439	0	2,439	0	2,745	**0**	**306**
SCA Pakistan	0	2,177	0	2,177	0	1,921	**0**	**(256)**
Western Hemisphere Affairs	117	55,819	117	55,819	117	57,858	**0**	**2,039**
OCO	**0**	**45,848**	**0**	**45,848**	**0**	**27,297**	**0**	**(18,551)**
SCA Afghanistan OCO	0	18,036	0	18,036	0	12,351	**0**	**(5,685)**
SCA Pakistan OCO	0	27,812	0	27,812	0	14,946	**0**	**(12,866)**
Total, Department Of State Appropriation	**1,130**	**515,234**	**1,130**	**517,601**	**1,133**	**528,599**	**6**	**26,730**

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	2,257	0	2,257
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	2,257	0	2,257
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	2,293	0	2,293
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	2,293	0	2,293

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs (A)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Presidential-Vice Presidential Travel Support	0	0	2,257	0	0	2,257	0	0	2,293	0	0	36
Total	0	0	2,257	0	0	2,257	0	0	2,293	0	0	36

BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	8	12	92	280	392	34,915	13,545	48,460
FY 2013 Estimate	8	12	92	280	392	34,915	13,545	48,460
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	12	129	141
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	826	0	826
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	594	0	594
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	361
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,808	129	1,937
FY 2014 Current Services	8	12	92	280	392	36,723	13,674	50,397
FY 2014 Program Changes								
AF - LE Staff Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	0	1,821	0	1,821
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,821	0	1,821
FY 2014 Request	8	12	92	280	392	38,544	13,674	52,218

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Public Diplomacy	34	0	4,417	34	0	4,417	34	0	4,632	0	0	215
Total	34	0	4,417	34	0	4,417	34	0	4,632	0	0	215

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Africa Regional Services, Paris	2	12	3,347	2	12	3,347	2	12	3,669	0	0	322
Angola, Luanda	1	6	960	1	6	960	1	6	1,035	0	0	75
Benin, Cotonou	1	5	683	1	5	683	1	5	742	0	0	59
Botswana, Gaborone	1	4	643	1	4	643	1	4	699	0	0	56
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	2	6	947	2	6	947	2	6	1,035	0	0	88
Burundi, Bujumbura	1	0	237	1	0	237	1	0	251	0	0	14
Cameroon, Yaounde	2	9	1,185	2	9	1,185	2	9	1,272	0	0	87
Cape Verde, Praia	0	0	228	0	0	228	0	0	240	0	0	12
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	1	0	294	1	0	294	1	0	314	0	0	20
Chad, N'Djamena	2	4	566	2	4	566	2	4	614	0	0	48
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	2	12	1,341	2	12	1,341	2	12	1,444	0	0	103
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	2	13	1,234	2	13	1,234	2	13	1,338	0	0	104
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	1	0	319	1	0	319	1	0	341	0	0	22
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	0	0	87	0	0	87	0	0	96	0	0	9
Eritrea, Asmara	1	4	425	0	4	425	1	4	458	0	0	33
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	3	5	1,220	3	5	1,220	3	5	1,311	0	0	91
Gabon, Libreville	1	0	241	1	0	241	1	0	254	0	0	13
Gambia, Banjul	1	0	266	1	0	266	1	0	283	0	0	17
Ghana, Accra	2	0	1,174	2	0	1,174	2	0	1,260	0	0	86
Guinea, Conakry	1	6	583	1	6	583	1	6	619	0	0	36
Kenya, Nairobi	3	14	1,869	3	14	1,869	3	14	2,012	0	0	143
Lesotho, Maseru	1	0	246	1	0	246	1	0	260	0	0	14
Liberia, Monrovia	1	5	500	1	5	500	1	5	540	0	0	40
Madagascar, Antananarivo	2	7	913	2	7	913	2	7	983	0	0	70
Malawi, Lilongwe	1	5	755	1	5	755	1	5	823	0	0	68
Mali, Bamako	2	5	791	2	5	791	2	5	849	0	0	58
Mauritania, Nouakchott	1	0	495	1	0	495	1	0	535	0	0	40
Mauritius, Port Louis	1	2	427	1	2	427	1	2	460	0	0	33
Mozambique, Maputo	2	5	697	2	5	697	2	5	759	0	0	62
Namibia, Windhoek	1	6	712	1	6	712	1	6	774	0	0	62
Niger, Niamey	2	5	729	2	5	729	2	5	793	0	0	64
Nigeria, Abuja	4	26	4,175	4	26	4,175	4	26	4,512	0	0	337
Nigeria, Lagos	2	14	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	0	0	0
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	1	0	236	1	0	236	1	0	250	0	0	14
Rwanda, Kigali	1	4	543	1	4	543	1	4	589	0	0	46

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Senegal, Dakar	3	11	1,380	3	11	1,380	3	11	1,487	0	0	107
Sierra Leone, Freetown	1	4	297	1	4	297	1	4	317	0	0	20
South Africa, Capetown	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Durban	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Johannesburg	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Pretoria	7	26	6,491	7	26	6,491	7	26	7,012	0	0	521
Southern Sudan, Juba	0	0	221	1	0	221	0	0	233	0	0	12
Sudan, Khartoum	2	4	809	2	4	809	3	4	868	1	0	59
Swaziland, Mbabane	1	3	703	1	3	703	1	3	765	0	0	62
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	2	12	905	2	12	905	2	12	974	0	0	69
Togo, Lome	1	6	728	1	6	728	1	6	792	0	0	64
Uganda, Kampala	1	4	877	1	4	877	1	4	943	0	0	66
Zambia, Lusaka	2	9	1,095	2	9	1,095	1	9	1,184	(1)	0	89
Zimbabwe, Harare	2	9	1,469	2	9	1,469	2	9	1,597	0	0	128
Total	78	280	44,043	78	280	44,043	78	280	47,586	0	0	3,543

BUREAU OF THE COMPTROLLER AND GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	363
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	363
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	363
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	363

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Public Diplomacy	0	0	363	0	0	363	0	0	363	0	0	0
Total	0	0	363	0	0	363	0	0	363	0	0	0

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	2	0	0	2	24	229	253
FY 2013 Estimate	0	2	0	0	2	24	229	253
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
FY 2014 Current Services	0	2	0	0	2	24	231	255
FY 2014 Request	0	2	0	0	2	24	231	255

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Policy, Planning and Public Diplomacy	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Office of Strategic and External Affairs	2	0	253	0	0	253	0	0	255	(2)	0	2
Total	2	0	253	2	0	253	2	0	255	0	0	2

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	3	11	102	269	385	40,959	14,201	55,160
FY 2013 Estimate	3	11	102	269	385	40,959	14,201	55,160
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	132
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	934	0	934
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	672	0	672
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	490	0	490
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	2,114	132	2,246
FY 2014 Current Services	3	11	102	269	385	43,073	14,333	57,406
FY 2014 Program Changes								
EAP - President's Asia Rebalancing Initiative	0	2	1	99	102	7,823	247	8,070
Total Program Changes	0	2	1	99	102	7,823	247	8,070
FY 2014 Request	3	13	103	368	487	50,896	14,580	65,476

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island Affairs	2	0	211	2	0	211	3	0	291	1	0	80
Office of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam	2	0	211	2	0	211	3	0	291	1	0	80
Office of Chinese Affairs	1	0	106	1	0	106	1	0	107	0	0	1
Office of Japan	1	0	106	1	0	106	1	0	107	0	0	1
Office of Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore	2	0	211	2	0	211	2	0	213	0	0	2
Office of the Assistant Secretary	6	0	637	6	0	637	6	0	643	0	0	6
Office of the Executive Director	0	0	630	0	0	630	0	0	2,940	0	0	2,310
Total	14	0	2,112	14	0	2,112	16	0	4,592	2	0	2,480

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Australia, Canberra	3	10	1,953	3	10	1,953	3	14	2,103	0	4	150
Australia, Melbourne	1	0	462	1	0	462	1	0	600	0	0	138
Australia, Sydney	1	5	462	1	5	462	1	7	600	0	2	138
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	1	0	227	1	0	227	1	0	437	0	0	210
Burma, Rangoon	4	11	1,134	4	11	1,284	4	15	1,817	0	4	683
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	2	4	855	2	4	855	2	5	1,269	0	1	414
China, Beijing	16	0	5,392	16	0	6,862	16	0	7,315	0	0	1,923
China, Chengdu	2	0	374	2	0	374	2	0	423	0	0	49
China, Guangzhou	2	0	461	2	0	461	2	0	550	0	0	89
China, Hong Kong	3	16	1,633	3	16	1,708	3	22	1,835	0	6	202
China, Shanghai	3	0	584	3	0	584	3	0	674	0	0	90
China, Shenyang	2	0	374	2	0	374	2	0	423	0	0	49
China, Wuhan	1	0	339	1	0	339	1	0	427	0	0	88
Fiji, Suva	1	1	484	1	1	484	1	1	849	0	0	365
Indonesia, Jakarta	9	22	8,170	9	22	8,570	10	30	9,684	1	8	1,514
Indonesia, Surabaya	1	0	495	1	0	495	1	0	603	0	0	108
Japan, Fukuoka	1	4	599	1	4	599	1	5	610	0	1	11
Japan, Nagoya	0	3	476	0	3	476	0	4	486	0	1	10
Japan, Naha	1	2	242	1	2	242	1	3	368	0	1	126
Japan, Osaka-Kobe	1	6	599	1	6	599	1	8	610	0	2	11
Japan, Sapporo	1	0	361	1	0	361	1	0	416	0	0	55
Japan, Tokyo	9	44	11,446	9	44	8,446	9	61	9,121	0	17	(2,325)
Laos, Vientiane	2	3	586	2	3	586	2	4	875	0	1	289
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	4	15	1,678	4	15	1,878	4	21	2,011	0	6	333
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	1	2	382	1	2	462	1	3	570	0	1	188
New Zealand, Wellington	2	6	1,072	2	6	1,147	2	8	1,283	0	2	211
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	1	0	227	1	0	227	1	0	342	0	0	115
Philippines, Manila	5	35	2,011	5	35	2,011	5	48	2,347	0	13	336
Singapore, Singapore	2	13	1,159	2	13	1,159	2	18	1,296	0	5	137
South Korea, Seoul	8	36	4,287	8	36	4,687	8	49	5,370	0	13	1,083
Thailand, Bangkok	5	24	2,495	5	24	2,495	5	33	2,780	0	9	285
Timor-Leste, Dili	1	0	238	1	0	238	1	0	430	0	0	192
Vietnam, Hanoi	3	4	1,055	3	4	1,205	3	5	1,530	0	1	475
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	3	3	736	3	3	736	3	4	830	0	1	94
Total	102	269	53,048	102	269	53,048	103	368	60,884	1	99	7,836

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	3	0	0	3	111	343	454
FY 2013 Estimate	0	3	0	0	3	111	343	454
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7
FY 2014 Current Services	0	3	0	0	3	112	349	461
FY 2014 Request	0	3	0	0	3	112	349	461

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau for Economic and Business Affairs (EEB)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy	3	0	454	3	0	454	3	0	461	0	0	7
Total	3	0	454	3	0	454	3	0	461	0	0	7

BUREAU OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	11	15	162	474	662	62,943	22,859	85,802
FY 2013 Estimate	11	15	162	474	662	62,943	22,859	85,802
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	37	214	251
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1,490	0	1,490
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1,071	0	1,071
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	259
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	2,887	214	3,101
FY 2014 Current Services	11	15	162	474	662	65,830	23,073	88,903
FY 2014 Request	11	15	162	474	662	65,830	23,073	88,903

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Public Diplomacy	26	0	3,263	26	0	3,262	26	0	3,320	0	0	57
Total	26	0	3,263	26	0	3,262	26	0	3,320	0	0	57

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Albania, Tirana	2	3	791	2	3	791	2	3	815	0	0	24
Armenia, Yerevan	3	1	792	3	1	792	3	1	816	0	0	24
Austria, Vienna	2	6	1,890	2	6	1,889	2	6	1,966	0	0	76
Azerbaijan, Baku	2	3	1,014	2	3	1,014	2	3	1,051	0	0	37
Belarus, Minsk	1	5	832	1	5	833	1	5	857	0	0	25
Belgium, Brussels	4	7	2,505	4	7	2,505	4	7	2,603	0	0	98
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo	4	3	1,404	4	3	1,403	4	3	1,453	0	0	49
Bulgaria, Sofia	4	15	1,496	4	15	1,496	4	15	1,547	0	0	51
Croatia, Zagreb	2	8	1,365	2	8	1,364	2	8	1,417	0	0	52
Cyprus, Nicosia	2	4	745	2	4	745	2	4	774	0	0	29
Czech Republic, Prague	3	15	2,213	3	15	2,214	3	15	2,298	0	0	85
Denmark, Copenhagen	3	5	1,167	3	5	1,167	3	5	1,206	0	0	39
Estonia, Tallinn	2	6	822	2	6	821	2	6	850	0	0	28
Finland, Helsinki	2	7	1,131	2	7	1,131	2	7	1,173	0	0	42
France, Paris	6	18	4,142	6	18	4,142	6	18	4,308	0	0	166
Georgia, Tbilisi	3	8	1,216	3	8	1,216	3	8	1,258	0	0	42
Germany, Berlin	10	43	7,398	10	43	7,402	10	43	7,695	0	0	297
Greece, Athens	5	12	2,061	5	12	2,061	5	12	2,142	0	0	81
Hungary, Budapest	4	12	1,479	4	12	1,479	4	12	1,533	0	0	54
Iceland, Reykjavik	1	2	423	1	2	423	1	2	438	0	0	15
Ireland, Dublin	2	2	709	2	2	709	2	2	733	0	0	24
Italy, Rome	8	25	4,281	8	25	4,281	8	25	4,444	0	0	163
Kosovo, Pristina	3	0	751	3	0	752	3	0	777	0	0	26
Latvia, Riga	1	8	677	1	8	677	1	8	703	0	0	26
Lithuania, Vilnius	2	8	956	2	8	957	2	8	992	0	0	36
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	1	2	305	1	2	305	1	2	316	0	0	11
Macedonia, Skopje	2	8	897	2	8	897	2	8	929	0	0	32
Malta, Valletta	1	2	264	1	2	263	1	2	270	0	0	6
Moldova, Chisinau	1	7	465	1	7	465	1	7	482	0	0	17
Montenegro, Podgorica	1	0	434	1	0	434	1	0	449	0	0	15
Netherlands, The Hague	2	8	1,324	2	8	1,323	2	8	1,374	0	0	50
Norway, Oslo	3	5	1,222	3	5	1,222	3	5	1,264	0	0	42
OSCE Vienna	1	0	444	1	0	444	1	0	460	0	0	16
Poland, Warsaw	5	22	2,599	5	22	2,599	5	22	2,694	0	0	95
Portugal, Lisbon	2	8	1,117	2	8	1,117	2	8	1,159	0	0	42
Romania, Bucharest	3	17	1,675	3	17	1,674	3	17	1,737	0	0	62
Russia, Moscow	13	48	6,611	13	48	6,611	13	48	6,847	0	0	236
Serbia, Belgrade	3	9	1,593	3	9	1,593	3	9	1,652	0	0	59
Slovakia, Bratislava	2	10	1,573	2	10	1,573	2	10	1,636	0	0	63
Slovenia, Ljubljana	2	5	967	2	5	967	2	5	1,002	0	0	35
Spain, Madrid	5	22	3,312	5	22	3,312	5	22	3,437	0	0	125
Sweden, Stockholm	2	7	1,211	2	7	1,211	2	7	1,257	0	0	46
Switzerland, Bern	1	3	645	1	3	644	1	3	669	0	0	24
Turkey, Ankara	10	30	4,451	10	30	4,451	10	30	4,623	0	0	172

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
USEU	2	8	1,874	2	8	1,874	2	8	1,942	0	0	68
USNATO	5	1	1,370	5	1	1,371	5	1	1,416	0	0	46
Ukraine, Kyiv	5	10	1,926	5	10	1,926	5	10	1,987	0	0	61
United Kingdom, London	8	15	3,766	8	15	3,766	8	15	3,892	0	0	126
Vatican City, Holy See	1	1	234	1	1	234	1	1	240	0	0	6
Total	162	474	82,539	162	474	82,540	162	474	85,583	0	0	3,044

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	6	0	0	6	2,203	687	2,890
FY 2013 Estimate	0	6	0	0	6	2,203	687	2,890
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	96	3	99
FY 2014 Current Services	0	6	0	0	6	2,299	690	2,989
FY 2014 Request	0	6	0	0	6	2,299	690	2,989

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Foreign Service Institute (FSI)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
School of Professional and Area Studies	6	0	2,890	6	0	2,890	6	0	2,989	0	0	99
Total	6	0	2,890	6	0	2,890	6	0	2,989	0	0	99

FSN SEPARATION LIABILITY TRUST FUND PAYMENT

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	2,204	0	2,204
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	2,204	0	2,204
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	2,204	0	2,204
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	2,204	0	2,204

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment (FSNSLTF)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Other FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	0	0	2,204	0	0	2,204	0	0	2,204	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2,204	0	0	2,204	0	0	2,204	0	0	0

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	228	34	23	0	285	87,923	28,110	116,033
FY 2013 Estimate	228	34	23	0	285	90,602	28,110	118,712
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	16	320	336
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	946	0	946
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1,210	0	1,210
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	2,182	320	2,502
FY 2014 Current Services	228	34	23	0	285	92,784	28,430	121,214
FY 2014 Program Changes								
IIP - One-Stop, Centralized Public Diplomacy Content Store	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	2,500
IIP - President's Asia Rebalancing Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	4,500
FY 2014 Request	228	34	23	0	285	97,284	28,430	125,714

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications	0	0	5,313	0	0	5,062	0	0	5,186	0	0	(127)
Content Development	53	0	11,657	53	0	10,651	53	0	10,847	0	0	(810)
Content Support Services	52	0	33,518	52	0	24,161	52	0	27,190	0	0	(6,328)
Executive Direction	69	0	18,943	69	0	21,732	69	0	22,132	0	0	3,189
Platform Management	21	0	7,251	21	0	7,242	21	0	7,394	0	0	143
Public Diplomacy	0	0	18,453	0	0	20,194	0	0	22,688	0	0	4,235
Public Diplomacy - Overseas	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Coordination and American Spaces	63	0	14,951	63	0	23,764	63	0	24,269	0	0	9,318
Special Representative for Muslim Communities	4	0	780	4	0	723	4	0	736	0	0	(44)
Total	264	0	110,866	264	0	113,529	264	0	120,442	0	0	9,576

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Argentina, Buenos Aires	1	0	204	1	0	204	1	0	207	0	0	3
Austria, Vienna	1	0	811	1	0	820	1	0	848	0	0	37
Brazil, Brasilia	1	0	176	1	0	177	1	0	179	0	0	3
China, Beijing	1	0	220	1	0	221	1	0	224	0	0	4
Egypt, Cairo	1	0	214	1	0	215	1	0	219	0	0	5
Germany, Berlin	1	0	213	1	0	214	1	0	216	0	0	3
Ghana, Accra	1	0	255	1	0	256	1	0	260	0	0	5
India, New Delhi	1	0	191	1	0	191	1	0	194	0	0	3
Indonesia, Jakarta	1	0	165	1	0	165	1	0	167	0	0	2
Italy, Rome	1	0	227	1	0	227	1	0	230	0	0	3
Japan, Tokyo	1	0	181	1	0	242	1	0	246	0	0	65
Kazakhstan, Astana	1	0	232	1	0	233	1	0	236	0	0	4
Kenya, Nairobi	1	0	290	1	0	291	1	0	295	0	0	5
Mexico, Mexico City	1	0	156	1	0	157	1	0	159	0	0	3
Poland, Warsaw	1	0	223	1	0	224	1	0	227	0	0	4
Russia, Moscow	1	0	152	1	0	192	1	0	195	0	0	43
Rwanda, Kigali	0	0	310	0	0	204	0	0	207	0	0	(103)
Senegal, Dakar	1	0	173	1	0	173	1	0	176	0	0	3
Serbia, Belgrade	1	0	175	1	0	176	1	0	178	0	0	3
South Africa, Pretoria	1	0	227	1	0	228	1	0	231	0	0	4
Thailand, Bangkok	1	0	198	1	0	198	1	0	201	0	0	3
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	1	0	174	1	0	175	1	0	177	0	0	3
Total	21	0	5,167	21	0	5,183	21	0	5,272	0	0	105

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	6,065	0	6,065
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	5,753	0	5,753
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	183
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	189
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	5,942	0	5,942
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	5,942	0	5,942

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Opinion Research (INR/OPN)	0	0	6,065	0	0	5,753	0	0	5,942	0	0	(123)
Total	0	0	6,065	0	0	5,753	0	0	5,942	0	0	(123)

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	5	7	4	16	1,873	1,441	3,314
FY 2013 Estimate	0	5	7	4	16	1,873	1,441	3,314
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	15
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	49
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	93	14	107
FY 2014 Current Services	0	5	7	4	16	1,966	1,455	3,421
FY 2014 Request	0	5	7	4	16	1,966	1,455	3,421

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Policy, Public and Congressional Affairs	5	0	409	5	0	409	5	0	414	0	0	5
U.S. Mission to the UN	2	0	456	2	0	456	2	0	464	0	0	8
Total	7	0	865	7	0	865	7	0	878	0	0	13

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Austria, Vienna	1	1	325	1	1	325	1	1	335	0	0	10
France, Paris	1	0	491	1	0	491	1	0	509	0	0	18

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Italy, Rome	1	0	281	1	0	282	1	0	289	0	0	8
Switzerland, Geneva	2	3	1,352	2	3	1,351	2	3	1,410	0	0	58
Total	5	4	2,449	5	4	2,449	5	4	2,543	0	0	94

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	1	0	0	1	8	114	122
FY 2013 Estimate	0	1	0	0	1	8	114	122
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
FY 2014 Current Services	0	1	0	0	1	8	115	123
FY 2014 Request	0	1	0	0	1	8	115	123

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Strategic Communications and Outreach	1	0	114	1	0	114	1	0	115	0	0	1
Strategic Planning and Outreach	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0
Total	1	0	122	1	0	122	1	0	123	0	0	1

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	10	6	105	172	293	27,509	14,660	42,169
FY 2013 Estimate	10	6	105	172	293	27,509	14,660	42,169
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	9	138	147
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	758	0	758
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	545	0	545
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	283	0	283
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,633	138	1,771
FY 2014 Current Services	10	6	105	172	293	29,142	14,798	43,940
FY 2014 Request	10	6	105	172	293	29,142	14,798	43,940

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Public Diplomacy	16	0	5,235	16	0	5,235	16	0	5,457	0	0	222
Total	16	0	5,235	16	0	5,235	16	0	5,457	0	0	222

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Algeria, Algiers	4	4	1,091	4	4	1,091	4	4	1,137	0	0	46
Bahrain, Manama	4	5	1,355	4	5	1,355	4	5	1,411	0	0	56
Egypt, Cairo	12	34	4,422	12	34	4,422	12	34	4,612	0	0	190
Israel, Jerusalem	7	6	2,562	7	6	2,562	7	6	2,669	0	0	107
Israel, Tel Aviv	13	40	4,296	13	40	4,296	13	40	4,490	0	0	194
Jordan, Amman	7	13	2,567	7	13	2,567	7	13	2,675	0	0	108
Kuwait, Kuwait	3	6	1,902	3	6	1,902	3	6	1,981	0	0	79
Lebanon, Beirut	3	4	1,820	3	4	1,820	3	4	1,896	0	0	76
Libya, Tripoli	3	0	1,013	3	0	1,013	3	0	1,055	0	0	42
Morocco, Rabat	7	14	3,441	7	14	3,441	7	14	3,579	0	0	138
Oman, Muscat	4	5	1,641	4	5	1,641	4	5	1,709	0	0	68
Qatar, Doha	6	3	1,585	6	3	1,585	6	3	1,651	0	0	66
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	8	11	2,388	8	11	2,388	8	11	2,482	0	0	94
Syria, Damascus	6	9	1,912	6	9	1,912	6	9	1,991	0	0	79
Tunisia, Tunis	7	10	1,615	7	10	1,615	7	10	1,682	0	0	67
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	7	4	1,947	7	4	1,947	7	4	2,028	0	0	81
Yemen, Sanaa	4	4	1,377	4	4	1,377	4	4	1,435	0	0	58
Total	105	172	36,934	105	172	36,934	105	172	38,483	0	0	1,549

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	1	2	0	0	3	373	323	696
FY 2013 Estimate	1	2	0	0	3	373	323	696
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
FY 2014 Current Services	1	2	0	0	3	379	326	705
FY 2014 Request	1	2	0	0	3	379	326	705

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of the Assistant Secretary	3	0	696	3	0	696	3	0	705	0	0	9
Total	3	0	696	3	0	696	3	0	705	0	0	9

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	4	5	6	0	15	5,096	1,693	6,789
FY 2013 Estimate	4	5	6	0	15	5,096	1,693	6,789
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	11	15	26
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	115	15	130
FY 2014 Current Services	4	5	6	0	15	5,211	1,708	6,919
FY 2014 Request	4	5	6	0	15	5,211	1,708	6,919

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs (PA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Digital Communications	4	0	3,263	4	0	3,263	4	0	3,319	0	0	56
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Media	11	0	3,526	11	0	3,526	11	0	3,600	0	0	74
Total	15	0	6,789	15	0	6,789	15	0	6,919	0	0	130

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	1	0	0	1	8	114	122
FY 2013 Estimate	0	1	0	0	1	8	114	122
FY 2014 Current Services	0	1	0	0	1	8	114	122
FY 2014 Request	0	1	0	0	1	8	114	122

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Congressional & Public Affairs	1	0	8	1	0	8	1	0	8	0	0	0
Counter Piracy and Maritime Security	0	0	114	0	0	114	0	0	114	0	0	0
Total	1	0	122	1	0	122	1	0	122	0	0	0

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	16	18	0	0	34	1,005	3,881	4,886
FY 2013 Estimate	16	18	0	0	34	1,005	3,881	4,886
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	51
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	13	50	63
FY 2014 Current Services	16	18	0	0	34	1,018	3,931	4,949
FY 2014 Request	16	18	0	0	34	1,018	3,931	4,949

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Office of the Secretary (S)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Resources, Plans, & Policy	22	0	2,173	22	0	2,173	22	0	2,201	0	0	28
Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	12	0	2,713	12	0	2,713	12	0	2,748	0	0	35
Total	34	0	4,886	34	0	4,886	34	0	4,949	0	0	63

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	10	7	97	137	251	21,746	13,782	35,528
FY 2013 Estimate	10	7	97	137	251	21,746	13,782	35,528
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	13	128	141
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	487	0	487
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	348	0	348
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	131
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	996	128	1,124
FY 2014 Current Services	10	7	97	137	251	22,742	13,910	36,652
FY 2014 Program Changes								
SCA - Pakistan PD	0	0	0	0	0	(361)	0	(361)
SCA - Afghanistan PD	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	156
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	(205)	0	(205)
FY 2014 Request	10	7	97	137	251	22,537	13,910	36,447

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Public Diplomacy	17	0	1,006	17	0	1,006	17	0	1,029	0	0	23
Total	17	0	1,006	17	0	1,006	17	0	1,029	0	0	23

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Afghanistan, Kabul	18	0	8,032	18	0	8,032	18	0	8,500	0	0	468
Bangladesh, Dhaka	4	9	1,366	4	9	1,366	4	9	1,401	0	0	35
India, Chennai (CG)	3	2	708	3	2	708	3	2	726	0	0	18
India, Hyderabad	1	0	190	1	0	190	1	0	194	0	0	4
India, Kolkata (CG)	2	1	471	2	1	471	2	1	485	0	0	14
India, Mumbai (CG)	4	3	1,180	4	3	1,180	4	3	1,210	0	0	30
India, New Delhi	14	101	5,861	14	101	5,861	14	101	6,028	0	0	167
Kazakhstan, Almaty	2	2	224	2	2	224	2	2	230	0	0	6
Kazakhstan, Astana	4	2	1,533	4	2	1,533	4	2	1,580	0	0	47
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	3	1	820	3	1	820	3	1	846	0	0	26
Nepal, Kathmandu	3	8	1,050	3	8	1,050	3	8	1,076	0	0	26
Pakistan, Islamabad	16	0	7,879	16	0	7,879	16	0	7,805	0	0	(74)
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	5	0	513	5	0	513	5	0	524	0	0	11
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	4	0	271	4	0	271	4	0	280	0	0	9
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	1	0	185	1	0	185	1	0	190	0	0	5
Sri Lanka, Colombo	4	6	1,086	4	6	1,086	4	6	1,113	0	0	27
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	3	0	986	3	0	986	3	0	1,009	0	0	23
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	3	0	1,103	3	0	1,103	3	0	1,131	0	0	28
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	3	2	1,064	3	2	1,064	3	2	1,090	0	0	26
Total	97	137	34,522	97	137	34,522	97	137	35,418	0	0	896

BUREAU OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	7	12	98	324	441	41,623	14,196	55,819
FY 2013 Estimate	7	12	98	324	441	41,623	14,196	55,819
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	959	0	959
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	218
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	23	133	156
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	690	0	690
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,906	133	2,039
FY 2014 Current Services	7	12	98	324	441	43,529	14,329	57,858
FY 2014 Program Changes								
WHA - Tradeoffs for Projected Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	(2,202)	0	(2,202)
WHA - Overseas Price Inflation Gap	0	0	0	0	0	1,138	0	1,138
WHA - LE Staff Wage Gap	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	0	1,064
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2014 Request	7	12	98	324	441	43,529	14,329	57,858

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	19	0	3,306	19	0	3,312	19	0	3,397	0	0	91
Total	19	0	3,306	19	0	3,312	19	0	3,397	0	0	91

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Argentina, Buenos Aires	4	17	2,351	4	17	2,351	4	17	2,445	0	0	94
Bahamas, Nassau	1	1	231	1	1	231	1	1	241	0	0	10
Barbados, Bridgetown	2	3	1,100	2	3	1,100	2	3	1,140	0	0	40
Belize, Belmopan	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	39	0	0	2
Bolivia, La Paz	4	14	2,000	4	14	1,999	4	14	2,072	0	0	72
Brazil, Belo Horizonte	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Brazil, Brasilia	8	32	5,435	8	32	5,435	8	32	5,641	0	0	206
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	4	9	1,388	4	9	1,388	4	9	1,442	0	0	54
Brazil, Sao Paulo	3	10	1,388	3	10	1,388	3	10	1,442	0	0	54
Canada, Calgary	0	1	164	0	1	164	0	1	171	0	0	7
Canada, Montreal	1	2	495	1	2	495	1	2	513	0	0	18
Canada, Ottawa	3	8	1,399	3	8	1,399	3	8	1,453	0	0	54
Canada, Toronto	1	1	312	1	1	312	1	1	321	0	0	9
Canada, Vancouver	1	1	312	1	1	312	1	1	321	0	0	9
Chile, Santiago	4	19	3,340	4	19	3,340	4	19	3,463	0	0	123
Colombia, Bogota	4	18	2,575	4	18	2,574	4	18	2,673	0	0	98
Costa Rica, San Jose	3	9	982	3	9	982	3	9	1,017	0	0	35
Cuba, Havana	2	0	806	2	0	806	2	0	833	0	0	27
Dom. Republic, Santo Domingo	3	10	1,542	3	10	1,542	3	10	1,603	0	0	61
Ecuador, Quito	4	9	2,296	4	9	2,295	4	9	2,381	0	0	85
El Salvador, San Salvador	3	9	1,141	3	9	1,141	3	9	1,183	0	0	42
Guatemala, Guatemala City	4	8	1,338	4	8	1,337	4	8	1,380	0	0	42
Guyana, Georgetown	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	39	0	0	2
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	3	8	1,606	3	8	1,606	3	8	1,665	0	0	59
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	3	8	916	3	8	916	3	8	948	0	0	32
Jamaica, Kingston	3	7	775	3	7	775	3	7	805	0	0	30
Mexico, Ciudad Juarez	1	2	231	1	2	231	1	2	237	0	0	6
Mexico, Guadalajara	1	3	559	1	3	559	0	3	580	(1)	0	21
Mexico, Mexico City	6	35	5,808	6	35	5,808	6	35	6,029	0	0	221
Mexico, Monterrey	1	3	453	1	3	453	1	3	469	0	0	16
Mexico, Tijuana	1	3	472	1	3	472	1	3	489	0	0	17
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	39	0	0	2
Nicaragua, Managua	3	8	1,487	3	8	1,486	3	8	1,536	0	0	49
Panama, Panama City	4	11	1,557	4	11	1,557	4	11	1,614	0	0	57
Paraguay, Asuncion	2	5	746	2	5	746	2	5	770	0	0	24
Peru, Lima	3	18	2,304	3	18	2,303	3	18	2,394	0	0	90
Suriname, Paramaribo	0	1	72	0	1	72	0	1	75	0	0	3
Trinidad, Port-au-Spain	1	7	526	1	7	526	1	7	545	0	0	19
Uruguay, Montevideo	2	8	1,353	2	8	1,353	2	8	1,405	0	0	52
Venezuela, Caracas	5	16	2,942	5	16	2,942	5	16	3,048	0	0	106
Total	98	324	52,513	98	324	52,507	98	324	54,461	0	0	1,948

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT

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BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	707	707	707	0
Enduring Funds	421,220	406,184	405,834	(15,386)

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The mission of the Bureau of Administration (A) is to provide effective and efficient global operational support for the people and programs of U.S. diplomacy.

With partners and customers at every post and agency represented overseas, the A Bureau provides management operations within the Department and across agencies. The Bureau manages the Department's global supply chain including transportation of goods, diplomatic pouches and mail, and acquisition of goods and services, from offices in several U.S. and foreign locations. The Bureau joined in collaborative leadership with the Department of Defense (DOD), the General Services Administration (GSA), and other agencies to streamline overseas logistics. An interagency agreement allows the Bureau to manage shipments for military personnel assigned to overseas missions. The Bureau provides shipping services for multiple government agencies.

The A Bureau develops and maintains the Department's domestic real property assets, providing well-managed, energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe and functional space for the Department's domestic workforce that provides the platform supporting the Department's overseas activities. Through the Strategic Housing Plan, the Bureau coordinates leasing and other real estate activities to align space with Department needs. The Bureau provides a wide range of administrative and facilities services for domestic offices, including the transformation of the Harry S Truman (HST) building from a 1960s-era facility into a modern, energy efficient home for diplomacy. The Bureau manages the Department's Greening Diplomacy Initiative (GDI) for domestic facilities and implements relevant sections of the Department's Sustainability Plan.

The Bureau provides essential services, including online information sources, to government agencies, overseas posts, and a global public customer base. The program establishing allowance and differential rates serves government as well as private sector employers who often use the DOS differentials in their own compensation plans. The overseas schools program supports and guides 195 international schools that benefit government employees and their families. Oversight of commissary and recreation associations at 135 posts is equally essential. The Bureau supports the President and Secretary directly through interpreting and translation services and Presidential/Vice-Presidential travel support programs. The A Bureau provides the platform for domestic emergency management planning and preparedness, strengthens employee emergency response awareness, and manages the Department's Mission Critical Team (MCT) process.

The A Bureau's activities directly contribute to the strategic goal, "Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally." The Bureau provides

procurement policy as well as workforce analysis for domestic direct-hire and contract personnel. In accordance with the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), the Bureau implemented several changes to improve contract oversight, including incorporating contract administration as a performance factor in Contracting Officer Representative appraisals and requiring Assistant Secretary verification that adequate contract administration support is available for all service contracts over $25 million in annual expenditures.

The A Bureau also supports the strategic goal, "Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states," through its co-leadership of the Department's transitioning of DOD support in Afghanistan to the Department of State and its continuing support through the Iraq transition.

The A Bureau has implemented cost reduction and efficiency measures and is identifying additional opportunities to promote efficient and effective spending in accordance with the President's Accountable Government Initiative. To contain office building costs and achieve Sustainability Plan goals, the Bureau is optimizing space utilization, reducing water usage, and incorporating energy efficient buildings into the Department's domestic office inventory. The A Bureau is also reducing travel and transportation, supply requirements, printing and reproduction costs, and management support contract costs within its offices. The Bureau continues to develop and implement standardized, integrated, state-of-the-art technology systems to support critical requirements for expanded E-Government, improved financial performance, budget and performance integration, and strategic sourcing.

To provide a viable platform for the diplomatic component of smart power, the Bureau provides and maintains energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe, and functional facilities in the United States and overseas for both State employees and those of other agencies. In FY 2012, the A Bureau made great strides in support of the Department's sustainability goals. As of the end of FY 2012, 44 percent of the domestic real estate portfolio has been certified by independent parties (e.g., LEED, Green Globes, Energy Star) as sustainable and/or energy efficient, more than twice the goal established by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Environmental Quality for the Department. A performance indicator on "Third-Party Sustainable Building Certification for Domestic Owned and Delegated Facilities (LEED or CIEB, Energy Star or equivalent") can be accessed here: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/203416.pdf.

Performance

The Harry S Truman (HST) modernization project is the primary component of the Foggy Bottom Modernization/Consolidation plan and was established in partnership with the General Services Administration (GSA). This effort was born of necessity, given the age of the building's two components (built in 1939 and 1960, respectively) and the growing deficiencies and complexities associated with 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.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Facilities
Active Performance Indicator	Key milestones for the modernization of the Harry S Truman Building.

PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ Improved But Not Met	◀▶ Improved But Not Met	▼ Below Target

TARGETS AND RESULTS	
FY 2014 Target	• Vacate 100 percent of Phase 1C • Award to construction Phase 1C Demolition, Hardening, Shell, Core, and Tenant Improvements • Complete Perimeter Security Improvements design for C and D Streets and award to construction • Complete Perimeter Security Improvements design for 21st Street, 22nd Street and 23rd Street and award to construction • Prospectus approval for HST Phase II Renovation • Initiate Architect/Engineer selection for HST Phase II design
FY 2013 Target	• Complete relocation of the Phase 1C tenants who are moving to Phase 1B. • Complete last phases of the Cafeteria renovation • Vacate 80 percent of Phase 1C • Revise Phase 1C Perimeter Hardening documents to comply with the D.C. Department of Transportation (DDOT) setback changes • Complete Perimeter Security Environmental Assessment Revisions and 95 percent C&D Street Design.
FY 2012 Target	• Complete construction of Phase 1B Bid Package #3/4 Shell/Core/Tenant build-out • Complete 8 of 10 phases of the Cafeteria Renovation. • Complete design contract documents for Phase 1C Shell, Core, and Tenant Improvements. • Revise 65 percent design of Perimeter Security Improvements for C & D Streets
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: Below Target** Phase 1B office space has been substantially completed, but only 4 of the 8 targeted FY 2012 phases of the Cafeteria are complete. Phase 1C design contract documents are 95% complete, but are being revised to accommodate results of an agreement with DC Government reducing the west setback and affecting the Phase 1C perimeter hardening design. The 65% Perimeter Security design for C & D streets was delayed to incorporate the results of the agreement with DC Government, incorporate comments from approving agencies and to combine with the design of 21st Street, 22nd Street and 23rd Street.
Impact	Only 4 of 8 phases completed, there was no significant impact since the main Servery and Dining area were completed for employee and visitor use; remaining phases are in the kitchen area out of public sight. Phase 1C 100% documents and Perimeter Security 65% documents were delayed, but a GSA funding delay to FY14 provided float time, avoiding impact to the phase 1C overall construction schedule.

Steps to Improve	GSA and DOS teams, working with the contractor, have combined the remaining 6 phases into 2 phases while maintaining cafeteria operations and resulting in a more timely completion. Design contract packages and design submissions for Phase 1C and perimeter security Improvements are being reduced to comply with the overall completion schedules.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: Improved But Not Met** • The 50 percent construction of Phase 1B Bid Package #3/4 Shell/Core/Tenant build-out and Cafeteria has been completed. • The design of Perimeter Security Improvements for C & D Streets remains at 65 percent due to unexpected complications with completion of the Environmental Assessment and resolution of issues with the DC Department of Transportation and the National Academy of Sciences. • The design of Phase 1C Demolition/Perimeter Hardening was completed. • The design of Phase 1C Space Plan was 90 percent completed and 50 percent of the Shell, Core, and Tenant Improvements design was completed.
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: Improved But Not Met** • Bid Package #2 installation of blast resistant windows completed • Phase 1B Bid Package #3/4 tenant build-out construction and cafeteria contract is not yet 15 percent complete, since it was awarded and started later than planned due to additional time required for security clearance approvals of the selected contractor who is new to the Department of State. • 65 percent Perimeter Security Improvements design was completed, but Final Environmental Assessment is slightly behind schedule, due to unexpected additional comments from the D.C. Department of Transportation and the National Academy of Sciences. • Design of Phase 1C Renovation was initiated and is already 35 percent complete.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • 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.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • Phase IB Bid Package #1 Demolition/Abatement is at 78% completion. • The design for Phase IB 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	**Rating: On Target** • 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.

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	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.
Data Source and Quality	The GSA 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.

Justification of Request

The Bureau's FY 2014 request of $405.8 million represents a net decrease of $15.4 million compared to the FY 2012 Actual level. This request includes $4.4 million for current services adjustments, of which $3.5 million is rent adjustments and $872,000 is the cost of living adjustment. The Bureau has absorbed domestic and overseas inflationary adjustments. The request also includes a reduction of $4.7 million to reflect the realignment of consular costs for the facility and maintenance requirements at the Portsmouth facility. These costs will be funded from Border Security Program fees.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	673	33	1	0	707	340,140	81,080	421,220
FY 2013 Estimate	673	33	1	0	707	325,104	81,080	406,184
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(2,557)	0	(2,557)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	103	769	872
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	2,557	0	2,557
GSA Rents	0	0	0	0	0	3,504	0	3,504
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	3,607	769	4,376
FY 2014 Current Services	673	33	1	0	707	328,711	81,849	410,560
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Consular realignment - shift to BSP fees	0	0	0	0	0	(4,726)	0	(4,726)
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	(4,726)	0	(4,726)
FY 2014 Request	673	33	1	0	707	323,985	81,849	405,834

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Administration (A)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Commercial Services Management Office	3	0	1,423	3	0	1,434	3	0	1,438	0	0	15
Dep. Asst. Secretary for Global Information Services	8	0	1,505	8	0	1,511	8	0	1,521	0	0	16
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Logistics Management	9	0	2,268	9	0	2,280	9	0	2,291	0	0	23
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations	12	0	1,625	12	0	1,627	12	0	1,640	0	0	15
Directives	14	0	2,613	14	0	2,624	14	0	2,640	0	0	27
Executive Office	98	0	21,449	98	0	21,556	98	0	21,670	0	0	221
GSA & Other Rents Management	0	0	157,385	0	0	172,492	0	0	175,996	0	0	18,611
General Services Management	33	0	7,973	33	0	8,017	33	0	8,055	0	0	82
Information Program Services	169	0	46,337	169	0	46,624	169	0	46,826	0	0	489
Office of Allowances	15	0	1,989	15	0	1,992	15	0	2,008	0	0	19
Office of Emergency Management	7	0	1,120	7	0	803	7	0	811	0	0	(309)
Office of Facilities Management Services	73	0	48,759	73	0	49,189	73	0	44,571	0	0	(4,188)
Office of Language Services	55	0	7,333	55	0	7,344	55	0	7,405	0	0	72
Office of Overseas Schools	14	0	7,078	14	0	7,136	14	0	7,154	0	0	76
Office of Real Property Management	39	0	42,447	39	0	11,087	39	0	11,133	0	0	(31,314)
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	6	0	930	6	0	932	6	0	939	0	0	9
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	9	0	1,117	9	0	1,118	9	0	1,128	0	0	11
Office of the Procurement Executive	28	0	4,442	28	0	4,455	28	0	4,485	0	0	43
Operations Management	27	0	14,172	27	0	14,290	27	0	14,327	0	0	155
Policy and Program Management	78	0	41,817	78	0	42,167	78	0	42,275	0	0	458
Presidential-Vice Presidential Travel Support	10	0	7,438	10	0	7,506	10	0	7,521	0	0	83
Total	**707**	**0**	**421,220**	**707**	**0**	**406,184**	**707**	**0**	**405,834**	**0**	**0**	**(15,386)**

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Administration (A)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	72,452	72,045	72,725	273
1200 Personnel Benefits	18,752	18,711	18,903	151
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,670	8,287	8,287	(383)
2200 Transportation of Things	940	898	898	(42)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	180,163	180,163	183,667	3,504
2400 Printing & Reproduction	1,072	1,025	1,025	(47)
2500 Other Services	127,235	113,647	108,921	(18,314)
2600 Supplies and Materials	3,573	3,415	3,415	(158)
3100 Personal Property	7,778	7,434	7,434	(344)
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	161	154	154	(7)
4200 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	424	405	405	(19)
Total	**421,220**	**406,184**	**405,834**	**(15,386)**

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ARMS CONTROL, VERIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	141	141	140	(1)
Enduring Funds	32,062	31,270	31,518	(544)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) is tasked with increasing American security and prosperity through the negotiation and implementation of arms control, disarmament and verification agreements around the world. AVC's efforts are focused on implementing the national security guidance in the President's April 2009 Prague Speech, the National Security Strategy of 2010, the Nuclear Posture Review of 2010, the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review of 2010 and the FY 2012-2013 Joint State-USAID Strategic Goals and Priorities. Goal Number 1 of the Joint Strategic Goals focuses on countering threats to the United States and the international order, and states, "We will continue to support and promote arms control and nonproliferation agreements that protect America and our allies."

AVC's focus is to develop, secure agreement to, and lead the implementation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) arms control, disarmament, transparency, and cooperative agreements and arrangements that protect the United States, its allies and friends, prevent or thwart proliferation of nuclear and other WMD and their delivery systems, and move the international community closer toward the President's vision of a stable and secure world without nuclear weapons and other WMD.

In FY 2014, AVC's highest priority will continue to be to develop, secure agreement to, and lead the implementation of arms control, transparency, and disarmament agreements and cooperative arrangements, including for European security and missile defense, that protect the United States, allies and friends, and reduce, prevent or thwart the spread of nuclear and other WMD and their delivery systems.

Nuclear Arms Reduction and Transparency Measures: AVC will continue to focus on effective implementation of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, and on identifying a framework for deeper bilateral nuclear reductions (that include strategic, non-strategic, deployed and non-deployed nuclear weapons) as well as consideration of measures to enhance transparency into non-deployed nuclear weapon inventories. AVC will closely engage with NATO allies to develop a framework for arms control negotiations that ensures allied security while addressing the disparity between the nonstrategic nuclear weapons stockpiles of Russia and the United States. A second priority is to intensify and regularize multilateral engagement with the Permanent 5 Members of the UN Security Council (P-5). AVC's objectives are to strengthen mutual confidence and transparency regarding respective nuclear capabilities, to develop a common lexicon that explains nuclear terminologies, and to identify pathways to resolve verification challenges attendant to next steps in nuclear disarmament. AVC anticipates a period of intensive diplomatic negotiations and policy development to build confidence that a more robust framework for collaboration has the potential to strengthen and enhance global strategic stability. AVC will also deepen its engagement with countries beyond the P-5 to reassure them of deterrence and to elicit their support.

ARMS CONTROL, VERIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE

Global Arms Control Benchmarks: AVC will continue its efforts to establish global benchmarks toward a world without nuclear weapons and ensure that the expansion of nuclear weapons capabilities is halted and reversed through international arms control agreements. Specific long-term outcomes include: 1) entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; and 2) negotiation, ratification and entry into force of an effectively verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty.

Strengthening European Security: AVC will continue efforts to resolve the differences that have weakened the arms control framework in Europe and will work with Russia and other partners to strengthen the existing architecture to be responsive to the 21st Century threats confronting Europe. These activities will require continuing intensive engagement to identify possible compromises that take into account the differing security perspectives of those involved. AVC will work closely with its European allies and partners to respond to security challenges outside of Europe.

Expanding Missile Defense Cooperation: AVC will build on the successful efforts to implement missile defense cooperation among NATO countries and will continue to work on missile defense cooperation with Russia. AVC will also continue to encourage the placement of operational capabilities in Asia and the Middle East and deepen its outreach to increase understanding of relevant national and strategic issues and set realistic expectations for missile defense capabilities.

Other Transparency Efforts: In order to further the security of the United States, AVC allies and partners will seek to develop other transparency and/or disarmament efforts. AVC will seek practical measures to strengthen implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention, such as the Bio-Transparency Initiatives announced by former Secretary Clinton at the December 2011 Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference. The Chemical Weapons Convention's (CWC) Third Review Conference in April 2013 will provide an opportunity to strengthen the implementation of the CWC, including improved verification capabilities and the evolution of its mission toward enhanced nonproliferation. AVC will also seek to develop and implement bilateral and multilateral pragmatic Transparency and Confidence Building Measures that encourage responsible actions in, and the peaceful use of space.

Verification R&D Investments: AVC will continue to expand understanding and support for the requirement to identify new technologies and approaches and new ways of using existing technologies and approaches to advance arms control, verification and compliance efforts. In FY 2014 AVC will use funding to: 1) leverage AVC's Key Verification Assets Fund (V-Fund) to ensure that Department verification and transparency requirements are fully reflected in the R&D programs of other departments and agencies; and 2) support the establishment of R&D programs by other agencies to close the detection and verification gaps identified in the Bureau's Verification Technology Research and Development Needs Document, and, to the extent that program results are available, their incorporation into relevant policies, agreements, and commitments.

Assessments of Compliance: The compliance of other countries with agreements and commitments fundamentally affects the degree to which those agreements meet U.S. security needs, in addition to U.S. allies. AVC will focus on rigorous implementation of existing vehicles for holding countries accountable for their actions. Consistent with the high priority placed on compliance with arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements, AVC will 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 countries' compliance is carefully monitored, rigorously assessed, appropriately reported, and resolutely enforced. As the President stated in 2009, "Rules must be binding. Violations must be punished. Words must mean something." AVC will seek to close known gaps in U.S. detection and monitoring capabilities. AVC will also work with other countries to enhance confidence

that win-win solutions are feasible and to identify pathways to overcome longstanding disparities and geostrategic differences.

Enhanced Notification Regimes: AVC will continue to support the capabilities of the Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC) to provide timely notifications. AVC will continue to expand the uses of the NRRC to implement novel arms control, verification, transparency, and confidence-building efforts, such as cyber-security notifications. To ensure ongoing mission success, the information technology systems supporting the NRRC must remain secure and reliable.

Performance

The Department's priority goal in the nuclear arena is implementation of concrete steps toward a world without nuclear weapons. Part of the foundation required to achieve that end is enhanced confidence and transparency among the Permanent 5 Members of the UN Security Council (P-5) and other states. U.S. engagement with Russia and the other P-5 states (UK, France, and China) involves finding common ground and agreeing on the scope and type of follow-on steps to pursue. The indicator below and the identified target for 2014 are in direct support of this priority.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world					
Strategic Priority	Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons				
Active Performance Indicator	Deeper nuclear reductions and transparency measures among Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) nuclear weapons states to increase implementation and strengthen the NPT				
PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	◄► On Target	◄► On Target	◄► On Target	◄► On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS					
FY 2014 Target	• New START implementation continues to be effective and efficient. • Continue to lead international efforts to develop proposals for negotiations on further nuclear reductions, transparency, and other disarmament steps, including identifying a framework for deeper bilateral nuclear reductions (that include strategic, non-strategic, deployed and non-deployed nuclear weapons) as well as consideration of measures to enhance transparency into non-deployed nuclear weapon inventories. • P-5 continue to expand on previous work developing a common nuclear lexicon and identify pathways to resolve verification challenges attendant to next steps in nuclear disarmament. • P-5 completes work on one verification or transparency project agreed to in the P-5 forum.				
FY 2013 Target	• New START implementation is effective and efficient. • Continue efforts to seek deeper nuclear weapons reductions. • P-5 complete work on a shared nuclear weapons glossary. • P-5 completes work on one verification or transparency project agreed to in the P-5 forum.				

FY 2012 Target	• New START implementation is effective and efficient. • Based on NATO input, the U.S. develops and proposes to Russia a negotiations framework and policy proposals for deeper reductions that include strategic, non-strategic and non-deployed nuclear weapons. • Negotiations begin among the P5 regarding transparency and confidence building measures. • P5 continue to work on a shared nuclear weapons glossary and agree to establish a working group on verification challenges associated with nuclear disarmament.
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • New START Treaty implementation continued to be effective and efficient. • NATO completed the Deterrence and Defense Posture Review (DDPR) and consultations continued on U.S. forward-deployed non-strategic nuclear weapons. • Bilaterally raised with Russia via the Tauscher-Ryabkov channel the idea of follow-on nuclear reductions. • The P5 held two conferences on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, confidence-building measures, and verification and monitoring, including one hosted in Washington, DC in June 2012. • The P5 approved continuing work on an agreed glossary of definitions for key nuclear terms and established a dedicated working group, which China will lead. • A fourth P5 conference will be held in the context of the 2013 NPT Preparatory Committee meeting.
Impact	These activities have advanced the Department's efforts to increase implementation of and to strengthen the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty: countries with nuclear weapons will move toward nuclear disarmament, countries without nuclear weapons will not acquire them, and all members in compliance with their nonproliferation obligations can have access to peaceful nuclear energy.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • New START Treaty entry into force. Initial Data Exchanges and inspections began. • Consultations began on whether and under what conditions NATO would be willing to support deeper reductions of U.S. forward-deployed non-strategic nuclear weapons. • Bilaterally raised with Russia via the Tauscher-Ryabkov channel the idea of follow-on nuclear reductions. • The P5 held the first follow-up NPT RevCon meeting as well as a follow up to the transparency and mutual confidence discussion held in the London Conference on Confidence Building Measures towards Nuclear Disarmament in September 2009. • The P5 approved continuing work on an agreed glossary of definitions for key nuclear terms and established a dedicated working group. • The P5 agreed, as part of a U.S. initiative, to renew efforts before the 2011 UN General Assembly to start FMCT negotiations.
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • Russia and China provided more information regarding their forces and doctrines at a P-5 meeting and at the NPT Review Conference. • U.S. pressed China on its nuclear force levels and transparency during bilateral consultations on the NPR, at the Conference on Disarmament, and at the NPT Review Conference although Chinese force levels continued to increase. • UK and France indicated that they are modernizing but not increasing force levels.

FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • Substantial progress toward a bilateral treaty achieved. • P-5 Conference provided useful insights into 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 were largely funded: Cobra Judy Replacement (CJR) slipped due to manufacturing and procedural delays and cost overruns; key DOD Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) programs were protected from funding cuts; key MASINT sensor programs were deployed to assist verification. • Department MASINT R&D requirements to support verification were articulated to the interagency
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating** Review of procedures for the possible closure of the U.S. on site monitoring facility at Russia's Votkinsk missile factory was completed. A team was assembled and trained for START follow-on negotiations with Russia. CJR proceeded on schedule. Key DOD MASINT programs were protected from funding cuts. MASINT sensor programs were deployed to support critical verification needs. MASINT R&D requirements were articulated at appropriate interagency forums.
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A** Indicator and baseline established in FY 2008.
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	AVC participates directly and/or leads the activities in support of the target goals. AVC also undertakes a rigorous review of all reporting and activities related to the target goals. Lastly, AVC engages other countries and international organizations to further the target goals, and uses the outcomes of such meetings and engagements in its evaluation of performance.
Data Source and Quality	Data source and quality verified by independent and government-sponsored monitoring. Sources include outcomes and reports from bilateral and international organizations and meetings, as well as from Congressional deliberations and hearings. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations. Final assessment can be made only at the end of the fiscal year, as negotiations and meetings have not yet occurred/concluded.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for AVC is $31.5 million, a decrease of $544,000 from FY 2012 Actuals due to the elimination of one position, reduction in contract support, and funding for V-fund activities. The FY 2014 Request reflects current services and administrative adjustments.

ARMS CONTROL, VERIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	115	11	15	0	141	15,397	16,665	32,062
FY 2013 Estimate	115	11	15	0	141	14,605	16,665	31,270
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	87	161	248
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	157
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	133
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	(174)	(116)	(290)
Total Built-in Changes	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	203	45	248
FY 2014 Current Services	114	11	15	0	140	14,808	16,710	31,518
FY 2014 Request	114	11	15	0	140	14,808	16,710	31,518

ARMS CONTROL, VERIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
CTBT Preparatory Commission	2	0	565	2	0	548	2	0	563	0	0	(2)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear and Strategic Policy	2	0	274	2	0	272	2	0	276	0	0	2
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Space and Defense Policy	2	0	414	2	0	405	2	0	412	0	0	(2)
Euro-Atlantic Security Affairs	12	0	1,990	12	0	1,961	12	0	1,867	0	0	(123)
Missile Defense and Space Policy	11	0	1,694	11	0	1,668	11	0	1,590	0	0	(104)
Multilateral and Nuclear Affairs	15	0	4,268	15	0	4,140	14	0	4,075	(1)	0	(193)
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center	19	0	4,846	19	0	4,712	19	0	4,783	0	0	(63)
Office of Assistant Secretary	18	0	3,182	18	0	3,128	18	0	3,288	0	0	106
Office of Chemical and Biological Weapons Affairs	15	0	2,145	15	0	2,126	15	0	2,150	0	0	5
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Arms Control Policy and Technology	2	0	272	2	0	271	2	0	275	0	0	3
Strategic Affairs	14	0	2,456	14	0	2,421	14	0	2,452	0	0	(4)
U.S. Chief Delegate CFE, JCG	2	0	697	2	0	673	2	0	694	0	0	(3)
U.S. Rep Conf. on Disarmament	6	0	2,945	6	0	2,830	6	0	2,920	0	0	(25)
U.S. Rep Prohibition Chem Weapons	5	0	1,788	5	0	1,726	5	0	1,777	0	0	(11)
Verification and Transparency Technologies	16	0	4,526	16	0	4,389	16	0	4,396	0	0	(130)
Total	**141**	**0**	**32,062**	**141**	**0**	**31,270**	**140**	**0**	**31,518**	**(1)**	**0**	**(544)**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	13,593	13,593	13,630	37
1200 Personnel Benefits	4,001	4,001	4,011	10
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,950	1,843	1,894	(56)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	436	412	423	(13)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	65	61	63	(2)
2500 Other Services	11,945	11,292	11,427	(518)
2600 Supplies and Materials	62	59	60	(2)
3100 Personal Property	10	9	10	0
Total	**32,062**	**31,270**	**31,518**	**(544)**

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BUREAU OF BUDGET AND PLANNING

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	74	74	74	0
Enduring Funds	12,161	13,007	15,830	3,669

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP) provides the Secretary of State and Departmental leadership with analysis and recommendations to ensure that programs, policies, initiatives, and operations are adequately resourced and aligned to support Presidential and U.S. Government foreign policy priorities. BP administers the Department of State's budget and performance planning, formulation, presentation, and budget execution activities for State Operations appropriations. At any given moment, BP is concurrently 1) reviewing the budget and planning submissions of 198 overseas missions and 41 Washington-based bureaus and offices and producing the decision documents in preparation for the budget build; 2) coordinating briefings and responding to Congressional inquiries to facilitate and expedite passage of the budget appropriation; 3) guiding Congressional notifications, developing and reviewing financial spending plans, maintaining the funds control procedures for current FY enacted funds and prior year carryforward balances, continually tracking spending and unobligated balances for a multitude of appropriations, and preparing quarterly and year-end financial reports as well as performance reports; and 4) assisting the Secretary of State and the Chief Operating Officer with leadership in driving performance improvement efforts across the organization.

The mission of BP is to effectively justify and manage the Department of State's resources by delivering timely, accurate, and actionable information and advocate for the Department to receive adequate resources to fund programs, projects, and activities to meet its mission. BP accomplishes this mission by ensuring alignment between strategic planning, budget formulation, performance management, and funds controls processes and by providing Department leadership, bureaus, embassies and external stakeholders – principally Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) – with recommendations and analyses to inform critical management decisions and reinforce accountability.

The creation of BP in the spring of 2012 was a direct result of the 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), combining the Office of State Programs, Operations and Budget and the Office of Strategic and Performance Planning under a new entity that is directly accountable to the Department's Chief Operating Officer, the Deputy Secretary for Management and Resources, and the Chief Financial Officer, the Undersecretary for Management.

The State Department has adopted four interrelated processes to assist with preparing, submitting, and executing the budget. This is highlighted by an integrated "Managing for Results Framework" that includes: (1) Planning, (2) Budgeting, (3) Managing, and (4) Measuring. Strategic plans, informed by policy priorities, provide guidance for the development of budgets and, ultimately, for operations. Sound performance management practices enable strategy and budget adjustments.

In conjunction with partners in the State Department's Office of Foreign Assistance Resources (F) and U.S. Agency for International Development, BP oversees the development and implementation of the Department's budget and planning processes for all of its overseas posts and domestic organizations.

Performance

BP tracks the effectiveness and impact of the State Department's evaluation policy by measuring the change in the number of State Department evaluations that have occurred directly as a result of the policy. The target for FY 2014 is to increase the number of new evaluations from when the policy was first launched in February 2012 to 50 by September 30, 2014. These evaluations will serve to better inform programmatic and management decisions.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability through QDDR Implementation
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Fully implement the Department's evaluation policy and practices by facilitating 50 new program evaluations by the end of FY 2014 and incorporating evaluation information in bureaus' and posts' planning and budget documents.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	16 (baseline) ▲ Above Target	30	50

Reason for Exceeding Target	In FY 2012, the Department focused implementation of evaluation policy at the bureau level. Progress was made in FY 2012 on three major fronts: capacity building; supporting rigorous, high-quality evaluations of programs, projects, initiatives, approaches, etc.; and development of two-year Bureau Evaluation Plans (BEP) tied to a bureau's strategic objectives
Impact	The implementation of evaluations of DOS-funded programs and projects supports the QDDR goal to increase the quantity and quality of evaluations of DOS-funded efforts in support of Bureaus' strategic goals and objectives. Overtime, this indicator will help inform answers to questions about what efforts are being evaluated and where the gaps are in terms of evaluations.
Methodology	The Department's evaluation policy requires all bureaus to put in place a Bureau Evaluation Plan that describes two to four evaluations to be completed by FY 2014. Bureaus submitted BEPs in the Spring 2012 to the Directors of Budget and Planning (BP) and the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) proposing 100 evaluations to be completed.
Data Source and Quality	The DOS Evaluation Community of Practice (CoP) will be used to track number of evaluations completed. BP functional experts will review submissions to ensure they conform to DOS standards. DOS Evaluation CoP will be used to track number of evaluations completed.

BUREAU OF BUDGET AND PLANNING

Justification of Request

In FY 2012 the Department notified the Congress of the reorganization of the Bureau of Resource Management into two new offices: the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services and the Bureau of Budget and Planning. The FY 2014 Request is the first budget in which the two bureaus' resources are presented under the newly approved framework. The BP request includes an increase of $152,000 for American cost of living adjustment and domestic inflation.

The request also includes an increase of $2.7 million to provide initial capitalization, oversight, and management of the Alternative Retirement Program (ARP) to improve the approximately 170 varied retirement plans for all overseas Locally-Employed Staff (LES). The Department will use the ARP to replace in whole or in part the various components of end of service benefit provisions in specific local compensation plans (LCPs) by authorizing changes to the LCP. The request will support payment of arrearages and unbudgeted retirement liabilities. This program will be managed in coordination with the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services and the Bureau of Human Resources.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	74	0	0	0	74	3,967	8,194	12,161
FY 2013 Estimate	74	0	0	0	74	4,813	8,194	13,007
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	77
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	77	75	152
FY 2014 Current Services	74	0	0	0	74	4,890	8,269	13,159
FY 2014 Program Changes								
ARP/Unfunded Retirement Liability	0	0	0	0	0	2,671	0	2,671
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	2,671	0	2,671
FY 2014 Request	74	0	0	0	74	7,561	8,269	15,830

BUREAU OF BUDGET AND PLANNING

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Director of Budget and Planning	74	0	12,161	74	0	13,007	74	0	15,830	0	0	3,669
Total	**74**	**0**	**12,161**	**74**	**0**	**13,007**	**74**	**0**	**15,830**	**0**	**0**	**3,669**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	5,886	6,470	6,941	1,055
1200 Personnel Benefits	2,468	2,468	2,497	29
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	118	130	204	86
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	15	16	25	10
2500 Other Services	3,674	3,923	6,163	2,489
Total	**12,161**	**13,007**	**15,830**	**3,669**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	78	78	78	0
Enduring Funds	12,128	11,759	11,883	(245)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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;
- Receipt, registration, and storage of gifts presented to U.S. officials by foreign governments;
- Assisting, advancing and providing guidance for Presidential travel (in particular State Visits) abroad;
- Planning, organizing, and directing travel of Presidential Delegations;
- Planning and executing all ceremonial activities at State Department and supporting events of the President and Secretary of State abroad as needed;
- Management and administration of the President's guest house (Blair House); and
- Diplomacy and outreach efforts within the diplomatic community.

In 2012, CPR supported the following activities and events: one official visit to the United Kingdom, approximately 220 meetings with foreign leaders and more than 20 private visits by Chiefs of State or Heads of Government. CPR also coordinated logistics for the over 60 Heads of Delegations that attended NATO 2012 hosted by President Obama in Chicago; supported Heads of Delegation for the G8 Summit hosted by President Obama at Camp David; organized and supported 19 Presidential Delegations abroad; and supported the 67th United Nations General Assembly in New York.

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; coordinates port clearances of all high-ranking foreign dignitaries visiting the United States; provides support for the President’s travel abroad; and coordinates travel of Presidential Delegations. The Visits Division also provides support to the President and First Lady on trips abroad. The Division also provided arrival and departure briefings to embassies detailing the new Electronic Government (E-GOV) system covering the port courtesy program established to provide expedited clearances to Foreign Government Officials upon arrival in the United States.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

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 in joint meetings, sessions of Congress, and other public events. The division maintains the U.S. Order of Precedence list and responds to public inquiries regarding all aspects of protocol as well as forms of address, seating, flag etiquette and invitations. In 2012, the Division facilitated over 130 representational events, including dinners, teas, luncheons, receptions, meetings, and breakfasts. In addition, the Division assisted with 54 swearing-in ceremonies for senior officials and newly appointed U.S. ambassadors. The Division also assists, as requested, with ceremonial and official functions hosted by the President, Vice President or Secretary of State abroad.

Diplomatic Partnerships
The Diplomatic Partnerships Division (DPD) fosters international goodwill and deepens bilateral and multilateral relationships while providing the Diplomatic Corps with greater insight and understanding of the American people, customs and institutions. The program furthers national interests and encourages international business investment while at the same time advancing the foreign policy goals of the United States by fostering an environment for mutual understanding and successful diplomacy. DPD pursues these goals through a broad range of new and unique programs and events, which build relationships, provide a forum for dialogue, and create opportunities for exchange between Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions and American leaders in a cross-section of fields. These forms of interaction not only constitute core strengths of American international engagement but also contribute significantly to new beginnings based on mutual respect and understanding. By sharing America's vast array of cultures and communities with the Chiefs of Mission, DPD builds bridges of knowledge and understanding with people everywhere. Diplomatic Partnerships has a number of programs including State of the Administration, Experience America, Diplomatic Partnership Roundtables, and Cultural Exchange events which work to bring a strategic focus to these objectives. In 2012, DPD held 10 State of the Administration briefings with Cabinet Secretaries and senior U.S. government officials, organized four Issue Roundtable events with 11 different embassies, created and executed six different Cultural Exchange events, and organized travel for over 100 ambassadors to five different cities for Experience America trips.

Diplomatic Affairs
The Diplomatic Affairs Division has responsibility for monitoring the agreement process which is the process by which a foreign government seeks acceptance of their nomination of a bilateral ambassador to the United States, as well as the presentation a of their credentials to the Secretary of State and the President of the United States. This Division also determines the acceptability of members of foreign missions accredited to the United States; issues identification documents to such personnel; processes spouse and dependent employment requests; reviews and approves requests for the opening of consular and miscellaneous foreign government offices throughout the United States; investigates and resolves complaints and incidents involving foreign government representatives; and provides support and assistance to the diplomatic community in the United States. Diplomatic Affairs is also responsible for the handling of abuse allegations as they relate to cases of domestic workers employed by foreign diplomats, interaction with the foreign diplomatic community and the development of a framework to promote the fair and equitable treatment of domestic workers. The Division is also responsible for tracking and coordinating the Department's response to any allegations of abuse of domestic workers employed by a member of a foreign mission, interaction with the foreign diplomatic community, and the development of a framework to promote the fair and equitable treatment of domestic workers. The Division is also responsible for processing White House Chief of Mission tour requests submitted by the Diplomatic Community.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Blair House
Blair House is the President's official guest house in Washington, and serves as the residence for foreign guests of the President. The Blair House Division is responsible for managing, operating and maintaining Blair House in impeccable condition, and for managing and supporting all official visits, events and ceremonies held at Blair House. In 2012, Blair House hosted nine official foreign visits, and was the venue for 45 representational luncheons, dinners, receptions, and meetings. The statistics for Blair House were unusually low in 2012 due to the closure of the facility from June 17 through October 31 for significant structural repairs following the August 2011 earthquake.

Management
The Management Division is responsible for formulation and execution of the CPR budget, coordinating with the Office of Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (M/EDCS) 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. The Management Division administers the human resources, financial management, information systems, security, general services operations, and overall administrative support for the Office of the Chief of Protocol. The Management Division also provides program support in connection with visits and ceremonial activities, and has administrative oversight of the President's guesthouse, Blair House.

Gifts
The practice of exchanging gifts is a time-honored tradition of diplomacy and serves to enhance bilateral relationship with foreign governments. It helps ensure adherence to the highest diplomatic standards, promoting and fostering goodwill on behalf of the U.S. Government. The Gifts Division of the Office of the Chief of Protocol researches, coordinates, and documents the exchange of gifts between high-level foreign dignitaries and the President, First Lady, Vice President, the spouse of the Vice President and the Secretary of State. The gifts team provides support for the aforementioned U.S. Government principals' travel abroad and travel of Presidential Delegations. The Senior Gift Officer accompanies the President and First Lady on all trips abroad. In addition, the Gift Division serves as the central processing point for all tangible gifts received from foreign sources, by employees of the Executive Branch of the Federal government. The division is responsible for the creation and maintenance of the official record of all gifts presented by the Department of State to officials of foreign governments.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $11.883 million for CPR is a $245,000 below the FY 2012 actual level. The request includes $124,000 to maintain current services.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	76	2	0	0	78	3,215	8,913	12,128
FY 2013 Estimate	76	2	0	0	78	2,846	8,913	11,759
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	5	82	87
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	37
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	42	82	124
FY 2014 Current Services	76	2	0	0	78	2,888	8,995	11,883
FY 2014 Request	76	2	0	0	78	2,888	8,995	11,883

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Chief of Protocol (CPR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Blair House	14	0	1,803	14	0	1,784	14	0	1,801	0	0	(2)
Ceremonials Division	8	0	1,323	8	0	1,279	8	0	1,293	0	0	(30)
Chief of Protocol	9	0	993	9	0	960	9	0	970	0	0	(23)
Diplomatic Affairs Division	22	0	3,544	22	0	3,434	22	0	3,471	0	0	(73)
Diplomatic Partnership Division	4	0	631	4	0	612	4	0	618	0	0	(13)
Management Division	10	0	1,647	10	0	1,566	10	0	1,584	0	0	(63)
Visits Division	11	0	2,187	11	0	2,124	11	0	2,146	0	0	(41)
Total	**78**	**0**	**12,128**	**78**	**0**	**11,759**	**78**	**0**	**11,883**	**0**	**0**	**(245)**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Chief of Protocol (CPR)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	6,878	6,878	6,941	63
1200 Personnel Benefits	2,035	2,035	2,054	19
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,073	950	964	(109)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	526	466	473	(53)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	178	158	160	(18)
2500 Other Services	1,159	1,025	1,041	(118)
2600 Supplies and Materials	245	217	220	(25)
3100 Personal Property	34	30	30	(4)
Total	**12,128**	**11,759**	**11,883**	**(245)**

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BUREAU OF THE COMPTROLLER AND GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	480	480	480	0
Enduring Funds	132,100	133,171	135,922	3,822

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS), led by the Comptroller, performs all corporate financial management services, programs, and systems activities, including delegated financial management authorities from the Chief Financial Officer's Act. Core activities include: financial reporting; accounting; payroll; and financial services to missions overseas, including other U.S. Government agencies. The Department manages domestic and overseas financial operations for approximately 260 posts in 172 countries and transacts business in over 150 currencies from the Global Financial Service center in Charleston, South Carolina, with a supporting financial services center in Bangkok, Thailand. CGFS serves nearly 100,000 customers, including more than 40 U.S. Government agencies in every corner of the world, twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week.

CGFS will continue to serve the Department and meet the needs of its domestic and international customers by leveraging best business practices and new technologies. While modernizing major corporate financial management systems and consolidating financial operations, CGFS is adopting new technologies to improve and reengineer business processes. CGFS 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.

CGFS's primary efforts for FY 2014 will include continuing to leverage its investments in the Bureau's corporate financial systems to provide the reporting, analysis capabilities, financial services that further and enhance the Department's diplomatic mission. Priorities for CGFS also include improved interagency coordination of resources, especially through International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and the Interagency Resources Planning Office. These efforts will be made possible by continuing to standardize and centralize financial operations, where proven effective; and by continuing to increase CGFS capacity as the central bureau for financial management activities across the Department. Further, CGFS will serve a lead role in continuing to improve the Department's ability to meet existing and new financial audit and external reporting requirements.

Performance

Tracking timely payment reflects the critical need to maintain cash flow in the ICASS Working Capital Fund (WCF). Tracking training satisfaction improves the ability of customers and service providers to understand and carry out their responsibilities under ICASS to successfully support the larger diplomatic

mission overseas. In FY 2012, the Management Officer/Council Chair (MO/CC) workshop was not held so a rating of this item is not possible. For FY 2014, the bureau removed the average customer satisfaction rating for the MO/CC workshop from the indicator below because the current budget climate has made it very difficult to conduct this workshop. For FY 2014, the target for percentage of posts that received an "A" on their ICASS Budget Scorecard was reduced from 95 percent to 80 percent to reflect the more intense scrutiny given to the budget and the complexity of some of the elements.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability through QDDR Implementation
Active Performance 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 Management Officer/Council Chair (MO/CC) workshops (out of 5); percentage of posts that receive an "A" on their ICASS Budget Scorecard.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	95.6%; MO/CC 4.35; 4.22% New Indicator, No Rating	95%; MO/CC 3.27; 88.5% ◄► Improved But Not Met	99.96%; MO/CC 3.17; 87% ▼ Below Target	99%; MO/CC N/A; 78% ▲ Above Target	95%; MO/CC N/A 95%	98.0%; N/A; 94% ◄► Improved But Not Met	95%; 80%	95%; 80%

Steps to Improve	Will continue to place emphasis on timely collections and the quality of the data. The timeliness exceeded standards and the scorecard results improved from 78% to 94%. We believe that the scorecard target was set too high considering the increased scrutiny and complexity of the budget.
Impact	Timely collections ensures adequate cash flow for worldwide post ICASS operations in support of the diplomatic missions of all agencies overseas. A perfect score on the scorecard provides a high degree of confidence in the integrity of the data and the quality of the narratives supporting the ICASS post budgets, upon which agency invoices are based.
Methodology	Indicator was chosen to reflect the critical need to maintain cash flow in ICASS WCF. The 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 and is reliable. Data on training is from surveys conducted by RM/ICASS staff at the time training is delivered. Training data sources are surveys completed at the time training is delivered. Assessments are based on objective criteria conducted by at least two SMEs.

BUREAU OF THE COMPTROLLER AND GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

The measure is the cumulative result of more than 100 performance metrics reviewed on a monthly basis, across all corporate financial services and locations. The metrics are a key and integrated part of the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services' (CGFS) ISO-9001:2008 certified Quality Management System (QMS).

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability through QDDR Implementation
Active Performance 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.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
60% [Baseline] N/A	68% ◄► On Target	88% ▲ Above Target	77% ▲ Above Target	85.2% ▲ Above Target	80%	84.8% ▲ Above Target	80%	80%

Reason for Exceeding Target	As a part of ISO-9001, there is a strong emphasis on meeting and exceeding performance targets, as well as continuous improvement. Measures are adjusted periodically to ensure they are meaningful and targets are aggressive.
Impact	Impacts the quality, accuracy, effectiveness, timeliness, and overall customer satisfaction for the Department's corporate financial services, based on a ISO-9001 certified quality management system and 200 performance measures reviewed by CGFS management on a monthly basis.
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 CGFS core financial operations and customer satisfaction surveys. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 resource request for the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services is $135.9 million, a net increase of $3.8 million above the FY 2012 Actual, which includes funding for the Bureau's 480 positions. The request includes $1.7 million to maintain current services and $2 million for monitoring and oversight of the Alternative Retirement Program (ARP) in order to ensure that the more than 170 retirement plans worldwide are fully funded for all Locally-Employed Staff. The Department will use the ARP to replace in whole or in part the various components of end of

service benefit provisions in specific local compensation plans (LCPs) by authorizing changes to the LCP. This program will be managed in coordination with the Bureau of Budget and Planning and the Bureau of Human Resources. The request also includes a reduction of $1 million for the realignment of consular activities which will be funded from Border Security Program fees.

The base funding level for CGFS ensures that the Bureau can meet all its performance targets in support of the Department's financial requirements and responsibilities. Approximately half of the total Bureau Managed funding supports operations and maintenance of the financial systems for the Department of State and its financial services customers. These system platforms are vital for the financial well-being of the Department. The other half of the funding supports both domestic and overseas financial operations and policy. The CGFS operates fully integrated financial centers in Charleston and Bangkok that operate under ISO-9001:2008 standards. These operations measure over 100 key financial services on a monthly basis, reflecting the delivery of high quality financial services to the Department and other agency customers globally and focus on continuous improvement.

The vast majority of the system work and half of the work force that perform daily corporate global financial services at the Center are performed through contracts. Maintaining this current level of effort in FY 2014 requires the inflationary increases and continues to be a major performance objective.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	451	8	21	0	480	76,443	55,657	132,100
FY 2013 Estimate	451	8	21	0	480	77,514	55,657	133,171
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	387	533	920
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	343	0	343
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	488	0	488
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,218	533	1,751
FY 2014 Current Services	451	8	21	0	480	78,732	56,190	134,922
FY 2014 Program Changes								
ARP/Unfunded Retirement Liability	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
Consular Realignment - Shift to BSP Fees	0	0	0	0	0	(1,000)	0	(1,000)
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
FY 2014 Request	451	8	21	0	480	79,732	56,190	135,922

BUREAU OF THE COMPTROLLER AND GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Chief Financial Officer (Comptroller)	1	0	631	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(631)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Services	314	0	65,567	314	0	65,780	314	0	66,892	0	0	1,325
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Strategic and Program Planning	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief Financial Officer	86	0	51,947	86	0	51,947	93	0	53,260	7	0	1,313
Director of Budget and Planning	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Executive Office	56	0	13,955	56	0	15,444	49	0	15,770	(7)	0	1,815
FSC Bangkok	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**470**	**0**	**132,100**	**470**	**0**	**133,171**	**470**	**0**	**135,922**	**0**	**0**	**3,822**

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
FSC Bangkok	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
France, Paris	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**21**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	39,789	39,789	40,186	397
1200 Personnel Benefits	17,053	17,053	17,223	170
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	969	834	858	(111)
2200 Transportation of Things	23	23	24	1
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	7,539	7,539	7,755	216
2400 Printing & Reproduction	345	345	355	10
2500 Other Services	61,042	62,248	64,028	2,986
2600 Supplies and Materials	288	288	296	8
3100 Personal Property	5,052	5,052	5,197	145
Total	**132,100**	**133,171**	**135,922**	**3,822**

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BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	17	0	0	(17)
Enduring Funds	2,395	0	0	(2,395)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The mission of the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) is to protect the lives and interests of U.S. citizens abroad and to strengthen U.S. border security through the vigilant adjudication of U.S. passports and visas. CA contributes significantly to the Department's strategic goals of achieving peace and security, promoting international understanding, and supporting the vision to help American citizens engage the world. CA issues passports that allow U.S. citizens to travel the world, and processes visa applications for foreign citizens who want to come to the U.S. Additionally, CA provides essential services to American citizens overseas.

Beginning in FY 2013, as part of the Consular Realignment Initiative, CA no longer receives appropriated funding. Consular activities are funded by revenue from consular fees and surcharges in an effort to align revenue with the associated costs. The Border Security Program (BSP) chapter provides additional details on the fees that support CA, domestic and overseas consular operations. Beginning in FY 2015, information previously found in this chapter will be incorporated into the BSP chapter.

Performance

A well-informed U.S. citizen is safer while traveling abroad. By proactively engaging the U.S. public through surveys, CA is able to gauge the utility of information currently on CA web sites and the areas in which it could be improved. Also, as CA incorporates customer feedback into its Web efforts, it builds trust with the U.S. public in the reliability and responsiveness of the Department's information. According to ForeSee Results, the firm deploying customer satisfaction surveys for CA, "on the American Customer Satisfaction Index's (ACSI) 100-point scale, a satisfaction score of 80 or higher is considered a superior score." CA's consistent scoring in the high 70s indicates that travel.state.gov is performing exceptionally well at meeting customer expectations.

BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	American Citizen Services
Active Performance Indicator	Customer satisfaction with quality of, and access to, reliable and relevant information on travel.state.gov as measured by the overall ASCI score (out of 100).

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	75 out of 100 [Baseline] ◀▶ On Target	77 out of 100 ▲ Above Target	Exceed 77 out of 100	77 ▼ Below Target	Exceed 78 out of 100	Exceed 78 out of 100

Steps to Improve	Results are based on a voluntary customer satisfaction survey by website users. While the score of 77 is considered very good by industry experts, CA is working to make significant changes to travel.state.gov to improve the customers' experience. Delays in the release of these changes have kept the FY 2012 score from increasing.
Impact	The Department now has access to measurable customer feedback on travel.state.gov. Survey analysis has helped the Department identify the top areas for improvement to increase customer satisfaction of those visiting the site. The Department can now instantaneously measure the impact of changes CA makes to the site.
Methodology	The ForeSee Results methodology uses the ACSI Methodology. The ACSI, developed by the National Quality Research Center at the University of Michigan, has been the leading national indicator of Customer Satisfaction with goods and services in the U.S. economy since 1994. The ACSI is the only cross industry, national indicator that links Customer Satisfaction to financial returns.
Data Source and Quality	ForeSee Results 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.

While the quality of the adjudication process is CA's top priority in the area of passports, U.S. citizen travelers and Congress still expect quick and efficient processing of passport applications. This indicator measures how efficiently Passport Services (PPT) is serving the American public.

BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Passport Services							
Active Performance Indicator	Percentage of passport applications processed within the targeted timeframe.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
71% ▼ Below Target	100% ◄► On Target	98.9% ▼ Below Target	100% ◄► On Target	100% ▲ Above Target	99%	100% ▲ Above Target	99%	99%
Reason for Exceeding Target	PPT was successful at exceeding the indicator target because of strategic planning and proactive management of passport demand and its seasonality. These efforts include staffing passport agencies and centers to meet projected demand and continually adjusting the workload in a manner that maximizes human resources across the network of agencies and centers.							
Impact	Passports are issued to entitled U.S. applicants in a timely manner.							
Methodology	Targeted timeframe from fiscal years 2009 through 2014 is 4-6 weeks for routine applications and 2-3 weeks for expedited service. Updates to these targets will be made as necessary through revisions to the Department's website. Targeted timeframe prior to FY 2009 varied and is documented in previous Congressional Budget Justifications.							
Data Source and Quality	Passport workload statistics are collected by the Bureau of Consular Affairs. Data quality problems are clearly described in final reports and there is a regularized schedule of data in place to meet program management needs. Data is properly stored and readily available.							

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $0 million for the Bureau of Consular Affairs results from the Consular Realignment Initiative, which aligns consular activity and consular revenue. The initiative shifts consular costs including overseas consular staff and related costs from appropriated funds to consular fees. The Border Security Program chapter provides additional details on the fees that support domestic and overseas consular operations.

BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	9	8	0	0	17	317	2,078	2,395
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs	17	0	(6,202)	0	0	(8,446)	0	0	0	(17)	0	6,202
Public Affairs and Policy Coordination	0	0	8,597	0	0	8,446	0	0	0	0	0	(8,597)
Total	**17**	**0**	**2,395**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(17)**	**0**	**(2,395)**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	1,309	0	0	(1,309)
1200 Personnel Benefits	769	0	0	(769)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	317	0	0	(317)
Total	**2,395**	**0**	**0**	**(2,395)**

BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	140	140	140	0
Enduring Funds	23,793	24,933	26,839	3,046

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

In the National Security Strategy, President Obama committed the United States to standing up for American principles and supporting reform and peaceful transitions to democracy. The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) will help implement the President's vision and the Secretary's strategic priorities to achieve successful transitions to democracy and to promote human rights around the world.

In order to achieve this mission, DRL carries out a number of essential State Operations activities, including: engaging with foreign governments and civil society activists; convening bilateral dialogues on human rights issues; producing comprehensive Congressionally-mandated reports on human rights, democracy, and religious freedom; vetting potential recipients of U.S. military training and assistance for gross human rights violations; and providing the public with critical information on U.S. Government human rights policies and activities.

Because DRL's essential functions have critical ties to broader U.S. Government priorities, DRL plays a key role in a number of international strategic dialogues. DRL principals provide policy content and participate in these dialogues and lead working groups on democracy and human rights, civil society, religion and foreign policy, and labor. DRL also leads several dialogues with key countries, including the legal experts and human rights dialogues with China, and human rights dialogues with Burma and Vietnam.

In addition to traveling for human rights-related dialogues, DRL's principals, including the Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom, the Special Advisor for International Disability Rights, the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, and the Special Representative for International Labor Affairs, travel to engage bilaterally, multilaterally, and with civil society to promote human rights and democracy issues. This essential travel allows DRL to expand relationships and advocate most effectively for democracy and human rights. In many cases, flights alone require significant resources.

A considerable portion of DRL's resources are allocated to manage the production of Congressionally-mandated reports. The globally referenced annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices are consistently one of the most popular resources on the Department's website—more than 1 million people have accessed these reports. DRL also produces the International Religious Freedom Report among others, and contributes to Department of Labor reports on child labor and forced labor. The production of these reports requires significant staff time and absorbs about $1.2 million. The reports are highly valued and cited by activists, governments, scholars, and press around the world, as well as by other U.S. Government agencies. DRL also has primary responsibility for Leahy Amendment human rights vetting of hundreds of thousands of military training and military assistance cases each year, which is requested at $2 million for funding and staff. The Department significantly expanded the number of vetting cases of

foreign security force individuals and units for compliance with the Leahy Amendment which prohibits assistance to units implicated in gross human rights violations. The Department is on target to process over 160,000 vetting requests annually.

DRL's reports are only one way that the Department communicates with domestic and international audiences to promote human rights and democracy. DRL seeks to be assertive in promoting democratic values and highlighting human rights concerns with domestic and international media and opinion leaders, and strategic in public diplomacy efforts to promote democracy and human rights. A critical element to amplifying the Administration's policy on human rights with foreign audiences is DRL's management of HumanRights.gov, a comprehensive source of information on the U.S. Government's human rights and democracy policies. DRL launched the site in Fiscal Year 2011 as a White House initiative. Since its launch in April 2011, HumanRights.gov has received more than 680,000 page views. In the past three months, viewership of HumanRights.gov has doubled with the introduction of more original content.

Events in the Middle East and North Africa remind the world of the challenges human rights defenders face. The U.S. Government is assisting more human rights activists and organizations through expanded rapid response funds that provide more targeted assistance to the needs of activists under threat. These activists often work with limited resources and are frequently targeted by their governments for their efforts to bring human rights and democracy into their country. New emergency response mechanisms enabled a great proportion of the recipients to continue their advocacy efforts once they received U.S. Government assistance. DRL expects a continued increase in successful efforts to enable civil society to continue their work in FY 2013, but not to the extent of FY 2012. The turmoil during the Arab Spring meant more human rights defenders were in need of emergency assistance yet they were also ultimately able to continue their work because of the improving environment for civil society in some countries in the region. However, the continuing and growing backlash against civil society in other parts of the world means there will be a likely growth in the need of rapid response funds to human rights activists and organizations. DRL's assistance programming that is essential to achieving key Administration priorities of supporting civil society and peaceful democratic transitions. Management and oversight of DRL programs require direct hire staff resources to ensure compliance with inherently governmental functions and requirements.

Performance

A key aspect of the Department's diplomatic engagement and programming to advance human rights and democracy is advocating for an end to impunity of security forces. The Department works to speak out against this practice and supports the implementation of measures that increase accountability among security forces. The Department's implementation of the Leahy Amendment, which prohibits the provision of U.S. assistance to foreign security units implicated in gross human rights violations, is a crucial aspect of this effort. The International Vetting Security Tracking database is a permanent record of the vetting process developed to comply with the Leahy laws.

BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Rule of Law and Human Rights
Active Performance Indicator	Number of cases investigating foreign security force units vetted through the Department's International Vetting Security Tracking (INVEST) system.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	131,810 ▲ Above Target	135,000	164,603 ▲ Above Target	160,000	160,000

Reason for Exceeding Target	INVEST was deployed in one geographic bureau at a time, starting with EUR posts in April 2010 and ending with AF posts in February 2011. The results for FY 2012 fiscal year exceed the target, as it was difficult to predict how many cases the Department will be able to vet in a single fiscal year.
Impact	The Department's INVEST now includes cases of foreign security units in all six regions throughout the world and permits more comprehensive investigations of gross human rights violations. Through INVEST, the Department is able to increase accountability among security forces.
Methodology	Data are derived from the Department of State's INVEST data base that retains records of previous vetting instances which identified allegations of human rights violations and other criminal activity by individuals or security force units.
Data Source and Quality	INVEST system, the State Department's primary mechanism for Leahy "vetting processes," is also used by the Department of Defense, and determines whether there is credible evidence prior to providing assistance. Per the Leahy law, the Department conducted vetting through cable traffic prior to adopting the INVEST system. The INVEST system, launched in March 2010, provides an accessible, transparent and permanent record of the vetting process.

Improved civil liberties remain a key U.S. foreign policy priority. The Department has identified several countries where improvements, particularly in freedom of association and assembly appear most needed. The Department leverages key foreign assistance and diplomatic tools to support local activists in creating conditions necessary to reverse a trend that has declined globally in recent years. As part of this effort, the Department identifies and supports civil society activists and organizations whose activities promote human rights in priority countries. This indicator helps the Department assess its support for these organizations, and therefore in protecting human rights in their respective countries.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Civil Society
Active Performance Indicator	Increased civic activism in priority countries with repressive regimes, as measured by the percent of civil society activists and organizations able to sustain activities.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	17.5% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	20% ▲ Above Target	18.5%	41% ▲ Above Target	25%	30%

Reason for Exceeding Target	In FY 2012, the Arab Spring turmoil increased the need for emergency assistance yet many activists continued their work after civil society space improved. The continuing and growing backlash against civil society in other parts of the world means there will still be likely growth in the need for rapid response funds, in FY 2013.
Impact	Events in the Middle East and North Africa remind the world of the challenges human rights defenders face. In an increasingly restrictive environment, new USG response funds reach more activists under threat, versus only those in the most exigent of circumstances. These funds provide one of the few lifelines that allows embattled activists to continue their advocacy campaigns.
Methodology	Data are derived from quarterly reports submitted for Global Human Rights Defenders Fund programs that directly support human rights activists and organizations in 14 targeted countries.
Data Source and Quality	Global Human Rights Defender Fund program reports are submitted on a quarterly basis and carefully reviewed by evaluation specialists to determine the extent to which bureau programs are meeting intended objectives. Information in these reports includes the number of activists and civil society organizations receiving support.

Justification of Request

Supporting democracy and human rights is central to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals. The Administration looks to DRL to be a vanguard in the Department's efforts to meet joint strategic framework objectives: to expand and sustain the ranks of democratic states; to effectively manage transitions in frontline states; to counter threats to the United States; and to advance civilian security around the world. This highly visible agenda, with significant bipartisan Congressional interest in DRL's investments and results, includes the implementation of more than 30 legislative mandates.

In FY 2014, DRL is requesting an increase of $3 million over the FY 2012 Actual. Of this increase, $1.6 million is necessary to ensure that DRL can continue to engage diplomatically in priority countries

worldwide. DRL's work requires significant engagement with international partners, multilateral organizations, and members of civil society. DRL policies are effective largely because of the relationships on the ground, and it is essential to maintaining those relationships. The request also includes increase of $1.4 million to reflects increasing demands on DRL to execute key strategic dialogues around the world and to build the capacity of Foreign Service officers at embassies to address human rights issues on the ground in key regional areas. These dialogues are essential to U.S. efforts to promote human rights and democracy and to achieving broader foreign policy objectives, while embassy officers remain the front line for local advocacy and reporting.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	104	34	2	0	140	7,195	16,598	23,793
FY 2013 Estimate	104	34	2	0	140	8,335	16,598	24,933
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	21	169	190
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	104	169	273
FY 2014 Current Services	104	34	2	0	140	8,439	16,767	25,206
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Democracy and Human Rights Diplomatic Engagement	0	0	0	0	0	1,633	0	1,633
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,633	0	1,633
FY 2014 Request	104	34	2	0	140	10,072	16,767	26,839

BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomacy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office for Africa	9	0	1,466	9	0	1,540	9	0	1,665	0	0	199
Office for East Asia and Pacific	8	0	1,303	8	0	1,369	8	0	1,480	0	0	177
Office for Europe	9	0	1,466	9	0	1,539	9	0	1,664	0	0	198
Office for Near East	11	0	1,792	11	0	1,883	11	0	2,033	0	0	241
Office for South Central Asia	5	0	814	5	0	855	5	0	924	0	0	110
Office for Western Hemisphere	10	0	1,629	10	0	1,712	10	0	1,850	0	0	221
Office of Global Programming	8	0	1,303	8	0	1,369	8	0	1,480	0	0	177
Office of International Labor Rights	8	0	1,303	8	0	1,369	8	0	1,480	0	0	177
Office of International Religious Freedom	17	0	2,770	17	0	2,910	17	0	3,145	0	0	375
Office of Multilateral and Global Affairs	20	0	4,572	20	0	4,739	20	0	5,013	0	0	441
Office of Policy, Planning and Public Diplomacy	8	0	1,303	8	0	1,369	8	0	1,480	0	0	177
Office of the Assistant Secretary	25	0	3,746	25	0	3,936	25	0	4,255	0	0	509
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	2	0	326	2	0	343	2	0	370	0	0	44
Total	**140**	**0**	**23,793**	**140**	**0**	**24,933**	**140**	**0**	**26,839**	**0**	**0**	**3,046**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomacy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	14,577	14,619	14,755	178
1200 Personnel Benefits	4,860	4,874	4,907	47
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,443	1,490	1,490	47
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	581	621	272	(309)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	220	211	181	(39)
2500 Other Services	1,719	2,767	4,883	3,164
2600 Supplies and Materials	180	138	138	(42)
3100 Personal Property	213	213	213	0
Total	**23,793**	**24,933**	**26,839**	**3,046**

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	190	190	190	0
Enduring Funds	30,644	30,275	29,599	(1,045)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The mission of the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) is to promote economic growth and prosperity in the United States and enhance its economic leadership in the world. EB accomplishes this in a number of ways, not least of which is negotiating economic agreements that shape the global rules of economic interchange and enable the US to maintain a high rate of growth while fostering global prosperity, security and opportunity. As nations increasingly measure power in economic terms, EB is placing economic issues at the center of the Department's broad national security concerns.

EB pursues expanded market opportunities in trade, investment, transportation, and information and communications technology. In concert with other federal agencies, EB promotes economic development by encouraging pro-growth economic policies, stable financial systems, and sustainable agricultural production. EB monitors the number of countries that have opened their economy by allowing commercial use of agricultural biotechnology and the percent increase in global acreage of biotech crops under cultivation. At the same time, EB acts to secure vital transportation and communications infrastructure. EB 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. EB actively works with U.S. exporters and American businesses that seek market opportunities abroad. EB tracks its performance by measuring embassy advocacy activities that lead to the completion of transaction deals, investment dispute settlements, or resulted in foreign government economic policy changes.

In all of these efforts, EB relies on the substantive and technical expertise of talented Foreign and Civil Service staff, as well as on extensive engagement within the Department, with other federal agencies and foreign governments, in the multilateral arena, and with the private sector. Notably, EB has been a leading player in the U.S. Government's efforts to shape the international economic architecture of the future, particularly through new Free Trade Agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership and will continue this work in support of planned Trans-Atlantic Partnership on Trade and Investment negotiations. EB is reaching out to key emerging economies that are increasingly influential in the world economy, nations such as China, India, and Brazil, to ensure a level playing field for global competition.

EB has also played leading roles in shaping U.S. strategy in the G-8 and G-20, in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, as well as in such established international institutions as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, World Trade Organization, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations. EB has worked through these international organizations to promote economic reforms in support of democratic transitions in the Middle East and North Africa. EB advanced a holistic view of diamonds and development during the United States chairmanship of the Kimberley Process, and will continue to encourage an updating of the definition of "conflict diamonds." EB has used innovative technologies to get the Department's and the bureau's message out to relevant

audiences, both at home and overseas. One such example is the "Direct Line" program, which connects U.S. businesses directly with U.S. Ambassadors and their economic teams via video or teleconference.

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) affirmed the Department's resolve that solving foreign policy problems today requires thinking regionally and globally, seeing the intersections and connections linking nations and regions and interests, and bringing countries and peoples together. With economic growth identified as a critical administration priority, the QDDR calls for elevating economic diplomacy as an essential element of U.S. foreign policy.

EB works closely with other Department bureaus under the direction of the Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment (E). EB works with the Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR) to unite diplomatic and programmatic efforts on oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, renewable energy, energy governance, strategic resources, and energy poverty. EB also works with the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES), the Science and Technology Advisor, and the Office of the Chief Economist to address global challenges.

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 to biotechnology.

Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy								
Strategic Priority	Open Markets and Create Opportunities							
Active Performance Indicator	Number of additional countries allowing commercial use of agricultural biotechnology and percent increase in global acreage of biotech crops under cultivation.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
2 countries; 12% New Indicator, No Rating	2 countries; 9.4% ◄► Improved But Not Met	0 countries; 7% ▼ Below Target	4 countries; 16 percent ▲ Above Target	0 countries; 8% ◄► Improved But Not Met	1 country; 5%	2 countries; 6% ▲ Above Target	1 country; 5%	1 country: 5%

Impact	The U.S. is the leading producer and exporter of crops developed through the use of agricultural biotechnology. However, these crops continue to face well-organized opposition despite their potential to increase yields as well as their benefits for development, poverty alleviation, and food security. An increase in this indicator points to new opportunities for U.S. exporters. In 2012, two new countries (Sudan and Cuba) began to allow commercial use of agricultural biotechnology crops; however, three countries (Germany, Poland, and Sweden) stopped. The 2012 outcome reflects two trends over the last decade. The first is ongoing political opposition to biotechnology in Europe that has made it increasingly difficult for farmers to utilize the technology. The second is expansion of countries utilizing biotechnology outside of Europe, especially in developing countries.
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). http://www.isaaa.org/inbrief/default.asp EB expects the ISAAA to release FY 2012 data in February 2013. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

The State Department's economic and commercial diplomacy activities promote economic prosperity and growth in the United States and abroad. The Department's efforts support the President's National Export Initiative (NEI) and its stated goal of doubling U.S. exports over five years (2010-2014, as compared to 2009 level) to support the creation of jobs and help the United States recover from a protracted severe global financial economic crisis.

Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy								
Strategic Priority	Promote Exports and Support U.S. Business							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Number of commercial and economic policy advocacy activities by embassy staff on behalf of U.S. businesses that led to the completion of transactional deals, investment dispute settlements, or resulted in foreign government economic policy changes.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	592 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	680	787 ▲ Above Target	15 percent over FY2012: 800	15 percent over FY2013: 920
Reason for Exceeding Target	The Economic Statecraft initiative has emphasized the central role of economics in U.S. foreign policy. The Department has made great efforts to communicate our need to redouble efforts to support U.S. businesses through commercial advocacy and engage with foreign governments to ensure a level playing field for U.S. firms.							

Impact	We estimate the value of these successes to be approximately USD 13 billion. Because the growth of the U.S. exports is related to job growth in the United States, we believe that the Department's efforts help to improve the domestic U.S. economy, particularly with the employment of U.S. workers.
Methodology	We collect data submitted via quarterly submissions by posts and break it down by category within the APG.
Data Source and Quality	Data is collected directly from U.S. Missions overseas. Because we are measuring concrete results of our efforts, we believe the data quality measuring commercial activities leading to success stories is high.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $29.6 million will support key initiatives and maintain current services. This request includes a decrease of $1 million from the FY 2012 Actual level. The net reduction reflects realignment of funding for the Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy Affairs (S/EEE) and Special Coordinator for International Energy Affairs (S/CIEA), as those offices were transferred to the Bureau of Energy Resources when that Bureau was created. The FY 2014 Request also reflects increases for inflation and cost of living adjustments, as well as administrative savings from reductions in contracts, printing, travel, and supplies.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	111	79	0	0	190	7,605	23,039	30,644
FY 2013 Estimate	111	79	0	0	190	7,236	23,039	30,275
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	14	219	233
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	82
S/CIEA Transfer to ENR	0	0	0	0	0	(798)	0	(798)
S/EEE Transfer to ENR	0	0	0	0	0	(193)	0	(193)
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	(895)	219	(676)
FY 2014 Current Services	111	79	0	0	190	6,341	23,258	29,599
FY 2014 Request	111	79	0	0	190	6,341	23,258	29,599

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau for Economic and Business Affairs (EEB)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Coordinator for Business Affairs	9	0	2,038	10	0	2,000	11	0	1,920	2	0	(118)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Communications & Info Policy	27	0	5,801	28	0	5,730	28	0	5,599	1	0	(202)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Finance and Development	40	0	5,427	40	0	5,389	40	0	5,340	0	0	(87)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade Policy and Programs	45	0	7,476	45	0	7,388	45	0	7,228	0	0	(248)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Affairs	13	0	1,824	13	0	1,801	13	0	1,758	0	0	(66)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	29	0	4,308	27	0	4,243	26	0	4,115	(3)	0	(193)
Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy	7	0	687	7	0	683	7	0	679	0	0	(8)
Terrorism Finance and Economic Sanctions Policy	20	0	3,083	20	0	3,041	20	0	2,960	0	0	(123)
Total	**190**	**0**	**30,644**	**190**	**0**	**30,275**	**190**	**0**	**29,599**	**0**	**0**	**(1,045)**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau for Economic and Business Affairs (EEB)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	18,921	18,921	19,013	92
1200 Personnel Benefits	4,873	4,873	4,907	34
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,113	2,862	2,508	(605)
2200 Transportation of Things	15	15	13	(2)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	736	736	645	(91)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	49	49	43	(6)
2500 Other Services	2,024	2,109	1,848	(176)
2600 Supplies and Materials	527	510	447	(80)
3100 Personal Property	386	200	175	(211)
Total	**30,644**	**30,275**	**29,599**	**(1,045)**

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BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	63	63	63	0
Enduring Funds	12,853	11,968	13,211	358

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

Energy security is vital to U.S. national security, encompassing a complex range of economic, environment, foreign policy, and development priorities that affect domestic and international policy. The recognition of the importance of energy policy to U.S. strategic interests was the foundation for the first Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review's (QDDR) recommendation to create a new Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR). The QDDR provided an invaluable mandate to reorganize the Department's energy-related assets to advance U.S. energy security, foreign policy, national competitiveness, economic development and environmental diplomacy interests worldwide during the years to come.

ENR leads the State Department in the whole of government effort to promote international energy security. ENR provides leadership and strategic guidance to ensure advancing energy security is fully integrated into the U.S. foreign policy agenda. ENR seeks to assure stable, secure, affordable, and diverse supplies of energy for the American people. ENR also oversees broader efforts to enhance commercial opportunities for U.S. firms, including for emergent technologies, through geopolitical engagement, and fostering the development of sound market environments. To achieve these ends, ENR principals engage political, commercial, and civil society leaders to diplomatically advance U.S. energy interests.

Since its creation in October 2011, ENR continues to provide guidance to the Secretary and the U.S. interagency in aligning energy sector issues with broader U.S. foreign policy objectives and developing a coordinated message for U.S. engagement on these issues.

Energy Diplomacy (EDP)
EDP focuses on managing the geopolitics of energy. EDP has skillfully managed and led diplomatic efforts around the world from the most remote and challenging regions, such as the Arctic, to the resource fueled disputes in the South China Sea to Iraq-Turkey oil and gas export issues. EDP also works to promote a stable supply in global markets by diplomatically engaging with Iraq and other key producers to restore their production capabilities and through engagement with European partners on projects like the Southern Corridor to promote diversity of supply. Finally, EDP has led the interagency effort on the energy aspects of Iran sanctions to promote compliance with the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

Energy Transformation (ETR)
Access to sustainable and secure sources of energy is fundamental to global economic growth, prosperity, and stability. A strategic focus of ENR is to stimulate private investment in order to advance the transformation of current energy systems to expand access and market opportunity for American companies. Global commercial opportunity for power generation to 2035 is estimated to total nearly $17 trillion and ETR is working to ensure that American companies are well positioned for the opportunity.

To make this happen, ETR is also focusing on promoting competition, viable power sectors, and preventing monopolies. Removing economic barriers and unfair practices is a high priority to create a level playing field. Additionally, ETR encourages regional approaches to transmission grid interconnection and market development to help create larger markets, enhance system reliability and energy efficiency, and facilitate the integration and trade of electricity from renewable technologies.

Energy Governance and Access (EGA)
Access to reliable, affordable electricity is critical to economic growth, energy security, and to the creation of new markets for U.S. goods and services. ENR leads U.S. Government efforts to promote commercially viable models to expand energy access to those without it, and to help the people of energy-rich countries realize the benefits of those resources. Improving sector governance, transparency and accountability increases prospects for economic growth, improves democratic prospects, reduces the potential for resource-fueled conflict, and helps U.S. businesses compete and operate in resource-rich states. ENR expanded support for the Energy Industry Transparency Initiative among resource rich countries, promoting good governance and revenue transparency. EGA also works to expand access to electricity for the 1.3 billion people globally without it, in a sustainable, commercially-viable manner.

Performance

ENR initiatives will enhance country capacity to develop enabling environments to unlock private capital investments in energy access, efficiency, and renewable technology-related projects.

Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy	
Strategic Priority	Energy Security
Active Performance Indicator	Implementation of policies promoting sustainable energy technology to help the 1.3 billion people who currently lack access to modern energy

PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	◄► On Target

TARGETS AND RESULTS	
FY 2014 Target	In support of SE4ALL, apply replicable business models developed in FY 2013 to the two countries' respective regions.
FY 2013 Target	In support of SE4ALL, develop a multi-stakeholder business model in Ghana and one other country that can address financing risks and overcome obstacles to project lending and technology commercialization for off-grid clean energy projects.
FY 2012 Target	Develop a G-20 diplomatic support strategy, including the U.S. role in phasing out fossil fuel subsidies in key countries while also introducing targeted subsidies for the poorest. Build resources and capacity to implement projects to merge entrepreneurship, technology and viable markets. Identify foreign aid strategies to make viable commercial investment strategies in Haiti and India. Develop a coordinated international strategy to help poor countries develop commercially viable models for energy access.

FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** ENR has taken a leadership role in formulating the strategy for the SE4ALL initiative. 65 nations have engaged with SE4ALL and are developing energy plans to address energy access, efficiency, and renewables. The initiative is prioritizing early stage countries for initial projects to demonstrate financially sound energy access strategies. With the Haiti Special Coordinator, ENR supported development of the Caracol Industrial Park, and provided technical advice to guide Haitian Government investments in energy projects. ENR has been developing replicable business models for financing small-scale off-grid electricity access in India and Ghana and is developing program details. The U.S. engaged G-20 partners to reaffirm the group's commitment to phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and is involved in developing strategies to do so.
Impact	ENR influence and activities focus on moving the international community toward sustainable development, energy access, and economic growth. SE4ALL is an important opportunity for the international community to address these issues. SE4ALL, Connect 2022, and targeted bilateral engagements create a framework for expanding energy access via improving economics and lessening environmental impact.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating**
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	FY2012: progress documented in the June 20, 2012 factsheet, U.S. Support for the Sustainable Energy For All Global Action Agenda. Indicator's 1.3 billion figure is referenced in the IEA's "Energy for All: Financing Access for the Poor" report. The World Bank's Sustainable Energy Department to produce a baseline report with associated "Sustainable Energy for All Global Tracking Framework" co-led by the World Bank/ESMAP and the IEA.
Data Source and Quality	http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/06/193500.htm, http://www.sustainableenergyforall.org/, https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=3bde228768bda2713e3366ee124b9153&tab=core&_cview=0 ENR often relies on externally generated and validated data sets from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Energy Information Administration. No significant data limitations; ENR focusing and tightening target language for FY2013 and beyond.

Transparency will be a key principle to expand engagement and good governance in the energy sector. The Energy Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a globally developed standard that promotes revenue transparency at the country level.

BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy	
Strategic Priority	Energy Security
Active Performance Indicator	Transparency and governance principles are adopted by the international community.

PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	◄► On Target

TARGETS AND RESULTS	
FY 2014 Target	There is a 4 percent increase in the number of countries that have declared their intention to implement EITI over the previous fiscal year.
FY 2013 Target	There is a 4 percent increase in the number of countries that have declared their intention to implement EITI over the previous fiscal year.
FY 2012 Target	Gain G-20 support for the principles underlying the Energy Security Through Transparency (ESTT) Act. Expand cooperation on EITI, working to expand application of EITI among major resource rich nations. Engage China on advocating EITI principles in its investments and engagement in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** Though ESTT Act does not exist as a standalone law, the principles of disclosure of payments made to governments were embedded in Dodd-Frank Section 1504. ENR has strongly supported wider institutional adoption of similar standards, including since final rules from the SEC were released late in FY 2012. The EU is considering such a move, with the Department's support. The G-20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan reiterates support for the implementation of the EITI. Support for EITI among resource-rich nations continues to expand, with two new countries found compliant in FY 2012, one admitted as a candidate country, and two more declaring their intention to implement. ENR engages on transparency in nearly all bilateral interactions with foreign governments.
Impact	Declaring intention to implement EITI is one of a multi-step process to becoming an EITI candidate country. EITI is a globally developed standard that promotes revenue transparency at the local level.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating** N/A
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	Declaration of intent to join is publicly announced, generally by the head of government, and is documented on the EITI website.
Data Source and Quality	http://eiti.org/ No significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $13.2 million supports ENR's key initiatives and represents an increase of $358,000 over the FY 2012 Actual level. This net increase reflects the transfer of the Special Coordinator for International Energy Affairs (S/CIEA) and Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy Affairs (S/EEE) from the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, as well as inflationary and cost of living adjustments. Reductions for administrative savings in travel and contracts offset a portion of the increase.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	42	21	0	0	63	5,307	7,546	12,853
FY 2013 Estimate	42	21	0	0	63	4,422	7,546	11,968
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	3	53	56
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	196
S/CIEA Base Transfer from EB	0	0	0	0	0	798	0	798
S/EEE Base Transfer from EB	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	193
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,190	53	1,243
FY 2014 Current Services	42	21	0	0	63	5,612	7,599	13,211
FY 2014 Request	42	21	0	0	63	5,612	7,599	13,211

BUREAU OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Diplomacy	25	0	2,523	17	0	2,304	17	0	2,610	(8)	0	87
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Governance and Access	17	0	2,088	16	0	1,965	16	0	2,140	(1)	0	52
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Transformation	15	0	2,683	13	0	2,479	13	0	2,764	(2)	0	81
Office of the Assistant Secretary	6	0	5,559	17	0	5,220	17	0	5,697	11	0	138
Total	**63**	**0**	**12,853**	**63**	**0**	**11,968**	**63**	**0**	**13,211**	**0**	**0**	**358**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,029	2,103	2,170	141
1200 Personnel Benefits	1,404	1,432	1,462	58
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,524	3,324	3,713	189
2200 Transportation of Things	80	93	102	22
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	127	145	159	32
2400 Printing & Reproduction	44	48	51	7
2500 Other Services	5,632	4,802	5,527	(105)
2600 Supplies and Materials	13	21	27	14
Total	**12,853**	**11,968**	**13,211**	**358**

BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	552	552	552	0
Enduring Funds	274,707	271,720	276,053	1,346

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

Information Technology (IT) is critical to the Department of State's diplomatic and consular missions. 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 to manage the Department's daily operations. The information requirements of the President, the Secretary of State, the Department and its overseas missions, as well as 40 other U.S. Agencies 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 environment constantly presents new challenges. To meet these challenges, the Department needs secure modern technology to:

1. Provide timely and accurate decision support information.
2. Analyze this decision support information.
3. Disseminate this information throughout the Foreign Affairs community and beyond for use in executing the mission of the Department.

The Chief Information Officer's (CIO) strategy for FY 2014 is provided in the Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS).

- **Strategic Goal 1 - Digital Diplomacy: Collaboration, Information and Integration** By the end of the planning horizon, virtually all diplomatic and development activities will be supported directly and visibly by Digital Diplomacy, including social media and collaborative knowledge creation and information sharing.
- **Strategic Goal 2: Mobile Diplomacy: Access Anytime, Anywhere -** Reliable and secure mobile access to information and systems will be provided for everyone who needs it.
- **Strategic Goal 3: Global Infrastructure Environment to Support Worldwide IT Operations -** All IT solutions and information will be available via cloud computing and the Foreign Affairs Network.

The mission of IRM is to provide the IT backbone and infrastructure services to support the Department's mission requirements and to provide IT leadership and innovation to inspire excellence in all IT initiatives. IRM's services support all bureaus and posts worldwide, including other U.S. Agencies

operating overseas. IRM's activities have become critical to the Department's mission, because modern diplomacy and development are increasingly dependent on information technology.

IRM focuses its efforts on priorities dictated by the Department's foreign policy and development requirements. IRM's strategic goals and objectives are tied directly to the Department's Strategic and Sustainability Plans, and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). The push for interagency collaboration, drive for innovation, heightened focus on cyber security, and recognition of the importance of public diplomacy are among the key elements of the QDDR that affect IRM's priorities. The QDDR acknowledges the vital role of IT explicitly in the statement "to ensure that all State employees have access to the most effective locally available personal communication technology."

IRM's priorities also reflect Government-wide initiatives such as the Department's Data Center Consolidation Initiative, shifting to lightweight technologies such as cloud computing, the Department's Shared-First Services Strategy, and rationalizing the use of centralized commodity IT. These initiatives will allow the Department to achieve lower prices and better acquisition strategies that will support modernization as new approaches become available.

As the provider of global IT infrastructure for the Department and the Foreign Affairs community, IRM is responsible for the ongoing provision and maintenance of the requisite infrastructure and toolsets called for in the IT Strategic Plan (ITSP) to support the conduct of U.S. diplomacy in this information age. The IRM program includes the following major activities:

Program Descriptions by FBS Goal:

Goal 1: Digital Diplomacy – Collaboration, Information and Integration

Goal 1 brings together a range of tools and methods for creating, packaging, and sharing information throughout the Department and with external partners and audiences worldwide. These tools enable people to collaborate via social networking from multiple locations in numerous languages. The intent is to create an environment where the use of these tools is ingrained in the Department's culture and day-to-day activities. The Department will also apply next generation innovative tools for information and data management to maximize the value of structured and unstructured data. Moving from traditional data warehousing to cloud analytics will leverage the investment and advances made in our global infrastructure environment and the Foreign Affairs Network (FAN) initiative. This transition will position the Department to adapt next generation collaboration and information management tools to securely keep pace with the growth of data demand required to execute our mission, including tools for search and retrieval, customer relationship management, professional networking, geographic information systems, and biographical data analysis.

IRM supports worldwide systems and applications for the purpose of information sharing and collaboration, including core foreign affairs systems supporting the Secretary and principal officers. IRM operates and maintains the Department's global classified and unclassified infrastructure and networks upon which all functional and management systems of the Department depend for IT communication. The key components of the infrastructure include a global telecommunications network, system integration/data interchange platforms, mobile access for the diplomatic workforce, and the requisite security controls.

Collaboration and Social Networking Tools

The Department has aggressively employed Social Networking and Collaboration tools and concepts in advancing the U.S. diplomatic and consular agenda, and in strengthening management operations. For example, within the Department, IRM maintains and enhances Diplopedia, a wiki-based "encyclopedia of

the Department," which is extensively used by employees domestically and around the world to efficiently share and access information about a vast range of foreign affairs and management issues. Additionally, three other applications (Communities @ State, an internal blogging program; Corridor, an internal professional networking application; and The Sounding Board, an internal ideas platform) all help to enhance diplomatic initiatives by providing effective employee collaboration and information sharing capabilities. Moreover, the Department is furthering its diplomatic objectives through facilitating the use of social media tools with diplomatic partners, including the officials and diplomats of other nations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and businesses. The continued support of the Department's social networking and collaboration programs does much to further successful American diplomacy in today's more integrated, open, fast-paced, and information intensive era of diplomacy. At the same time, it enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's operations, as well as the capabilities of, and the quality of life for American diplomats.

Messaging

The Main State Messaging Center provides the primary distribution of archival messages to/from the Department and its annexes along with distribution to over 60 U.S. Government agencies in a variety of formats tailored to customer requirements. Worldwide Messaging Application (WMA) ensures all Department communications are created, distributed and archived within WMA with carefully applied and controlled parameters and business processing rules that ensure the integrity, security, authority, retention, timeliness, and delivery of each message. Application requirements derived from the security and important work supported by the system dictate that overseas posts and domestic offices remain accessible and always online. Technically, the WMA command and control functions are roles-based, using sophisticated assessment and distribution algorithms, and comprehensive dissemination profiles to assure distribution of critical information. Message distribution is determined by the WMA core engine, and transported using email distribution tools to capture the benefits of an email transport mechanism. Thus, the WMA design merges two previously disparate systems: the command and control messaging rules and procedures, and the Department's transport connectivity and infrastructure.

Enterprise Data Warehouse

The Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) is one of eight critical management reform initiatives identified by the Department's senior management. The EDW will serve as the primary repository for corporate information for the Department's historical data. It will contain accurate, relevant, and near real-time data that has been automatically extracted from multiple data systems in the Department. The EDW improves the trending and forecasting capabilities of the Department and increases the value of data. The EDW highlights potential data quality issues in current and potential source systems, which facilitates data standardization and strengthens governance of the Department's data. In addition, the EDW will provide senior leadership with the ability to make better management decisions, more quickly, with more timely and accurate information. Data is the key to organizational intelligence, and as more information systems are integrated into the warehouse the decision making capability becomes more intelligent and robust. Programs, such as Enterprise Data Architecture and Enterprise Application Integration will ensure that the EDW is accurate and accessible.

Goal 2: Mobile Diplomacy

Goal 2 will build a more efficient and effective digital environment that enables the increasing mobile workforce to access high-quality/value digital government information and services anywhere, anytime, on any device (data, applications, services, online communities). The Department plans to provide nearly all end users with standard, commercial mobile technology to enable them to access resources from anywhere. A flexible and powerful suite of end-user devices will be available, and the Department will establish a process for rapid approval and adoption of a device agnostic approach.

Mobile Computing
Mobile Computing (MC) allows the Department employee's access to OpenNet via laptop, hand-held devices, and desktop computers. Mobile Computing services include Blackberry Enterprise Server (BES), Global OpenNet (GO), and Secure Dial-in (SDI). The ability to access OpenNet and to send and receive communications reliably while out of the office and/or while on travel has become a high priority for the Department. Mobile Computing provides the technology, infrastructure, and Help Desk, that supports the Department's congressionally mandated Telework program. To meet the needs of rapidly changing technology, Mobile Computing will continue to explore new mobile communication methods and tools to securely satisfy the needs of the Mobile Diplomat through a wireless device agnostic approach and new application delivery infrastructure.

Information Technology Infrastructure
To meet the needs of all diplomatic and consular missions overseas, IRM's worldwide IT infrastructure services include:

- Secure classified and unclassified telecommunications between Washington, D.C. and posts overseas.
- Data processing, communication, and message centers at Headquarters and abroad.
- Mail and pouch services.
- Special communications support for the Secretary and the President at meetings abroad.
- Global secure voice (telephone and radio) and teleconferencing services.

In these cost conscious times IRM initiated the consolidation of networks and implementation of Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). IRM continues to provide a secure global network accessible by the Mobile Diplomat, safe from intentional attacks, and provides the Department with a high availability for mission critical applications through joint engineering of the next generation of digital communications infrastructure. The Department's global telecommunications network is the vital and critical link in supporting the mission of front line diplomatic and consular personnel as well as providing mission and IT services to all agencies under Chief of Mission overseas.

Goal 3: Global Infrastructure Environment to Support Worldwide IT Operations
Goal 3 calls for the next generation of a global IT infrastructure. To accomplish this goal, IRM will take maximum advantage of advances in networking, virtualization, storage, server and processing platforms, and application services. This goal will leverage the Department's centrally managed IT infrastructure to provide the foundation for cloud computing. The cloud will link together the Department's primary data centers within a redesigned global network to offer the following benefits which include:

- "Always on" availability through redundancy, automatic failover, and dynamic workload sharing and scalability.
- Simplicity for end-users with support for a wide variety of end-user devices.
- Virtual information repository with all corporate information available to any authorized person regardless of location, using an enterprise data warehouse to eliminate the balkanization of information.
- Enhanced security through central identity and access management, and no need for sensitive data to be stored at vulnerable overseas posts.

Cloud Computing
To achieve a cloud computing environment, IRM will fully mature the ESOC Hosting services into a private cloud capability, leveraging the public cloud where applicable, to include a customer facing self service portal integrated with an automated provisioning process and automated monitoring and reporting

to support customer service level reporting. It will also establish a Development Network environment to provide a consolidated Enterprise-wide, secure, managed solution for the set up and use of development and test environments. The service will include regular status reporting for ESOC services, as well as capacity metrics, Customer outreach for products and services, timely, smooth coordination of IT Change Control Board (IT-CCB) and Information Assurance (IA) submissions resulting in secure systems, governance and best practices standards.

Foreign Affairs Network (FAN) / IT Transformation Initiative (ITTI)
The Foreign Affairs Network (FAN) is a transformation of the Department's existing sensitive but unclassified (SBU) network and will provide an updated and consolidated network platform that will be available to 40 plus U.S. agencies operating overseas under Chief of Mission Authority. The FAN will help improve the U.S. Government's overseas IT efficiency, effectiveness, and security, and enhance interagency collaboration and information sharing. The Department has identified several areas of opportunity to reduce duplication of effort, support, and infrastructure as it relates to providing network services to its personnel operating on foreign soil. Additionally, these services are extended to other U.S. agencies operating overseas, providing further economies of scale. The FAN initiative includes six projects that together will update the Department's sensitive but unclassified (SBU) and classified networks. The six projects are:

- State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) IT Transformation Initiative (ITTI).
- Regionalization of IT services, staff, and technology.
- Network infrastructure upgrade through the Next Generation Enterprise Network (NexGEN) project.
- Transition from IPv4 to IPv6 in compliance with OMB's mandate.
- Disaster recovery services modernization through the Data Off-Shoring project.
- FAN governance and support.

Data Center Consolidation
The Data Center Consolidation initiative is the further consolidation of Department-wide IT infrastructure, including sites, systems, servers, data, applications, and staff where appropriate, and providing enterprise hardware and software support to major IRM, Department, and Federal IT initiatives, such as the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI), the Agency Sustainability Program, IT Consolidation, Enterprise e-Mail, Enterprise SharePoint, State Messaging and Archival Retrieval Toolset (SMART), Global OpenNet (GO), Global IT Modernization Program (GITM), Perimeter Security, and Secret Internet Protocol Routing Network (SiprNet). The Department continues to consolidate multiple data centers into ESOC East to achieve economies of scale for services, support and efficiencies. The ESOC is averaging over 30 percent growth in services provided over a four year period.

Performance

The Department's initiative to convert its physical servers into "virtual" servers increases its computing capability in order to meet high user demand while containing costs, consumption of electricity and its carbon dioxide footprint. This indicator measures the percentage of the Department's physical servers virtualized.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Information Technology
Active Performance Indicator	Meet increased computing demands and improves energy efficiency through an increased percentage of relevant Department servers virtualized and cloud computing efforts.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	25% ◄► On Target	40%	40% ◄► On Target	60%	70%

Impact	Server virtualization is on target and meeting the metrics found in the Department's Federal Data Center Consolidation Plan.
Methodology	Track and report on server virtualization progress across IRM and other stakeholders programs.
Data Source and Quality	IRM provides a report of what can be virtualized and is virtualized on an annual basis from its operational programs. Obtained from operational programs. Data quality assessments revealed no significant data limitations.

The Department's Data Center Consolidation initiative facilitates continuity of operations, strengthens security and risk management of Department data and infrastructure, creates operational efficiencies, and leverages technical and geographic standardization. The initiative allows IRM to offer infrastructure, platform and application services to stakeholders in a manner that contains costs while leveraging cloud computing. This indicator measures the percentage of the Department's primary Data Centers migrated, closed, or consolidated into two primary and two specialized data centers.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Information Technology							
Active Performance Indicator	Percentage of the Department's eleven primary data centers migrated, closed, or consolidated into two primary and two specialized data centers							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	55% ◄► On Target	66%	66% ◄► On Target	80%	90%
Impact	On target and meeting the metrics in the Department's Federal Data Center Consolidation Plan.							
Methodology	The Department identified existing primary datacenters and then established sites, scope and schedules for migration, closure and consolidation within the Federal Data Center Consolidation (FDCC) plan to serve as a baseline Department-wide consolidation strategy. This plan will be used to measure success towards this indicator.							
Data Source and Quality	The Department's FY 2010 FDCC plan, which delineates the current schedule through FY 2015 and is updated quarterly based on results. Data quality is based on FDDC plan reporting. Data quality assessment revealed no significant data limitations.							

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request for the Bureau of Information Resources Management is $276 million. This represents a $1.3 million increase over the FY 2012 actual funding level, which supports engineering and design, the data center consolidation initiative, solutions to better manage the rapidly increasing demand for information, and shared services. The FY 2014 Request includes $5.5 million for Global Network Services and $3.5 million for Emergency and Security Communication. The bureau has absorbed wage and price increases.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	381	170	1	0	552	208,811	65,896	274,707
FY 2013 Estimate	381	170	1	0	552	205,824	65,896	271,720
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(2,266)	0	(2,266)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	691	642	1,333
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	2,266	0	2,266
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	691	642	1,333
FY 2014 Current Services	381	170	1	0	552	206,515	66,538	273,053
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Consular Realignment - Shift to BSP Fees	0	0	0	0	0	(6,000)	0	(6,000)
Emergency and Security Communications	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	3,500
Global Network Services	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	5,500
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
FY 2014 Request	381	170	1	0	552	209,515	66,538	276,053

BUREAU OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Chief Information Officer	26	0	23,144	26	0	22,831	26	0	23,230	0	0	86
Deputy CIO for Business, Planning, and Customer Service	3	0	811	3	0	808	3	0	817	0	0	6
Deputy CIO for Operations	7	0	797	7	0	794	7	0	803	0	0	6
Director Customer Service	3	0	1,795	3	0	1,778	3	0	1,805	0	0	10
Director E-Diplomacy	45	0	7,713	45	0	7,655	45	0	7,762	0	0	49
Director Enterprise Network Management	40	0	82,295	40	0	81,189	40	0	82,605	0	0	310
Director Information Assurance	33	0	3,784	33	0	3,783	33	0	3,821	0	0	37
Director Infrastructure	81	0	40,877	81	0	40,292	81	0	41,014	0	0	137
Director Messaging	113	0	47,743	113	0	47,253	113	0	47,989	0	0	246
Director Program Management and Analysis	8	0	2,757	8	0	2,726	8	0	2,770	0	0	13
Director Systems Integration	86	0	42,943	86	0	42,726	86	0	43,265	0	0	322
Governance, Resource, and Performance Management	34	0	5,552	34	0	5,508	34	0	5,587	0	0	35
Project Services Office	14	0	2,984	14	0	2,959	14	0	3,002	0	0	18
Regional Information Centers	28	0	4,546	28	0	4,516	28	0	4,577	0	0	31
Strategic Planning office	31	0	6,966	31	0	6,902	31	0	7,006	0	0	40
Total	**552**	**0**	**274,707**	**552**	**0**	**271,720**	**552**	**0**	**276,053**	**0**	**0**	**1,346**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	59,053	58,993	59,602	549
1200 Personnel Benefits	13,110	13,080	13,224	114
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	5,872	5,788	5,892	20
2200 Transportation of Things	4,178	4,118	4,192	14
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	29,825	29,398	29,925	100
2500 Other Services	79,677	78,538	79,946	269
2600 Supplies and Materials	14,048	13,847	14,095	47
3100 Personal Property	68,944	67,958	69,177	233
Total	**274,707**	**271,720**	**276,053**	**1,346**

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BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	337	337	337	0
Enduring Funds	67,236	60,721	63,430	(3,806)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) is an integral part of the Department of State and a member of the Intelligence Community (IC). INR ensures that well-informed and independent analysis informs foreign policy decisions and that intelligence and counterintelligence activities support America's foreign policy. INR provides all-source analysis to the Secretary of State and other State Department policymakers, including ambassadors, special negotiators, country directors, and desk officers.

The Secretary's global agenda determines INR's priorities. From Arab Spring events and nuclear proliferation in Iran and North Korea, to narco-violence in Mexico, new cyber threats, and humanitarian emergencies in Syria and Africa – INR provides policymakers with up-to-the-minute information on fast-breaking events and analyzes longer trends and emerging issues that may undermine U.S. efforts to promote international peace, security, and economic and commercial development.

INR's Civil Service and Foreign Service Officers continuously support diplomatic operations, supplying policymakers with intelligence and analysis directly related to multiple, complex and threatening environments. INR ensures that intelligence resources are used wisely and support the highest priorities.

INR's ability to carry out its mission rests on three pillars:

All-Source Analysis: INR is one of three all-source analytical units in the IC. INR analysts focus primarily on supporting diplomats and diplomacy with a wide range of information and analyses. INR participates in the production of joint IC products, usually under the auspices of the National Intelligence Council, and in the drafting and coordinating of articles for the President's Daily Briefing (PDB).

Intelligence Policy and Coordination: INR coordinates with the IC to ensure that intelligence activities (collection and operations) support and are informed by foreign policy. Within the State Department, INR coordinates policy review of sensitive intelligence, counterintelligence, and law enforcement activities to ensure that they are consistent with foreign policy interests. INR also represents the State Department's interests in the formulation of intelligence policy by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) and other elements of the IC.

Analytic Outreach: INR is the IC's Executive Agent for Analytic Outreach. INR's Analytic Exchange Program provides analysts and policymakers with perspectives from thousands of outside experts from the private sector, academia, and non-governmental organizations on the most challenging current and emerging foreign policy and intelligence issues. INR manages the IC Associates Program, the Title VIII grant program on Eurasia and East Europe, and the Global Futures Forum.

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

INR is the Department's principal liaison with the 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 cyber security, insider threat detection, and analytic collaboration and standards. INR personnel participate in a wide variety of IC working groups and committees and actively participate in the production of IC assessments and analyses, including the PDB.

INR employs performance metrics to measure success. Specifically, INR regularly gauges how it is meeting policymakers' needs and Department priorities, and how its performance influences resource decisions. INR annually surveys how customers view its support and identifies areas for improvement. This survey indicates that INR customers find that it provides unique, timely, and valuable information. Survey results, as well as feedback from Assistant Secretaries and other senior staff, led INR to develop e-Intel, which is the initiative to disseminate intelligence electronically to policymakers. Over 530 users from 30 bureaus or offices within the Department now have access to e-Intel; through continued partnering and collaboration INR will expand the use of e-Intel. INR plans to complement its customer satisfaction surveys with other feedback mechanisms to gain actionable input to ensure INR products and services provide decision advantage and foster 21st century statecraft. INR also uses a series of measures to track its performance on polling, intelligence policy and coordination, outreach, security (including counter-intelligence), secure information sharing, and information technology infrastructure targets. INR regularly updates its performance metrics to ensure the measures provide useful data.

Priorities in FY 2014 include:

- Track and analyze issues that may undermine efforts to promote peace and security such as terrorism, the spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), mass atrocities, 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;
- Prepare all-source analysis and coordinate on IC analyses of cyber issues for senior policymakers; provide intelligence support to the Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues and other Department policymakers; and coordinate intelligence-related cyber issues with the IC and other Federal agencies;
- Serve as the Executive Agent of the Director of National Intelligence to promote and facilitate collaboration between non-U.S. Government experts and Department policymakers and IC analysts;
- 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 U.S. Government for unique foreign public opinion and media research to inform the U.S. Government's public diplomacy initiatives;
- Increase collaboration and information sharing on humanitarian issues and complex emergencies worldwide through the interagency Humanitarian Information Unit;
- Strengthen analytic tools and tradecraft to produce more cogent, rigorous and accurate assessments;
- Create and maintain a diverse and agile workforce through recruitment, training, and professional development in support of the national security mission;
- Enhance the protection of sensitive compartmented information whether it resides on paper or in electronic media;
- Enhance the Department's Continuity of Operations (COOP) capabilities to ensure policymakers receive continuous intelligence support in the event of a crisis;

- Enhance enterprise audit and insider threat detection capabilities; and
- Enhance information sharing, operational effectiveness and decision making via e-Intel which provides Top Secret information to cleared policymakers at their desktops.

Performance

INR's mission is to ensure that well-informed and independent analysis informs foreign policy decisions and that intelligence and counterintelligence activities support America's foreign policy. INR depends on customer feedback to understand how well it's accomplishing this mission.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world								
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: 90 percent of INR's Department of State customer survey respondents rate INR's analytic products and services timely and useful each fiscal year							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
90% N/A	93% ▲ Above Target	Survey not conducted Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	90% ◄► On Target	91% ▲ Above Target	90%	90% ◄► On Target	90%	90%
Impact	INR's Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey is a crucial tool that helps INR gauge and improve its support to policymakers. INR uses the survey and this measure to assess the value of its all-source analysis, identify areas for improvement, and address any policymaker concerns.							
Methodology	INR's customer satisfaction survey is administered annually by INR's Office of the Executive Director and Office of Opinion Research. In FY 2012, the survey was administered electronically to consumers of INR's products and services, including Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Deputy Assistant Secretaries, desk officers, and other Department and U.S. Government customers. Participants had the opportunity to provide anonymous responses.							
Data Source and Quality	Data is obtained from an annual INR customer satisfaction survey. The survey is administered to Department and U.S. Government consumers of INR's products and services. The data quality assessment revealed no significant data limitations.							

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for INR is $63.4 million, a decrease of $3.8 million compared to the FY 2012 Actuals due to one-time funding for the Countering Violent Extremism program. The $2.2 million increase for intelligence support is for INR to continue to fulfill its mission to provide the Department, U.S. Government policymakers and the IC with timely, tailored all-source analytic products.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	276	61	0	0	337	20,181	47,055	67,236
FY 2013 Estimate	276	61	0	0	337	13,666	47,055	60,721
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(235)	0	(235)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	8	467	475
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	235
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	8	467	475
FY 2014 Current Services	276	61	0	0	337	13,674	47,522	61,196
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Intelligence Support	0	0	0	0	0	2,234	0	2,234
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	2,234	0	2,234
FY 2014 Request	276	61	0	0	337	15,908	47,522	63,430

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistant Secretary for Intelligence & Research	7	0	1,088	6	0	1,089	6	0	1,102	(1)	0	14
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Analysis and Information Management	2	0	282	2	0	282	2	0	284	0	0	2
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence Policy and Coordination	2	0	284	2	0	284	2	0	287	0	0	3
INR Watch (INR/WATCH)	14	0	2,095	14	0	2,095	14	0	2,120	0	0	25
Office of Analysis for Africa (INR/AF)	14	0	2,106	14	0	2,107	14	0	2,131	0	0	25
Office of Analysis for East Asia & Pacific	23	0	3,230	22	0	3,232	22	0	3,270	(1)	0	40
Office of Analysis for Europe (INR/EUR)	18	0	2,780	19	0	2,781	19	0	2,811	1	0	31
Office of Analysis for Near East & South Asia	25	0	3,634	25	0	3,635	25	0	3,676	0	0	42
Office of Analysis for Russia and Eurasia	24	0	3,464	24	0	3,465	24	0	3,506	0	0	42
Office of Analysis for Terrorism, Narcotics and Crime	20	0	3,013	20	0	3,014	20	0	3,048	0	0	35
Office of Analysis for Western Hemisphere Affairs (INR/WHA)	12	0	1,754	12	0	1,755	12	0	1,774	0	0	20
Office of Counter-Intelligence & Consular Support	5	0	720	6	0	720	6	0	729	1	0	9
Office of Cyber Affairs (INR/CYBER)	5	0	852	5	0	855	5	0	884	0	0	32
Office of Economic Analysis	18	0	2,591	18	0	2,592	18	0	2,622	0	0	31
Office of Intelligence Operations (INR/OPS)	6	0	993	6	0	993	6	0	1,003	0	0	10
Office of Opinion Research (INR/OPN)	37	0	10,056	37	0	5,058	37	0	5,133	0	0	(4,923)
Office of Outreach (INR/OTR)	10	0	1,788	10	0	1,791	10	0	1,810	0	0	22
Office of Publications	6	0	852	6	0	852	6	0	861	0	0	9
Office of Strategic, Proliferation and Military Issues	21	0	2,913	21	0	2,914	21	0	2,945	0	0	32
Office of Technical Collection Affairs (INR/TCA)	10	0	1,528	10	0	1,528	10	0	1,545	0	0	17
Office of the Executive Director	32	0	16,198	32	0	14,646	32	0	16,606	0	0	408
Office of the Geographer and Global Issues	24	0	4,702	24	0	4,720	24	0	4,967	0	0	265
Principal DAS for Intelligence & Research	2	0	313	2	0	313	2	0	316	0	0	3
Total	**337**	**0**	**67,236**	**337**	**0**	**60,721**	**337**	**0**	**63,430**	**0**	**0**	**(3,806)**

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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	11	11	11	0
Enduring Funds	1,252	1,252	1,266	14

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The International Criminal Justice account supports the Office of Anti-Crime Programs (INL/C), located in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). The office 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 rights (IPR) protection and cyber-crime; corruption and kleptocracy. INL/C is also responsible for administering five International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) and drug demand reduction/awareness 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. INL/C provides training, technical assistance, and contributions to several multilateral organizations that focus on developing and advancing the implementation of international criminal justice 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.

To combat money laundering and terrorist financing threats to the United States, INL/C programs will support training to deter trade-based money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, and the misuse of alternative remittance systems to move the funds of terrorists and other criminals. Programs also sustain the multi-year, regionally based technical assistance/training programs to establish and develop comprehensive anti-money laundering/anti-terrorist financing regimes.

Alien smuggling and border security is 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 continues to support regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), on alien smuggling/border security initiatives, and works with other U.S. law enforcement agencies to implement bilateral and regional border security and alien smuggling programs, such as training for immigration and customs officials.

INL/C supports U.S. law enforcement training and technical assistance to build legal regimes and law enforcement capacity to reduce criminal misuse of information technology and intellectual property rights crime, including identity theft, which also furthers U.S. interests. On cyber crime, INL/C supports efforts to stay abreast of the rapidly changing technology and concomitant criminal interests and enhance the cyber crime law enforcement capacities of cooperating nations in vulnerable regions around the world.

INL/C supports anticorruption programs, including continuing work with international organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Middle East and North Africa Anticorruption and Integrity Network, and other organizations to fight corruption. Programs support participation in the United Nations' continuing process to increase the

number of countries to ratify and implement the UN Convention Against Corruption. INL/C also promotes efforts to exercise Presidential Proclamation 7750 to prevent foreign kleptocrats, their families and enablers, from entry into the United States.

To combat transnational organized crime, INL/C supports the U.S. National Strategy on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and the newly established rewards program to support efforts to arrest and convict known organized crime figures. INL/C also participates in bilateral and regional fora with international partners in efforts to coordinate actions to reduce and dismantle transnational criminal organizations and networks.

The need for drug demand reduction programs is reflected in escalating worldwide drug use that takes a devastating toll on the health and welfare of all countries, in addition to undermining economic development, social and political stability, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries that are strategic U.S. allies. Unprecedented child drug addiction and lack of services to target rising drug addiction among women pose challenging public health threats to selected regions worldwide. INL/C supports training in several regions on the latest science-based and "best practice" methods to prevent and reduce drug use and related violence. Training targets cocaine abuse (especially juvenile crack addiction), methamphetamine and intravenous heroin abuse that contribute to HIV/AIDS, and rising adolescent drug use. Programs managed by INL continue to support several initiatives: model residential drug treatment programs for high-risk female youth in Latin America; outreach and aftercare centers in volatile regions, including innovative efforts to address addiction and second-hand affects on women and children in Southeast/Southwest Asia and the Middle East; pilot drug intervention program for crack cocaine addicted children in Latin America; further development of curricula on drug addiction among younger populations; and drug-free community coalition programs (Latin America, Africa, and Mexico's multiple threats of criminal gangs, drug cartels, and illegal drug use) to assist civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs.

INL/C continues to support ILEAs in Hungary, Thailand, El Salvador, Botswana, New Mexico, and the Regional Training Center in Peru. ILEAs provide training and technical assistance, support institution building, develop law enforcement capabilities, and foster U.S. law enforcement relationships with foreign counterparts to address common criminal problems and responsive methods/techniques. The FY 2014 program also continues to support an initiative that focuses on West Africa security capabilities, including training to help build cross-border and regional relationships.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 budget request of $1.3 million for International Criminal Justice includes increases to maintain current services and support several key programs.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	11	0	0	0	11	0	1,252	1,252
FY 2013 Estimate	11	0	0	0	11	0	1,252	1,252
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
FY 2014 Current Services	11	0	0	0	11	0	1,266	1,266
FY 2014 Request	11	0	0	0	11	0	1,266	1,266

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

International Criminal Justice (ICJ)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Transnational Crime Division	11	0	1,252	11	0	1,252	11	0	1,266	0	0	14
Total	**11**	**0**	**1,252**	**11**	**0**	**1,252**	**11**	**0**	**1,266**	**0**	**0**	**14**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

International Criminal Justice (ICJ)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	1,038	1,038	1,105	67
1200 Personnel Benefits	214	214	161	(53)
Total	**1,252**	**1,252**	**1,266**	**14**

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INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	264	264	264	0
Enduring Funds	47,729	47,662	47,966	237

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the Department's efforts to prevent the spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological; their delivery systems; and destabilizing conventional weapons. Such proliferation is a preeminent challenge to American national security. Combating proliferation threats through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy therefore is one of the highest priorities of the Department of State. ISN is responsible for managing a broad range of U.S. non-proliferation policies, programs, agreements, and initiatives to combat proliferation threats directly, and to promote international consensus on the threats posed by proliferation and on ways to address them.

Iran and North Korean Challenges

Because of their immediacy, a key ISN priority is to deal with the challenges presented by Iranian and North Korean WMD and missile ambitions. ISN provides diplomatic and technical expertise in support of the Department of State's dual-track efforts to be open to negotiation on their proliferation programs, while maintaining united international pressure, including through increasingly stringent sanctions on Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), to have these countries abide by their international non-proliferation obligations. As a result of extensive diplomatic engagement, the international community increased pressure on Iran to cease its proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and comply with its international nuclear obligations.

Strengthening the Global Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime

ISN works to strengthen the global nuclear non-proliferation regime by reinforcing the basic bargain of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT): countries with nuclear weapons will move toward disarmament; countries without nuclear weapons will not acquire them; and countries can access peaceful benefits of nuclear energy if they abide by their non-proliferation obligations. Having overseen a successful NPT Review Conference in 2010, ISN is already preparing for the cycle leading to the next Review Conference in 2015; preparatory conferences were held in 2012, and are planned in 2013 and 2014. ISN manages U.S. engagement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and works particularly to strengthen the authority and capability of the IAEA to carry out its international safeguards program to prevent the diversion of nuclear material in peaceful use to weapons purposes. ISN also assists the IAEA with technical expertise in developing standards and technical guidance for nuclear safety and security. The IAEA is of increasing importance as countries look to nuclear energy due to high oil prices and concerns about global warming. In addition, ISN manages the diplomatic aspects of U.S. Government efforts to establish an international fuel bank and other mechanisms for nuclear fuel assurances so that countries can operate their civil nuclear reactors without the need to undertake uranium enrichment and reprocessing, which inherently involve significant proliferation risks. ISN negotiates bilateral peaceful nuclear cooperation agreements (so-called 123 Agreements) that allow nuclear

commerce between the United States and partner states and promote safe, secure, and safeguarded use of nuclear power. In the 2013-2016 timeframe, seven existing bilateral agreements will need to be replaced. Negotiations are also underway with three countries on new agreements, and other countries have also expressed interest in a 123 agreement. Finally, ISN leads interagency efforts to engage key states on strategic and nuclear security challenges to reduce the threat of nuclear conflict, and also engages in many bilateral non-proliferation dialogues with countries that will be expanded to include new regional leaders.

Preventing Proliferant Transfers

ISN 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 countries to improve their border security, export controls, and national legislation against proliferation activities. ISN seeks to control, impede, and interdict proliferant transfers via its management of U.S. participation in the Australia Group (chemical/biological), the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and the Wassenaar Arrangement (conventional weapons) and ensure that control lists are updated to address emerging technologies and emerging threats such as proliferants' increasing interest in dual-use items. As part of this effort, ISN reviews approximately 100,000 visa applications and 100,000 export licenses annually for proliferation risks. The Administration's Export Control Reform Initiative will add to this labor-intensive but vital task. ISN also engages non-member countries to adhere to regime guidelines. ISN spearheads U.S. efforts to promote implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, a legally-binding requirement for countries to establish domestic controls to prevent proliferation. ISN has diplomatic responsibility for the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), a commitment by 101 countries to take action to interdict WMD-related shipments. In September, 2012, the Republic of Korea hosted a successful Operational Experts Group meeting and a major Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercise. The PSI marks its 10th anniversary in May 2013. ISN co-chairs with the Department of the Treasury a committee that implements Executive Order 13382, which authorizes the U.S. Government to freeze assets and block transactions of entities engaged in proliferation activities. ISN also managed negotiations on the Arms Trade Treaty for conventional weapons that was adopted by the United Nations in April 2013.

Reducing Risks of WMD Terrorism

Many of the tools ISN uses to combat WMD proliferation also contribute to combating WMD terrorism, but some efforts are focused specifically on countering the WMD terrorism threat. ISN leads the diplomatic aspects of the President's initiative to secure vulnerable nuclear materials worldwide within four years, and played a leading role in the Nuclear Security Summits of 2010 and 2012. ISN is engaged in preparations for the third Summit in 2014. ISN also leads diplomatic efforts to reduce the amount of weapons-usable highly enriched uranium and plutonium in the world and to make nuclear reactors and storage sites for weapons-usable nuclear materials more proliferation-resistant. ISN assists the IAEA in establishing norms and technical guidance on the handling of nuclear material and radiological sources, and urges universal ratification of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The Bureau also manages the 85-nation Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism that aims to enhance partner states' and international capacities to combat and respond to this threat, as well as programs to combat nuclear smuggling, and manages U.S. participation in the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). In accordance with the *U.S. Strategy for Countering Biological Threats*, ISN works to bolster the BWC by improving national implementation efforts, fostering greater information exchange, and promoting deeper coordination with international and national public health entities in disease surveillance and health security. ISN's Global Threat Reduction security assistance program assists countries in the areas of chemical and biological security and safety.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

Performance

Acquisition of an operational nuclear device by al-Qaida or other terrorist organizations is a clear and present danger to U.S. and international security that ISN combats most directly through five tools: (1) the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) to strengthen global capacity to combat nuclear terrorism, including by conducting multilateral activities that strengthen the plans, policies, procedures, and interoperability of its partner states; (2) the Prevent Nuclear Smuggling (PNSP) program to help states identify gaps in the capabilities to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear or radiological smuggling (3) the Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program to build a self-sufficient nuclear security culture in priority countries through training and integration into the international technical community; (4) assisting the IAEA in developing norms and technical guidance for nuclear and radiological safety and security; and (5) urging ratifications of the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), which establishes legally binding international norms for physical protection of nuclear material in domestic use, storage, and transport, and adds nuclear smuggling and sabotage to the global penal regime.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world					
Strategic Priority	Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons				
Active Performance Indicator	The number of key milestones achieved annually that improve the capabilities of nuclear scientists and foreign governments to combat nuclear smuggling and prevent terrorist acquisition of a nuclear weapon.				
PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
New Indicator, No Rating	▲ Above Target	◄► Improved But Not Met	◄► Improved But Not Met	◄► On Target	◄► On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS					
FY 2014 Target	• GICNT partners conduct 8 activities, completes 2 more best practices documents to improve capabilities. • PNSP perform 2 country assessments, secures funding for 5 projects, and organizes 5 activities. • GTR funds 30 activities to engage Iraqi scientists, and 32 activities to improve awareness of nuclear security/safety objectives. • Organize international conference on security of radioactive sources. • Five more countries ratify Amendment to CPPNM.				
FY 2013 Target	• GICNT partners conduct 8 activities, and adopt 3official documents to improve partner nation capabilities. • PNSP performs 2 country assessments, secures donations for 5 projects, and organizes 5 activities. • GTR organizes 23 program activities to engage Iraqi scientists and funds 35 activities to improve scientist awareness of nuclear security/safety. • Update IAEA Guidance on radioactive source export • Five more countries ratify Amendment to the CPPNM.				

FY 2012 Target	• GICNT partners conduct 8 activities to implement Principles. • PNSP performs 2 country assessments, secures donations for 6 projects, and organizes 6 activities. • GTR organizes 23 activities to engage Iraqi scientists and funds 19 activities to improve awareness of nuclear security/safety objectives. • At least 100 countries make political commitment to controlling radioactive materials usable in a dirty bomb consistent with IAEA Code of Conduct on radioactive sources. • More countries ratify Amendment to CPPNM.
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • GICNT partners conducted 7 activities to implement Principles. • PNSP performed 5 country assessments, secured donations for 9 projects, and organized 6 activities. • GTR organized 26 activities to engage Iraqi scientists, and funded 46 activities to improve awareness of nuclear security/safety. • 113 countries made a political commitment to the safe and secure management of high-risk radioactive sources. • Seven additional CPPNM Amendment ratifications.
Impact	Failure to prevent terrorist acquisition of a nuclear weapon would be measurable and could be catastrophic; success in achieving the objective of preventing such acquisition is harder to measure. Raising awareness of nuclear scientists and foreign governments, and helping them gain the tools necessary to combat nuclear terrorism decrease the chances of a terrorist incident using nuclear material.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • New GICNT structures, including the Implementation and Assessment Group and two working groups, are functional, process for developing best-practices documents begins, and 8 activities conducted. • PNSP completed 4 country assessments, secured funding for 12 projects, and organized 8 activities. • GTR organized 30 activities to engage Iraqi scientists and funded 26 activities to increase awareness of nuclear security/safety. • Completed IAEA Nuclear Security Series on security of radiological and nuclear materials; the 2011 Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force Report submitted to Congress. • Eight countries ratify amendment strengthening CPPNM.
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: Improved But Not Met** • GICNT partners adopted revised Terms of Reference creating new leadership roles, established an Implementation and Assessment Group with 2 working groups, conducted 8 activities, and completed 6 activities with international, private cooperation. • PNSP completed 3 country assessments, secured funding for 8 eight projects, organized 8 projects. • GTR organized 26 activities to engage Iraqi scientists and 4 activities to engage nuclear scientists worldwide. • Completed interagency report on feasibility of replacing radioactive sources usable in a 'dirty bomb' with alternative technologies. • Twelve countries ratified CPPNM amendment.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: Improved But Not Met** • GICNT conducted 12 activities, Spain hosted field exercise in Oct 2008; U.S. and Russia agreed to expand the Implementation and Assessment Group to help transform the GICNT into a durable institution. • PSNP performed 4 country assessments, secured funding for 6 new projects, and organized 7 activities. • GTR organized 22 activities to engage Iraqi, and five activities to engage Libyan, ex-WMD scientists. • Nine of 10 major radioactive source suppliers commit to standards • Twelve additional ratifications of CPPNM amendment.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: Above Target** • 13 additional states endorse the GICNT, for total of 75, and Partners conducted 15 activities. • PNSP performed 3 country assessments, secured funding for 9 projects. • GTR conducted 11 training events for Iraqi, and 9 for Libyan personnel. • Six more states committed to security radioactive sources with IAEA standards, bringing the total to 94 states. • 6 new CPPNM ratifications.
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating** • The Global Initiative began with 13 partners; now over 50. During this first year of implementation, three senior-level political meetings were held; an Exercise Planning Group was created to develop exercises and scenario planning. • A two-year roadmap of GICNT activities was agreed, and a web portal has been created to manage GI information. • PNSP completed 4 country assessments and funded 16 projects. • GTR organized 13 activities to engage scientists in Iraq and Libya. • Six additional CPPNM ratifications, for total of 12.
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. The Data Quality Assessment revealed minor data limitations. Accurate information on terrorist activities is difficult to obtain.

The 'basic bargain' of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) has been put at risk by countries seeking nuclear weapons capabilities under the guise of peaceful uses. The U.S. seeks to rebuild consensus among NPT Parties on the importance of the NPT, reach consensus on responses to NPT and IAEA noncompliance, and ensure that the IAEA has the authority and resources needed to police the nuclear nonproliferation system through its international safeguards. This indicator tracks (1) efforts to ensure implementation of the 2010 NPT Action Plan, by expanding consensus on important issues, and by outlining next steps (2) efforts to improve the IAEA’s safeguards capabilities; (3) universal ratification of the IAEA's Additional Protocol (AP), which gives the IAEA authority to investigate undeclared suspected sites; (4) efforts to ensure reliable access to nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes as an alternative to more countries developing proliferation-sensitive enrichment or reprocessing capabilities; (5) U.S. negotiations on Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation agreements with select countries to permit nuclear commerce between us.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world	
Strategic Priority	Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons
Active Performance Indicator	The number of key milestones achieved annually that strengthen the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target

TARGETS AND RESULTS	
FY 2014 Target	• 2014 Preparatory Committee sets stage for a successful NPT Review Conference in 2015. • NPT Parties continue to follow up on the 2010 Action Plan with a view to a near consensus document by the beginning of 2015. • Construction of new Nuclear Material Laboratory and enclosure of the site is completed. • Two additional countries sign, have approval by Board of Governors, and/or bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements, Additional Protocols, and where appropriate modified small quantities protocols.
FY 2013 Target	• Parties continue to follow up on 2010 Review Conference Action Plan. • Successful 2013 NPT Preparatory Committee meeting. • Construction proceeds on new Nuclear Materials Laboratory; transition from old lab to new lab begins. • Two additional countries sign, have Board of Governors approval of, and/or bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements, additional protocols, and where appropriate modified small quantities protocols.
FY 2012 Target	• NPT Parties continue to follow up on 2010 Review Conference Action Plan. • Successful 2012 NPT Preparatory Committee. • Construction begins on new IAEA Nuclear Materials Laboratory. • Additional countries sign, have Board of Governors approval of, and/or bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements, Additional Protocols, and where appropriate modified small quantities protocols.
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • The U.S. met all its objectives for the 2012 PrepCom, including a Chairman's summary that retained key U.S. priorities without overly reflecting other Parties' criticism on disarmament; a comprehensive P5 statement; smooth adoption of procedural plans; and continuation of the constructive atmosphere of engagement that began in 2009. • Construction of the new Laboratory is well underway, on schedule and on budget. • Seven additional APs entered into force, four APs were signed, two APs approved by Board of Governors.
Impact	The U.S. cannot achieve its NPT objectives without the support of the non-nuclear weapon states; U.S. and P5 affirmation of commitments is important. The IAEA cannot monitor NPT obligations without significant upgrades, requiring significant U.S. diplomatic and financial support.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • In June, the Permanent 5 Security Council members (P-5) reaffirmed the Action Plan and intent to work together in pursuit of their shared goals of nuclear disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation; they also shared views on how to respond to notification of withdrawal from the NPT and strengthen IAEA safeguards. • Planning for 2012 PrepCom is well underway; NPT Parties agreed Australia would chair the meeting and that it would be held in Vienna; U.S. consultations with Australia and other NPT parties continuing. • IAEA member states agreed on 2012-13 budget with a real increase in 2012, and a price adjustment for 2013. • Eight countries brought APs into force, three countries brought comprehensive safeguards agreements into force, and six countries concluded amended small quantities protocols.
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • RevCon exceeded expectations; all Treaty issues reviewed; progress made on all principal U.S. objectives. Final Document on substantive issues achieved for first time in 10 years. • Consensus reached on a plan of follow-on actions to strengthen each of the three NPT pillars, first time an NPT action plan has covered each pillar. • Future of Agency general discussions completed; Working Group on Financing the Agency's Activities established to address, inter alia, management reforms. • U.S. preparing to host IAEA inspections under Additional Protocol. • Three countries signed APs, two had APs approved by IAEA, and eight brought APs into force, for total of 101 APs in force; also, three states signed and seven brought comprehensive safeguards agreements into force.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • NPT PrepCom completed work quickly and with more cohesion than in the recent past. Parties agreed on 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. • Six more countries signed Additional Protocols and four ratified. Five states had comprehensive safeguards agreements ratified, signed or approved by the IAEA.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** • The second PrepCom 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. • Three Parties signed an Additional Protocol and four 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. • The Department continued to pursue the recommendations for strengthening safeguards through bilateral consultations.

FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** 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.
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 U.S. Government 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.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for ISN is $48 million and 264 positions. The request includes an increase of $237,000 from the FY 2012 Actual and reflects current services and administrative savings. ISN absorbed inflationary increases by reducing awards, consultant and contractual services, supplies and equipment.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND NONPROLIFERATION

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	241	22	1	0	264	17,262	30,467	47,729
FY 2013 Estimate	241	22	1	0	264	17,195	30,467	47,662
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(240)	0	(240)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	17	287	304
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	240
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	17	287	304
FY 2014 Current Services	241	22	1	0	264	17,212	30,754	47,966
FY 2014 Request	241	22	1	0	264	17,212	30,754	47,966

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Budget and General Services	10	0	1,579	10	0	1,579	10	0	1,544	0	0	(35)
Conventional Arms Threat Reduction	17	0	2,914	17	0	2,914	17	0	2,942	0	0	28
Cooperative Threat Reduction	11	0	1,438	11	0	1,438	10	0	1,334	(1)	0	(104)
Coordinator for Threat Reduction	2	0	472	2	0	472	3	0	592	1	0	120
Counterproliferation Initiatives	22	0	3,382	22	0	3,382	22	0	3,414	0	0	32
DAS for Non-Nuclear & Counterproliferation	6	0	1,503	6	0	1,503	6	0	1,521	0	0	18
DAS for Nonproliferation Programs	2	0	382	2	0	382	2	0	386	0	0	4
DAS for Nuclear Affairs	2	0	408	2	0	408	2	0	412	0	0	4
Export Control Cooperation	17	0	2,180	17	0	2,180	17	0	2,196	0	0	16
Human Resource Division	19	0	2,619	19	0	2,619	19	0	2,642	0	0	23
IAEA-UNVIE	1	0	115	1	0	115	1	0	116	0	0	1
Missile, Biological, and Chemical Nonproliferation	14	0	2,105	14	0	2,105	14	0	2,124	0	0	19
Multinational Nuclear & Security Affairs	12	0	1,805	12	0	1,805	12	0	1,821	0	0	16
Nonproliferation & Disarmament Fund	15	0	1,938	15	0	1,938	15	0	1,954	0	0	16
Nuclear Energy, Safety and Security	19	0	3,077	19	0	3,077	19	0	3,106	0	0	29
Office of Assistant Secretary	12	0	4,793	12	0	4,726	12	0	4,787	0	0	(6)
Office of the Executive Director	3	0	605	3	0	605	3	0	551	0	0	(54)
Regional Affairs	23	0	3,383	23	0	3,383	23	0	3,414	0	0	31

Resource Management Division	12	0	1,851	12	0	1,851	12	0	1,868	0	0	17
Spec. Rep. Nuclear Nonproliferation	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Special Representative for Nuclear Nonproliferation	0	0	327	0	0	326	0	0	329	0	0	2
Strategic Communications and Outreach	10	0	1,334	10	0	1,334	10	0	1,346	0	0	12
Technology Division	15	0	6,891	15	0	6,892	15	0	6,914	0	0	23
WMD/Terrorism	18	0	2,628	18	0	2,628	18	0	2,653	0	0	25
Total	**264**	**0**	**47,729**	**264**	**0**	**47,662**	**264**	**0**	**47,966**	**0**	**0**	**237**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	24,840	24,840	25,010	170
1200 Personnel Benefits	7,312	7,312	7,381	69
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	3,212	3,212	3,261	49
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	806	806	818	12
2400 Printing & Reproduction	254	254	258	4
2500 Other Services	9,178	9,111	9,150	(28)
2600 Supplies and Materials	495	495	500	5
3100 Personal Property	666	666	607	(59)
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	966	966	981	15
Total	**47,729**	**47,662**	**47,966**	**237**

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	276	276	276	0
Enduring Funds	44,851	44,991	45,631	780

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

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

L provides critical support for U.S. Government foreign policies worldwide - in particular, key initiatives in Iraq, Afghanistan, the Republic of South Sudan and the Arab Spring countries. The bureau helps to ameliorate and resolve political and humanitarian crises 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.

L's overarching priorities include:

- 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.

- 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.

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

Specific priority areas for FY 2014 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 but not limited to supporting the Executive Branch to sustain international order and advance civilian security worldwide, extraditions, foreign acquisitions, implementation of international economic, energy, space, arctic and environmental policies, arms control and weapons proliferation issues, international treaties (U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Torture Victim Protection Act and Alien Tort Claims Act). L must recruit and retain the best professional legal workforce available in the fields of international law, litigation, and various other legal disciplines. These ongoing endeavors will require sustained resources in FY 2014 to ensure that U.S. Government equities are fully supported by the rule of law and with respect for global human rights.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $45.6 million for the Office of the Legal Adviser (L), a $780,000 increase above the FY 2012 Actual, includes increases for domestic wages and price adjustments. The legal effort necessary to support the Department's operational capabilities worldwide is substantial and at a minimum will require these sustained resources in order to effectively respond in a timely, persuasive and comprehensive manner to the varied array of Departmental legal issues. The FY 2014 Request also includes $200,000 to support full U.S. participation in the Venice Commission. The Venice Commission is the Council of Europe's expert advisory body on rule of law reform and compliance with fundamental rights and also provides assistance on request to any country. After the Arab Awakening the Commission is supporting constitutional and legal reform to Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan, countries where the U.S. has an interest in participating in assisting developing strong democratic institutions. The U.S. has in the past participated as an observer.

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	275	1	0	0	276	13,423	31,428	44,851
FY 2013 Estimate	275	1	0	0	276	13,563	31,428	44,991
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	5	294	299
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	141
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	146	294	440
FY 2014 Current Services	275	1	0	0	276	13,709	31,722	45,431
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Venice Commission	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
FY 2014 Request	275	1	0	0	276	13,909	31,722	45,631

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Office of the Legal Advisor (L)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
African and Near Eastern Affairs	6	0	399	4	0	400	6	0	415	0	0	16
Buildings and Acquisitions	8	0	771	7	0	773	8	0	802	0	0	31
Consular Affairs	8	0	1,833	15	0	1,837	8	0	3,561	0	0	1,728
Deputy Legal Advisers	17	0	1,833	17	0	1,837	16	0	1,910	(1)	0	77
Diplomatic Law and Litigation	9	0	1,116	9	0	1,119	9	0	1,163	0	0	47
East and South Asian Affairs	5	0	717	5	0	718	5	0	746	0	0	29
Economic and Business Affairs	11	0	1,143	10	0	1,146	11	0	1,190	0	0	47
Employment Law	32	0	2,978	24	0	2,985	32	0	3,102	0	0	124
European Affairs	3	0	371	3	0	372	3	0	387	0	0	16
Executive Director	19	0	2,066	14	0	2,075	20	0	2,148	1	0	82
Human Rights and Refugees	11	0	1,488	12	0	1,491	11	0	1,552	0	0	64
International Claims and Investment Disputes	38	0	15,869	41	0	15,931	38	0	13,807	0	0	(2,062)
Law Enforcement and Intelligence	13	0	1,833	16	0	1,837	13	0	1,910	0	0	77
Legal Adviser	4	0	399	4	0	400	4	0	415	0	0	16
Legislation and Foreign Assistance	8	0	743	6	0	745	8	0	774	0	0	31
Management	15	0	1,778	13	0	1,781	15	0	1,855	0	0	77
Non Proliferation and Verification	9	0	1,488	12	0	1,491	9	0	1,552	0	0	64
Oceans, International Environmental & Scientific Affairs	10	0	854	12	0	857	11	0	887	1	0	33
Political-Military Affairs	10	0	1,842	13	0	1,849	10	0	1,912	0	0	70
Private International Law	6	0	1,193	5	0	1,199	6	0	1,234	0	0	41
Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	7	0	771	7	0	773	7	0	802	0	0	31
Treaty Affairs	16	0	1,889	16	0	1,894	15	0	1,968	(1)	0	79
United Nations Affairs	6	0	744	6	0	746	6	0	775	0	0	31
Western Hemisphere Affairs	5	0	733	5	0	735	5	0	764	0	0	31
Total	**276**	**0**	**44,851**	**276**	**0**	**44,991**	**276**	**0**	**45,631**	**0**	**0**	**780**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Office of the Legal Advisor (L)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	25,349	25,355	25,602	253
1200 Personnel Benefits	6,761	6,762	6,827	66
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	251	254	260	9
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	631	638	654	23
2400 Printing & Reproduction	180	182	187	7
2500 Other Services	7,510	7,588	7,781	271
2600 Supplies and Materials	114	115	118	4
3100 Personal Property	42	42	44	2
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	4,013	4,055	4,158	145
Total	**44,851**	**44,991**	**45,631**	**780**

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	78	78	78	0
Enduring Funds	11,663	11,568	11,691	28

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H) coordinates legislative activity for the Department of State and advises the Secretary, the Deputy Secretaries, 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 to explain Department priorities and budget requirements. The Bureau supports the Department's overall mission by seeking passage of relevant foreign policy legislation and appropriations, advice and consent to treaties, and confirmation of the President's departmental and ambassadorial nominees by the Senate. In FY 2014, the Bureau will continue to support U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting the enactment by Congress of all authorization and appropriation legislation necessary for the conduct of foreign policy.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $11.7 million for the Bureau of Legislative Affairs includes increases to maintain current services. A net increase of $28,000 over the FY 2012 level reflects the impact of domestic wage and price inflation.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	65	13	0	0	78	2,553	9,110	11,663
FY 2013 Estimate	65	13	0	0	78	2,458	9,110	11,568
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	3	85	88
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	38	85	123
FY 2014 Current Services	65	13	0	0	78	2,496	9,195	11,691
FY 2014 Request	65	13	0	0	78	2,496	9,195	11,691

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistant Secretary	5	0	801	5	0	794	5	0	803	0	0	2
Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs	6	0	916	6	0	907	6	0	916	0	0	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Senate Affairs	7	0	1,145	7	0	1,134	7	0	1,146	0	0	1
Deputy Assistant for Regional, Global and Functional Affairs	25	0	4,177	25	0	4,140	26	0	4,186	1	0	9
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	35	0	4,624	35	0	4,593	34	0	4,640	(1)	0	16
Total	**78**	**0**	**11,663**	**78**	**0**	**11,568**	**78**	**0**	**11,691**	**0**	**0**	**28**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Legislative Affairs (H)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	7,425	7,414	7,485	60
1200 Personnel Benefits	2,005	2,004	2,022	17
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	323	311	316	(7)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	226	218	221	(5)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	64	62	63	(1)
2500 Other Services	920	885	900	(20)
2600 Supplies and Materials	481	463	470	(11)
3100 Personal Property	219	211	214	(5)
Total	**11,663**	**11,568**	**11,691**	**28**

UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	47	47	47	0
Enduring Funds	10,084	10,132	10,259	175

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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 assesses the resource, security, and strategic goals related to the U.S. Government presence abroad to ensure appropriate interagency presence under Chief of Mission authority worldwide. The Under Secretary coordinates and oversees the Department's progress implementing the President's Accountable Government Initiative, and provides advice and recommendations on cross-cutting government-wide issues.

The Under Secretary has direct line responsibility for the bureaus of Administration; Consular Affairs; Diplomatic Security; Budget and Planning; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Information Resource Management; Overseas Buildings Operations; the Foreign Service Institute; the Office of the Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Human Resources; the Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation; the Office of Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service; the Office of Medical Services; Director of Diplomatic Reception Rooms; the Office of White House Liaison and the Office of Major Events and Conferences Staff. Since June 29, 2012, the Under Secretary for Management has been designated as the Department's Chief Financial Officer.

The Under Secretary for Management is the focal point for special initiatives increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the people, facilities, and systems used to implement U.S. foreign policy. The Under Secretary implements a data-driven approach to managing the Department and proliferates best practices world-wide. The Under Secretary leads the Greening Council that engages all Department bureaus and overseas posts on greening and sustainability issues and articulates information technology priorities as chairperson of the e-Government Program Board.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $10.2 million for the Under Secretary for Management, is a $175,000 net increase over the FY 2012 Actual for domestic inflation and American COLA annualization.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	31	16	0	0	47	4,448	5,636	10,084
FY 2013 Estimate	31	16	0	0	47	4,496	5,636	10,132
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	2	56	58
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	69
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	71	56	127
FY 2014 Current Services	31	16	0	0	47	4,567	5,692	10,259
FY 2014 Request	31	16	0	0	47	4,567	5,692	10,259

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Management (M)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation (M/PRI)	31	0	6,949	31	0	6,988	28	0	7,077	(3)	0	128
Under Secretary for Management	13	0	2,715	13	0	2,723	15	0	2,757	2	0	42
White House Liaison	3	0	420	3	0	421	4	0	425	1	0	5
Total	**47**	**0**	**10,084**	**47**	**0**	**10,132**	**47**	**0**	**10,259**	**0**	**0**	**175**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Management (M)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	4,404	4,402	4,447	43
1200 Personnel Benefits	1,428	1,428	1,442	14
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	625	618	628	3
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	345	341	346	1
2400 Printing & Reproduction	39	39	40	1
2500 Other Services	2,623	2,690	2,733	110
2600 Supplies and Materials	221	219	222	1
3100 Personal Property	399	395	401	2
Total	**10,084**	**10,132**	**10,259**	**175**

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	201	201	201	0
Enduring Funds	36,716	36,716	37,146	430

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) addresses some of the world's greatest challenges: climate change, global health, and water quality and access. OES champions the role of science, technology, and innovation in foreign policy. OES issues are part of the fabric of U.S. bilateral, regional, and multilateral relationships and are typically viewed as positive issues where U.S. engagement and partnership are welcomed. In all efforts, the inclusion and empowerment of women and girls is, and will continue to be, a priority. OES engagement is based on a strategic approach and strong partnerships with U.S. Government technical agencies.

OES and the Office of the Special Envoy for Climate Change are the U.S. lead in the ongoing global effort to address the critical problem of climate change. High level interagency engagement will continue to be critical: the international community will look to the U.S. for active participation in and implementation of bilateral and international efforts on mitigation, finance, technology, capacity building, and adaptation. Under the "Durban Platform," all parties agreed to launch a process to develop a new legal agreement to address climate change, to be concluded by 2015 and to enter into effect in 2020.

International scientific cooperation and innovation are key to fostering stable and vibrant economies, improving global health and addressing global climate change. U.S. leadership deepens engagement with traditional allies, builds effective relationships with emerging powers, and generates networks of partners across civil society. Science provides the objective data for making good policy choices. The processes that define the U.S. scientific community, such as transparency, critical thinking, and merit-based review, underscore the core fundamental values of democracy and good governance. OES efforts to promote cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space, through applications such as the Global Positioning System, yields tangible economic, security, environmental, scientific, and safety benefits.

OES promotes stronger environmental protection, science-based conservation, international efforts to stem wildlife trafficking, and sustainably managed marine and terrestrial ecosystems. For example, OES leads on a global agreement to reduce mercury pollution and works with countries with which the U.S. has free trade agreements to build capacity to comply with environmental obligations of those agreements and to reduce pollution, and promote conservation and more efficient use of water resources. OES efforts to establish the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and on economic valuation of natural resources provides governments the tools to make informed decisions about the resources on which they rely for economic development.

OES works to ensure that U.S. fishermen have equitable access to international fisheries that contribute billions of dollars annually to the U.S. economy; that those fisheries are conserved and sustainably managed to support development and global food security; and that U.S. fisherman have a level playing field and are not disadvantaged by foreign competitors allowed to operate at lower standards of compliance, safety, and environmental regulation.

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

The United States has an enormous stake in the interpretation and development of the Law of the Sea. OES directs a government-wide effort to determine the limits of the Extended Continental Shelf. As one of the eight Arctic nations, the United States is engaged in Arctic issues, chiefly through OES's engagement in the Arctic Council. The United States pursues opportunities in a smart, sustainable way that preserves the Arctic and Antarctic environments and ecosystems and recognizes the enormity of the changes confronting these regions.

OES works to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improve water resources management, and prevent conflict over shared waters by building political commitment, developing partnerships that generate greater action, and facilitating regional discussions on shared waters in regions where water is, or may become, a source of conflict.

OES's global health portfolio focuses on pandemic preparedness and support of the Global Health Initiative (GHI). The framework for international influenza pandemic preparedness requires active U.S. Government engagement to ensure effective international implementation. In support of the GHI, OES leads the diplomatic effort to implement a U.S. Government-wide policy framework for improving health outcomes and strengthening health delivery systems.

Office of the Science and Technology Advisor to the Secretary

Since its establishment in September 2000, the Office of the Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary (STAS) has advanced four core responsibilities: (1) increasing Science and Technology (S&T) literacy in the State Department; (2) building S&T partnerships; (3) providing advice and counsel on scientific issues to the Department; and (4) fostering whole-of-government strategic planning relative to the opportunities and implications of disruptive and emerging technologies. STAS is increasing S&T literacy in the Department is by recruiting S&T expertise through management of science diplomacy fellowship programs including the American Association for the Advancement of Science Diplomacy Fellows, the Jefferson Science Fellowship, and Professional Societies fellowships.

STAS focuses on S&T partnerships with universities, in order to build a whole-of-society approach to science diplomacy and encourages countries across the globe to seek independent, objective S&T advice from non-governmental scientific entities by using the pillars of meritocracy, peer-review and transparency. More and more countries realize they must increase their S&T capabilities, especially as they seek to develop the innovation needed for economic growth and job creation, and many countries are turning to the U.S. to learn from the experiences, policies, and systems that the U.S. has put in place to spur innovation and aid commercialization. STAS partners with USAID in efforts such as the LAUNCH public-private partnership to find U.S. startups with scalable, sustainable technologies that can address development challenges.

Public and Scientific communities in other countries hold American scientists and engineers in high esteem. To build on these opportunities, STAS invests considerable time as a spokesperson and recruiting US scientists as speakers to reach out to publics to discuss scientific issues that affect societies and to forge relationships that build capacity in developing nations. STAS also works closely with the defense and intelligence communities to understand how disruptive and emerging technologies will affect security issues and how dual-use technologies can be shared in a way that enables critical research to continue, but ensures that illicit diversion does not occur.

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Performance

The Copenhagen Accord notes that "a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development." Through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, part of the Global Climate Change Initiative, the U.S. Government is supporting partner countries' efforts to develop Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), comprehensive long-term strategies identifying key policies required to support robust economic growth while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. National climate plans have been produced in the past in several countries, and where appropriate will be used as a starting point for LEDS efforts. LEDS are intended to be rigorous, and operational, often going into more detail than existing national planning efforts. EC-LEDS will support not only the development of LEDS but also their implementation.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Environment/Climate Change
Active Performance Indicator	Number of work programs established by partner economies leading to strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) by the end of FY 2014.

PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	▲ Above Target

TARGETS AND RESULTS	
FY 2014 Target	U.S. assistance will have strengthened capacity for and achieved measurable progress in developing and implementing LEDS in 20 countries.
FY 2013 Target	U.S. assistance to support the development and implementation of LEDS will be on track to reach 20 countries by the end of 2013.
FY 2012 Target	At least 12 agreed work programs established for supporting LEDS development.
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: Above Target** 12 work programs established for supporting LEDS development.
Impact	These work plans outline activities that will lead to "strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing Low Emission Development Strategies", and will lay the groundwork for climate-resilient development, increased private sector investment in a low carbon economy, and meaningful reductions in national greenhouse gas emissions trajectories through 2020 and longer.
Reason for Exceeding Target	Outreach from Posts to partner countries was effective in accelerating and obtaining agreed work programs.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating**
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**

FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	The Department of State and USAID follow federal regulations and procedures in their agencies 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.
Data Source and Quality	Data for this indicator is provided by DOS/USAID partners, whose 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 FY 2014 OES Request for Diplomatic and Consular Program (D&CP) funds includes built-in current services adjustments of $430,000 above the FY 2012 Actual. OES works to achieve Department and administration strategic goals of global prosperity, peace and security, humanitarian relief, and investments in women and girls.

OES promotes green, inclusive economic growth, and with the President's Global Development Policy as a guidepost, works to advance good governance, transparency and science-based decision-making. The activities carried out under the environmental agreements of Free Trade Agreements promote a level commercial playing field and enhance U.S. trading partners' environmental governance. OES work on the economic valuation of ecosystems and associated species provides governments the tools to make informed decisions about the resources on which they rely for economic development. OES also advances U.S. economic interests in the use of space systems and technologies such as Global Positioning System (GPS).

In addition, OES supports regional stability by working to prevent conflict over shared waters by building political commitment, developing partnerships and facilitating regional discussions on shared waters. OES uses science diplomacy to broaden the dialogue with strategic countries. OES plays a central role in the five-country Lower Mekong Initiative, which addresses mutual, trans-national challenges in health, environment, energy security, education, infrastructure, agriculture, and food security. OES improves the safety, security and environmental conditions of the Polar Regions; the Arctic Council provides a venue for mutually agreeable cooperation and constructive discussion on environmental protection and sustainable development among Russia, Canada, the five Nordics countries (Iceland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark) and the United States.

The inclusion and empowerment of women is a priority in all OES efforts. OES strategically uses existing science and technology agreements to encourage science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, especially for women and girls, to promote women's advancement in careers in

science, and to empower women by increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Also, the State Department immediately draws on OES expertise in environmental crises and natural disasters, such as oil spills, nuclear disasters, earthquakes, and tsunamis.

OES places importance on effective budgetary and resource management. OES leaders up to and including the Assistant Secretary are personally involved in reviews and decisions. When evaluating financial plan allocations, OES has made and will continue to make difficult tradeoffs on resources. Cognizant of the constrained resource environment, OES will continue to look for new partnerships, including those with private or corporate resources, to make pursuit of U.S. national interests more effective and efficient.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	165	36	0	0	201	13,196	23,520	36,716
FY 2013 Estimate	165	36	0	0	201	13,196	23,520	36,716
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	7	220	227
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	203
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	210	220	430
FY 2014 Current Services	165	36	0	0	201	13,406	23,740	37,146
FY 2014 Request	165	36	0	0	201	13,406	23,740	37,146

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Conservation of Water	18	0	2,855	18	0	2,875	18	0	2,913	0	0	58
Office of Environmental Quality and Transboundary Issues	24	0	4,104	24	0	4,124	24	0	4,176	0	0	72
Office of Global Change	20	0	5,776	20	0	5,620	20	0	5,646	0	0	(130)
Office of International Health and Biodefense	13	0	1,955	13	0	1,976	13	0	2,005	0	0	50
Office of Marine Conservation	12	0	2,034	12	0	2,054	12	0	2,081	0	0	47
Office of Ocean and Polar Affairs	18	0	2,855	18	0	2,875	18	0	2,913	0	0	58
Office of Policy and Public Outreach	10	0	1,236	10	0	1,210	10	0	1,230	0	0	(6)
Office of Science and Technology Cooperation	19	0	3,348	19	0	3,368	19	0	3,411	0	0	63
Office of Space and Advanced Technology	14	0	2,735	14	0	2,755	14	0	2,790	0	0	55
Office of the Assistant Secretary	19	0	2,920	19	0	2,940	19	0	2,979	0	0	59
Office of the Executive Director	34	0	6,898	34	0	6,919	34	0	7,002	0	0	104
Total	**201**	**0**	**36,716**	**201**	**0**	**36,716**	**201**	**0**	**37,146**	**0**	**0**	**430**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	18,971	18,971	19,202	231
1200 Personnel Benefits	6,324	6,324	6,401	77
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	5,435	5,435	5,160	(275)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,130	1,130	1,130	0
2400 Printing & Reproduction	261	261	241	(20)
2500 Other Services	4,353	4,353	4,790	437
2600 Supplies and Materials	242	242	222	(20)
Total	**36,716**	**36,716**	**37,146**	**430**

BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	278	278	278	0
Enduring Funds	43,777	43,790	44,134	357

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) integrates diplomacy and defense, forging strong international partnerships to meet shared security challenges. It is the Department's principal interface with the Department of Defense (DOD) and advances the State-DOD relationship by providing the Secretary of State with a global perspective on political-military issues; promoting regional stability by building partnership capacity and strengthening friends and allies through security assistance programs; regulating arms transfers and defense trade; providing diplomatic support to DOD for basing, military exercises, and overseas operations; contributing to defense and political-military policy and planning; and reducing threats from conventional weapons through humanitarian demining and small arms destruction programs.

During the FY 2014-2016 timeframe, PM will focus on previously identified core responsibilities that support key national security priorities. These include administering over $6 billion of security assistance, leading the U.S. Government's interagency response to piracy off the coast of Somalia, implementing the President's Export Control Reform Initiative, and holding consultations with regional partners.

PM will continue leading the U.S. Government's efforts to combat illicit proliferation of Advanced Conventional Weapons (ACW), such as Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), Anti-Tank Guided Missiles, and other standoff weapons systems. In the hands of terrorists or other violent non-state actors, MANPADS - also known as shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles - pose a serious threat to humanitarian aid flights, the commercial aviation industry, and military aircraft around the world. PM efforts focus on synchronizing the U.S. Government activities, cooperating with governments to reduce excess or otherwise at risk ACW stockpiles, and coordinating these efforts with other donor governments and international organizations. PM will continue to lead U.S. Government policy planning to anticipate and preempt the threat of future ACW proliferation.

PM efforts to reduce conventional weapons proliferation in North Africa and the Middle East provide an example of this critical work. In FY 2011, PM helped secure nearly 5,000 MANPADS and components – a significant portion of the approximately 20,000 that the Qadafi regime may have amassed over four decades of rule. PM supports Libyan efforts to secure and account for loose MANPADS and coordinates funding with allies to develop the Libyan Mine Action Center as the focal point for conventional weapons destruction. Outreach across North Africa and Middle East is a key part of PM's efforts to engage partner countries to mitigate the illicit proliferation threat. PM also worked with the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) to assist the governments of Chad and Niger in their efforts to counter illicit ACW proliferation.

As PM looks to combat potential ACW proliferation, the ongoing conflict in Syria looms in the planning. PM is working closely with senior Department leadership, the U.S. Government interagency, and the international community to develop ACW proliferation mitigation strategies to implement quickly as conditions dictate – strategies that funds requested herein would help underwrite. Further, PM continues engagement with allies and partners to ensure effective and efficient responses to emerging proliferation threats from other countries.

PM plays a leading role in maintaining Israel's security and Qualitative Military Edge (QME), ensuring Israel is equipped with highly advanced systems such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and assisting Israel to better defend itself from the threat of rockets and ballistic missiles through Iron Dome and other missile defense programs. PM efforts to support Israel's QME include closely analyzing events in the region and assessing their impact on Israel's security. Maintaining Israel's QME informs PM decisions on defense cooperation with other governments in the region, particularly as PM increases partners' capabilities to support regional stability during a period of political change in the Middle East.

In FY 2014, PM will continue to coordinate the Department's review of DOD training deployments of U.S. military forces, including counternarcotics and counterterrorism activities in concert with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) and Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Developing Countries Combined Exercise Program, and Joint Combined Exchange Training, including all Significant Military Exercise Briefs deemed politically or regionally significant. PM will also support U.S. military operations by negotiating diplomatic agreements with foreign partners, including Status of Forces Agreements, Defense Cooperation Agreements, Base Access Agreements, Transit Agreements, and Burden-Sharing Agreements, and by providing Foreign Policy Advisors to advise U.S. military service chiefs and combatant commanders.

To support the U.S. rebalance towards the Asia-Pacific region, PM will contribute to the development of a comprehensive and lasting regional security infrastructure by playing a leading role in ongoing deliberations concerning the posture of U.S. forces in the region and the appropriate legal frameworks to support their presence. PM will bolster the military capabilities of allies in the Asia-Pacific region, such as those required to secure sea lines of communication, and develop long-term relationships with partners to advance regional security.

PM will continue to ensure the sale and export of defense articles is transparent, consistent, and predictable, and is implemented in a manner that supports U.S. objectives, allies and friends, and the U.S. defense industrial base; review the purchase by other countries of U.S. military equipment through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and Direct Commercial Sales programs to maintain consistency with U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives; and manage arms transfers and third-party transfers, disposal, and changes of end-use involving U.S. origin equipment procured via FMS and all government-to-government grant assistance programs.

In FY 2014 and beyond, PM will seek interagency and Congressional support for a third-phase extension of the Global Peacekeeping Operation Initiative (GPOI) to begin in FY 2015. GPOI is a security assistance program designed to enhance international capacity to conduct United Nations (UN) and regional peace support operations (PSOs) by building partner country capabilities to train and sustain peacekeeping proficiencies; increasing the number of capable military troops and formed police units (FPUs) available for deployment; and facilitating the preparation, logistical support, and deployment of military units and FPUs to PSOs.

In addition to commitments for the responsibilities and initiatives outlined above, PM has identified five key FY 2014-2016 goals and 22 supporting objectives to support the Administration's Joint Strategic Goals. These goals represents PM's implementation of the strategic planning reforms outlined in the

Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), and provides an opportunity to identify targeted desired outcomes PM will accomplish beyond current activities and required responses to unplanned developments. These five goals are that (1) global security, including civilian security, is improved through the enhancement of partner nation institutional and operational capabilities; (2) threats to the United States and the international order are countered through mutually supportive government-to-government security relationships; (3) risks to U.S. security and local populations from unsecured military weaponry are minimized; (4) defense policy and operations are coordinated and consonant with U.S. foreign policy; and (5) excellence in leadership and management is maintained.

In recognition of key linkages in the work of the four security sector bureaus in the Department of State, another new component of PM's FY 2014-2016 Strategy is the inclusion of a Joint Security and Justice Sector strategy that outlines key issues on which PM, CT, INL and ISN will collaborate. The Joint Statement, signed by Assistant Secretary Shapiro (PM), Ambassador Lanier (CT), Assistant Secretary Brownfield (INL), and Assistant Secretary Countryman (ISN) is considered an integral component of the PM Strategy.

Performance

State-Defense Exchange (SDE) military advisors can serve as the Department of State's primary interlocutors for military initiatives, programs, and operations. It is therefore critical that these advisors bring sufficient substantive expertise to the State Department, helping to ensure appropriate alignment of State and DOD regional and functional efforts.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world								
Strategic Priority	Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Military Officer MOU billets filled.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	Staffed at 60%	60.2% ◀▶ On Target	Staffed at 75%	Staffed at 90%
Impact	State and DOD have a shared responsibility for national security and need to coordinate carefully on numerous issues affecting both foreign policy and defense. The long standing practice of billet exchanges between these two agencies has greatly facilitated this coordination and enhances the breadth of each agency's viewpoints while also developing a strong cadre of political-military experts.							
Methodology	The Political Military Affairs Bureau's Office of International Security Operations (PM/ISO) tracks the percentage of total billet positions filled by military officers.							

Data Source and Quality	The exchanges of military officers is agreed upon by the January 4, 2012 Memorandum of Understanding between State and the Department of Defense. These are non-reimbursable billets. No significant data limitations as the billets are defined by the MOU on the Personnel Exchange Program.

Cooperation and coordination between the Department of State and Department of Defense is advanced through the strategic placement of political advisors (POLADs) within geographic and functional combatant commands, in Joint Interagency Coordinating Groups (JIACGs), in select DOD agencies, and by the placement of SDE officers in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff. These Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) and Foreign Affairs Officers (FAOs) provide linkages to the Department of State and influence issues with political-military aspects, including by informing DOD of U.S. foreign policy on emerging issues.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world								
Strategic Priority	Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: POLAD billets filled.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A New Indicator, No Rating	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	92%	95% ▲ Above Target	94%	96%
Reason for Exceeding Target	State is above target by aggressive placement of State personnel to fill these critical billets across the DOD. Additional positions are on track to be filled in the following years.							
Impact	State and DOD have a shared responsibility for national security and need to coordinate carefully on numerous issues affecting both foreign policy and defense. The long standing practice of billet exchanges between these two agencies has greatly facilitated this coordination and enhances the breadth of each agency's viewpoints while also developing a strong cadre of political-military experts.							
Methodology	PM tracks the percentage of total POLAD billet positions being filled by military officers based upon the MOU.							
Data Source and Quality	The exchanges of State Personnel is agreed upon by the January 4, 2012 Memorandum of Understanding between State and the Department of Defense. These are non-reimbursable billets. No significant data limitations as the billets are defined by the MOU on the Personnel Exchange Program.							

BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for PM is $44.1 million and 278 positions. The request is a $357,000 decrease from FY 2012 Actual and reflects current services and administrative savings.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	163	75	40	0	278	9,672	34,105	43,777
FY 2013 Estimate	163	75	40	0	278	9,685	34,105	43,790
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(95)	0	(95)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	37	307	344
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	95
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	37	307	344
FY 2014 Current Services	163	75	40	0	278	9,722	34,412	44,134
FY 2014 Request	163	75	40	0	278	9,722	34,412	44,134

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Congressional & Public Affairs	3	0	459	3	0	459	3	0	462	0	0	3
Counter Piracy and Maritime Security	6	0	1,187	6	0	1,188	6	0	1,196	0	0	9
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade and Regional Security	2	0	323	2	0	323	2	0	326	0	0	3
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Plans, Programs, and Operations	1	0	170	1	0	170	1	0	171	0	0	1
Directorate for Defense Trade Controls	4	0	696	4	0	696	4	0	701	0	0	5
International Security Operations	7	0	3,033	7	0	3,035	7	0	3,050	0	0	17
Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance	23	0	2,980	23	0	2,980	23	0	3,006	0	0	26
Office of Defense Trade Controls Licensing	45	0	6,970	45	0	6,972	45	0	7,027	0	0	57
Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy	7	0	1,087	7	0	1,087	7	0	1,095	0	0	8
Office of Plans, Policy, and Analysis	24	0	3,753	24	0	3,754	24	0	3,784	0	0	31

BUREAU OF POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Regional Security & Arms Transfers	28	0	4,192	28	0	4,193	28	0	4,227	0	0	35
Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement	19	0	2,960	19	0	2,961	19	0	2,984	0	0	24
Office of the Assistant Secretary	6	0	1,535	6	0	1,536	6	0	1,546	0	0	11
POLADS/SDE Coordination	4	0	630	4	0	630	4	0	635	0	0	5
Political Advisors	87	0	12,046	87	0	12,050	87	0	12,153	0	0	107
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management and Negotiations	1	0	179	1	0	179	1	0	180	0	0	1
Security Negotiations and Agreements	1	0	352	1	0	352	1	0	354	0	0	2
State/Defense Exchange Officers	10	0	1,225	10	0	1,225	10	0	1,237	0	0	12
Total	**278**	**0**	**43,777**	**278**	**0**	**43,790**	**278**	**0**	**44,134**	**0**	**0**	**357**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	30,513	30,284	30,560	47
1200 Personnel Benefits	7,628	7,511	7,579	(49)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,291	966	966	(325)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	885	953	953	68
2400 Printing & Reproduction	219	230	230	11
2500 Other Services	2,971	3,619	3,619	648
2600 Supplies and Materials	110	143	143	33
3100 Personal Property	160	84	84	(76)
Total	**43,777**	**43,790**	**44,134**	**357**

BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	661	657	663	2

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) coordinates U.S. policies related to international population diplomacy. PRM's Office of Population and International Migration (PRM/PIM) 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. In addition, PRM's population team 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 Programs and other foreign operations accounts administered by USAID.

Through PRM, the U.S. government advocates for international programs to promote healthy populations, including reproductive health and family planning, especially in developing countries where maternal mortality remains unacceptably high. PRM's efforts support the Obama Administration's global health priorities which include goals to improve maternal and child health and increase access to family planning, as well as the Department's Global Youth Strategy and the U.S Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally. PRM seeks to promote sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, and women's empowerment as well as the broader development agenda embraced in the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action. 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 free from discrimination, coercion or violence, as well as ensuring that international family planning goals are defined in terms of unmet needs for information and services, and family planning activities adhere to the principle of voluntary choice. PRM is also increasingly engaged in the promotion of reproductive health in crisis and humanitarian settings.

PRM's population team prepares U.S. delegations for international meetings and conducts bilateral negotiations in support of these principles. PRM has the lead in representing the U.S. government on the Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as well as the UN Commission on Population and Development (CPD). The population team conducts outreach and dialogue with officials of governments, multilateral organizations, Non Government Organizations (NGOs), and other entities engaged with population, family planning and reproductive health matters.

The Department coordinates U.S. policies related to international population issues, and promotes goals outlined in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. PRM provides leadership in furthering the U.S. government goal of promoting healthy and educated populations by serving as the State Department's central point of contact for policy guidance relating to population, particularly on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. The population team works with State Department counterparts and other 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 is actively participating in the development of policy associated with sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the 20 year reviews of the 1994 ICPD Program of Action, the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the 2015 review of the Millennium Development Goals.

This Diplomatic and Consular Programs account funds the operating expenses, including salaries and benefits, for staff who work on population issues in PRM/PIM.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 budget request of $0.7 million reflects a net increase of $2,000 above the FY 2012 Actual. This request includes funding to support the salaries of PRM's staff working on population issues as well as travel necessary to support the Department's third Strategic Goal, as it relates to the administration of the Department's and the Bureau of Population Refugee and Migration family planning, maternal and child survival, and reproductive health goals.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	661	0	661
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	657	0	657
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	663	0	663
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	663	0	663

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRMPOP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	500	500	513	13
1200 Personnel Benefits	139	134	139	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	22	23	11	(11)
Total	**661**	**657**	**663**	**2**

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	235	235	235	0
Enduring Funds	39,619	39,665	40,096	477

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Public Affairs (PA) engages domestic and international media to communicate timely and accurate information with the goal of furthering U.S. foreign policy and national security interests as well as broadening understanding of American values. In carrying out its mission, the Public Affairs Bureau employs a wide range of media platforms, provides historical perspective and conducts public outreach.

The Bureau is constantly adapting to a rapidly changing international media environment and always seeking new and better ways to proactively engage with audiences around the world via media and to ensure that the Department's policies are being accurately reported and clearly understood. The Bureau's priorities for FY 2014 will be guided by the need to be strategic in its messaging, clear in its communications as an institution, effective in its public response to crises, and creative in the use of new technology and popular platforms to reach the widest possible audience. To do this, PA must:

- Equip itself so that it can message comprehensively and rapidly in support of foreign policy goals and priorities;
- Lead the spokespeople of the Department to effectively communicate its policies, including maintaining message discipline;
- Utilize online platforms and connection technologies to communicate more broadly and with new audiences;
- Increase the number of faces, voices and languages representing the Department on the record
- Support Principals', bureaus' and embassies' public response to crises; and
- Ensure that Bureau resources are being leveraged for maximum use in a cost-effective way.

The spokespeople of the Department need leadership to ensure that media engagements support foreign policy goals and priorities. In FY 2013 PA introduced a centralized Planning Team to enable bureaus and offices to work easily with PA to create comprehensive media engagement plans. In FY 2014 PA will continue to utilize the Planning Team established by former Secretary Clinton's Strategic Communications team. Institutionalizing increased Foreign Service staffing throughout the Bureau will improve communication and connections to ensure that Public Affairs activities initiated anywhere in the Department are part of a larger strategy to further policy goals. It will also help to articulate a career path for officers with talent in communications and media management.

In FY 2013, PA introduced a unified division of Digital Strategy- to include Broadcast, Website Management, and Digital Engagement, to ensure that State Department messaging content is being communicated across digital platforms in addition to the traditional platforms of print and broadcast. In FY 2014, PA will enhance the technology being used in that division so that it can truly practice 21st century statecraft.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Rapid Response Unit
The Bureau produces timely and accurate analysis of how international media treats key U.S. foreign policy issues. The Bureau chooses appropriate public remarks from senior U.S. officials to match its media analysis in order to empower U.S. officials to speak with confidence on critical issues and help trigger a coordinated and timely response to breaking news stories and to shape the media agenda. The Bureau produces media reporting to assist with the formation of U.S. public responses to the latest international developments, including distributing region-specific surveys of Western Hemisphere and East Asia by email and posting reporting from the London and Brussels hubs on the Department's web site.

International Media Engagement
In FY 2011, the Department consolidated oversight and management of the six Regional Media Hubs under the Bureau of Public Affairs. Utilizing the Hubs as a starting point, the Bureau incorporates international media based overseas into Department activities, briefings and interviews. The Foreign Service Officers serving at the Hubs speak on the record as Department spokespeople, while simultaneously providing real time media reaction and support for major Administration announcements, travels and events, and to promote, advocate and amplify them.

Foreign Press Centers
Whereas the Office of International Media Engagement (IME) targets media based in their own countries overseas, PA's Foreign Press Centers (FPC) target international media reporting from the United States. The FPCs play a vital role in educating and exposing foreign correspondents in the United States about not only U.S. foreign policy, but also U.S. society and culture. Along with their Hub colleagues, the FPCs will continue their role as platforms to increase the number of accurate portrayals of the Administration's policies in the global media and assist resident and visiting foreign media to cover the United States with greater access to government officials, newsmakers and policy experts, and explain the political, economic, social, and cultural context in which U.S. policy is made and U.S. society is governed.

Office of Broadcast Services
In FY 2014 PA will continue to leverage the convergence of television and the internet and increase its value to the Department's mission through the creation of a division of Digital Content. This will require a migration to digital video editing and a regularized system for obtaining videos of the Secretary and other principals, as well as increased policy input to the selection of video clips. The Bureau will continue to utilize the full range of platforms- traditional and digital- to disseminate video, including constant livestream capability on State.gov. PA will continue to help foreign broadcasters develop balanced television programming for their audiences through facilitative assistance programs such as TV Co-ops and other broadcaster assistance that cover a wide spectrum and are seen by millions of viewers. PA uses a multi-tier traditional broadcast and evolving digital media approach for covering over 250 of the Secretary's press events annually; over 300 State Daily, Foreign Press Center, and Special Press Briefings; over 200 domestic and foreign interviews. PA will expand State on Demand and Live at State as flagship programs.

Website Management and Digital Engagement
Expanding the reach of U.S. foreign policy to domestic and global audiences through new media, PA maintains the Department's official blog, DipNote (http://blogs.state.gov) and several social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Flickr and Tumblr. The Bureau also manages new media elements on state.gov (e.g. Secretary's interactive travel map, Text the Secretary), all state.gov video, and live stream broadcasts. Leveraging the Regional Media Hubs, the Bureau owns and operates ten popular foreign language Twitter feeds to message and engage. As more and more of PA's video content is developed for online use and dissemination, Website Management and the Office of Digital Engagement

will need to introduce digital editing hardware and software in concert with the packages introduced into the Office of Broadcast Services.

In FY 2014 the bureau will continue to develop new video products and applications for mobile devices, and expand the Department's presence on social media platforms.

Press Operations
Reaching out to expanded audiences directly and through the media, in FY 2014 PA needs a transcription capability that matches the Bureau's ambitions to use new media and expand its presence on the web in order to reach new audiences. Faster production and public release of transcribed remarks of senior State Department officials will ensure that the Administration's core foreign policy positions are resonating in real-time on the internet, and reaching audiences far beyond the confines of the briefing room. Press Officers will move to the same computer network as the rest of the State Department. The Press Office will be reorganized to allow for simultaneous activity that prepares/supports the daily press briefing as well as proactive engagement with national and regional U.S. media.

Public Liaison
In FY 2014, PA will deliver the Administration's foreign policy message to previously under-served audiences by targeting Diaspora communities on a range of relevant issues, relying on technology to reach groups outside of Washington and increasing the use of social media to push out the Department's message to an even wider audience. PA will undertake a serious and coordinated effort to keep potential third party validators informed and aware of major statements, events and messages.

Historian's Office
Making the American foreign policy story visible through historical presentation and outreach, the Historian of the Department of State is responsible, under law, for publishing the official documentary history of American foreign policy in the series, *Foreign Relations of the United States* (*FRUS*), within a legislatively mandated 30 years of events. In addition, The Historian supports the policy process and the President's agenda with historical research and provides context to outreach activities. Through continued efforts in FY 2014 to digitize past volumes of the *FRUS*, The Historian of the Department will be well positioned to respond to a larger number of requests from Department principals, the White House and the National Security Council, for short- and long-term historical studies in support of current policy, especially those with particular focus on the President's agenda. Digitization of past *FRUS* volumes promote a greater understanding of foreign policy to a wider audience by creating and updating an ever-expanding array of historical products, and increasingly using technology to create and disseminate many of these products through an improved Web page.

Diplomacy Center
The U.S. Diplomacy Center continues to plan for the Department's new 30,000-square foot exhibition hall including an education center to connect the American people to the world of diplomacy. The exhibition hall will be located adjacent to the Harry S. Truman building in Washington, DC. Former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger, Madeleine Albright, James Baker and Colin Powell have been engaged to assist in private sector fundraising efforts in which proceeds will be used to fund the entire project. The U.S. Diplomacy Center aims to highlight, inform, explain and clarify the role of U.S. Diplomacy.

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 some of the most powerful mechanisms for U.S. diplomacy.

Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world								
Strategic Priority	Counter Violent Extremism Voices							
Active Performance Indicator	Number of articles accurately portrayed or broadcasted by journalists participating in Foreign Press Center programs.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A New Indicator, No Rating	70 articles [Baseline] ◄► On Target	100 articles ◄► On Target	200 articles ◄► On Target	250 articles	250 articles ◄► On Target	300 articles	325 articles
Impact	Foreign Press Center (FPC) programs give international journalists balanced and in-depth information on U.S. foreign and domestic policies and yield concrete results: accurate portrayals of U.S. policy to readers and viewers around the world. 50 percent of journalists participating in FPC programs placed 250 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

PA's FY 2014 Request is $40 million, a $477,000 increase over FY 2012 actual. This increase is to maintain current services and supports domestic inflation and the cost of living adjustment. This request provides continued support for communicating timely and accurate information with the goal of furthering U.S. foreign policy and national security interests as well as broadening understanding of American values.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	219	16	0	0	235	12,588	27,031	39,619
FY 2013 Estimate	219	16	0	0	235	12,634	27,031	39,665
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	17	240	257
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	174
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	191	240	431
FY 2014 Current Services	219	16	0	0	235	12,825	27,271	40,096
FY 2014 Request	219	16	0	0	235	12,825	27,271	40,096

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs (PA)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs	9	0	11,094	9	0	11,107	79	0	11,227	70	0	133
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Digital Communications	0	0	10,301	0	0	10,313	45	0	10,425	45	0	124
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Media	0	0	793	0	0	793	15	0	802	15	0	9
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Outreach	0	0	3,566	0	0	3,570	20	0	3,609	20	0	43
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Press	84	0	0	84	0	0	14	0	0	(70)	0	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Information	62	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	(62)	0	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Liaison and IGA	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	(60)	0	0
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Spokesman	0	0	1,981	0	0	1,984	27	0	2,006	27	0	25
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Strategic Communication	0	0	792	0	0	793	14	0	802	14	0	10
Executive Office	20	0	11,092	20	0	11,105	21	0	11,225	1	0	133
Total	**235**	**0**	**39,619**	**235**	**0**	**39,665**	**235**	**0**	**40,096**	**0**	**0**	**477**

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Public Affairs (PA)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	21,785	21,790	21,993	208
1200 Personnel Benefits	7,009	7,010	7,074	65
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,636	1,642	1,667	31
2200 Transportation of Things	126	126	128	2
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	3,902	3,917	3,975	73
2400 Printing & Reproduction	629	632	642	13
2500 Other Services	3,902	3,917	3,976	74
2600 Supplies and Materials	252	253	257	5
3100 Personal Property	378	378	384	6
Total	**39,619**	**39,665**	**40,096**	**477**

OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	38	38	38	0
Enduring Funds	6,579	6,486	6,521	(58)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) was established in October 2001 pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000. Fulfilling the mandates of the TVPA, J/TIP provides leadership and coordination within the U.S. government and engages with foreign governments, civil society, and multilateral organizations to focus attention and devote resources to addressing human trafficking with the ultimate goal of eradicating this crime. J/TIP advances the priorities of the TVPA by promoting the prosecution of traffickers, the protection of victims, the prevention of trafficking in persons (TIP), and the facilitation of partnerships worldwide. J/TIP's work primarily falls under three of the goals found in the Department and USAID's Joint Strategic Goal Framework: Goal 1—Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security round the world; Goal 3—Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance respect for human rights, sustainable, broad based economic growth, and well-being; and Goal 6—Advance U.S. interest and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

J/TIP uses Domestic and Consular Programs (D&CP) funds to support the following activities of the Office: 1) TVPA mandated bilateral engagement with governments assessed in the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP Report), which includes travel and diplomatic engagement, ongoing monitoring and reporting, preparation of national action plans for each country assessed in the TIP Report, intensive diplomacy to explain the automatic downgrade provisions of the 2008 TVPA (which requires countries on Tier 2 Watch List to be downgraded to Tier 3 after two consecutive years on the Watch List) and preparation of sanction waivers as determined by the Secretary of State; 2) the alignment of foreign assistance programming with tier rankings and ongoing collaboration with the Office of Foreign Assistance (F) and other bureaus and agencies to ensure foreign assistance goals are successfully met through foreign assistance funding managed by J/TIP; 3) increased interagency coordination and facilitation of growing White House requests for additional measures to combat TIP; 4) ongoing public diplomacy and engagement, including establishing and facilitating public-private partnerships; 5) implementation of the new Department Evaluation Policy; 6) growing multilateral engagement; and, 7) operation and management of the office. In addition, the expected reauthorization of the TVPA during FY 2013 may result in the creation of new mandates that place additional demands on the Office.

J/TIP is responsible for writing the annual TIP Report. The TIP Report is the U.S. Government's principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments on human trafficking and encourage them to take action. After 11 years of publication, the TIP report has wide credibility for its thoroughness and is recognized as the definitive analytical work by the anti-trafficking community on the status of anti-trafficking efforts and has been a catalyst for change globally. As a testament to its power to effect global change, since its first publication more than 130 countries have enacted modern anti-trafficking laws. In

FY 2013, the thirteenth annual report will be published. J/TIP will engage 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. The report's high standing is based on tough but honest and objective assessments of governments' efforts to monitor and combat TIP. 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 or are making efforts to comply with the TVPA minimum standards.

J/TIP funds anti-TIP programs with International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds, to address recommendations from the TIP Report in priority countries selected from the lower tiers that demonstrate the political will to address the problem but lack economic resources to do so. In response to J/TIP's FY 2012 annual solicitation for proposals, the Office received 518 Statements of Interest (SOI) requesting over $281.5 million. J/TIP expects to fund about 44 projects with approximately $17.7 million of the INCLE appropriations (about 4.2 percent of the amount requested by all of the SOI applications). At the end of FY 2012 J/TIP had 126 active projects in 64 countries totaling over $64 million.

J/TIP management continues to build a 21st century workforce in order to conduct diplomacy and development activities in support of foreign policy goals. The Office recruits highly qualified experts in the field who are passionately committed to advancing the United States' goals of eradicating modern day slavery. In support of this highly dedicated staff, J/TIP management ensures that the staff has the necessary tools and training to meet management and program needs. The FY 2011 office reorganization has produced greater efficiency across office programs, reducing time-to-award grants from 24 months to less than 2 years. In FY 2011, J/TIP seed-funded Slavery Footprint from its foreign assistance budget, an online tool to raise awareness that consumer choices can help eradicate slavery from supply chains. Consumers have used this tool to send over 200,000 letters directly to companies asking them to employ the *Made in A Free World* process. This business-to-business network was established in close consultation with J/TIP to help buyers and sellers eliminate supply chain vulnerabilities and team up to promote ethical sourcing. J/TIP will continue to intensify its in-reach and training efforts to further institutionalize combating human trafficking among the core functions of the Department.

D&CP funds provide the financing for the Ambassador and staff to travel to approximately a third of the countries ranked in the TIP Report per year to fulfill the mandates of the TVPA. J/TIP's D&CP budget also funds contractors, support services, outreach materials, supplies, equipment and services, and enables the Office to support special initiatives. In preparation for the 2012 TIP Report, J/TIP's Reports and Political Affairs (RPA) team, led by the Ambassador engaged with foreign government officials and international organization and NGO representatives on 55 of the 185 countries assessed in the report.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2014 Request is **$**6.5 million for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, which reflects a decrease of $58,000 below the FY 2012 actual level. It maintains the Department's current level of support in a number of key initiatives including ongoing diplomatic engagement in regards to combating TIP globally, the publication of the annual TIP Report, management of foreign assistance programming to assist governments in their efforts to combat TIP, public engagement and ongoing facilitation of public-private partnerships, interagency coordination, multilateral engagement, and operation and management of the office.

OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	37	1	0	0	38	2,236	4,343	6,579
FY 2013 Estimate	37	1	0	0	38	2,143	4,343	6,486
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	35
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	35
FY 2014 Current Services	37	1	0	0	38	2,151	4,370	6,521
FY 2014 Request	37	1	0	0	38	2,151	4,370	6,521

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Trafficking in Persons Office	38	0	6,579	38	0	6,486	38	0	6,521	0	0	(58)
Total	**38**	**0**	**6,579**	**38**	**0**	**6,486**	**38**	**0**	**6,521**	**0**	**0**	**(58)**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	3,394	3,388	3,408	14
1200 Personnel Benefits	1,131	1,129	1,136	5
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	775	743	746	(29)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	173	166	167	(6)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	256	245	246	(10)
2500 Other Services	678	650	652	(26)
2600 Supplies and Materials	172	165	166	(6)
Total	**6,579**	**6,486**	**6,521**	**(58)**

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	484	484	489	5
Enduring Funds	93,484	95,011	105,775	12,291

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Secretary of State is the President's principal foreign policy advisor. The offices of the Secretary (S) and the Deputy Secretaries provide overall direction and coordination for Department headquarters offices and U.S. missions abroad. They are the primary interlocutors on foreign policy 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: Civilian Security, Democracy and Human Rights; Economic Growth, Energy and the Environment; 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 Policy Planning - provides independent policy advice and analysis to the Secretary;
- Office of Civil Rights - fosters a work environment free of discrimination throughout the Department;
- Office of Global Criminal Justice- advises the Secretary on efforts to address serious violations of international humanitarian law;
- Office of Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) - 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 U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) - 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;
- Coordinator for Sanctions Policy – coordinates Department action and analysis on sanctions policy and strengthen the effectiveness of sanctions as a tool of U.S. foreign policy;
- Office of Global Health Diplomacy – guides diplomatic efforts to advance the U.S. global health mission to improve and save lives and foster sustainability;
- Special Representative for Global Food Security – coordinates all aspects of U.S. diplomacy related to food security and nutrition;
- Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues – coordinates the Department's global diplomatic engagement on cyber issues;

- Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies – coordinates and collaborates with Department bureaus in developing the Secretary's civil society agenda and strengthening emerging democracies;
- Office of the Chief Economist – advises the Secretary on emerging economic issues.

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. Specific priorities within this role include:

- Direct the continuing implementation of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR);
- Expand crisis management readiness training to increase effectiveness of crisis response efforts through expanded use of collaborative, web-based technologies;
- Improve the efficiency and reliability of communications systems (teleconferencing, handling telephone contacts with foreign counterparts, monitoring and distributing sensitive message traffic) to satisfy the Secretariat's core mission of connecting the Secretary and other principals with anyone, anywhere;
- Manage the flow of information, recommendations and decisions to and from the Secretary, ensuring an orderly, streamlined process that maximizes efficiency and use of updated technology;
- Right-size the logistical support platform, 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 secretaries;
- Improve critical infrastructure and responsiveness by sustaining 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 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;
- 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 FY 2014 Request of $105.7 million for the Office of the Secretary, a $12 million net increase over the FY 2012 Actual level, includes increases for domestic inflation and American COLA. Also included within this increase is $9.624 million which reflects the following changes: $5.1 million to support the Office of Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) to manage programs through the Full Participation Fund (FP Fund) which promotes integration of gender equality and advancement of the status of women and girls in all Department operations, programming, and diplomacy; $2.7 million to support the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) to upgrade the FACTS Info budget data system, as well as $850,000 to support the Foreign Assistance Dashboard; and, $967,000 to support 5 new positions for the Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI). These positions will help address the increasing

demand for cyber capacity building, training and policy development necessary to fulfill its responsibilities for leading U.S. international cyber policy development and strategic planning.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	331	153	0	0	484	48,552	44,932	93,484
FY 2013 Estimate	331	153	0	0	484	50,079	44,932	95,011
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	425	577	1,002
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	138
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	563	577	1,140
FY 2014 Current Services	331	153	0	0	484	50,642	45,509	96,151
FY 2014 Program Changes								
S/GWI Increase	0	0	0	0	0	5,107	0	5,107
FACTS Info	0	0	0	0	0	2,700	0	2,700
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	0	0	0	0	0	850	0	850
S/CCI Staffing updated as of 8/14	5	0	0	0	5	580	387	967
Total Program Changes	5	0	0	0	5	9,237	387	9,624
FY 2014 Request	336	153	0	0	489	59,879	45,896	105,775

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Office of the Secretary (S)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Civil Rights	30	0	4,578	30	0	4,578	30	0	4,578	0	0	0
Civil Service Ombudsman	1	0	164	1	0	164	1	0	164	0	0	0
Deputy Secretary of State	33	0	4,053	33	0	3,653	33	0	3,653	0	0	(400)
Executive Office	31	0	9,980	31	0	8,993	31	0	8,993	0	0	(987)
Executive Secretariat	60	0	7,289	60	0	7,289	60	0	7,289	0	0	0
Foreign Service Grievance Board	4	0	1,411	4	0	1,411	4	0	1,411	0	0	0
Information Resource Management	45	0	13,055	45	0	13,055	45	0	13,055	0	0	0
New Policy Positions	42	0	8,524	42	0	12,186	47	0	14,216	5	0	5,692
Office for Global Women's Issues	24	0	4,830	24	0	4,830	24	0	9,937	0	0	5,107
Office of Global Criminal Justice	10	0	1,654	10	0	1,654	10	0	1,654	0	0	0
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	37	0	8,282	37	0	7,722	37	0	11,349	0	0	3,067
Office of the Counselor	4	0	943	4	0	943	4	0	943	0	0	0
Office of the Secretary	23	0	9,649	23	0	9,649	23	0	9,649	0	0	0
Operations Center	51	0	7,441	51	0	7,441	51	0	7,441	0	0	0
Policy Planning Staff	31	0	3,180	31	0	3,080	31	0	3,080	0	0	(100)
Under Secretary for Arms Control	14	0	2,213	14	0	2,213	14	0	2,213	0	0	0
Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy and HR	17	0	2,115	17	0	2,115	17	0	2,115	0	0	0
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	13	0	1,949	13	0	1,949	13	0	1,949	0	0	0
Under Secretary for Political Affairs	14	0	2,174	14	0	2,086	14	0	2,086	0	0	(88)
Total	**484**	**0**	**93,484**	**484**	**0**	**95,011**	**489**	**0**	**105,775**	**5**	**0**	**12,291**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Office of the Secretary (S)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	39,063	39,646	41,533	2,470
1200 Personnel Benefits	11,843	11,933	12,311	468
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	14,274	15,000	17,935	3,661
2200 Transportation of Things	1	1	1	0
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	4,814	6,500	7,772	2,958
2400 Printing & Reproduction	712	825	986	274
2500 Other Services	18,331	16,284	19,472	1,141
2600 Supplies and Materials	972	1,100	1,315	343
3100 Personal Property	2,601	3,623	4,332	1,731
4200 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	873	99	118	(755)
Total	**93,484**	**95,011**	**105,775**	**12,291**

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
SECURITY PROGRAMS

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BUREAU FOR COUNTERTERRORISM

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	69	69	69	0
Enduring Funds	18,114	21,882	21,449	3,335

The FY 2014 Request continues the Department's Consular Realignment Initiative. Bureau specific consular costs have been shifted to the Border Security Program (BSP) and will be funded with consular fees.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) leads the Department of State in the whole-of-government effort to counter terrorism abroad and to secure the United States against foreign terrorist threats. Working with the National Security Staff, U.S. Government agencies, and Department of State bureaus, CT develops and implements counterterrorism strategies, policies, and operations. It oversees programs to counter violent extremism, strengthen homeland security, and build the capacity of partner nations to deal effectively with terrorism. CT leads the U.S. Government in counterterrorism diplomacy and ensures U.S. foreign policy objectives are integrated into the formulation and execution of counterterrorism operations including related defense and homeland security policies and programs. It provides an on-call capability to respond to terrorist incidents worldwide. The head of CT serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary of State on counterterrorism strategy, policy, operations, and programs.

CT was officially established as a bureau in January 2012, following through on the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) recommendations from December 2010. CT's mission statement identifies five principal responsibilities: 1) countering violent extremism; 2) capacity building; 3) counterterrorism diplomacy; 4) U.S. counterterrorism strategy and operations; and 5) homeland security coordination. The organizational and resource implications of meeting these objectives are significant. Expanding the Department's capabilities to engage effectively on counterterrorism issues with other federal agencies and the Intelligence Community, as well as expanding activities designed to counter violent extremism, assist international partners to build their own counterterrorism capabilities, and engage in multilateral and bilateral diplomacy to advance U.S. counterterrorism goals, will require a modest increase in financial resources, human resources, and work space for those additional personnel.

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)

To achieve the security the United States seeks, it is imperative to diminish recruitment into violent extremist organizations and the ideologies that fuel it. This effort requires a multi-pronged approach to counter extremist messaging and blunt the drivers that fuel radicalization. The Department must lead on the long-term efforts to shape the ideological battlefield, reduce the appeal of extremism, and deny all known adversaries new recruits. The Department must improve its ability to counter the narrative and strengthen moderates' ability to voice their views and opposition to political violence - this includes victims of terrorism and women, who often play a positive role in counter-radicalization and community resilience and who should be supported in these efforts. The Department must provide alternatives for at-risk populations and it must improve partner nations' capacity to combat extremism.

In the realm of communications, this work will be undertaken by a variety of means, including through the Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications and through work with other governments and public-private partnerships aimed at strengthening moderates and creating the political and cultural space for them to spread their messages. Successful CVE involves more than messaging, and CT will spearhead programmatic interventions in hotspots of radicalization around the world. These actions are tailored to particular environments and address conditions that breed violent extremism. Among the approaches for doing so will be efforts to provide alternatives for at-risk youth, the use of social media to generate local initiatives and enhancement of the ability of communities to defend themselves against extremism. These interventions are highly focused and short-term and will be developed in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and others in the interagency as well as with international partners. They will address the drivers of radicalism through stabilization and remediation projects along with efforts to supplant radicalizing institutions and voices. Another central part of CT's CVE effort will be to strengthen partners' capacity and engagement in CVE work, propagating best practices and building an international consensus behind the effort to delegitimize extremists and their ideologies.

Capacity Building

U.S. security requires partners around the world who deal effectively with security challenges within their borders. Conversely, in weak states, terrorists can find safe havens and develop the capability to operate across borders, threatening national and regional stability and, ultimately, endangering America and its interests. CT leads U.S. Government efforts to build counterterrorism and homeland security capacity, especially in the civilian sector. The work begins with management and oversight of the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program and extends to programs that strengthen border and aviation security, prosecutorial and judicial capacity, national legal frameworks, advanced police capabilities, and counterterrorism finance efforts, in addition to more effective rehabilitation both inside and outside of corrections facilities.

Counterterrorism and rule of law goals are closely aligned. Both seek to undermine malignant networks, eliminate permissive environments and address weak links in host government capabilities that can be taken advantage of by terrorist networks, drug kingpins, and international criminals. CT coordinates closely with other bureaus and agencies to ensure that the Department pursues a balanced approach to security sector capacity building that also advances the Department's broader goals of good governance and rule of law, and increasingly looks for opportunities to advance counterterrorism goals through programming in the wider justice sector.

Counterterrorism Diplomacy

The nation's success in counterterrorism and securing the homeland depends greatly on the quality and breadth of its partnerships with others. CT works to promote mutually beneficial cooperation with the U.S. Government's historic allies, emerging powers, and new partners around the world. CT's goal is to shape the environment, in which the Department and its partners confront the terrorist threat by increasing capabilities, promoting the implementation of the UN normative counterterrorism framework and developing new norms where necessary, improving coordination, and sharing best practices. This work is carried forward through bilateral meetings, regional and multilateral initiatives, and ad hoc interventions. More broadly, CT aims to increase regional cooperation in areas where non-state actors are active to redoubling pressure on nations to stop supporting terrorist groups. At the multilateral level, CT is working to ensure that an international architecture is in place to address 21st Century terrorist threats. CT leverages existing institutions - the UN and regional organizations - to broaden and deepen counterterrorism cooperation. CT will also lead U.S. efforts to support the Global Counterterrorism Forum, a U.S.-led multilateral initiative launched formally in September 2011, focused on strengthening civilian capacity building efforts in areas such as rule-of-law institutions, border security, and countering violent extremism.

BUREAU FOR COUNTERTERRORISM

Counterterrorism Strategy and Operations
Within the U.S. Government, CT will lead on behalf of the Department of State on U.S. counterterrorism strategy and operations and the formulation and implementation of relevant policy. CT will regard as a particular responsibility the need to frame U.S. counterterrorism efforts in a strategic context that seeks to both thwart imminent terrorist acts while also reducing recruitment and radicalization and promoting the relevant capabilities of partner states. Furthermore, it will advance the Department's views on the management of counterterrorism and homeland security issues within the broader context of U.S. bilateral, regional and multilateral relationships, safeguarding American security interests while promoting its values, including support for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. CT will also ensure that the U.S. maintains the right balance between tactical operations involving unilateral actions or those with partners, and long-term solutions achieved by providing assistance to others to build their counterterrorism capacity and address the grievances that drive radicalization. It will also lead the Department and interagency response to complex counterterrorism crises through a variety of mechanisms including leading the Foreign Emergency Support Team.

Homeland Security Coordination
CT's Homeland Security Office (Office) serves as the nexus for the Department and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on homeland security issues and leads homeland security policy development on cross-cutting issues with counterterrorism and foreign policy implications for the Department. The Office facilitates partnerships between the Department and DHS, including its many component parts, as well as with other federal agencies, to strengthen international cooperation on the full range of homeland security issues including transportation security, terrorist screening and watch-listing, border security, and critical infrastructure protection (including cyber security and terrorist use of the Internet). The Office ensures the Department and DHS meet regularly to strengthen the collaborative relationship and to ensure that homeland security-related issues and programs consistently reinforce the broad range of U.S. Government international priorities. This collaboration resulted in partnerships with 16 foreign governments that agree to share terrorist screening information with the U.S. Government. These partnerships help disrupt terrorist networks in addition to terrorist financing. As the Department and DHS's international relationships on homeland security matters continue to develop, and DHS continues to expand its international partnerships, these coordination and collaboration requirements will only increase.

Among the instruments the U.S. Government wields for increasing the pressure on terrorist groups and individuals are the designations of Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists. CT has the lead role in initiating these actions and in working at the UN Security Council to add relevant domestic designations to the 1267 Committee's Consolidated List. CT also has a leading role in designating state sponsors of terrorism as well as responsibility for Department efforts to certify countries as not fully cooperating with U.S. anti-terrorism efforts.

Performance

CT's Terrorism Screening and Interdiction (TSI) Office carries out the President's initiative under Homeland Security Presidential 6 (HSPD-6) to exchange terrorism screening information with certain foreign governments. This indicator reflects the number of foreign partners that have agreed to share terrorist screening information with the United States. CT's implementing partner coordinates the exchange of terrorist screening information and manages encounters with known or suspected terrorists. The original focus of this information sharing initiative was countries participating in the Visa Waiver Program (VWP); completion of agreements or arrangements with not-yet-signed VWP countries became a policy imperative after the interagency (IA) established a June 30, 2012 deadline to remain in compliance with requirements of participating in the VWP. During FY 2012, 16 agreements or

arrangements were concluded with VWP countries. This function fits under CT's mission objective to disrupt terrorist networks, including sponsorship, financial support, travel and sanctuary.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world								
Strategic Priority	Counterterrorism							
Active Performance Indicator	Successful negotiation of bilateral information-sharing agreements with foreign governments under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 6 (HSPD-6).							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 ▲ Above Target	15	16 ▲ Above Target	4	8
Reason for Exceeding Target	Given the June 2012 deadline to establish a mechanism for exchanging terrorist identities info with all VWP countries, TSI allocated all available resources to negotiating with the 16 countries yet to agree. TSI anticipated at least one country would be unable to agree. Due to high costs of securing agreements with non-NVP countries, the Bureau expects out year targets to decrease.							
Impact	TSI’s negotiation efforts have dramatically increased the number of terrorism information sharing partners, and exceeded our FY 2012 target.							
Methodology	The sum of agreements signed at the end of the fiscal year is the methodology that will be employed.							
Data Source and Quality	The Data source is the actual signed HSPD-6 agreement that CT's TIS Office maintains. The 9/11 Act stipulates all countries in the Visa Waiver Program must have an arrangement to share terrorist identify information with the U.S. Government in order to remain in the Program. A signed HSPD-6 agreement satisfies this requirement. No data limitations.							

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $21.4 million for the Bureau for Counterterrorism reflects an increase of $3.3 million above the FY 2012 Actual. This funds ongoing operations and will sustain the transition from the Office of the Coordinator to a full-fledged bureau.

The requested increase in funding from FY 2012 to FY 2014 is a result of new staff (direct hire and contractor) in FY 2012 to support the newly formed Bureau to fulfill the Department’s strategic priorities, goals, and objectives, particularly as the principal liaison in the Department's work on homeland security with DHS when it intersects with U.S. counterterrorism policy goals and objectives. As the international policy and programming role of DHS continues to grow, the need for such a "central contact point" within the Department has been increasing, to ensure DHS policies, programs and initiatives reinforce and

advance the broad range of U.S. Government international priorities. As an example, CT works with other bureaus, DHS and its component agencies, the interagency, National Security Council and Homeland Security Council staff to formulate, promote and implement risk-based homeland security policies, strategies, and programs that reinforce and advance the broad range of U.S. Government international priorities. Thus, CT does not replace other bureaus' (e.g., Consular Affairs) direct, ongoing work with elements of DHS, but augments the counterterrorism aspects of the work they already do.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	58	11	0	0	69	10,064	8,050	18,114
FY 2013 Estimate	58	11	0	0	69	13,832	8,050	21,882
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	3	77	80
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	3	77	80
FY 2014 Current Services	58	11	0	0	69	13,835	8,127	21,962
FY 2014 Program Changes								
Base Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	(169)	(344)	(513)
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	(169)	(344)	(513)
FY 2014 Request	58	11	0	0	69	13,666	7,783	21,449

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism	5	0	1,024	5	0	1,024	5	0	1,003	0	0	(21)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Homeland Security and Multilateral Affairs	18	0	3,085	18	0	3,985	18	0	3,900	0	0	815
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations	7	0	4,906	7	0	5,458	7	0	5,375	0	0	469
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Regional Affairs and Programs	16	0	4,261	16	0	5,123	16	0	5,023	0	0	762
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism	23	0	4,838	23	0	6,292	23	0	6,148	0	0	1,310
Total	**69**	**0**	**18,114**	**69**	**0**	**21,882**	**69**	**0**	**21,449**	**0**	**0**	**3,335**

BUREAU FOR COUNTERTERRORISM

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	6,431	6,438	6,233	(198)
1200 Personnel Benefits	2,082	2,082	2,014	(68)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,201	3,500	3,458	2,257
2200 Transportation of Things	0	1	1	1
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	164	450	445	281
2400 Printing & Reproduction	17	13	13	(4)
2500 Other Services	7,675	8,841	8,735	1,060
2600 Supplies and Materials	64	77	76	12
3100 Personal Property	480	480	474	(6)
Total	**18,114**	**21,882**	**21,449**	**3,335**

BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	896	896	774	(122)
Enduring Funds	229,154	248,972	179,524	(49,630)
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	1,413,817	270,899	567,746	(846,071)
Total Funds	1,642,971	519,871	747,270	(895,701)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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 Department of State. To advance American interests and foreign policy, DS protects people, property, and information at more than 285 locations worldwide. DS is 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 against Terrorist Attacks

In accordance with the 2004 Intelligence and Reform, and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA), DS implemented the Visa and Passport Strategic Plan (VPSP) to defend the homeland, detect terrorist activity, and disrupt terrorist mobility. DS will continue to counter visa and passport fraud, and those aid organizations that support fraud prevention and detection.

DS constantly reviews the threat assessment ratings for each Mission in the Security Environment Threat List (SETL). This is an effort to accurately determine the ratio between threat and vulnerability at diplomatic facilities overseas. DS also oversees the Rewards for Justice (RFJ) program, which provides rewards for vital information to prevent or favorably resolve acts of international terrorism against U.S. persons or property worldwide. Rewards may be paid for information leading to the arrest or conviction of terrorists attempting, committing, or conspiring to commit crimes, or aiding and abetting in the commission of such acts.

DS has identified the need for a cohesive intelligence and analytical platform that combines the current disparate data sources pertinent to timely and effective analysis. It is vital that DS has the capability to quickly analyze large-scale intelligence products. The creation of an integrated analytical platform will greatly enhance the Department's ability to conduct historical and trend analysis, as well as effectively and quickly respond to a critical incident.

Protect Lives and Facilities

DS provides continual enhancement of physical and technical security countermeasures for Department facilities in critical threat and non-permissive environments. Given recent events of the past few years, DS will assess the need for physical and technical security enhancements in low- and medium-threat environments, as well. The focus will be on research to develop technological systems, barriers, and building materials to mitigate the global threats against U.S. facilities. Moreover, DS will continue to be

a leader in providing the necessary hard and soft skills foreign affairs personnel require to operate around the world.

The Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) conferences, seminars, presentations, outreach events, and Country Council meetings are key methods to ensure the U.S. private sector has access to timely, accurate, and actionable security information to make informed risk management decisions. To ensure the success of these programs, OSAC needs to continue providing Regional Security Offices (RSOs) with the necessary resources to remain engaged in addressing the security needs of the private sector overseas. OSAC will continue to increase the number of Country Council visits, new website users, and constituents.

Protect Information Designated as Critical to the Security of the United States

Protecting the global network of information technology (IT) systems and information assets, including classified information, and personally identifiable information (PII), and transitioning Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) to the Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) framework, is vital to achieving the Department's diplomacy goals and to supporting daily operations. To enable these mission requirements, DS has established comprehensive defense-in-depth programs that leverage an integrated array of technical and analytical programs.

The proactive management of Cyber Security ensures the Department's highest level of defense against malicious software, mobile technology breaches, network intrusion, internal, external, and natural disaster-related cyber threats. DS handles numerous cyber security operations, including lifecycle management; network monitoring, safeguarding data transfer and storage, site security verification, and policy guidance.

DS has established itself as a Center of Excellence (CoE) for Instructor-led Cyber Security Training by building a comprehensive role-based cyber security education and training program for secure infrastructure design and development, incident analysis, and defensive skills and capabilities. As technologies are implemented, DS will train security professionals on systems designed to mitigate security risks. The total training effort will provide Department employees with the knowledge and skills necessary to protect information systems from ever-increasing cyber threats.

Iraq Operations

DS is responsible for the protection of Chief of Mission (COM) personnel in Iraq. As the U.S. government continues to build its strategic partnership with the Government of Iraq, DS must ensure COM personnel can make the necessary movements to meetings and to review projects support by foreign assistance funding. As part of the ongoing normalization of the Department's Iraq activities, the FY 2014 Congressional Budget Justification integrates security operations into the DS D&CP request. DS will continue to support security and operational needs for Embassy Baghdad and Consulates General in Erbil and Basrah, including static guards at Chief of Mission facilities, specialized training for security officers assigned or traveling to Iraq, government technical monitors to oversee contractor labor in country, polygraph support, and efforts to monitor threats directed at the private sector in Iraq.

Performance

DS will continue to diligently 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). Effective October 1, 2012 the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)

established a community-wide target to complete 90 percent of Top Secret Clearance Single Scope Background Investigations or Secret Clearance National Agency Checks within 114 days.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Diplomatic Security							
Active Performance Indicator	Length of time to complete 90 percent of Top Secret Clearance Single Scope Background Investigations or Secret Clearance National Agency Checks.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
55 days [Baseline] N/A	67 days ▼ Below Target	67 days ▼ Below Target	70 days ▲ Above Target	90% completed within 74 days ◄► On Target	90% completed within 74 days	90% completed within 81 days ▼ Below Target	90% within 114 days	90% within 114 days
Steps to Improve	In FY 2012, PSS did not complete 90% of Top Secret Clearance Single Scope Background Investigations within 74 days due an increased workload in support of Iraq/Afghanistan and the transition following the Presidential election. Additionally, DS enhanced clearance oversight which has slightly lengthened processing time.							
Impact	DS processed 34,000 cases in 2012 maintaining the stringent vetting requirements mandated by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. Employees and contractors supporting Iraq were prioritized and granted clearances in an average of 45 days, allowing them to receive responsive training and be in place sooner. Routine clearances were longer but were still within the new ODNI target.							
Methodology	DS has fully utilized IT systems to manage background investigation workflow.							
Data Source and Quality	The Case Management System (CMS) is DS's primary end-to-end workflow management software system. Data from CMS are 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 FY 2014 Request for DS Enduring is $179.5 million, a decrease of $49.6 million compared to the FY 2012 Actuals due to current service adjustments, the U.S. Mission Iraq request and realignment of $128.9 million from the D&CP two-year account to the D&CP Worldwide Security Protection no-year account.

The FY 2014 Request for DS' U.S. Mission Iraq is $76 million, an increase of $54.8 million over the FY 2012 Actuals which includes current service increases, realignments from OCO to Enduring, and operational adjustments based on planned execution. The request reflects increases of $1.5 million for current services; $1.4 million realignment for the Security Technology Engineering Services program

from OCO to Enduring; $14.9 million associated with a realignment of guard-related requirements from OCO to Enduring; and $58.3 million associated with the realignment of life-cycle replacement costs for armored vehicles and all associated countermeasures equipment, and other equipment from OCO to Enduring. The $21.3 million reflects the impact of projected carryforward from FY 2013.

DS realignment of $128.9 million from the two-year Diplomatic and Consular Program (D&CP) funds to no-year WSP funds covers $21.5 million for 122 overseas positions, and $107.4 million associated with DS' recurring ICASS bill. The realignment will provide greater transparency associated with the funding of staff and ICASS, and will align DS/WSP funding with the treatment of other no-year accounts such as Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance and Border Security Program.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	415	359	122	0	896	111,447	117,707	229,154
FY 2013 Estimate	415	359	122	0	896	131,265	117,707	248,972
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	1,395	1,077	2,472
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	789	0	789
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1,448	0	1,448
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1,016	0	1,016
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	487	0	487
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	5,135	1,077	6,212
FY 2014 Current Services	415	359	122	0	896	136,400	118,784	255,184
FY 2014 Program Changes								
DS - Defensive Equipment and Armored Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	58,286	0	58,286
DS - Interim Consulate Security	0	0	0	0	0	14,915	0	14,915
DS - Operational adjustment based off FY 2013 execution	0	0	0	0	0	(21,253)	0	(21,253)
DS - Security Technology Special Programs	0	0	0	0	0	1,372	0	1,372
DS - WSP realignment	0	0	(122)	0	(122)	(107,389)	(21,591)	(128,980)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(122)	0	(122)	(54,069)	(21,591)	(75,660)
FY 2014 Request	415	359	0	0	774	82,331	97,193	179,524

BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Assistant Director for International Programs	2	0	149	2	0	147	2	0	8	0	0	(141)
Assistant Director for Training	1	0	83	1	0	82	1	0	5	0	0	(78)
Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security	3	0	118,203	3	0	118,196	3	0	97,217	0	0	(20,986)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Countermeasures	3	0	215	3	0	212	3	0	12	0	0	(203)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for DS Service	367	0	52,889	367	0	52,211	367	0	2,967	0	0	(49,922)
Executive Director	7	0	545	7	0	538	7	0	31	0	0	(514)
Office of Accreditation and Certification	9	0	694	9	0	685	9	0	39	0	0	(655)
Office of Administration	15	0	991	15	0	978	15	0	56	0	0	(935)
Office of Antiterrorism Assistance Programs	10	0	562	10	0	554	10	0	31	0	0	(531)
Office of Chief Technology Office	15	0	991	15	0	978	15	0	56	0	0	(935)
Office of Diplomatic Courier Service	16	0	2,560	16	0	2,527	16	0	144	0	0	(2,416)
Office of Domestic Facilities Protection	15	0	1,734	15	0	1,712	15	0	97	0	0	(1,637)
Office of Facility Protection Operations	13	0	1,685	13	0	1,663	13	0	95	0	0	(1,590)
Office of Field Office Management	21	0	12,488	21	0	12,327	21	0	701	0	0	(11,787)
Office of Information Security	21	0	3,386	21	0	3,343	21	0	190	0	0	(3,196)
Office of Intelligence & Threat Analysis	18	0	1,371	18	0	1,353	18	0	77	0	0	(1,294)
Office of International Law Enforcement Center	10	0	578	10	0	571	10	0	32	0	0	(546)
Office of Investigations & Counterintelligence	14	0	6,194	14	0	6,114	14	0	348	0	0	(5,846)
Office of Mobile Security Deployment	21	0	1,338	21	0	1,321	21	0	75	0	0	(1,263)
Office of Personnel Security/Suitability	32	0	3,650	32	0	3,603	32	0	205	0	0	(3,445)
Office of Physical Security Programs	42	0	3,221	42	0	3,180	42	0	181	0	0	(3,040)
Office of Policy and Strategic Planning	18	0	562	18	0	554	18	0	31	0	0	(531)
Office of Protection	19	0	4,988	19	0	4,924	19	0	280	0	0	(4,708)
Office of Regional Directors	23	0	2,395	23	0	2,364	23	0	134	0	0	(2,261)
Office of Security Technology	26	0	3,601	26	0	3,555	26	0	202	0	0	(3,399)
Office of Special Programs and Coordination	14	0	942	14	0	929	14	0	53	0	0	(889)
Office of Training and Performance Support	15	0	2,858	15	0	2,821	15	0	160	0	0	(2,698)
Public Affairs Staff	4	0	281	4	0	277	4	0	16	0	0	(265)
Total	**774**	**0**	**229,154**	**774**	**0**	**227,719**	**774**	**0**	**103,443**	**0**	**0**	**(125,711)**

Staff and Funds by Post

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Australia, Canberra	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Bahrain, Manama Couriers	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0
Belgium, Brussels	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Bulgaria, Sofia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Canada, Ottawa	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
China, Beijing	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan Couriers	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Cuba, Havana	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Finland, Helsinki	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Finland, Helsinki Couriers	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0
France, Paris	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Germany, Frankfurt Couriers	36	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	(36)	0	0
Greece, Athens	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Iraq, Baghdad	0	0	0	0	0	21,253	0	0	76,077	0	0	76,077
Italy, Milan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Italy, Rome	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Kazakhstan, Diplomatic Security (SEOP), Almaty	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Kenya, Nairobi	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Mexico, Mexico City	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0
Morocco, Casablanca	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Philippines, Manila	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	0	0
Poland, Warsaw	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Romania, Bucharest	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Russia, Moscow	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
South Africa, Pretoria Couriers	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	(6)	0	0
South Korea, Seoul Couriers	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	(6)	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	0	0
Thailand, Bangkok Couriers	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	(21)	0	0
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	(8)	0	0
United Kingdom, London	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Uruguay, Montevideo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Total	**122**	**0**	**0**	**122**	**0**	**21,253**	**0**	**0**	**76,081**	**(122)**	**0**	**76,081**

BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	124,486	126,805	67,489	(56,997)
1200 Personnel Benefits	57,928	55,712	34,019	(23,909)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	0	537	1,922	1,922
2200 Transportation of Things	0	358	1,281	1,281
2500 Other Services	46,740	58,762	50,479	3,739
2600 Supplies and Materials	0	537	1,922	1,922
3100 Personal Property	0	6,261	22,412	22,412
Total	**229,154**	**248,972**	**179,524**	**(49,630)**

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OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	8,168	8,173	8,218	50

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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.

Services for the Foreign Diplomatic, Consular, United Nations (UN), and International Agency Communities in the U.S.

OFM provides a wide variety of services to thousands of foreign diplomats and staff at more than 190 Embassies, 220 UN missions, 46 Organization of American States (OAS) missions, 78 international organizations, and 700 foreign consulates, as well as their associated offices, nationwide. OFM also provides critical support to the Secretary of State's Office of the Chief of Protocol (S/CPR) and the United States Mission to the UN, which enables those offices to collectively process approximately 50,000 accreditations for members of the foreign diplomatic community and international organizations in the United States. OFM will enhance its ability to provide reciprocal services as described above, which benefits U.S. operations abroad.

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 of State'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 construction tax-relief arrangements which have thus far resulted in savings of over $200 million and, as projects get underway, will yield an estimated total cost savings in excess of $330 million. This equates to a return on taxpayer investment of nearly 3,000 percent in real money with respect to the annual cost of OFM tax relief operations. In FY 2014 OFM will continue to negotiate construction tax relief arrangements to cover the overseas construction projects scheduled for award.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

The Office of Foreign Missions Information System (TOMIS)
TOMIS is a repository of data that encompasses the entire foreign diplomatic community duly notified to the U.S Government who are working at foreign embassies and consulates, international organizations and other entities established throughout the United States and its territories. TOMIS supports the entire spectrum of OFM and S/CPR programs as listed herein. This critically important system employs e-Government (paperless) technology to collect and transmit valuable information and service requests from the foreign diplomatic community. Evolving business requirements, and modifications to business processes, continue to place a demand for changes to TOMIS to ensure rapid and reliable system access to critical data for the broad and growing OFM user community. This user community encompasses an array of inter-agency federal, state, and local 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 mission community. Such queries include issues of public safety and security such as authenticating identification cards, traffic stops, and aiding police response to emergency or criminal incidents. Less time sensitive, yet equally valuable, are queries on tax liabilities which have led to increased revenue for state and local governments.

Changes to the operational infrastructure that will improve the survivability of TOMIS are underway, such as transitions to cloud technology. Additional functionality is being incorporated to support the evolving demands for the unique data maintained by TOMIS and as well changes to the requirements of the various programs supported by TOMIS. The next generation releases will continue the realize an overall TOMIS development goal of integrating data from the Bureau of Consular Affairs'(CA) Consolidated Consular Database into the various program modules supported by TOMIS. This collaboration helps ensure traceability of individuals to visa documents and streamlines the efficiency and accountability of OFM's adjudication of requests from foreign missions and their members for privileges and immunities. In FY 2014, TOMIS will continue integration with other critical government systems to provide the TOMIS user community with the most up-to-date and accurate data required to perform their duties and will further enhance and improve its current efforts to appropriately share the unique data maintained in TOMIS with CA, including Passport Services, and other federal agencies.

Federal Income Tax Withholdings and Compliance
OFM continues to identify information sharing opportunities that support other government agencies. In FY 2014, OFM information will allow the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) 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. 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.

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 U.S. 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 and international organizations and their members in the United States. The system must adhere to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requirements for Service Component Based Architecture. Increased funding allows OFM to achieve the requirements defined in the Federal Enterprise Architecture and the Joint Enterprise Architecture.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Motor Vehicle Compliance
OFM's Motor Vehicle Office, pursuant to the Foreign Missions Act of 1982 and the 1978 Diplomatic Relations Act, ensures that certain foreign mission members carry federally mandated levels of liability insurance while also addressing issues associated with diplomats who commit motor vehicle infractions. OFM performs this critical function to protect public safety throughout the United States. OFM continues to produce driver's licenses (and tax-exemption cards) that integrate state of the art security features, which are substantially compliant with the regulations for the REAL ID Act of 2005, and thereby meet critically important Department of Homeland Security equities that will be more easily verified by law enforcement, tax authorities, and vendors.

Outreach
OFM establishes and maintains professional liaison relationships with a variety of U.S. law enforcement and security entities nationwide, at the federal, state, and local levels. OFM seeks to expand its law enforcement outreach program in FY 2014 to educate these entities. This program includes OFM's role in emergency management preparedness and liaison with the foreign mission community and emergency responders in the United States. For example, OFM staff members provided assistance in Joplin, Missouri in response to the tornado disaster of May, 2011, coordinating with FEMA, state, and local authorities and served as a liaison for the foreign mission community. In 2012, OFM also assisted various missions with power outages, flooding, and other issues related to Hurricane Sandy. This assistance facilitated the U.S. Government's responsibilities under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, as well as relieved other emergency responders of the additional challenge of working with foreign residents in their jurisdiction in the time of crisis.

OFM Regional Offices – Foreign Mission Community (exclusive of Washington, D.C.)
OFM is represented in six regional office located in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and San Francisco. Regional Offices extend the Department of State's reach to local and state governmental partners as well as serve the growing consular and international community outside Washington metropolitan area. Local partnerships established by Regional Offices further foreign policy issues and provide access for local and state authorities to the foreign mission community. Recent regional OFM efforts have also uncovered a case where an honorary consul was inappropriately granted a real estate tax exemption by the county in which he resided. This resulted in the county being able to recoup over $100,000 of taxes. OFM regional offices routinely facilitate foreign investment and development of new international trading partners by successfully linking foreign investors and consulates to U.S. stake holders in host cities across the country. For example, OFM Houston proactively arranges briefings to foreign business and government delegations at the Port of Houston, a primary economy engine for Houston which generated more than $211 billion in maritime trade and financial investments for the city during 2010, including joint business ventures in excess of $1 billion each with 40 nations. In FY 2013, OFM was even more proactive in promoting increased international trade with the Ports of Houston and New Orleans, since the inauguration of the enhanced Panama Canal and will continue to greatly stimulate increased maritime business within the entire Gulf of Mexico. Other key trading ports include Los Angeles and New York.

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 that their members residing in the United States receive the same treatment that their respective governments provide to U.S. diplomats abroad. In coordination with the Transportation Security Administration, OFM manages the VIP airport screening program throughout the United States.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Custodial Properties
In accordance with the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, the OFM 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 of State 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 of State's diplomatic properties in Vietnam and, as a result, the U.S. was able to negotiate a favorable property settlement.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for OFM is $8.2 million, which is an increase of $45,000 over the FY 2012 Actual level. The increase is driven entirely by current service adjustments. This Request also reflects a regularization of $4.2 million in base level operational funding for security programs which were previously funded by reimbursements from other agencies.

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	0	0	0	0	0	8,168	0	8,168
FY 2013 Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	8,173	0	8,173
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45
FY 2014 Current Services	0	0	0	0	0	8,218	0	8,218
FY 2014 Request	0	0	0	0	0	8,218	0	8,218

OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Office of Foreign Missions (OFM)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY2012		
	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Chicago Field Office	0	0	420	0	0	423	0	0	425	0	0	5
Houston Field Office	0	0	420	0	0	419	0	0	421	0	0	1
Los Angeles Field Office	0	0	436	0	0	457	0	0	460	0	0	24
Miami Field Office	0	0	415	0	0	420	0	0	422	0	0	7
New York Field Office	0	0	610	0	0	606	0	0	609	0	0	(1)
Office of Information Management	0	0	2,614	0	0	2,596	0	0	2,611	0	0	(3)
Office of Property, Taxes, Services, and Benefits	0	0	1,215	0	0	1,208	0	0	1,215	0	0	0
Office of Vehicles, Tax, Customs	0	0	1,158	0	0	1,154	0	0	1,160	0	0	2
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary	0	0	535	0	0	539	0	0	542	0	0	7
San Francisco Field Office	0	0	345	0	0	351	0	0	353	0	0	8
Total	**0**	**0**	**8,168**	**0**	**0**	**8,173**	**0**	**0**	**8,218**	**0**	**0**	**50**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Office of Foreign Missions (OFM)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	3,832	3,834	3,855	23
1200 Personnel Benefits	1,379	1,380	1,388	9
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	183	183	184	1
2500 Other Services	2,556	2,558	2,572	16
2600 Supplies and Materials	218	218	219	1
Total	**8,168**	**8,173**	**8,218**	**50**

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WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	1,711	1,711	1,900	189
Enduring Funds	1,355,000	1,355,244	1,791,174	436,174
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	236,201	236,201	390,961	154,760
Total Funds	1,591,201	1,591,445	2,182,135	590,934

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The safety of U.S. government personnel, information, and property is of paramount importance. The Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) funding supports the programs that ensure the safety of the thousands of American diplomats and development experts serving in harm's way; protects the integrity of data and systems on which these personnel rely; and secures the facilities in which these personnel work and reside, as they conduct U.S. foreign policy and advance American interests both domestically and abroad. Events over the past year, such as the attack against the Department's facility in Benghazi, indicate that the Department must recognize that foreign governments may not always have the will or capacity to fully protect U.S. personnel and facilities. Now, more than ever, the Department must strike the right balance between security and engagement. To that end, the Department will continue to utilize its WSP funding to enhance its overall security posture; to provide the necessary training for security personnel, diplomats, and locally engaged staff alike; and to implement additional security of facilities where necessary.

More specifically, WSP funding supports 1,900 security-related positions across 14 bureaus and more than 280 locations. It supports the worldwide local guard program, high threat protection, security technology, armored vehicles, cyber security, information security, facility protection, and diplomatic couriers. WSP funding also supports emergency preparedness programs; internal and interagency collaborations and information sharing; and medical emergencies planning in the event of mass casualties from a biological/chemical attack.

WSP funding for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) will allow for security efforts, both abroad and domestically, to be sustained through the following areas:

Leverage lessons learned from high-threat locations and major security incidents affecting Chief of Mission assets worldwide to balance diplomacy and security: DS is being stretched as never before, as it is called upon to protect thousands of U.S. government personnel at 285 locations overseas, many in some of the world's most dangerous and challenging environments where vital U.S. national security interests are at stake. The Department balances security and risk mitigation against the ability of diplomats to get out and do their jobs, and the accessibility of U.S. embassies to those with legitimate business. DS cannot provide a 100 percent risk-free operating environment; but, strives to mitigate risk to the maximum extent possible. To ensure that the lessons learned from events of the past year are incorporated into DS planning and operations, particularly in high-threat locations, DS will continue to refine intra- and interagency coordination and identify and capture lessons learned.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Effective and Efficient Risk-Based Security: DS will continue increasing efficiency by calling on the skills of partner agencies in the design and implementation of joint security efforts. DS will build on the successes in researching and developing solutions and technologies that can be leveraged by DS's talented personnel. Further, DS will maximize use of the Department's performance management culture by evaluating large programs in keeping with the DS Evaluation Plan stemming from the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR).

Provide Robust and Nimble Information Security Protection: Cyber security is a highly important mission in support of diplomacy. DS stays vigilant in monitoring network traffic, detecting and responding to cyber security incidents, ensuring compliance with Department regulations, and identifying potential system security vulnerabilities. DS assesses emerging security technologies that protect the Department's technology assets and allow users the flexibility needed to keep pace with changing environments.

Threat Investigation and Analysis (TIA): DS/TIA directs, coordinates, and conducts counterterrorism and protective intelligence investigations and intelligence analysis involving terrorist threats, incidents, and/or hostile activities directed against all U.S. Government personnel, facilities, and interests abroad under the authority of the Chief of Mission, as well as the Secretary of State, Department of State employees and property domestically, U.S. foreign policy interests, and foreign diplomatic officials and facilities located in the United States. Through several initiatives and programs, including the Overseas Security Advisory Council, the Security Environment Threat List, Rewards for Justice, and the Joint Terrorism Task Force, TIA assists foreign governments and private companies, as well as other U.S. Government agencies, on issues related to terrorism, both globally and domestic. TIA also manages the 24/7 DS Command Center.

Countermeasures (C): DS/C leverages the latest physical and technical countermeasures for use in facilities around the world that protect against a wide range of security threats. The C Directorate is responsible for the management and direction of the development of standards, policies, and procedures associated with these technical security and countermeasures. Moreover, C Directorate supports the operability of technical security equipment at all Department of State overseas missions using staff at 77 engineering services centers, offices, and technical security offices worldwide. C Directorate deploys physical security systems such as armored vehicles, blast and ballistic-resistant perimeter guard towers, access controls such as vehicle barriers, anti-climb and anti-ram fences; temporary modular protection systems designed to mitigate blast, overhead and forced entry/blast resistant threats; vehicular anti-ram barriers; and compound access control enclosures. C Directorate will continue to innovate, building on the success of such Streetscape Vehicular Anti-Ram (SVAR) and Landscape Vehicular Anti-Ram programs. These barriers answered an industry-wide call to merge perimeter security with the environment. DS designed and tested anti-ram terrain features, boulders, lampposts, bus shelters and benches for this initiative. Other development and successful testing include the DS non-proprietary Modular Guard Tower System and the Hardened Alternative Trailer System (HATS). Finally, the Diplomatic Courier Service will continue to provide secure and expeditious delivery of classified and sensitive material to our U.S. missions abroad, which no one can replace or duplicate.

High Threat Posts (HTP) and International Programs (IP): As U.S. diplomacy pursues operations outside traditional embassy platforms, DS will provide security support. In light of global events of the past year, DS created the HTP Directorate. HTP's focus is to provide the critical security support to employees and of information and facilities in high threat/high risk posts. International Programs is responsible for the rest of the world. While HTP and IP handle different posts based on threat level, the general duties carried out by the directorates are similar. HTP and IP administer vital security programs such as the Local Guard Program, Surveillance Detection, Residential Security, and HTP details that support the implementation of U.S. foreign policy at overseas missions. HTP and IP also work to continue critical contract oversight and management of private security contractors working overseas.

Training (T): DS/T, in coordination with the Foreign Service Institute, develops and implements training and professional development programs for the Department and other U.S. Government personnel and dependents deployed overseas. DS will continue to prepare foreign affairs personnel and other U.S. Government personnel posted overseas under Chief of Mission (COM) authority for assignments to high threat posts worldwide through the Foreign Affairs Counter Threat (FACT) course, to the best of DS' ability, and supplemented by a High Threat Overseas Seminar when DS does not have sufficient FACT capacity. Through these courses, DS equips foreign affairs personnel with the necessary hard-skills to safely operate in the "new normal." DS will continue to increase the number of DS Special Agents (SA) trained in the High Threat Tactical Course (HTTC). DS provides strategic security support through its Office of Mobile Security Deployments (MSD). Through the Office of Anti-Terrorism Assistance, DS builds the law enforcement and counter-terrorism capacities of the Department's partner nations. Through the Weapons of Mass Destruction Countermeasures Program, DS personnel train COM personnel how to best protect themselves in the event of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) attack. Additionally, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) established DS as a Center of Excellence for instructor-led cyber security training in 2010. DS continues to provide comprehensive role-based cyber security education and training programs to secure infrastructure design and development, incident analysis, and defensive skills and capabilities of Department personnel and those of other agencies.

Security Infrastructure (SI): DS/SI is responsible for the initial and periodic vetting of all employees and contractors whose positions require security clearances, access to sensitive intelligence, or public trust certifications; the cyber security of classified and sensitive information produced or retained in the Department's information technology systems; and, the physical/cyber security of Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information produced or retained in the Department's intelligence systems and holdings. The Office of Personnel Security and Suitability conducts 36,000 personnel security investigations each year to ensure that granting an individual access to classified information is clearly consistent with the interests of national security. The Office of Computer Security ensures the Department's need for a safe and secure communications platform from which to conduct diplomacy. The Office protects over 125,000 IT assets at 285 overseas posts and 125 domestic offices. The Office of Information Security primarily meets the security needs of the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR). The office keeps the Department's principal leadership informed of critical daily intelligence developments.

Domestic Operations (DO): DS/DO manages a full spectrum of criminal and special investigative resources to include violations of laws regarding U.S. passports and visas, defensive counterintelligence programs, and interagency liaison functions in the areas of law enforcement and counterintelligence. DO is the entity overseeing the responsibility for the safety and security of the Secretary of State, Deputy Secretaries of State, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, certain visiting foreign dignitaries, and other persons of interest. It is also responsible for protecting resident foreign diplomatic personnel, embassies, and consulates. DO is the U.S. lead for security planning for major international events such as the Olympics, World Cup, and other global events attended by Heads of State and other diplomatic dignitaries. DO manages the protective security support programs for over 100 Department sites, including numerous annexes in the greater Washington area, as well as passport and Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) offices throughout the United States.

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.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Diplomatic Security
Active Performance Indicator	Local Guard, Surveillance Detection and Residential Security Programs at Diplomatic Missions Conform with Overseas Security Policy Board (OSPB) Standards (12 FAH-6)

PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	◄► On Target	◄► On Target	◄► On Target	◄► On Target

TARGETS AND RESULTS	
FY 2014 Target	All applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6) are met 100 percent of the time, or if non-conformance is detected and verified, corrective actions are initiated within seven 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 2013 Target	All applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6) are met 100 percent of the time, or if non-conformance is detected and verified, corrective actions are initiated within seven 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 2012 Target	All applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6) are met 100 percent of the time, or if non-conformance is detected and verified, corrective actions are initiated within seven 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 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** All applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6) were met 100 percent of the time, or, when non-conformance was detected and verified, corrective actions were initiated within 7 days. Compliance was verified by conducting Program Management Reviews (PMRs) at 48 Posts with priority given to 19 Critical Threat posts and 2 posts in the top total program costs.
Impact	Program objectives involving the management oversight of applicable OSPB Standards compliance by post, including contracts and program funding, were assured through Program Management Reviews of local guard, surveillance detection, and residential security programs. This allowed diplomatic missions to foster the successful conduct of U.S. foreign policy.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** All applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6) were met 100 percent of the time, or, when non-conformance was detected and verified, corrective actions were initiated within 7 days. Compliance was verified by conducting Program Management Reviews (PMRs) at 58 Posts.

FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** DS revised its Program Management Review (PMR) format and criteria, and increased the target number of PMRs during FY2010. During FY2010, DS conducted 66 PMRs to verify compliance, exceeding the final FY2010 target of 48. Posts where PMR's were conducted were reviewed not only for compliance with applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6), but also for conformance with DS security program management policies and procedures. The 66 PMRs conducted averaged a score of 87 percent for all criteria. Corrective actions were initiated when necessary.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** All applicable OSPB Standards (12 FAH-6) were met when non-conformance was detected and verified, corrective actions were initiated within seven days. Program Management Reviews were conducted at 40 posts against a target of 32.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating**
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**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 Department's FY 2014 Request for WSP is $1.8 billion, a increase of $436.2 million over the FY 2012 Actual. The FY 2014 Request includes a realignment of $133.2 million for costs associated with 122 overseas positions and ICASS costs from Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP) two-year funding to D&CP WSP no-year funding. The increases in the request are annotated below.

The request includes no new positions; but does include recurring costs for the 151 positions funded through the Increased Security Proposal. The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) portion of the WSP Request is addressed in a separate chapter.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security: $1,331,042,000
DS has a $268.3 million increase over the FY 2012 Actual. The FY 2014 program changes are captured below:

- **WSP Realignment: +$133,211,000 –** DS will realign the funding for 122 overseas positions and ICASS funding totaling $25.8 million and $107.4 million, from the two-year D&CP funds to no-year WSP funds. The realignment will provide greater transparency associated with the funding of staff and ICASS, and will align DS/WSP funding with the way that the Department has traditionally treated other no-year accounts such as Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance and Border Security Program accounts.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

- **Current Services Adjustments: +$43,025,000 –** This funding will support more than 1,200 global personnel, more than 30,000 guards at over 280 overseas diplomatic missions and residences, 125 domestic facilities, high threat protection needs, security technology including, armored vehicles, cyber and information security, and diplomatic couriers.

- **Increased Security Proposal: +$44,000,000 –** This funding will support $33 million in recurring costs for 151 new security personnel hired as part of the ISP; $10 million in recurring costs associated with non-personnel related costs such as training for MSD units, vehicle upkeep, personal service contractors (PSC) to support the current and increased MSD units; and recurring costs for countermeasure operations, including regional security technicians, personnel tracking and location (PTL) devices, PSC to oversee PTL operations, operations of long-range acoustic devices, and upkeep of HATS.

- **Training of Foreign Affairs Personnel: +$32,400,000 –** This funding will support the increased training requirements. As a result of global events over the past year, the Department has started the process to implement major changes to protect personnel deployed overseas. One of the major changes is the expansion of the training portfolio offered to foreign affairs personnel and other U.S. government personnel posted overseas under COM authority, particularly the FACT training, as well as lengthening the HTTC and raising the course standards. Increasing the number of personnel receiving training and broadening the scope of security-related courses will require the resources to hire more teachers, procure and maintain necessary training equipment, and refurbish existing facilities to ensure the increased through-put will be efficiently and effectively trained.

- **Marine Security Guard Program: +$21,800,000 –** This funding will support the procurement of equipment necessary to build-out additional "Post One" facilities for the increased MSG detachments.

- **Enhanced Security Measures: +$36,918,000 –** DS will utilize these funds to develop, implement, and sustain security programs and policies in accordance with the recommendations of the Accountability Review Board (ARB) and Interagency Security Assessment Teams convened after the tragedy in Benghazi, Libya in September 2012. These programs and policies will ensure even greater levels of security for U.S. Government personnel serving abroad. Such programs include: dedicated emergency response vehicles for Regional Security Officers (RSO's) and Assistant Regional Security Officers (A/RSO's) in a high threat post for use after hours; support costs associated with deploying security personnel to high threat posts for a minimum of one year and the costs associated with an unprecedented number of temporary duty assignments; developing additional training and physical and technical security countermeasures, such as video recording upgrades and pre-staging HATS; residential security upgrades, and local guards required to meet new security standards for low, medium, and high-threat posts.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security Pakistan-Enduring: $30,766,000
This submission supports DS' work in Pakistan to prevent and respond to critical security threats in the country. The $25.8 million increase over the FY 2012 Actual is driven by a realignment of $24.2 million from OCO to Enduring, including a $6 million realignment for armored vehicles; a $5.8 million realignment for static/local guards; a $3.6 million realignment for American Salaries (AMSALs); and an $8.7 million realignment for regional security operations. The remaining $1.6 million increase is for the Engineering Services Office (ESO) in Islamabad and current services adjustments.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Bureau of Diplomatic Security Afghanistan-Enduring: $126,000,000
The $55.3 million increase over the FY 2012 Actual is due to a $0.3 million increase for a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) and $55 million realignment from OCO to Enduring. These realignments include: $7.3 million for AMSALs; $12.6 million for armored vehicles; $6.2 million for equipment; $8.1 million for other support operations; $7 million for regional security operations; $13.8 million for physical and technical security; and $54,000 for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) training.

As the U.S. Government's presence in Afghanistan is normalized, these realignments from OCO to Enduring will provide the resources to support DS' ongoing efforts to secure personnel and facilities in Kabul and the field. Specifically, enduring funds support background investigations of U.S. direct hires, contractors, locally employed staff and third-country nationals working at the Embassy or consulates; life support costs, for a limited number of personnel; seat costs charged to the Aviation Working Capital Fund; diplomatic couriers; recurring support costs for RSO's and A/RSO's; costs associated with the management of the Rewards for Justice Program; completion of physical security upgrades; static protection operations at the Embassy in Kabul and the field; and pre-deployment training.

Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT): $3,639,000
The $2 million increase over the FY 2012 Actual is for the Counterterrorism Preparedness Program (CTPP) to support additional hiring part time team members to effectively support the National Level Exercises (NLE) program per National Security Council guidelines, as well as to provide one-time funding for CT's renovations at Navy Hill. CT leads the development and implementation of numerous interagency full-scale counterterrorism NLEs every year, enhancing the nation's posture to immediately respond to terrorist incidents overseas and protect national security interests and increasing the effectiveness of Embassy crisis response capabilities. Funding for these activities include supporting the international component of DHS's National Exercise Program (NEP), often referred to as the TOPOFF series of exercises, as well as the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Geographic Combatant Commander's National exercises. These counterterrorism preparedness activities enhance the whole of U.S. Government's ability to respond to an international terrorist incident that threatens U.S. national security such as hostage taking or weapons of mass destruction.

Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment (FSNSLTF): $2,399,000
The $1.2 million increase over the FY 2012 Actual will be applied to the FSNSLTF to cover separation pay for DOS Locally Engaged Staff where such pay is legally authorized. A proportionate share of each year's annual accrued liability of the FSNSLTF is funded by the D&CP appropriation including Public Diplomacy and WSP resources.

Office of the Medical Director (MED): $7,592,000
The $4.4 million increase over the FY 2012 Actual is for the newly established Office of Operational Medicine. This increase primarily supports personnel serving under COM authority performing their diplomatic functions in non-permissive environments. This Office of Operational Medicine will provide medical supervision and direct patient care to DS agents, their protectees (including both U.S and foreign diplomats), and eligible persons operating under COM authority abroad. The Office will work across the Department and through the interagency process to synchronize medical support efforts and adapt medical services to meet the needs of personnel under COM authority.

Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR): $416,000
The $416,000 in FY 2014 covers salary and benefits for four full-time permanent positions.

Regional Bureaus: $113,212,000
Funding includes an increase of $2.4 million and provides for costs associated with annual recurring support costs for RSO's and A/RSO's at post (i.e., post-held premium pay, COLA, post differential,

overtime, danger pay, R&R, dependent education allowance, residential utilities, maintenance and repair, furniture and fixtures). As these funds support DS positions at post, they are managed by DS to align with shifts in RSO staffing at the regional bureaus. The regional bureaus include: Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA); Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR); Bureau of East Asian and Public Affairs (EAP); Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA); Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA); and the Bureau of African Affairs (AF).

Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM): $81,990,000
The $17.2 million increase over the FY 2012 Actual is for the Department's security voice and information technology security program. The remainder of the funds will be used to maintain the secure voice and information technology security for equipment and networks throughout the Department, as well as DS' radio program. Specific efforts include Public Key Infrastructure to provide strong authentication and non-repudiation of users on the networks, as well as privacy and integrity of communications; equipment and programs for classified communications and encryption; anti-virus software; and the Department's Information Assurance Program which provides DOS personnel with training, planning, and analysis of information systems to maintain the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.

Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation (ISN): $1,342,000
These funds support the Department's NSPD-17 foreign consequence management (FCM) responsibilities. This includes the coordination of U.S. interagency activities which prepare foreign partner ministries to respond to the use of WMD; as well as coordination of U.S. Government resources in the event of intentional or accidental release of CBRN materials.

Bureau of Administration (A): $65,155,000
The A Bureau provides the platform for domestic emergency management planning and preparedness, strengthens employee awareness, and exercises the Department's Mission Critical Team (MCT). A Bureau is responsible for developing mandatory domestic emergency plans, policies, procedures and capabilities, and for overseeing A Bureaus' development of its own emergency action plans, so the Department can respond to and recover from any emergency that impacts DOS facilities or personnel. This goal is driven by federally mandated requirements. A Bureau's Office of Emergency Management manages this program, which includes implementing and maintaining a Department Emergency Action Plan, national Continuity of Operations, Continuity of Government and Enduring Constitutional Government (COOP/COG/ECG) Plans; and maintaining COOP/COG/ECG facilities to national continuity and communications standards. The A Bureau manages a wide range of facilities services for DS' domestic offices and works closely with DS leadership to meet physical security requirements. A Bureau is committed to providing well-managed, energy efficient, sustainable, secure, safe and functional space needed for the Department's domestic workforce.

Bureau of Human Resources (HR): $268,000
The $239,000 increase over the FY 2012 Actual is to support the additional 113 DS personnel hired as part of the ISP. The WSP funding provides DS personnel functional training, anti-fraud techniques and implements the recommendations in the ARB.

Post Assignment Travel (PAT): $13,083,000
The $13 million in WSP funding is for mandatory moves and assignment travel for RSO's and A/RSO's.

Foreign Service Institute (FSI): $13,048,048
The $6.2 million increase over the FY 2012 Actual is to support the training and professional development of the additional 113 DS personnel hired as part of the ISP and implement recommendations

outlined in the ARB. The WSP funding enhances and maintains language, leadership, security overseas, professional and area studies training for DS personnel throughout their career.

Bureau of International Organizations (IO): $128,000
The $128,000 in FY 2014 covers salary and benefits for one full-time permanent position that supports security requirements for the U.S. Mission to the U.N.-New York.

Office of Foreign Mission (OFM): $1,111,000
Funding includes $16,000 for current services and provides for Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Screening Courtesies. As an advocate for reciprocal agreements, OFM seeks the fair treatment of U.S. missions and personnel abroad, while assuring foreign missions and their members in the United States receive the same treatment that their respective governments provide in return to U.S. diplomats abroad. In coordination with the TSA, OFM manages the airport dignitary screening program throughout the United States.

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2012 Actual	371	588	751	0	1,710	1,138,037	216,835	1,354,872
FY 2013 Estimate	371	588	751	0	1,710	1,138,281	216,835	1,355,116
FY 2014 Built-in Changes								
Absorption of Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(34)	0	(34)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	1,195	2,149	3,344
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	3,313	0	3,313
GSA Rents	0	0	0	0	0	673	0	673
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	1,047	0	1,047
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	11,692	0	11,692
Locally-Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	15,221	0	15,221
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	15,166	0	15,166
Absorption of Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	(601)	0	(601)
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	47,672	2,149	49,821
FY 2014 Current Services	371	588	751	0	1,710	1,185,953	218,984	1,404,937
FY 2014 Program Changes								
CT - Preparedness Program	0	0	0	0	0	287	0	287
CT - Security Exercise Training Program	0	0	0	0	0	1,748	0	1,748
DS - Enhanced Security Measures	0	0	0	0	0	36,918	0	36,918
DS - Increased Security Proposal	0	0	0	0	0	44,000	0	44,000
DS - Marine Security Guard Program	0	0	0	0	0	21,800	0	21,800
DS - Training of Foreign Affairs Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	32,400	0	32,400
DS Afghanistan - Consulate Static Guards	0	0	0	0	0	(40,441)	0	(40,441)
DS Afghanistan - OCO to Enduring	0	0	43	0	43	47,732	7,332	55,064
DS Afghanistan - Other Support Operations	0	0	0	0	0	(5,910)	0	(5,910)

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

	Positions					Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
DS Afghanistan - Personnel Security and Suitability Program	0	0	0	0	0	2,907	0	2,907
DS Afghanistan - Regional Directors	0	0	0	0	0	(2,833)	0	(2,833)
DS Afghanistan - Static Local Guards	0	0	0	0	0	44,742	0	44,742
DS Afghanistan - Training and Performance Standards Program	0	0	0	0	0	702	0	702
DS Afghanistan - Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Training	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	345
DS Pakistan - OCO to Enduring	0	(4)	28	0	24	11,836	3,600	15,436
DS Pakistan - Other Support Operations	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	121
DS Pakistan - Protective Details	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	335
DS Pakistan - Regional Directors	0	0	0	0	0	8,776	0	8,776
DS Pakistan - Security Technology Special Programs	0	0	0	0	0	854	0	854
DS Pakistan - Static Local Guards	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	225
FSI - Worldwide Security Training Program	0	0	0	0	0	6,817	0	6,817
FSNLTF - Security Program	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	1,200
HR - Security Training Program	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	139
IRM - IT Security Upgrades	0	0	0	0	0	22,851	0	22,851
MED - Office of Operational Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	4,415	0	4,415
DS - WSP Realignment	0	0	122	0	122	107,389	25,822	133,211
Total Program Changes	0	(4)	193	0	189	349,355	36,754	386,109
FY 2014 Request	371	584	944	0	1,899	1,535,308	255,738	1,791,046

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Staff and Funds by Domestic Organization Units

($ in thousands)

Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
Unit	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Office of Property Taxes, Services and Benefits	0	0	101,317	0	0	101,205	0	0	124,387	0	0	23,070
Diplomatic Security Service	200	0	6,332	200	0	6,330	200	0	8,359	0	0	2,027
Office of Domestic Operations	71	0	112,422	71	0	112,385	71	0	148,405	0	0	35,983
Executive Directorate	88	0	304,864	88	0	304,315	89	0	401,501	1	0	96,637
International Programs Directorate	115	0	333,613	115	0	333,503	177	0	440,351	62	0	106,738
Office of Emergency Management	19	0	22,484	19	0	22,442	19	0	22,461	0	0	-23
Office of Facilities Management Services	48	0	3,041	48	0	3,035	48	0	3,035	0	0	-6
Office of Facility Protection Operations	65	0	26,281	64	0	26,281	64	0	31,643	-1	0	5,362
Office of Information Security	195	0	29,596	194	0	29,596	199	0	35,635	4	0	6,039
Office of Physical Security Programs	80	0	31,349	79	0	31,349	89	0	37,745	9	0	6,396
Office of Protection	9	0	37,424	9	0	37,424	14	0	45,060	5	0	7,636
Security Infrastructure Directorate	51	0	78,335	51	0	78,309	61	0	102,991	10	0	24,656
Office of Threat Investigations and Analysis	92	0	10,880	91	0	10,875	115	0	15,881	23	0	5,001
Training Directorate	0	0	51,952	0	0	51,935	0	0	68,580	0	0	16,628
School of Leadership and Management	1	0	6,108	1	0	6,103	1	0	12,822	0	0	6,714
School of Professional and Area Studies	1	0	21	1	0	21	1	0	365	0	0	477
Office of Counterintelligence and Consular Support	4	0	412	4	0	412	4	0	416	0	0	4
Office of Information Assurance	39	0	9,772	39	0	9,765	44	0	13,984	5	0	4,212
Office of Clinical Services	0	0	2,910	4	0	3,139	4	0	7,592	4	0	4,682
Total	**1,078**	**0**	**1,169,113**	**1,078**	**0**	**1,168,424**	**1,200**	**0**	**1,521,213**	**122**	**0**	**352,100**

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Staff and Funds by Location

($ in thousands)

Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
Country	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Afghanistan	35	0	76,924	35	0	76,944	78	0	132,422	43	0	55,498
Albania	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Algeria	3	0	820	3	0	822	3	0	834	0	0	14
Angola	5	0	379	5	0	380	5	0	387	0	0	8
Argentina	2	0	452	3	0	453	3	0	459	1	0	7
Armenia	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Austria	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Azerbaijan	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Bahrain	2	0	691	2	0	693	2	0	704	0	0	13
Bangladesh	9	0	2,062	9	0	2,071	9	0	2,122	0	0	60
Barbados	3	0	463	3	0	464	3	0	470	0	0	7
Belarus	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Belgium	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Belize	4	0	677	4	0	681	4	0	692	0	0	15
Benin	5	0	534	5	0	536	5	0	551	0	0	17
Bolivia	1	0	230	1	0	232	1	0	236	0	0	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Botswana	5	0	347	5	0	348	5	0	354	0	0	7
Brazil	8	0	1,392	7	0	1,400	7	0	1,422	(1)	0	30
Brunei	1	0	428	1	0	382	1	0	392	0	0	(36)
Bulgaria	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Burkina Faso	5	0	417	5	0	418	5	0	427	0	0	10
Burma	2	0	501	2	0	503	2	0	518	0	0	17
Burundi	8	0	474	8	0	477	8	0	491	0	0	17
Cambodia	1	0	523	1	0	478	1	0	493	0	0	(30)
Cameroon	6	0	512	6	0	515	6	0	533	0	0	21
Canada	7	0	1,103	6	0	1,106	6	0	1,121	(1)	0	18
Central Afr Rep.	5	0	283	5	0	283	5	0	286	0	0	3
Chad	2	0	284	2	0	285	2	0	292	0	0	8
Chile	1	0	195	1	0	196	1	0	199	0	0	4
China	9	0	1,788	9	0	1,741	9	0	1,770	0	0	(18)
Colombia	4	0	759	4	0	762	4	0	778	0	0	19
Costa Rica	3	0	469	3	0	471	3	0	477	0	0	8

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
Country	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Cote d'Ivoire	2	0	371	2	0	372	2	0	380	0	0	9
Croatia	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Cyprus	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Czech Republic	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Dem. Rep of Congo	1	0	390	1	0	391	1	0	399	0	0	9
Denmark	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Djibouti (Rep. Of)	2	0	575	2	0	578	2	0	595	0	0	20
Dom. Republic	2	0	381	2	0	384	2	0	391	0	0	10
Ecuador	5	0	823	4	0	826	4	0	838	(1)	0	15
Egypt	6	0	1,106	6	0	1,114	6	0	1,139	0	0	33
El Salvador	2	0	301	2	0	302	2	0	306	0	0	5
Estonia	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Ethiopia	2	0	316	2	0	317	2	0	325	0	0	9
Fiji	2	0	617	2	0	573	2	0	593	0	0	(24)
Finland	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
France	3	0	291	3	0	291	3	0	294	0	0	3
Gabon	1	0	364	1	0	365	1	0	372	0	0	8
Gambia	1	0	460	1	0	461	1	0	469	0	0	9
Georgia	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Germany	9	0	1,332	8	0	1,332	8	0	1,350	(1)	0	18
Ghana	2	0	460	2	0	462	2	0	474	0	0	14
Greece	3	0	385	3	0	385	3	0	389	0	0	4
Guatemala	1	0	228	1	0	230	1	0	234	0	0	6
Guinea	1	0	450	1	0	452	1	0	463	0	0	13
Guyana	1	0	186	1	0	187	1	0	190	0	0	4
Haiti	2	0	381	2	0	384	2	0	391	0	0	10
Hungary	3	0	385	3	0	385	3	0	389	0	0	4
Iceland	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
India	47	0	6,096	47	0	6,122	47	0	6,274	0	0	178
Indonesia	3	0	811	3	0	863	3	0	887	0	0	76
Iraq	89	0	9,054	89	0	9,097	89	0	9,267	0	0	213
Ireland	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Israel	11	0	2,573	11	0	2,590	11	0	2,644	0	0	71
Italy	3	0	385	3	0	385	3	0	389	0	0	4
Jamaica	2	0	323	2	0	324	2	0	329	0	0	6

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
Country	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Japan	1	0	434	1	0	435	1	0	444	0	0	10
Jordan	2	0	524	2	0	528	2	0	540	0	0	16
Kazakhstan	3	0	765	3	0	768	3	0	784	0	0	19
Kenya	2	0	693	2	0	697	2	0	716	0	0	23
Kosovo	2	0	164	2	0	164	2	0	166	0	0	2
Kuwait	2	0	819	2	0	827	2	0	848	0	0	29
Kyrgyzstan	5	0	969	5	0	973	5	0	998	0	0	29
Laos	2	0	778	2	0	780	2	0	792	0	0	14
Latvia	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Lebanon	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	1	0	283	1	0	283	1	0	286	0	0	3
Liberia	2	0	341	2	0	342	2	0	348	0	0	7
Libya	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Luxembourg	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Macedonia	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Madagascar	2	0	510	2	0	511	2	0	521	0	0	11
Malaysia	1	0	286	1	0	382	1	0	392	0	0	106
Mali	1	0	348	1	0	349	1	0	355	0	0	7
Malta	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Mauritania	2	0	570	2	0	572	2	0	585	0	0	15
Mauritius	1	0	365	1	0	366	1	0	373	0	0	8
Mexico	24	0	2,679	25	0	2,693	25	0	2,737	1	0	58
Moldova	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Mongolia	2	0	670	2	0	674	2	0	696	0	0	26
Montenegro	2	0	7,485	2	0	7,556	2	0	7,903	0	0	418
Morocco	1	0	745	1	0	748	1	0	759	0	0	14
Mozambique	1	0	389	1	0	391	1	0	399	0	0	10
Nepal	9	0	1,937	9	0	1,946	9	0	1,995	0	0	58
Netherlands	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
New Zealand	2	0	611	2	0	519	2	0	534	0	0	(77)
Nicaragua	3	0	497	3	0	500	3	0	507	0	0	10
Niger	1	0	425	1	0	427	1	0	437	0	0	12
Nigeria	3	0	984	3	0	989	3	0	1,015	0	0	31
Norway	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
Country	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Oman	2	0	625	2	0	628	2	0	640	0	0	15
Pakistan	19	0	7,633	19	0	7,644	43	0	33,504	24	0	25,871
Panama	2	0	341	2	0	343	2	0	348	0	0	7
Papua New Guinea	2	0	481	2	0	482	2	0	493	0	0	12
Paraguay	3	0	397	3	0	400	3	0	406	0	0	9
Peru	4	0	635	4	0	639	4	0	650	0	0	15
Philippines	2	0	517	2	0	567	2	0	584	0	0	67
Poland	3	0	385	3	0	385	3	0	389	0	0	4
Portugal	3	0	291	3	0	291	3	0	294	0	0	3
Qatar	4	0	916	4	0	922	4	0	941	0	0	25
Rep. Of the Congo	1	0	283	1	0	283	1	0	286	0	0	3
Romania	2	0	257	2	0	257	2	0	260	0	0	3
Russia	3	0	501	5	0	501	5	0	506	2	0	5
Rwanda	1	0	441	1	0	443	1	0	454	0	0	13
Saudi Arabia	7	0	1,023	7	0	1,028	7	0	1,047	0	0	24
Senegal	1	0	383	1	0	384	1	0	392	0	0	9
Sierra Leone	4	0	370	4	0	371	4	0	378	0	0	8
Singapore	8	0	576	8	0	578	8	0	594	0	0	18
Slovakia	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
South Africa	4	0	1,428	4	0	1,436	4	0	1,478	0	0	50
South Korea	2	0	486	2	0	535	2	0	545	0	0	59
Spain	1	0	128	1	0	128	1	0	129	0	0	1
Sri Lanka	5	0	969	5	0	973	5	0	998	0	0	29
Sudan	2	0	981	2	0	986	2	0	1,015	0	0	34
Suriname	2	0	508	3	0	510	3	0	518	1	0	10
Swaziland	1	0	380	1	0	381	1	0	388	0	0	8
Sweden	5	0	420	4	0	420	4	0	424	(1)	0	4
Switzerland	2	0	256	2	0	256	2	0	258	0	0	2
Syria	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	2	0	562	2	0	566	2	0	582	0	0	20
Tanzania	1	0	368	1	0	369	1	0	376	0	0	8
Thailand	4	0	1,144	4	0	1,150	4	0	1,186	0	0	42
Timor-Leste	12	0	655	12	0	657	12	0	673	0	0	18
Togo	6	0	567	6	0	568	6	0	573	0	0	6
Trinidad	2	0	343	2	0	345	2	0	351	0	0	8

WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION

Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
Country	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds	Am	FSN	Funds
Tunisia	1	0	519	1	0	523	1	0	535	0	0	16
Turkey	4	0	476	4	0	476	4	0	481	0	0	5
Turkmenistan	5	0	1,047	5	0	1,053	5	0	1,082	0	0	35
Uganda	2	0	495	2	0	496	2	0	507	0	0	12
Ukraine	3	0	385	3	0	385	3	0	389	0	0	4
United Arab Emirates	7	0	1,223	7	0	1,233	7	0	1,261	0	0	38
United Kingdom	5	0	665	5	0	665	5	0	672	0	0	7
Uruguay	3	0	511	3	0	514	3	0	522	0	0	11
Uzbekistan	2	0	561	2	0	565	2	0	581	0	0	20
Venezuela	3	0	518	3	0	521	3	0	529	0	0	11
Vietnam	6	0	1,234	6	0	1,287	6	0	1,320	0	0	86
Yemen	5	0	1,179	5	0	1,186	5	0	1,210	0	0	31
Zambia	1	0	572	1	0	576	1	0	593	0	0	21
Zimbabwe	1	0	354	1	0	355	1	0	362	0	0	8
Total	**633**	**0**	**185,887**	**633**	**0**	**186,370**	**700**	**0**	**269,961**	**67**	**0**	**84,074**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Worldwide Security Protection (WSP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	258,606	258,611	334,480	75,874
1200 Personnel Benefits	124,255	123,943	159,776	35,521
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	4,556	4,570	4,716	160
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	43,133	43,007	56,478	13,345
2200 Transportation of Things	21,175	21,472	26,384	5,209
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	130,924	130,576	160,667	29,743
2400 Printing & Reproduction	803	812	892	89
2500 Other Services	525,759	526,029	717,689	191,930
2600 Supplies and Materials	17,234	17,706	25,670	8,436
3100 Personal Property	191,368	191,340	255,388	64,020
3200 Real Property	36,729	36,717	48,485	11,756
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	458	461	549	91
Total	**1,355,000**	**1,355,244**	**1,791,174**	**436,174**

Worldwide Security Protection Summary

($ in thousands)

Bureau / Office	FY 2012 Actual		FY 3013 Estimate		Built-In Changes		Current Services		Program Changes		FY 2014 Request	
	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds	Pos	Funds
Total, Department of State Appropriation	**1,710**	**1,354,872**	**1,710**	**1,355,116**	**0**	**49,821**	**1,710**	**1,404,937**	**189**	**386,109**	**1,899**	**1,791,046**
DS - Bureau of Diplomatic Security	1,038	1,019,981	1,034	1,019,688	0	43,025	1,034	1,062,713	122	268,329	1,156	1,331,042
DS - WSP Afghanistan	6	70,763	6	70,763	0	772	6	71,535	43	54,576	49	126,111
DS - WSP Pakistan	4	4,970	4	4,970	0	49	4	5,019	24	25,747	28	30,766
CT - Counterterrorism Bureau	0	1,606	0	1,604	0	0	0	1,604	0	2,035	0	3,639
FSNSLTF - FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment	0	1,200	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,199	0	1,200	0	2,399
MED - Office of the Medical Director	0	2,910	4	3,139	0	38	4	3,177	0	4,415	4	7,592
INR - Intelligence and Research	4	412	4	412	0	4	4	416	0	0	4	416
WHA - Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	94	14,792	94	14,867	0	234	94	15,101	0	0	94	15,101
EUR - Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	95	19,195	95	19,266	0	471	95	19,737	0	0	95	19,737
EAP - Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	62	12,540	62	12,586	0	320	62	12,906	0	0	62	12,906
NEA - Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	148	21,817	148	21,939	0	430	148	22,369	0	0	148	22,369
SCA - Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	131	23,792	131	23,892	0	573	131	24,465	0	0	131	24,465
AF - Bureau of African Affairs	93	18,018	93	18,087	0	419	93	18,506	0	0	93	18,506
IRM - Bureau of Information Resource Management	14	56,881	14	56,839	0	2,300	14	59,139	0	22,851	14	81,990
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	0	1,333	0	1,332	0	10	0	1,342	0	0	0	1,342
A - Bureau of Administration	19	64,574	19	64,463	0	692	19	65,155	0	0	19	65,155
HR - Bureau of Human Resources	1	128	1	128	0	1	1	129	0	139	1	268
PAT - Post Assignment Travel	0	12,735	0	12,723	0	360	0	13,083	0	0	0	13,083
FSI - Foreign Service Institute	1	6,129	1	6,124	0	107	1	6,231	0	6,817	1	13,048
OFM - Office of Foreign Mission	0	1,096	0	1,095	0	16	0	1,111	0	0	0	1,111

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Proposed Appropriation Language

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292–303), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S. Truman Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized, **[**$948,925,000**]** *$785,351,000*, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed **[**$25,000**]***$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, **[**$688,799,000**]***$1,614,000,000*, to remain available until expended.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE
(Overseas contingency operations)

For an additional amount for "Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance", $250,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/ Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [2]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	1,014	1,014	1,020	6
Enduring Funds	1,537,000	1,546,406	2,399,351	862,351
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds [1]	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
Total Funds	**1,652,700**	**1,579,406**	**2,649,351**	**996,651**

(1) FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of $82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs for diplomatic facilities in Baghdad.

(2) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

Overview

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

The management team continues to look for innovative strategies to improve performance and accountability as the global environment changes. OBO's Long-Range Plan (LRP) currently provides stakeholders with a six-year plan for both new building construction as well as maintenance and modernization needs of existing facilities.

To ensure proper stewardship of the U.S. Government's overseas real property assets, beginning in FY 2012 Congress approved the expansion of the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program to include the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of the Department's diplomatic facilities overseas.

Priorities

The work supported by this request is vital, as more than 86,000 U.S. Government employees from more than 30 agencies at over 280 locations depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. OBO is focused on several priorities to ensure that the President, the Secretary, and other U.S. Government agencies have the tools and platform to be effective in their mission. Following the September 2012 attacks on several U.S. embassies and the subsequent recommendations of the Accountability Review Board (ARB), the Department has undertaken a worldwide review of its overall security posture to identify and implement additional measures to bolster the security of all facilities and personnel where necessary. The FY 2014 Request includes additional funding for the construction of new secure facilities consistent with the recommendations of the ARB.

Capital Security Construction

This program continues to be the centerpiece of the OBO mission. The requested funding, together with interagency contribution from the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program and other reimbursements, provides the necessary resources for New Embassy Compound (NEC) projects as well as site acquisitions at locations where NEC projects are planned in the future.

Maintenance and Modernization
In addition to the planning, design, and construction of new embassy compounds to replace facilities in the most vulnerable locations, the CSCS Program also includes the maintenance, repair, and renovation of existing office and support (non-residential) facilities that are occupied by multiple agencies. These projects also address security deficiencies and may include major security upgrades as part of the larger rehabilitation project.

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 posts that are not slated to receive a NEC. By creating the LRP, OBO has improved the management of existing maintenance funding so that limited resources are used to correct the most critical deficiencies. While improved management, prioritization, and accountability are important, the additional resources provided under the Maintenance Cost Sharing (MCS) initiative are critical to extend the useful life of existing infrastructure and protect the Department's long-term investment in new facilities.

Continuing Ongoing Operations
This core component ensures that essential facility services such as leasing, routine maintenance of residential facilities and functional facilities occupied only by Department of State personnel, fire protection, safety, health and environmental management, project management, facility management, and security management continue uninterrupted. Failure to meet these recurring needs would jeopardize OBO's ability to manage ongoing 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 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. Government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. Government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Facilities							
Active Performance Indicator	Average duration and cost growth for capital construction projects completed annually.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	9% duration ; 14% cost New Indicator, No Rating	18% duration; 18% cost ▼ Below Target	39.7% duration, 1.7% cost ▼ Below Target	25% duration; 5% cost	64.7% duration, 2.8% cost ▼ Below Target	25% duration; 5% cost	25% duration; 5% cost
Steps to Improve	OBO operates in a challenging construction environment. In FY 2012, two key projects went significantly over schedule causing 32.9 percent of total duration growth.							
Impact	1,446 personnel were moved into safe and secure facilities.							
Methodology	Average duration and cost growth for projects completed annually. Duration growth is: actual construction contract duration / original construction contract duration. Cost growth is: actual construction contract cost / original construction contract cost.							
Data Source and Quality	Budget and actual cost data. Data quality assessment revealed no significant limitations.							

This indicator reflects the industry standard for measuring schedule performance. The targets selected are aggressive considering the challenges associated with building secure facilities overseas. These locations include some of the most difficult in the world for the U.S. Government to acquire sites and award construction projects due to hostile political and security environments, opaque real estate markets, less developed infrastructure, and incomplete land title systems.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Facilities							
Active Performance Indicator	Percent of construction sites and buildings acquired and projects awarded in accordance with the approved Financial Plan (FinPlan) and priority work.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	New indicator as of 5/1/09. Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	73% (See methodology) ◄► On Target	97% of target ▲ Above Target	100% of projects awarded ◄► On Target	85% of targeted sites	100% sites under contract ▲ Above Target	85% of targeted sites	85% of targeted sites
Reason for Exceeding Target	In FY 2012 OBO closed on two sites, contracted for six new sites (total of 12 sites currently under contract).							
Impact	Future NEC sites will be available when project is ready for construction award.							
Methodology	Each year, OBO identifies projects it targets to complete in the FinPlan and priority work. OBO tracks the number of sites under contract or closed in accordance with the approved FinPlan and priority work and calculates it as a percentage of the total number of planned projects.							
Data Source and Quality	Budget and site acquisition history. No significant data limitations.							

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Enduring Request is $2.4 billion and 1,020 positions, an increase of $862.4 million and six positions over the FY 2012 Actual level. This includes $1.6 billion to continue the Worldwide Security Upgrade Program, including the Department's share of the Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs; $106.3 million for the Repair and Construction Program; and $679.1 million to support operating elements.

Worldwide Security Upgrades: $1,614,000,000
The FY 2014 Request represents an overall increase of $779.8 million above the FY 2012 Actual level, and provides funding for the Department of State's share of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program as well as the Maintenance Cost Sharing (MCS) Program. In addition, funding allows the Compound Security Program to provide physical and technical security upgrades. For FY 2014, OBO requests the following amounts:

- *$1,383,000,000 – Capital Security Cost Sharing Program*
  This program includes funding for the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program that, when combined with funds contributed by other agencies, will provide $1.95 billion for the planning, design, and construction of NECs. When combined with the ESCM OCO request for the Erbil NCC, the FY 2014 Request provides $2.2 billion for construction of diplomatic facilities.

- *$130,000,000 – Maintenance Cost Sharing Program*
  This program includes funding for the third year of the Maintenance Cost Sharing Program that, when combined with funds contributed by other agencies through CSCS, will provide $167 million to protect the investment made in new facilities and properly maintain and extend the useful life of existing facilities that will not be replaced in the near future.

- *$101,000,000 – Compound Security Program*
  This program funds comprehensive security upgrade projects, major forced entry/ballistic resistant (FE/BR) door and window replacement projects, chemical/biological retrofit projects, emergency egress projects, and security upgrades for soft targets.

Repair and Construction: $106,300,000
The FY 2014 Enduring Request represents an overall increase of $43.3 million above the FY 2012 Actual level. 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. The FY 2014 Request is comprised of the following elements:

- *$35,000,000 – Major Rehabilitation Program*
  This program rehabilitates, upgrades, or replaces building systems for residential or functional properties occupied solely by Department of State personnel that can no longer be physically or economically maintained by routine, preventive, and unscheduled repair activities, and which are not covered under the MCS Program. 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.

- *$71,300,000 – Repair and Improvement Program*
  This program funds repairs and upgrades at all 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 resources to ensure that the most essential facility problems with the greatest impact are addressed first. These projects are not included as part of the Maintenance Cost Sharing Program.

Operations: $679,051,000
The FY 2014 Request represents an overall decrease of $19.9 million over the FY 2012 Actual level, which includes a $28.9 million increase in the Domestic Renovations program and a $68.4 million reduction in the Planning and Real Estate program to be offset from Border Security Program fee revenue.

This funding provides for OBO's five major organizational components: Planning and Real Estate (PRE); Program Development, Coordination and Support (PDCS); Construction, Facility and Security Management (CFSM); Operations (OPS); Resource Management (RM); as well as Domestic

Renovations. Each of the following elements provides critical support to Department operations as well as the capital construction programs within OBO:

- *$316,250,000 – Planning and Real Estate*
  This program supports the Department's real property management activities, including the administration of the Leasehold account. Of this request, $300.8 million, or 95 percent, is for the acquisition of 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 benchmarking program that establishes reasonable lease rates based on market surveys, a lease waiver program requiring that leases comply with cost and size standards, post specific funding targets that require field personnel to manage requirements within limited resources, and the outlining of new major lease priorities in the LRP. In addition, this program funds all of OBO's strategic planning activities. 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 LRP, 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 $53.1 billion, including shared and State-only properties. This portfolio is constantly evolving due to the acquisition of new sites for future capital construction, negotiation of leases, and disposition of facilities replaced by newly constructed NECs.

- *$40,470,000 – 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.

- *$152,230,000 – Construction, Facility and Security Management*
  This program is accountable for the full lifecycle care of Department facilities from initial construction to operation and maintenance. Construction 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 includes routine maintenance funding for Department of State-only functional facilities, as well as all residential facilities worldwide, and provides a specialized pool of expertise to diagnose and address difficult facility problems that can occur in a challenging overseas environment.

- *$42,840,000 – Operations*
  This program provides other critical support for overseas posts, including: accreditation of fire protection systems; replacement of obsolete communication equipment; curatorial care of cultural assets; and management of artwork within Department facilities.

- *$75,861,000 – Resource Management*
  This program provides information technology, general services (including domestic rent to General Services Administration), 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.

- *$51,400,000 – Domestic Renovations*
  This program funds maintenance and renovation projects at Department facilities in Washington, D.C. and other U.S. locations. The request funds the continued renovation of HST that will begin Phase 1C, which creates a security screening pavilion and adds security streetscape improvements. The Capital Improvement Program will upgrade building systems and correct long-identified deficiencies in an effort to protect the Department's real property investments and ensure adequate working conditions for employees.

Summary Statement of Budget Authority

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Worldwide Security Upgrades	**775,000**	**779,743**	**1,614,000**	**839,000**
Capital Security Construction	579,200	582,745	1,383,000	803,800
Maintenance Cost Sharing	110,800	111,478	130,000	19,200
Compound Security	85,000	85,520	101,000	16,000
Repair and Construction	**63,000**	**63,385**	**106,300**	**43,300**
Strategic Capital	0	0	0	0
Major Rehabilitation	12,000	12,073	35,000	23,000
Repair & Improvement	51,000	51,312	71,300	20,300
Operations	**699,000**	**703,278**	**679,051**	**(19,949)**
Planning and Real Estate (1)	384,600	386,954	316,250	(68,350)
Program Development, Coordination & Support (2)	38,650	38,886	40,470	1,820
Construction, Facility & Security Management (3)	141,500	142,366	152,230	10,730
Operations (4)	39,400	39,641	42,840	3,440
Resource Management (5)	72,350	72,793	75,861	3,511
Domestic Renovations	22,500	22,638	51,400	28,900
Total	**1,537,000**	**1,546,406**	**2,399,351**	**862,351**

(1) Includes Strategic Planning, Master Planning and Evaluations, Site Acquisition and Disposals, and Real Property Leasing.
(2) Includes Cost Management, Design and Engineering, Project Development and Coordination, and Special Projects Coordination.
(3) Includes Construction Management, Facility Management, and Security Management.
(4) Includes Area Management, Fire Protection, Safety, Health and Environment, Residential Design and Cultural Heritage, Art in Embassies, and Post Communications.
(5) Includes Information Resource Management, Management Support, and Front Office.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Summary Statement of Positions

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Worldwide Security Upgrades	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Capital Security Construction	0	0	0	0
Maintenance Cost Sharing	0	0	0	0
Compound Security	0	0	0	0
Repair and Construction	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Strategic Capital	0	0	0	0
Major Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0
Repair & Improvement	0	0	0	0
Operations	**1,014**	**1,014**	**1,020**	**6**
Planning and Real Estate	70	70	70	0
Program Development, Coordination & Support	200	200	200	0
Construction, Facility & Security Management	482	482	488	6
Operations	126	126	126	0
Resource Management	136	136	136	0
Domestic Renovations	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,014**	**1,014**	**1,020**	**6**

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

CAPITAL SECURITY CONSTRUCTION

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Appropriations	579,200	582,745	1,383,000	803,800
CSCS Reimbursements	429,108	431,738	567,000	137,892
Total	**1,008,308**	**1,014,483**	**1,950,000**	**941,692**

Project List	
Ankara, Turkey NEC	394,400
Ashgabat, Turkmenistan NEC & Housing	269,000
Belmopan, Belize MSGQ	15,000
Guayaquil, Ecuador MSGQ	15,000
Harare, Zimbabwe NEC	246,000
Maputo, Mozambique NEC	246,000
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico NCC	139,000
Paris, France MSGQ	41,500
Pristina, Kosovo NEC	239,100
Tijuana, Mexico MSGQ	15,000
Site Acquisition, Project Development, and Design	330,000
Capital Security Cost Sharing Reimbursements	(567,000)
Total	**1,383,000**

Budget Justification

The Capital Security Construction Program, which began with the FY 1999 emergency security supplemental appropriations, continues to build upon the successful program of relocating facilities at the highest risk posts. After the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the Department determined that 195 (80 percent) of its overseas facilities did not meet security standards and should be replaced. With the support of OMB and Congress, outstanding progress is being made toward achieving the goal of upgrading and replacing facilities that do not meet security and safety standards. As of February 2012, OBO has completed 98 projects and continues to manage the on-going construction or design of 43 facilities.

Following the September 2012 attacks on several U.S. embassies and the subsequent recommendations of the Accountability Review Board (ARB), the Department has undertaken a worldwide review of the overall security posture to identify and implement additional measures to bolster the security of Department facilities and personnel where necessary. The FY 2014 Request includes additional funding for the construction of new secure facilities consistent with the recommendations of the ARB.

The Department's Long-Range Plan 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 that are driven primarily by security factors are included in the Worldwide Security Upgrade Program.

These projects are funded through the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program which was fully implemented in FY 2009. The program was designed so that all affected agencies pay their fair share toward 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 2012, the Department completed capital projects in Bujumbura, Burundi; Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan; Kyiv, Ukraine; Libreville, Gabon; Monrovia, Liberia; Mumbai, India; Niamey, Niger; and Surabaya, Indonesia.

In FY 2012 the Department continued its commitment to improve the security and safety of U.S. government personnel and facilities overseas by funding urgent, security-driven projects in: Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo (warehouse/shops); Cotonou, Benin (NEC); Dushanbe, Tajikistan (warehouse/shops); Jakarta, Indonesia (NEC); Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (NCC) restart; Mbabane, Swaziland (NEC); Monterrey, Mexico (MSGQ); Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (warehouse); Riga, Latvia (Warehouse); Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina (warehouse/shops); Taipei, Taiwan (NOB-Phase II); and Tijuana, Mexico (warehouse).

In FY 2013 the Department intends to fund new facilities in Karachi, Pakistan (Housing); N'Djamena, Chad (NEC); Nouakchott, Mauritania (NEC); Paramaribo, Suriname (NEC); and The Hague, Netherlands (NEC). The FY 2013 funding will also support the design of the Beirut, Lebanon NEC, and the acquisition of sites where NEC projects are planned in future years. Potential site acquisitions include Ankara, Turkey; Colombo, Sri Lanka; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; Matamoros and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; and St. Petersburg, Russia.

The FY 2014 Request of $1.4 billion, when combined with funds contributed by other agencies, will provide approximately $1.95 billion to construct and design six new secure embassy and consulate compounds, four Marine Security Guard Quarters (MSGQ) not covered by the FY 2013 Increased Security Proposal, as well as support the acquisition of sites where projects are planned in future years.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE COST SHARING

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Appropriations	110,800	111,478	130,000	19,200
MCS Reimbursements	82,245	82,749	37,000	(45,245)
Total	**193,045**	**194,227**	**167,000**	**(26,045)**

Project List	
Athens, Greece (Chancery swing space)	47,400
Manila, Philippines (Chancery swing space)	4,400
Project Development and Design	20,200
Routine Maintenance & Repair	95,000
Maintenance Cost Sharing Reimbursements	(37,000)
Total	**130,000**

Budget Justification

In addition to the construction of new embassy compounds (NEC) to replace facilities in the most vulnerable locations, the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program now includes the maintenance, repair, and renovation of existing facilities through the Maintenance Cost Sharing Program. Sustaining infrastructure is critical to protect the Department's investment in new facilities and address facility needs at posts that will not receive an NEC in the near future. OBO has worked to improve the management of existing maintenance funding so that limited resources are used to correct the most critical deficiencies. While improved management, prioritization, and accountability are critical, the $167 million provided under the Maintenance Cost Sharing initiative is necessary to extend the useful life of existing infrastructure and protect the Department's long-term investment in new facilities.

As documented by the Government Accountability Office, the Department's funding for maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation has not kept pace with the age of the existing facilities portfolio and the substantial investment made in new facilities. The Facility Condition Index (FCI) of legacy properties constructed prior to 2001 is 75, which is considered "fair" and approaching the "poor" level. While the Department is responsible for funding 100 percent of facility maintenance, it represents only 60 percent of the overseas presence at these facilities. Recognizing that the failure to properly address maintenance requirements in a timely manner will lead to additional costs to the taxpayer in the long-term, the CSCS program was expanded in FY 2012 to include a Maintenance Cost Sharing Program (MCS). MCS funding is only used for maintenance and rehabilitation of non-residential properties that are shared by multiple tenants.

The largest component of MCS funding will fund major rehabilitation projects, which are prioritized by OBO using 14 specific factors that encompass basic building information, security, functionality, and business sense. The other component of MCS will fund routine facility maintenance. In FY 2014, MCS funding will continue to provide additional resources required to protect the investment made in new facilities and properly maintain and extend the useful life of existing facilities that will not be replaced in the near future. These projects also address security deficiencies and may include major security upgrades as part of the larger rehabilitation project.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

The FY 2014 Request of $130 million, when combined with funds contributed by other agencies through CSCS, will provide $167 million to enable the Department to address the growing crisis in consistently underfunded maintenance, while equitably distributing the costs among agencies occupying these facilities.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

COMPOUND SECURITY

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	85,000	85,520	101,000	16,000

Budget Justification

The Compound Security Program provides enhanced physical security protection for personnel and property at overseas embassy and consulate office buildings and compounds, warehouses and general services compounds, and residences. The program also funds security upgrades to soft targets, including overseas schools that have USG dependent students or that receive Department grant assistance. The Compound Security Program complements the Capital Security Construction Program by maximizing security protection at existing facilities until NECs are constructed or by upgrading security to the extent practicable at posts that are not expected to move to a NEC.

The Compound Security Program saves lives. Security upgrades have successfully thwarted attacks in Tashkent, Karachi, Jeddah, Damascus, Sana'a, and Peshawar. More recently, security upgrades and Forced-Entry/Ballistic-Resistant (FE/BR) replacement projects completed in Sana'a, Khartoum, and Tunis prevented intruders from gaining access into the office buildings during the September 2012 demonstrations. The program continually adapts to evolving threats, challenges, and changes in security standards driven by the global political situation. Compound security upgrades remain a vital component of OBO's mission to provide safe and secure facilities for all US Government employees, dependents, and foreign national employees.

The FY 2014 Request of $101 million reflects a $16 million increase from the FY 2012 Actual level. The request will fund eight comprehensive security upgrade projects to include the Interagency Security Assessment Team (ISAT) surveys, twelve major FE/BR replacement projects, three chemical-biological retrofit projects, and four emergency egress projects. The request will also fund mantrap construction as well as vehicle barrier replacement. In addition, the FY 2014 Request will continue to fund minor security upgrade projects for offices and residences, enhance 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.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

MAJOR REHABILITATION

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	12,000	12,073	35,000	23,000

Project List	
Reykjavik, Iceland Chancery	28,200
Moscow, Russia Housing	2,200
Major Rehabilitation Planning	4,600
Total	**35,000**

Budget Justification

The Major Rehabilitation program supports comprehensive renovation projects planned for the Department's residential and functional facilities occupied only by State personnel. 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 the Department's overseas buildings exceeding 40 years, an extensive number of buildings could benefit from major rehabilitation.

Replacing the support systems within a building is expensive and offers special challenges and considerable costs. Examples include the installation of new systems to meet security standards and 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 comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Schedules and cost estimates for major rehab projects are subject to change due to unforeseen conditions (e.g., structural problems) and operational considerations. Unlike estimating the cost of constructing a new building, the estimation of the rehabilitation costs existing buildings—especially those with exceptional age—are fraught with unknowns. This can be mitigated with proper planning, site studies, pre-design work, and a well-planned project design. OBO has realized major rehab planning improvements through a design/bid/build approach, improved independent government estimates and management processes, more frequent full project funding in the year of the contract award, and a clearer definition of project scope to ensure more timely delivery of projects within budget.

The FY 2014 Request of $35 million is an increase of $23 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. It includes $30.4 million to begin two new projects in Reykjavik, Iceland and Moscow, Russia, as well as $4.6 million for planning.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	51,000	51,312	71,300	20,300

Budget Justification

The Repair and Improvement program provides funding for the maintenance activities outlined in the Department's Long-Range Plan (LRP). These critical upgrades are required to keep the Department's existing inventory of facilities in an acceptable condition and operating at the right cost. In order to ensure the most effective and efficient use of appropriated maintenance funding, OBO's operational procedure involves prioritizing requests with the major emphasis placed 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.

OBO's Long-Range Plan includes close to 2,100 specific maintenance or improvement requirements for overseas facilities from of FY 2012 through FY 2018. These requirements, listed by post, 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:

- Accessibility – These projects provide for facility improvements to comply with accessibility compliance programs, which require uniform accessibility to facilities and ensure egress capabilities for individuals with disabilities.
- Elevator Replacement and Repair – These projects ensure all vertical transportation equipment serving U.S. Foreign Missions is safe and highly reliable for the diplomatic community.
- 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.
- Facility Project Support – These projects provide design / build services, engineering management, technical expertise, and cleared American labor to modify, renovate and repair facility spaces and building systems (mechanical, electrical, architectural) principally for Controlled Access Area and Post Communication Center spaces.
- Fire System Projects – These projects support the installation/replacement of outdated, unreliable, and/or nonfunctioning fire alarm detection systems in principal buildings. Priorities are set based on the condition of the primary building, the existing fire protection systems and plans for a future NEC. The average life span of a properly maintained fire alarm system is about 20 years.
- Hazardous Materials – These projects 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.
- Improvement Projects – These projects will restore, alter, modernize or construct facilities deemed to be essential to providing a safe, secure, and functional environment.
- Natural Hazards – These projects identify U.S. Government properties that are vulnerable to natural hazards (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and hurricanes) and promote strategies and

solutions to reduce associated risks.

- Roof Replacement and Repair – These projects provide engineering, construction, and on-site quality assurance services to a critical building system. Roof failures can lead to collateral damages to other mission critical operational and building components. Replacement or repair decisions are based on the existing waterproofing condition, mission building type, and plans for a future NEC.
- Utility Management – These projects provide engineering and technical services with the aim of ensuring cost effective, reliable, and maintainable building operations and utilities.

The FY 2014 Request of $71.3 million represents an increase of $20.3 million from the FY 2012 Actual level and provides funding for prioritized requirements as outlined in the LRP.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

PLANNING AND REAL ESTATE

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	384,600	386,954	316,250	(68,350)
Positions	70	70	70	0

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 a safe and functional platform for achieving diplomatic objectives. Included in PRE's real property management activities is the administration of the Leasehold account.

OBO's Leasehold funding is 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 Leasehold account funds all residential and non-residential capital leases overseas, as well as residential and non-residential operating leases that provide space for Department personnel. The rent on leased facilities providing office space for multiple USG agencies is distributed among all tenants through the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) system. The Leasehold account pays for State's share of ICASS leases and provides living quarters allowance (LQA) payments to Department of State employees at posts where U.S. Government-provided housing is not available. In addition, the Leasehold account funds all activities associated with improving overseas properties to meet fire, life-safety, operational, and security standards that are amortized over the life of the lease, and ultimately any restoration cost at the termination of the lease.

PRE consists of four offices:

- **Office of Master Planning and Evaluations (MPE)** provides and manages the post Facility Plans which support projects in the Major Rehab Program. It also manages the Master Plans that support the Capital Security Program and strategic decisions on how to better utilize assets, reconfigure buildings, and re-use existing sites. MPE performs real estate appraisals, market studies, financial analyses and other support services, as needed, for internal planning purposes, as well as for all of the Department's real estate acquisitions, disposals and redevelopment projects.
- **Office of Real Property Leasing (RPL)** oversees the Leasehold account and manages a portfolio of more than 13,000 leases worldwide. RPL facilitates the acquisition of safe and secure residential and non-residential facilities, works to ensure lease costs remain affordable, and tracks posts' performance in meeting housing rental benchmarks. This office also negotiates leases for all types of property. RPL manages not only all leased properties and the acquisition of leases, but also the acquisition of property through build-to-lease and option to lease transactions, which relieve the USG of risky land acquisition and construction financing.
- **Office of Site Acquisitions and Disposals (OAD)** manages the site acquisition program, including evaluating and acquiring sites on the Top 80 list. This office negotiates purchases, exchanges, and long term leases of land and property acquisitions. OAD also manages the disposal of excess government-owned property and public-private partnership transactions which maximize the value of U,S, Government owned land.

- **Office of Strategic Planning (OSP)** manages the overall OBO strategic planning process, including OBO's annual six-year Long-Range Plan, the Capital Security Construction Program schedule, the Top 80 list, the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) program, the Maintenance Cost Sharing program, the Major Rehabilitation Program, the Asset Management Plan, the Federal Real Property Initiative, Project Requirements Management, Real Property Application Program Management, and Archiving Records. OSP also provides administrative services to the PRE directorate.

The FY 2014 Request of $316.3 million and 70 positions is a decrease of $68.4 million from the FY 2012 Actual level. This decrease includes a $91.8 million reduction to the account's base budget due anticipated annual reimbursements from Border Security Program fee revenues for the cost of consular space and housing of consular officers overseas. In addition, the request includes $22.3 million for contractual lease inflationary increases and $1.1 million to support program costs and personnel expenses at current staffing levels. The baseline reduction, combined with the increases for two years' worth of contractual inflation and current service level adjustments result in an overall decrease of $68.4 million to the FY 2014 Request.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, COORDINATION & SUPPORT

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	38,650	38,886	40,470	1,820
Positions	200	200	200	0

Budget Justification

The Program Development, Coordination and Support (PDCS) directorate is the core component of OBO's comprehensive project management approach. PDCS provides project oversight, design and engineering reviews, cost estimating, and other support services for the development of safe and security facilities around the world.

PDCS consists of four offices:

- **Office of Cost Management (COST)** is responsible for cost estimating services during all phases of OBO projects. Cost estimators identify project costs from concept to completion and analyze alternatives that could improve function and value. COST also provides International Project Risk Assessments, life-cycle cost analyses, and value engineering services that perform reviews to identify and correct issues before and during project execution.
- **Office of Design and Engineering (DE)** provides professional architectural and engineering services. DE is responsible for ensuring that all DOS facilities meet professional standards and security requirements. The program provides facility designs which incorporate security, safety, and functionality; ensures compliance with U.S. building codes and standards; and minimizes life-cycle operating and maintenance costs. DE also provides consultation services to posts, manages design reviews, and provides technical assistance during construction and commissioning.
- **Office of Project Development and Coordination (PDC)** provides project management for all capital and non-capital construction projects from inception through project completion, including oversight of the Request for Proposal process. 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.
- **Office of Special Projects Coordination (SPC)** is responsible for all aspects of project execution services for construction projects that are especially complex due to unique security issues.

The FY 2014 Request of $40.5 million and 200 positions is an increase of $1.8 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. This increase supports program costs and personnel expenses at current staffing levels.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

CONSTRUCTION, FACILITY & SECURITY MANAGEMENT

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	141,500	142,366	152,230	10,730
Positions	482	482	488	6

Budget Justification

The Construction, Facility and Security Management (CFSM) directorate is accountable for the care of Department facilities from initial construction to operation and maintenance. 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. CFSM is dedicated to properly caring for the Department's inventory of assets by providing a cadre of professionally trained construction and facility experts and specialized programs necessary to meet the Department's unique facility demands. Included in CFSM's account is funding for routine maintenance activities at non-residential facilities occupied solely by the Department of State, as well as residential facilities worldwide.

CFSM consists of three offices:

- **Office of Construction Management (CM)** is responsible for managing the construction and renovation of U.S. diplomatic facilities overseas. CM provides the professional and technical oversight at each project work site to ensure that the specified standards of quality, safety, and security are achieved while meeting schedule and budgetary constraints.
- **Office of Facilities Management (FAC)** provides expert, professional support for operational maintenance of the Department's overseas buildings and ensures 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. FAC is also responsible for establishing annual maintenance funding targets for each post and managing both MCS and non-MCS maintenance accounts.
- **Office of Security Management (SM)** ensures construction projects result in secure facilities and appropriate security safeguards are incorporated into all overseas diplomatic facility construction projects to protect against hostile terrorist acts and intelligence efforts. In addition, SM manages OBO's Compound Security program, which provides enhanced physical security protection for all personnel and property overseas.

The FY 2014 Request of $152.2 million and 488 positions is an increase of $10.7 million and six positions over the FY 2012 Actual level. This increase includes $3.4 million for routine maintenance costs at residential and Department-only non-residential facilities and $7.3 million personnel costs, including six new overseas facility manager positions to support New Embassy Compounds coming on-line in FY 2014.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATIONS

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	39,400	39,641	42,840	3,440
Positions	126	126	126	0

Budget Justification

The Directorate of Operations (OPS) serves as posts' primary point of contact with OBO and is dedicated to the protection of all overseas personnel from fire, safety, health, and environmental hazards. A key element of OPS' mission is to provide design, acquisition, installation, and preservation services for official residences at posts.

OPS consists of six offices/programs:

- **Office of Area Management (AM)** provides comprehensive and timely customer service support to posts by serving as a practical, effective, and results oriented organization. AM manages OBO's Repair and Improvement program, which prioritizes and funds property improvement requests. In addition, 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 "in-the-field" approach enables the AM team to provide exceptional service, customer feedback, and technical assistance to support the U.S. embassies in managing the limited resources to meet facility needs of U.S. diplomatic and consular missions abroad.
- **Office of Art in Embassies (AIE)** creates art exhibitions for U.S. Chief of Mission residences worldwide. This highly effective program supports the Department's public diplomacy efforts by building strategic international partnerships. AIE also oversees art acquisitions for the public spaces of all newly constructed U.S. embassies, consulates, and annexes. This initiative expands and enhances the original mission through two-way exchange, uniting American culture and the culture of the host countries in ongoing artistic conversation and cultural outreach.
- **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 primary goal of the Fire Protection Program is to mitigate fire risk to post personnel and property.
- **Office of Residential Design and Cultural Heritage (RDCH)** provides interior design and furnishings to 394 representational residences worldwide with high reception scheduling. In addition, RDCH provides conservation, maintenance and stewardship of the Department's extensive inventory of heritage properties and collections.
- **Office of Safety, Health, and Environmental Management (SHEM)** protects employees and family members serving overseas from workplace and residential safety and health hazards. The program enhances government efficiency by having one safety program provide OSHA mandated coverage for all federal employees under Chief of Mission authority. Motor vehicle mishaps are the leading cause of fatalities, injuries, and property damage incidents for Department operations overseas, and SHEM has implemented a highly successful event data recorder program for official vehicles at posts with the greatest number of fatalities.
- **Post Communications Support Program**, with the participation of the Department's Bureau of Information Resources Management (IRM), funds two distinct services—Telephone Replacements and NEC Moves. The Telephone Replacement Program replaces and/or upgrades

obsolete telephone systems with modern and reliable digital systems. The NEC Moves Program relocates, installs, and activates communications equipment from old locations to NECs.

The FY 2014 Request of $42.8 million and 126 positions is an increase of $3.4 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. This increase includes $1.3 million for the DriveCam event recorder data interpretation for 3,500 vehicles at 25 posts and $2.1 million to support program costs and personnel expenses at current staffing levels.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	72,350	72,793	75,861	3,511
Positions	136	136	136	0

Budget Justification

The Directorate of Resource Management (RM) carries out OBO's critical financial, human resources, information technology, and general service activities. RM provides an effective infrastructure and critical systems that are essential to managing the complex portfolio of both real property and capital construction.

RM consists of three programs:

- **Front Office (FO)** provides the bureau's primary financial, policy, public relations, and human resource functions. FO responsibilities include all accounting, budgeting, and financial management services, including vendor payments for all OBO programs; formulating annual budget submissions; and directing the financial planning and resource allocation process within the bureau. This office serves as the central focal point for furnishing OBO information to external entities, such as Congress, the Office of the Inspector General, GAO and OMB, and for developing bureau policies. This office also performs recruiting, advertising, classification, hiring, retention, awards, employee relations, and other human resource functions for direct hire and personal service contractor positions. In addition, FO is responsible for the bureau's interface with industry and the media and serves as the focal point for managing the implementation of major outreach programs affecting OBO.
- **Information Resource Management Division (IRM)** provides cost-effective information technology resources for the Bureau in direct support of desktop, network, software, hardware, and application work. IM services include consolidated desktop support; Bureau software, server and wire management; OBO-specific network operations; technical support, operations and maintenance of Bureau applications; new application development work; and management of test environments.
- **Management Support Division (MSD)** is the administrative support "hub" of OBO and provides for the ongoing support needs for all OBO domestic and overseas government and contract staff. MSD is tasked with ensuring that OBO's domestic facilities remain functional and operational on a daily basis. The program provides a number of key services including security, facility lease payments, telecommunications, furniture and equipment, space planning, fleet management, mail processing, and government purchase card oversight. In addition, MSD is responsible for managing the OBO Travel program and funding all program and project travel expenses.

The FY 2014 Request of $75.9 million and 136 positions is an increase of $3.5 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. This increase includes a $1.3 million reduction in travel costs per the targets outlined in the OMB Memorandum M-12-12, $3.9 million increase for compliance with Department IT consolidation and other IT initiatives, and $0.9 million increase to support program costs and personnel expenses at current staffing levels.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

DOMESTIC RENOVATIONS

FY 2014 Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY 2012
Funds	22,500	22,638	51,400	28,900

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 building. 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 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:

- Continue the New State renovation
- Continue Perimeter Security Improvements
- Proceed with projects identified in the Capital Improvement Plan and implement in order of priority

FY 2014 Request of $51.4 million represents an increase of $28.9 million from the FY 2012 Actual level. This request includes $47.3 million to continue the renovation of the Harry S Truman building (rated as a Level 5 building by the Interagency Security Committee) and $4.1 million for upgrades and repairs to various domestic offices through the Capital Improvement Plan.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	120,593	131,331	132,151	11,558
1200 Personnel Benefits	53,595	53,918	54,074	479
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	25,009	25,021	26,103	1,094
2200 Transportation of Things	5,186	5,218	8,544	3,358
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	475,526	386,311	552,214	76,688
2400 Printing & Reproduction	381	383	370	(11)
2500 Other Services	292,701	297,892	538,552	245,851
2600 Supplies and Materials	40,770	41,019	46,444	5,674
3100 Personal Property	55,632	55,973	94,116	38,484
3200 Real Property	568,851	567,795	1,169,465	600,614
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	14,456	14,545	27,318	12,862
Total	1,652,700	1,579,406	2,649,351	996,651

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OTHER ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Conflict Stabilization Operations
Office of the Inspector General
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs
Representation Allowances
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service
Buying Power Maintenance Account
Repatriation Loans Program Account
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund
International Chancery Center

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CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to support, maintain, mobilize, and deploy a civilian response corps and for related reconstruction and stabilization assistance *and contributions* to prevent or respond to conflict or civil strife in foreign countries or regions, or to enable transition from such strife, **[**$56,500,000**]***$45,207,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading may be made available to provide administrative expenses for the coordination of reconstruction and stabilization activities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may transfer and merge funds made available under any other heading in Titles I, II, III and IV of this Act with funds made available under this heading to maintain and deploy a Civilian Response Corps and to provide reconstruction and stabilization assistance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may appoint, **[**compensate and remove Civilian Response Corps personnel without regard to Civil Service or classification laws**]***on a time-limited basis solely to carry out reconstruction and stabilization activities, employees without regard to the provisions of title 5 governing appointment in the competitive service and may fix the basic compensation of such employees without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5*.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

Provided further, That up to **[**$10,000,000**]***$7,000,000* of the funds appropriated under this heading may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading "Conflict Stabilization Operations".

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS
SEC. 7054.
(a) Funds appropriated or made available under this or any other Act for reconstruction and stabilization assistance, including funds that are reprogrammed or transferred to be made available for such purposes, may be made available for such purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be utilized for assistance furnished with such funds: *Provided further*, That the President may furnish additional assistance by executing the authorities provided in sections 552(c) and 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act, notwithstanding the percentage and dollar limitations in such sections: *Provided further*, That funds allocated or reprogrammed for purposes of this section shall remain available until expended.
(b) The authority provided by section 618 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall remain in effect through **[**2013**]***2014*.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	247	183	158	(89)
Enduring Funds	21,816	0	45,207	23,391
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	8,500	8,500	0	(8,500)
Total Funds	**30,316**	**8,500**	**45,207**	**14,891**

FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of $21,816,000 from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) to Conflict Stabilization Operations. Although not included in the table above, this level is being sustained under the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution through a transfer from D&CP.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) advances U.S. national security interests by taking early and strategic preventative action to resolve conflict, break the cycles of violence, and harness beneficial drivers of change and local sources of stability through diplomacy, application of technical expertise, and innovative programs. CSO collaborates with US embassies, the U.S. Government interagency, and international partners, but most importantly, supports host nation partners in developing truly local solutions. Chiefs of Mission draw upon CSOs capabilities for a wide array of conflict prevention and stabilization support, including: conflict and needs assessments; planning, interagency coordination; and scalable expeditionary field teams consisting of subject matter expert advisors and mentors, analysts, planners, and trainers.

CSO was established as a bureau in November 2011 in response to the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR)'s call to elevate conflict prevention as a core mission of the State Department and to respond much earlier in conflict situations, rather than reacting after violence has broken out. Former Secretary Clinton characterized the creation of CSO as "one of the most important decisions that came out of the QDDR" because of the critical role of civilian engagement in conflict-affected settings in protecting Americans, promoting U.S. values, and furthering national interests.

As part of creating a new bureau, CSO has taken significant steps to develop a "business model" of being agile, innovative, responsive, and results-driven. CSO is refining the Civilian Response Corps (CRC) to ensure it draws on the best expertise available in a timely manner and at a lower cost overall. CSO has worked to shift resources away from Washington with 70 percent of its budget now directed to field-based operations.

Through its bureau strategic goals, CSO seeks to:

1. Respond rapidly to break cycles of violent conflict and mitigate crises in priority countries;
2. Catalyze local reform by promoting policies, regulations, and practices that increase community resilience and address causes of destabilizing violence;
3. Mobilize local stakeholders and reformers to build coalitions to prevent conflict and respond to crisis; and
4. Manage resources responsibly to prevent conflict and respond to crisis.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

CSO operates in priority countries where conflict is present and where U.S. resources are insufficient to meet the challenges. CSO can play a major role in these states by extending the reach of the U.S. Mission, enhancing understanding of conflict dynamics throughout the country, and expanding the U.S. Government's ability to influence local actors and institutions. CSO's past work has included helping to facilitate South Sudan's referendum on independence, supporting efforts to stamp out the Lord's Resistance Army, allaying ethnic violence in the Kyrgyz Republic and strengthening local capacity to address it, and helping the Transitional National Council take charge in Libya. CSO provided a similarly-broad array of support on election-related conflict prevention in Kenya, encouraged democratic openings and reconciliation in Burma, offered non-lethal support to the civilian opposition in Syria, and designed innovative approaches to reducing crime-related violence in Central America.

It is critical that solutions are driven by local dynamics and actors, both to work and to ensure long-term sustainability. Too often in conflict situations, the international community begins by deploying the tools immediately at hand regardless of whether they are right for the situation, letting the tools drive the solution. This results in inefficiency, short-lived results, and higher costs. CSO's approach is different, focusing on identifying the right tools. CSO also recognizes that strategies must be driven by local dynamics and actors, both to be effective and ensure long-term sustainability. CSO prioritizes host nation capacity building and local solutions. CSO's methodology includes a rigorous process of joint analysis and planning in partnership with the host nation and other partners, complemented by proactive monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes that further enhance policy and operational engagement. CSO plans to conduct at least four special evaluations during the next year using a special combination of external and internal expertise. CSO's newly established Office of Learning and Training plans to use monitoring and evaluation information to develop lessons learned and best practices which will be disseminated internally for application in future and ongoing engagements.

Performance

CSO's indicator "Percentage of CSO engagements that were commended (in embassy cables, interagency documents, partner assessments, etc.) as strongly contributing to the ability of the U.S. Government or local partners to transform conflict dynamics" measures impact on CSO's primary goal of transforming conflict dynamics by including effects on local partners of non-USG actors, thus capturing the impact of innovative CSO efforts that leverage non-USG resources, build sustainability, or productively challenge USG business as usual. "Strongly contributing" means CSO's work is explicitly described by partners as being a critical or lead component, or as providing a foundation or vision for the work of partners; while "ability to transform conflict dynamics" measures impacts such as increasing the systematic understanding of what drives or mitigates conflict and developing new or improved systematic conflict intervention plans.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world	
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of CSO engagements that were commended (in embassy cables, interagency documents, partner assessments, and non-USG documents) as strongly contributing to the ability of the U.S. Government or local partners to transform conflict dynamics.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator	N/A New Indicator, No Rating	65%	75%

Impact	Baseline year; N/A
Methodology	Documents originate both from USG and post sources and from non-USG sources. To qualify, documents received must commend CSO rather than simply thank or mention CSO, consistent with the definitions and examples of strongly contributing and ability to transform conflict dynamics. CSO examines documents submitted by Engagement Leads to verify that they originate from outside the bureau and meet this stringent definition.
Data Source and Quality	Engagement metrics reports from Engagement Leads, who are required to evaluate documents received from outside the bureau which mention their engagements and record any commendations that match the definition given by this indicator. They must also submit copies of the qualifying documents for verification. While evaluations on the value added of CSO engagements are subjective, we are confident that posts will provide CSO with honest and frank reviews on our ability to help transform conflict dynamics.

CSO was established as an expeditionary organization able to operate in conflict countries in order to increase USG capability to have timely impact on the ground. While there are important contributions CSO can also make in Washington, and it is necessary to devote some resources to Washington-based support and administration, the bulk of CSO and CRC personnel should be in the field, where the ultimate impact is supposed to happen.
This will be measured as the annual average of the daily percentage of deployable CSO and CRC personnel who were deployed to the field.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world								
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of deployable CSO/CRC personnel who are deployed in support of field operations.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A New Indicator, No Rating	40%	45%
Impact	Baseline year; N/A							
Methodology	This will be measured as the annual average of the daily percentage of deployable CSO and CRC personnel who were deployed to the field. This is a straightforward calculation from the deployment database, which shows how many of the deployable staff available were deployed each day. Database accuracy can be spot checked against records kept by Engagement Leads.							
Data Source and Quality	Bureau deployment records from database of deployable CSO and CRC personnel, managed by the Bureau's Office of Civilian Response Corps and Deployment Support. Data is entered based on travel purchases and reports from engagements of arrivals and departures. Data quality is excellent. CSO keeps very detailed records on deployment related activities.							

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations is $45.2 million, a total increase of $14.9 million above the FY 2012 Actual. In FY 2014, funding will be focused primarily on high-impact engagements. These will depend on conditions at the time, but may include Middle East and North Africa (MENA) transition countries, Nigeria, Burma, and/or North Central America. The FY 2014 funds will be used to: (1) respond to the increasing number and size of requests for civilian expertise; (2) empower crisis response teams to rapidly stand up and manage stabilization programs in emergent situations; and (3) build crosscutting initiatives that amplify the impact of the Department, interagency and partner activities and strengthen community resilience in response to conflict.

The following provides a detailed justification of the FY 2014 Request by program activity:

Overseas Response Operations: $28.1 million
In FY 2014, the majority of CSO's resources are directly dedicated to the staffing, operation, and support of overseas deployments. The following are the major components of this program activity:

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

- **Response Capacity: $6.4 million**
  The request includes the salaries, benefits, and support costs of full-time interagency CRC component members from USAID and other participating agencies. It also includes the salaries and benefits of the direct-hire employees in CSO's Offices of Overseas Operations who also deploy.

- **Response Operations Support: $1.1 million**
  These funds will provide for direct management, administration, recruitment, and operational support of the CRC personnel who participate in overseas deployments.

- **Deployments: $20.6 million**
  This funding provides for all costs associated with deploying CSO personnel, including the CRC civilian responders, to support conflict and stabilization missions. In FY 2014, CSO projects having a small number of large-scale, high-impact engagements and between 10-15 medium-sized, technically-focused engagements. As resources permit, CSO will also deploy experts to assist embassies or other partners with policy or program development challenges. Operationally, CSO will support Chiefs of Missions in priority countries with integrated expeditionary operations for conflict prevention, stabilization, and transition. CSO will also support embassies, regional bureaus and special envoys with conflict analysis and planning support, expertise and innovative strategies. The funding includes the costs of travel, per diem, in-country support, air or surface transportation of equipment, bandwidth for satellite communications, subsistence, and other costs associated with an engagement, including the hiring of experts and other engagement-specific responders.

  CSO is developing a set of crosscutting initiatives to advance innovative approaches to preventing and mitigating conflict. Building on best practices derived from these activities, CSO will scale up implementation of these approaches in priority countries and at the regional level.

  In Kenya, CSO is supporting peaceful elections focused on preventing a recurrence of election violence. Other illustrations include facilitating dialogue on strengthening cross-border water management along the Nile; mobilizing Central American, and Middle East/North African youth as positive role models through media, technology and conflict mediation activities; and catalyzing interfaith collaboration and leadership in Nigeria and Kenya.

Policy, Partnership, and Learning: $6.7 million
This program element will provide the funding and staff to develop new relationships with bilateral and multilateral partners, NGO's, and other nontraditional actors that can help expand the CSO's reach and deepen its expertise, as well as to manage civilian-military strategies and relationships. In addition, this program element provides for a resource center on conflict stabilization, professional development, and training for the CSO responders, as well as the development of lessons learned from CSO operations to inform ongoing and future missions.

Plans, Programs, and Integration: $7.3 million
Funding requested provides for the personnel and support costs of Washington-based headquarters staff, including CSO Front Office, necessary to implement programs, policies, proposals, and strategies for conflict prevention and stabilization operations, as well as staff to exercise oversight and management responsibility for the integration of conflict and stabilization operations, deployments, and programs with overall U.S. foreign policy objectives. This program element includes the resources necessary to provide for the administrative and management support of CSO operations, including financial management, budget/strategic planning, human resources, and general services operations.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

CSO Headquarters: $3.1 million
This activity funds the CSO headquarters support costs, including non-deployment travel, rents, utilities, IT network support, printing, internal supplies, and equipment. In FY 2014, CSO anticipates that consolidating its offices in the Foggy Bottom area will result in associated savings and cost avoidance of approximately $4 million (between FY 2012 and FY 2014) in rent, security, IT expenses, utilities, and shuttle bus costs.

Overseas Conflict Stabilization Programming
CSO manages and oversees the implementation of conflict stabilization programming, utilizing foreign assistance funding made available for such purposes. The FY 2014 Request for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) provides that up to $7 million may be transferred to CSO to support overseas conflict and stabilization programs.

CSO focuses on direct political engagement in crisis response. As CSO begins an engagement, its civilian responders often identify the need for stabilizing project activities. Such activities are integral components of CSO's engagements and will directly support priority foreign policy objectives. Projects will be designed to build credibility for new civilian authorities by addressing immediate needs, increasing access to balanced and accurate information, restoring and/or enhancing the operational capacity of local institutions, and promoting public acceptance. In keeping with CSO's crisis response and stabilization mandate, program funds (ordinarily from foreign assistance accounts) will provide civilian responders operating in dynamic and tense environments the flexibility to support critical small initiatives rapidly, in order to head off or mitigate future violence. Their use will be primarily for rapid response to an unfolding and often unpredictable emerging political event, but may also be used for timely conflict prevention interventions.

CSO has integrated project activities into its operations: CSO's Syria team is using program funds to provide opportunities for disparate groups to work together and increase their political and civilian capacity for effective "tipping point" activities – such as training on non-violent resistance techniques and advice on how to increase the impact of locally-developed communications content. CSO is also helping to prepare civilian opposition members to play a stabilizing role in countering sectarian violence or vigilantism when they return home.

CSO funding is critical to the development of such innovative approaches so that they can be integrated into long-term programs that could ensure sustainability and host nation ownership. Flexible funding will increase the capacity of teams to engage quickly in activities within 0-12 months. These small projects within an overall CSO engagement will generally involve direct capacity building efforts with local partners.

CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	4,119	0	15,361	11,242
1200 Personnel Benefits	1,119	0	12,269	11,150
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	1,196	0	4,600	3,404
2200 Transportation of Things	1	0	0	(1)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	504	0	835	331
2400 Printing & Reproduction	33	0	35	2
2500 Other Services	14,136	0	11,415	(2,721)
2600 Supplies and Materials	77	0	86	9
3100 Personal Property	318	0	101	(217)
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	313	0	505	192
Total	**21,816**	**0**	**45,207**	**23,391**

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Proposed Appropriation Language

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, **[**$65,622,000**]***$69,406,000*, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–465), as it relates to post inspections.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
(Overseas contingency operations)

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General", **[**$49,901,000**]***$49,650,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*, **[**of which $49,901,000 shall be**]** for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	318	318	318	0
Enduring Funds	61,904	62,283	69,406	7,502
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Total Funds	129,086	129,465	119,056	(10,030)

Funding for DOS OIG is discussed in this chapter. Funding for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) is reflected in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Chapter.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) has the lead role in helping the Department of State (Department) and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) improve management, strengthen integrity and accountability, investigate and deter fraud, and ensure the most efficient, effective, and economical use of resources. OIG's oversight extends to the Department's and BBG's 70,000+ employees and 280 missions and other facilities worldwide that are funded through combined annual appropriations of more than $18 billion and $2.4 billion in fee-based services. OIG also provides oversight for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission. OIG remains at the forefront of efforts to identify potential savings and cost efficiencies for the Department and BBG, striving to provide timely, relevant, and useful feedback that supports decision makers in strengthening critical programs and operations to promote U.S. interests, as well as strengthening the security of those programs and operations. As detailed in the performance section below, OIG has consistently exceeded its performance target related to the identification of potential savings for the Department and BBG. OIG has exceeded its target in four of the past six years related to acceptance of OIG recommendations by the Department and BBG within targeted timeframes.

Since 2008, OIG has strengthened its oversight of high-cost and high-risk Department activities in South and Central Asia and the Middle East by establishing overseas offices in five countries. The Middle East Region Operations (MERO) Directorate within the Office of Audits, and the Middle East Investigative Branch (MEIB) within the Office of Investigations, dedicate on-the-ground resources, expertise, and oversight to critical Department programs and U.S. interests in the frontline states and other crisis and post-conflict countries. MERO is headquartered in Washington, DC, with temporary satellite offices in Kabul, Afghanistan; Baghdad, Iraq; and Islamabad, Pakistan. MEIB, based in Washington, DC, has a field office in Amman, Jordan, and temporary satellite offices in Baghdad, Iraq, and Kabul, Afghanistan. A fifth overseas office in Cairo, Egypt, will close by the end of FY 2013.

The additional resources requested will sustain these initiatives, and maintain the level of oversight that the size, complexity, and importance of Department and BBG programs demand.

Goals, Priorities, and Challenges for FY 2014

OIG's mandate encompasses all domestic and overseas activities, programs, and missions of the Department and BBG. OIG's overarching goal for FY 2014 is to effect positive change by being a valued resource to the Department and BBG in promoting U.S. interests and sustained leadership, with emphasis on the following:

- ***Relevance:*** OIG work will be directed at Department and BBG priorities, including those identified in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). OIG's work will emphasize critical, resource-intensive programs and operations in the frontline states; global issues; the effectiveness of foreign assistance programs; regional management activities and the use of new technologies and innovative approaches; priority posts and bureaus; and the Department's coordination with other U.S. Government agencies.
- ***Value Added:*** OIG will recommend actions that correct identified vulnerabilities and result in savings, cost recoveries, funds put to better use, restitutions and fines, prevention of losses, and improved efficiencies and security.
- ***Usefulness:*** OIG products will assist decision makers in improving programs and making the most effective spending decisions in an environment of increasingly constrained financial resources.
- ***Timeliness:*** OIG will continually strive to reduce the time for completing its audits, inspections, and reviews by using appropriate technologies to start jobs sooner, finish them more quickly, and disseminate the results broadly and rapidly.

OIG will face several challenges in FY 2014 as it strives to achieve these goals. OIG is a small office, and yet operates on a worldwide basis, with offices in four countries overseas and a complex workforce comprised of Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel, rehired annuitants, contractors, personal services contractors, and locally employed staff. OIG continually adjusts its work plan to juggle competing priorities with respect to mandated audits, inspections, and reviews; planned work that addresses critical priorities of the Department and the Administration; and frequent special requests from external stakeholders such as the Congress. Changing conditions on the ground in crisis and post-conflict regions require frequent adjustments to OIG's plans. The Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction's (SIGIR) scheduled sunset in FY 2013 will result in the transfer of additional oversight responsibilities to OIG. The FY 2014 Request would bring OIG to 262 funded positions relative to its Department-authorized level of 318 positions.

OIG's funding priorities for FY 2014 are to strengthen its focus on the frontline states and other crisis/post-conflict areas, and maintain its core audit, inspection, and investigative capabilities. These funding priorities will enable OIG to sustain its capacity to produce relevant, useful, and timely work that contributes to the highest priorities of the Department, and adds value to its programs and operations.

Strengthening OIG's Presence in the Frontline States and Other Crisis/Post-Conflict Areas
OIG's top priority is to maintain and strengthen its presence in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan in order to provide dedicated oversight to the Department's critical programs in those countries. OIG also is committed to providing oversight to other crisis and post-conflict areas, and to meeting the anticipated increase in oversight responsibilities in Iraq.

OIG established its overseas offices, at the request of the Department and Congress, to provide dedicated oversight of critical Department activities in the Middle East and South and Central Asia. As Department commitments and expenditure of resources in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan have grown, OIG's oversight responsibilities have increased correspondingly. OIG will continue to support the Department's critical priorities by providing audit and investigative oversight in the frontline states and other crisis/post-conflict areas, to the extent it has the resources to do so.

SIGIR's closure in FY 2013 will result in an increase in OIG's oversight responsibilities in Iraq. SIGIR received approximately $19 million in funding in FY 2012. SIGIR's workload, which in 2011 included 24 completed audits and 54 new investigations, will transfer to the Inspectors General of the Department of State, Department of Defense, and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). OIG will assume primary oversight responsibility for civilian assistance programs in Iraq, as well as continuing oversight of State operations in Iraq.

Maintaining OIG's Core Audit, Inspection, and Investigative Capabilities
OIG's second priority is to maintain its ability to fulfill statutory responsibilities and respond to the increasing demands for review of Department and BBG programs, operations, and foreign affairs activities. OIG is facing increased demand for audits and inspections on physical security at high-threat posts in connection with the recent Accountability Review Board assessment of the attack on U.S. facilities in Benghazi, Libya. OIG's mandate includes traditional areas of focus, including security, diplomatic and consular affairs, international broadcasting, administrative and financial management, and information technology. The mandate also includes new initiatives and priorities, as identified in the QDDR and the joint strategic goal framework of the Department and USAID.

OIG as an organization supports all of the Department's strategic goals. OIG's FY 2014 plan reflects its commitment to add value to the Department's mission, meet the needs of Congress and the foreign affairs community, and fulfill OIG's traditional mandate to deter waste, fraud, and mismanagement. OIG is committed to assisting the Department and BBG to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of their programs, operations, and initiatives.

As a result of the considerable demands placed on OIG with respect to mandated and requested work, OIG has limited flexibility to redirect existing resources to new priorities or take advantage of programmatic tradeoffs. OIG's Office of Audits workload for FY 2014 is estimated to include 13 congressional and OMB mandated assignments, including annual requirements relating to financial management and information technology security stemming from the *Chief Financial Officers Act* and the *Federal Information Security Management Act*. The Office of Investigations is expected to process an estimated 2,500 Hotline complaints annually by FY 2014, up from 2,248 such complaints in FY 2012, in addition to responding to approximately 4,000 Department and White House name-check requests annually. The Office of Inspections, which also responds to special requests from senior Department management, Congress, and the White House, uses risk assessments in planning its work to ensure the most effective use of its resources. However, there currently are about 85 posts and bureaus that have not been inspected in the past five years.

Performance

OIG's work results in recommendations and monetary benefits that improve overall management, security, and efficiency of programs and operations in the Department and BBG. Security has been and will continue to be a significant focus of OIG's work. Approximately one quarter of OIG reports issued since the beginning of 2012 have addressed security issues.

Monetary benefits from OIG's work result in more effective and efficient use of U.S. taxpayer dollars, and are a primary mandate of the Office of Inspector General. Monetary benefits include potential cost savings, recoveries, questioned costs, funds put to better use, efficiencies, restitutions, and fines. OIG audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations result in potential and actual cost savings and efficiencies to the Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. OIG has consistently exceeded its target for monetary benefits, with $34 million in monetary benefits in FY 2012 against a target of $19 million. FY 2011 results for this indicator were $261.9 million, well exceeding the target of $17.8 million. Results in 2011 reflect both the unusually large recoveries and joint work with other Federal agencies that are not expected to recur in the future.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability through QDDR Implementation
Active Performance Indicator	Monetary benefits: questioned costs, funds put to better use, cost savings, recoveries, efficiencies, restitutions, and fines

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
$52.6 million N/A	$23 million ▲ Above Target	$26.4 million ▲ Above Target	$25.5 million ▲ Above Target	$261.9 million ▲ Above Target	$19.0 million	$33.8 million ▲ Above Target	$21.5 million	$22.5 million

Reason for Exceeding Target	The FY 2012 result for monetary benefits was chiefly due to a single large fine of $7.5 million and monetary benefits of $7.5 million on one inspection.
Impact	Monetary benefits reported by OIG represent: (1) actual and potential monetary recoveries to the Department and BBG, and (2) more effective and efficient use of U.S. taxpayer dollars. OIG's performance on this indicator helps the Department achieve its strategic priority of operational efficiency and effectiveness in an environment of constrained resources.
Methodology	OIG management analysts monitor, follow-up, and report on the status and value of monetary benefits reported by audit, inspection, and evaluation teams. These amounts are entered and their status tracked in OIG's databases for compliance (audits, inspections, and evaluations) and investigations.
Data Source and Quality	Recoveries, questioned costs, and funds put to better use are based on amounts identified in OIG reports, as agreed to by the agency and tracked in OIG's compliance database. Investigative recoveries reflect court-ordered fines, restitutions, and recoveries based on information received from external prosecutorial and administrative authorities. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Recommendations are a major product of OIG audits, inspections, and evaluations, and serve as the vehicle for correcting vulnerabilities and realizing positive change in the Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Resolution of recommendations reflects management's willingness to take the actions recommended by OIG to correct identified problems and improve their programs and operations. The percentage of recommendations resolved within six months (inspections) or nine months (audits and evaluations) indicates to what extent management has agreed to take timely action to correct identified problems in line with OIG recommendations, or has identified acceptable alternatives that are expected to result in improved programs and operations.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	Planning and Accountability through QDDR Implementation							
Active Performance Indicator	Percentage of recommendations resolved within the appropriate timeframe (six months for inspections and nine months for audits and evaluations)							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
88% N/A	87% ▲ Above Target	91% ▲ Above Target	79% ▼ Below Target	89% ▲ Above Target	86%	78% ▼ Below Target	87%	87%

Steps to Improve	The FY 2012 result for percentage of recommendations resolved within appropriate timeframes was chiefly due to staffing shortages in one office. Staff is being put in place.
Impact	The percentage of recommendations resolved within appropriate timeframes indicates to what extent the Department has agreed to take timely action to correct problems reported by OIG, or identified acceptable alternatives expected to improve operations. OIG's performance on this indicator helps the Department achieve its strategic priority of operational efficiency, effectiveness, & accountability.
Methodology	The OIG offices assess and track compliance of each recommendation based on ongoing correspondence with the Department, and update each recommendation's status in the compliance database. In addition, each month OIG sends individual Department bureaus a status report of OIG recommendations directed to them. OIG and the bureaus follow up on and reconcile any discrepancies, and the OIG compliance database is updated when necessary.
Data Source and Quality	The percentage of recommendations resolved within the stated timeframes is derived from information in OIG's compliance database. Recommendations in OIG reports are entered into the database, and their status is updated by the OIG offices that did the work, based on ongoing correspondence with the Department and analysis of Department responses. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

To support its activities in FY 2014, OIG is requesting $69.4 million, an increase of $7.5 million over the FY 2012 Actual. The request includes a shift of $3.2 million from OCO to Enduring for MERO, and an increase of $500,000 to maintain the FY 2012 level of activity, including required funding for increased ICASS and in-country support costs associated with activities in the frontline states. The increase also includes funding to fill five authorized, direct-hire positions in Baghdad, Iraq. The five additional positions in Iraq include three MERO auditor positions and two MEIB investigators, which are funded in this request at $3.8 million, including $2 million to cover ICASS and security costs in Iraq. (A portion of

the additional ICASS and security costs for these positions will be covered by the savings that OIG will realize in current ICASS costs when it closes its Cairo office in 2013.) These positions will allow OIG to accomplish the increased workload in Iraq resulting from SIGIR's anticipated closure, and meet its FY 2014 priority of strengthening its oversight of critical Department programs and operations in that country.

OIG's base request for FY 2014 also includes $311,000 for training, inclusive of continuing professional education requirements, and $468,000 for its mandatory contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

Office of Audits

The Office of Audits consists of two directorates: the MERO and the Audit Directorate. The Audit Directorate is charged with conducting audits and program evaluations of the management, security, and financial operations of the Department and BBG, including their audited financial statements, information security, internal operations, and external activities funded by the Department through contracts or financial assistance. It also conducts annual evaluations of Department and BBG compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act. The MERO Directorate is responsible for performing engagements within the Middle East Region covering the Bureaus of Near Eastern Affairs and South and Central Asian Affairs, in addition to the general operation of overseas offices in Baghdad, Iraq; Kabul, Afghanistan; and Islamabad, Pakistan.

OIG’s FY 2014 Request, as distributed through the Office of Audits, includes approximately $2.2 million allocated for three positions, including ICASS and support costs, in the MERO Directorate’s Baghdad office. These three MERO positions would enable OIG to meet the increased oversight requirements in Iraq. With the anticipated closure of SIGIR in FY 2013, the MERO Directorate will assume primary oversight responsibility for civilian assistance programs in Iraq, as well as continued oversight of high-cost contracts for services such as security, aviation, medical, and life support. The anticipated cost for these programs, as represented by the Department’s FY 2014 budget request for State Operations in Iraq, is about $1.2 billion. MERO's audit work also would assess the transition to a civilian-led mission in Afghanistan, the Department's management of the Pakistan counterinsurgency fund, and the Middle East Partnership Initiative.

Office of Inspections

The Office of Inspections assesses domestic and overseas operations and facilities of the Department and BBG. Inspections review executive direction, policy and program implementation, resource management, and management controls. The Office of Inspections also provides oversight of programs and operations relating to foreign assistance funding, public diplomacy, and Department efforts to counter terrorism worldwide, including Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, and other crisis and post-conflict areas. In addition, the Office of Inspections is frequently tasked with urgent requests for special reviews by the Department, Congress, and the White House. The Office of Inspections will review Department progress in achieving efficiencies, including rightsizing and consolidating Department and other agency platforms overseas, and increasing the use of regional centers. Inspections will continue to provide oversight of priority programs and operations of the Department and BBG, particularly for foreign assistance, information technology, consular programs, economic diplomacy, public diplomacy, and global security.

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations, based in Washington, DC, conducts worldwide investigations of criminal, civil, and administrative misconduct related to programs and operations of the Department, BBG, and the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission. The office investigates specific allegations, reports, or other information indicating possible violations of law or regulation. Investigative results are referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution, and to the Bureaus of Human Resources

and Diplomatic Security, the Office of the Procurement Executive, or other agencies for administrative or other appropriate action. MEIB, also based in Washington, DC, has a field office in Amman, Jordan, and satellite offices in Baghdad, Iraq and Kabul, Afghanistan. MEIB will continue to play a vital role in OIG's investigative oversight of the Department's high-risk, high-cost programs and operations in the Middle East, and South and Central Asia.

The Office of Investigations FY 2014 Request includes approximately $1.6 million for two investigator positions, including ICASS and support costs, for MEIB's Baghdad office. The two additional investigators in Baghdad would provide increased oversight of the Department's high-risk, high-cost programs in Iraq, and respond to the additional workload resulting from SIGIR's scheduled closure in FY 2013. OIG will continue its increased emphasis on investigations of procurements and grants—including foreign assistance funds—particularly for the Middle East. Oversight is most effective when the investigators have "boots on the ground" where violations occur. OIG's investigative presence in Iraq has resulted in several successful large-scale criminal and civil prosecutions, including $17 million in recoveries in the past two years, as well as 30 suspension and debarment actions of Department contractors and grantees in the region.

Funds by Program Activity

($ in thousands)

Office of Inspector General (OIG)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Administration and Staff Activities	15,618	15,723	16,287	669
Inspections, Audits, Investigations	43,446	43,723	45,150	1,704
Policy Formulation	2,840	2,837	2,769	-71
Middle East Regional Office	0	0	5,200	5,200
Total	**61,904**	**62,283**	**69,406**	**7,502**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Office of Inspector General (OIG)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	39,864	40,143	44,537	4,673
1200 Personnel Benefits	9,416	9,482	10,529	1,113
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	4,922	4,384	6,125	1,203
2200 Transportation of Things	1,528	2,111	1,014	(514)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,004	1,011	1,113	109
2400 Printing & Reproduction	533	535	607	74
2500 Other Services	3,222	3,245	3,560	338
2600 Supplies and Materials	245	246	501	256
3100 Personal Property	723	728	805	82
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	447	398	615	168
Total	**61,904**	**62,283**	**69,406**	**7,502**

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Inspector General Act Reporting

($ in thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2014 IG Request to Agency	FY 2014 OMB Request	FY 2014 President's Request	FY 2014 CIGIE Contribution* within President's Request	FY 2014 Training Funds within President's Request
OIG	71,840	72,471	69,406	468	311
SIGAR	50,904	49,650	49,650	128	552
Total	**122,744**	**122,121**	**119,056**	**596**	**863**

*CIGIE Contribution – IG contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Proposed Appropriation Language

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, **[**$586,957,000**]***$562,659,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That **[**not to exceed $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from**]** *any* fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized *may be credited to this account to remain available until expended*.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	422	422	422	0
Enduring Funds	583,200	586,769	562,659	(20,541)
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	15,600	15,600	0	(15,600)
Total Funds	598,800	602,369	562,659	(36,141)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Administration has directed the Department to embrace a new era of engagement, based on mutual understanding and mutual respect. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) is a center of excellence and expertise in the U.S. Government for the use of exchanges to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals and increase mutual understanding. International exchanges provide opportunities for people-to-people dialogue between Americans and foreign participants from diverse and varied communities. Exchanges are public diplomacy tools of persuasion and influence, building allies and supporters of U.S. policies and perspectives among key foreign audiences, as well as fostering international understanding and experience among Americans.

ECA programs reach every imaginable type of audience – professionals, academics, students, youth, civil society, media, business leaders, and more. ECA creates programs for urgent, short-notice demands in key countries, as well as oversees decades-old name-brand programs with a near global presence. These programs help sustain long-term alliances and friendships, as well as respond to new opportunities in nations and regions in transition. ECA's programs complement and build on one another, and leverage alumni as life-long strategic assets with an understanding of the United States and a commitment to international engagement.

ECA promotes U.S. interests at home and abroad by providing foreign participants with unique experiences in America and by giving U.S. citizens an international perspective and a competitive edge in a global market. Exchange programs have become indispensable pillars of strategic dialogues with Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Russia and other countries. Educational and cultural exchanges are central to advancing U.S. interests in strategically vital regions, such as Afghanistan and Pakistan, and transitioning countries of the Middle East.

ECA's exchange programs are vital tools to expand outreach to women, youth, and underserved communities. ECA programs leverage intense interest in English language learning, and continuing international fascination with U.S. society, culture and values. ECA is developing new strategies to utilize social media and new technology to enhance and expand the impact of exchanges. Through its programs, alumni, and technology, the bureau builds a continuum of U.S. and foreign participants who make lifelong and life-changing connections that lead to mutual understanding and advancement of U.S. foreign policy goals.

ECA stands ready to meet the challenges of the 21st century with proven programming initiatives that provide clear and consistent results in a time of serious resource constraints.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Academic Programs
ECA's academic exchanges impact the entire range of learners and educators, from primary and secondary children learning English, to senior scholars conducting advanced research. ECA academic exchanges help American school teachers gain international experience, and enable underprivileged American undergraduates learn foreign languages abroad. Innovative ECA programs use online resources such as social media to expand the reach and scope of English language learning resources.

Key academic exchange programs include the Fulbright Exchange, which provides U.S. and foreign scholars and students the opportunity to pursue degrees, teach, and conduct research in foreign and U.S. universities. The Fulbright program also covers a host of other more specialized exchanges that support the study of English abroad and foreign languages on U.S. campuses, places fellows in foreign governments, and sends U.S. specialists abroad in a wide variety of fields for short-term collaborations. English language programs help train and develop foreign teachers of English as a second language, send Americans to teach English and train teachers overseas, and provide language learning materials and resources on-line. Educational advising conducts outreach to foreign students to help with the process of applying to U.S. universities and attracting more foreign students to the United States.

Professional and Cultural Exchanges
Professional and cultural exchanges link U.S. and foreign participants in dozens of fields directly tied to U.S. foreign policy goals including science and technology, civil society, media, and more. These exchanges provide foreign participants with a unique opportunity to experience the United States first-hand, whether through experiencing the U.S. on a short term exchange, or interacting with American cultural or sports envoys on tours overseas. The International Visitor Leadership Program brings hundreds of foreign opinion leaders to the United States every year for intensive three-week study tours to meet and confer with their American counterparts and gain firsthand knowledge about U.S. society, culture and politics. Citizen Exchanges unite an extensive network of organizations and experts across different sectors of civil society through professional, youth, cultural, and sports programs. The Professional Fellows program arranges U.S. internships for current and rising leaders from overseas, while facilitating mentoring and linkages with U.S counterparts. Cultural and sports exchanges leverage global fascination with U.S. culture and society to engage with diverse audiences overseas, especially with youth and underprivileged groups. ECA's youth exchanges provide experiences in U.S. schools for foreign secondary school students, and foreign experiences for U.S. students, resulting in lifelong relationships and international understanding. All of these programs provide unique avenues to engage with societies where direct interaction between Americans and the local population may be infrequent and challenging.

Program and Performance
ECA conducts ongoing performance measurement and independent evaluation projects to ensure that its programs are as impactful and effective as possible. ECA also ensures that alumni of the programs have the opportunity to continue to engage with one another in order to build on their exchange experiences and develop growing and dynamic networks of alumni associations.

Exchanges Support
The exchanges support includes program direction and administration funding for employee compensation and benefits for domestic staff and Regional English Language Officers (RELOs) abroad. It also includes the costs related to implementing U.S. Government exchanges coordination and the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act. The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training seeks to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of the 15 federal departments and over 50 independent U.S. Government agencies that sponsor international exchanges and training.

Performance

Educational and cultural programs lead directly to greater knowledge and understanding of the United States and the American people, and to better knowledge and understanding of others. Greater mutual understanding helps build a foundation of trust upon which policy makers can then establish strategic bilateral and multilateral relationships. ECA outreach to current and emerging leaders as well as expanded exchanges with youth, non-elites, religious and ethnic minorities, and women result in more accurate and informed perceptions of the United States. This measure demonstrates the advancement of Public Diplomacy's mission to increase mutual understanding and develop friendly and peaceful relations through people-to-people exchanges.

Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world								
Strategic Priority	Expand and Strengthen People-to-People Relationships							
Active Performance Indicator	Percentage of participants who increased or changed their understanding of the United States immediately following their program.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
93.00% [Baseline] N/A	95.00% ▲ Above Target	93% ◄► On Target	98.81% ▲ Above Target	97.03% ▲ Above Target	93.00%	97.00% ▲ Above Target	93.00%	93.00%
Reason for Exceeding Target	Highly strategic program planning, design and implementation, as well as the successful recruitment of program participants from key groups (including current and emerging leaders, youth, non-elites, minorities, and women) led to an increase in knowledge and understanding of the United States that exceeded the target level.							
Impact	This indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of cultural programs in positively reshaping foreign opinions of the United States. The Department uses this data to highlight the correlation between participation in exchange and engagement programs and an understanding of U.S. norms, values, and institutions. This strong foundation is critical to informed policy dialogue with key audiences overseas.							
Methodology	ECA program participants complete pre-, post- and follow-up surveys that collect data on standardized indicators across ECA programs. All performance measurement surveys are designed by performance measurement specialists.							
Data Source and Quality	ECA performance measurement indicator data captured through pre-, post- and follow-up surveys are collected through ECA's specialized online performance measurement system. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant limitations.							

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Enduring Request is $562.7 million, a decrease of $20.5 million or four percent below the FY 2012 Actual level of $583.2 million. ECA is not requesting OCO funding in FY 2014.

To meet the challenges of decreasing resources as demand for public diplomacy programs continues to rise, ECA will prioritize funding in line with the Department's priorities and ECA's strategic goals. ECA will continue to support the President's "Asia Rebalancing" initiative, and support public diplomacy activities in Africa by shifting resources from other regions. ECA will also promote international understanding with key U.S. strategic partners such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan, and Arab states in transition.

ECA's Fulbright and English teaching programs will remain critical ECA elements in response to rising worldwide demand for English language ability and access to American education. English language programs that engage underserved and marginalized populations, are one of the Department's most effective public diplomacy tools. The Department will work to maximize the impact of both the Fulbright and English language programs within reduced funding levels in FY 2014.

ECA will continue to support educational advising programs such as EducationUSA advising around the world with reduced funding in FY 2014. Advising programs help the Department respond to the intense interest in U.S. higher education worldwide, an American "export" that contributes more than $22 billion to the U.S. economy annually. ECA will continue to foster development of American students with foreign language skills and international experience through the Benjamin A. Gilman study abroad scholarship program, which provides financial assistance to financially- disadvantaged U.S. students from underserved sectors to study abroad. This support will contribute to the goals of "100,000 Strong" initiatives in China and the Western Hemisphere aimed at increasing student exchanges.

Professional and Cultural Exchanges such as the Citizen Exchanges Program and the International Visitor Leadership Program fund a broad range of people-to-people exchanges in support of U.S. foreign policy priorities and are key components of the FY 2014 Request. A reduction of funding for Citizen Exchanges programs in FY 2014 will result in fewer youth participants. The International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) is at the forefront of ECA's efforts to introduce foreign influencers to U.S. economic, political, and social perspectives. This program works closely with U.S. missions overseas to address bilateral and regional strategic imperatives through tailored exchange projects. In addition, Voluntary Visitor projects allow for rapid response to evolving political situations, crises, and strategic imperatives by connecting emerging foreign leaders to their American counterparts.

The FY 2014 Request realigns some funding under the Special Academic and Professional and Cultural Exchanges. This realignment provides greater flexibility to meet the most important foreign policy objectives of the Department and the Administration and engages priority audiences by focusing resources on the most successful and cost-effective exchange programs. The request consolidates the Regional Graduate Fellowship program with the Fulbright Program to continue support for the Fulbright foreign graduate students in all regions. In addition, the request shifts funding under Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges for the Congress Bundestag Youth Exchange and Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program to the Citizen Exchanges Program line. ECA will continue to conduct rigorous program evaluations under the constraint of flat and reduced funding amid rising costs for professional evaluation projects. Evaluation activities provide data and information to ECA leadership, program offices and stakeholders to ensure ECA programs are as effective and impactful as possible. Finally, the request level includes a one percent cost of living adjustment.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Funds by Program Activity

($ in thousands)

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR[1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
Academic Programs	324,582	326,568	309,837	(14,745)
Fulbright Program	230,430	231,840	232,500	2,070
Students, Scholars, Teachers, Humphrey, Undergraduates	230,430	231,840	232,500	2,070
Global Academic Exchanges	55,482	55,822	55,872	390
Educational Advising and Student Services	12,210	12,285	12,185	(25)
English Language Programs	43,272	43,537	43,687	415
Special Academic Exchanges	38,670	38,907	21,465	(17,205)
Regional Graduate Fellowships	18,570	18,684	0	(18,570)
American Overseas Research Centers	4,000	4,024	4,000	0
South Pacific Exchanges	470	473	350	(120)
Timor Leste Exchanges	470	473	350	(120)
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	470	473	450	(20)
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	13,040	13,120	10,815	(2,225)
George Mitchell Fellowship Program	470	473	0	(470)
University of Miami Hemispheric Program	470	473	0	(470)
Tibet Fund	710	714	500	(210)
Global University Innovation	0	0	5,000	5,000
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	193,964	195,151	187,912	(6,052)
International Visitor Leadership Program	90,650	91,205	89,242	(1,408)
International Visitor Leadership Program	90,650	91,205	89,242	(1,408)
Citizen Exchange Program	99,425	100,033	98,112	(1,313)
Professional/Cultural/Youth	99,425	100,033	98,112	(1,313)
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	3,889	3,913	558	(3,331)
Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program	1,518	1,527	0	(1,518)
Institute for Representative Government	422	425	0	(422)
Irish Institute	867	872	0	(867)
Youth Science Leadership Institute of the Americas	150	151	0	(150)
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	558	561	558	0
Pakistan Literacy Training	374	376	0	(374)
Program and Performance	5,054	5,085	4,751	(303)
Evaluation	1,854	1,865	1,751	(103)
Alumni	3,200	3,220	3,000	(200)
Exchanges Support	59,600	59,965	60,159	559
Total	**583,200**	**586,769**	**562,659**	**(20,541)**

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECEP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	38,660	39,394	39,982	1,322
1200 Personnel Benefits	11,398	11,614	11,684	286
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	10,597	10,663	10,387	(210)
2200 Transportation of Things	61	61	55	(6)
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	1,033	1,039	962	(71)
2400 Printing & Reproduction	389	391	336	(53)
2500 Other Services	27,261	26,731	26,527	(734)
2600 Supplies and Materials	377	379	469	92
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	493,424	496,497	472,257	(21,167)
Total	**583,200**	**586,769**	**562,659**	**(20,541)**

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Proposed Appropriation Language

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized, **[**$7,484,000**]** *$7,679,000*.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	8,030	7,345	7,679	(351)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

Pursuant to Section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended, Representation Allowances permit Ambassadors, principal officers at constituent posts, and other Foreign Service officers with critical contacts in the host country, to obtain partial reimbursement for expenses incurred while on official commission overseas. The development and maintenance of official contacts abroad, either through host-country government official counterparts or through influential host-country private citizens and opinion makers, are a vital tool to diplomats who pursue policy outcomes through dialogue and negotiations that both, convey U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives as well as inform U.S. bilateral and multilateral policies.

Representation Allowances support advancing U.S. foreign policy goals such as economic and environmental security, enabling a dialogue that opens new markets for American products and helps secure jobs and businesses in the homeland. For example, Embassy Beijing hosted bilateral discussions to increase visa reciprocity. Changing reciprocity will greatly increase Chinese businesses and tourism to the United States, and at the same time increase the productivity of consular visa operations. Also, many embassies conduct events in support of strategic economic dialogue facilitating technical discussions on economic issues such as intellectual property rights, and opening markets to level the playing field and help American businesses.

Representation Allowances also help facilitate opportunities to communicate American values to promote a better understanding of U.S. investments in diplomacy and development on a wide range of issues ranging from security to human rights, rule of law, gender equality, to changing climate concerns. Representation Allowances expenses represent a small investment rendering returns potentially valued many times over in terms of policy impact.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request is $7.7 million, a net $334,000 increase over FY 2013 CR levels. Representation activities directly contribute to engagement with foreign counterparts, thus enabling the environment for diplomacy, advancing U.S. led development efforts, and aligning with Presidential Policy Directives on global development and with the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR).

Major priorities in FY2014 include:

- Seek, develop and promote initiatives and opportunities to deepen economic and trade ties between the United States and Africa through continued support for representational activities at the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) bi-annual conference;

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

- Support formal and informal opportunities to pursue economic outreach and meetings with key local officials and business communities to increase trade with China and other Asian countries;

- Facilitate bilateral engagement that promote economic growth benefitting both European and American economies on issues such as the climate change, data privacy standards and most importantly on the development of a newly announced US-EU comprehensive economic partnership;

- Continue to support ongoing efforts to effectively manage transitions in frontline states by facilitating coordination with host country officials and with other international donors;

- Foster and maintain stable and productive partnerships in the Western Hemisphere that support critical U.S. national interests as well as enable new opportunities to advance democracy and expand economic ties.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Representation Allowances (REPA)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2500 Other Services	8,030	7,345	7,679	(351)
Total	**8,030**	**7,345**	**7,679**	**(351)**

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Proposed Appropriation Language

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, $28,200,000, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*.

TRANSFER OF EXPIRED BALANCES TO THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS ACCOUNT
SEC. 7059. The Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials" unobligated balances of expired, discretionary funds appropriated under the "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" heading for fiscal year 2014 and for each fiscal year thereafter, except for funds designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated: Provided, That no more than $50,000,000 may be transferred in any single fiscal year.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	27,750	27,165	28,200	450

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

Under the Foreign Missions Act (22 USC 4314 et seq.), the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) administers the Department's two programs for the extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries (under certain circumstances) throughout the United States. These programs are the *Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials in New York*, and the *Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials Elsewhere in the United States*.

These programs fulfill the U.S. Government's obligations under Article 22(2) of the Vienna Convention and other international treaties to ensure security for foreign missions and officials in the United States. When the required level of protection exceeds what local law enforcement authorities can reasonably be expected to provide to foreign missions and officials, international organizations, or certain visiting dignitaries, the two programs allow the State Department to reimburse other Federal agencies, state or local authorities for extraordinary protective services provided or to enter into an agreement with private security firms to provide such services.

Examples of ongoing protective activities funded by these programs include:

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

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

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

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Performance

The PFMO program has worked closely with local and state law enforcement agencies to decrease the amount of time between the delivery of extraordinary protective services and submission of eligible claims to the Department of State.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	
Strategic Priority	Diplomatic Security
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: The percentage of eligible claims for reimbursement of extraordinary protection to local and state law enforcement were paid-in-full as funds are available within the required timelines.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100% ◄► On Target	100%	100%

Impact	DS has decreased review and approval time for payment of FY 2012 eligible claims, resulting in the average processing time of invoices to Charleston Payment Center from 14 days for FY 2011 to less than 4 days for FY 2012. All eligible claims for FY 2012 received from local and state law enforcement have been paid within 30 days of receipt.
Methodology	Through the review of claims submitted by local and state law enforcement to ensure eligibility. Track the invoices processed in Global Financial Management System (GFMS) to ensure payment in 30 days of receipt.
Data Source and Quality	Information is received from the state and local law enforcement entities that provided extraordinary protection for Foreign Missions and Officials AND are eligible to receive reimbursement as outlined in the statute. Two limitations of the indicator would be the funding level of the program and the claims deemed eligible for extraordinary protection.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for PFMO is $28.2 million, and includes an increase of $450,000 compared to the FY 2012 Actual level.

The Request provides $24.4 million to New York City (NYC) and the surrounding areas for providing security protection to diplomatic facilities and the United Nations facility. Any amount not used to reimburse the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and other agencies in New York City and surrounding areas would be applied to valid reimbursement claims from prior years. Current outstanding

claims for NYC area police agencies total over $87.4 million, and are estimated to exceed $88 million in FY 2013.

The Request also provides $3.3 million for current security contractual obligations for foreign resident officials and their missions. The additional $0.5 million will support other localities nationwide which provide extraordinary protection for consulates and visiting foreign dignitaries.

Lastly, the FY 2014 Request also includes legislative language for the Transfer of Expired Balances to the PFMO account. This authority provides the Department the ability to transfer expired unobligated balances, up to $50,000,000 each fiscal year, from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account to the PFMO account. The transfer authority would provide additional resources for the reimbursement of state and local governments for eligible costs associated with the protection of foreign missions and officials.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2500 Other Services	27,750	27,165	28,200	450
Total	**27,750**	**27,165**	**28,200**	**450**

*The FY 2012 Actual includes a transfer of $750,000 from the D&CP account.

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EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Proposed Appropriation Language

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, **[**$9,500,000**]***$9,652,000*, to remain available until expended as authorized, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account", subject to the same terms and conditions.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	9,073	9,357	9,652	579

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

As authorized by Section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2671), the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation is a no-year appropriation used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives. The EDCS appropriation is also used for the payment of rewards for information related to international terrorism, narcotics related activities, transnational organized crime, and certain war criminals as authorized by Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C 2708) as amended, and by Section 102 of Public Law 105-323, as amended by Public Law 106-277. Funds appropriated for these purposes are authorized to remain available until expended. The FY 2014 Request will provide $9.7 million for unforeseen emergencies. Additional funding for rewards will, as needed, be drawn from transfers or prior year unobligated balances.

The principal purpose of the EDCS appropriation is to provide the Department with the means to respond immediately to emergencies that arise in the conduct of foreign relations, including the evacuation of personnel and their families overseas. Devastating events worldwide have demonstrated the importance of the EDCS appropriation to protecting American lives overseas. Major events over the last ten years have underscored the need for such extraordinary expenditures including the Arab Spring conflicts and other terrorist incidents in the region, the earthquakes in Japan and Haiti, the evacuation of Lebanon, the tsunami in Southeast Asia, the war in Iraq, the events of September 11, 2001, and the outbreaks of pandemic influenza (SARS, Avian and H1N1 flu).

Additionally, the EDCS appropriation funds certain activities relating to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials which generally take place in connection with the U.S. hosting of U.S. government-sponsored conferences, such as the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS) General Assembly, the G-20 Summit, the Nuclear Security Summit, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) International Conference, and the NATO and G8 Summits. The EDCS appropriation also funds urgent medical and travel expenses related to natural disasters or terrorist incidents; passport and visa fraud investigations; official visits of foreign dignitaries; travel of Presidential delegations; representational expenses; and other authorized activities that further the realization of foreign policy objectives.

The Rewards category of EDCS covers the Department's Rewards Program which consists of four separate components – Rewards for Justice (RFJ), Narcotics Rewards, Transnational Organized Crime Rewards, and War Crimes Rewards. The program is a valuable asset and has been instrumental in bringing to justice international terrorists, notorious narcotics traffickers, and war criminals sought by the UN International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

Justification of Request

Unforeseen Emergencies and Other Activities: $9,652,000

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $9.652 million is a $579,000 increase from the FY 2012 Actual level.

Demands on this account, although unpredictable, are heavily influenced by evacuations that may occur as a result of natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest. Recent demands include the earthquakes in Japan and Haiti, and the Arab Spring conflicts which resulted in several large-scale evacuations. In FY 2012, evacuations occurred in Damascus, Syria, Bamako, Mali, Tripoli, Libya, Lahore and Karachi, Pakistan, Tunis, Tunisia, and Khartoum, Sudan. In FY 2013, evacuations have occurred in Algiers, Algeria, Bangui, Central African Republic, and Bamako, Mali. $3.0 million of the Department's request will support potential emergency evacuations.

The EDCS appropriation also funds certain activities relating to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities generally take place in connection with the U.S. hosting of U.S. Government-sponsored conferences, such as the UN and OAS General Assembly, the G-20 Summit, the Nuclear Security Summit, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the Asian-Pacific Economic (APEC) Summit, and the NATO Summit. In FY 2012, the Department's EDCS costs for the APEC Summit were approximately $2 million. The Department funded costs for the G8 and NATO Summits of approximately $5 million. Travel of Presidential delegations, official visits of and official gifts for foreign dignitaries, Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Congressional travel overseas, and representation requirements of senior Department officials are also funded from EDCS. $5.7 million of the Department's request will support activities related to the conduct of foreign affairs.

The EDCS account provides funding in support of confidential investigations conducted to counteract passport and visa fraud. A higher volume of investigations and apprehension of groups or individuals involved in the fraudulent issuance of U.S. passports and visas has resulted in increased funding requirements. The Department has an agreement with DOD to fund deployment of a forensics team to investigate disasters, such as plane crashes, at the request of foreign governments. In addition, other highly-sensitive unusual activities such as travel of foreign dissidents, ex gratia payments to foreign nationals, and urgent medical/travel costs in natural disasters or terrorist incidents are funded from the EDCS account. The request includes $1 million to support activities related to passport and visa fraud investigations and other highly-sensitive matters.

Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime, Narcotics, and War Crimes Rewards Program: $0

The FY 2014 Request includes no additional funding for the Rewards Program since the Department anticipates transferring funds from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) prior year expired, unobligated balances to the EDCS account to fund rewards as authorized in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Appropriations Act, 2008 (Div. J, P.L. 110-161). All rewards under the Rewards Program are funded from the EDCS appropriation in utilizing the D&CP transfer authority. A total of $64 million has been transferred to EDCS under this authority as of February 2013.

The EDCS account funds the payment of rewards for information on international terrorism, narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime, and war crimes, as well as provides for the expansion of publicity efforts. Currently, there is over $750 million in advertised reward offers in the Terrorism,

Narcotics and War Crimes Rewards programs: $495 million for cases concerning terrorist acts; $185 million for cases concerning narcotics traffickers; and $70 million for cases concerning war crimes.

The Terrorism Rewards Program, or Rewards for Justice (RFJ) Program, is a valuable asset in the fight against international terrorism. Currently, there are reward offers for information that prevents, frustrates, or favorably resolves acts of international terrorism against U.S. persons or property worldwide, leads to the arrest or conviction, in any country, of terrorists responsible for such acts, or leads to the location of a key terrorist leader.

The Narcotics Rewards Program has been successful in helping law enforcement capture some of the world's most notorious narcotics traffickers responsible for bringing hundreds of tons of illicit drugs into the United States each year.

The War Crimes Rewards Program has been instrumental in bringing to justice fugitives sought by the United Nations International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR). The War Crimes program is launching a multi-media publicity campaign in central Africa, where it is believed several of the fugitives may be located.

On January 15, 2013, President Obama signed into law the Department of State Rewards Program Update and Technical Corrections Act of 2012, P.L. 112-283. The enhanced statutory authorities under this law expands the authority for the rewards program to include rewards targeting significant transnational organized crime figures not already included under the existing reward authority, and foreign nationals indicted for war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide by any international, mixed, or hybrid tribunal (focusing on the crimes rather than specific tribunals). The new Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program (TOCRP) will build on the success of the existing Narcotics Rewards Program by authorizing rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of significant members of transnational criminal organizations involved in activities that threaten national security, such as human trafficking, and trafficking in arms or other illicit goods. Funding for the expansion of the Rewards Program is provided from currently available resources and transfer authorities.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	2,976	3,040	3,000	24
2500 Other Services	6,097	6,317	6,652	555
Total	**9,073**	**9,357**	**9,652**	**579**

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BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

Proposed Appropriation Language

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

None.

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	FY 2014 Submission	Increase / Decrease
Funds	0	0	0	0

Program Description

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696) as amended (P.L.110-252). The BPMA is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates or overseas wage and price changes.

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

Historically, the BPMA was capitalized at a level of over $20 million in the mid-1980s, and balances were depleted in subsequent years due to the decline in the value of the dollar against the currencies of virtually every major industrialized country. From FY 1997 through FY 2002, the Department built the fund back up to $16.7 million through exchange rate gains and the transfer of balances from the former USIA Buying Power Maintenance Account. However, because of significant worldwide losses in the value of the dollar in FY 2003 and FY 2004, the BPMA account was drawn down to zero by the end of FY 2004. The FY 2010 account balance included $8.5 million in appropriated funds along with $5 million carried forward from FY 2009 balances. In FY 2011, Congress rescinded $17 million which was almost half of the BPMA balance of $35.5 million, and $18 million was transferred to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation to offset the $50.4 million 2011 global wage and price increases. The FY 2011 end of year balance was $500,000. In FY 2012, the Department transferred $30.9 million in expired, unobligated balances from FY 2008 and FY 2009/FY 2010 D&CP appropriations to the BPMA. Subsequently, $30.9 million was transferred from BPMA to the FY 2012/FY 2013 D&CP appropriation to offset adverse currency fluctuations and overseas inflationary requirements. In FY 2013, the Department anticipates $18 million in expired, unobligated balances will be transferred from D&CP appropriations to the BPMA which will be subsequently transferred to the FY 2013/2014 D&CP appropriation to offset adverse currency fluctuations and overseas inflationary requirements.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request does not include an increase in BPMA total appropriated resources for potential exchange rate losses. The Department will use existing BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations that may occur in FY 2014.

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REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Proposed Appropriation Language

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, **[**$1,800,000**]***$1,700,000*, as authorized, of which **[**$711,000**]***$737,000* may be made available for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program and may be paid to "Diplomatic and Consular Programs": *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	1,674	1,456	1,700	26

FY 2012 Actual includes $227,000 transferred from Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

As authorized by Section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, the Department of State's Repatriation Loans program provides emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States. They include Americans temporarily abroad who are without funds because of unforeseen events such as theft, illness, or accident; individuals suffering from serious physical or mental illness who need to return to the United States for medical care; Americans residing abroad with an alien spouse needing assistance to escape an abusive situation; and individuals caught in a disaster or emergency abroad who need to be removed from harm's way. Approval of a repatriation loan is not based on an applicant's credit worthiness, but rather destitution. State Department repatriation loans are provided for temporary subsistence and transportation to a U.S. port of entry.

When U.S. citizens abroad become destitute and are unable to fund their return home, they may enlist the assistance of the U.S. Embassy or Consulate in the country in which they are stranded. Consular officers first attempt to obtain funds for the person in need from family members and/or friends in the United States. If this cannot be done, the post is authorized in certain circumstances to purchase transportation for direct return to the United States and to provide food and lodging for the period prior to the next available flight**,** via U.S. carrier whenever possible. The recipient is required to sign a promissory note for the amount of the loan. The length of the repayment is 60 days. The Department of State actively seeks repayment of these loans. To encourage repayment, the recipient's passport is restricted at the time the loan is granted to allow return to the United States only. This restriction remains in effect until the loan is repaid.

The Repatriation Loan Program directly benefits U.S. citizens by providing them with the means to return to the United States if destitute. During FY 2012, 1,068 repatriation loan cases were processed abroad.

FY 2012 Actual Loans Serviced

Region	
Africa	80
Western Hemisphere	375
East Asia/Pacific	236
Europe	238
Near East	119
South Central Asia	20
Total	**1,068**

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Subsidy
Amounts requested for the subsidy funds represent the estimated costs to the U.S. Government of loans that are unlikely to be repaid.

Performance

When U.S. citizens overseas require financial assistance during personal emergencies or times of natural disasters and crises, CA has the authority under 22 U.S.C. 2671(b)(2)(B) to loan funds to "destitute citizens of the United States who are outside the United States" as long as the loans are "made for the [citizens'] return to the United States..." The Department tracks how often a repatriation loan is provided to U.S. citizens who request and qualify for emergency financial assistance, thereby removing them from potentially harmful situations.

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally								
Strategic Priority	American Citizen Services							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Of those U.S. citizens who request and qualify for a repatriation loan, percentage to whom loans are disbursed.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	100% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	100%	100%
Impact	For all U.S. citizens who are eligible, a repatriation loan will be available to allow for their safe and secure return to the United States.							
Methodology	CA analyzed the volume of repatriation loans requested for fiscal years 2008-2011. All loans "approved" were requests from U.S. citizens who were determined to be eligible for repatriation. Those "denied" were requests from U.S. citizens who either were not eligible, or withdrew their requests for assistance. Loans marked "abandoned" are requests which were terminated for reasons not related to the applicant's eligibility.							
Data Source and Quality	American Citizens Services software, which is the primary "system of record" used by CA and overseas posts to provide services to U.S. citizens overseas. There are no known data quality issues that would compromise confidence in the data.							

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request for $1.7 million is an increase of $26,000 over the FY 2012 Actual level. The request will allow the Department of State to subsidize and administer the Repatriation loans program consistent with the guidelines in the Credit Reform Act of 1990.

The FY 2014 Request of $1.7 million will provide a loan level of up to $2.7 million (63 percent). For FY 2014, the Department is also requesting continuation of authority within the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account (EDCS) to allow the transfer of up to $1 million into this account from EDCS if loan requirements exceed the requested level. Further, the Department is considering funding $737,000 of administrative costs with fees from the Border Security Program.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Repatriation Loans Program Account (REPAT)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2500 Other Services	710	710	0	(710)
3300 Investments and Loans	964	746	1,700	736
Total	**1,674**	**1,456**	**1,700**	**26**

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PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Proposed Appropriation Language

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), **[**$37,200,000**]** *$36,221,000*.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	21,778	21,237	36,221	14,443

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

In 1979, after the United States established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, Congress, via the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), created the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and charged it with the task of fostering strong but non-diplomatic ties between the people of the United States and Taiwan. This responsibility is more important than ever.

AIT serves as the advocate to Taiwan authorities for U.S. political, economic and security interests and analyzes and reports on political and economic events critical to the United States. AIT advances U.S. economic, commercial, scientific, and agricultural interests in Taiwan, including the promotion of U.S. exports. Two-way trade between the United States and Taiwan, the U.S.'s eleventh largest trading partner, totaled $63.2 billion in 2012 bilateral shipments. Taiwan is the 16th largest export market for U.S. goods, reaching $24.4 billion in value despite market barrier challenges, and the seventh largest export destination for U.S. food and agricultural products. Sales of services in Taiwan by majority U.S.-owned affiliates were $9.5 billion in 2010, while sales of services in the United States by majority Taiwanese-owned firms were $2.0 billion. The United States is Taiwan's largest foreign direct investor (FDI) with a stock of investment totaling $15.8 billion in 2011, a 27.5 percent increase from 2010, while Taiwan's stock of FDI in the United States is $5.2 billion as of 2011.

AIT also serves as the platform for significant bilateral defense, security and law enforcement cooperation, supporting border protection and anti-terrorism efforts, and also facilitates significant U.S. defense articles sales to Taiwan. In 2012, Taiwan ranked first in Asia in the value ($4.73 billion) of U.S. defense articles and services purchased through Foreign Military Sales, and ranked second globally (behind Saudi Arabia).

AIT provides the full range of consular services, including both immigrant and non-immigrant visas as well as American citizen services. Registered Americans living in Taiwan increased 11 percent in 2011, and the United States remained one of Taiwan's most popular tourist destinations, which is expected to increase dramatically with Taiwan's enrollment in the Visa Waiver Program.

AIT participates in broad cultural, scientific, and information exchange programs; strategic media outreach efforts and a touring exhibit on the history of U.S. support for Taiwan have generated positive publicity and enhanced the overall U.S. image. In addition, AIT supports the operations of a wide variety of U.S. agencies by negotiating cooperation agreements on behalf of the United States with its Taiwan counterpart, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO). AIT's Washington headquarters carries out executive functions and acts as liaison between various U.S. Government agencies and TECRO.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Financial support for AIT operations has come primarily from a line item in the Department of State appropriation and from reimbursements from U.S. Government agencies such as the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Defense, Energy and Homeland Security for specific staff positions.

Performance

AIT will work to enhance regional stability by strengthening ties with Taiwan, thereby giving its leaders the confidence to engage the People's Republic of China to further stabilize cross-Strait relations. A robust bilateral relationship with Taiwan also sends a clear signal of continued U.S. engagement in a region of critical strategic importance.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world	
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Strengthened U.S.-Taiwan Relations, as measured by the annual number of formal talks, formal USG visits to Taiwan, third-party consultations to promote Taiwan's participation in international organizations, and Taiwan's progress towards meeting visa-waiver requirements.

PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	◄► On Target

TARGETS AND RESULTS	
FY 2014 Target	At least one U.S. official at a Cabinet level visits Taiwan. The Department allows direct correspondence between USG officials and counterparts in Taiwan. Regular senior interagency talks occur with Taiwan officials. Taiwan gains participation in an international organization where it previously lacked status.
FY 2013 Target	At least one U.S. official at a Cabinet-level visits Taiwan. Senior-level political-military talks occur. U.S. missions worldwide increase their contacts with Taiwan in line with the new 2012 guidelines. Taiwan is admitted to the Visa Waiver Program. The United States continues to notify to Congress proposed defensive arms sales and services for Taiwan. Taiwan participates in regional and technical meeting of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
FY 2012 Target	At least one U.S. official at the equivalent of the Department's Under Secretary level or higher visits Taiwan. The Secretary of State nominates Taiwan as a candidate for the Visa Waiver Program. The Department revises its guidelines for contacts with Taiwan to encourage increased contacts. Taiwan raises the level of its representation in U.S.-Taiwan political-military talks. The United States continues to notify to Congress proposed defense articles sales and services for Taiwan. Taiwan retains its participation in the World Health Assembly (WHA).
FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** Department of Energy Deputy Secretary Poneman, USAID Administrator Shah, Commerce Under Secretary Sanchez and State Assistant Secretary Fernandez visited Taiwan in FY12, giving a strong boost to the bilateral relationship. In December 2011, the Secretary nominated Taiwan as a candidate for entry into the Visa Waiver Program. Taiwan was again invited to participate in the annual assembly of the WHA in 2012.

Impact	The visits by senior officials reinforced the strong economic ties between Taiwan and the United States and underscored the improvement in our trade relationship following Taiwan's successful efforts to resolve the beef ractopamine issue.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A**
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	AIT annually measures this indicator by tracking the number of formal talks led by State or with State participation; the number of high-level USG visits; progress through State clearance on a DHS-drafted Visa Waiver Program's designation report, and resolution of associated AIT funding challenges upon its implementation; and number of consultations with third parties on support for Taiwan's participation in international organizations.
Data Source and Quality	AIT collects data on the frequency of visits by senior U.S. officials to Taiwan, statements from Taiwan authorities, USG data on the number of Taiwan passport holders traveling to the U.S., evidence of Taiwan's participation in international organizations, and DOD provided data on Taiwan investment in U.S. defense articles and services. Data quality is extremely high as it is derived from AIT and USG data and authoritative statement and actions by Taiwan's senior leadership indicating political will to support U.S. objectives.

Justification of Request

As the steward of the U.S.-Taiwan relationship, AIT must work to ensure that this partnership can adapt to a world in which China is an increasingly dominant and assertive actor. Now is a critical time to increase U.S. engagement with Taiwan, and AIT's appropriation must reflect that priority. Despite improving cross-Strait ties, Beijing remains determined to circumscribe much of Taipei's engagement with the outside world and the United States in particular. Certain areas, particularly security cooperation and anything that might be construed as political engagement with Taiwan will remain especially problematic.

Nonetheless, the U.S.-Taiwan relationship is extraordinarily deep, broad, and complex. The United States must continue to expand its economic, commercial, and scientific relationship with Taiwan, support Taiwan's membership of meaningful participation in international organizations, cooperate to combat transnational crime, ensure the safety of approximately 60,000 Americans on the island, promote the already-strong cultural, educational and personal connections between the two peoples, and put in place the physical infrastructure necessary to ensure AIT is equipped to handle the challenges of the 21st century. In particular, the U.S. must continue to develop a strong, multi-faceted and growing U.S.-Taiwan relationship which promotes cross-Strait dialogue and gives Taipei the assurance to engage confidently with Beijing.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

The Department's FY 2014 Request of $36.2 million includes $1.6 million to maintain current services, including $421,000 for overseas price inflation, $1 million for locally-engaged staff wage and step increases, and $103,000 for the U.S. pay raise. The request includes $3.3 million for Overseas Comparability Pay. The request also includes an increase of $9.4 million to offset the revenue loss projected to occur now that the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) is in effect. Additionally, this request includes $700,000 for upgrading AIT's financial management system to provide for increased transparency and oversight of AIT's finances.

The request provides necessary resources to maintain and grow this important relationship in light of reduced income for AIT caused by Taiwan's entry into the VWP in 2012. Visa fees retained by AIT will no longer be sufficient to cover consular activities. The Department is realigning AIT's financial operations in order to apply Border Security Program revenues to cover consular-related costs that exceed AIT's remaining visa revenues.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	17,256	16,827	19,180	1,924
1200 Personnel Benefits	3,190	3,111	6,390	3,200
2500 Other Services	1,332	1,299	10,651	9,319
Total	**21,778**	**21,237**	**36,221**	**14,443**

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Proposed Appropriation Language

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, $158,900,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	158,900	158,900	158,900	0

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

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

This separate payment by the State Department into the FSRDF is authorized by Section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended, which authorizes appropriations to the Fund, to be paid in 30 annual installments, of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed. In addition, Section 822 of the Act authorizes financing of the balance of the normal cost for each fiscal year, an amount equal to the balance of annual costs to the Fund in excess of current employee and employer contributions. As a mandatory program, these resources are not included in the total Department of State (DOS) summary of funds for discretionary appropriations.

Justification of Request

The request funds continuing installments to finance unfunded liabilities created by federal salary increases, the extension of benefits to new groups of employees, by new or liberalized benefits paid from the Fund, and for normal costs not met by employee and employer contributions. The amount of the appropriation is the result of the annual evaluation of the Fund balance based on current statistical data, including Federal pay raise information.

The FSRDF includes the operations of two separate retirement systems - the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) and the Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS). The FSRDF was established to provide pensions to all eligible retired and disabled members of the Foreign Service who are enrolled in either of the two systems, and certain eligible former spouses and survivors. The purpose of this appropriation is to maintain the required funding level of the FSRDF. This appropriation is the complementary funding required, in addition to the other sources of funding previously mentioned.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1235 Foreign Service Retirement	158,900	158,900	158,900	0
Total	**158,900**	**158,900**	**158,900**	**0**

INTERNATIONAL CHANCERY CENTER

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Not to exceed $1,806,600 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities 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, $5,970,150, to be derived from the reserve authorized by that section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section and for development, maintenance and security of additional properties for use as **[**an International Center**]** *foreign missions* by foreign governments or international organizations.

INTERNATIONAL CHANCERY CENTER

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	520	523	5,970	5,450

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The International Chancery Center (ICC), authorized by the 1968 International Center Act, is a diplomatic enclave located on a 47-acre lot in Washington DC, near the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street. According to the Act, "[i]n order to facilitate the conduct of foreign relations by the Department of State…through the creation of a more propitious atmosphere for the establishment of foreign government and international organization offices and other facilities, the Secretary of State is authorized to sell or lease to foreign governments and international organizations property owned by the United States." Under these authorities, the Department has developed and leased parcels of the ICC to 18 foreign governments and one international organization, INTELSAT. By leveraging the exchange of parcels at the ICC, the Department has overcome diplomatic and market hurdles to meet its real estate needs overseas.

Activity at the International Center is funded by fees collected from other executive agencies in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act and from proceeds from past leases which have been deposited into a trust fund that is drawn upon for development, maintenance, repairs, and security at the site. In addition, this act also authorizes the use of proceeds for surveys and planning related to the development of locations within the District of Columbia for use as foreign chancery and diplomatic purposes.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $5.97 million is an increase of $5.45 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. Funding needs in FY 2014 include the following:

1. $535,750 for the annual routine security and maintenance of the ICC.
2. $2,796,400 for repairs of the ICC infrastructure (sidewalks, streets, curbing, retaining walls, and staircases).
3. $1,525,000 for planning for development of the former Walter Reed Army Medical Center property as a Foreign Missions Center to be developed under the authorities of the Foreign Missions Act, allowing approximately 20 countries to build new diplomatic compounds with greater security and functionality than existing structures.
4. $1,113,000 for security at the former Walter Reed Army Medical Center property.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Contributions to International Organizations	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661	266,479

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, **[**$1,570,005,000**]***$1,573,454,000*: *Provided* , That any payment of arrear ages under this heading shall be directed toward activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS
SEC. 7024(*p*) *SPECIALIZED AGENCY WAIVERS. — The President may waive section 414 of Public Law 101–246 and section 410 of Public Law 103–236 on a case-by-case basis, if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.*

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
SEC. **[**7057**]***7056*. (a) There may be established in the Treasury of the United States a "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account.
(b) At the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" such amounts from "Contributions to International Organizations" as the Secretary determines are in excess of the needs of activities funded from "Contributions to International Organizations" because of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.
(c) In order to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the Secretary of State may transfer to and merge with "Contributions to International Organizations" such amounts from "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" as the Secretary determines are necessary to provide for the activities funded from "Contributions to International Organizations".
(d)(1) Subject to the limitations contained in this section, not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available for "Contributions to International Organizations", the Secretary of State may transfer any unobligated balance of such funds to the "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account.
(2) The balance of the Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations account may not exceed $100,000,000 as a result of any transfer under this subsection.
(3) Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706) and shall be available for obligation or expenditure only in accordance with the procedures under such section.
(e)(1) Funds transferred to the "Buying Power Maintenance, International Organizations" account pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.
(2) The transfer authorities in this section shall be available for funds appropriated for fiscal year **[**2013**]***2014* and for each fiscal year thereafter, and are in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available to the Department of State under other provisions of law.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	101,300	101,300	0	(101,300)
Total Funds	1,551,000	1,559,872	1,573,454	22,454

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Administration's commitment to strengthening and working through international organizations is laid out in the National Security Strategy as a vital component of diplomacy and foreign policy. By combining resources and expertise, international organizations undertake coordinated efforts that are an effective alternative to acting unilaterally or bilaterally, especially in the areas of providing humanitarian assistance, eradicating disease, setting food and transportation safety standards, and reaching agreement to impose sanctions on rogue states and actors. International organizations facilitate collective action by the world community to combat violent extremism; limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons; achieve balanced and sustainable economic growth; and forge solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and climate change.

The Administration is committed to robust multilateral engagement and to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations as a means of advancing U.S. national security interests and values. For this reason, the Administration seeks Congressional support for legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that, if triggered, would prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. The ability to make such contributions is essential to advancing U.S. interests worldwide and strengthening U.S. global leadership, influence, and credibility. While the Administration remains committed to heading off any new efforts by the Palestinians to seek such membership in organizations across the UN system, these moves may well continue, and the law as currently written runs counter to U.S. national security interests by allowing the Palestinians to isolate the United States and prevent the active U.S. engagement necessary to pursue U.S. policy objectives in international organizations.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The United States and likeminded nations have been working to implement needed management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded such efforts through its *United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative* (UNTAI). The Department launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN system. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, many UN organizations have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated their financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II to promote increased oversight and accountability in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation functions; (3) independent and effective ethics functions; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest programs; (6) efficient and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Highlights of recent management reforms and UNTAI-related achievements include:

- Pay freezes for North Atlantic Treaty Organization civilian staff and United Nations professional staff in New York;
- Approval of remote access to internal audits of the Food and Agriculture Organization;
- Establishment of a strengthened, permanent Independent Oversight Advisory Committee at the International Labor Organization;
- Adoption of enhanced whistleblower protections at the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Meteorological Organization;
- Approval of increased human resources flexibilities at the World Health Organization to streamline recruitment and better align staffing with organizational needs;
- Implementation of procurement ethics training and approval of a conflict of interest and financial disclosure program at the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; and
- Creation of a comprehensive ethics and integrity framework at the International Renewable Energy Agency.

Through engagement on a broad range of management reforms, the Department of State was able to encourage international organization to take concrete steps to increase transparency and accountability consistent with section Sec. 7049(a) of the FY 2012 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74, Div. I).

Benefits to the United States

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly all U.S. federal agencies and countless U.S. businesses and citizens depend on international organizations to advance their objectives abroad. These objectives include reducing barriers to trade, improving border and port security, obtaining international patent and trademark protection, setting standards for aviation and maritime security, maintaining the world's telecommunications networks, harmonizing international law in the areas of child custody, child support, and international adoption, and disseminating information about the supply and demand of vital commodities such as cotton and coffee.

Each organization included in this request advances one or more of the following Departmental strategic goals:

- Strategic Goal 1 – Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

- Strategic Goal 2 – Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

- Strategic Goal 3 - Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

- Strategic Goal 4 - Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

- Strategic Goal 5 – Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

For each international organization included in this request, the following pages identify specific accomplishments that help advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and produce tangible benefits for U.S. citizens and businesses. Some examples include:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations:

- Coordinated the humanitarian response effort to assist and protect over three million Syrians affected by the conflict both inside and outside of the country.

- Played an integral role, via the UN Support Mission in Libya, in conducting the first democratic election in Libya in more than forty years.

- Played a crucial role in brokering agreement in November 2011 in Yemen on a National Dialogue that will lead to the drafting of a new constitution and the taking of other critical steps in Yemen's ongoing transition from decades of dictatorial rule to a stable, democratic society.

- Worked closely with Somali leadership and the international community on the "Roadmap to End the Transition", which achieved three key objectives in 2012: adoption of a provisional constitution; establishment of a 275-member parliament; and election of a parliament speaker and president.

- Helped facilitate the September 27, 2012, agreements signed in Addis Ababa by the governments of Sudan and South Sudan on post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues, including a demilitarized border zone and agreements on oil, finance, and trade.

- Led the humanitarian response in Mali where violent conflict has created significant displacement and compounded the already fragile humanitarian situation.

- Coordinated international efforts to provide emergency food assistance and agriculture and livelihood interventions to address the needs of 19 million people at risk of food insecurity in the Sahel region.

- Continued sanctions on Democratic People's Republic of Korea that prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods, and restrict travel and freeze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity.

- Continued monitoring Iran's human rights violations through a Special Rapporteur on human rights, who issued a report in October 2012 documenting credible allegations of torture and cruel and degrading treatment, executions of political prisoners, and mistreatment of prisoners.

- Provided food, shelter, medical care, and other life-saving assistance to the more than 1.8 million Haitians affected by severe flooding and damage to critical infrastructure caused by Hurricane Sandy.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):

- Continued pressing Iran over its refusal to address concerns about the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program, underlining the world community's serious concerns regarding Iran's noncompliance with its international obligations.

- Promoted a strengthened international nuclear safety framework to enable states, via implementation of the U.S.-supported Action Plan for Nuclear Safety, to learn further lessons from the March 2011 Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant accident.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) rapidly approved Turkey's request for the deployment of Patriot missiles to defend against threats resulting from the Syrian conflict, and acted to protect civilians and enforce a "no fly" zone and arms embargo in Libya.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW):

- Verified the destruction of 6,428 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2011, the most recent year for which data were available. Since 1997, OPCW has verified the destruction of 51,504 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, 43 chemical weapons production facilities, and the conversion to peaceful purposes of another 19 facilities.

- Completed 209 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2011. OPCW has conducted 4,779 inspections at chemical weapons-related facilities and at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that those facilities are operated for peaceful purposes.

World Trade Organization (WTO) completed several proceedings in 2012 in cases that had been brought by the United States to address unfair trade practices in which China had:

- Violated its treaty obligations by placing export restraints on a number of raw materials (bauxite, coke, fluorspar, magnesium, manganese, silicon carbide, silicon metal, yellow phosphorus and zinc), skewing the playing field against the United States in the production and export of processed steel, aluminum, and chemical products;

- Failed to abide by its substantive and procedural obligations in imposing anti-dumping and countervailing duties on hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of grain-oriented electrical steel made in Ohio and Pennsylvania; and

- Improperly restricted foreign suppliers of electronic payment services (EPS) for card-based transactions, which affected over $1 trillion worth of electronic payment card transactions annually. By industry estimates, the U.S. stands to gain 6,000 jobs related to EPS in China.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted, on a fast-track basis, U.S.-sponsored global counter-terrorist security standards for cargo and mail, as well as much-needed amendments to airline/airport staff screening aimed at better countering the "insider threat" posed by aviation personnel.

Organization of American States (OAS):

- Provided stockpile management and destruction assistance to the states of Central America, destroying excess and confiscated firearms, ammunition, and explosives to prevent stockpile leaks and to eliminate the dangers posed by aging and volatile explosives.

- Contributed to enhanced cyber security in the hemisphere through a new cyber mobile lab to better prepare for and respond to cyber attacks on critical infrastructure.

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) trained 30 young entrepreneurs and 100 small farmers in Haiti, 6,000 small-producer families in Ecuador, 100 stakeholders in seven Central American countries, and 70 small producer organizations in 15 other western hemisphere countries to improve their productivity, income, and access to markets through technological innovations.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) assisted with implementation of an emergency plan of action to address measles and rubella, calling on Member States to strengthen surveillance, ensure timely outbreak response measures, and maintain immunization coverage of 95% or more for these diseases.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labor Organization (ILO) assisted the government of Burma in developing labor legislation and improving its capacity to eliminate forced labor and child labor, as well as promote freedom of association through an ILO-sponsored Decent Work Country Program.

World Customs Organizations (WCO) developed a cargo targeting system that will be interoperable between countries, have a common set of rules, and contain a common repository of travelers' histories and other information that can be used for real-time targeting and screening.

World Health Organization (WHO) worked to prevent an epidemic of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza by continuing to work with countries and other organizations on preparedness plans and the application of lessons-learned from the H1N1 pandemic.

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) initiated trials of the last two of 161 indicated fugitives, and has completed trials resulting in the sentencing of a total of 67 individuals charged with committing war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) concluded the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, which will fill a gap in the international copyright system and make it easier for American actors to get paid for their work.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

- Expanded its Holocaust Education program by launching a series of regional conferences for education officials on the relevance of Holocaust education, spurring countries such as Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to integrate Holocaust Education into their national curricula.

- Provided emergency support to Jordan's Ministry of Education to help them cope with the influx of school-age Syrians.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) adopted, through the standard-setting body Codex Alimentarius, a set of standards that establish safe levels for ractopamine, an FDA-approved feed additive used in beef and pork production, opening overseas markets for U.S. meat producers.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) amended the International Convention for the Safety of Life At Sea in the wake of the Costa Concordia incident, requiring passenger safety drills prior to, or immediately upon, departure of voyages where passengers will be on board for more than 24 hours.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) helped transitioning countries in the Middle East and North Africa develop near-term action plans for small and medium-size enterprises, and also contributed to women's economic empowerment through a Women's Business Forum.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) facilitated agreement on a list of environmental goods that will impact over $1 billion in U.S. exports and reduce applied tariffs to 5 percent or less by 2015, helping to lower costs, increase the dissemination of clean technologies, and create more green jobs.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) aided food security in the Pacific, including American Samoa and Guam, by distributing 'climate ready' planting material for salt-tolerant or flood-resistant crop varieties, including banana, cassava, swamp taro, sweet potato, taro, yam, and other staple crop plants.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Performance

IO has spearheaded international organization management reforms through Phases I and II of the U.S.-sponsored United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI), which sets eight management and reform goals that apply to the United Nations and the eleven UN affiliated organizations which receive funding through the CIO account. Results from UNTAI assessments provide a reasonable basis for determining the current state of reform, identifying areas for improvement, showing progress over time, and informing U.S. engagement at UN organizations.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Good Governance
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of UN Specialized agencies funded by the CIO account which have achieved progress on reform targets established under Phase II of UNTAI.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator	59% (Baseline)	70%	80%

Impact	For several years, the U.S. has worked with UN agencies to improve transparency and accountability practices through UNTAI. UN agencies have made important strides, particularly on improving transparency in targeted organizations, with additional work remaining.
Methodology	Agencies must meet a series of targets under each heading (oversight and evaluation, ethics and integrity, financial management, procurement, risk management/internal controls). The FY 2012 rating is based on 2011 assessments, the most recent year for which there are complete results. Assessment reports measure the extent to which the agency meets the targets. Performance data reported by Missions is reviewed and validated by responsible officers in the IO bureau. The targets are based on eight management and reform goals established internally by the Department.
Data Source and Quality	Annual UNTAI II Assessment Reports, prepared by Missions, measure progress on eight reform goals. No significant data limitations have been identified.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Justification of Request

Ongoing Commitments

The FY 2014 Request for the CIO account is $1.6 billion, which is an increase of 1.4 percent over FY 2012. The request includes funds needed to pay assessed contributions to 45 organizations of which the United States is currently a member. U.S. participation in each of these organizations has strong support from numerous U.S. federal agencies and private sector entities that rely on these organizations to advance their objectives abroad. The "Partners and Benefits" section for each organization lists many of these agencies and entities, which include numerous trade, manufacturing, and professional associations, as well as public interest groups, private corporations, and educational institutions.

For most organizations funded through the CIO account, the commitment to pay assessed contributions results from U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention that gives member states responsibility for bearing a proportionate share of the organizations' core budgets. The "Statutory Authorities" section at the end of this chapter lists the treaties, conventions, and acts of Congress that authorize payment of assessed contributions to each of these organizations. Obligation and expenditure of funds appropriated for such purposes is done consistent with applicable legal authorities and restrictions.

The request also includes $26 million for reimbursing U.S. citizens who have paid U.S. Federal, state, or local taxes on income earned at an international organization with which the United States has a tax reimbursement agreement. International organizations typically set salary levels on the assumption that their employees will not be subject to these taxes. The United States is one of very few nations that tax this income, creating a financial disadvantage for U.S. citizens. Reimbursing U.S. citizens in accordance with these agreements helps to address this disadvantage.

Justifications for Membership

Each organization funded through the CIO account provides value to the United States. The following pages describe in detail the types of results and accomplishments that these organizations achieve with the funding that the United States and other member nations provide. The results and accomplishments are either funded directly through assessed contributions, or would not be possible without the assessed contributions. For all but a few organizations, the U.S. contributes 25 percent or less of the organizations' assessed budgets, with an assessment rate of 22 percent for the United Nations and most of the major specialized agencies in the UN system.

The focus on results and accomplishments in this budget justification reflects the Department's emphasis on performance as the foundation for a funding request. The justifications for each organization described in this chapter are the product of a collaborative effort between the Department of State and other federal agencies that send delegations to represent the United States in governing bodies and otherwise take advantage of opportunities to promote U.S. goals and objectives at these organizations. The Federal agencies that participate in, and depend on, these organizations include the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation, Labor, and Health and Human Services.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	568,863	567,946	617,661	48,798
United Nations Capital Master Plan (UN CMP)	75,535	0	0	(75,535)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	13,215	9,731	9,804	(3,411)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	18,355	16,048	15,680	(2,675)
Int'l Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRM)	2,737	3,002	5,652	2,915
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	110,445	113,769	114,089	3,644
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	105,598	106,681	110,163	4,565
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	20,653	21,740	22,279	1,626
International Labor Organization (ILO)	94,320	85,927	86,915	(7,405)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,339	1,458	1,458	119
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	10,761	10,782	10,860	99
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO) [2]	0	0	77,764	77,764
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,350	2,462	2,514	164
World Health Organization (WHO)	109,403	109,879	109,879	476
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,210	1,231	1,243	33
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	14,227	15,296	15,429	1,202
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	**1,149,011**	**1,065,952**	**1,201,390**	**52,379**
Inter-American Organizations				
Organization of American States (OAS)	48,513	48,513	48,513	0
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	63,094	66,436	68,709	5,615
Inter-American Inst. for Cooperation on Ag. (IICA)	16,359	16,360	16,360	1
Pan American Inst. of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324	0
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	**128,290**	**131,633**	**133,906**	**5,616**
Regional Organizations				
Org. for Econ. Cooperation and Development (OECD)	83,039	82,154	83,261	222
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	56,498	64,316	68,369	11,871
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	1,004	1,059	1,123	119
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,599	1,583	1,621	22
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	1,044	1,059	1,074	30
Colombo Plan Council Technical Cooperation	17	17	17	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
(CPCTC)				
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	**143,201**	**150,188**	**155,465**	**12,264**
Other International Organizations				
Organization Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	19,637	20,496	20,598	961
World Trade Organization (WTO)	26,517	25,613	24,990	(1,527)
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	4,230	4,102	4,154	(76)
Hague Conference on Private Int'l Law (HCOPIL)	281	276	286	5
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,997	1,955	2,009	12
Int'l Bureau Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	0	163	169	169
Int'l Bureau Permanent Court Arbitration (IBPCA)	71	71	71	0
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,433	1,420	1,434	1
Int'l Ctr Study of Preserv & Restoration Cultural Prpty (ICCROM)	1,043	1,044	1,045	2
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	625	648	660	35
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	38	34	40	2
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	335	351	346	11
International Grains Council (IGC)	510	537	566	56
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	131	126	126	(5)
Int'l Institute Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	161	161	166	5
International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	34	35	34	0
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	153	148	148	(5)
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	3,520	3,960	4,039	519
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	14	14	14	0
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	286	301	310	24
Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	522	537	552	30
Int'l Union Protection New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	292	293	293	1
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	195	195	199	4
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	**62,025**	**62,480**	**62,249**	**224**
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens				
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	22,379	23,260	26,086	3,707
Subtotal, Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	**22,379**	**23,260**	**26,086**	**3,707**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Activities	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Total Annual Requirements	**1,504,906**	**1,433,513**	**1,579,096**	**74,190**
Adjustment for Exchange Rate and Other Changes	5,094	34,189	0	(5,094)
Buydown of FY 2012 Requirements	(28,000)	0	0	28,000
Buydown of FY 2013 Requirements	69,000	(69,000)	0	(69,000)
Buydown of FY 2014 Requirements	0	44,524	(44,524)	(44,524)
FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014 Contingent Requirements	0	116,646	38,882	38,882
UN Mission in Frontline States (UNAMI/UNAMA) in OCO	(101,300)	(101,300)	0	101,300
Total Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	**1,449,700**	**1,458,572**	**1,573,454**	**123,754**

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

(2) The Administration seeks Congressional support for legislation that would provide authority to waive legislative restrictions that, if triggered, would prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. Should the Congress pass this waiver legislation, the FY 2014 funding specifically requested for UNESCO would cover the FY 2014 UNESCO assessment and the FY 2013 and FY 2014 Contingent Requirements funding would cover arrears which accrued in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Regular Budget

New York, United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	568,863	567,946	617,661

The United Nations (UN) is the principal international organization that enables the nations of the world to work together to promote freedom, democracy, peace, human rights, and prosperity for all people. A strong and effective UN helps advance U.S. foreign policy objectives in each of these areas. U.S. leadership, in turn, helps the UN remain true to its founding principles, produce meaningful results, and be accountable to its member states. Active engagement in the United Nations allows the United States to build coalitions to promote peace and security, condemn regimes that violate human rights, extend activities to promote democracy, and maximize the reach and impact of humanitarian assistance efforts.

The UN Security Council counters threats to peace and advances civilian security through joint actions such as creation of peacekeeping missions and imposition of sanctions. While all Security Council resolutions carry strong moral weight, Security Council decisions dealing with international peace and security pursuant to Chapter VII of the UN Charter are legally binding on all member states. The United States is working through the Security Council to address threats to peace and security in Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, North Korea, Somalia (including piracy off its coast), Sudan, South Sudan, and Syria. The Security Council also advances U.S. interests in protecting civilians in armed conflict and combating terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

The UN promotes democratic governance by assisting with national elections, monitoring human rights, and helping nations combat corruption and establish democracy and the rule of law. UN special political missions are assisting with democracy-building in several nations struggling to emerge from conflicts, including most notably Iraq and Afghanistan, but also Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is implementing programs to promote human rights by providing human rights experts to UN peacekeeping operations and helping to strengthen national institutions and civil society around the world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

The UN supports disaster mitigation by coordinating and implementing massive relief programs to aid and protect displaced persons, civilians in armed conflict, and victims of natural disasters. The UN works to ensure that the provision of emergency assistance not only supports recovery but also promotes long-term development. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

The UN promotes sustainable economic growth through economic cooperation and development worldwide. The UN provides technical assistance to help developing countries integrate into the world trading system and attract foreign direct investment, reinforcing governments' support for open markets, rule of law, free trade, and efficient flows of international capital. The United States is working through the UN to promote entrepreneurial training and business centers in Africa and to implement automated customs systems worldwide that link communities in low-income countries with global markets, helping to reduce poverty in the developing world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Accomplishments and Priorities

In Syria, the UN:

- Coordinated the humanitarian response effort to assist and protect over three million Syrians affected by the conflict both inside and outside of the country.

- Maintained focus on Syria's gross human rights violations through General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions condemning the violations and continuing the work of the Commission of Inquiry on Syria.

- Partnered with the Arab League in an attempt to end the conflict in accordance with Security Council Resolutions. The UN's special envoy, whose appointment was supported by the entire international community – including Russia and China – was deeply engaged in the region.

In Afghanistan, the UN:

- Successfully carried out the UN Security Council mandate for the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), coordinating international donor assistance, supporting elections, and increasing its presence outside Kabul.

- Extended travel ban procedures to ensure that sanctions are supporting Afghan-led reconciliation efforts. The Afghanistan/Taliban Sanctions Committee added 10 individuals and 2 entities to its Consolidated Sanctions List in order to ensure current threats are subject to sanctions.

In Iraq, the UN:

- Extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which supports the efforts of the Iraqi people to strengthen representative government, promote political dialogue and national unity, provide humanitarian assistance, and promote human rights and judicial reforms.

In Iran, the UN:

- Monitored and reported on Iranian nuclear and ballistic missile activities, including front companies and shipping companies potentially involved in the transfer of materials that could contribute to the development of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon delivery systems.

- Continued monitoring Iran's human rights violations through a Special Rapporteur on human rights, who issued a report in October that documented credible allegations of torture and cruel and degrading treatment, and mistreatment and executions of political prisoners.

- Extended the mandate of the Iran Sanctions panel of experts. The Iran Sanctions Committee added two individuals and three entities to its consolidated sanctions list.

In Libya, the UN:

- Played an integral role through the UN Support Mission in Libya, in conducting the first democratic election in Libya in more than forty years. The July 2012 election was widely viewed as highly transparent, and the international community gave the UN strong praise for its efforts.

- Extended the arms embargo on Libya with regards to territorial and sea inspections, and renewed the mandate for a panel of experts monitoring the situation there.

In Yemen, the UN:

- Played a crucial role in brokering an agreement in December on the structure and format for a national dialogue that will lead to the drafting of a new constitution and other critical steps in Yemen's ongoing transition from decades of dictatorial rule to a stable, democratic society.

- Achieved agreement between the UN Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Government of Yemen that will enable OHCHR to open an office in Yemen that will provide capacity building and training to help Yemen fulfill its human rights obligations.

- Facilitated the safe and voluntary return of 80,000 internally displaced people in southern Yemen and helped over 65,000 children re-enroll in schools. UN humanitarian organizations also focused on early recovery efforts in communities most affected by violence.

In Lebanon, the UN:

- Promoted regional stability and reduction of tensions through the UN Interim Force in Lebanon and a tripartite mechanism with the Lebanese Armed Forces and Israeli Defense Forces, which has made significant progress on finalizing details that would enable Israeli troops to withdraw from north of the Blue Line.

In Somalia, the UN:

- Worked closely with Somali leadership and the international community on the “Roadmap to End the Transition”, which achieved three key objectives in 2012: adoption of a provisional constitution; establishment of a 275-member parliament; and election of a parliament speaker and president.

- Imposed an import and export ban on Somali charcoal, which was a major revenue source for the al-Shabaab forces. During 2012, the Somalia/Eritrea Sanctions Committee listed two al-Shabaab facilitators for a worldwide asset freeze, travel ban, and targeted arms embargo.

- Reinforced strong progress in countering the threat of piracy by extending the mandate to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia.

- Led international efforts to end the famine and address ongoing food insecurity issues as well as to protect and assist over one million Somali refugees living in the region.

In Sudan and South Sudan, the UN:

- Led an intense diplomatic intervention on behalf of the UN Security Council, in partnership with African Union mediators, to prevent the outbreak of warfare in early 2012 and to gain humanitarian access to those in need in the contested “Two Areas.”

- Helped facilitate the September 27 agreements signed in Addis Ababa by the governments of Sudan and South Sudan on post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues, including a demilitarized border zone, and agreements on oil, finance, and trade.

- Renewed and strengthened, through the Human Rights Council, the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan.

- Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts which is assisting the UN Sanctions Committee with implementation of strengthened sanctions measures in Sudan.

In Africa, the UN:

- Led the humanitarian response in Mali where violent conflict created significant displacement and compounded the already fragile humanitarian situation in that country.

- Created, over active opposition in the Human Rights Council, a special rapporteur on human rights conditions in Eritrea, who has focused attention on Eritrea's serious human rights violations, including arbitrary and indefinite detention; inhumane conditions of confinement; torture; restrictions on freedom of speech, movement, and belief; and indefinite forced labor in national service.

- Coordinated international efforts to provide emergency food assistance and agriculture and livelihood interventions to address the needs of 19 million people at risk of food insecurity in the Sahel region.

- Extended the Panel of Experts and renewed the sanctions regime in Liberia, which includes an asset freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo on non-governmental entities and individuals.

- Established a sanctions committee on Guinea-Bissau and imposed a travel ban on eleven individuals believed to be the coup leaders and/or seeking to prevent the restoration of constitutional order.

- Renewed and strengthened sanctions imposing travel bans and asset freezes on designated individuals and entities responsible for impeding the disarmament process, recruiting children, and targeting women and children in the armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In North Korea, the UN:

- Condemned the launch of missiles by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and expressed the Security Council's determination to take action in the event of further launches or a nuclear test.

- Continued sanctions that prevent the transfer of conventional arms, missiles and luxury goods, and restrict travel and freeze the assets of individuals or entities engaged in proscribed activity.

- Maintained international condemnation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's human rights violations through the General Assembly's resolution on human rights conditions in the country.

In Burma, the UN:

- Continued to address the humanitarian situation in Rakhine State, expressing concerns about Burma's human rights violations, recognizing the steps Burma has taken, and encouraging further progress on human rights through the General Assembly's annual resolution on human rights in Burma.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In Haiti, the UN:

- Provided food, shelter, medical care, and other life-saving assistance to the more than 1.8 million people affected by severe flooding and damage to critical infrastructure from Hurricane Sandy.

- Continued to assist 358,000 Haitians living in internal displacement sites around the country as a result of the 2010 earthquake, as well as over 630,000 people infected with cholera.

In Europe, the UN:

- Supported Kosovo on the anticipated end of supervised independence with a path toward inclusive democracy. The decision by the International Steering Group recognized the progress Kosovo has achieved in upholding its international commitments.

- Established, through the Human Rights Council, a special rapporteur to monitor and report on human rights conditions and provide support and advice to civil society in Belarus.

In the area of counter-terrorism, the UN:

- Completed in June 2012 the third biannual review that reaffirmed member states' resolve to combat terrorism worldwide through implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, an instrument that enhances national and regional efforts to combat terrorism.

- Intensified capacity-building efforts to assist law enforcement and judicial sector institutions with securing their borders through an Anti-Terrorism Assistance program that has trained more than 9,800 law enforcement officials from more than 50 nations.

- Developed the Rome Good Practices on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders, which promotes respect for human rights in the prison environment.

- Launched the Hedayah Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi, which aims to provide training and practical tools to government and nongovernment experts who are implementing measures to defeat extremist ideology and blunt the spread of radicalization.

In the area of non-proliferation, the UN:

- Strengthened international mechanisms to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by rejuvenating the Group of Experts overseeing Security Council resolution 1540, which obliges all States to take specific measures to prevent, deter and respond to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in particular by non-state actors.

In the areas of human rights and protection of civilians, the UN:

- Reviewed the human rights records of 28 additional countries under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. Since 2007, the UPR has reviewed the human rights records of 192 countries.

- Implemented programs strengthening national institutions and civil society, and integrating a human rights perspective into the work of the UN peacekeeping operations in Haiti, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- Promoted human rights monitoring and reporting through more than 40 special rapporteurs, independent experts, working groups, and Commissions of Inquiry, including new special rapporteurs on human rights in Belarus and Eritrea, and renewed mandates for existing rapporteurs in Iran, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, Burma, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Haiti, and Somalia.

- Adopted, through the Human Rights Council, a landmark resolution on internet freedom that calls on all governments to ensure that all individuals are entitled to the same human rights and fundamental freedoms online as they are offline, including freedom of expression.

- Adopted, through the Human Rights Council, a landmark resolution urging states to protect a child's and a woman's right to nationality and to grant equal nationality rights to women and their children, reducing the likelihood that women and children will become stateless.

- Opened a new North Africa regional office focused on human rights issues relating to the Arab Awakening, and continued country offices in Colombia, Mauritania, Uganda, and Tunisia.

In the area of sanctions, the UN:

- Adopted new measures to improve enforcement of al-Qaida sanctions, including mechanisms to ensure that sanctions are focused on the most critical terrorist threats; added thirteen individuals and two entities to the al-Qaida Sanctions Committee sanctions list.

In the area of humanitarian assistance, the UN:

- Coordinated $5.6 billion in humanitarian aid to assist 51 million people in 16 countries.

In the area of international trade, the UN:

- Provided debt management assistance through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Debt Management and Financial Analysis System program, which strengthens the capacity of developing countries to manage their debt in an effective and sustainable way.

- Hosted the Women Vendors Exhibition and Forum in Mexico City with the aim of increasing the share of corporate, government, and institutional contracts awarded to women-owned businesses.

- Conducted technical cooperation workshops in several countries in Latin America and Asia to improve the capacities of domestic courts to handle investment disputes arising from bilateral investment treaty and trade agreement violations.

In the area of economic development, the UN's Regional Economic Commissions:

- Promoted efforts to engage women in the informal sector and ensure women's access to resources, training, legal rights, and entitlements across the Asia-Pacific region.

- Supported a declaration among governments in the Asia-Pacific region urging the use of incentives to encourage the private sector to pursue more environmentally friendly practices and foster the development of sustainable technologies, products, and services.

- Sponsored a private-public partnership investment fund for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Current and future priorities at the UN include:

- Continuing international efforts to rebuild Iraq and Afghanistan, deter Iran's uranium enrichment activities; stop human rights violations and abuses worldwide, including in Syria, Iran, Sudan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Burma, Belarus, and Eritrea; build the capacity of states to fulfill their human rights obligations; and address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people in Yemen, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, and the Sahel, among other places.

- Continuing nuclear non-proliferation and counter-terrorism activities through the work of Security Council Committees and Panels of Experts established for the purpose of monitoring implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

- Strengthening the coherence and effectiveness of international humanitarian response efforts through improved field leadership, sector coordination, and accountability to beneficiaries.

- Ensuring the effectiveness and credibility of the Human Rights Council through active U.S. engagement that seeks to improve the Council's track record and enhance its ability to address egregious human rights situations.

- Continuing support for civil society projects and activities that promote democratic growth through, for example, the UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF).

- Continuing efforts to provide space for protection of civilians, political reconciliation, and post-conflict reconstruction through peacekeeping and peace building mechanisms.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The UN is implementing the following reforms to promote accountability and transparency:

- Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards;
- Strengthening of internal controls related to the UN's procurement systems;
- Improvement in the training program for procurement officers; and
- Establishment of an independent bid protest system.

UN member states have adopted General Assembly resolutions that committed to additional reforms by:

- Establishing a new human resource system to enhance the UN's ability to recruit and retain staff;
- Creating the position of Assistant Secretary General for Internal Oversight to help lead the Office of Internal Oversight Services and ensure that it is an independent and effective watchdog;
- Modernizing the UN's information and communications technology infrastructure**;**
- Promoting transparency by launching public webcasting of all UN Committee formal meetings;
- Deciding to end reimbursement for UN peacekeeping troops who have been repatriated for disciplinary reasons, including violation of the UN zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation;

- Adopting the UN Global Field Support Strategy, a sweeping reform of UN administrative and logistics support for UN field operations, leading to improvements in the quality, consistency, and efficiency of peacekeeping operations;
- Reducing pages printed by the Department of General Management and Conference Management in New York by 65 percent;
- Defining for the first time what accountability means for UN officials, which is a major step forward in terms of holding UN officials responsible for safeguarding funds and achieving results.

Principal Partners and Benefits

The UN's principal partners include the U.S. Government, most U.S. federal agencies, and countless other governmental and non-governmental entities that participate in international affairs.

The U.S. is a founding member of the UN, its largest financial contributor, and host-country of the UN's New York headquarters. The UN's founding purposes reflect fundamental U.S. foreign policy objectives, including maintenance of peace and security, respect for human rights and individual freedoms, and development of cooperative solutions to the world's economic, social, and humanitarian problems.

The UN can be most effective when the U.S. and other member states work together as partners. When effective, the UN leverages U.S. foreign policy goals as a force multiplier. UN peacekeeping and special political missions are supported by financial contributions from all 193 UN member states. When the UN provides collective solutions to the world's problems, the U.S. bears less of a burden than it would otherwise. Moreover, UN provides access to countries where the United States has limited reach, such as Syria and North Korea. Without the UN, the ability of the United States to advance its political and humanitarian goals would be considerably diminished.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the UN regular budget for calendar year 2013, the second year of the UN's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The UN General Assembly approved additions to the 2012-2013 budget that increased the level of the budget by 4.7 percent. The increase in member state assessments is at a higher level, because the entire amount of the increase is assessed in 2013, the second year of the biennium. The amount of the U.S. assessed contribution is reduced by the U.S. share of costs of UN activities that have the primary purpose of providing benefits to the Palestine Liberation Organization and associated entities.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	2,648,539	2,585,230	2,811,278
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	582,679	568,751	618,481
"Sec. 144, P.L. 99-93 (PLO)"	(716)	(805)	(820)
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(13,100)	0	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	568,863	567,946	617,661

United Nations Capital Master Plan

New York, United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	75,535	0	0

The United Nations Capital Master Plan (CMP) supports the UN's mission by providing secure, safe, and functional facilities through a complete renovation of the UN headquarters complex in New York. The renovation project is bringing the complex into compliance with current building and fire safety codes and modern standards for security and energy efficiency.

Accomplishments and Priorities

Despite delays and a sizable cost overrun, the CMP project is proceeding toward scheduled completion in 2014. UN staff reoccupied the renovated Secretariat building in 2012. Work on the Conference Building was nearing completion at the end of 2012, with occupancy to occur in 2013. Completion of the final phase of the project, renovation of the General Assembly building, is due to start in 2013, with completion expected in time for the 69th session of the General Assembly in the fall of 2014.

Principal Partners and Benefits

The constituency for the CMP includes all facility users, the UN's 193 member states, UN staff, delegates, visitors, and New York City emergency response personnel. Almost 4,300 people work at the UN headquarters complex, including 1,280 Americans. The UN receives approximately 5,000 accredited delegates annually from around the world and 300,000 tourists, about 40 percent of whom are Americans. Providing the UN with safe and functional headquarters facilities was essential to enable the organization to operate more effectively and efficiently. U.S. support and financing for the CMP has been essential for successful completion of the project.

Explanation of Estimate

Annual assessments for CMP construction costs were billed to member states over a five-year timeframe, beginning in calendar year 2007. The Department made the fifth and final payment of the U.S. share of the project's assessed costs in FY 2012. Neither the FY 2013 nor the FY 2014 Requests contain additional funds for the project.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	343,340	0	0
United States % Share	22	0	0
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	75,535	0	0

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	18,355	16,048	15,680

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) advances civilian security by investigating and bringing to justice individuals accused of having committed war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity during the 1990s conflict in the former Yugoslavia. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

ICTY promotes respect for human rights and the rule of law not only by bringing to justice those bearing the greatest responsibility for crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia, but also by cooperating and providing assistance to the successor states' domestic justice systems that hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions. The United States and world community benefit from increased stability in the region, which includes Kosovo, the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Croatia. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICTY include:

- Initiated trials of the final two fugitives apprehended -- Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić, the last of 161 indicted fugitives to be arrested.
- Rendered two trial judgments and two appeals judgments near the end of 2012. ICTY trials have resulted in the sentencing of a total of 67 individuals, and the cases of 13 individuals have been transferred to courts in Croatia, Serbia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Continued appeals proceedings for 15 accused persons and trial activities for 14 persons.
- Hosted conferences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia focusing on the Tribunal's legacy and fostering a greater understanding of the rule of law.
- Proceeded with transferring responsibilities to the newly formed International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals or MICT), including measures to achieve cost savings such as "dual-hatting" the roles of the President and Registrar.

Current and future priorities include:

- Concluding all first instance trials (not including appeals) during 2013 except for those of Radovan Karadžić, Ratko Mladić, and Goran Hadžić, whose arrests occurred much later than those of other accused persons.
- Concluding three trial judgments and three appeals judgments by March 2013.
- Finding a way to provide for the continued social and psychological needs of witnesses, and also providing for the relocation of witnesses.

- Providing assistance to MICT in negotiating a headquarters agreement with the governments of the Netherlands and Tanzania for its two branches.
- Transferring jurisdiction to MICT including certain appeal, review, contempt of court, and false testimony proceedings; the protection of victims and witnesses in certain cases; the enforcement of sentences; and assistance to national jurisdictions.
- Accomplishing the transition to MICT and the completion of work in accordance with the Security Council's mandate to conclude by December 31, 2014.
- Educating the general populations in the area of the former Yugoslavia through court outreach programs about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. and European Federal agencies
U.S. and European criminal justice organizations
Members of the public who have a stake in seeing war criminals brought to justice

ICTY has played an important role in ensuring accountability in the lengthy conflict in the former Yugoslavia that was responsible for the deaths of over 140,000 people. Support for ICTY demonstrates U.S. resolve to end impunity for war crimes and promote accountability, the rule of law, and a foundation for reconciliation. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays as ICTY moves closer to finishing its ongoing trials and appeals.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. assessed contribution to ICTY is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. One-half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of this account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2014 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. The request estimates that the calendar year 2014 budget will be at the same level as calendar year 2013.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	73,664	71,275	71,275
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,206	15,680	15,680
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	13,493	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(11,344)	11,344	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(10,976)	10,976
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(10,976)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	18,355	16,048	15,680

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda

Arusha, Tanzania

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	13,215	9,731	9,804

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) advances civilian security by investigating and bringing to justice individuals accused of having committed genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict between ethnic Hutu and Tutsi groups in Rwanda in 1994. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

ICTR promotes respect for human rights and the rule of law by holding perpetrators of atrocities associated with the Rwandan genocide accountable for their actions, and through capacity building work conducted with the national justice sectors in Rwanda and its neighbors.. The U.S. and world community benefit from increased respect for the rule of law and further establishment of the norm that impunity for perpetrators of serious crimes will not be tolerated. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICTR include:

- Completed work at the trial level with respect to 93 accused; judgment in the Ngirabatware case (expected in late December 2012) marked the conclusion of ICTR's work at the trial level.
- Delivered four appeals judgments in 2012, and anticipated judgments in seven pending appeals by the end of 2014.
- Continued to work closely with national jurisdictions to transfer cases, including eight cases to Rwanda (seven of which are final) and two to France.
- Engaged in numerous capacity-building and training exercises with national authorities in Rwanda, sharing best practices with judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys working on referred cases.
- Concluded preservation-of-evidence proceedings in the third and last of the high-level fugitive cases and successfully transferred those files to MICT.
- Continued disseminating information about the Court's work, enhancing reconciliation and understanding through ICTR Information and Documentation Centers located throughout Rwanda.
- Monitored national trials of two accused transferred to Rwanda (Uwinkindi and Munarugarama) to ensure fair trial standards are upheld; negotiated with the African Commission for Human and People's Rights to undertake further trial monitoring efforts.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing efforts to track and capture nine remaining fugitives, six of whom will be tried by Rwanda and three of whom (Kabuga, Mpiranya and Bizimana) will be tried by MICT.
- Supporting further development of the Rwandan criminal justice system to hold perpetrators accountable for genocide.
- Educating the general populations in Rwanda and the region, through court outreach programs, about the importance of the rule of law, judicial independence, and a fair trial.
- Completing all appeals cases by the end of 2014 and transferring remaining functions to MICT.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Federal agencies
U.S. criminal justice organizations
Members of the public that have a stake in seeing war criminals brought to justice.

Support for ICTR demonstrates U.S. resolve to ensure accountability for serious violations of international humanitarian law and a commitment that the victims of these horrible crimes will not be forgotten. Diminished support for ICTR would compromise U.S. efforts to advance the rule of law and fight impunity. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays in on-going trials and increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council, ultimately increasing costs to the United States and other member states.

Explanation of Estimate

The total U.S. assessed contribution to ICTR is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of this account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2014 CIO account request provides for 70 percent of the Regular Budget contribution for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the Regular Budget contribution for calendar year 2014. The request estimates that the calendar year 2014 budget will be at a decreased level compared to calendar year 2013, as ICTR downsizes and transfers remaining functions to MICT.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	42,544	48,176	36,132
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	9,360	10,599	7,949
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	10,407	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(6,552)	6,552	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(7,419)	7,419
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(5,564)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	13,215	9,731	9,804

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

Arusha, Tanzania and The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,737	3,002	5,652

The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals or MICT) advances civilian security by handling appeals trials of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) since July 1, 2012, and will handle appeals trials of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) starting July 1, 2013. UN Security Council Resolution 1966 requires ICTR and ICTY to wind down their activities by December 31, 2014, and transfer any remaining work to MICT. As a result, MICT will also handle other judicial matters from both tribunals, including trials for contempt of court and false testimony, witness protection, tracking of fugitives, supervising enforcement of sentences, servicing foreign requests for assistance, monitoring cases transferred to national jurisdictions, and managing both tribunals' archives. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

MICT promotes respect for human rights and the rule of law by assisting the national justice sectors in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia develop the capacity to hold perpetrators of atrocities accountable for their actions and also promote reconciliation within fractured communities. The United States and world community benefit from increased stability that results from greater respect for the rule of law in these regions, especially through the arrest and trial of fugitives who had continued to engage in destabilizing activities in the former Yugoslavia and in the Great Lakes region of Africa. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by MICT include:

- Established the Arusha branch, including appointment of the prosecutor and registrar, who also act in those capacities at the ICTR and ICTY, respectively. The President of the MICT is also dual-hatted as President of the ICTY, a cost-saving measure, since each principal receives only one salary.
- Delivered its first decision in a challenge of the ICTR Trial Chamber's decision to transfer a case for trial in Rwanda, affirming the Rwandan judiciary's impartiality and that the case was transferred in accord with the ICTR statute and the tribunal's completion strategy.
- Assumed responsibility for protecting nearly 3,000 witnesses who testified in completed ICTR cases, as well as responsibility for supervising those serving sentences of imprisonment.
- Delivered the first six-monthly reports by the prosecutor and president to the UN Security Council.
- Assumed responsibility for ICTR's and ICTY's archives, generating economies of scale including reduced post funding requirements and reduced general operating expenses.
- Adopted Rules of Procedure and Evidence governing MICT's trial and appellate proceedings, sentencing and early release practices; are developed key practice direction and policies on victim and witness support, appeals processes, designation of States for housing convicted persons, and procedures for determining applications of pardons or commutation of sentences.
- Engaged in monitoring of the ICTR cases referred to national jurisdictions.

- Provided briefings and public outreach to Member States and civil society groups, including through a new website, http://www.unmict.org;

Current and future priorities include:

- Establishing The Hague branch of the court on July 1, 2013, which will assume residual functions from ICTY, including appeals of remaining ICTY cases.
- Completing the transfer of both ICTY and ICTR archives to MICT.
- Apprehending all nine ICTR fugitives, with trials of three accused by MICT, and transfer to Rwandan jurisdiction of the remaining six still at large.
- Continuing the provision of social and psychological services to witnesses, and monitoring cases transferred to national jurisdictions, including in France and Rwanda.
- Constructing a new permanent premises for the Arusha branch.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation

MICT advances the interests of members of the public that have a stake in bringing those accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide to justice, including human rights NGOs, and members of the diaspora who are now citizens of the United States. Support for MICT demonstrates U.S. resolve to ensure accountability for serious violations of international law and a commitment that the victims of these horrible crimes will not be forgotten. Diminished support for MICT would leave unfinished the important work of ICTR and ICTY and compromise U.S. efforts to advance the rule of law and fight impunity. Failure by the U.S. to pay its assessed contributions in full could cause delays in ongoing trials and increase the likelihood of trials and appeals going beyond the targeted completion date set by the Security Council, ultimately increasing costs to the United States and other member states.

Explanation of Estimate

The total U.S. assessed contribution to MICT is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of this account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The FY 2014 CIO account request provides for the Regular Budget contribution for calendar year 2014. The request projects a significant increase in 2014, reflecting continued ramping up of MICT's operations to compensate for the reduction in ICTR's and ICTY's operations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	12,443	13,645	25,689
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	2,737	3,002	5,652

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	110,445	113,769	114,089

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) promotes sustainable economic growth and agricultural development through agricultural investment policies and internationally-recognized standards for food safety and animal and plant health that protect consumer health and facilitate international trade. U.S. farmers, agro-business, and consumers all benefit from FAO's work in these fields. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

FAO further promotes sustainable economic growth via technical support that helps countries conserve and sustain their fisheries, forests, and other natural resources that support food security and livelihoods. As a major producer and the world's second largest importer of fishery products, the United States has vital interests in the state of the world's fisheries. The United States also has a strategic interest in the positive environmental and development benefits of limiting global deforestation. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

FAO promotes well-being by helping prevent and contain animal and plant diseases, such as avian influenza and wheat stem rust, which impact food security and economies and can damage human health. The United States benefits from containment of these health threats when FAO responds to pest outbreaks and other emergencies affecting plant and animal health overseas. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

FAO supports disaster mitigation through international efforts to rehabilitate economic livelihoods in response to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, and desert locusts. The United States benefits from the increased economic and regional stability that FAO's assistance efforts foster. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by FAO include:

- Completed the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, which will enable developing countries to promote better agricultural investment while protecting their various land holding systems.

- Provided emergency support to preserve agricultural livelihoods in drought-stricken areas of the Sahel region of Africa, where a quick return to farming can help reduce the influence of radical groups on vulnerable populations.

- Worked with USAID to promote the development of resilience in the Horn of Africa, specifically by advising governments on policies that help develop social safety nets and more efficiently rebound from droughts and other shocks to their food production systems.

- Adopted, through the FAO food standard-setting body Codex Alimentarius, a set of science-based standards that establish safe use levels for ractopamine, an FDA-approved feed additive, in beef and pork production. These standards have already served to open markets for U.S. meat producers.

- Declared, in conjunction with the World Organization for Animal Health, worldwide eradication of the livestock disease rinderpest in 2011, bringing to a conclusion more than 20 years' work.

- Continued to develop standards through the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which sets standards to prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases that are recognized by the World Trade Organization as benchmark standards governing trade in plant commodities. IPPC-related efforts help protect U.S. domestic agriculture and the forest industry.

- Worked with fisheries authorities throughout the world to provide training in best practices in fishing boat inspection and prevent illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

- Published reports on recent major policy and institutional developments and key issues concerning the world's forests. FAO works with 233 countries collating statistics and examining the current status and recent trends on the status of the world's forests.

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing principles on responsible agricultural investment via the Committee on World Food Security, which protect land rights while promoting investment in agriculture in developing countries without unfairly differentiating between domestic and foreign investment in agriculture.

- Continuing work providing member states with policy guidance regarding price volatility and appropriate actions to mitigate its impact without disrupting trade at the regional and international level. Continuing work on implementing the Global Plan of Action for Statistics to improve the much needed capacity building for collection and analysis of national statistics.

- Continuing to develop standards for food safety and plant health, including the provision of policy advice and capacity-building to help countries strengthen food control systems and adopt standards to promote domestic food safety and facilitate international trade.

- Assisting Member States with pursuing responsible, sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture through advisory and other services related to the management, development, marketing, and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.

- Developing the framework for the Forest Resource Assessment 2015, by integrating survey results, strengthening regional forestry commissions, helping countries implement strategies for sustainable forest management and conservation, and implementing guidelines to improve forest health and prevent introduction of invasive alien species.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

FAO is in the process of implementing the recommendations of the Independent External Evaluation (IEE), released in 2007 and approved by FAO's members in 2008. The IEE recommended FAO focus on technical areas in which it has a unique or comparative advantage, including standard setting for food safety and plant health, fisheries, forestry, animal health, pesticides, and emergency preparedness. It also recommended reform in the areas of human resources, finance, reporting structures, and organizational cultural change. FAO elected a new Director-General in June 2011, who began a four-year term on January 1, 2012. The new DG has initiated a process to simplify and revise FAO's Strategic Framework to include improved metrics for measuring performance.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
National Food Processors Association
National Fisheries Institute
National Association of State Foresters
American Forest and Paper Association

FAO is an important forum in which the U.S. advances vital food safety, fishery, and forestry policies. Under U.S. leadership in the Committee on Fisheries, FAO adopted a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to crack down on illegal fishing and ensure the availability of fish and fish products for future generations. Under U.S. leadership in the Committee on Forestry, FAO members are cooperating on forest fire preparedness and wild-land fire management. Timely funding of U.S. contributions sends a strong signal of U.S. support of management reforms and progress made.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to FAO for calendar year 2013, the second year of FAO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The budget includes full funding for the activities required by the organization's management reform plan of action. The request also provides for the FAO Tax Equalization Fund, which is the source of funds for reimbursing FAO staff members, including many U.S. citizens, who pay national income taxes on their FAO earnings. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	208,837	190,695	190,695
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	45,944	41,953	41,953
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.774	0.763	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	59,393	54,953	55,274
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	214,324	248,023	248,023
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	47,151	54,565	54,565
Tax Equalization Fund	3,900	4,250	4,250
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	110,445	113,769	114,089

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna, Austria

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	105,598	106,681	110,163

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) counters threats to the United States and advances civilian security by conducting monitoring and inspection activities in more than 180 countries to ensure compliance with international safeguards, including those mandated in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). All U.S. nuclear cooperation agreements with non-nuclear weapon states depend on IAEA safeguards and verification activities. IAEA also assists with implementation of threat reduction projects, including U.S. efforts to minimize the use of highly enriched uranium in civil applications. These projects are aimed at converting research reactors to use low enriched uranium fuel and repatriating the Highly Enriched Uranium fuel to the supplier state. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

IAEA promotes well-being through peaceful applications of nuclear science to fight disease and hunger. Notable examples include cancer therapy, significant technical contributions to free the world from rinderpest (a highly contagious viral disease that caused immense livestock losses and devastating economic damage), and the eradication of the tsetse fly (which can spread parasitic diseases). The United States and other countries benefit from these advances that prevent, treat, and contain the spread of disease. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

IAEA promotes sustainable economic growth through the responsible development of nuclear power to provide a secure source of energy for economic development, while maintaining high standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation. IAEA also promotes and facilitates the use of nuclear techniques for industry and agriculture that contribute significantly to the economies of developing and developed member states. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IAEA include:

- Continued pressing Iran over its refusal to address concerns about the possible military dimensions of its nuclear program, including through adoption, by an overwhelming majority, of a September 2012 Board of Governors resolution further underlining the international community’s serious concerns regarding Iran’s noncompliance with its international nuclear obligations.

- Continued investigation of Syria’s nuclear program through ongoing reporting on Syria's nuclear program, which has been a critical element in maintaining the international community's political will to press Syria to comply with its international nuclear obligations.

- Continued promotion of a strengthened international nuclear safety framework via implementation of the U.S.-supported Action Plan for Nuclear Safety, including convening the December 2012 Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety, which provided an opportunity for states to learn further lessons from the March 2011 Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant accident.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Convened the Second Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), which allowed states to review and offer recommendations for strengthening the implementation of the CNS in light of the Fukushima accident.

- Achieved further adherence to the Additional Protocol, which requires Member States to declare and grant access to a broader range of nuclear-related activities. The Additional Protocol is now in force in 119 states (an increase in 15 states since the beginning of 2011), and only 13 NPT states lack NPT-mandated safeguards (down from 17 since the beginning of 2010).

- Established the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee, open to all Member States, to make recommendations on the development and review of documents in the Nuclear Security Series.

- Conducted four International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) missions in 2012. To date, IAEA has conducted 57 IPPAS missions providing peer reviews of states' physical protection regimes and nuclear security systems at nuclear and other radioactive facilities with reference to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and IAEA guidance.

- Published in 2012 an implementing guide on nuclear security systems and measures for major public events, a technical guidance on identification of vital areas at nuclear facilities, and technical guidance on computer security at nuclear facilities.

- Selected over $21 million in U.S-funded projects and secured over $12 million in commitments from 13 countries under the President's IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, underscoring the U.S. commitment to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and building broader support for the NPT and IAEA.

- Continued to implement a program to institutionalize a strengthened global IAEA safeguards regime by adopting procedures that analyze all relevant information in order to detect undeclared activities in a state, not just to account for declared nuclear material.

- Continued construction of the IAEA's new Nuclear Material Laboratory. The new laboratory will provide IAEA with a modern and expandable capability for nuclear sample analyses, collected from all points along the nuclear fuel cycle.

- Continued to promote greater transparency within IAEA's Technical Cooperation Program to ensure application of the highest standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation in reviewing and implementing technical cooperation projects.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing support for the IAEA's investigations of Iran's and Syria's nuclear programs and for IAEA's readiness to return to North Korea.

- Continuing to promote full and timely implementation of the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety adopted by IAEA Member States in September 2011 in response to the Fukushima nuclear emergency.

- Working with the Secretariat and other Member States to support the full implementation of the State-Level Concept for Safeguards, in order to ensure that safeguards inspections and analyses make the best use of all relevant information available to the Agency. This will allow IAEA to focus its resources on the most important verification challenges, particularly on improving its ability to detect undeclared nuclear activities.

- Continuing promotion of standards for handling radioactive sources, namely the Code of Conduct for the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.

- Continuing cooperative efforts with the U.S. Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative to convert, remove, and protect nuclear and radiological materials at civilian sites that pose a threat to the international community in direct support of President Obama's pledge to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world.

- Developing implementation guides for transport of nuclear and other radioactive materials, and for prevention of loss and sabotage for nuclear materials and nuclear facilities.

- Rationalizing, harmonizing, and providing support for nuclear security training and support centers.

- Ensuring a successful IAEA ministerial conference on Nuclear Security in July 2013, and continuing the provision of advisory services to assess countries' nuclear security regimes.

- Providing support and guidance to developing countries on the steps they need to take in pursuing the responsible development of nuclear power and provision of projects to help Member States address their needs in this area

- Contributing to sustainable development and the safe use of nuclear applications in over 100 countries through over 1,000 active technical assistance projects. For example, IAEA pioneered the Sterile Insect Technique, which was used to eradicate tsetse flies in Zanzibar, and is now working to do the same in Ethiopia.

- Seeking further financial contributions from other countries for the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

IAEA continues to implement a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, partly financed with extra-budgetary contributions from the United States. IAEA has also moved to a new basis of accounting standards, the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), which will bring greater transparency and accountability. In May 2012, IAEA presented its first ever annual report on internal audit activities to the IAEA Program and Budget Committee, an important advance in transparency.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Commerce
Nuclear Threat Initiative
Nuclear Energy Institute
International Nuclear Law Association
World Nuclear Association
World Institute for Nuclear Security
National Nuclear Security Administration
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Geological Survey
World Association of Nuclear Operators
International Commission on Radiation Protection
U.S. National Laboratories
U.S. National Institutes of Health
Contractors International Group on Nuclear Liability

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. membership in the IAEA promotes both nuclear safeguards, which increases global security, and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology, which promotes global well being. Strong U.S. support is essential for IAEA's core programs, including high priority safeguards projects such as the new Nuclear Materials Laboratory and further development and implementation of the "State-Level Concept" for safeguards, as well as nuclear safety and security priorities (incident and emergency preparedness and response, protection against malicious acts involving radioactive materials). Diminished U.S. support could weaken security-related IAEA activities and damage the U.S. ability to gain political support for key policy objectives, including addressing the nuclear programs of Iran, Syria, and North Korea, strengthening safeguards, improving nuclear security, and promoting nuclear energy development that is safe and secure, including via the implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety developed in response to the Fukushima nuclear accident.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for approximately 80 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2013 and 20 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IAEA for calendar year 2014. The budget increase reflects Member States' agreement to provide adjustments for economic and statutory factors in the second year of the 2012-2013 biennium, plus a slight budget increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases projected for calendar year 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	274,191	278,702	284,276
United States % Share	25.594	25.501	25.509
United States Assessment (in Euros)	70,176	71,071	72,516
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(518)	0
Budget Adjustment	(28)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	70,148	70,554	72,516
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.796	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	88,063	92,956	95,542
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	63,362	64,314	65,599
United States % Share	25.594	25.549	25.509
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,217	16,431	16,734
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	104,280	109,387	112,276
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	80,113	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(78,795)	78,795	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(81,500)	81,500
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(83,613)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	105,598	106,681	110,163

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	20,653	21,740	22,279

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) counters threats to the United States by leading international efforts to advance aviation security and prevent terrorists from using the world's civil aviation system to launch attacks against the United States. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program contributes directly to U.S. homeland security by ensuring that each of ICAO's 191 Member States undergo regular security audits and comply with uniform aviation security standards. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

ICAO promotes sustainable economic growth by developing standards and recommended practices that promote civil aviation safety, which is vital to the world economy. Aviation generates 7.5 percent of global GDP and creates opportunities for U.S. businesses. ICAO is also leading the global effort to address aviation's role in climate change. ICAO is developing cutting-edge standards (new aircraft technologies, sustainable fuels, environmental standards, and more efficient and quieter operations) to reduce the environmental effects of civil aviation worldwide. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICAO include:

- Adopted, on a fast-track basis, U.S.-sponsored global counter-terrorist security standards for cargo and mail, as well as much-needed amendments to airline/airport staff screening aimed at better countering the "insider threat" posed by aviation personnel.

- Succeeded in convincing the European Union to suspend its unilateral Emission Trading Scheme, which has been an obstacle to coordinated international efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions resulting from civil aviation.

- Complained strongly and repeatedly to North Korea regarding its missile launch program and its clear breach of ICAO standards.

- Continued implementation of ICAO's Machine Readable Travel Document Program, with 101 Member States issuing ePassports in accordance with ICAO standards and specifications, and 34 ICAO members participating in the ICAO Public Key Directory program as of December 2012.

- Adopted the 4th Edition Global Air Navigation Plan, which will guide integration of U.S. Next Generation (NextGen) satellite navigation technologies into the global aviation system.

- Adopted a new Annex (19), the first in 30-years, for Safety Management, incorporating Safety Management requirements for both states and industry into a single regulatory document.

- Adopted provisions that permit the safe and secure international air mailing of products containing lithium ion batteries (e.g. iPads).

- Reaffirmed, through high-level and expert group coordination, international civil aviation's key role in addressing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting sustainable economic development.

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the second cycle of mandatory security audits of Member States, including the provision of assistance to States needing help with correcting security problems revealed by the audits.

- Continuing comprehensive safety audits of Member States under the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program, including the review and implementation of corrective action plans to remedy safety deficiencies identified by the audits.

- Implementing the Global Air Navigation Plan which will result in reduced flight times and increased efficiency and safety through implementation of new air traffic management technologies and standards.

- Promoting international support for implementation of the Machine Readable Travel Document Program, which advances the use of ePassports in international travel.

- Ensuring a successful March 2013 Air Transport Conference, which will endorse U.S. priorities in the area of the economic sustainability of international civil aviation.

- Overcoming resistance among some Member States to the sharing of vital information on security audit results and the corrective actions taken by audited Member States.

- Developing a global framework to reduce the effects of aviation greenhouse gases on the environment that is fully consistent with global standards and conforms with U.S. climate change policy.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ICAO is implementing key budget and management reforms, including fully implementing International Public Service Accounting Standards; taking steps to formalize risk management practices including developing risk registers; and increasing access to its external and internal audit reports. ICAO has revised its Service Code, Staff Rules and Personnel instructions to bring recruitment practices, redress of grievances, contractual arrangements, and staff development in line with broader UN practices. ICAO has also adopted an ethics framework with whistleblower protections, and has put into place an Ethics Officer and is providing ethics training to staff members.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Air Force
U.S. Transportation Security Administration	U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation	National Transportation Safety Board
U.S. aircraft manufacturing industry	U.S. citizens who travel by air
U.S. manufacturers that ship goods by air	U.S. transportation industry

U.S. support is vital to the success of ICAO's efforts to improve global aviation security and safety. ICAO has relied on U.S. commitment and leadership since its inception in 1944. The U.S. is the largest financial contributor to ICAO, contributing 25 percent of ICAO's regular budget and also a voluntary

contribution to support ICAO's aviation security program. Strong U.S. support for ICAO is essential to ICAO's efforts to promote global aviation security and safety, reducing the risks of aviation incidents for the American traveling public and U.S. firms shipping goods by air.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAO for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, and 50 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. Calendar year 2014 is the first year of ICAO's 2014-2016 triennial budget. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CDN Dollars)	54,665	57,929	57,929
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in CDN Dollars)	13,658	14,474	14,482
Approx. Exchange Rate (CDN Dollars to $1)	0.989	0.995	0.995
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	13,814	14,546	14,555
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	28,557	29,722	29,722
United States % Share	25	25	25
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	7,135	7,426	7,431
ICAO Den-Ice Agreement	211	257	300
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	21,160	22,229	22,286
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	9,991	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(10,497)	10,497	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(10,986)	10,986
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(10,993)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	20,653	21,740	22,279

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labor Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	94,320	85,927	86,915

The International Labor Organization (ILO) promotes well-being by improving living and working conditions of workers worldwide. The Organization promotes respect for fundamental principles and rights at work including the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, the effective abolition of child labor, the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining. Respect for these principles and rights is a cornerstone of just and democratic societies, and through its work, ILO helps promote democratic governance and respect for human rights. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

ILO's Decent Work Agenda protects worker rights, promotes greater opportunities for employment, and enhances social protection and dialogue. ILO tools for achieving these objectives include the creation and supervision of international labor standards, extensive technical cooperation activities, and the conduct and dissemination of research. Achievement of these objectives can alleviate poverty and increase social stability, as well as create a level playing field for U.S. businesses as other countries compete more equitably. As workforces in these countries become more skilled and better trained, they contribute to economic prosperity in their own countries, and eventually promote sustainable economic growth in the United States by acquiring U.S. goods and services. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILO include**:**

- Provided research, expertise, and policy advice to G20 Leaders and Labor Ministers on key labor, employment, and social safety net issues such as youth unemployment.

- Identified, through the ILO's standards supervisory system, cases in which significant violations of labor rights have been alleged, including in Bahrain, Guatemala, and Fiji; and continued to promote protection of labor rights as human rights.

- Continued to assist the government of Burma in developing labor legislation and improving its capacity to eliminate forced labor and child labor; and to promote freedom of association through an ILO-sponsored Decent Work Country Program.

- Continued to assist Colombia with implementing the 2006 Tripartite Agreement on Freedom of Association and Democracy, improving its capacity to enforce its labor laws, including recent reforms to achieve the labor commitments contained in the U.S.-Colombia Free Trade Agreement.

- Continued to partner with the World Bank's International Finance Corporation through the Better Work Program to improve labor practices and competitiveness in global supply chains, contributing to economic development and employment by attracting buyers and investors to developing countries such as Haiti, Lesotho, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

- Provided education about trade unions, supervisory skills, financial literacy, and labor law to Cambodian workers and management through radio broadcasts and training programs; and continued to monitor and promote improved working conditions in garment factories through the Better Factories Cambodia Program.

- Adopted a new recommendation on social protection floors that provides guidance to countries in establishing and maintaining nationally-defined sets of basic social security guarantees aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion.

- Continued to provide ILO member states with tools and assistance to achieve social protection, including efforts to establish sustainable social protection floors.

- Assisted Egypt and other countries in the Middle East and North Africa in critical public policy areas, including in the development of new labor market policies, enhanced social dialogue, and respect for fundamental principles and rights at work.

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting the G20 processes through data compilation, research, and analysis of key employment and labor issues.

- Implementing the interim technical cooperation program for Burma and continuing to monitor developments in Burma related to the elimination of forced labor and to freedom of association, including implementation of its new trade union law.

- Continuing to provide technical support to countries' efforts to improve their social security schemes, including serving as the Secretariat for the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board, an interagency coordination mechanism established by the G20 Development Working Group.

- Continuing efforts to combat exploitative child labor in some 90 countries through the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

- Continuing assistance to countries implementing fundamental labor principles under Free Trade Agreements with the United States, including key ongoing efforts in Colombia.

- Continuing emphasis on Decent Work Country Programs, tools for delivering integrated assistance to member States which promote decent work as a key element of national development strategies.

- Supporting the creation of sustainable, decent jobs at small and medium-sized enterprises in the private and informal sectors through training, technical assistance, and the development of favorable legal and regulatory environments.

- Continuing to work in partnership with the MasterCard Foundation to increase global awareness of the challenges facing young people as they move from education to employment, and to support the improvement of policy-making and program development to meet their needs.

- Holding the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS) 2013 to consider adopting revised standards of labor force and work statistics, including a set of measures of labor

underutilization. ICLS standards represent best practices and will provide a better basis for comparisons across countries and over time.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ILO has implemented key budget and management reforms, including establishing a procedure to rigorously track evaluation recommendations, instituting a phased approach to fully implementing International Public Service Accounting Standards, increasing transparency of its external and internal audits, and adopting whistleblower protections. ILO has established, finalized, and appointed members to an Independent Oversight Advisory Committee. In response to a report by an internal expenditure review committee, the ILO has implemented a number of measures aimed at achieving cost savings, including amending its travel policy to bring it in line with standards of most other UN organizations. Under the leadership of the new Director General, ILO is pursuing a number of proposals related to organizational reform, greater accountability of senior managers, and achieving better value for money. ILO also continues to use Results-Based Management to define specific targets and goals and to ensure the effective use of resources.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. business community
Domestic Policy Council
National Security Council
U.S. organized labor

ILO is a key U.S. partner for achieving international labor and employment-related objectives, such as combating exploitive child labor and promoting worker rights. ILO is an asset to the United States in the implementation of fair labor standards for U.S. Free Trade Agreements and in our efforts to promote worker rights internationally, such as through the Better Work Program. No other international organization has the experience or the expertise to perform this work.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILO for calendar year 2013, the second year of ILO's 2012-2013 biennial budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	388,795	361,880	361,881
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	85,535	79,614	79,614
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(284)	0
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	85,535	79,329	79,614
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.907	0.923	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	94,320	85,927	86,915

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Maritime Organization

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,339	1,458	1,458

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) promotes sustainable economic growth by leading international efforts to improve the safety of ships, ports, and maritime facilities. IMO develops mandatory ship design and operating standards, builds competency in developing countries, and facilitates training of seafarers to create a "culture of safety" at sea. IMO also leads global efforts to reduce pollution and prevent maritime environmental disasters. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

IMO helps counter threats to the United States and promotes world security by setting standards and assisting nations around the world with protecting the world's shipping lanes from terrorism and other security threats, such as preventing the use of commercial shipping as a platform for launching attacks. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IMO include:

- Agreed to amend the International Convention for the Safety of Life At Sea in the wake of the Costa Concordia incident, requiring passenger safety drills prior to, or immediately upon, departure of voyages where passengers are expected to be on board for more than 24 hours.

- Agreed on amendments to a 1993 protocol on fishing vessel safety that, when adopted by a sufficient number of member states, will provide flexibility needed to overcome technical and legal obstacles to implementation of the protocol.

- Adopted new standards for the energy-efficient design of new ships and the management of energy efficiency of all ships in order to address greenhouse gas emissions from ships.

- Completed the designations of the North America and Caribbean Emission Control Areas to apply the most stringent air emission standards for nitrous oxides, sulfur oxides, and particulate matter off the coasts of the United States, Canada, and U.S. territories in the Caribbean.

- Continued efforts to address the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in Western Africa, particularly in the Gulf of Guinea and the western Indian Ocean.

Current and future priorities include:

- Institutionalizing a mandatory audit scheme to promote full compliance, especially in developing countries, with mandatory IMO instruments including new security standards.

- Continuing efforts to develop a mandatory code for the design and operation of ships in Arctic and Antarctic waters.

- Continuing efforts to promote the control and reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases from international shipping.
- Implementing long-range tracking for security and search and rescue purposes, advancing a U.S. initiative to widen the safety zone for ships approaching U.S. coasts.
- Expanding the technical cooperation program in order to increase the capacity and competency of developing countries to implement IMO mandatory instruments fully.
- Enhancing supply-chain security with emphasis on recovery and reconstitution of the supply chain in the aftermath of natural or man-made maritime incidents.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

IMO conducted a comprehensive revision of their internal justice system, which includes new internal appeals procedures that encourage dialogue at the early stage of a dispute. A management evaluation panel has also been established to provide an additional level of internal review of appealed administrative decisions and aims to reduce the need for formal litigation. Harassment prevention online courses are also now required for all staff. Thirty staff members also received training on harassment and fraud investigation.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Maritime Administration
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. crew members, passengers, and labor unions
U.S. maritime equipment and electronics industries
U.S. Navy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. owners of maritime facilities
U.S. coastal states and port cities
U.S. ship owners and operators

The overwhelming majority of ships that call at U.S. ports are foreign-flagged and foreign-crewed. U.S. leadership at IMO is vital to global efforts to ensure that foreign seafarers and foreign-flagged ships meet international standards. U.S. participation on the IMO Governing Council depends on the timely payment of the U.S. assessed contribution. Diminished U.S. support could undermine efforts to ensure that other nations meet standards and contribute to maritime security and the safety of U.S. passengers and cargo.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014, the first year of IMO's 2014-2015 biennial budget. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	29,007	30,170	30,170
United States % Share	2.894	2.986	2.986
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	840	901	901
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.627	0.618	0.618
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,339	1,458	1,458

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Telecommunication Union

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	10,761	10,782	10,860

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) promotes sustainable economic growth by facilitating connectivity and interoperability of the world's telecommunications networks, including the internet, and establishes telecommunications standards worth billions of dollars to the U.S. telecommunications industry. ITU also provides technical assistance to help developing countries get the resources needed to improve access to telecommunications services around the world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

ITU counters threats to the United States by facilitating radio-frequency spectrum allocations for military and commercial radio services among member states, including satellite and radar telecommunications. ITU also facilitates development of treaty provisions that allow for new military and scientific uses of telecommunications spectrum at treaty-based conferences. These spectrum allocations are vitally important to U.S. defense and intelligence agencies' communications capabilities. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITU include:

- Convened the World Radiocommunication Conference which reviewed and revised the World Radio Regulations, an international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite and non-geostationary-satellite orbits.

- Convened the World Telecommunications Standardization Assembly (WTSA) to determine the ITU's mandate on telecommunications standards. In 2012, the WTSA decided to expand the work on e-health, software-defined networking, and e-waste.

- Held the World Conference on International Telecommunications to renegotiate international telecommunication regulations. The United States succeeded in shaping language to support broadband growth, infrastructure modernization, increased connectivity, and access to the Internet.

- Published a report on the "State of Broadband 2012" to take account of global trends in broadband development and to expand awareness and understanding of the importance of broadband networks, services, and applications for generating economic growth and achieving social progress.

- Published a "Yearbook of Statistics" for 2012, which presents data collected from governments, and telecommunication regulatory authorities on the evolution of the telecommunication sector.

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting of a multi-stakeholder approach to Internet governance at the World Telecommunicatons Policy Forum, consistent with U.S. policy, where member states will exchange views on the key policy issues arising in the information and communication technology environment.

- Contributing to the launch of a preparatory process for the 2014 World Telecommunication Development Conference, which will set ITU's agenda for the following four years.

- Assessing progress in meeting the goals set forth at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and feeding into the United Nation's ten-year review of WSIS outcomes.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

ITU has implemented several management reforms in recent years, including establishing an independent audit committee; appointing a full-time ethics officer; adopting policies on financial disclosure and whistleblower protections; and adopting results-based budgeting to link resources to operational plans.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. state and local governments
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Federal Communications Commission
U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies

ITU's constituency includes virtually all U.S. telecommunications and information communications technology companies. ITU's work on radio spectrum management, telecommunications standards, and Internet governance advances U.S. economic and national security priorities. U.S. defense, intelligence, and aeronautics agencies depend upon ITU for radio-spectrum management. Full participation in ITU is essential to influencing global regulations and standards that fundamentally impact telecommunications systems, including satellite transmission, air traffic control, and emergency communications systems.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to ITU for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. Calendar year 2014 is the first year of ITU's 2014-2015 biennial budget. The U.S. assessment is projected to remain constant.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	128,260	128,260	126,577
United States % Share	7.438	7.438	7.537
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	9,540	9,540	9,540
Interest on Arrears	263	408	408
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	9,803	9,948	9,948
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.908	0.916	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	10,802	10,860	10,860
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	7,616	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(7,657)	7,657	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(7,736)	7,736
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(7,736)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	10,761	10,782	10,860

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	0	77,764

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) promotes well-being through literacy and increased access to quality education. UNESCO conducts education programs in over 46 countries, including teacher training and programs focused on women and girls. UNESCO is leading the *Education for All initiative*, which helps countries focus on achieving education goals, including enrollment in primary education, youth and adult literacy, and early childhood education. UNESCO will coordinate the UN's new *Education First* initiative, announced in September 2012 by Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

UNESCO promotes democratic governance and respect for human rights through freedom of expression and its corollary, press freedom. It works to fulfill this mandate by promoting free and independent media and protection for journalists in situations of risk. UNESCO also supports the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. Such UNESCO programs promote key values such as freedom, democracy, and human rights. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

UNESCO promotes sustainable economic growth and supports disaster mitigation through programs that improve management of natural resources, including ecosystems, groundwater, and oceans and coastal environments. UNESCO also helps member states improve disaster preparedness and response capability through its tsunami warning systems, flood management, and related programs. UNESCO promotes capacity-building in the science and engineering fields, including biotechnology and applied physics, helping to stem brain drain from the developing world. *[Strategic Goals 3 and 4]*

UNESCO promotes respect for human rights through international understanding by offering curriculum materials, sponsoring workshops, and providing ministry-level guidance in education on democracy, human rights and tolerance, and the Holocaust. UNESCO works to spread democratic values and undercuts extremism by offering a positive alternative message. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNESCO include:

- Established a new global fund to support girls' education in Pakistan and other countries in need, in line with its Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education, which brings together governments, civil society and the private sector to strengthen women and girls' education, focusing on literacy and secondary education.

- Provided emergency support to Jordan's Ministry of Education to help them cope with the influx of school-age Syrians.

- Expanded its Holocaust Education program by launching a series of regional conferences for education officials on the relevance of Holocaust education, spurring countries such as Rwanda and

the Democratic Republic of the Congo to integrate Holocaust Education into their national curricula.

- Led efforts to promote greater freedom of expression in priority countries currently undergoing political transition, including providing ongoing technical assistance to governments such as Egypt and Burma in drafting media legislation, as well as capacity building for media professionals.

- Trained reporters, editors, managers and owners to report accurately and comprehensively on democratic reform processes to strengthen public participation and confidence. UNESCO helps journalists practice conflict-sensitive reporting to promote peace and reconciliation.

- Renewed and expanded a 2010 partnership with Procter & Gamble to promote girls' education in Africa. These and other ongoing partnerships enable UNESCO to leverage and build on the contributions of other institutions to deploy and monitor literacy and education programs.

- Supported cultural preservation work in Tibet, helping Tibetans to conserve their temples, manuscripts, buildings, and language. While most international organizations have been forced to leave Tibet, China permits UNESCO to operate as the only major international agency on the ground.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting Open Educational Resources (OER's) among member governments, including programs to develop OERs for feature phones used in Africa and the Middle East, thus providing youth expanded access to educational materials.

- Improving journalist safety, including through its role as coordinator of the new UN system-wide Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalist and the Issue of Impunity.

- Promoting democracy and human rights, including in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Arab Spring countries, through civic education and local media development programs.

- Implementing a counterterrorism program in Nigeria which, if it proves promising, would be extended to include all the states in Central Africa threatened by extremism.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The UNESCO Ethics Office has trained approximately 1,200 employees on ethics-related issues and planned to have trained all UNESCO staff (at headquarters and in the field) by the end of 2012. At the urging of the United States and other member states, UNESCO implemented its new Whistleblower Protection Policy and also introduced an online system for confidential disclosure. The Ethics Office has also been developing a declaration of interest and financial disclosure program, which it hopes to implement next year, and UNESCO's Procurement Office drafted a model policy framework on suspect vendors. In addition, the Internal Oversight Office has created a button on their web page that allows anyone either internally or externally to report suspected cases of fraud, corruption, or abuse.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Agency for International Development	U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of the Interior	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Library of Congress	Nat'l Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

National Endowment for the Humanities
National Science Foundation
Institute of Museum and Library Services
World Press Freedom Committee
International Federation of the Red Cross
Amnesty International
Americans for UNESCO
National Academies of Science
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
The Smithsonian Institution
Reporters Without Borders International
International Council of Science
Rotary International Crescent
National Holocaust Memorial

U.S. companies such as Procter & Gamble, Google, Apple, and Microsoft are also partnering with UNESCO to advance core American values including press freedom and access to education. UNESCO's work in promoting media development and fighting for journalist protection, including by calling attention to the killing and jailing of journalists, helps focus international scrutiny on those governments which regularly practice media censorship. UNESCO's programs in the natural sciences provide opportunities for the U.S. to work with partners on common goals in the areas of water resource management, tsunami warning and mitigation systems, ocean observation and marine research, and science education and capacity-building. Membership at UNESCO enables the United States to engage fully in the 1972 World Heritage Convention that recognizes and protects the world's outstanding natural and cultural heritage, including 21 World Heritage Sites in the United States.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2012 and part of 2013, the second year of the 2012-2013 biennium and reflects no change from calendar year 2012. UNESCO adopted a no growth budget for the 2012-2013 biennium.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	161,725	161,725	161,725
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	35,580	35,580	35,580
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.759	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	46,877	46,877	46,877
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	140,395	140,395	140,395
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	30,887	30,887	30,887
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	77,764	77,764	77,764
P.L. 101-146 and P.L. 103-236 (PLO)	(77,764)	(77,764)	0
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	0	77,764

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Universal Postal Union

Bern, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,350	2,462	2,514

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) promotes sustainable economic growth by setting standards for the worldwide postal system that facilitate exchanges of mail across national borders. The worldwide postal system contributes to economic growth in the United States by facilitating delivery of mail and maintaining affordable postage rates for U.S. mailers. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

UPU advances civilian security through measures that improve the security of member state postal services and international exchanges of mail. Security of the international postal network directly benefits other important sectors of the global infrastructure, such as civil aviation. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPU include:

- Launched the technical platform needed to support the top-level post Internet domain in conjunction with a voluntary user-group for UPU member countries assigned to oversee future development and management of the domain.

- Advanced the ongoing collaborative effort with the International Air Transport Association, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Customs Organization, and the European Commission to require designated postal operators to adhere to global postal supply chain standards.

- Continued efforts to deploy performance measurement systems for inbound international mail to middle-income countries in addition to systems already in operation in industrialized countries, producing major gains in the speed and quality of international mail service.

- Continued work toward a country-specific, developmentally-based classification system establishing a payment system for delivery costs in the destination country, leading to significant improvement in cost coverage for mail delivery within the United States.

Current and future priorities include:

- Strengthening security efforts to combat the use of the mails for terrorism or other illegal acts through implementation of international standards and coordination between UPU members.

- Facilitating a coordinated initiative between UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations and other interested parties, such as academia, non-profit organizations, development banks or businesses, with the goal of ensuring that every citizen has an address.

- Developing and promoting the adoption of standards and targets that will continue to contribute to the effective measurement of quality of service of international mail.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

The UPU Human Resources Reflection Group has been devising strategies for ensuring that the working environment is free from any form of harassment or discrimination. This year UPU drafted an administrative instruction on the prevention of harassment, discrimination, and abuse of power, as well as an administrative instruction on the protection of whistleblowers and individuals cooperating in authorized audits or investigations. Both documents have been presented for comments to stakeholders, in particular the Legal Affairs Directorate and Ethics Office and members of the Staff Association Committee. Also, a mediator/ombudsperson is now made available through the social service of Swiss Post to assist staff members with the resolution of conflicts.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. postal equipment suppliers
Transportation Security Administration
U.S. Postal Regulatory Commission
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. bulk mailers and private courier firms
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

UPU supports a worldwide postal network that enables delivery of over seven billion pieces of mail annually. Without UPU, the United States would have to conclude bilateral postal agreements with 215 separate postal administrations, resulting in considerably higher international postage rates.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to UPU for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from FY 2013, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. The UPU regular budget is assessed according to contributory units; the U.S. share is 50 units.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	35,922	37,235	37,235
United States % Share	5.922	5.814	5.814
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	2,127	2,165	2,165
English Translation Service	75	75	75
Interest on Arrears	0	64	64
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	2,202	2,304	2,304
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.902	0.916	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	2,440	2,515	2,515
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	1,581	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(1,671)	1,671	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(1,724)	1,724
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(1,725)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	2,350	2,462	2,514

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	109,403	109,879	109,879

The World Health Organization (WHO) promotes well-being by setting standards and coordinating international efforts to prevent, control, and eradicate infectious diseases such as pandemic influenza; major killers such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; and other eradicable diseases, such as polio and measles. WHO is increasing focus on emerging public health challenges such as non-communicable diseases. WHO conducts technical cooperation programs with more than 1,200 health ministries and health-related institutions around the world. WHO establishes standards on drug and food safety, promotes public health best practices and guidelines, and addresses risks to health from smoking, substance abuse, poor diet, and lack of physical activity. Americans benefit from WHO's efforts to limit the spread of pandemic influenza and other emerging diseases and health threats before they reach U.S. borders. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WHO include:

- Continued targeted polio immunization activities in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and several African countries during 2012, with India making the most progress with no new cases in 2011 or 2012.

- Issued a global tuberculosis report in 2012 which estimated that 20 million people are alive today as a direct result of tuberculosis care and control. This followed the roll out of a new, rapid test for tuberculosis in over 30 countries in 2011 which provides accurate diagnoses for patients in about 100 minutes at much lower cost.

- Continued to promote the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which had been ratified by 176 countries at the end of 2012; the Convention provides a firm basis for nations to enact strong legislation, policies, and concerted action against tobacco.

- Reached agreement on a comprehensive global monitoring framework for non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which included indicators and a set of voluntary global targets for NCDs to be formally adopted by WHO member states in 2013.

- Made progress on meningitis in 2012 with the milestone of the 100 millionth person treated to the meningococcal A vaccine, introduced in late 2010 through the Meningitis Vaccine Project. The first vaccine designed specifically for Africa, meningococcal A vaccine holds promise to rid a major portion of Africa, stretching from Senegal to Ethiopia, of the primary cause of epidemic meningitis.

- Launched, in 2012, a new plan to control and eliminate measles and rubella along with publication of new data showing that accelerated efforts to reduce measles deaths have resulted in a 74% reduction in global measles mortality from 2000 through 2010.

- Continued to promote the safety, quality, and efficacy of medicines, vaccines, and diagnostics through the WHO Prequalification Program, which conducts site visits and evaluations of drug manufacturers in developing countries such as India and China.

- Signaled concerns for the leveling off of global funding for malaria prevention and control programs; WHO's efforts involve providing updated guidance to countries on best practices for malaria prevention, control, and treatment, and technical assistance in support of the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to protect 100's of millions in sub-Saharan Africa.

- Continued to support African countries and other developing countries in accelerating progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals related to maternal and newborn health.

- Continued to promote Member State implementation of the International Health Regulations and their development of core competencies, which enable improved global surveillance, reporting, and response to public health events of international concern.

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing the job of polio eradication, which will allow for shifting tens of millions of dollars to other public health needs.

- Preventing an epidemic of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza by continuing to work with countries and other organizations on preparedness plans and applying lessons-learned from the H1N1 pandemic.

- Containing outbreaks of diseases and other public health events of international concern through International Health Regulations that give WHO the authority to make recommendations to counter public health emergencies of international concern.

- Extending disease surveillance capacity through the WHO Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, linking a large number of partners worldwide for rapid identification and coordinated responses to increased health threats with global impacts.

- Promoting improved access to affordable drugs and protecting drug patents by engaging with member states and the U.S.-based global pharmaceutical industry.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WHO continues to implement a reform agenda introduced in 2011 with particular focus on strengthening country offices, promoting collaboration, strategically relocating programs and operations, and improving knowledge management. The organization reform strategy also addresses human resources priorities, such as streamlining of recruitment and selection processes, improving performance management processes, implementing a mobility and rotation framework, and enhancing staff development. A 12-month long pilot performance management and development project was tested across the organization on more than 750 staff members with the aim of improving performance and accountability and encouraging career growth. The Secretariat has also proposed nine courses of action for WHO and its hosted partnerships aimed at improving harmonization from a governance, programmatic, and administrative perspective.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. pharmaceutical and medical industries
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. National Institutes of Health
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Addressing the rapid spread of disease across borders requires international cooperation. The U.S. benefits from WHO-sponsored cooperation on vital aspects of global health security, including containment of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, preventing the spread of avian influenza and other emerging diseases, as well as addressing and strengthening biosecurity measures. Continued U.S. support is essential to the effectiveness of WHO's programs. Diminished U.S. participation in a WHO-coordinated global response to a major disease outbreak would significantly impact the ability of the U.S. to protect its citizens both at home and abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to the WHO regular budget for calendar year 2013, the second year of WHO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. For the sixth consecutive year, there is no increase in the assessed budget. The Tax Equalization Fund creates pay parity for staff regardless of whether they are required to pay national income taxes on their WHO salary. All WHO member states receive a credit towards their assessed contribution based on the current sum to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund. For the U.S. and other member states that require staff members to pay income taxes on their WHO salaries, the credit is adjusted to offset the amount WHO pays to reimburse these staff members for taxes paid.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	504,420	511,920	511,920
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	110,972	112,622	112,622
Less: Tax Equalization Fund Credit	(1,569)	(2,743)	(2,743)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	109,403	109,879	109,879

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Intellectual Property Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,210	1,231	1,243

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) promotes sustainable economic growth through systems for registering and protecting patents, trademarks, and industrial designs internationally. These systems open markets, encourage international investment, and preserve economic benefits for originators of intellectual property (IP). Thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers depend on WIPO-administered systems for patent and trademark protection every year. WIPO also provides dispute resolution services and training and workforce development that reinforce the protection of intellectual property rights through legal and judicial reforms in countries around the world. *[Strategic Objective 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WIPO include:

- Administered approximately 181,900 applications for patent protection under the Patent Cooperation Treaty System in 2011; U.S. inventors filed over one quarter of these applications.
- Processed 42,270 applications for trademark protection under the Madrid System in 2011, an increase of over 11 percent compared to 2010; U.S. businesses filed 4,791 of these applications.
- Launched a new public-private partnership, WIPO Re:Search, to promote greater sharing of intellectual property and expertise needed for the development of new drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics to treat malaria, tuberculosis, and other tropical diseases affecting the developing world.
- Concluded the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances in June 2012, the first treaty on substantive intellectual property law to be concluded since 1996. The treaty will fill a gap in the international copyright system and make it easier for American actors to get paid for their work.
- Trained thousands of individuals through WIPO's Worldwide Academy during 2011-2012. The training focused on intellectual property rights through on-site and distance learning courses.

Current and future priorities include:

- Adopting an international instrument to facilitate cross-border transfers of copyrighted works in formats that are accessible to visually impaired and print-disabled persons.
- Advancing measures on protection for broadcasting organizations, including a “signal-based approach” that would protect broadcasting activities according to traditional standards.
- Increasing assistance to developing countries to combat counterfeiting and piracy, and to create a more transparent business environment for U.S. investors.

- Expanding training opportunities through partnerships that expand technical assistance on intellectual property issues, especially in Africa and Asia.

- Including an Enterprise Forum in conjunction with the 2013 WIPO Assemblies that would bring perspectives of users of the Madrid and other systems to governing body discussions.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WIPO is continuing initiatives to implement a new performance management and staff development system; financial disclosure requirements for senior management; the adoption of a Code of Ethics and an ethics officer position; revision of the contractual framework for staff; complete revision of the Staff Rules and Regulations; and creation of a customer service strategy and structure. The Director General recently issued an Office Instruction establishing the Whistle Blower Protection Policy, and has also implemented measures to prevent the transfer of equipment to countries subject to UN Security Council Resolutions, following the transfers to North Korea and Iran which were uncovered during 2012.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Association
U.S. Library of Congress Copyright Office
U.S. American Intellectual Property Law Association
U.S. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturing Association
U.S. National Association of Broadcasters
Motion Picture Association of America
U.S. International Intellectual Property Alliance

The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights is vitally important to the economic interests of thousands of U.S. patent and trademark filers including U.S. manufacturers, innovators, researchers, and the entertainment industry. U.S. representation in WIPO-facilitated negotiations on important issues such as filing requirements or fee amounts benefits U.S. innovators and entrepreneurs by protecting their ability to file for and obtain protection outside the United States.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to WIPO for calendar year 2013, the second year of the 2012-2013 biennial budget. Over 90 percent of WIPO's gross income comes from fees that WIPO charges applicants for trademark and patent protection.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	17,237	17,237	17,237
United States % Share	6.611	6.611	6.611
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	1,139	1,139	1,139
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.941	0.925	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,210	1,231	1,243

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Meteorological Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14,227	15,296	15,429

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) promotes sustainable economic growth by providing free, real-time, unrestricted exchanges of weather-related data, products, and services that are critical to U.S. economic interests in the agricultural, aviation, shipping, energy, and defense sectors. WMO resources bolster domestic U.S. weather initiatives, including upper air observations for commercial aviation. WMO also supports environmental protection efforts by serving as the Secretariat for the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the World Climate Research Program, the Global Climate Observing System, and the Group on Earth Observations. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

WMO supports disaster mitigation by facilitating real-time access to weather data, forecasts, and warnings that enable the United States and other nations to predict and prepare for weather-related natural disasters. WMO initiatives include early warning systems for flash floods and hurricanes, preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities; and support for the International Dissemination Infrastructure and Emergency Managers Warning Information Network. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WMO include:

- Established the Global Framework for Climate Services to facilitate provision of climate and related environmental information that the United States and other nations use to improve decision making in areas such as water resource management, food security, disaster risk reduction, and health.

- Implemented upgrades to the Global Telecommunication System that allow the United States and other nations to access a broader set of weather, water, and climate data used for natural disaster warnings, including critical hurricane warnings and bulletins to the United States and the Caribbean.

- Developed an integrated global observing system approach to allow the United States and other nations to better share data and products from critical terrestrial and space-based observation platforms by establishing regional standards and inter-operability protocols.

- Approved a capacity development strategy, implementation plan, and resource mobilization cost recovery policy that will better focus WMO's efforts to promote improvements to developing countries' forecasting and observational capabilities.

- Implemented training to enhance educational standards for aviation forecasters and aviation industry meteorological services, which the United States and other nations rely on for air travel.

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing airline safety by improving coordination of operational standards for environmental events that affect aviation, such as space weather.

- Working with the private sector and development banks to document information required for the provision of climate services for disaster risk financing and insurance.

- Working to improve sub-seasonal to seasonal prediction capabilities of developing countries to mitigate the economic and humanitarian effects of natural disasters with an emphasis on food security, health and water resource management.

- Developing a polar predication project that will promote cooperative international research enabling development of improved weather and environmental prediction services for the polar region

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

WMO has fully implemented IPSAS, the first UN organization which implemented all applicable IPSAS standards without opting to use transitional arrangements; formalized a process for selecting an External Auditor; and has instituted whistleblower protections in line with UN best practices. Additionally, WMO is filling the role of ethics officer; implementing a program monitoring and evaluation plan and developing a new integrated budget model with joint presentation of assessed budget and voluntary funded budget and link to fund-raising compendium of project initiatives.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Defense, Air Weather and Fleet Weather Agencies

The United States depends on WMO to coordinate global observation systems that monitor weather, climate, and environmental trends around the world. The United States has internationally mandated responsibilities to provide hurricane forecast guidance to Caribbean and Central American states, global aviation meteorological products, and global environmental data.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013, the second year of WMO's quadrennial budget. The budget's 4.4 percent increase in assessed contributions took effect in the first year. The increase maintains the WMO regular budget at its existing level, compensating for a decrease in other sources of income.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	62,450	65,250	65,250
United States % Share	21.66	21.66	21.66
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13,527	14,133	14,133
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.951	0.924	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14,227	15,296	15,429

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	48,513	48,513	48,513

The Organization of American States (OAS) promotes respect for human rights, including freedom of expression, in countries such as Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. OAS also promotes democratic governance through electoral observations and special missions throughout the region. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OAS advances civilian security by facilitating the resolution of armed and political conflicts in numerous Western Hemisphere nations and conducting a wide range of highly respected capacity building and training programs that address security threats related to terrorism, narcotics trafficking, crime, document fraud, smuggling, and small weapons and landmines. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

OAS promotes sustainable economic growth and development through the coordination of country-led initiatives focused on renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner production, and sustainable land and forest use. OAS also promotes economic development through programs designed to enhance productivity and competitiveness. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OAS promotes the well-being of citizens in the Hemisphere through programs such as the Inter-American Social Protection Network, which strengthens the capacity of social development agencies to eradicate extreme poverty, and the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values, which supports development of educational programs on democratic citizenship. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OAS include:

- Increased the capacity and independence of the Inter-American Human Rights System to address critical challenges including freedom of expression, more effective management of the Human Rights Commission's caseload, and establishment of an LGBT unit.

- Combated human trafficking by promoting policies and providing training for consular officials, prosecutors, and investigators; as well as providing regional seminars throughout the hemisphere, including Haiti, to enable member states to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

- Provided stockpile management and destruction assistance to the states of Central America, destroying excess and confiscated firearms, ammunition, and explosives to prevent stockpile leaks and to eliminate the dangers posed by aging and volatile explosives.

- Continued providing firearms marking equipment to member states to combat arms trafficking and to help states comply with their obligations under the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Established on-site visits as part of the peer review process in the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC). All but two of the 31 participants in MESICIC have agreed to on-site visits as part of implementing the Convention.

- Enhanced cyber security in the hemisphere through a new cyber mobile lab to better prepare for and respond to cyber attacks on critical infrastructure.

- Approved a streamlined Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism that will evaluate implementation of member state drug policies in areas such as institutional strengthening, demand and supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation.

- Promoted democracy through numerous Electoral Observation Missions in the hemisphere including Honduras, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.

- Launched projects ranging from strengthening micro hydro-electric systems in the Dominican Republic to the development of a sustainable transportation plan in St. Kitts and Nevis through the Sustainable Communities in Central America and the Caribbean initiative.

- Advanced electrical interconnection, energy efficiency, and renewable energy in support of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas and the decision at the 2012 Summit of the Americas to create a roadmap for regional energy efficiency cooperation.

- Contributed to the strengthening of Honduras' disaster risk reduction and response capacity. OAS led a joint mission to evaluate the National Integrated Risk Management System and presented recommendations for improving the system to the Honduran Council of Ministers.

- Improved measurement capabilities of National Metrology Institutes and increased understanding of the need for a strong measurement and standards infrastructure to facilitate trade and support economic growth and development.

- Supported small business assistance networks throughout the Caribbean and Central America based on the U.S. Small Business Development Center model, which shares best practices and creates international trade opportunities in the United States, Mexico, Colombia, and El Salvador.

- Fostered competitiveness through the Inter-American Network of Competitiveness, which partnered government leaders with the private sector and international organizations. Ministers of Economy from 15 countries shared best practices based on competitiveness benchmarks.

- Encouraged cooperation and capacity building among ministries and national authorities for tourism in order to harness the capacity of sustainable tourism to create jobs and alleviate poverty.

- Enhanced labor practices in the region through the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor Working Group. Ministers and high authorities of labor exchanged best practices in the area of sustainable development with decent work, job creation, youth employment, and green jobs.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to support the de-escalation of border tensions between Guatemala and Belize in the lead up to the October 6, 2013, joint referendum that would refer the border dispute to the International Court of Justice.

- Continuing to support ongoing mine clearance efforts in Colombia, which reduce the threat to civilian populations from landmines and explosive remnants of war.

- Continuing to deploy special democracy practitioner teams, stringent electoral observation mission standards, and electoral protocols with particular emphasis on states facing the presence of alternate concepts such as the "participatory democracy" advocated by Venezuela and Bolivia.

- Continuing engagement to consolidate democratic gains in Colombia and strengthen civil registries and voter rolls in Haiti, the Eastern Caribbean, Paraguay, El Salvador and other member states.

- Supporting appropriate responses to threats on freedom of expression and abuses by governments, particularly in states such as Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Cuba, where OAS will remain a strong voice for democratic transition.

- Continuing to address the political dimensions of corruption that weaken democracy through workshops for newly-elected legislators, draft model legislation, and civil society strengthening.

- Expanding partnerships in the United States, Caribbean Mexico, and Central American to bolster job creation and increase regional trade through Small and Medium Enterprises.

- Ensuring the implementation of reform initiatives to facilitate cooperation and collaboration among the member states as approved at the Eighth Meeting of the Inter-American Committee on Ports.

- Supporting regional tourism capacity-building and sustainable destinations initiatives.

- Encouraging policy frameworks which foster the private financing of culture and the view that private financing of culture is an investment.

- Supporting the assessment of the socio-economic potential of the Caribbean's diverse range of cultural heritage.

- Strengthening teachers' skills through support of the Inter-American Teachers Education Network.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

OAS is continuing to institute a results-based, transparent, and accountable budget. It has established a Working Group on the Review of OAS Programs to assess OAS programs and mandates, personnel policies, income sources, and building repairs. In June 2012, the OAS General Assembly adopted a resolution to strengthen the Office of the Inspector General. The General Assembly also called for concrete proposals to enhance transparency and fairness in the recruitment, evaluation, and promotion of staff.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Consumer Product Safety Commission
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Electoral Assistance Commission
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Department of Labor
Inter-American Development Bank
Amnesty International
National Endowment for the Arts
Smithsonian Institute
Library of Congress
World Bank
African Union
Human Rights Watch
National Endowment for the Humanities
Institute for Museum and Library Sciences

OAS enables the United States to pursue policy goals by engaging with the Summit of the Americas process and the Inter-American system. U.S. policy strives for an Inter-American community where all governments are elected democratically and where all people have equal access to opportunity for economic and social advancement. Diminished U.S. support would significantly compromise OAS's ability to operate at current levels, particularly given that the United States funds nearly 60 percent of the Organization's quota budget.

Explanation of Estimate

The United States pays its assessed contributions to OAS in quarterly installments. The FY 2014 Request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013, plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	81,575	81,575	81,575
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	48,513	48,513	48,513
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	12,128	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(12,128)	12,128	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(12,128)	12,128
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(12,128)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	48,513	48,513	48,513

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Health Organization

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	63,094	66,436	68,709

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) promotes well-being by leading regional public health efforts to address communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, measles, rubella, dengue fever, pandemic influenza, and non-communicable diseases that are the major cause of death and disease in the Americas. PAHO partners with member states on a range of public health matters, and increases access of poor and vulnerable groups to quality healthcare. Healthcare inequities within and among countries are greater in the Americas than in any other part of the world. The United States benefits from PAHO's efforts to contain diseases before they reach U.S. borders. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAHO include:

- Supported the "Call for Action for a Cholera-free Hispaniola" launched in early 2012 by the Presidents of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, along with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Formed the Regional Coalition for Water and Sanitation to Eliminate Cholera Transmission in the Island of Hispaniola. The Coalition's role is to bring together technical expertise, raise new funds, and mobilize resources in support of Haiti's and the Dominican Republic's efforts to improve access to water and sanitation and strengthen their health systems.

- Engaged with countries throughout the Western Hemisphere during 2012 on addressing non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases and their related risk-factors.

- Assisted with implementation of an emergency plan of action to address measles and rubella. The plan was approved by the Region's ministers of health in late September and calls on Member States to strengthen surveillance of these diseases, ensure timely outbreak response measures for imported viruses, and maintain immunization coverage of 95% or more.

- Approved a new region-specific strategy that seeks a 25 percent reduction by 2025 in deaths from non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases. Meeting that target, which was adopted by the World Health Assembly in 2012, will save an estimated 3 million lives in the Western Hemisphere.

- Enhanced disaster preparedness during 2012 by promoting "healthy spaces" that protect children and workers from exposure to environmental risks including contaminated water and untreated waste, infestations of mosquitoes, exposures to industrial and agricultural chemicals, and vulnerabilities to natural and manmade disasters.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Provided technical cooperation during 2012 to help member countries implement tobacco control measures recommended in the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

- Began implementation of a "Safe Hospitals" initiative with the goal to improve the safety of health facilities and services in disasters.

- Supported efforts by food safety regulatory agencies on planning and policymaking, legislation and advocacy, human resources training, adaptation and implementation of standards, and research on malnutrition and food-borne illness.

- Achieved a coverage rate of over 95 percent for vaccine-preventable diseases, thus reducing the mortality and morbidity of such diseases throughout the hemisphere.

- Improved member states' national preparedness and response plans for pandemic influenza and provided assistance with implementation of the WHO International Health Regulations.

- Expanded coverage efforts to combat tuberculosis to more than 85 percent region-wide, using directly-observed short course-coverage treatment techniques and assisting with collaborative activities to address HIV/TB in twelve countries.

- Managed a revolving fund for vaccine and other procurements used by a majority of countries in the region to facilitate cost-effective bulk purchasing of essential vaccines, medicines, and other medical commodities.

- Continued to reduce maternal mortality and increase child survival rates in the region through the application of best practices on maternal and child health.

- Strengthened the institutional capacity of eight countries to control malaria within their borders.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing immunization strategies to eradicate measles, eliminate rubella and congenital rubella syndrome, introduce new and underutilized vaccines, and achieve and maintain a region-wide coverage rate of 95 percent or more for all vaccines.

- Increasing efforts to address non-communicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular and chronic lung diseases and their related risk-factors, which account for almost 60 percent of mortality in the Americas.

- Engaging with host governments, primarily health ministries, to guide policy formulation and implementation, increase disease surveillance, and gather data for evidence-based policies and engagement on a range of technical issues.

- Strengthening health systems, ensuring sufficient and adequately trained health personnel in countries throughout the hemisphere, and increasing efforts to incorporate new population groups into national systems for health protection.

- Improving nutrition and food security, especially for children and pregnant women, and harmonizing laws and regulations on food safety.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

PAHO has strengthened its ethics office, which provides guidance, advice, and training to staff, and is also responsible for investigating alleged misconduct, harassment, and violations of the organization's Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct. The ethics office also acts as the coordinator for PAHO's Integrity and Conflict Management System and oversees the Ethics Help Line. In 2012, the Ethics Office finalized a policy on holding staff accountable when property belonging to the Organization is lost or stolen through negligence or willful misconduct. The Ethics Office also provided briefing sessions on the Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct and on PAHO's Integrity and Conflict Management System to various groups of staff. All new staff members are required to complete the online training on PAHO's Code of Ethical Principles and Conduct.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S.-based pharmaceutical and medical industries

U.S. participation in PAHO recognizes the political, health, and humanitarian objectives and interests the United States has in collaborating with its neighbors on health matters, as well as the direct benefits of greater protection against infectious diseases throughout the region. PAHO relies on the U.S. assessed contribution for 60 percent of its regular budget. Diminished U.S. support could have a crippling impact on the organization financially and politically.

Explanation of Estimate

The U.S. pays its assessed contributions to PAHO in quarterly installments. The FY 2014 Request provides funding for two quarterly payments for calendar year 2013 and two quarterly payments for calendar year 2014. The request also provides for the PAHO Tax Equalization Fund, which reimburses U.S. staff members who pay national income taxes on their PAHO earnings. Reimbursement of income taxes creates pay parity between employees from nations that levy taxes on income from international organizations (including the United States) and nations that do not. The Tax Equalization Fund is an alternative to tax reimbursement agreements in place at many other international organizations.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	96,200	96,200	98,124
United States % Share	59.445	59.445	59.445
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	57,186	57,186	58,330
Tax Equalization Fund	8,500	10,000	10,000
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	65,686	67,186	68,330
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	30,251	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(32,843)	32,843	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(33,593)	34,544
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(34,165)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	63,094	66,436	68,709

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	16,359	16,360	16,360

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) provides technical cooperation, innovation, and specialized knowledge for improving the competitiveness and sustainable development of agriculture in the Americas, and in the lives of rural dwellers in the 34 Member States. IICA focuses on agricultural policies and strategies; trade; climate change; environmental management; innovation; biotechnology; food security and safety; risk management; rural development; and support for women, youth, and small farmers.

The United States benefits directly and indirectly from IICA's ability to influence the dialogue and decisions on agricultural issues in the hemisphere such as trade, food safety, and biotechnology; thereby improving efficiency and economic growth. The United States has a vested interest in the progress, prosperity, well-being, and dignity of all citizens in the Western Hemisphere, which can be achieved through the advancement of sustainable agriculture. *[Strategic Goals 1 and 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IICA include:

- Supported a United States-led coalition by sponsoring ten Latin American and Caribbean countries at the 35th Meeting of the *Codex Alimentarias* Commission, ensuring the vote of three additional Latin American countries on a historical 69-67 vote approving the maximum residue level for ractopamine, which had been blocked for ten years.

- Supported the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in disseminating the requirements of the new U.S. Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) and its initial regulations on re-registration through five forums in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the creation of a hemispheric alert network on FSMA-related regulations.

- Improved the capacity of 19 countries throughout the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, and South America to conduct pest risk assessments in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), University of California-Davis, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

- Improved the leadership capabilities of 60 technical officers from 22 countries under the IICA Executive Leadership in Food Safety Program with support from the University of Minnesota and the Pan American Health Organization.

- Modernized markets and trade systems through the Market Information Organization of the Americas program that advises countries on effective market information gathering and dissemination techniques and practices. The program is sponsored and supported by USDA and IICA and includes 32 Member States.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Continued support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Latin American and Caribbean countries. The Biosafety Protocol aims to ensure the safe handling and use of living modified organisms that may have an effect on biological diversity.

- Trained 30 young entrepreneurs and 100 small farmers in Haiti, 6,000 small-producer families in Ecuador, 100 stakeholders in seven Central American countries, and 70 small producer organizations in 15 countries to improve their productivity, income, and access to markets through technological innovations.

- Strengthened national capacities through 100 scholarships annually for postgraduate studies provided by the National Council of Science and Technology of Mexico.

- Supported 15,900 farmers in El Salvador through the El Salvador Family Agriculture Program, which uses a value chain finance approach to provide financing to segments of the value chain (producers, suppliers, processors, buyers) that most benefit from better access to credit.

- Assisted 5,000 farm families in rural Haitian communities, especially those affected by natural disasters through a family orchards program implemented in partnership with the Governments of Argentina and Canada.

- Executed a total of $1.5 million for 18 multinational projects that address priority areas of Innovation, Agricultural Health and Food Safety, Rural Development and Natural Resources, and Climate Change.

- Continued to work with the UN World Food Program (WFP) to implement the Purchase for Progress Program in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, helping farmers in these countries to participate in WFP's procurement program for purchasing staple food.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting and developing methods for regional research and innovation networks focusing on agriculture adaptation to climate change, including development of strategies to mitigate post-harvest losses, as well as water management including irrigation and risk management (e.g. crop insurance).

- Promoting harmonization of national and regional food safety regulations with international standards, a science-based approach to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, and regional harmonization of food inspection protocols to facilitate trade.

- Promoting, in cooperation with USDA, the effective participation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in international forums on SPS, with particular emphasis on the *Codex Alimentarius.*

- Promoting and generating regional initiatives for development of biotechnology and biosafety.

- Expanding the capacities of small family farms to improve production and income and participate in markets without compromising their medium- and long-term sustainability.

- Supporting implementation of the U.S. Feed the Future Initiative in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and regionally as the program expands.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

IICA has streamlined its operations through more efficient use of resources and improved its administrative, financial, and support systems to enhance technical cooperation programs.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Inter-American Development Bank
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
UN Food and Agriculture Organization
International Food Policy Research Institute
Various U.S. universities
Organization of American States
Pan American Health Organization
World Food Program
World Bank
Agency for International Development
International Fund for Agriculture Development

U.S. leadership is vital to the success of IICA's technical cooperation programs. The United States participates in all governing body meetings including the biennial meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture comprised of member country Ministers of Agriculture. IICA's ongoing operations are directly tied to U.S. participation and diminished U.S. support would significantly compromise IICA's ability to operate at current levels, particularly given that the United States funds nearly 60 percent of the Institute's quota budget.

Explanation of Estimate

The United States pays its assessed (quota) contributions to IICA in quarterly installments. The FY 2014 Request provides for one quarter of the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2013 plus three quarters of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	27,509	27,510	27,510
United States % Share	59.47	59.47	59.47
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	16,359	16,360	16,360
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	4,090	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(4,090)	4,090	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(4,090)	4,090
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(4,090)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	16,359	16,360	16,360

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Mexico City, Mexico

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	324	324	324

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) coordinates cartographical, geographical, historical, and geophysical studies used for a variety of purposes from natural disaster preparedness to defining disputed borders, including borders between Guatemala and Belize, and also Honduras and El Salvador. PAIGH's Pan American Agenda 2010-2020 promotes capacity building for disaster mitigation and climate change sustainability in the Americas. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

PAIGH promotes and stimulates cooperation among the specialized institutions of the Americas, serving as a forum for information exchange and providing training in sustainable development, urban planning, and environmental management, thereby promoting sustainable economic growth. The United States benefits from improved access to cartographic, geospatial, and environmental monitoring data for the Americas and increased networking activities between governmental, nonprofit, and academic partners within the region. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by PAIGH include:

- Supported, in collaboration with Mexico, the improvement of drought monitoring in Northern Mexico and the Pacific South West by installing a network of GPS stations to monitor water vapor and precipitation estimates from satellite imagery.

- Strengthened participation in the web based Pan-American Professional Network for sharing research news, technological advances, and conference notices among professionals in geography, cartography, history, and geophysics within the Americas.

- Improved Central American cross border spatial data integration through participatory-based workshops to harmonize regional geospatial base data layers for public access and increased Central American regional collaboration for disaster management and climate change monitoring initiatives.

- Coordinated Trans-boundary Amazon Basin geospatial data integration through a workshop to mitigate environmental challenges in the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon. Representatives from 13 institutions formed the Trans-boundary Technical Geography Working Group and produced four trans-boundary maps, a trans-boundary data set, and a declaration of future goals and needs.

Current and future priorities include:

- Working with rural communities in El Salvador to reduce vulnerability to volcanic and natural hazards by creating hazard maps, improving communication among the different stake holders, and empowering communities to create and maintain their own hazard maps. The community risk and vulnerability data will be integrated into the official hazard maps for the region.

- Expanding funding and commitments for convening additional trans-boundary spatial data integration workshops within Central America. This eight-nation initiative has produced trans-boundary harmonized regional cartographic, geographic, and environmental information for public access with the objective to increase Central American regional collaboration for disaster management and climate change monitoring initiatives.

- Providing analysis of final results of a geospatial survey documenting the level of National Spatial Data Infrastructure, Global Map geospatial activities, and geospatial data availability within the Americas.

- Leading historians from the Americas convened under PAIGH auspices to commit to publish the "History of the America," bringing together the newest and most innovative historical research on the hemisphere in one volume. This will be the first work ever to compare the whole hemisphere and show differences and similarities in comparative perspective, furthering the conception of the Americas as one interconnected unit.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.
U.S. Library of Congress
Smithsonian Institution
International Cartographic Association
Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. public and private universities
U.S. Department of Defense
American Geographical Society
Association of American Geographers

PAIGH's ongoing operations rely heavily on U.S. annual financial contributions and participation in the management of the organization. The United States provides nearly 60 percent of PAIGH's operating budget. In addition to financial contributions, U.S. agencies, universities, and private organizations that participate in PAIGH make in-kind contributions of personnel and materials.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to PAIGH for calendar year 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	563	563	563
United States % Share	57.59	57.59	57.59
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	324	324	324

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	83,039	82,154	83,261

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) promotes sustainable economic growth, market-oriented reforms, more efficient uses of resources, and better governance in 34 member states and more than 70 non-member countries. As a policy forum and source of highly valued statistics, OECD develops best practices and disciplines, and coordinates a broad spectrum of economic, social, and scientific policies. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OECD has developed standards to improve governance in developing countries, including an Anti-Bribery Convention of legally binding standards that criminalize bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions. Additionally, OECD promotes prudent corporate governance principles that help ensure sound management and the integrity of corporations, financial institutions, and markets. U.S. businesses and financial institutions benefit from OECD's work to promote democratic governance, free markets, sustainable economic growth, and financial stability. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OECD assesses the integrity of international financial systems and provides guidance to members to help counter the abuse of financial systems by terrorists and criminals. OECD's efforts are helping to prevent terrorist financing, money laundering, and intellectual property infringement, which saves U.S. companies millions of dollars and advances civilian security. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OECD include:

- Increased U.S. exports by at least $1 billion annually and provided over $800 million in annual savings to U.S. taxpayers through export credits and the dismantling of Tied Aid rules; i.e. removing the requirement that the country receiving the aid (from European or other donors) must use the funds to purchase goods and services from the donor country (to the detriment of U.S. competition).

- Brought Russia into the Anti-Bribery Convention (ABC) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)—both milestones in Russia's OECD accession process. The ABC is an analogue to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and will allow cases to be brought against Russian entities involved in bribery of third-country officials. Russia will accede to the NEA in January 2013. NEA, a Part II organization of OECD, is an important nuclear safety and coordination mechanism, and will help Russia improve safety standards and best practices in its sizeable nuclear energy sector.

- Supported the Group of 8 (G-8) Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition through initiatives to promote good governance, improve business integrity, enhance anti-corruption efforts, modernize public governance structures, strengthen investment and promote tax reform by, for example, launching a Middle East Partnership Initiative grant to assist several transition countries in meeting eligibility for Open Government Partnership membership and implementation.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Assisted transition countries with strengthening their public procurement processes through the creation of a Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and OECD Governance Center in Caserta and the establishment of the MENA-OECD Public Procurement Network. Helped transitioning countries develop near-term action plans for small and medium-size enterprises. Also, contributed to women's economic empowerment in that region through the cultivation of a Women's Business Forum.

- Expanded work on constructing a level playing field between private business entities and State Owned Enterprises (SOEs). The challenge of constructing a level playing field is only increasing as more SOEs from emerging economies compete in the global market place. OECD began engagement with Russia and key partners Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and South Africa; and initiated studies of the effects of SOEs on cross-border trade and investment flows.

- Completed a comprehensive Development Strategy to leverage OECD's expertise to help partner countries improve governance and expand their economies. Traditionally, development issues are handled in the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The new strategy complements the work of the DAC by addressing development issues in a manner that cuts across OECD Committees such as Trade, Investment, and Governance.

- Launched the OECD Gender Initiative to examine how equal economic opportunities for both men and women lead to stronger sustainable growth through increased productivity and human capital. OECD offers policy recommendations to create a more level playing field in education, employment, and entrepreneurship.

- Initiated an international forum for member states, industry, and civil society at the International Energy Agency (IEA) to establish global best practices for the safe and sustainable development of unconventional gas reserves. Recent IEA exercises on responding to energy supply disruptions have expanded to include key non-member partner countries, such as India, who play an increasing role in world energy markets. IEA also is producing policy recommendations on introducing renewable energy into the global energy mix, as well as recommendations on enhancing energy efficiency.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to advise transition countries such as Egypt and Ukraine that are in the process of building healthy market economies, strengthening economic institutions, and improving their standards of governance, which directly supports U.S. economic and foreign policy.

- Managing membership expansion to include candidates such as Colombia in order to maintain global reach and relevance of the Organization's norms and standards.

- Conducting systematic outreach to major emerging economies in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, and South Africa that exposes them to OECD's best practices and supports a "rules-based" international economy.

- Developing recommendations to respond to the global financial crisis, focusing on policies that will promote open economies and foster long-term balanced and sustainable growth.

- Revising the Principles of Corporate Governance. These principles are used worldwide to help ensure appropriate management and integrity of corporations, financial institutions, and markets.

- Continuing work on the MENA initiative, including the creation of networks of policy officials that advance the development of national reform agendas in areas such as budget, integrity in the civil service, investment policy, taxation, and judicial reform. This initiative is helping Jordan, Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco work with civil society to implement open government partnership action plans.

- Continuing work on information security and methods for coping with man-made and natural disasters by partnering with other organizations to improve the security of transportation systems, notably maritime and container transports.

- Working with IEA to focus on energy priorities identified at the 2012 G8 Camp David Summit, including the safe and sustainable development of unconventional oil and gas, ensuring the deployment of future energy infrastructure, and integrating renewable energy into existing energy grids. Also increasing IEA engagement with key international partners including China, India, and Russia to improve global energy security and energy market information-sharing.

- Implementing NEA's Fukushima benchmark study, a major safety review supported by the United States. The study is designed to improve severe accident codes and models and to further the understanding of severe accident progression and avoid future nuclear accidents as occurred at the Fukushima nuclear power plant in Japan.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

OECD accomplished open data reform making OECD data freely available to global users. It also instituted finance reform at the Nuclear Energy Agency, which will reduce the U.S. assessment rate from 24.975 percent to 22.8 percent over a period of six years, and even further to 21.506 percent if the Agency can achieve a zero real growth budget starting in 2015.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Treasury
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Agency for International Development
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Federal Trade Commission
U.S. Council of Economic Advisers
Office of Management and Budget
International Monetary Fund
The World Bank
United States Council for International Business
AFL-CIO
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Federal Reserve
U.S. Council on Environmental Quality
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Bank for International Settlements
Regional Development Banks
Transparency International

OECD traces its roots to the Marshall Plan and was chartered in its present form in 1961 as an economic counterpart to NATO. The current mission of OECD is particularly valuable in areas of economic and social policy that require multilateral cooperation. Limited participation in OECD would very likely lead to negative consequences for U.S. economic policy, multilateral engagements and agreements, impacting U.S. citizens and companies as well as global stability and economic prosperity.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OECD for calendar year 2013, the first year of OECD's 2013-2014 biennial budget. The decrease in the U.S. percentage share over the previous biennium is due primarily to reform of the OECD's financing structure in 2008, which is expected to reduce the U.S. share of contributions from 24.975 percent to 18 percent by 2018.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	183,048	185,429	190,927
United States % Share	22.253	22.026	21.459
United States Assessment (in Euros)	40,723	40,842	40,971
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(320)	0	0
United States Assessment - Part II	9,772	9,775	9,812
Fiscal Adjustment	(259)	(5)	0
Pension Capitalization Funding	12,412	12,321	12,412
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	62,328	62,933	63,195
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.751	0.766	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	83,039	82,154	83,261

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	56,498	64,316	68,369

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) advances civilian security by facilitating political-military strategy between North America and Europe. As the principal U.S. military alliance, NATO enables the United States to respond jointly with its allies and partners to threats to international stability and security. This partnership is currently supporting U.S. strategic objectives in Afghanistan, where NATO is commanding the International Security Assistance Force. NATO also provides training and support for national armed forces in nations engaged in or emerging from conflict. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

NATO promotes democratic governance by sharing values of freedom and democracy with its members and partners. Nations aspiring to join NATO must meet performance-based standards, which include free and fair elections, judicial independence, respect for human rights, an independent media, and measures to control corruption. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NATO include:

- Reached agreement at the 2012 Chicago Summit to further define the Lisbon transition strategy in Afghanistan and ensure that the Alliance is adapting and able to confront 21st century threats, including continued work to strengthen partnerships to confront these threats.

- Approved rapidly Turkey's request for the deployment of NATO Patriot missiles to defend a key ally from threats resulting from the Syrian conflict.

- Conducted Operation Unified Protector to protect civilians and enforce a no fly zone and arms embargo in Libya, distributing the burden of enforcing United Nations Security Council Resolutions among a coalition of allies.

- Expanded the training mission that is building professional and capable Afghan army, air force, and police units, while implementing the process of transition to full responsibility for Afghan forces for security country-wide by the end of 2014.

- Agreed to a non-combat, post-2014 mission to provide Afghanistan with training, advice, and assistance to ensure that security gains will endure after NATO's presence ends in 2014.

- Upgraded NATO and Allied networks and cyber defense capabilities to increase NATO's military effectiveness and advance the U.S. goal of achieving stronger cyber networks that are less vulnerable to attack.

- Contributed through Operation Ocean Shield to reduce the number of pirate attacks and hijacking of ships off the coast of Somalia from twenty-four in 2011 to seven in the first 11 months of 2012.

- Continued to engage with Russia through the NATO-Russia Council on a range of threats and concerns, such as terrorism, critical infrastructure protection, and Central Asian and Afghan narcotics.

Current and future priorities include:

- Preparing for the successful conclusion by the end of 2014 of the process to transition full responsibility for security across Afghanistan to Afghan National Security Forces, while laying the groundwork for a post-2014 training and advising mission.

- Strengthening and transforming NATO's military and operational capabilities, to include increased flexibility, access to common funding for operations, and a fully functional rapid response and special operations capability.

- Keeping NATO’s door open to all European democracies that share Alliance values, are able and willing to assume the responsibilities of membership, can contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area, and are in a position to further the principles of NATO.

- Assisting other non-NATO member countries in promoting security and stability in the region and beyond.

- Reinvesting NATO-led International Security Assistance Force troops from areas of Afghanistan, and completing the process of transition into areas and functions still needed to build Afghan security forces capacity.

- Building a lasting partnership with Iraq that capitalizes on NATO's successful training mission in the country and providing additional training centers in the Middle East and Africa.

- Enhancing NATO’s cooperation with Middle East partners through the Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperative Initiative.

- Supporting continuing stability and democracy building and defense reform in the Balkans, including liaison offices in Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia.

- Continuing to urge Allies to make use of NATO as a forum for transatlantic strategic dialogue on matters such as Iran, China, North Korea, Africa, and energy security via special sessions reinforced by senior officials from capitals.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

NATO headquarters is reviewing the size and organization of its headquarters staff. In 2012, NATO reduced staffing in its Executive Management division by 40 positions, cutting support positions to generate resources for core objectives. In July 2011, the North Atlantic Council approved a new expatriation allowance scheme for new hires with effect from January 2012. The new expatriation allowance scheme brings NATO in line with compensation practices in the private sector and will result in significant cost savings over the long term. NATO continues to review the allowance package provided to expatriate staff and plans to unveil an updated package in 2013 that will reflect current compensation and market conditions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. National Security Council
German Marshall Fund
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Atlantic Council
U.S. aerospace and defense firms

Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty provides for collective defense in the event of an attack against an Ally. Membership in NATO provides access to the support and resources of many of the most potent military and intelligence assets in the world, as well as a forum in which to engage European allies in sharing the financial, military, and political burden of maintaining international peace and stability.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. The request anticipates a 6 percent increase in 2014 to support continued implementation of a new NATO Strategic Concept and ongoing headquarters reform initiatives.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	176,634	187,232	198,466
United States % Share	21.739	21.739	21.739
United States Assessment (in Euros)	38,399	40,703	43,145
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(974)	0	0
Budget Adjustment	(859)	0	0
NATO Pension Fund	5,768	6,345	6,980
Less: Credit for USG Employees on Loan to NATO	(1,800)	(1,800)	(1,800)
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	40,535	45,248	48,325
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.782	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	51,803	59,616	63,669
Direct Cost of USG Employees on Loan to NATO	4,695	4,700	4,700
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	56,498	64,316	68,369

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,004	1,059	1,123

The NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA) advances civilian security by providing a forum for members of national legislatures from NATO and partner countries to discuss issues of peace and security. NPA provides U.S. legislators with a unique opportunity to shape the thinking of European counterparts on issues related to national security and counter-terrorism. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

NPA promotes democratic governance by developing legislative policy recommendations for members of the NATO Alliance. The recommendations address an array of national issues and ensure that shared Alliance concerns factor into the development of national legislation and budgets. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by NPA include:

- Approved resolutions at its 2012 General Assembly meeting in Prague condemning Iran's failure to comply with United Nations and International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions, and called for even greater Trans-Atlantic cooperation in the face of the global financial crises.

- Conducted meetings in December 2012 between NPA leadership and U.S. Congressional counterparts to discuss how the Alliance is responding to the challenge of meeting unpredictable security challenges in the face of ongoing budgetary and economic constraints.

- Continued to urge NATO governments and parliaments to seek international agreement on enduring economic assistance to Afghanistan, carefully coordinating redeployment plans to avoid endangering the overall mission and supplying the personnel necessary to speed the professionalism of the Afghan National Security forces and promote the successful transition to Afghan leadership.

- Participated in the May 2012 NATO Summit in Chicago, working to enhance NATO's strategic dialogue, capabilities, and partnerships, and ensuring that shared goals and principles are understood and supported by parliamentarians from allies, partners, and other countries.

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing outreach and inter-parliamentary engagement with states of the broader Middle East via the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.

- Promoting a broad public dialogue with national legislatures on NATO priorities such as the way forward in Kosovo, stabilizing Afghanistan, transition in Libya, relations with Russia and the East, and preparing NATO for future challenges.

Principal Partners and Benefits

NPA's constituency includes members of the U.S. Congress who participate in NPA's transatlantic programs. Representative John Tanner (D-Tenn.) served as elected president of the NPA from 2008-November 2010. Other representatives such as Michael Turner (R-OH) and Jeff Miller (R-FL), who was elected Vice-President of NPA in November 2011, fill key NPA leadership positions including bureau members, committee chairs, vice-chairs, and rapporteurs. NPA is an important forum for conveying U.S. congressional views on trans-Atlantic security issues. NPA was one of the first forums in which the U.S. outlined its views on NATO's role in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks. Participation in NPA ensures that legislators from allies and partner countries receive the benefit of hearing U.S. views on shared strategic interests. Diminished U.S. participation in NPA could undermine the organization, weaken the NATO Alliance, and be seen as a signal that the U.S. has devalued transatlantic relationships. Such a signal would conflict with the U.S. goal of improving relations and maintaining NATO's role at the center of transatlantic security.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to NPA for calendar year 2014. This estimate reflects the need for national legislative bodies to be increasingly engaged in the evolving roles and missions of armed forces, and in the widespread need for force restructuring.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,699	3,699	3,921
United States % Share	21.739	21.739	21.739
United States Assessment (in Euros)	804	804	852
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.801	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,004	1,059	1,123

The Pacific Community

Noumea, New Caledonia

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,599	1,583	1,621

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) advances civilian security by engaging its 26 members, including 22 Island members, on a wide range of challenges including food security, public health, energy security, water, and climate change, thereby enhancing regional stability and security in the Pacific. SPC's work includes assisting Island members' implementation of international maritime safety and security standards for shipping companies, schools, and ports, including standards governing container security. The United States benefits strategically from SPC's focus on Pacific Island nations, many of which are situated along vital Pacific shipping lanes. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

SPC promotes sustainable economic growth by promoting national and regional development through programs focused on trade facilitation, sound economic policies, agricultural production, and forest and fishery management. The United States especially benefits from SPC's work related to management of Pacific Ocean fish stocks, which provide the United States with an annual catch valued at more than $150 million annually. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

SPC promotes well-being by providing technical assistance and guidance to its Pacific Island members, including the U.S. Pacific territories, on public health policies and prevention, efficient use of natural resources, food security, and youth and women's issues. SPC is also active in regional efforts to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by SPC include:

- Contributed to a 60 percent decrease in the incidence of malaria in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu since 2003, when SPC began work with those countries under the Pacific Malaria Initiative.

- Safeguarded food security in the Pacific by developing and distributing 'climate ready' planting material for salt-tolerant or flood resistant crop varieties. In 2012, SPC's Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees distributed large quantities of banana, cassava, swamp taro, sweet potato, taro, yam and other staple crop plants to countries and territories across the region, including American Samoa and Guam.

- Expanded the content and functionality of SPC's National Minimum Development Indicator (NMDI) database to provide data users with easy access to development statistics and indicators across 22 key sectors, as requested by Pacific Leaders in the Pacific Plan. The database supports members' national statistical agencies in meeting regional and international requirements for reporting development progress, for instance relating to the Millennium Development Goals.

- Drafted legislative guidelines for deep sea mining in Island members' Exclusive Economic Zones consistent with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. These guidelines were subsequently endorsed by the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders.

- Provided high-quality fisheries data and rigorous stock assessments that helped form the basis of the "sustainable fishery" designation for a significant portion of the skipjack tuna fishery in the western and central Pacific Ocean by the Marine Stewardship Council in 2011—the first major tuna fishery in the world to receive this seal of approval.

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing a new Public Health Division strategic plan that will more effectively promote and protect the health of Pacific Island peoples.

- Supporting national efforts to address morbidity and mortality from non-communicable diseases and related risk factors, such as poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, tobacco and alcohol abuse.

- Continuing the Pacific Regional Tuberculosis Control Project and a Global Fund HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria project.

- Establishing an ocean policy unit to coordinate with global, regional and national partners.

- Assisting regional efforts to meet international standards for reporting animal and aquatic health, which is a condition for engaging in exports of ornamental aquatic species worth $20 million annually.

- Continuing collaboration with the Forum Fisheries Agency to enhance capacity to monitor and conduct stock assessments of oceanic fisheries.

- Encouraging development partners to support jointly funded and integrated approaches to sector-wide climate change adaptation in countries and territories.

- Continuing to help countries and territories develop systems to certify forestry and agricultural products.

- Continuing audits and assistance to help nations comply with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping of Seafarers.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

An Independent External Review (IER) of SPC was completed in 2012 with recommendations which SPC is implementing to ensure that, with the absorption of SOPAC and SPBEA, the organization remains fiscally sound, efficient, and responsive to its members in an era of global economic stress. SPC also approved a new corporate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to enhance management for development results and improve accountability reporting to members and donors. SPC is developing an online integrated reporting information system (IRIS) to provide an interface for accessing M&E information. SPC also implemented a new online human resources information system, upgrade of the ICT infrastructure and review of corporate administrative and human resources policies.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA

SPC plays a vital role in economic development in the South Pacific region. Three U.S. flag territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) and three Freely Associated States (Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau) benefit from full membership in SPC. U.S. agricultural interests in Hawaii and California benefit from disease protection efforts by SPC's Pacific Plant Protection Organization, and SPC's Regional Animal Health Service helps set standards to contain the spread of animal diseases, such as avian influenza. The United States, the world's largest consumer of canned tuna, also benefits from SPC's tuna tagging activities, which help monitor stocks. With SPC's absorption of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the South Pacific Board of Educational Assessment (SPBEA), SPC has broad new mandates and programs that support development and national capacity supplementation in the South Pacific region. The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration works collaboratively with SPC on activities formerly implemented by SOPAC. Diminished U.S. support for SPC could significantly constrain the one significant regional involvement that the U.S. has in the South Pacific region, leaving the U.S. with greatly reduced influence in a strategically important region of the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to SPC for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from FY 2013, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. A slight budget increase is projected in 2014 to support implementation of management reforms and to cover inflationary costs related to maintaining SPC's program of work.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in CP Francs)	939,488	989,537	1,026,644
United States % Share	15.09	14.327	15
United States Assessment (in CP Francs)	141,767	141,767	153,997
Approx. Exchange Rate (CP Francs to $1)	89.33	89.726	89.75
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,587	1,580	1,716
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	1,120	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(1,109)	1,109	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(1,106)	1,106
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(1,201)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,599	1,583	1,621

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Singapore

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,044	1,059	1,074

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) promotes sustainable economic growth and job creation by expanding trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region, reducing tariffs and other barriers to trade, and improving regulatory environments to reduce unnecessary burdens on businesses. The 21 APEC economies account for 56 percent of global economic output, comprise a market of nearly three billion consumers, and six of America's ten largest trading partners. APEC economies are working to ensure that economic growth is balanced, sustainable, and inclusive. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

APEC promotes democratic governance through development and implementation of anti-corruption and transparency measures in the region, including structural reforms that improve transparency of legislative and regulatory systems. These measures help secure foreign investment in the 21 Pacific Rim economies. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

APEC helps member economies promote well-being through education and human resources initiatives related to small and medium-sized enterprise development, worker retraining, and enhancement of economic opportunities for women. APEC helps member economies prepare for and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and the spread of avian influenza and other potential pandemics. These efforts help to contain epidemics at their source and away from U.S. shores. APEC helps members improve food and product safety, benefiting U.S. consumers of imported goods. APEC also addresses food security concerns by promoting productivity and growth in the agricultural sector and facilitating trade and investment. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

APEC promotes civilian security through enhancing the security of regional trade, combating terrorist financing, improving transportation security, protecting critical infrastructure, and improving border and customs screening. Increased security throughout the region advances important U.S. strategic interests. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by APEC include:

- Facilitated agreement on a list of environmental goods that will impact over $1 billion in U.S. exports and reduce applied tariffs to 5 percent or less by 2015. This achievement is the first of its kind in trade negotiations, and it will help lower costs, increase the dissemination of clean technologies, and create more green jobs.

- Took actions to make it cheaper and faster for businesses to trade in the region and improved the ease of doing business in the Asia-Pacific by 8.2 percent between 2009 and 2011, exceeding the 5 percent target for the period and paving the way for greater economic activity in the region.

- Endorsed a model transparency Free Trade Agreement (FTA). This work will increase transparency and due process in policymaking across the region.

- Negotiated to expand the scope and membership of the WTO Information Technology Agreement, which could create significant market-enhancing opportunities for U.S. high-tech companies.

- Endorsed the production of a set of guidelines to help economies implement policies that will promote effective, non-discriminatory, and market-driven innovation policies.

- Supported the APEC Leaders pledge against protectionism, recognizing that bans or restrictions of food exports exacerbates food price volatility and threatens the most vulnerable populations.

- Endorsed an annex to the Leaders Declaration on fighting corruption and ensuring transparency to support sustainable, long-term prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region, and to ensure implementation of the APEC anti-corruption and open government commitments by 2014.

Current and future priorities include:

- Working with Indonesia during their host year in 2013 to maintain momentum on top U.S. priorities and ensure a successful APEC 2013 Leaders' Meeting in Bali.

- Addressing local content requirements (e.g., local materials, personnel) in the region, including discussions of possible ways economies can promote job creation and competitiveness goals that enhance, rather than distort, trade.

- Promoting growth by taking concrete actions to expand economic opportunities for women in the Asia-Pacific region, including capacity and skills building, access to markets and capital, and leadership training.

- Continuing to progress the 2011 commitment to strengthen implementation of good regulatory practice through capacity building, internal coordination of rule-making, assessment of regulatory impact, and consultations with the public.

- Making travel in the region easier, faster, and more secure through the U.S.-led APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative.

- Continuing to advance the implementation of the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework with a view to achieving an APEC-wide 10 percent improvement in supply chain performance by 2015.

- Promoting confidence and trust in electronic environments globally by encouraging secure cross border flows of information, including electronic documents.

- Strengthening efforts to combat illegal trade in wildlife, timber, and associated products; implementing measures to ensure sustainable marine and forest ecosystems management; and facilitating sustainable, open, and fair trade of non-timber forest products.

- Promoting market based solutions and engagement with the private sector through the Policy Partnership on Food Security to pursue policies that promote agricultural growth, facilitate reliable trade flows, mitigate excessive volatility, and promote investment in critical innovations to improve productivity and reduce waste.

- Strengthening the resiliency of Asian-Pacific communities by developing public-private partnerships to support emergency preparedness.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Treasury
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Trade and Development Agency
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
National Science Foundation
US-ASEAN Business Council
National Center for APEC
APEC Study Center Consortium
APEC Business Advisory Council

Participation in APEC is critical to U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in light of emerging Asia-only institutions, such as the ASEAN + 3 forum and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). APEC is the premier forum for U.S. economic engagement with the Asia-Pacific region. The U.S. President participates annually in the APEC Leaders' Meeting.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides funding for the U.S. assessed contribution to APEC for calendar year 2014. The request continues to reflect the U.S. agreement in 2007 to an Australian proposal to increase the APEC assessed budget to the level of $5 million in order to meet the increasing policy coordination, research, and capacity building priorities of the United States and other APEC members. U.S. contributions to APEC are paid in both U.S. dollars (USD) and Singapore dollars. The ratio of these contributions changes each year, but the total U.S. assessment remains the same. The U.S. contribution rate of 18 percent is not expected to increase in 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	797	1,135	744
United States % Share	18	18	18
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	143	205	134
Assessment Against Members (in Sing Dollars)	6,313	5,798	6,384
United States % Share	18	18	18
United States Assessment (in Sing Dollars)	1,136	1,044	1,149
Approx. Exchange Rate (Sing Dollars to $1)	1.261	1.222	1.222
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	901	854	940
Total U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,044	1,059	1,074

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

Colombo, Sri Lanka

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	17	17	17

The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation (CPCTC) advances civilian security by helping prevent at-risk youth from falling into drug trafficking and terrorist organizations through implementation of programs that reduce drug abuse and drug-related violence in South Asia. The United States benefits from CPCTC's engagement of leaders and governments in key parts of the region, including Afghanistan, southern Philippines, southern Thailand, Indonesia, and remote sections of Pakistan. CPCTC helps improve America's image in these nations, and advances U.S. counter-terrorism and drug trafficking objectives. In addition, drug demand reduction programs, which Colombo Plan supports, help countries address and reduce the devastating toll of drug abuse, crime, and related violence that threatens our national security and hinders the economic development, political stability, health, welfare, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries. These programs assist the international community in reducing drug consumption, thereby reducing the income that criminal and terrorist organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and the threats to the health and welfare of fragile states. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by CPCTC include:

- Significantly reduced post-treatment drug use in Afghanistan. Female opiate use decreased by 45 percent, and male use decreased by 23 percent (surpassing the 15 percent target goal).
- Reduced serious drug-related crime by 40 percent and arrests by 46 percent in the communities the treatment centers serve.
- Achieved a reduction in women’s suicide attempts by 63 percent.
- Expanded the number of substance abuse treatment programs in Afghanistan from 29 to 45, thereby providing rehabilitation services to a total of 9,750 addicts.
- Collaborated with the United Nations and World Health Organization with the development and delivery of the first-ever clinical protocols for treating drug addicted children from infancy to age six, the youngest addict population ever encountered worldwide.
- Increased the number of comprehensive substance abuse treatment centers for female adolescents from one to three in order to improve lifestyles for a vulnerable, at-risk young women.
- Continued support for mosque-based outreach centers in Afghanistan. These programs, run by religious leaders, provide drug abuse counseling, reducing drug abuse and offering alternatives for at-risk youth who might otherwise join drug trafficking or terrorist organizations.

- Expanded the Life Skills drug prevention model from school systems in Kabul to school systems throughout other Afghanistan provinces, including Islamic boarding schools.

Current and future priorities include:

- Seeking to expand membership by influencing other affluent countries like the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait, and other emerging countries such as Kazakhstan, to join, similar to the process utilized with Brunei and Saudi Arabia, through drug prevention and treatment technical assistance.

- Continuing the expansion of Islamic initiatives to selected East African (e.g. Kenya, Tanzania) and Middle Eastern countries (e.g., UAE), to further increase CPCTC's effectiveness and reach, which, through U.S. participation, helps to enhance America's image in the Muslim world.

- Signing a memorandum of understanding with an influential UAE organization, the National Rehabilitation Center (NRC), to expand the U.S. Government-developed curricula for certifying addictions counselors throughout the Middle East.

- Extending standards for treatment programs and certification of counselors in Pakistan, in order to improve the quality of services to a region experiencing the world's highest heroin addiction rates.

- Extending the child drug addiction protocol project to India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan to address the increased use of opiates by children in these countries.

- Providing addictions counselor certification for drug treatment programs and drug prevention programs in Iraq for the first time.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. participation provides access to major Muslim-based organizations and networks that are critical to improving America's image in the Muslim world. CPCTC also provides in-roads and access to volatile Muslim regions, serves as a vehicle for collaborating on anti-drug and counter-terrorism initiatives, and offers support for voluntary opium eradication in Afghanistan. CPCTC membership extends U.S. influence on important regional issues such as drug trafficking and abuse, gender affairs, the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS from illicit substance abuse.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to CPCTC for calendar year 2014. Member state assessments cover the administrative costs of the organization, while CPCTC's primary source of program funding is voluntary contributions.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	398	398	398
United States % Share	4.37	4.37	4.37
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	17	17	17

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	19,637	20,496	20,598

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) ensures worldwide implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). OPCW verifies member state destruction of chemical weapons and associated production capabilities, inspects dual-use chemical facilities that could be misused for weapons purposes, promotes export controls, and maintains the capability to conduct short-notice "challenge inspections" of a member state. *[Strategic Goal 1 – counters threats against the United States and advance civilian security]*

OPCW oversees global cooperation in chemistry for peaceful purposes and promotes the development of the world's chemical industries. OPCW helps create overseas trade opportunities for the U.S. chemical industry and ensures fair competition through establishment of chemical weapons legislation and trade controls. *[Strategic Goal 3 – promote sustainable economic growth]*

OPCW possesses the ability to assist member states in the case of an actual chemical attack. OPCW provides training that helps member states develop the capability to prevent and respond to chemical-related terrorist incidents. *[Strategic Goal 4 – provide humanitarian assistance]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OPCW include:

- Verified the destruction of 3,482 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available. Since 1997, OPCW has verified the destruction of 47,613 metric tons of chemical warfare agents, 43 chemical weapons production facilities, and the conversion to peaceful purposes of another 19 facilities.

- Completed 208 inspections at potentially dual-use industrial chemical facilities during 2010. OPCW has conducted 2,070 inspections at over 1,100 industrial facilities in 81 countries to ensure that facilities are operated for peaceful purposes.

- Provided technical assistance to 100 specialized personnel from Europe, Asia, and Africa during 2010. Conducted technical assistance visits, national training courses and national awareness workshops to help member states implement the CWC at the national level.

- Facilitated the transfer of equipment and technical assistance that has helped 68 laboratories strengthen their analytical competencies through 2010; also supported 61 laboratories by strengthening their technical competence in the area of chemical analysis and monitoring.

- Provided support for conferences and workshops on topics relevant to the CWC to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information. OPCW has sponsored 236 such events benefiting over 2,000 participants.

- Established a forum for member states to discuss and share chemical safety and security best practices.

Current and future priorities include:

- Verifying the destruction of approximately 4,000 metric tons of chemical warfare agents in three countries; monitoring the destruction of old and abandoned chemical weapons stockpiles in five more countries; and conducting 219 industrial inspections at possible dual-use facilities.

- Continuing efforts towards universality of the CWC by encouraging the last few countries (Israel, Egypt, Syria, Angola, Burma Somalia, and North Korea) to join.

- Continuing development of the capability to provide timely, adequate, and efficient assistance within 24 hours to any member state needing assistance in responding to a chemical weapons incident.

- Training approximately 100 personnel from member states that are increasing their economic and technical capacity to conduct chemical activities permitted under the CWC.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. intelligence community

OPCW advances U.S. nonproliferation and security goals. Through the mutual commitment of 188 States Parties to the CWC, including Russia, Libya, Iran and Cuba, OPCW is working to eliminate an entire class of weapons of mass destruction in numerous nations that possess chemical weapons stockpiles.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. A slight decrease in the assessed budget for the organization is projected due to the slowing down of chemical weapon destruction activities. The request also provides for payments toward costs associated with Articles IV and V of the CWC. Under these two treaty articles, member states must reimburse OPCW for specified inspection and verification expenses.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	67,390	66,517	66,516
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	14,826	14,634	14,634
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	(347)	(77)	0
Articles IV and V Costs	464	1,000	1,000
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	14,943	15,557	15,634
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.761	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	19,637	20,496	20,598

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Trade Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	26,517	25,613	24,990

The World Trade Organization (WTO) promotes sustainable economic growth by establishing international market access and trade rules, and facilitating resolution of trade-related disputes. These mechanisms provide the foundation for a predictable, stable system for international trade that has expanded global economic opportunities, raised standards of living, and reduced poverty. U.S. farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and service providers benefit significantly from the resulting trade opportunities, exporting over $2.1 trillion worth of goods and services in 2011. Exports comprised nearly fourteen percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product in 2011. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

WTO promotes democratic governance and sustainable economic growth by supporting both international and national rules of law that bring transparency and predictability to commerce and reduce opportunities for corruption. The WTO-administered trade system brings economic opportunity to developing nations around the world, providing a platform for democracy and fostering political stability. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WTO include:

- Assisted with opening new markets for U.S. services, agricultural products, and manufactured goods through negotiated reductions of tariffs and increased market access including:
    - Completion of accession negotiations with Laos and Tajikistan. WTO accession will promote economic and trade reform in these countries and open markets to U.S. exports.
    - Facilitating negotiations to expand product coverage of the WTO Information Technology Agreement, which will eliminate duties affecting annual trade exceeding four trillion dollars.
    - Concluding negotiations to update the Agreement on Government Procurement to conform to modern procurement practices and make the agreement more attractive for other countries to join.
- Filed five new cases in 2012 through WTO's dispute resolution procedure to hold trading partners accountable to their trade commitments, including:
    - A case against Argentina's restrictions on U.S. goods imported into Argentina. These measures include the broad use of non-transparent and discretionary import licensing requirements that have the effect of unfairly restricting U.S. exports.
    - A case against China's auto and auto parts "export base" subsidy program, which provides extensive subsides to enterprises located in designated regions known as "export bases." Investigators concluded that China made at least $1 billion in subsidies available to auto and auto parts exporters in China during the years 2009 – 2011.

- A case against India's prohibition on the importation of certain U.S. agriculture products, including poultry meat and chicken eggs. Although India's measure purports to be concerned with preventing avian influenza, the measure does not have a scientific basis and is not in line with international standards.

- A case against China's unfair export restraints on rare earth elements, tungsten, and molybdenum, key inputs in many U.S. manufacturing sectors and American made products including hybrid car batteries, wind turbines, energy-efficient lighting, steel, advanced electronics, automobiles, petroleum, and chemicals.

- A case against China's imposition of antidumping and countervailing duties on certain automobiles from the United States. The case challenged several profound substantive and procedural deficiencies in China's autos investigation and in China's trade remedies practices.

- Completed several proceedings in 2012 in cases that had been brought by the United States to address unfair trade practices. In these proceedings, WTO appellate bodies upheld findings that China:

  - Violated its WTO obligations by placing export restraints on a number of raw materials (*i.e.*, bauxite, coke, fluorspar, magnesium, manganese, silicon carbide, silicon metal, yellow phosphorus and zinc), skewing the playing field against the United States in the production and export of processed steel and aluminum and chemical products;

  - Failed to abide by its substantive and procedural obligations in imposing anti-dumping and countervailing duties on hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of grain-oriented electrical steel made in Ohio and Pennsylvania; and

  - Improperly restricted foreign suppliers of electronic payment services (EPS) for card-based transactions, which affected over $1 trillion worth of electronic payment card transactions annually. By industry estimates, the U.S. stands to gain 6,000 jobs related to EPS in China.

- Created a more expansive foreign policy dialogue through negotiations that enable nations with diverse interests to work together to create common economic ties. The opening of markets and resulting exchanges of ideas bring some WTO members closer to U.S. positions on issues not just related to trade or economics.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to promote open markets, boosting global economic growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty, and increasing global prosperity through multilateral trade negotiations, including by working with other WTO members to conclude negotiations on an Agreement on Trade Facilitation and on expansion of the Information Technology Agreement.

- Continuing to monitor trade-related developments that occur as a result of the financial crisis and its impact on the global economy. WTO has pledged to go beyond its function as a safety net of rules and contribute to the solution to the current crisis.

- Continuing accession negotiations for both Afghanistan and Iraq as a critical part of the international community's effort to rebuild and enhance the stability of these linchpin countries, reducing opportunities for corruption and enhancing peace and security in the respective regions.

- Concluding WTO accession negotiations with Kazakhstan, Serbia, and Bosnia Herzegovina.

- Concluding work on China's accession to the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA), which would open a market worth at least $55.6 billion (2007 valuation) to U.S. access. The GPA Committee is also actively negotiating accessions with Jordan, Moldova, New Zealand, and Ukraine.

- Continuing to promote a rules-based global system of trade that introduces transparency and predictability into commercial transactions, customs procedures, and direct foreign investment; promotes trade-related technical assistance that contributes to global stability and security; and reduces opportunities for graft and corruption through best practices and rule of law.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Chamber of Commerce
U.S. Business Roundtable
U.S. Coalition of Service Industries
U.S. National Association of Manufacturers
The American Farm Bureau Federation
World Bank and International Monetary Fund

The U.S. economy benefits significantly from U.S. participation in WTO. WTO membership limits the ability of trading partners to raise tariffs on U.S. exports or hinder the entry of U.S. products to key overseas markets. Membership also enables the U.S. to settle trade disputes through the WTO Dispute Settlement Body and participate in more than 20 standing Committees (not including numerous additional Working Groups, Working Parties, and Negotiating Bodies) that enable members to exchange views, resolve compliance concerns, and develop initiatives aimed at systemic improvements.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S assessed contribution to WTO for calendar year 2013, the second year of WTO's 2012-2013 biennial budget. The CY 2013 assessed budget reflects zero nominal growth over CY 2012. The U.S. assessment rate is 11.709 percent in 2013, reflecting a decrease from 2012 in the U.S. share of world trade. The WTO scale of assessments is based on the percentage share of total exports and imports of WTO member states.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	194,300	194,300	195,500
United States % Share	12.422	12.191	11.709
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	24,136	23,687	22,891
Less: Prior Year Credit/Surplus	0	(1)	0
Less: Incentive Scheme Credit	(2)	0	0
U.S. Requirement (in Swiss Francs)	24,134	23,686	22,891
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.91	0.925	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	26,517	25,613	24,990

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Customs Cooperation Council

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,230	4,102	4,154

The Customs Cooperation Council, also known the World Customs Organization (WCO), promotes a uniform customs framework among its 177 members. This framework includes global trade security initiatives based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection programs. WCO's initiatives help counter threats to the United States through supply chain security standards including customs-to-business partnership programs that increase the security of U.S.-destined cargo shipments. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

WCO promotes sustainable economic growth through harmonized and simplified customs procedures under the Revised Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention), the SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, and the Harmonized Tariff System Convention, which establish uniformity, improve the performance of national customs administrations, and help expedite the flow of goods across national borders. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

WCO promotes democratic governance by leading an international effort to promote integrity and prevent corruption among national customs agencies around the world. The WCO Compendium of Integrity Best Practices serves as a basis for national laws governing the conduct of customs officials and organizations around the world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by WCO include:

- Integrated U.S. trade recovery procedures into WCO standards and instruments which help facilitate the movement of trade in the event of a large-scale disruption, such as a man-made or natural disaster.

- Collaborated with the United States to develop a cargo targeting system that will be interoperable between countries, have a common set of rules, and contain a common repository of travelers' histories and other information that can be used for real-time targeting and screening.

- Shared information on over 50,000 seizure cases related to narcotics, intellectual property rights, weapons, currency smuggling, and tobacco with member states through WCO's Customs Enforcement Network database in FY 2012.

- Established a partnership with the United States to lead a global initiative to curtail the movement of dual-use precursors and provide training and technical assistance to WCO Members in targeting and interdicting these goods.

- Updated the SAFE Framework to include guidelines on Coordinated Border Management and Trade Recovery, as a way to ensure the relevancy of the Framework.

Current and future priorities include:

- Implementing the operational aspects of the WCO Trade Recovery Guidelines.
- Promoting development of global air cargo security standards in collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization and International Air Transportation Association.
- Continuing collaboration with the United States on developing a global cargo targeting system, as well as assisting WCO Members increase their capacity to target and interdict dual-use precursors.
- Increasing efforts on intellectual property rights, such as the Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy initiative, protecting American investors and the quality of U.S. imports.
- Promoting global implementation of the WCO SAFE Framework through the Columbus Capacity Building Program.
- Continuing progress in the mutual recognition of authorized economic operator programs, including recognition of European Union and Chinese Taipei customs-to-business partnership programs.
- Continuing development of a draft strategy and action plan to implement the ten building blocks for enhancing Customs operations globally.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
U.S. import and export communities
U.S. Postal Administration and customers

WCO's Private Sector Consultative Group includes representatives of numerous major corporations and the World Shipping Council, International Chamber of Commerce, International Federation of Customs Brokers Associations, American Association of Exporters and Importers, Global Express Association, International Association of Ports and Harbors, and International Air Transport Association. WCO membership promotes integration of U.S. security policies and practices into international initiatives, resulting in harmonization of worldwide security practices based on U.S. standards.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to WCO's fiscal year 2014 budget (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014). The 2014 assessed budget reflects an increase of 0.5 percent in member state contributions to cover potential inflationary costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	14,118	14,189	14,331
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	3,106	3,121	3,153
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.734	0.761	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	4,230	4,102	4,154

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hague Conference on Private International Law

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	281	276	286

The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL) promotes democratic governance by harmonizing rules of private international law for adoption by countries in areas such as judicial cooperation, cross-border recognition and enforcement of judgments, and family law (child custody, abduction, protection, adoption, and support). Tens of thousands of U.S. citizens, families, and businesses benefit every year from HCOPIL-developed instruments in these areas of law. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

HCOPIL promotes sustainable economic growth by harmonizing rules of private international law in the areas of international trade and investment. A recently-developed HCOPIL convention promotes legal certainty and predictability for U.S. citizens and businesses engaged in transnational securities transactions, a critical component of modern commerce. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by HCOPIL include:

- Opened the HCOPIL Asia Pacific Regional Office in Hong Kong. This office will increase awareness of The Hague conventions among States in the region and provide assistance with implementation of conventions and laws.

- Achieved broad education of judges and country experts on implementation and operation of The Hague Adoption Convention through technical assistance regional workshops in Dakar, Senegal, for Francophone countries in Africa and the Caribbean.

- Published the Guide to Good Practice on Mediation under The Hague Child Abduction Convention, recommending the use of mediation in international abduction cases.

- Published guidance regarding development of the international Hague Network of Judges and General Principles of Judicial Communications for The Hague Child Abduction Convention.

- Completed the Handbook on the Apostille Convention (international certifications), now in force in 104 countries. The convention supports cross-border business.

- Published a discussion paper on the Financial Aspects of Intercountry Adoption, challenging all member countries to develop collaborative solutions for inter-country adoptions.

- Promoted new ratifications/accessions to The Hague conventions resulting in almost 30 new parties in 2012 relating to conventions on apostilles, service, evidence, child abduction, child adoption, child protection, and child support.

Current and future priorities include:

- Administering the Service Convention, which affects transnational litigation; the Evidence Convention, which governs obtaining evidence for inter-country use; and the Apostille Convention, which simplifies authentication of official documents for inter-country use.

- Continuing work on choice of law principles relating to international commercial contracts, developing a good practice guide to accompany the Child Support Convention, and organizing meetings of the Working Party on Mediation in the Context of the Malta Process.

- Developing guidance on interpretation and implementation of key aspects of the Child Abduction Convention, which requires the prompt return of children wrongfully removed or retained, and continuing efforts to promote the Child Adoption Convention, which provides procedures for cross-border adoptions. These conventions now have over 80 States Parties.

- Collecting information on issues arising from international surrogacy arrangements including the practical legal needs in the area, comparative developments in domestic and private international law, and the prospects for consensus on a global approach to addressing international surrogacy issues.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
U.S. Department of the Treasury
Federal Reserve Bank
American Bar Association
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (Uniform Law Commission)
National Association of State Secretaries of State, Notary Public Administrators Section

U.S. family law advocacy groups and U.S. citizens and businesses having international dealings in the areas of family law, litigation, commerce and finance depend on rules of law that HCOPIL promotes. Participation in HCOPIL enables the U.S. to achieve international acceptance of treaties and other instruments of private international law that incorporate and reflect U.S. law and experience.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. contribution to HCOPIL's July 2013 through June 2014 budget. The HCOPIL Council of Diplomatic Representatives will adopt the 2014 budget in July 2013. The anticipated increase is to cover inflationary costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,399	3,417	3,519
United States % Share	5.627	5.627	5.627
United States Assessment (in Euros)	191	192	198
Hague Pension Fund	19	19	19
U.S. Requirement (in Euros)	210	211	217
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.747	0.764	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	281	276	286

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Agency for Research on Cancer

Lyon, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,997	1,955	2,009

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) promotes well-being by coordinating and conducting research on the causes of human cancer, and develops scientific strategies for cancer control. IARC collaborates with cancer registries around the world to collect and disseminate data on cancer incidence, mortality, and survival. Close collaboration between IARC and the U.S. scientific community contributes to scientific advances in the fight against cancer and helps protect Americans against this disease. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IARC include:

- Published 2012 results of a worldwide study which found that prostate cancer rates remain highest in the highest income regions of the world, and that rates are increasing in low- and middle-income countries, leaving unanswered a key question about whether the increasing rates in developing countries are indicative of a truly changing risk or increased detection.

- Participated in a $8.7 million project, Exposomics, involving 12 partner institutions led by Imperial College London, involving new technologies for sensing chemicals that people are exposed to and their effects in the body, which will help scientists work towards a complete picture of how environmental pollutants influence health, including lifestyle factors and chemical exposure.

- Released the results of a study through the Lancet in 2012 that found human development is central to the changing cancer burden, and demonstrated not only how an increasing cancer burden will fall predominantly on countries that are in the process of social and economic transition but also that the most common types of cancers are changing.

- Released a report in 2011 involving 31 scientists from 14 countries to address the possible adverse health effects of exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic files, such as those emitted by wireless communication devices that resulted in IARC classifying radiofrequency electromagnet fields as possibly carcinogenic to humans.

- Demonstrated important links between cancer and occupational risks, including linking low doses of radiation to a small increase in cancer risk in nuclear industry workers.

- Helped researchers distinguish between environmental and hereditary causes of cancer, and demonstrated that certain substances are NOT shown to cause cancer.

- Provided essential support for cancer control priority-setting around the world through GLOBOCAN 2008, an online resource which provides worldwide estimates of the numbers of new cases of, and deaths from, 27 specific cancer types in nearly every country or territory in the world. These figures are believed to be the most accurate assessment of the global cancer burden available in the world.

Current and future priorities include:

- Increasing focus on the study of genetic factors as the cause of human cancer due to increasing evidence that genetic mutations play a critical role in carcinogenesis.
- Accelerating efforts to control cancer globally and regionally through collaborative research on cancer causes and epidemiology.
- Publishing research results on cancers and cancer causes, and disseminating scientific information through publications, meetings, courses, and fellowships.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. National Cancer Institute
U.S.-based cancer research community

U.S. participation in IARC benefits both the U.S. scientific community and the U.S. National Cancer Institute, which collaborate closely with IARC. Reduced U.S. commitment and participation in IARC could limit scientific collaboration between the U.S. and the developing world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides funding for 70 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2013, which was deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the U.S. assessment for calendar year 2014, the first year of the 2014-2015 program and budget. The 2014 assessed budget reflects an increase of 2.0 percent to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	19,017	19,402	19,402
United States % Share	7.862	7.862	7.862
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,495	1,525	1,525
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.782	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,913	2,010	2,009
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	1,436	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(1,352)	1,352	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(1,407)	1,407
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(1,407)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,997	1,955	2,009

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

Brussels, Belgium

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	163	169

The International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT), also known by its working name of the International Customs Tariffs Bureau, provides tariff information that governments and businesses use in international trade. IBPCT translates tariff schedules and publishes them in the International Customs Journal in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

The Government of Belgium, host of IBPCT, withdrew from membership in the organization in 2010 and indicated that they no longer wished to continue hosting and servicing IBPCT, including through administration and monitoring of the normal operations of the organization. The future, if any, of the organization is currently uncertain, given withdrawals by other member states and the fact that accumulating debts have put the organization's survival into question.

The remaining member states have expressed a lack of interest for the services provided by IBPCT since access to information on tariffs is otherwise available. IBPCT's work products are not being utilized by any U.S. government agency to an extent that would justify continued U.S. membership in the organization. The United States remains bound by the terms of the treaty establishing the IBPCT, which provides for a 7-year cycle for withdrawals. Because of the terms of the treaty, the United States cannot withdraw until 2017 at the earliest or until such time as the treaty terminated, resulting in the disbanding of the organization. Consultations with the Belgian government on a roadmap for winding down the operations of the organization and terminating the treaty are ongoing. Those consultations will lead to decisions that will determine the timing of IBPCT's demise, as well as the amount of remaining liabilities and possible termination expenses.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) has analyzed IBPCT's work and found that given current WTO competencies and the overlap of the two organization's work, WTO now also provides most of IBPCT's relevant services and would be able to take over the housing of the organization's historical data.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	0	852	881
United States % Share	0	14.527	14.527
United States Assessment (in Euros)	0	124	128
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	0	163	169

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau for the Permanent Court of Arbitration

The Hague, The Netherlands

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	71	71	71

The International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBPCA) advances civilian security by administering arbitration, conciliation, and fact finding in disputes involving combinations of states, private parties, and international organizations. International arbitration benefits the United States by promoting international rule of law and peaceful resolution of disputes in regions where the United States has strategic interests. IBPCA also conducts education and outreach to promote international dispute resolution. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBPCA include:

- Facilitated several notable arbitrations that have contributed to regional peace and stability by enabling states to resolve disputes peacefully. IBPCA's 2012 workload consisted of over 60 cases.

- Continued to perform registry services for a significant number of investor-State disputes arising under bilateral investment treaties or free trade agreements. These cases comprise about 60 percent of IBPCA's workload.

- Administered six state-to-state arbitrations in 2012, including Bangladesh v. India (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea); Indus Waters Kishenganga Arbitration (Pakistan v. India); (Indus Waters Treaty 1960); Mauritius v. United Kingdom (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea); and Ecuador v. United States (U.S.-Ecuador bilateral investment treaty).

- Assisted with appointment of two third-country members of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, and performed similar functions for other ad hoc international tribunals under agreements to which the United States is a party.

Current and future priorities include:

- Developing rules and procedures to strengthen the international dispute resolution framework by providing alternative and more flexible frameworks for settling disputes involving states or international organizations.

- Reaching out to States in an effort to increase the number of States Parties to one or more of IBPCA's Conventions. The number of States Parties currently stands at 115. As more States accede to these Conventions, the opportunity for the peaceful settlement of disputes increases correspondingly.

Principal Partners and Benefits

IBPCA's constituency includes the U.S. Government (as, among other things, a litigant before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal). Membership in IBPCA enables the U.S. to influence the administration of arbitration proceedings to which it may be a party or have an interest. For example, a strong IBPCA offers a useful, credible forum for resolving certain disputes involving states or international organizations. A significant portion of IBPCA's ongoing caseload involves U.S.-based parties and the application of treaties to which the United States is a party.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IBPCA for calendar year 2014. The request anticipates no increase in the assessed budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	837	837	837
United States % Share	6.443	6.402	6.402
United States Assessment (in Euros)	54	54	54
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.761	0.761	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	71	71	71

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Serves, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,433	1,420	1,434

The International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM) promotes sustainable economic growth by providing a framework for establishing a single, coherent system of measurements throughout the world that is traceable to the International System of Units. In addition to maintaining the international prototype for mass, IBWM disseminates and synchronizes international time standards, work that is critical for air and space navigation. The United States has a critical economic stake in the maintenance of internationally accepted measures in these areas. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IBWM include:

- Worked with the World Meteorological Organization to define measurement standards for ozone and other greenhouse gases to facilitate the accurate assessment of global climate change.

- Completed work on international comparisons of mass, electricity, chemical and biological measurements involving 56 member states, 36 associates, and 4 international organizations, resulting in international recognition of standards and calibration certificates that underpin an estimated $4 billion in international trade annually.

- Entered into a memorandum of understanding with the International Atomic Energy Agency to institutionalize collaboration between the two agencies related to radioactivity calibration standards for monitoring of nuclear safety and control of hazardous radiation.

- Continued to serve as Secretariat for the Joint Committee for Traceability in Laboratory Medicine, which manages information on “higher order” measurement procedures, certified reference materials, and measurement service providers that U.S. medical device manufacturers use as tools for measurement traceability required for marketing their products internationally

- Conducted analysis comparing the Josephson voltage system and Quantum Hall resistance system to corresponding U.S. standards, ensuring that U.S. and international electrical measurements are consistent at the very highest accuracies.

Current and future priorities include:

- Coordinating the review of the more than 250 reference methods and 500 reference materials that clinical diagnostic laboratories use to ensure the accuracy of results. U.S. medical device manufacturers depend on these internationally recognized standards to ensure continued access to European and other overseas markets.

- Developing a definition of the kilogram that is based on fundamental constants of nature rather than a physical artifact, thus increasing the accuracy and consistency of mass measurements as well as other units within the "new SI" – the new International System of Units.

- Working to improve time-transfer techniques and algorithms for use in time scales that are the basis for calculating International Atomic Time and facilitating comparisons that IBWM performs of atomic clock measurements submitted by the world's standards laboratories.

- Promoting awareness of the importance of metrology in chemistry and biochemistry for clear comparability and international traceability of chemical and biological measurements intrinsic to international trade, human health and safety, and environmental protection.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. National Institutes of Health
U.S. Federal Communications Commission
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology

The U.S. has a critical economic stake in the development and maintenance of international measurement standards. Diminished support for IBWM could impact U.S. export industries, and some U.S. products could be shut out from the global marketplace due to non-acceptance of U.S. product standards or certifications by regulatory authorities in importing countries. Industries that focus primarily on exports to other countries, such as the medical device manufacturing industry, would be most affected.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for 70 percent of the U.S. assessed contribution to IBWM for calendar year 2013, which is deferred from the previous fiscal year, plus 30 percent of the assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. Calendar year 2014 is the second year of IBWM's 2013-2016 budget. The request anticipates that the 2014 assessed budget will increase by one percent compared to 2013 in order to cover inflation.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	11,185	11,577	11,693
United States % Share	9.859	9.381	9.381
United States Assessment (in Euros)	1,103	1,086	1,097
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.786	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,404	1,431	1,445
Fiscal Year 2011 Deferral	1,020	0	0
Fiscal Year 2012 Deferral	(991)	991	0
Fiscal Year 2013 Deferral	0	(1,001)	1,001
Fiscal Year 2014 Deferral	0	0	(1,012)
U.S. Requirement in Dollars After Deferral	1,433	1,420	1,434

International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,043	1,044	1,045

The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) promotes conservation of cultural heritage by training researchers and technicians in conservation methodologies and techniques that are not available through other sources. It is the only institution of its kind with a worldwide mandate to promote the conservation of all types of cultural heritage, both movable and immovable. The United States benefits from collaboration that ICCROM offers to the Smithsonian Institute and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. ICCROM supports U.S. foreign policy objectives and promotes well-being by helping cultural heritage professionals in at-risk countries such as Afghanistan, Haiti, and Iraq. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICCROM include:

- Developed preventive conservation guidance for Museum Collections under a program named Re-Org., which educates conservation professionals on how to prevent environmental damage due to dampness or uncontrolled temperatures at 1,490 museums in 136 countries; approximately 100 of these museums are affiliated with American institutions.

- Designed and implemented a course on "First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Conflict" in response to the need created by world events. This course provides practical skills and strategies for initial response and the prevention of further damage to cultural heritage in the event of conflict.

- Trained practicing professionals (architects, urban planners, archeologists, art historians, engineers, conservators, scientists, archivists, librarians, museum curators) on conservation of sites, buildings, and artifacts of cultural and historical importance with a focus on ensuring these skills would be directly applicable to ongoing work in their own countries.

Current and future priorities include:

- Supporting national institutions responsible for cultural heritage; encouraging the integration of preventive conservation and maintenance strategies into national conservation policies.

- Working through partnerships, including with U.S. institutions such as the Getty Foundation, to maximize impact and reduce duplication of effort among agencies.

- Raising awareness about the role and importance of culture as a tool for increasing understanding, respect and pride among and between cultures. Current large-scale regional projects emphasize capacity-building of professionals in the Muslin world and Latin America.

- Actively contributing to the coordinated efforts of the international heritage community in the face of conflict and natural disasters.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. National Park Service
American Institute of Architects
Smithsonian Institution
Getty Conservation Institute
U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The U.S. was reelected to a four-year term, ending in 2013, on the ICCROM Council and is represented there by a member of the Smithsonian Institution's staff. The Council is ICCROM's most influential governing body, composed of representatives from 25 of its 132 member states. ICCROM provides essential outreach and opportunities to the Smithsonian Institution, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (an independent U.S. federal agency), the National Park Service, and several U.S. academic institutions. American institutions such as the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Smithsonian are highly involved in ICCROM programs such as Re-Org. ICCROM training consistently helps participants to become leaders in their fields. Diminished U.S. support for ICCROM could undermine U.S. participation in cultural preservation efforts abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICCROM for calendar year 2014, the first year of the 2014-2015 biennium. ICCROM has been maintaining a no-growth budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	3,603	3,603	3,603
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Euros)	793	793	793
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.76	0.76	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	1,043	1,044	1,045

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Coffee Organization

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	625	648	660

The International Coffee Organization (ICO) promotes sustainable economic growth by supporting the coffee sector on a local, regional, and international scale. ICO collects and publishes statistics on production, prices and trade, and facilitates cooperation between governments and the private sector. As the world's largest importer of coffee, the United States benefits from ICO's efforts to promote transparent and sustainable coffee markets. ICO also provides a forum to address challenges faced in particular by small- and medium-scale coffee farmers. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

ICO advances civilian security because coffee is one of the few viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics in some countries. ICO helps local producers cultivate coffee crops as an essential cash crop for millions of small farmers in the tropics. ICO's projects help subsistence coffee growers gain access to information on markets, technology, business management practices, and sources of financing. *[Strategic Goal 1]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICO include:

- Contributed to stability in coffee-dependent economies and provided support for U.S. efforts to combat drug production and related crimes through market transparency. In some countries, including key U.S. allies such as Colombia, coffee cultivation is one of the only economically viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics.

- Reported annual, quarterly, and monthly statistics on coffee exports, imports, market prices, prices to growers, production, and stocks used to formulate technical papers, econometric models, and studies of the coffee market.

- Increased to 44 the number of ICO member countries that have signed and ratified the International Coffee Agreement of 2007 (which entered into force in 2011) and enhanced cooperation and communication on coffee policies with international and regional organizations.

- Organized the first ICO seminar on the economic, social and environmental impacts of certification, providing an overview of certification issues from leading certification bodies, coffee roasters and the coffee producers, including challenges faced by small-scale producers.

- Convened for the second time, the Consultative Forum on Coffee Sector Finance, an ICO forum to facilitate consultations on topics related to finance and risk-management in the coffee sector with a particular emphasis on the needs of small- and medium-scale coffee producers and local communities in coffee producing areas.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to strengthen members' coffee policies and sectors, supporting trade, economic growth and efforts to provide viable alternatives to the cultivation of narcotics.
- Assessing the effectiveness of market development and information programs, with particular focus on efforts to help small producers.
- Collecting and disseminating information on members' standards for coffee products, including those imported.
- Evaluating changes in markets and expanded financing options that encourage better risk and price volatility management by coffee farmers.
- Enhancing the understanding of climate change impacts on the viability of coffee production and markets by supporting research into coffee germplasm and enhancing genetic conservation and breeding practices to reduce susceptibility to plant pathogens and mitigate climate change effects.
- Expanding on efforts to promote environmentally sound coffee growing practices through examining new technologies and successful conservation programs.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. coffee importers, roasters and retailers
Specialty Coffee Association of America
Oxfam America
World Wildlife Fund
National Coffee Association
Conservation International
Rainforest Alliance
Sustainable Harvest

U.S. membership in ICO has contributed to a renewed sense of purpose for ICO and strengthened cooperation, especially among Western Hemisphere members. U.S. participation has also enhanced ICO's effectiveness in its efforts to promote economic growth and stability in coffee producing countries. Diminished U.S. support for ICO could reduce ICO's effectiveness and deprive the organization of the participation of the largest coffee-consuming country in ICO's inter-governmental dialogue and activities.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICO's 2014 budget, which is not expected to change significantly from 2013.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	2,894	2,942	2,986
United States % Share	13.65	13.65	13.65
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	395	402	408
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.632	0.62	0.618
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	625	648	660

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Copper Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	38	34	40

The International Copper Study Group (ICSG) promotes international cooperation and transparency in the worldwide copper market. ICSG enables industry, its associations, and governments to address common problems and objectives. The United States directly benefits from participation in ICSG as the world's second leading importer, second largest consumer, and third-largest producer of copper. Participation in ICSG helps U.S. industry predict the impacts of fluctuating copper prices and market trends on copper production and manufacturing, thereby promoting sustainable economic growth. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICSG include:

- Created a new system to survey recyclers of Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE) products such as refrigerators, TV sets, washing machines, air conditioners, telephone handsets, and computers. These products are entering the peak period of discarding and recycling in countries such as China. Overall, the project will make global copper recycling more efficient.

- Reviewed and reported on the risk factors faced by producers and consumers in meeting their production targets and capacities due to current constraints on copper supply coming on stream. The project identified and examined in detail the main risk factors impacting consumers' ability to meet production targets/capacities and addressed producers target needs to develop planned mining projects.

- Analyzed new and emerging uses of copper, including potential environmental and other benefits and impacts of these uses on global copper demand.

- Completed a study of copper resources and projects in potential new producing countries to reveal a wide range of countries not currently producing copper that are seeking to promote both exploration for new deposits and the development of already identified reserves.

Current and future priorities include:

- Hosting an International Metals Recyling Seminar to examine of rates and methodologies for determining the efficiency with which metals are recycled, as well as related topics including the collection and processing of scrap, current and probable future legislation, and the latest recyling technologies.

- Analyzing carbon emissions from copper mining and refining, with a focus on possible reductions through new technologies such as bioleaching, which is perhaps the best known "new" low carbon emission technology for processing ore.

- Surveying the supply chain of large traders, scrap yards operators, and recyclers of copper scrap in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations region and Australia as a follow-up to the success of the surveys conducted in previous years in the United States, Canada, Mexico, China, and the European Union.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. International Trade Commission

ICSG's constituency includes the U.S. copper mining, automotive, telecommunications, electronics, and construction industries, and the copper-producing states of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, and Michigan. All 22 ICSG members provide annual production, consumption, and stockpile data. This information, particularly for China and Russia, is unavailable to other public or private industry organizations or publications. Reliable data on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate prices.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICSG for calendar year 2014. The U.S. assessment rate is expected to increase three to five percent due to a potential decrease in overall membership.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	463	460	460
United States % Share	6.165	5.53	6.62
United States Assessment (in Euros)	29	25	30
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.763	0.735	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	38	34	40

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Cotton Advisory Committee

Washington, D.C., United States

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	335	351	346

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) promotes sustainable economic growth by providing data to improve market transparency and facilitates the enforcement of rulings by international arbitration bodies affecting the international cotton trade. As the largest exporter of cotton in the world, the United States directly benefits from increased trade opportunities that result from ICAC's work. U.S. membership in ICAC enables U.S. cotton growers and merchants to advance their interests in the global economy. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ICAC include:

- Hosted an international seminar under the theme "Textiles and Clothing Trade Potential in Asia", which focused on recent development on the emerging Asian markets as the major market for textiles and world economic growth.

- Published a study of pesticide use in cotton production in six major producing countries, including the United States and, starting in 2011, Togo. The study refutes allegations that cotton production causes environmental harm, helping the U.S. cotton industry boost consumer demand.

- Published annual reports on barriers to trade in cotton and worked with the WTO Secretariat to raise awareness of the damage done to the world cotton trade by government policies in countries such as India and China that distort trade in cotton and other agricultural commodities.

- Published a report on cotton production practices that contains data from 38 countries on varieties and their fiber characteristics, insects, diseases, weeds and methods used to control them, as well as the use of fertilizers, farm size, rotations, harvesting and ginning of cotton.

- Continued work by the Task Force on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton on standardizing the grading of cotton worldwide. Coverage of the work expanded to 84 laboratories worldwide.

- Hosted an international seminar on cotton price volatility and risk management policies that focused on policy tools available to developing countries to minimize volatility in farmers' income.

Current and future priorities include:

- Serving as leading source of international data on forecasts of cotton supply and demand (production, trade, and use by country), international cotton prices, and cotton's share of international fiber demand. Current activities include working with member governments to improve data collection

and publication of national cotton statistics, and hosting discussions on the causes and the impact of increased price volatility in international cotton market.

- Facilitating collaboration among cotton researchers worldwide by co-sponsoring the fifth World Cotton Research Conference, which features over six hundred participants from 31 countries. Coordinating discussions leading to the formation of the International Cotton Researchers Association, a self-funded organization of cotton researchers worldwide sharing of cotton research.

- Improving efficiency in the international cotton market by coordinating efforts by the private sector and member government on universal recognition of electronic shipping documents. Working toward adoption and utilization of harmonized phytosanitary certificates for the international trade of cotton.

- Coordinating with the Common Fund for Commodities on projects related to cotton, including a national cotton classifying system in Kenya and Mozambique, a study on preventing seed cotton contamination in West Africa, and research on production efficiency in small-scale farming systems in Kenya and Mozambique.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. cotton industry
International Cotton Association
International Forum for Cotton Promotion
Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton
Expert Panel on the Social Environmental and Economic Performance of Cotton

Participation in ICAC enables the U.S. to promote international acceptance of biotechnology, cotton promotion, and the sanctity of contracts and international cotton standards, all of which are important objectives of the U.S. cotton sector. U.S. participation also influences decisions on projects of importance such as the West African Cotton Improvement Program.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ICAC's fiscal year 2014 budget (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014). Individual country's assessed contributions are based on two parts: 40 percent of the total assessment is split equally among members, and 60 percent based on each member's share of international trade in cotton. Although the total assessment for the organization is expected to increase slightly to cover cost of hiring a new executive director, the U.S. share will decrease due to a reduction in the U.S. share of world cotton trade.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	1,783	1,826	1,881
United States % Share	18.764	19.232	18.4
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	335	351	346

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Grains Council

London, England

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	510	537	566

The International Grains Council (IGC) promotes sustainable economic growth by furthering cooperation in international trade in grains. IGC contributes to the stability of international grain markets by analyzing market developments and providing timely, comprehensive, and unbiased information to market participants and governments. Increased efficiency of global grain markets is economically advantageous to U.S. grain producers and exporters. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

IGC, through its Food Assistance Committee, contributes to world food security by assisting with the monitoring of member commitments to provide specific levels of food aid to developing countries. IGC provides humanitarian assistance by facilitating responses by the international community to emergency food situations and to the ongoing food security needs of developing countries. *[Strategic Goal 4]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IGC include:

- Added oilseeds to the organization's scope of work beginning in July 2013. Expanded data and analysis on oilseeds will improve market information for the United States and allow IGC to better integrate grains and oilseeds cross-commodity market interactions into its analysis and reports.

- Completed a review of the Grain Trade Convention (GTC) that led to officially bringing oilseeds under the GTC without having to renegotiate the GTC, resolving several administrative challenges that threatened to affect the smooth functioning of the organization.

- Assisted in the completion of negotiations to replace the expired Food Aid Convention with a new Food Assistance Convention which entered into force on January 1, 2013, expanding the traditional focus on previous food aid conventions to now include all forms of food assistance that will protect and improve access to food for those most in need.

- Became a formal member of the Secretariat of the G20 Agricultural Market Information System initiative in October 2012.

- Improved food aid delivery in response to regional and global emergencies by coordinating national contributions by the world's major food donors, with particular attention to food security concerns.

- Ensured continued effective use of donor resources that save and protect the lives of 300 million people threatened every year by famine and disasters by improving the global emergency food aid response system.

- Continued development of the IGC website, including greater availability of data such as daily updates to the Council's Grains and Oilseeds Index, which monitors global grains and oilseeds prices.

Current and future priorities include:

- Exploring industrial uses of grain, notably bio-fuels, and providing analysis and special studies on specific sectors of the grain economy, particularly those affecting trade, utilization, storage, and transportation, especially in developing countries.

- Providing administrative assistance to the operations of the newly implemented FAC.

- Continuing initiatives to attract new members aimed particularly at key international grain economies in Asia, similar to the holding of a Council session in Russia in 2011. Recent Council Sessions attracted observers from Bolivia, Brazil, Chinese Taipei, Guatemala, Tanzania, and Vietnam.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Grains Council
U.S. Wheat Associates
North American Export Grain Association

U.S. participation in IGC is beneficial in the food aid arena where the United States has a voice in FAC discussions regarding regional and global emergencies and coordination of national responses to improving the efficiency of food aid delivery.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IGC's 2013-2014 fiscal year budget (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014). Given the addition of oilseeds to the IGC's purview and the amount of U.S. trade in oilseeds, the U.S. assessment rate is expected to increase in FY 2014 relative to other member states that may trade less in this commodity.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Pounds)	1,434	1,482	1,482
United States % Share	22.5	22.5	23.65
United States Assessment (in Pounds)	323	333	350
Approx. Exchange Rate (Pounds to $1)	0.633	0.62	0.618
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	510	537	566

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Hydrographic Organization

Monte Carlo, Monaco

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	131	126	126

The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) promotes sustainable economic growth by setting standards for navigation systems that ensure the safety of international shipping. Up-to-date, accurate surveys and charts of navigable waterways and major shipping lanes are essential for the safe transport of oil and other commodities by sea. Accurate charts are also critical for research vessels, fishing boats, recreational boaters, ferries, and cruise ship operations involving the safety of thousands of passengers and crew. IHO also promotes capacity-building efforts in nations that need assistance in order to fulfill their responsibilities for ensuring safe navigation in every part of the world. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IHO include:

- Updated guidelines governing Electronic Navigational Charts (ENCs) to eliminate gaps and overlaps that could cause shipboard navigation systems to fail; by February 2013, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan and Korea will have successfully eliminated overlaps with U.S. ENCs.

- Further developed standards related to electronic chart display and information systems, the use of which became mandatory for passenger ships in July 2012, and will become mandatory successively for tankers, bulk carriers, and cargo ships through 2018.

- Adopted a new “Bathymetric Surface Product Specification” which describes the international standard for encoding and exchange of bathymetric (measurement of ocean depth) data.

- Worked on establishing the Universal Hydrographic Data Model for developing specifications for geospatially referenced products to be used in conjunction with ENCs to store and display information about currents, ice, and magnetic variation.

- Established the Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission to recognize and act on navigation needs along newly opening Arctic shipping routes, including creation of five new Navigation Areas for promulgating maritime safety information to keep shipping lanes in the Arctic region safe.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing to collaborate with other organizations to establish policies and standards for nautical products necessary for safe passage of all vessels, including military ones, through domestic and international waters.

- Advancing capacity building initiatives that help lesser developed Member States improve their ability to meet hydrographic, cartographic, and maritime safety obligations, including meeting the 2012-2018 Electronic Display and Information System deadlines.

- Completing the quinquennial update of the Status of Hydrographic Surveying and Nautical Charting Worldwide as a principle document for International Maritime Organization audit activity regarding the Safety of Life at Sea convention.

- Extending the S-100 Universal Hydrographic Data Model to provide a contemporary hydrographic data standard that supports a wide variety of data sources that are fully aligned with mainstream international geospatial standards
.
- Developing a uniform system for describing marine environmental features for display on electronic navigation systems, increasing the efficiency and safety of maritime navigation and protection of the marine environment.

- Developing a regional plan, through the Arctic Regional Hydrographic Commission, that prioritizes and improves surveying and charting practices in the Arctic and endorses promulgation of the Mariners Routing Guide for the Northwest Passage.

- Continuing work on production of electronic navigational charts in less developed parts of the world, especially in the Caribbean, where over 30 percent of the world's crude oil and 50 percent of the world's cruise line traffic passes each year.

Principal Partners and Benefits

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. transportation industry
U.S. coastal states and cities with ports
U.S. industries that import/export goods by sea
U.S. marine equipment and electronics industries
U.S. Navy and Military Sealift Command
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Maritime Administration
U.S. cruise ship operators and passengers
U.S. owners of maritime facilities

Ninety percent of the world's trade moves over water, and 95 percent of U.S. foreign trade enters and exits the United States via ships. U.S. participation in IHO enables the U.S. to influence the development of international maritime navigation standards and ensures that the United States and other nations have timely access to shared hydrographic data.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IHO for 2014, the second year of the IHO 2013-2017 quinquennial budget. The amount of the assessed budget does not change in 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,725	2,861	2,861
United States % Share	3.655	3.343	3.343
United States Assessment (in Euros)	100	96	96
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.763	0.762	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	131	126	126

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

Rome, Italy

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	161	161	166

The International Institute for Unification of Private Law (IIUPL, or UNIDROIT) promotes sustainable economic growth by formulating modern trade and business practices and creating international treaties, model laws, and uniform rules that promote international commerce and facilitate the expansion of overseas market opportunities for U.S. exporters of goods and services, as well as strengthen local economies and build capacity in developing country markets of importance to the United States. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

UNIDROIT promotes democratic governance by supporting modern judicial standards in developing countries that increase their participation in international commerce. UNIDROIT instruments promote financial transparency and increase the availability of credit to small- and medium-sized businesses in developing countries. Accession to UNIDROIT conventions and the application of uniform rules and model national laws help to promote U.S. international rule of law objectives. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UNIDROIT include:

- Increased to 53 the number of states that have ratified the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment. The Convention, which reflects the U.S. Uniform Commercial Code approach to secured lending, provides a modern framework for the financing of high-value mobile equipment and creates new market opportunities for U.S. businesses.

- Increased to 47 the number of states that have ratified the Protocol applying the Cape Town Convention to aircraft financing, covering over 70 percent of the world's transactions in this sector. The Protocol enables other states to take delivery of U.S.-manufactured aircraft at preferential financial rates provided by the Export-Import Bank and U.S. lenders.

- Completed the negotiation of a new Protocol to the Cape Town Convention covering space assets such as satellites, which will benefit small and medium sized businesses in this emerging sector.

- Issued the official commentary to the Geneva Securities Convention on cross-border investment securities transactions, which will assist countries in implementing the Convention and modernizing their investment securities laws.

- Completed additional provisions of the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts, extending the Principles to additional key issues in contract law. The Principles draw on best commercial practices in common law and civil law jurisdictions and are increasingly the basis of cross-border transactions, reducing the frequency of contractual disputes U.S. manufacturers and distributors engaged in foreign trade.

Current and future priorities include:

- Completing a set of Principles aimed at harmonizing the enforceability of close-out netting provisions in financial markets contracts, thereby helping to protect markets against systemic risk.
- Developing a guide to the legal issues encountered in contract farming, in order to assist with the integration of small farmers and cooperatives into international production chains.
- Initiating additional projects related to agricultural finance in order to use UNIDROIT's private law expertise to assist with global food security efforts.
- Preparing the international registries for financing interests in railroad and space assets, to implement those protocols to the Cape Town Convention and open market opportunities for U.S. equipment.
- Developing further legal guidance for emerging markets seeking to modernize their legal frameworks related to intermediated securities.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Treasury
U.S. Export-Import Bank
U.S. Council on International Business
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration
U.S. Securities Exchange Commission
New York Federal Reserve
American Bar Association, Sections on Business
National Center for Inter-American Free Trade
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

UNIDROIT's constituency includes the U.S. commercial lending and finance industries, aircraft and aircraft engine manufacturers, rail equipment manufacturers, agricultural and construction equipment manufacturers, equipment finance and leasing services, securities regulators and intermediaries, and investment securities firms. Participation in UNIDROIT enables the U.S. to promote modern commercial laws reflecting U.S. law and experience. Diminished support for UNIDROIT would impair U.S. participation in an international forum where nations reach agreements on important matters involving private law. Without U.S. participation, future international law in these areas could increasingly be shaped by other governments and their legal systems, to the detriment of U.S. citizens and businesses.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UNIDROIT for calendar year 2014. The overall increase for 2014 is to cover inflationary costs.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	2,288	2,031	2,091
United States % Share	5.353	6.031	6.031
United States Assessment (in Euros)	123	123	126
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.764	0.764	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	161	161	166

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Lisbon, Portugal

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	34	35	34

The International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG) promotes transparency and encourages industry competition in the worldwide lead and zinc markets. The United States directly benefits from pooled information that ILZSG maintains on changes in the markets for lead and zinc. The United States is the leading global importer of refined zinc and lead, the second leading producer of refined lead, and the fourth leading producer of zinc ore. Access to ILZSG's information helps U.S. industry improve its industrial forecasting and long-term production planning capability, thereby promoting sustainable economic growth. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ILZSG include:

- Continued refinement of the *Lead and Zinc New Mine and Smelter Projects* annual report, which provides an authoritative and comprehensive assessment of supply-side developments, such as additions to mine and smelter capacity as well as recent closures.

- Conducted, in conjunction with the International Copper Study Group, a survey of 95 Chinese manufacturing plants that produce alloys using copper, zinc, brass, and copper-nickel scrap. Outcomes of the survey included information on the volume of the various metals used, a listing of Chinese metal recyclers, and better information on trends of metal usage in China.

- Developed a framework for a detailed study with an overall focus on "critical" minerals/materials including by-products of lead, zinc, nickel, and selected minor metals including tellurium, rhenium, and rare earths.

- Improved the new mine and smelter projects database, giving U.S. industry increased statistical and forecasting capacity through online access to information.

Current and future priorities include:

- Continuing updates to the annual report on the Lead and Zinc New Mine and Smelter Projects report in 2013 and 2014.

- Conducting metals market studies of India, the Middle East, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to examine the recent growth in consumption and assess potential sustainability and likely future trends.

- Developing new briefing notes, *ILZSG Insight*, on a variety of topics that may have implications for the lead and zinc industries in ILZSG member countries and their industries.

- Tracking developments since the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development as well as developments by other international bodies in order to access any future impact to the global metals industry.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. International Trade Commission

ILZSG's constituency includes the U.S. battery, steel, construction material, automotive, and electrical industries, and the major lead and zinc mine states of Alaska, Idaho, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. All 28 ILZSG member states provide valuable annual production, consumption, and stockpile data to ILZSG. The information that ILZSG collects from member states, particularly China and Russia, is not available from other public and private industry organizations and publications. ILZSG-maintained information on stockpiles is an important alternative to disinformation that actors in non-market economies use to manipulate non-ferrous metals prices.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ILZSG for calendar year 2014. No significant increase in the assessed budget for the organization is projected for 2014.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	374	373	373
United States % Share	6.892	7.059	7.059
United States Assessment (in Euros)	26	26	26
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.765	0.743	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	34	35	34

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Organization of Legal Metrology

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	153	148	148

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM) promotes sustainable economic growth by developing measurement standards for use in international trade in commodities. U.S. measuring instrument manufacturers and companies that sell products measured with these instruments (such as petroleum and grain) rely on IOLM standards to gain access and sell products in foreign markets. IOLM standards are used in health, safety, and protection of the environment. IOLM standards also provide the technical foundation for environmental agreements and protocols, such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IOLM include:

- Modernized a Model Law on Metrology that recommends 'Legal Units of Measure' to harmonize measurement units around the world. This work promotes economic stability by building trust in transactions involving measurements and measuring instruments.

- Revised the IOLM technical standard on Electrical Energy Meters, with strong U.S. industry participation, reflecting the latest in smart meter technologies and incorporating software requirements that protect consumer information.

- Improved the efficiency of the IOLM Mutual Acceptance Arrangement for Type Evaluation of Measuring Instruments, which allows test data from high-quality manufacturers to be used, reducing the need for redundant testing by national regulators.

- Reconfirmed technical standards for capacity measures covering a wide range of liquids from milk to liquid fuels, and revised the technical standard for test methods for the material measure of length, i.e., tape measures.

- Revised the technical standard on automatic rail weighbridges that is used for weighing products shipped by train. U.S. participation in this revision has resulted in further harmonization of IOLM's standard in accordance with U.S. standards.

- Established a liaison with the Consumer Policy Committee of the International Standardization Organization with the objective of including the voice of the consumer in IOLM's technical work.

- Improved cooperation among national metrology services in developing countries to standardize legal metrology infrastructure under the IOLM Certificate System and the Mutual Acceptance Agreement.

- Advanced acceptance of test data among international certifying bodies, thus reducing the need for companies that manufacturer weighing equipment (e.g.: grocery market scales and water meters) to have their instruments tested in each country where they seek to market their instruments.

Current and future priorities include:

- Revising IOLM guidance on appropriate testing requirements for measuring instruments to assure accuracy under all expected environmental conditions of use.

- Developing a strategy for assuring that manufactured instruments conform to the design to which they were originally tested and approved. This will promote the acceptance of manufactured instruments in foreign markets.

- Developing international standards for environmental monitoring instruments, including instruments for measuring vehicle exhaust emissions and pollutants in water and at hazardous waste sites. These standards will facilitate robust global monitoring and enforcement of environmental requirements.

- Revising and developing new international standards of measurement of the net quantity in the growing global market for prepackages.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. National Conference on Weights and Measures
U.S. Department of Agriculture
American Petroleum Institute
American Gas Association
National Electrical Manufacturers Association

The United States has made significant progress in getting U.S. requirements into IOLM standards, which are used worldwide as the basis for deciding whether to permit the local sale and use of U.S. measuring instruments. U.S. commodity manufacturers benefit from U.S. influence on IOLM packaging and labeling standards, resulting in enhanced ability to market products abroad.

Explanation of Estimate

The request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IOLM for calendar year 2014, the second year of IOLM's 2013-2016 quadrennial budget. The amount of the assessed budget increases but the U.S. assessment remains constant, because the number of shares that the United States contributes does not change during the quadrennium.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	1,769	1,764	1,932
United States % Share	6.557	6.349	5.797
United States Assessment (in Euros)	116	112	112
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.758	0.757	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	153	148	148

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Renewable Energy Agency

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	3,520	3,960	4,039

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) promotes sustainable economic growth by encouraging uses of renewable energy through knowledge sharing and best practices in renewable energy policies and implementation; building capacity for the diffusion of renewable energy technologies, particularly in the developing world; and enhancing access to modern energy services through sustainable and renewable resources. IRENA's program of work helps to promote U.S. exports of renewable energy technologies, improves markets for U.S. innovations, supports U.S. energy security goals by reducing dependence on imported oil, and promotes the well-being of U.S. citizens by contributing to efforts to protect the global environment. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IRENA include:

- Obtained agreement of 12 countries to join the Global Atlas for Solar and Wind Energy, a geographic information system that provides technical analysis of wind and solar energy potential at the continental, regional, and country level with the ultimate objectives of promoting universal access to energy and doubling the share of renewable resources in the global energy mix by 2030.

- Completed renewable readiness assessments for Grenada, Mozambique and Senegal; the assessments facilitate dialogues among various stakeholders that feed into a national renewable energy strategy that promotes an enabling environment for investments in renewable energy.

- Established the Global Renewable Energy Islands Network in partnership with the Clean Energy Solutions Center to pool knowledge and best practices to address the specific requirements of small island states' effort to incorporate a greater share of renewable energy in their energy mix and reduce their need for imported fossil fuels.

Current and future priorities include:

- Preparing renewable energy country profiles that will provide a comprehensive picture of the state of renewable energy for publication on the IRENA website.

- Completing additional Renewable Readiness Assessments for Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Kiribati, Niger, Oman, Peru, Swaziland, and Zambia in 2013.

- Continuing development of the Global Atlas for Solar and Wind Energy, with eight additional countries expected to join in 2013.

- Collaborating with the Global Wind Energy Council to conduct an assessment of the type of policy environment that will successfully promote the development of wind power.

- Developing the Renewable Energy Learning Partnership, which will provide a platform for exchanging information among renewable energy and education experts, as well as facilitate greater access to education and training opportunities.

Management Transparency, Accountability, and Reform

With strong involvement by the United States and other interested member states, the IRENA secretariat has been implementing numerous organizational mechanisms to promote accountability, integrity, and transparency. In 2012, IRENA established procedures for the selection of an external auditor, revised its code of conduct and conflict of interest policies, appointed an ethics officer, and established an ethics advisory board, of which the United States is a member. In addition, the Director-General promulgated policy manuals and procedures for human resources, finance and procurement. The key purpose of these documents is to ensure transparency and consistency in the implementation of Staff Regulations and Rules, as well as that proper systems and processes are in place and accessible to all staff.

Principal Partners and Benefits

Department of Energy
Department of Treasury
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
United States Trade Development Agency

IRENA is conducting critical information, policy support, capacity building, and financing advice to expand demand for renewable energy and strengthen markets for renewable energy investment in all regions of the world. IRENA plays an important role in helping to open developing country markets to U.S. and other nations' renewable energy technologies, and is facilitating the creation of environments that enable the implementation of renewable energy sources. These IRENA activities create increased trade and investment opportunities for U.S. renewable energy companies, while also enhancing global energy security and reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. Continuing U.S. involvement in IRENA ensures that the U.S. public and private sectors play an influential role in shaping the future direction of the organization's work in the field of renewable energy.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IRENA for 2014, the fourth year of the organization's existence. The request projects a two percent increase in the organization's assessed budget to cover modest inflationary growth.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	16,000	18,000	18,360
United States % Share	22	22	22
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	3,520	3,960	4,039

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Seed Testing Association

Zurich, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14	14	14

The International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) promotes sustainable economic growth by developing official rules and testing procedures for international trade in seeds, accredits seed testing laboratories around the world, and works to reduce non-tariff barriers to trade in seeds. ISTA promotes uniformity in seed testing worldwide. These objectives help ensure fair and open foreign markets for U.S. seed exports, which comprise 20 percent of worldwide seed exports and are an important component of overall U.S. agricultural exports. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ISTA include:

- Conducted proficiency tests and completed accreditation audits of over 120 seed testing laboratories. Harmonization of laboratory methods creates greater market certainty for U.S. seed producers and exporters through greater uniformity of seed quality evaluation and increased access to reliable data.

- Published the 2013 edition of rules governing sampling and testing of seeds, and issued internationally-accepted ISTA seed lot quality certificates that ensure U.S. seed exporters have greater access to overseas markets and provide seed importing countries with high quality seeds that increases their agricultural productivity.

- Established a Genetically Modified Organism Committee which will organize proficiency tests for genetically engineered seeds, facilitate information exchanges among laboratories performing these tests, and offer training workshops.

- Monitored technology developments with implications for seed testing, providing information on advanced technologies (other than genetic engineering) and formulating views on technological developments from a seed-testing perspective.

- Conducted workshops and seminars on seed testing and laboratory accreditation with regional seed organizations such as the Asian and Pacific Seed Association and the African Seed Trade Association, promoting accurate and uniform testing for seed in international trade.

- Continued to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization to foster cooperation in capacity building, technology transfer, and information exchanges in all aspects of seed quality assurance, especially in developing countries. Seed quality assurance is a tool in food security by providing uniform analyses of the purity and germination capacity of seeds.

- Continued to harmonize ISTA's Rules for Seed Testing with the Association of Official Seed Analysts. New testing rules for seed mixtures facilitate international movement of these products, and are followed by most testing laboratories in the United States and Canada.

Current and future priorities include:

- Signing a Memorandum of Collaboration with the United Kingdom's Royal Botanic Gardens, which will emphasize long-term conservation and use of seeds of wild plants, crop relatives, and wild species not currently covered by the ISTA Rules, including crop relatives and forestry species which contribute to the maintenance of food security and plant diversity.

- Establishing provisions in the ISTA Rules effective July 1, 2013, to allow larger seed lot size for certain grass species for seed production plants that meet the quality requirements for homogeneity of the seed lots. This new rule will replace the ISTA Experiment on Herbage Seed Lot Size with a permanent regime that is expected to benefit grass seed producers in the United States by facilitating international trade of larger seed lots.

- Expanding training activities through the Food and Agriculture Organization and regional seed groups on the use of seeds with known quality characteristics through seminars and workshops on seed testing with special emphasis on developing countries. These training opportunities are one of the tools ISTA provides to foster food security.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Association of Official Seed Analysts
Society of Commercial Seed Technologists
Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies
International Seed Federation
American Seed Trade Association
U.S. seed importers and exporters
U.S. seed testing laboratories

ISTA helps ensure a level playing field for seed markets internationally, enabling U.S. access to international markets through accreditation of seed-testing laboratories, issuance of international seed lot quality certificates, and promotion of seed research and technology.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution for calendar year 2014. ISTA generates 46 percent of its income from the sale of goods and services, and 54 percent from dues according to the number of seed-testing laboratories in each member country. The U.S. has two ISTA-accredited laboratories: one in the U.S. Forest Service and one in the Agricultural Marketing Service. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	1,065	1,303	1,315
United States % Share	1.201	0.988	0.998
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	13	13	13
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.929	0.929	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	14	14	14

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Tropical Timber Organization

Yokohama, Japan

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	286	301	310

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) promotes sustainable economic growth through innovative conservation and sustainable management of tropical forest ecosystems worldwide, including capacity-building projects in tropical timber producing countries. ITTO promotes transparency in world tropical timber markets and assists in the development of viable and efficient forest industries. The United States benefits from ITTO's work to conserve tropical forests and promote biological diversity and environmental services, which in turn supports U.S. climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts with tropical forest countries. As a major importer of tropical timber products and a major exporter of wood products, the United States benefits economically from ITTO's work to promote trade in products of sustainably managed tropical forests. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by ITTO include:

- Achieved entry into force of a groundbreaking agreement that promotes efforts to combat illegal logging and codifies the organization's long-standing philosophy of using tropical forests in a sustainable way to conserve forests, alleviate poverty, and promote economic growth.

- Strengthened transparency and access to information on tropical forests by publishing data on forest management and trade, developing a satellite image-based planning tool for forest restoration, promoting indicators to monitor progress toward sustainable forest management, and strengthening countries' capacity to gather and analyze data.

- Strengthened member states' compliance with obligations related to tropical timber species and enhancing biodiversity conservation in tropical forests through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- Improved management of CITES-listed timber species through cooperation with the CITES Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat.

- Improved the competitiveness of wood products from sustainably managed and legally harvested sources while promoting more effective efforts to combat illegal logging through effective forest law enforcement and governance.

- Established and funded thematic work programs to reduce tropical forest deforestation and degradation and help mitigate climate change, strengthen forest law enforcement, and improve community forest management practices.

- Approved and financed in 2012 more than $9 million in capacity building projects that support sustainable forest management and conservation worldwide.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting sustainable management of tropical forests and combating illegal logging to create employment opportunities, increase government export revenues currently lost through illegal sourcing, and promote the use of technologies that reduce local deforestation.

- Increasing the quality and reliability of resource, trade, and production information on tropical timber, to the benefit of private sector entities and governments involved in the trade of tropical timber and other forest products.

- Implementing programs to involve local stakeholders in forest fire prevention, promoting trans-boundary cooperation to conserve biodiversity, strengthening law enforcement through better timber tracking and identification technologies, improving livelihoods through non-timber forest product industries, and building capacity for forest management and monitoring in tropical countries.

Principal Partners and Benefits

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
USDA Forest Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
International Wood Products Association
World Wildlife Fund
World Resources Institute
Forest Trends

ITTO plays a key role in developing and implementing improved management practices for tropical forests, providing conservation, commercial and strategic benefits to the United States. The value of world trade in tropical timber products is more than $20 billion annually, and the sector is a significant component of the economies of a number of developing countries, including several key strategic allies. The United States is a major consumer of tropical timber products. Tropical forests are widely recognized as having a key role in efforts to conserve global biodiversity and mitigate global climate change. ITTO is the only forum where the United States can promote its interests as a consumer of tropical timber and a producer of competing non-tropical forest products.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to ITTO for calendar year 2014. The request projects a 3 percent increase in the assessed budget due to inclusion of Core Operational costs as provided for in the 2006 International Tropical Timber Agreement, which entered into force in 2011. The U.S. assessment rate for contributions to the ITTO fluctuates based on a three-year moving average of the U.S. share of the volume of tropical timber imports by member countries.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Dollars)	7,528	7,689	7,919
United States % Share	3.8	3.917	3.917
United States Assessment (in Dollars)	286	301	310

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Gland, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	522	537	552

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) promotes sustainable economic growth through the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, both marine and terrestrial, around the world. Conservation in these areas is crucial to a wide range of U.S. interests, including the U.S. agricultural and pharmaceutical industries. IUCN has been instrumental in providing scientific analyses that support international environmental agreements important to the United States, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by IUCN include:

- Further developed a Red List for Ecosystems to build stronger links between ecosystems, livelihoods, health, and human well-being. This initiative builds on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, providing a basis for more rapid assessments of the conservation status of ecosystems, including threats not only to biodiversity but to other ecosystem functions affecting food, fuel, and water.

- Developed and disseminated toolkits and training on sustainable management techniques and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including expertise on the value of "natural capital" and support for governments and businesses in accounting for these values.

- Provided scientific analyses and coordinated civil society involvement in negotiations of an Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services, which provides a means for enabling credible input from academia, practitioners, civil society, and communities in conservation-related decision-making internationally.

- Worked with communities and government agencies through IUCN's marine program to reduce illegal fish trade, improve fisheries management, and improve the health of coral reef resources. IUCN's role in the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network promotes understanding of threats to coral reef ecosystems, including live reef food fisheries.

Current and future priorities include:

- Establishing a global platform for dialogue on best practices and optimization of multi-purpose water infrastructure (including both built and natural infrastructure) to improve benefits for people, nature, and sustainable development.

- Collaborating with Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking and other partners to combat illegal wildlife trade by raising awareness and establishing a global system of enforcement networks to counter the trafficking of critically endangered species such as elephants, rhinos, and tigers.

- Consolidating information and criteria for the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas. Use of criteria such as vulnerability and irreplaceability will help identify terrestrial, freshwater and marine sites of global importance for biodiversity conservation.

- Continuing to promote sustainable land and resource management, including through the valuation of ecosystems; monitoring of protected areas and ecosystems; identification of ecosystem services; strategies for drylands and coastal and island ecosystems; and development of information frameworks to improve transparency and governance of natural resources.

- Building business sector partnerships to develop and implement tools, standards and mechanisms that mitigate the impact of business on natural systems and reduce the risk of negative impacts an area's biodiversity and biodiversity-dependant livelihoods.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Park Service
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
American Zoo and Aquarium Association
Smithsonian Institution
National Academy of Sciences
National Geographic Society
Conservation International
World Wildlife Fund
The Nature Conservancy
Wildlife Conservation Society
Safari Club International

IUCN provides much of the information and analysis for science-based decision-making in multilateral environmental agreements, supporting U.S. policy on the use of sound science. Three-quarters of the world's poorest people depend directly on natural resources for their livelihood. The ways in which the benefits of natural assets are valued, managed, used and shared relates directly to food security. IUCN is also a forum for coordinating governmental and non-governmental approaches to environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. IUCN membership enhances U.S. credibility as a supporter of sound environmental science and science-based decision-making.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to IUCN for calendar year 2014, to support IUCN's 2013-2016 quadrennial program of work. Membership dues at the IUCN are indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Switzerland as published by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. The FY 2014 Request projects a modest increase due to inflationary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	10,850	11,067	11,178
United States % Share	4.53	4.53	4.53
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	480	492	506
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.92	0.916	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	522	537	552

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Geneva, Switzerland

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	292	293	293

The International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) promotes sustainable economic growth by stimulating investment in agricultural markets through intellectual property systems that preserve property rights and economic benefits for originators of new plant varieties. As the source of 20 percent of all property rights filings for new plant varieties, the U.S. plant-breeding industry benefits from effective systems for plant variety protection worldwide. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by UPOV include:

- Provided advice and assistance on the development of plant variety protection legislation to numerous potential UPOV members, including member countries of the Africa Regional Intellectual Property Office. Tanzanian and Ugandan plant variety protection laws are being considered by their respective parliaments after having received positive decisions from the UPOV Council.

- Improved the UPOV website, which contains comprehensive information on plant variety protection, including a plant variety database, plant variety laws of UPOV members, and related data and statistics. Increased access to improved content and enhanced searching capability saves U.S. plant-breeders time and money in obtaining plant-breeders rights protection in UPOV member countries.

- Promoted plant variety protection systems that are effective and transparent by preparing and disseminating explanatory notes on various aspects of the UPOV Convention, to the benefit of U.S. companies seeking better intellectual property protection abroad.

- Promoted uniformity in international practices by developing and disseminating eleven additional test guidelines and amending - previously adopted test guidelines for achieving consistency in application examination.

- Promoted better understanding and appreciation of the importance of plant variety protection under the UPOV Convention by conducting and participating in more than 50 seminars, meetings, and training sessions for government officials, students, and stake holders from around the world.

Current and future priorities include:

- Promoting a plant variety protection system in accordance with the UPOV Convention and providing assistance to countries that wish to become UPOV members in drafting effective plant variety protection legislation.

- Providing advice and assistance to new UPOV members to set up and operate effective plant variety protection offices.

- Improving systems for testing and examining new varieties of plants to keep pace with technological changes, such as incorporating biotechnological techniques to distinguish new varieties of plants derived from genetic engineering methods.

- Promoting cooperation between public and private entities involved in plant variety development and protection, including international plant breeding centers and international seed businesses for their mutual benefit.

- Seeking to ensure that developments in other fora, such as the Convention of Biological Diversity and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, are implemented in a way that is mutually supportive with regard to the UPOV Convention.

- Further improving transparency and accessibility to UPOV meetings and documents to promote better understanding of the benefits of plant variety protection under the UPOV Convention.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Biotechnology Industry Organization
American Intellectual Property Law Association
U.S. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturing Association
International Seed Federation
American Seed Trade Association
U.S. Department of Agriculture

UPOV's constituency includes U.S. agricultural interests, innovators, breeders, researchers, and pharmaceutical and biotech manufacturers. The United States is a worldwide leader in the field of plant variety development. Protection of U.S. property rights is vital to promoting U.S. commerce abroad. U.S. exports of grains and other plant varieties amount to approximately $18 billion annually. As of September 30, 2012, UPOV had 70 members. Forty-nine members including the U.S. and European Community are bound by the 1991 Act of the UPOV convention, and twenty one members are bound by earlier Acts. UPOV membership enables thousands of plant variety protection filers in the United States to use an effective international system for plant variety protection to file for, and obtain, property rights protection from other UPOV members around the world.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to UPOV for calendar year 2014, the first year of UPOV's 2014-2015 biennial budget. The request anticipates no increase in the budget.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Swiss Francs)	3,323	3,323	3,323
United States % Share	8.071	8.071	8.071
United States Assessment (in Swiss Francs)	268	268	268
Approx. Exchange Rate (Swiss Francs to $1)	0.918	0.915	0.916
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	292	293	293

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Organization for Animal Health

Paris, France

($ in thousands)

Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	195	195	199

The World Organization for Animal Health, also known as the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), promotes sustainable economic growth by advancing the safe international trade of animals and animal products through science-based international standards and guidelines on animal health and diseases transmitted from animals to humans. OIE provides capacity-building assistance to developing countries to help them meet their World Trade Organization obligations and participate in international trade. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

OIE promotes well-being by keeping countries informed on disease risks to animals and promotes the safe trade in animals and animal products to the benefit of both animals and people. OIE also provides technical assistance in controlling and eradicating major diseases threatening animal and human health, such as Foot-and-Mouth disease, Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), and highly pathogenic avian influenza. The United States benefits from multilateral approaches to potential animal health and public health crises, reducing the need to respond through other means. *[Strategic Goal 3]*

Accomplishments and Priorities

Recent accomplishments by OIE include:

- Produced recommendations for educational standards for veterinary medicine setting out competencies needed by graduating veterinarians to be adequately prepared in National Veterinary Services (both public and private sector) at the entry level.

- Produced Guidelines for Animal Disease Control to help Member States identify priorities in disease control and prevention programs.

- Contributed, along with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, to addressing animal and human health threats posed by infectious diseases such as rinderpest through the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The United States chaired the Global Partnership 2012.

- Revised the OIE Code on notifiable avian influenza to establish health conditions for trade in poultry and poultry products, and clarified standards on reporting avian influenza detected in all birds, including wild birds.

- Continued to provide technical assistance in controlling and eradicating notifiable avian influenza to various countries affected by highly pathogenic H5N1 avian flu in Asia and Africa via country visits and international conferences to promote regional strategies for dealing with the crisis.

Current and future priorities include:

- OIE is a strategic partner in global health security initiatives, assisting holders of the remaining stocks of rinderpest virus samples to either destroy them or safely store them in high-containment laboratories which are jointly approved by OIE and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

- Working with governments and other international organizations to strengthen links between veterinary and public health services in line with the "one world-one health" concept.

- Helping developing countries to build the capacity to meet their trade agreement obligations and participate in international commerce through the Standards and Trade Development Facility developed in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization.

- Building capacities to address animal and public health emergencies, including strengthening veterinary services, enhancing early virus detection and research, and supporting outbreak containment plans by teaching livestock owners good farming practices.

- Assessing the risk associated with the spread of Foot-and-Mouth disease via certain animal commodities such as deboned beef transported in international trade.

Principal Partners and Benefits

U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

OIE provides a valuable channel for disseminating U.S. veterinary research findings, while apprising the United States of overseas research developments. OIE also enables the United States to promote science-based standards through strong, participatory international standards-setting bodies. U.S. involvement in the OIE standards development process often results in international adoption of U.S. recommendations thus enabling the United States to import and export animal products that conform to U.S. domestic health regulations.

Explanation of Estimate

The FY 2014 Request provides for the U.S. assessed contribution to OIE for calendar year 2014. The request anticipates a slight increase to cover expected inflationary and other customary cost increases.

Detailed Computation of Estimate	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Assessment Against Members (in Euros)	6,026	5,975	6,065
United States % Share	2.456	2.477	2.49
United States Assessment (in Euros)	148	148	151
Approx. Exchange Rate (Euros to $1)	0.759	0.759	0.759
U.S. Requirement in Dollars	195	195	199

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Statutory Authorizations

United Nations and Affiliated Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization
Public Law 79-197 approved July 31, 1945; as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved September 21, 1950; P.L. 84-726 approved July 18, 1956; P.L. 85-141 approved August 14, 1957; P.L. 87-195 approved September 4, 1961 (22 U.S.C. 279-279d). United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Constitution, adopted by the United States effective October 16, 1945 (T.I.A.S. 1554) and composite text, as amended to 1957 (T.I.A.S. 4803).

International Atomic Energy Agency
P.L. 85-177 approved August 28, 1957 (22 U.S.C. 2021-2026). International Atomic Energy Statute, ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1957 (T.I.A.S. 3873).

International Civil Aviation Organization
Convention on International Civil Aviation, Chapter XV, 1944, ratification advised by the Senate July 25, 1946 (T.I.A.S. 1591).

International Labor Organization
P.L. 80-843 approved June 30, 1948, as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved June 30, 1958 (22 U.S.C. 271-272a). International Labor Organization Constitution amendment, acceptance by the United States deposited August 2, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 1868).

International Maritime Organization
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate July 27, 1950 and entered into force for the United States March 17, 1958 (T.I.A.S. 4044).

International Telecommunication Union
International Telecommunication Convention, with Annexes and Protocol, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 ratification by Senate January 22, 1976 and entered into force for the United States in April 1976 (T.I.A.S. 8572); as amended, Nairobi, 1982, ratification by the President, December 26, 1985 and entered into force for the United States on January 10, 1986.

United Nations
P.L. 79-264 approved December 20, 1945; as renumbered and amended by P.L. 81-341 approved October 10, 1949 (22 U.S.C. 287-287e). United Nations Charter, ratification advised by the Senate, July 28, 1945 (T.S. 933).

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, concluded at London November 16, 1945; entered into force November 4, 1946; reentered into force for the United States October 1, 2003 (T.I.A.S 1580).

Universal Postal Union
Universal Postal Convention, Rio de Janeiro, 1979, entered into force for the United States July 1, 1981 (T.I.A.S. 9972).

World Health Organization
P. L. 643, 80th Congress, approved June 14, 1948; P. L. 807, 81st Congress, approved September 21, 1950; P. L. 655, 83rd Congress, approved August 26, 1954; P. L. 138, 84th Congress, approved July 8,

1955 (22 U.S.C. 290 - 290e). World Health Organization Constitution, entered into force for the United States June 21, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 1808).

World Intellectual Property Organization

Paris Union - P.L. 86-614 approved July 12, 1960, as amended by P.L. 88-69 approved July 19, 1963, as amended by P.L. 92-511 approved October 20, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 260f), as further amended by P.L. 98-164 approved November 22, 1983. Stockholm revision to the Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property, Senate consent to ratification February 28, 1970 (T.I.A.S. 6923), as amended by P.L. 98-164 approved November 22, 1983.

Nice Union - The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Nice Agreement on December 11, 1971 (T.I.A.S. 7418).

Strasbourg Union - The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Strasbourg Agreement on October 30, 1973 (T.I.A.S. 8140).

Berne Convention on the Protection of Literacy and Artistic Works - Implementing legislation became effective March 1, 1989.

World Meteorological Organization

World Meteorological Organization Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 20, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 5947).

Inter-American Organizations

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences Convention, ratification advised by the Senate June 22, 1944 (T.S. 987). Protocol to the Convention, deposited by the United States November 3, 1959. Revised statutes changing the name of the Institute to Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and incorporating changes in the Institute were adopted by the required two-thirds of member countries, including the United States, on February 18, 1981. The United States deposited its ratification to the revised statutes on October 24, 1980.

Organization of American States

Organization of American States Charter, ratification advised by the Senate on August 28, 1950 (T.I.A.S. 2361).

Pan American Health Organization

Pan American Sanitary Convention, ratification advised by the Senate, February 23, 1925 (T.S. 714).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Public Resolution 74-42 approved August 2, 1935 as amended by P.L. 83-736 approved August 31, 1954, as further amended by P.L. 90-645 approved October 13, 1966 (22 U.S.C. 273), P.L. 91-340 approved July 17, 1970 and P.L. 97-241 approved August 24, 1982.

Regional Organizations

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

P.L. 103-236 (Section 424), approved April 30, 1994.

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation

P.L. 86-108 (Section 502), approved July 24, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 1896b).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Parliamentary Assembly
P.L. 84-689 approved July 11, 1956, as amended by P.L. 85-477 approved June 30, 1958, and P.L. 90-137 approved November 14, 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1928A-1928D).

North Atlantic Treaty Organization
North Atlantic Treaty, ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1949 (T.I.A.S. 1964) (22 U.S.C. 19286), P.L. 87-195 (Section 628, 629, and 630) approved September 4, 1961; as amended by P.L. 89-171, approved September 6, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
OECD Convention, ratification advised by the Senate March 16, 1961 (T.I.A.S. 4891). P.L. 87-195 (Sections 628, 629 and 630) approved September 4, 1961 as amended by P.L. 89-171, approved September 5, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 2388-2390).

Pacific Community
P.L. 80-403, approved January 28, 1948, as amended by P.L. 81-806 approved September 21, 1950, and further amended by P.L. 86-472 approved May 14, 1960; P.L. 88-263 approved January 31, 1964; P.L. 89-91 approved July 27, 1965 (22 U.S.C. 280-280c); P.L. 91-632 approved December 31, 1970; and P.L. 92-490 approved October 13, 1972. South Pacific Commission Agreement entered into force July 29, 1948 (T.I.A.S. 2317) and amendment to the agreement entered into force July 15, 1965.

<u>Other International Organizations</u>

Customs Cooperation Council
Customs Cooperation Convention, ratification by the Senate October 4, 1968; instruments of accession deposited November 5, 1970 (T.I.A.S 7063).

Hague Conference on Private International Law
P.L. 88-244, as amended by P.L. 92-497 approved October 17, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). Hague Conference on Private International Law Statute, entered into force on October 15, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5710).

International Agency for Research on Cancer
P.L. 92-484 approved October 14, 1972. Statute of International Agency for Research on Cancer, entered into force September 15, 1965 (T.I.A.S. 5873).

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs Convention, ratification advised by the Senate December 13, 1890 (T.S. 384). Protocol modifying the Convention of July 5, 1980, ratification by the Senate January 25, 1956 (T.I.A.S. 3922), P.L. Law 90-569, approved October 12, 1968

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration
Pacific Settlement of International Disputes Convention, ratification advised by the Senate April 2, 1908 (T.S. 536).

International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Bureau of Weights and Measures Convention, ratification advised by the Senate May 15, 1978, (T.S. 378) and amending convention, ratification advised by the Senate January 5, 1923 (T.S. 673).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
P.L. 89-665 approved October l5, 1966, amended as follows by P.L. 91-243 approved May 9, 1970; P.L. 93-54 approved July 1, 1973; P.L. 94-422 approved September 28, 1976; and P.L. 96-199 approved March 5, 1980. Statutes of the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, entered into force May 10, 1958; for the United States January 20, 1971 (T.I.A.S. 7038).

International Coffee Organization
P.L. 108-447 approved December 8, 2004.

International Copper Study Group
The United States accepted the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ICSG on March 15, 1990. The acceptance was signed by the Acting Secretary and deposited with the UN Secretary-General. Legislative authority for U.S. membership was included in the State Department's Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (P.L. 103-236). TOR of the International Copper Study Group, done at Geneva February 24, 1989; entered into force January 23, 1992.

International Cotton Advisory Committee
P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

International Grains Council
Treaty Doc. 105-16 approved June 26, 1998. Grains Trade Convention (part of international grains agreement), done at London December 7, 1994; entered into force July 1, 1995; entered into force for the United States May 21, 1999.

International Hydrographic Organization
International Hydrographic Convention, approval advised by the Senate on May 13, 1968 (T.I.A.S. 6933).

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
P.L. 84-44 approved December 30, 1963, as amended by P.L. 92-497 approved October 17, 1972 (22 U.S.C. 269g-1). Charter of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, entered into force for the United States March 13, 1964 (T.I.A.S. 5743).

International Lead and Zinc Study Group
P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

International Organization of Legal Metrology
The Convention on Legal Metrology, as amended; ratified by Senate on August 11, 1972 and entered into force on October 22, 1972 (T.I.A.S. 7533).

International Renewable Energy Agency
P.L. 111-212 (Section 1014), approved July 29, 2010.

International Seed Testing Association
P.L. 94-350 approved July 12, 1976.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
Section 401(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (P.L. 101-246 of February 16, 1996) authorizes funding for the ITTO out of the Contributions to International Organizations account. The International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, which replaced ITTA 1983, entered into force provisionally January 1, 1997. The Secretary of State signed an instrument of acceptance for ITTA 1994 on November 7, 1996, which was deposited at the United Nations on November 14, 1996.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Language authorizing U.S. membership is included in Title IV, Section 402 of the State Department Authorization Act for the Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (P.L. 101-246).

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 6, 1961, as revised. Done at Geneva October 23, 1978; entered into force November 8, 1981; ratified February 22, 1999 (Treaty Document 104-17).

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, ratification advised by the Senate April 24, 1997; instrument of ratification deposited April 25; entered into force April 29, 1997.

World Organization for Animal Health
International Agreement for the creation at Paris of the International Office of Epizootics, ratification advised by the Senate May 5, 1975 (T.I.A.S. 8141).

World Trade Organization
Uruguay Round Agreement Act, P.L. 103-465, enacted December 8, 1994.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754
Total	1,449,700	1,458,572	1,573,454	123,754

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, **[**$2,098,500,000**]** *$2,094,661,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*: *Provided*, That at least 15 days in advance of voting for a new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as **[**far in advance**]** *soon* as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations should be notified: (1) of the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; (2) that the United Nations has taken necessary measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in the mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation or other violations of human rights, and to bring to justice individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and (3) pursuant to section 7012 of this Act, and the procedures therein followed, of the source of funds that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission*; Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be available for United States assessed contributions up to the amount specified in the Annex accompanying United Nations General Assembly document A/67/224/Add.1*.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Provided further, That funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

[PEACEKEEPING ASSESSMENT**]**
[SEC. 7058. Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 287e note) is amended by adding the following at the end : "(vii) for assessments made during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013, 27.2 percent".**]**

SEC. 8005. Funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under, the heading "Peacekeeping Operations" in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,661	266,479

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping, which is the principal use for which CIPA funds are utilized, promotes the peaceful resolution of conflict.

As the President has repeatedly stated, UN peacekeeping serves U.S. national interests. The United States has a stake in the outcome of events in every region of the world. Deploying American forces to carry out similar duties would be substantially more expensive and incur significant political and opportunity costs. UN peacekeeping promotes burden-sharing and participation by nations that can see its benefits for their region and the world. Furthermore, successful peacekeeping creates an environment in which countries coming out of conflict can become contributors to international security and economic prosperity. The United States is committed to enhancing its engagement across the spectrum of "peace operations," including conflict mediation, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacebuilding, and transitions to sustainable peace.

Since the end of the Cold War, peacekeeping operations have grown in both scale and complexity in order to deal more comprehensively and effectively with threats to international peace and security. Missions now extend beyond the limited Cold War-era roles of separating adversaries, maintaining cease-fires, and facilitating humanitarian relief. Strides have been made in matching missions with resources, and in ensuring the prioritization of the most urgent tasks in these complex operations. Nevertheless, the ongoing demand continues to stretch limited resources. UN missions and contributors need to be better equipped and supported to fulfill ambitious mandates, be it bolstering the rule of law, assisting with institution building in fragile states, securing territory, or protecting civilians from violence, including sexual abuse and gender-based violence.

In response, this Administration is working to:

- Ensure that the UN Security Council mandates for peacekeeping operations are credible, achievable, and equipped to succeed, in clearly measurable ways;
- Intensify efforts to mediate conflicts and revive flagging peace processes, so that peacekeepers have a peace to maintain;
- Provide a framework for peacekeeping operations to successfully prevent or mitigate violence against civilians;
- Work with partners to expand the pool, capacity, and effectiveness of troop and police contributors, and to hold them to the highest standards of integrity;
- Help the UN mobilize critical enabling assets, including logistics, transportation, medical, engineering, and other assets;
- Build the capacity of national governments to take over from UN peacekeepers, especially in the areas of police, governance and the rule of law; and

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

- Continue to work within the UN General Assembly's Fifth (Budget) Committee to scrutinize UN peacekeeping mission budgets and look for cost efficiencies, which resulted in a net savings of $567 million to UN Member States in the 2012-2013 UN peacekeeping budget.

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

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP, established March 4, 1964) – serves as a buffer force between the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other.

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974) – monitors the cease-fire and separation zone between Syrian and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – promotes international peace and security in southern Lebanon and Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon by: monitoring the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon; accompanying and supporting the Lebanese Armed Forces as they deploy throughout southern Lebanon; to establish an area free of unauthorized armed personnel, materiel, and weapons.

UN Mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO, established April 29, 1991) – monitors the cease-fire and will assist in conducting a referendum on the future status of the Western Sahara.

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)/UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) – (ICTY established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and ICTR for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigates and prosecutes war crimes that occurred in these areas. Half of the costs for each of these tribunals are funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK, established June 10, 1999) – provides Kosovo with aspects of transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of democratic, self-governing institutions.

UN Mission to Liberia (UNMIL, established September 19, 2003) – provides umbrella security, assists with restructuring the Liberian National Police and re-establishing national authority throughout the country, and monitors compliance with Security Council sanctions regimes, including the arms embargo.

UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – monitors the cease-fire and compliance with Security Council resolutions, including the arms embargo, and supports the government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants and reestablishing national authority throughout the country.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH, established April 30, 2004; replaced the Multinational Interim Force (MIF) on June 1, 2004) – supports the Government of Haiti's efforts to create a stable environment where the political process, including elections, and economic recovery can take hold; assists, along with international donors including the United States and Canada, in the reestablishment of Haiti's police functions and in the strengthening of Haiti's rule-of-law-structures; and promotes and protects human rights.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN/AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID, established July 31, 2007) – contributes to the restoration of security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance and facilitates humanitarian access throughout the Darfur region of Sudan; contributes to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevents attacks against civilians within its capability and areas of deployment; monitors and observes compliance with and the implementation of various ceasefire agreements.

UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA, established January 16, 2009) – provides a logistical support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for up to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel including the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment including force enablers and multipliers. The UNSOA logistics package provides equipment and support services similar to that provided for a United Nations peacekeeping operation. UNSOA is working very closely with the UN Political Office for Somalia and AMISOM to help create the necessary political and security conditions in Somalia, in concert with other UN bodies and the international community.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO, established July 1, 2010), transitioned from the earlier UN peacekeeping operation UN Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC, established November 30, 1999) – supports Congolese government efforts to protect civilians, sustain its action against armed groups, restore order and bring perpetrators to justice, address the underlying causes of conflict, assist in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, and reform the security and judicial sectors with a view to ending endemic violence and establishing government control.

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) established December 22, 2010) – assumes the remaining functions and outstanding trial work of the ICTR and the ICTY as they begin to close. Half of the cost for the MICT is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments and is paid from the CIO account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA, established June 27, 2011) – monitors and verifies the redeployment of Sudan Armed Forces and Sudan's People's Liberation Army from the Abyei Area. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council also authorized UNISFA, within its capabilities and area of deployment, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, protect the Abyei Area from incursions by unauthorized elements, and ensure security. Additionally, UNISFA supports a mission that assists Sudan and South Sudan to implement border security agreements for the monitoring of a 2,000-kilometer long, 10-kilometer deep demilitarized zone.

UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS, established July 9, 2011) – works with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) on key peacebuilding and political transition issues to help provide security and develop inclusive and effective governance, rule of law, and the foundation for longer-term state building and development.

UN Presence in Syria – The UN Office in Damascus supporting the Joint UN-Arab League Special Representative (JSR) was established in August 2012 to support the work of the JSR in seeking a peaceful resolution to the crisis by helping the Syrians achieve a negotiated and inclusive political settlement. The UN's presence may evolve before FY 2014 to include tasks such as facilitating a political transition, managing the Disarmament, Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, carrying-out demining activities, coordinating Security Sector Reform (SSR) of the Syrian security apparatus, and expanding its human rights and rule of law activities as part of support to a political transition in Syria.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds – continues the FY 2013 Request to enable U.S. program officers' travel to UN peacekeeping missions at least once a year to review mission budgets and effectiveness.

Performance

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Bureau of International Organizations (IO) will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions. The degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions achieve U.S. Government objectives directly supports the Department's strategic goal of attaining peace and security. Each mission's progress toward meeting its goals is continuously assessed. Successful completion of the terms of a United Nations peacekeeping mandate demonstrates progress toward stabilizing some of the world's most dangerous conflicts and promotes conflict resolution.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world								
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response							
Active Performance Indicator	Average rating denoting degree to which all United Nations peacekeeping missions funded through Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve U.S. Government objectives stated in the Department's Congressional Budget Justification for the corresponding fiscal year.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
2.23 ▲ Above Target	2.60 ▲ Above Target	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.7 ▲ Above Target	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.5	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.5	2.6
Impact	IO's active engagement with Security Council members continues to advance our vision for all mission mandates to be clear, credible and achievable, and are closely and rationally linked to the political process in its respective host country. This effort includes agreed and mission-specific benchmarks establishing the transition to a viable endstate for the host country.							
Methodology	The Department works with the UN Security Council to develop mandates consistent with U.S. objectives and support "right-sized" operations. The Bureau of International Organizations follows how each mission is generated and deployed and receives reports on operations. The status of missions is regularly assessed to review how well each are meeting benchmarks and implementing mandates. Officers travel to missions to verify and validate accuracy.							

Data Source and Quality	Sources include UN Secretary General Progress Reports, Mission Reports, and UN Security Council Resolutions. Bureau officers rate individual missions using this scale: 1 = Below Target; 2 = Improved over prior year, but not met; 3 = On Target; 4 = Above Target. The average of these ratings is then compared to the annual target. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $2.1 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations, which is an increase of $1.5 million above the FY 2012 assessed requirements, and an increase of $266 million above the FY 2012 Actual funding level. The increase in the FY 2014 Request is largely a result of a newly approved triennial scale of assessment that charges the United States an assessed rate of 28.38 percent for calendar year 2013 and 28.36 percent for calendar years 2014-2015, up from 27.14 percent for calendar year 2012. Other increases include funding for a potential new mission in Syria and funding for UNSOA through the CIPA account. Additionally, U.S. support to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA), though it is currently carried out through Peacekeeping Operations funding, would shift to being funded by UN assessed contributions through CIPA if the Security Council authorizes a UN follow-on force to AFISMA during 2013.

Major highlights include:

- UNIFIL (Lebanon), which is anticipated to continue operating at current levels, with some cost reductions, through FY 2014;
- UNMIL (Liberia), where, as the overall security situation remains stable, the continued implementation of the security transition plan is expected to be under way in 2014, resulting in decreases in military personnel;
- UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire), which is expected to work closely with the Government in 2014 to ensure the groundwork is ready for presidential elections in 2015;
- MINUSTAH (Haiti), which will continue to operate at a reconfigured and reduced level while providing operational support to help maintain a secure and stable environment, with a priority to help the Haitian National Police develop the capacities required to assume responsibility for security;
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), which continues to draw down but will also continue to be vital in protecting civilians in the context of ongoing conflict between the Government of Sudan and Darfuri rebels, as well as increased criminal activity due to the absence of the rule of law;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo), which will continue to focus on its core task of protection of civilians, but is expected to have additional expenses as it comes back to full authorized strength with the deployment of a new force intervention brigade to counter the threat from armed groups operating in the eastern DRC and new force multipliers, including UAVs, to support the mission;
- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan), which will continue maintaining security in the volatile disputed region of Abyei and supporting the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) between Sudan and South Sudan; as the JBVMM deploys and becomes fully operational, the parties may require the mission to perform additional security-related tasks, thereby increasing its size and expenses;
- UNMISS (South Sudan), which will continue at its current levels given substantial peacebuilding and security-related tasks required in the new country of South Sudan; and
- The support mission in Mali, though it is currently carried out through Peacekeeping Operations funding, may be funded through UN assessed contributions.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

As described above, the FY 2014 Request is based on a new three-year assessment rate established by the General Assembly in December 2012, and the Department is requesting authority to ensure that the United States is able to apply FY 2014 appropriations at that rate. The FY 2014 Request is based on an assessment rate of 28.38 percent as established by the General Assembly, and the Department is requesting authority to ensure that the United States is able to pay at that rate starting with 2013 calendar year assessments. The FY 2014 Budget requests the entire CIPA appropriations as “two-year funds” due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year, and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Activities				
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	10,179	9,300	9,525	(654)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	13,808	13,000	14,000	192
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	148,438	161,100	156,000	7,562
UN Mission Referendum West Sahara (MINURSO)	16,709	16,500	17,450	741
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	19,994	23,780	20,375	381
UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (ICTR)	11,547	18,342	10,550	(997)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	13,305	13,480	13,400	95
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	140,617	135,400	132,510	(8,107)
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	224,143	139,900	163,000	(61,143)
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	215,634	216,245	184,000	(31,634)
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	47,976	40,358	0	(47,976)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	410,351	512,330	410,351	0
UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)	0	0	136,600	136,600
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	399,479	408,000	438,000	38,521
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)	3,377	0	7,300	3,923
UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)	59,279	60,000	78,000	18,721
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	358,370	238,765	253,500	(104,870)
UN Presence in Syria	0	0	50,000	50,000
Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support	0	0	100	100
Subtotal, Activities	**2,093,206**	**2,006,500**	**2,094,661**	**1,455**
Total Annual Requirements	**2,093,206**	**2,006,500**	**2,094,661**	**1,455**
Application of FY 2011 Carryforward into FY 2012	(90,986)	0	0	90,986
Application of FY 2011 / FY 2012 Credits	(232,166)	0	0	232,166
Application of FY 2012 / 2013 Credits	0	(109,846)	0	0
Application of FY 2012 Carryforward into FY 2013	58,128	(58,128)	0	(58,128)
FY 2013 Rate Adjustment	0	85,294	0	0
FY 2013 Unfunded Requirements	0	(84,450)	0	0
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	**1,828,182**	**1,839,370**	**2,094,661**	**266,479**

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Assessment $9.5 million: The UN Security Council mandated UNFICYP in 1964 to end violence between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Since the de facto division of the island in 1974, UNFICYP has served as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO Allies, into hostilities, thus fostering peace in the immediate area and in the greater Balkan-Aegean region. The governments of Greece and Cyprus pay approximately one-half of UNFICYP's costs.

UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)

Assessment $14 million: UNDOF was established as a result of the 1974 U.S.-negotiated Israel-Syria Disengagement Agreement, with the mandate of overseeing the disengagement of those countries' forces on the strategic Golan Heights. The mandate also includes maintaining the cease-fire between Israel and Syria and supervising the areas of separation and limitation defined in the agreement.

Peace and stability in the Middle East are clearly in the U.S. interest. UNDOF helps maintain stability between Israel and Syria, a prerequisite to efforts to achieve a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement. Pending the outcome of diplomatic efforts to find a way forward, the U.S. Government is committed to ensuring that UNDOF maintains a level of organizational integrity and personnel that will leave it positioned to carry out its existing functions and/or undertake new roles as appropriate. In October 2011, the UN assessed UNDOF's operational capacity and concluded that while UNDOF's equipment and facilities required an upgrade, the force was adequately structured to fulfill its mandated tasks. November 2012 saw more violations of the Disengagement Agreement and threats to UN observers than at any other time in UNDOF's 38-year history. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria, the continuing deterioration of the security situation in Syria, or a change of the Syrian regime could all lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Assessment $156 million: UNIFIL was established following Israel's operation in southern Lebanon in March 1978 in response to repeat Palestinian commando attacks against Israel. UNIFIL's original mandate was to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security, and to assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its authority in the area.

Following the 2006 conflict between Israel and Hizballah, UNIFIL's mandate was expanded, and the force ceiling was increased from 2,000 to 15,000 in August 2006. According to the new mandate, UNIFIL's tasks include: 1) restoring international peace and security in southern Lebanon; 2) restoring Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon; and 3) extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations. UNIFIL has played an integral part in trying to bring stability to the area and in promoting an environment conducive to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Assessment $17.5 million: UN Security Council Resolution 690 established MINURSO in 1991 in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted in August 1988 between the Government of Morocco and the *Frente* POLISARIO. MINURSO's mandate includes: monitor the cease-fire; verify the reduction of Moroccan forces in the territory; monitor the confinement of Moroccan and POLISARIO forces to designated locations; take steps with the parties to secure the release of all Western Sahara political prisoners and detainees; oversee the exchange of prisoners of war; implement a repatriation program; identify and register qualified voters; and organize a free and fair referendum on the status of the territory as well as publish the results.

MINURSO remains an important means of encouraging the peaceful resolution of the Western Sahara conflict. This operation has prevented a return to war between Morocco and the POLISARIO that could destabilize the region and involve Algeria or other nations. The focus of this operation will depend upon the efforts by the parties, assisted by the United Nations, to resolve this long-standing dispute.

War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Assessment $20.4 million: ICTY brings to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991, thus contributing to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the region. The total U.S. assessed contribution to ICTY is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN Regular Budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the CIO account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (ICTR)

Assessment $10.6 million: ICTR brings to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1994, thus contributing to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the region. The total U.S. assessed contribution to UNICTR is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of this account.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Assessment $13.4 million: UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244 established the mission on June 10, 1999. UNMIK is the interim civilian administration in Kosovo under the authority of the United Nations. While UNMIK still exists, it maintains a minor role following the creation of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) in December 2008. EULEX assists and supports the Kosovo authorities in the rule-of-law area, specifically in the police, judiciary and customs areas. Kosovo is the subject of a long-running political and territorial dispute between the Government of Serbia (and, previously, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and Kosovo's largely ethnic-Albanian population. The Assembly of Kosovo unanimously adopted the declaration of independence on February 17, 2008; the United States recognized Kosovo shortly thereafter. However, as UN Security Council Resolution 1244 is still in force, which means that the ultimate responsibility for the administration of Kosovo still falls on the Special Representative.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Assessment $132.5 million: UNMIL was established on September 19, 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assist with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country. UNMIL is assisting the Government of Liberia in restructuring the police as well as developing a strategy to consolidate governmental institutions, including a national legal framework, judicial and correctional institutions, and restoring proper administration of natural resources. In addition, civilian specialists in the Liberia mission support humanitarian and human rights assistance through activities such as human rights promotion, protection and monitoring services. UNMIL carried out voluntary disarmament of ex-combatants, collecting and destroying weapons and ammunition, as part of an organized program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners. In September 2012, the UNSC renewed UNMIL's mandate and called for a military reduction of 4,200 personnel between October 2012 and July 2015.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Assessment $163 million: The UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire's mandate is to monitor the cease-fire; assist Côte d'Ivoire's government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants; maintain liaison with the Ivorian armed forces; help the government monitor the border; and facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, among others. Restoring stability in Côte d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region.

UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Assessment $184 million: The Security Council established the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti on April 30, 2004, which succeeded the Multinational Interim Force. MINUSTAH's mandate is to restore a secure and stable environment, to promote the political process, to strengthen Haiti's Government institutions and rule-of-law-structures, as well as to promote and to protect human rights. MINUSTAH provides technical expertise in support of the Haitian government's efforts to pursue a comprehensive border management approach. MINUSTAH also remains engaged with the Haitian National Police to expand capabilities, assist with recruiting and vetting of new recruits, and to provide training to those recruits. A joint MINUSTAH/Government of Haiti plan aims to increase the Haiti National Police's (HNP) strength to 15,000 by 2015.

UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

Assessment $410.4 million: In July 2007, the UN Security Council, in its resolution 1769, established UNAMID. The official UNAMID headquarters was established on October 31, 2007 and formally assumed the functions of the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) on December 31, 2007. According to its mandate, the Mission has been established to contribute: to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevent attacks against civilians; to the promotion of, respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as to the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes. UNAMID is currently the largest UN peacekeeping operation. By resolution 2063 of July 31, 2012, the Security Council decided to decrease strength of military and police components, over the next 12 to 18 months, to 16,200 military personnel and 4,690 police.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)

Assessment $136.6 million: On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized the logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The mandate requests the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM and to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed. The mandate was renewed on December 22, 2010 and increased the UN logistical support from the current 8,000 AMISOM troops to up to 12,000 AMISOM troops. On September 30, 2011, UN Security Council Resolution 2010 renewed AMISOM's mandate until October 31, 2012 and expanded the scope of logistics support provided by UNSOA to include catering, communications, cleaning, furniture and welfare. On February 22, 2012, UNSCR 2036 expanded AMISOM's footprint out of Mogadishu and into four established sectors of Somalia. It also increased the troop level of AMISOM from 12,000 to a maximum of 17,731 troops. On November 21, 2012, UNSCR extended the mandate of AMISOM and UNSOA until March 7, 2013, in order to give the UN and the AU time to conduct strategic reviews.

These funds will help the United States advance three policy objectives: (1) mitigating the threat of al-Shabaab to international security and to U.S. national security; (2) enabling the Transitional Federal Government to make incremental progress on key transitional tasks, furthering the Djibouti Peace Process; (note: the Transitional Federal Government ended in September 2012 with the approval of the Constitution and the election of the President) and (3) facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Mogadishu and its environs.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

Assessment $438 million: MONUSCO works in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to help ensure the protection of civilians and engage in stabilization and peace consolidation activities. The United States has an interest in bringing peace and security to the DRC; regional stability; formation of an inclusive, representative government; free, fair and credible democratic elections; and an extension of government authority especially into the conflict-plagued eastern DRC. MONUSCO has taken an innovative approach to the protection of civilians, its core task, by working more closely with community liaisons to help gather information about possible flashpoints and help peacekeepers aid victims of rape and other violence. MONUSCO is also a key element in the regional fight against the Lord's Resistance Army.

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)

MICT (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals) has been handling appeals trials for ICTR since July 1, 2012, and will handle appeal trials of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) starting July 1, 2013. UN Security Council Resolution 1966 requires that ICTR and ICTY wind down their activities by December 31, 2014, and transfer any remaining work to MICT. As a result, MICT will also handle other judicial matters from both tribunals, such as trials for contempt of court and false testimony, witness protection, tracking of fugitives, supervision of enforcement of sentences, servicing of foreign requests for assistance, monitoring of cases transferred to national jurisdictions, and responsibility for managing both tribunals' archives. The total U.S. assessed contribution to MICT is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is

paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of this account.

United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA)

Assessment $78 million: On June 20, 2011, Sudan and South Sudan signed an agreement to allow UN forces to provide security in the contested region of Abyei. UNISFA was authorized by the UN Security Council on June 27, 2011, is now currently deploying 4,200 troops into the area, which is a contested region between Sudan and South Sudan and a frequent flashpoint for violence. Under UN command and control, the mission enforces the withdrawal of unauthorized armed elements from Abyei and maintains security throughout the territory so that Sudan and South Sudan can resolve the final status of Abyei through a political process rather than through military means. UNISFA also helps to provide a secure environment so that persons displaced from Abyei due to prior conflicts are able to return to their homes. On December 14, 2011, per the request of Sudan and South Sudan and the recommendation of the UN Secretary General, the UN Security Council authorized the force to take on larger border monitoring responsibilities throughout the entire Sudan/South Sudan border. UNISFA's mandate was renewed on November 16, 2012.

United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

Assessment $253.5 million: On July 9, 2011, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) became the newest country in the world, culminating a six-year peace process which began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. In adopting resolution 1996 on July 8, 2011, the Security Council determined that the situation faced by South Sudan continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region and established UNMISS for an initial period of one year, and was renewed on July 5, 2012 for a second year. UNMISS works with the RSS on key peacebuilding and political transition issues to help develop inclusive and effective governance, rule of law, and the foundation for longer-term state building and development. These activities include provision of good offices, as well as advice and support to the RSS and South Sudanese civil society at all appropriate levels on state consolidation, political transition, and core governance issues. The mission also focuses on security and protection issues, supporting the RSS ability to anticipate, prevent and mitigate conflict; uphold its responsibility to protect the civilian population; and, when needed, to provide protection of civilians directly, within the mission's capabilities and in the areas of deployment.

UN Presence in Syria

Assessment $50 million: The current UN Office in Damascus supporting the Joint UN-Arab League Special Representative (JSR) was established in August 2012 to support the work of the JSR in seeking a peaceful resolution to the crisis by helping the Syrians achieve a negotiated and inclusive political settlement. The UN's presence may evolve before FY 2014 to include tasks such as managing the Disarmament, Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, carrying-out demining activities, coordinating Security Sector Reform (SSR) of the Syrian security apparatus, and expanding its human rights and rule of law activities as part of support to a political transition in Syria.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	0	0	100	100
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,828,182	1,839,370	2,094,561	266,379
Total	**1,828,182**	**1,839,370**	**2,094,661**	**266,479**

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction
International Joint Commission
International Boundary Commission
Border Environment Cooperation Commission
International Fisheries Commissions

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Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
International Commissions	**124,162**	**124,922**	**120,962**	**(3,200)**
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	44,722	44,996	45,618	896
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	31,453	31,645	31,400	(53)
American Sections	11,687	11,759	12,499	812
International Joint Commission	7,012	7,055	7,664	652
International Boundary Commission	2,279	2,293	2,449	170
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,396	2,411	2,386	(10)
International Fisheries Commissions	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed $6,000 for representation; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, **[**$46,700,000**]***$45,618,000*.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, **[**$30,400,000**]***$31,400,000*, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, **[**$32,800,000**]***$31,445,000*: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–182, **[**$12,200,000**]***$12,499,000*: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, $9,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	295	295	313	18
Enduring Funds	44,722	44,996	45,618	896

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

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

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

Administration

The USIBWC is staffed to address domestic and international issues and administer agreements relating to the distribution and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers, protection of lives and property from floods along bordering communities, border demarcation, and water quality and quantity matters. The USIBWC has authority to perform its own administrative activities, which include human resources management, budgeting, procurement, finance and accounting, payroll, information management (IT), and property management. These activities are performed using established internal control procedures within local, state, and federal laws and regulations. The USIBWC has advanced information management service capabilities and contracts out the payroll and financial systems with a Financial Management Center of Excellence via a cross-service agreement.

Engineering

The Engineering Department performs the strategic planning, project planning and management, environmental management, engineering, and realty and boundary, and construction functions for the USIBWC. This is provided through its three divisions: Master Planning, Environmental Management, and Engineering Services. The technical services provided include, but are not limited to, preparation, review, and execution of environmental studies, cultural and natural resource investigations, water quality monitoring and assessment, data management, Geographic information System (GIS) management, trans-boundary resource studies, hydrology and hydraulic studies, geotechnical investigations, engineering designs for new construction and renovation of buildings, quality assurance and technical expertise during construction of projects, hydraulic and flood control structures, hydroelectric power plant infrastructure, wastewater treatment plant infrastructure and environmental mitigation. The boundary and realty function provide licenses and lease permits, real property, land boundary and right-of-way assessments. This function is also responsible for demarcating the border between the United States and Mexico by maintaining the integrity of boundary markers along the land boundary, river channels along international river boundaries, and boundary buoys on international reservoirs.

Operations and Maintenance

The Operations Department operates and maintains all river and reservoir structures, hydroelectric power plants, and international wastewater treatment facilities. The Operations Department also conducts all international water accounting in close coordination with Mexico and provides security and safety services to IBWC personnel stationed and working along the border.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 budget request of $45.6 million reflects an increase of $0.9 million above the FY 2012 Actual level. Within the request, there is a decrease of $1.2 million to adjust for anticipated transfer of the Heavy Equipment Replacement funding from the Construction account previously requested for FY 2013 but not implemented under the Continuing Resolution. The FY 2014 budget request supports $8.8 million for Administration activities; $4.3 million for the Engineering activities; and $32.5 million for the Operations activities.

Administration

The FY 2014 budget request of $8.8 million for this activity will provide an increase of $1.3 million above the FY 2012 Actual level, which provides $0.3 million for wage and domestic inflation increases; $0.4 million for consolidation of administrative support services from the Operations Department to the Administration Department; and an increase of $0.6 million for the Information Management Division for Information Technology requirements in response to Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) mandates.

The USIBWC's primary function is to address domestic and international agreements and issues relating to the distribution and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers, protection of lives and property from floods along bordering communities, border demarcation and water quality and quantity matters. The USIBWC has authority to perform its own administrative activities, including human resources management, budgeting, procurement, finance and accounting, payroll, and property. These activities are performed using established internal control procedures within Federal laws and regulations.

Engineering

The FY 2014 Request of $4.3 million for this activity will provide an increase of $0.9 million above the FY 2012 Actual level, of which $0.1 million covers wage and domestic inflation increases, as well as $0.8 million for the consolidation of environmental, engineering, realty and planning activities from the Operations Department to the Engineering Department.

The Engineering activity funds one Principal Engineer, a number of other engineers, environmental scientists, and technical and clerical staff who are responsible for the development, planning, design, and management of projects, and for conducting engineering surveys, studies, and investigations needed to address international boundary and water problems with Mexico in accordance with IBWC treaties and agreements.

FY 2014 Engineering Department plans to continue:

- Monitoring the quality of the waters in the New River and Alamo River (in southern California near Calexico) and the Colorado River (near Yuma, Arizona);
- Conducting natural resources management and monitoring of the Rio Grande flood plain in cooperation with U.S. and Mexican agencies;
- Conducting compliance studies and monitoring of three international wastewater treatment plants: Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Nuevo Laredo Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Implementing the Falcon Reservoir Cultural Resource Management Plan per the Texas
- Historical Commission requirement;
- Performing coordination, resolution of technical issues, quality assurance, and government representation for flood control levee improvements in the Upper and Lower Rio Grande;
- Coordinating and conducting hydrology and hydraulic capacity studies in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and discuss design capacity changes with Mexico;
- Developing a bi-national mainstream hydraulic model from the Northerly International Boundary to the Gulf of California;
- Participating in joint water quality programs for the observation of the biological, mineral, chemical, and toxic quality of the international river waters;
- Implementing the Environmental Management System for USIBWC field offices;
- Implementing restoration measures along the New Mexico stretch of the Rio Grande per the 2009 Record of Decision, which includes design and construction of restoration enhancements and acquisition of land and water rights for the project;
- Developing spatial data in support of strategic plan activities through the GIS Program;
- Participating and supporting trans-boundary aquifer data collection and coordination activities;
- Conducting community outreach efforts and working closely with other agencies to comprehensively address river flood control, sanitation, boundary demarcation, and other bi- national problems at border communities;
- Reviewing, processing, and issuing licenses, leases, and permits for proposed projects on IBWC property;
- Performing the coordination and acquisition of easements for environmental enhancements as a result of impacts from the construction and operation of river flood control systems;
- Performing verification surveys for proper demarcation of the international land boundary, and addressing encroachments across the boundary; and
- Performing Right-of-Way and precision level monitoring surveys for mission projects and activities.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Operations and Maintenance

The FY 2014 Request of $32.5 million for the Operations activity represents a decrease of -$1.3 million below the FY 2012 Actual level, which addresses $0.5 million for wage and domestic inflation increases, a decrease of -$1.2 million for a transfer of the Heavy Equipment Replacement Program from the Construction Account and $0.6 million for Flood Control Operations and Maintenance Projects. This request also consolidates environmental, engineering, master planning and realty functions under the Engineering Department (-$0.8 million), and administrative support services under the Administration Department (-$0.4 million).

Note: $0.3 million of the $.4 million is for the annual service maintenance costs related to the Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) consistent with eGov initiatives.

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

This activity funds one Principal Engineer, a number of other engineers and technical staff, clerical staff and wage grade employees who are responsible for the operations and maintenance of USIBWC facilities along the entire U.S.-Mexico border, which includes 10 field offices.

FY 2014 Operations Department plans to continue:

- Maintaining over 500 miles of levees and floodways of the Rio Grande Flood Control System, Tijuana River and Colorado River flood control operations;
- Operating and maintaining the South Bay and Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plants, ensuring compliance with permit requirements and Clean Water Act, recurring maintenance requirements;
- Operating and maintaining hydroelectric and water storage projects in fully operational condition;
- Identifying ways to increase operations and maintenance efficiency while reducing costs;
- Implementing the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) program, which involves installation of high priority security equipment per CIP agency requirements;
- Conducting water accounting activities in an accurate and timely fashion; and
- Conducting annual Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Safety inspections at all USIBWC facilities.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

International Boundary and Water Commission Salaries and Expenses (IBWC S&E)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	14,912	14,814	16,051	1,139
1200 Personnel Benefits	4,771	4,938	5,150	379
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	594	593	536	(58)
2200 Transportation of Things	597	585	688	91
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	4,229	3,549	4,556	327
2400 Printing & Reproduction	46	45	50	4
2500 Other Services	16,473	17,301	15,071	(1,402)
2600 Supplies and Materials	1,733	1,812	1,816	83
3100 Personal Property	1,118	1,118	1,455	337
3200 Real Property	0	40	40	40
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	249	201	205	(44)
Total	**44,722**	**44,996**	**45,618**	**896**

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
CONSTRUCTION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	18	18	0	(18)
Enduring Funds	31,453	31,645	31,400	(53)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

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

Pursuant to treaties between the United States (U.S.) and Mexico, as well as U.S. law, the USIBWC carries out construction projects undertaken independent of, or with, Mexico to rehabilitate or improve water deliveries, flood control, boundary preservation, and sanitation.

Since the Convention of February 1, 1933, which provided for rectification of the Rio Grande through the El Paso–Juarez valley, the two governments have participated in several binational construction projects. The Treaty of 1944 provided for the two governments to construct diversion and storage dams on the Rio Grande and Colorado River. The dams provide the means for conservation and regulation of international river waters. In addition, the 1944 Treaty provides for flood control works on the Rio Grande, Colorado River, and Tijuana River. It also provided for both governments to give priority attention to border sanitation issues.

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

Border Sanitation

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

The inflow of trash, debris, and raw sewage from Mexico through the New River has for years created major health and sanitation concerns in Calexico, CA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

is addressing the sewage issues across the border in Mexicali, and the USIBWC is working on addressing the trash and debris problem that affects U.S. residents in Calexico, California. The USIBWC is working with the City of Calexico to develop defensive measures to eliminate or reduce the amount of trash and debris conveyed into the U.S. through the New River.

Congress authorized the construction of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) and ocean outfall in 1988. The purpose of the SBIWTP is to capture and treat Tijuana wastewater, which would otherwise flow into the U.S. through the Tijuana River and canyons, to secondary standards for discharge into the Pacific Ocean. The USIBWC completed construction and initiated operation of the advanced primary treatment facilities and ocean outfall in 1999. The USIBWC constructed the secondary treatment components, excluding the sludge digesters and overflow clarifiers or equalization basin, in 2011. Completion of all secondary treatment plant improvements is projected for FY 2016.

The Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant (NIWTP) is located 8.8 miles north of the border in Rio Rico, Arizona. The NIWTP and the associated sewer pipeline in the United States, known as the International Outfall Interceptor (IOI), are owned by the City of Nogales. Waste-water from Nogales and Rio Rico, Arizona, as well as Nogales, Sonora, Mexico is treated at the plant and discharged into the Santa Cruz River. The NIWTP was upgraded to a secondary treatment facility in June 2009. The USIBWC operates the NIWTP under agreement with the City of Nogales, Arizona.

Flood Control

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

The USIBWC is rehabilitating deficiencies that have been identified in numerous portions of its Rio Grande flood control systems, addressing a large portion with funds appropriated in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The Canalization segment starts in southern New Mexico and ends at American Dam where the international segment of the Rio Grande begins. The rectification (in far west Texas), Presidio, and Lower Rio Grande (south Texas) segments are on the international portion of the Rio Grande River, which require coordination with Mexico; however, the work is limited to the U.S. portions of the flood control systems. The canalization segment (130 miles of levees on both side of river), authorized by law in 1935 to facilitate water deliveries to Mexico under the Convention of 1906 and to protect against Rio Grande floods, extends 106 miles from Percha Dam in south central New Mexico to American Dam in El Paso, Texas. The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project (270 miles of levee) and the Rectification segment (91 miles of levee) were both authorized by legislation in the 1930's and the Presidio segment (15 miles of levee) authorized by law in 1970. The Lower Rio Grande Project was authorized solely for flood control, while the Presidio and Rectification segments serve the dual purpose of flood control and boundary preservation.

The USIBWC's construction program is organized into four subprogram groups, which coincide with the agency's strategic goals: Boundary Preservation, Water Conveyance, Water Quality, and Resource and Asset Management.

- The Boundary Preservation Subprogram addresses all land and river boundary demarcation and delineation efforts, including mapping of the river boundaries;

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION
CONSTRUCTION

- The Water Conveyance Subprogram consists of all mission activities related to the conveyance, distribution, diversion, storage, and accounting of boundary/transboundary river waters, including flood control and hydroelectric power generation;
- The Water Quality Subprogram involves the construction or rehabilitation of sewage treatment facilities or other infrastructure, improving the quality of river waters; and
- The Resource and Asset Management Subprogram provides capital assets that support mission operations, such as administration buildings, warehouses, heavy mobile equipment, and security enhancements at field office facilities.

To achieve its mission the USIBWC will carry out projects under these subprograms, while exploring innovative best practices from both the private and public sectors.

Performance

The IBWC began a multi-year program to rehabilitate its Rio Grande Flood Control Levee System in 2001 that will extend for the next decades. Engineering assessments and studies yielded deficiencies along much of the levee systems, with over 60 percent of the system located in high priority areas. The IBWC devised a plan to correct these deficiencies by improving an estimated 397 miles of levee/floodwall system. The primary function of the Rio Grande Flood Control System is to enhance the protection of lives and property of over two million U.S. border residents, and to achieve Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) certification standards in compliance with federal regulations, which will also negate the need for residents to buy costly flood insurance. Therefore, measuring the completion of the construction work on the Rio Grande Flood Control System is an important measure of the work of the IBWC.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority	Environment/Climate Change							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of levee-raising and structural-rehabilitation construction work completed on the Rio Grande Flood Control System on an annual basis in terms of miles eligible for FEMA certification.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	29.3% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	29.1%	12.5%

Impact	Disaster mitigation and avoidance is an imperative part of sustainable economic development. The primary function of the Rio Grande Flood Control System is to enhance the protection of lives and property of over 2 million U.S. border residents, and to achieve FEMA certification with federal regulations, which will also negate the need for residents to buy costly flood insurance.
Methodology	Results are calculated through contract oversight (surveillance of contractor operations/activities), field quality control testing, physical inspections, correction of deficiencies as needed, and acceptance of construction improvements.
Data Source and Quality	Engineering studies and plans establish program requirements, which are used to measure against actual construction results. Monthly construction contracts progress reports by Contracting Officer's Representatives (input from government inspectors or independent construction management services firms) are used to measure construction completion. The DQA reveals no significant data quality limitations.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $31.4 million reflects a decrease of $53,000 from the FY 2012 Actual. The request supports USIBWC's mission requirements of water conveyance, water quality, and boundary preservation, as well as its obligations to stakeholders and employees by protecting infrastructure and restoring facilities. This level reflects an anticipated transfer of the Heavy Equipment Program ($1.2 million) and 18 USDH positions from IBWC's Construction account to the Salaries and Expenses account in support of IBWC administration, operations and maintenance previously requested in the FY 2013 President's Budget. The FY 2014 funding request for the construction activities are as follows:

Water Conveyance Program: $19.5 million

Safety of Dams: $5.0 million

The Safety of Dams master project addresses infrastructure deficiencies identified during five-year safety inspections conducted by the Joint Technical Advisors, which includes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The most recent safety inspections and ratings of the six Rio Grande Dams by the Joint Technical Advisors are shown below:

- International Diversion Dam – The safety inspection was performed on February 22, 2011. The dam received a DSAC III rating, "high priority, conditionally unsafe."
- American Diversion Dam – The safety inspection was performed on February 23, 2011. The dam received a DSAC III rating, "high priority, conditionally unsafe."
- Anzalduas Diversion Dam – The safety inspection was performed on March 30, 2012. The dam received a DSAC IV rating, "priority, marginally safe."
- Retamal Diversion Dam – The safety inspection was performed on March 30, 2012. The dam received a DSAC III rating, "high priority, conditionally unsafe."
- Amistad Storage Dam – The safety inspection was performed on July 31, 2012. The dam received a rating of Dam Safety Action Class (DSAC) II, "urgent, potentially unsafe."
- Falcon Storage Dam – The safety inspection was performed on August 2, 2012. The dam received a DSAC III rating, "high priority, conditionally unsafe."

These dams were rated in accordance with the risk-based action classification system used by the USACE. The safety inspection yielded urgent and high priority deficiencies at five of the six dams. Therefore, the USIBWC initiated and completed a preliminary study and risk analysis of Amistad Dam, and is currently conducting a Dam Modification Study, which is expected to be completed in FY 2014. The study involves implementation of sonar surveys, willow-stick surveys, exploratory borings, seepage explorations, and development of viable remediation alternatives. The results of this study will assist in developing design alternatives to address these deficiencies. A preliminary study for Falcon Dam has been completed, and a risk analysis is underway, with completion expected in FY 2013. Also in FY 2013, the USIBWC plans to construct upgrades to Retamal Dam, conduct field investigations for design of seepage remediation works at Amistad Dam, and initiate planning and design to seal Penstock No. 4 to prevent further cavitations at Amsitad Dam.

FY 2014 funding is requested to initiate the design of the required seepage remediation works at Amistad Dam, and begin the installation of seepage monitoring equipment (piezometers) at Falcon Dam. Construction at Amistad Dam will be achieved in a phased approach, given the estimated high costs of the proposed remediation works. Completion of these works at Amistad Dam is expected to continue in the out-years until all high-risk is reduced to an acceptable level. In addition, funding will be used to seal Penstock No. 5 at Amistad International Storage Dam, which leaks oil from the hydraulic system, creating an environmental hazardous waste condition. It is imperative to remediate this problem and prevent further adverse impacts.

Rio Grande Flood Control System Rehabilitation: $7.5 million

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

Deficient levee segments will be improved in order of priority by risk, population, and development. The USIBWC is currently working together with its stakeholders to address the flood control deficiencies jointly with the border fence initiative. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, the USIBWC will continue its design, construction, and environmental mitigation of levee system improvements along the Upper Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, and Presidio Valley.

Reconstruction of the American Canal: $7.0 million

Funding to rebuild the American Canal, which is beyond its useful life, was initially received in FY 2010. The American Dam and Canal were built by the United States in 1938 to divert and convey the waters of Rio Grande allocated to the United States under the 1906 Convention for municipal and agricultural use. This canal, which is a vital source of water supply for the desert City of El Paso, is in very poor condition and at risk of failing. The canal lining contains many concrete panels with exposed and rusted rebar and cracked, crushed, separated, or overlapping sections. Soil voids have also formed underneath the canal lining, since waters have carried away embankment materials over time through the

breaks and deteriorated weep holes. As a result, the canal lining may collapse and prevent the deliveries of Rio Grande waters to U.S. agricultural and municipal stakeholders.

The American Canal runs adjacent to the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), a century-old iron-ore and copper refinery that filed for Chapter 11 reorganization under the Federal bankruptcy code in 2005. Refinery operations have contaminated the adjacent canal embankment with dangerously high levels of lead and arsenic, and will require the environmental remediation of soil and groundwater during construction. In 2009, a bankruptcy court approved a settlement amount of $22 million for environmental cleanup of USIBWC grounds at the American Dam field office, and along the Rio Grande and American Canal.

The American Canal is subdivided into three segments; each segment separated by a highway culvert. Although reconstruction of each segment will be phased-in over a three-year period, construction can only be performed during the non-irrigation season, which extends from mid-October to mid-February. In FY 2013, the USIBWC will complete the design of the replacement canal system. The FY 2014 Request and remaining unobligated balances will fund the construction of the first phase, or upper segment, of the canal. Authorized reimbursement funding will be utilized for remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater during construction. Since the entire middle and lower segments will be replaced with a closed conduit sections, these segments will be significantly more expensive that the upper segment. The required funding to complete the middle and lower segments of project is estimated at $40 million.

Water Quality Program: $9.0 million

Secondary Treatment of Tijuana Sewage: $9.0 million

This project, initially funded in FY 2007, is a multi-year project for construction of secondary wastewater treatment facilities in the United States in accordance with Public Law 106-457, as amended by Public Law 108-425. This project will address the secondary treatment of Tijuana sewage by upgrading the existing South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) to meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permit required under the Clean Water Act. Public Law 106-457, as amended, authorizes the USIBWC to take appropriate actions to comprehensively address the treatment of sewage emanating from the Tijuana River area, Mexico that flows untreated into the United States causing significant adverse public health and environmental impacts.

The USIBWC has completed about 70 percent of the required upgrades to the SBIWTP. The project is intended to upgrade the SBIWTP to treat an average flow of 25 million gallons per day (Mgd), with the capacity to handle prolonged peak flows of 50 Mgd. Although the existing SBIWTP is currently operating at secondary treatment standards, the plant does not have the capacity to handle peak flows. Furthermore, the plant is currently producing undigested sludge, which is more harmful to the environment and results in a higher operations cost.

During prolonged peak flow periods, the SBIWTP is unable to handle and properly treat the wastewater. This lack of system capacity causes overflows of untreated wastewater and results in occasional NPDES discharge permit violations. In order for the SBIWTP effluent to consistently meet the discharge permit requirements and fully comply with the intent of Public Law 106-457, the USIBWC must complete construction of the infrastructure upgrades as initially envisioned. By constructing anaerobic sludge digesters, the SBIWTP, the USIBWC will improve the quality of the bio-solids and reduce the volume of sludge produced by about 30 percent. This will provide positive benefits to the coastal land and marine

environment, and will reduce operations and maintenance costs associated with the processing, stabilization, and disposal of solids.

The pending infrastructure required to complete the upgrades include secondary treatment clarifiers and activated sludge digesters. In FY 2013, the USIBWC will evaluate the plant and its operations and produce a conceptual design based on the most cost effective alternative. The FY 2014 Request of $9 million will be used to design and construct the three secondary treatment clarifiers to address the capacity overflow problems resulting in NPDES permit violations.

Resource and Asset Management Program: $2.9 million

Critical Infrastructure Protection: $2.9 million

The USIBWC is requesting funds to continue a multi-year project, initially funded in FY 2009, to improve security at its facilities, which includes the critical infrastructure: Amistad and Falcon International Storage Dams and Power Plants, and the South Bay and Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plants. This project will assist USIBWC in countering potential threats to its critical infrastructure and deter illegal activity away from these facilities. This project is consistent with the Department of Homeland Security initiatives (Homeland Security Presidential Directives 7 and 13), and the Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Framework Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico. The U.S. – Mexico CIP Program specifically states that both nations will conduct binational vulnerability assessments of trans-border infrastructure and communications and transportation networks to identify and take required protective measures.

In FY 2013, the USIBWC will continue the design and implementation of security improvements at various field offices. The FY 2014 Request will be used to address the continued threats and vulnerabilities identified through assessments conducted at Falcon Dam and Amistad Dam Field Offices. FY 2014 funds will target the installation of deterrents, controls, and detection systems at these sites. Security improvements for Amistad Dam will be finalized in FY 2014, and security improvements for Falcon Dam are scheduled to be completed in FY 2015.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

International Boundary and Water Commission Construction (IBWC - Const)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
2500 Other Services	31,453	31,645	31,400	(53)
Total	**31,453**	**31,645**	**31,400**	**(53)**

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AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

International Joint Commission
International Boundary Commission
Border Environment Cooperation Commission

Proposed Appropriation Language

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–182, **[**$12,200,000**]***$12,499,000*: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, $9,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	24	24	24	0
Enduring Funds	7,012	7,055	7,664	652

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 (BWT) established the International Joint Commission (IJC) as a cornerstone of United States – Canada relations in the boundary region. The IJC has fine-tuned a successful model for preventing and resolving disputes that is unbiased, scientifically based, inclusive and open to public input. Under the BWT, the IJC licenses and regulates uses, obstructions or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows on the other side of the boundary. The IJC provides advice to and conducts studies at the request of the United States and Canadian governments on critical issues of joint concern, and apportions waters in transboundary river systems. The IJC also alerts the governments to emerging issues that might have negative impacts on the quality or quantity of boundary waters and brings to the attention of senior officials the latest developments in science, engineering and administration that could benefit the management, security or conservation of water-related natural resources. Other treaties, agreements and conventions direct the IJC to assess progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes, and, in specified transboundary basins, to respond quickly to emergency water level conditions, apportion flows and approve diversions. The IJC also assists the governments in efforts to prevent transboundary air pollution and improve air quality.

Led by three commissioners from each country, the IJC operates through small section staffs in Washington, D.C. (U.S. funded) and Ottawa, Canada (Canadian funded) and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada (jointly funded). Currently, 20 active boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, provide expert advice on both science and policy issues. Approximately 300 professionals from within government agencies, universities, nonprofit agencies and industry carry out this work in their personal and professional capacities and not as representatives of their respective organizations or countries. During FY 2012, the IJC and its Boards completed 23 reports, with 91 percent of them being completed on time.

The Boundary Waters Treaty gives the IJC the responsibility to approve applications for and oversee the operation of hydropower dams and other infrastructure projects in waters along the U.S.-Canadian border to suitably protect all interests from potential adverse effects of these projects. When the IJC approves such projects, a binational board typically is established to oversee construction and operation of the project. The board assures that treaty requirements are met and helps the IJC carry out its regulatory functions. As required, the IJC conducts studies to review the operational criteria for projects under IJC jurisdiction. In addition, the BWT provides that the U.S. and Canadian governments may refer questions or matters of difference to the IJC for examination and report. When such a “reference” is received, the IJC appoints an investigative board or task force for advice on the matters addressed in the reference. Since the establishment of the IJC, the two governments have requested, on more than 120 occasions, that the Commission review applications for projects affecting boundary waters and undertake studies, or “references,” on critical issues about which they disagree or on which they seek the advice of the IJC.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Performance

A critical element of the IJC's work is providing information and advice to the U.S. and Canadian governments and the public on the range of issues for which the IJC has responsibility. In order to be most useful, the reports and studies from the Commission and its Boards, in which such information and advice is contained, need to be based on the best scientific and technical information available and should be provided in as timely manner as possible. These reports and studies help ensure that the stakeholders in the basins and the governments have the most current information on which to base water management decisions. The indicator of performance just established measures the timeliness of completion of IJC reports and studies.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority	Environment/Climate Change							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Annual percentage of reports and studies completed according to an established timeline during the fiscal year.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	91% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	90%	90%
Impact	Baseline; N/A							
Methodology	Data will be determined by comparing the submission dates of reports and studies with the documented and negotiated timelines associated with them.							
Data Source and Quality	IJC records. The DQA revealed no significant data quality limitations.							

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $7.7 million for the IJC reflects an increase of $652,000 above the FY 2012 Actual level. This funding provides $487,000 for a Lake Champlain-Richelieu River Study.

Lake Champlain-Richelieu River Study $487,000
The U.S. and Canadian governments have asked the International Joint Commission to develop a Plan of Study to investigate the causes and impacts of flooding in the Lake Champlain-Richelieu River watershed, with emphasis on the record 2011 flooding, and make an evaluation of possible flood mitigation solutions. Initial planning indicates that the study could cost $10-$15 million over

approximately five years. With the cost split between the U.S. and Canada, the U.S. Section cost could be $5-$7.5 million over the life of the project. The U.S. Section requests $487,000 in FY 2014 to initiate the study.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

International Joint Commission (IJC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	2,056	2,177	2,238	182
1200 Personnel Benefits	445	476	496	51
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	348	336	382	34
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	130	140	144	14
2400 Printing & Reproduction	11	15	15	4
2500 Other Services	3,984	3,865	4,342	358
2600 Supplies and Materials	34	41	42	8
3100 Personal Property	4	5	5	1
Total	**7,012**	**7,055**	**7,664**	**652**

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	8	8	8	0
Enduring Funds	2,279	2,293	2,449	170

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The primary mission of the International Boundary Commission (IBC) is to maintain an "effective" (cleared and well-marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. In recent years, the IBC has modified its mission in ways that permit it to support more effectively the Department's strategic goal of Achieving Peace and Security. To achieve its mission the IBC has established a 15-year maintenance schedule for the entire U.S.-Canadian boundary (5,525 miles) as the primary performance measure of the effectiveness of the IBC. The February 2004 "Report on the Present State of the Maintenance of the United States and Canada Boundary and Recommendations for the Future" details the state of the boundary and the steps necessary for the IBC to meet the performance goal. This plan was adopted by the IBC in 2005 however only the Canadian section was funded to meet the requirements of the plan. The U.S. section was funded to the levels required by the plan in 2010. A new 15-year plan taking into account past and current funding levels is included in IBC's 2010 annual report which is currently being translated by the Canadian section of the IBC.

The IBC appropriation provides funds to implement U.S. obligations under the Treaty, thereby maintaining and preserving an effective boundary line between the two countries that ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one's rights, and responsibilities end, and the other's begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes. The Treaty specifies that, to be effective, the boundary line must be accurately delineated and marked with stable identifying monuments. This is accomplished on land by clearing a 20-foot wide line-of-sight (i.e., "vista") from one boundary monument to the next along the entire 5,525 U.S.-Canadian mile boundary. Vista clearing is largely a manual process requiring the use of manual labor and heavy equipment and includes the use of helicopters to reach impassable mountainous areas. The IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments that are used to locate the water boundary. In addition, the IBC regulates construction crossing the boundary and provides boundary-specific positional and cartographic data to the public and private sectors.

The new 15-year maintenance plan addresses the necessity of continuous maintenance due to the deterioration and destruction of boundary monuments, brush, and timber overgrowth that obstruct the 20-foot wide vista. The discontinuation of herbicide use in the late seventies has had a tremendous impact in high growth areas, cost associated with clearing these areas has almost doubled. Increased security issues along the boundary in recent years has caused the IBC to alter project priorities and maintenance cycles in some areas and to accelerate the maintenance cycle in other high traffic areas.

The Treaty mandates that the boundary be depicted with modern coordinates on modern charts. Geographic reference systems have changed since the boundary was established. Consequently, the IBC is continuing to re-survey the entire boundary; converting all geographic positions to currently used systems, and maintaining databases of this information.

Performance

Each year a number of maintenance projects are planned and undertaken by the IBC that address a specified number of miles along the boundary that are inspected, cleared, surveyed, or in which monuments are repaired or replaced. The maintenance of the physical line itself is essential to meeting the IBC's mandate under the Treaty.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being								
Strategic Priority	Environment/Climate Change							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percent of priority annual milestones completed as part of the 15-year maintenance plan							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	100% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	100%	100%
Impact	Baseline; N/A							
Methodology	'Priority annual milestones' are defined as annual milestones as part of the 15-year maintenance plan for which funding has been allocated and which are projected to be completed in that FY. Data will be determined by assigning a percentage of the total resources available to each project from the total resources available for all projects. At the end of the FY, each project will be evaluated and a completion percentage will be determined.							
Data Source and Quality	IBC records. The DQA reveals no significant quality limitations.							

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $2.4 million will fund IBC's operations and eight boundary maintenance projects, and provides $1.2 million for administration. This level of funding reflects an increase of $170,000 above the FY 2012 Actual and includes $8,000 for American COLA. The Programmatic amounts below will be matched by reciprocal funding by IBC's Canadian counterpart.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Operations $997,000 (an increase of $107,000)

The FY 2014 Request of $997,000 provides funding to maintain IBCs ongoing operations, including funding for salaries and benefits of the permanent staff of the IBC as well as their support costs. The support costs includes communications, supplies, rent and all travel by headquarters staff and non-field season travel undertaken by field officers for the Washington, DC office, and three field offices located in Great Falls, Montana, Thief River Falls, Minnesota and Houlton, Maine boundary maintenance projects.

Field Campaigns $1,252,000 (an increase of $49,000)

The request will fund the eight IBC boundary maintenance projects listed below.

- Surveying and Monumentation 141st Meridian (Alaska-Yukon) (400 miles): $514,000 (*3rd year of 5-year project)*
- St Francis River Vista clearing and Monument Maintenance (Maine-New Brunswick) (75 miles): $50,000
- Glacier Park Vista clearing (Montana-Alberta) (three miles): $30,000
- Boundary Bay Range Tower Maintenance (Washington-British Columbia): $25,000
- Foothills to W. Kootenay Vista Clearing 49th Parallel (Washington-British Columbia) (60 miles): $320,000
- Rainey River Monumentation and Inspection (Minnesota-Ontario) (132 miles): $82,000
- North Line Vista clearing (Maine-New Brunswick) (35 miles): $140,000
- Monumentation and Inspection 49th Parallel (Montana/North Dakota-Saskatchewan/Manitoba) (300 miles): $91,000

Mapping/ GIS Projects $100,000 (a decrease of $40,000)

The updating of all 256 Official Maps and the development of the GIS system is now complete. This cost will be required on a yearly basis to update maps as mandated by the Treaty every year, and to populate and maintain the GIS system on a yearly basis.

Equipment Life Cycle Replacement Program $100,000 (an increase of $54,000)

The request will purchase two ATV's and one pick-up truck, equipment for IBC's field offices. The IBC maintains six pick-up trucks, three large trucks, three tractors, two track machines and six ATV's. Pick-ups require replacement every 6-8 years, tractors and large trucks 10 years, track machines 20 years, and ATV's 3-4 years.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

International Boundary Commission (IBC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	557	557	608	51
1200 Personnel Benefits	167	167	183	16
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	94	94	101	7
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	83	83	91	8
2500 Other Services	1,281	1,295	1,359	78
2600 Supplies and Materials	51	51	56	5
3100 Personal Property	46	46	51	5
Total	**2,279**	**2,293**	**2,449**	**170**

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	2,396	2,411	2,386	(10)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

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

The mission of the BECC is to work to preserve, protect, and enhance human health and the environment of the U.S.–Mexico border region, by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects through a transparent bi-national process in close coordination with the NADB, federal, state, local agencies, the private sector, and civil society. BECC was created to assist border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects to meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the NADB, or other institutions. In 2012, the projects certified by the BECC will provide improved environmental and health benefits to over five million people along the Mexico - U.S. Border, including communities in Texas, Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

In order to carry out its purpose, the BECC/NADB Charter grants the BECC the following functions:

- With their concurrence, assist states and localities and other public entities and private investors in: coordinating, preparing, developing, implementing, and overseeing environmental infrastructure projects in the border region, including the design, selection of locations for projects based on technical considerations, and other technical aspects; analyzing the financial feasibility or the environmental aspects of the environmental infrastructure projects; evaluating social and economic benefits of the projects; and organizing, developing, and arranging public and private financing for environmental infrastructure projects in the border region; and
- Certify, by a decision of its Board of Directors, environmental infrastructure projects in the border region to be submitted for financing to the NADB, or to other sources of financing that request such certification.

The BECC/NADB Charter defines an environmental infrastructure project as a project that will "prevent, control or reduce environmental pollutants or contaminants, improve the drinking water supply, or protect flora and fauna so as to improve human health, promote sustainable development, or contribute to a higher quality of life." Based on this definition, BECC and NADB can respectively certify and finance all types of environmental infrastructure, although the Charter requires that preference be maintained for the following sectors: water pollution, wastewater treatment, water conservation, municipal solid waste,

and related matters. The term "related matters" has been defined to include domestic hook-ups to water and wastewater systems, industrial and hazardous waste, and recycling and waste reduction. Other specific sectors eligible for BECC and NADB support include: air quality, clean and efficient energy, public transportation, municipal planning and development, energy transmission or distribution, renewable energy generation, international border crossings, production of goods and services designed to enhance or protect the environment, if the project also provides a net environmental benefit to the border region, and other infrastructure designed to minimize future negative environmental impacts in the border.

The work of BECC continues to support the Department of State's strategic goals of promoting effective and accountable democratic governance, respect for human rights, and sustainable economic growth, through three of BECC's programs or pillars: "Technical Assistance through Grants or Technical Expertise", "Collaboration with other Stakeholders", and "Institutional Capacity Building through Information and Training." In order to set performance goals for the institution, an administrative tool called "Balanced Scorecard" (BSC) is used by BECC to monitor the fulfillment of strategic objectives, expenses, costs, productivity, customer satisfaction, internal processes, employee motivation, and training. The BECC's BSC currently contains 12 strategic objectives and 63 performance indicators. In addition, the objectives of the BECC Quality Management System are also aligned with the objectives and indicators of the BSC. A new indicator has been added to measure the population benefitting each year from BECC-certified projects related to water and waste water treatment, solid waste management, air quality, water conservation, clean energy, and energy conservation that provide a significant impact in the border region.

BECC's work is organized into four specific pillars or programs, and one transversal support program:

Project Certification
The primary purpose of the BECC is to support border communities and organizations to identify, develop, and achieve BECC certification for the purpose of accessing NADB funding to implement environmental infrastructure projects, in order to improve human health, promote sustainable development, and contribute to enhancing the quality of life in the border region.

Technical Assistance through Grants or Technical Expertise
The purpose of the Technical Assistance Program is to provide technical services through grants or technical expertise that will promote the development of high quality environmental infrastructure projects and initiatives which could access NADB funding, the Environmental Program Agency's Border 2012 Program or other special grants.

Collaboration with other Stakeholders
Promote institutional relationships with Border stakeholders, including federal, state and local agencies, international organizations, academia, private sector and civil society, for the purpose of strengthening collaboration efforts that will support the BECC mandate. This activity is achieved through participation in forums, state and local initiatives, project/program coordination, consistent information exchange, and strategy development.

Institutional Capacity Building through Information and Training
Strengthen institutional capacities by generating information and providing training. The information generated through strategic studies is intended to identify needs, project opportunities, and improve the effectiveness of infrastructure program investments that could be supported by BECC and NADB. Capacity building is related to technical training needed to enhance sustainability of projects and address emerging issues.

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

General Support and Performance Improvement Program
The purpose of this program is to facilitate the work conducted under all pillars described above. It includes the support provided by the Administrative Area and other support areas for activities such as: information resources with a compatible and standardized system; a results-based budget; education and training focused on BECC's programs or pillars, and administrative savings in general. It also includes other support and services such as accounting and budgetary control, human resources, building management, coordination, and general administration.

Performance

A healthy population living within a healthy environment is an imperative part of sustainable economic development. As more people benefit from BECC-certified projects, more people will come to enjoy a higher quality of life.

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Environment/Climate Change
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Population (counted as number of people) benefitting each year from BECC-certified projects related to water and waste water treatment, solid waste management, air quality, water conservation, clean energy, and energy conservation.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	5.070 million New Indicator, No Rating	2.6 million	2.6 million

Impact	Baseline; N/A
Methodology	Project applications include a sponsor-calculated estimate of the benefited population, which can fluctuate annually due to the type and quality of projects, and the city and sector covered. BECC reviews this estimate and adjusts it in accordance with technical design, project sector and defined outcomes. The Certification Proposal submitted to the BECC/NADB Board includes the official estimate on benefited population.
Data Source and Quality	Certification document process. The DQA reveals no significant data quality limitations.

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION

Justification of Request

For FY 2014, the BECC Request is a total of $2.4 million for its operating budget. The request reflects a decrease of $10,000 below the FY 2012 Actual level. This level of funding will allow the BECC to continue supporting the Department of State in achieving its strategic goal of improving health and environmental conditions in the U.S. – Mexico border region.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
1100 Personnel Compensation	1,204	1,325	1,367	163
1200 Personnel Benefits	301	379	345	44
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	75	119	101	26
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	171	110	94	(77)
2500 Other Services	559	386	397	(162)
2600 Supplies and Materials	86	92	82	(4)
Total	**2,396**	**2,411**	**2,386**	**(10)**

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, **[**$32,800,000**]***$31,445,000*: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The International Fisheries Commissions support the Department's strategic goals of securing a sustainable global environment and ensuring economic prosperity and security, as well as the food security goal of the U.S. Global Development Strategy. These bodies facilitate international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of living marine resources and their habitats and establishing common measures to be implemented by member governments. Many also oversee the allocation of member nations' fishing rights. Through them, the United States advocates for science-based conservation and management measures to regulate the global fishing industry and works to level the playing field to promote growth and job-creation for U.S. fishers. Most were established by treaties and agreements negotiated by the United States and ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. One way the Department measures performance is by tracking the number of key annual milestones achieved towards strengthening governance structures to improve the performance of the fisheries commissions.

Through this ongoing work, formerly depleted areas are yielding sustainable catches for U.S. fishers, and key endangered populations are recovering. For example, fisheries restrictions adopted through the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas enabled depleted North Atlantic swordfish populations to rebuild to a fully sustainable level two years faster than targeted. The oldest of these, the International Pacific Halibut Commission, has facilitated unprecedented cooperation between the United States and Canada to successfully rebuild the shared halibut stock from a dangerously low level 25 years ago. Additionally, through the International Dolphin Conservation Program associated with the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), dolphin mortality in the eastern Pacific tuna fishery has plummeted from approximately 100,000 animals in 1989 to less than 2,000 in recent years, well below target levels.

Three of the commissions are bilateral United States-Canada bodies established by treaties governing shared resources. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) plays a critical role in managing the $4 billion Great Lakes fisheries, including work to suppress invasive parasitic sea lamprey. The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) conducts activities necessary to manage, rebuild, and share the salmon resource in the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska. Through the PSC, the two nations have put an end to divisive disputes over interceptions by one country of salmon originating in the other country. The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) is one of the most successful fisheries management commissions in the world, managing a resource important to commercial harvests and extensive guided and recreational fishing in coastal communities from northern California to the Aleutian Islands.

Nations cooperate through each of the seven multilateral commissions to establish fishing rules, combat illegal fishing, minimize impacts on other marine species, and oversee a program of scientific research. The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries

Commission and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas each work to ensure the long-term sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species. Through the International Dolphin Conservation Program, the IATTC is also the only international organization dedicated to reducing dolphin mortality in tuna purse-seine fisheries. The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) and the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission are charged with conservation of salmon and related fish. Through its membership in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the United States pursues goals to ensure continuation of the Commission's pioneering ecosystem approach to management, strong science agenda, and innovative tools to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. U.S. efforts within the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization have protected vulnerable marine ecosystems and ended destructive fishing practices.

The Atlantic-focused International Council for the Exploration of the Seas and its Pacific counterpart, the North Pacific Marine Science Organization, advance U.S. goals of strengthening ecosystem considerations in marine resource management and ensuring that science informs environmental policy. The International Whaling Commission has implemented the moratorium on commercial whaling, analyzed unilateral whaling activities in other countries, and established whale sanctuaries in the Southern and Indian Oceans. The Antarctic Treaty Secretariat oversees scientific and environmental cooperation to address problems involving the marine environment, special area protection and management, and the sea and ice interface in Antarctica. The Arctic Council oversees environmental protection and sustainable development in the Arctic including in the marine environment. Finally, international shark and sea turtle conservation programs provide unique fora for nations to cooperate to promote the conservation of sharks and the recovery of endangered sea turtle populations and their habitats throughout their migratory ranges.

Performance

To sustain or rebuild shared fisheries stocks, and to mitigate impacts on the marine environment and associated species, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) need governance mechanisms that provide for regular reviews of their performance, and must implement recommendations for improvement resulting from these reviews that are complied with by all RFMO members. The Department works to improve governance mechanisms in RFMOs, as improved governance mechanisms are a necessary foundation for effective science-based conservation and management of fisheries stocks by RFMOs.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Environment/Climate Change
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Improve governance in regional fisheries management organizations to provide for long-term implementable and enforceable science-based conservation and management regimes for fisheries stocks, as measured by the achievement of key annual milestones towards strengthening governance structures.

PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND					
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**
N/A	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target

TARGETS AND RESULTS	
FY 2014 Target	**Implementation:** At least two RFMOs implement processes to improve the rigor and transparency of their scientific stock assessment methodologies; follow-up review of the RFMO that completed an assessment in FY 2012 demonstrates measureable improvements in implementation of scientifically sound management measures and compliance by all member States. **Compliance:** two or more RFMOs implement or strengthen monitoring mechanisms to assess compliance with science-based management measures to sustain or rebuild shared stocks and/or to mitigate impacts on the marine environment and associated species; the joint tuna RFMO process leads to measurable improvement in harmonization of measures such as port State measures, Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Vessel Lists, and market-related measures.
FY 2013 Target	**Implementation:** Two or more RFMOs adopt and implement science-based management measures to sustain or rebuild shared stocks and/or to mitigate impacts on the marine environment and associated species, such as sharks and sea turtles; follow-up review of RFMOs that completed assessments in FY 2011 demonstrates measureable improvements in implementation of scientifically sound management measures and compliance by all member States. **Compliance:** Strengthened cooperation among RFMOs results in measurable improvements in compliance with conservation and management measures and enhanced effectiveness of available tools to combat IUU fishing, such as port State measures, IUU Vessel Lists, and market-related measures.
FY 2012 Target	**Implementation:** RFMOs that completed reviews adopt new management measures to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels that are aligned with scientific recommendations; new actions adopted in RFMOs to implement improvements in coordination to increase compliance by all member States and combat IUU fishing. **Compliance:** economic support funds through the U.S. Tuna Treaty strengthen developing South Pacific State capacity to effectively participate in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and implement and enforce science-based measures to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels; the United States initiates action within one more RFMO to strengthen cooperation among such Organizations, improve compliance with conservation and management measures by all member States, and combat IUU fishing.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

FY 2012 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** The Pacific Salmon Commission, International Pacific Halibut Commission, & the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization completed reviews. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas adopted new bigeye and yellowfin tuna management measures. New actions were adopted by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission to implement improvements in oversight, to increase compliance by all member States, and combat IUU fishing. Strengthened South Pacific states' capacity to effectively participate in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission & implement and enforce science-based measures to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels. Action initiated with the North Pacific Anadromous Fisheries Commission and the new North Pacific Fisheries Commission to strengthen cooperation among the organizations.
Impact	Improved governance in regional fisheries management organizations to provide for long-term implementable and enforceable science-based conservation and management regimes for fish stocks.
FY 2011 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and NAFO completed performance reviews, and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission conducted a bi-national assessment of Commission activities. NASCO closed the West Greenland commercial fishery in response to scientific advice; the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) adopted science-based multi-year conservation and management measures for the tuna stocks under its purview. The WCPFC successfully tested its compliance monitoring scheme and the members identified by ICCAT for lack of compliance fell by 30%. The United States hosted the third joint coordination meeting of the world's five tuna RFMOs. The NPAFC and the pending North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and the WCPFC and IATTC advanced cooperation regarding their respective overlapping Convention Areas.
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** The North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) completed its review and established a process to implement the relevant recommendations in FY2010, including improvements in its administrative, research, and law enforcement programs. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) continued to implement a rigorous compliance review as called for in its 2008 review and saw measurable improvements in the alignment of its catch rules to scientific advice.
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** A rigorous external performance review was initiated in the North Pacific Anadromous Fisheries Commission (NPAFC) and was completed in late FY 2010. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), after examining the recommendations from its performance review, adopted conservation and management measures consistent with the options presented by its scientific body to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels. The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) endorsed its Scientific Committee's recommendation and established a high seas marine protected area (MPA) closed to fishing in order to maintain or rebuild stocks to sustainable levels and protect habitats, and adopted a resolution to promote "best available science" in its decision-making and practices.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** Rigorous external performance reviews were completed for the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), after agreeing to apply a broader mandate resulting from amendments to its establishing treaty, adopted ecosystem-based measures to manage vulnerable deep-sea areas and established a process to implement stronger management for vulnerable shark species.

FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: N/A** The Department led a process at the June 2007 Informal Consultation of States Parties to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement to develop a set of criteria for measuring the effectiveness of regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). There was agreement that these criteria will form the basis for upcoming performance reviews of each of the RFMOs that manage tuna fisheries, and may be used by other RFMOs as well. U.S. leadership helped finalize comprehensive amendments to modernize the treaty that establishes the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO). NAFO will now initiate a comprehensive, independent performance review to identify ways to strengthen its conservation and management measures and improve member State compliance with and implementation of agreed rules.
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	This performance indicator uses reports of United Nations General Assembly and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations decisions to track improvements in governance mechanisms in three categories: 1) performance reviews and their criteria; 2) the degree to which these reviews are implemented; and 3) how binding any implementation mechanisms are on RFMO members (that is, to what degree RFMO members comply).
Data Source and Quality	The Department will track data directly and from reports of United Nations General Assembly and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations decisions. Some governance improvements in RFMOs are multi-year processes. Also, assessing the degree of compliance with RFMO decisions by members can require multi-year observations of RFMO member activity.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request covers the United States' anticipated, treaty-mandated assessments and other expenses related to the commissions. Funds are required to maintain good standing, and in some cases voting privileges, in each of the commissions and organizations to advance the interests of the United States and important constituent groups. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by these organizations generate between $12 to $15 billion in annual income and thousands of jobs to the United States. The commercial and recreational fisheries of the Great Lakes alone provide $4 billion annually to the states bordering the Great Lakes, and revenue from U.S. fisheries for Pacific tunas are estimated at more than $350 million each year.

In addition to treaty-based assessments and program costs, the International Fisheries Commissions account also includes funding to support the participation of non-government U.S. commissioners. The U.S. commissioners to the various fisheries commissions are appointed by the President and are responsible to the Secretary of State in carrying out their duties. They receive transportation expenses and per diem while engaged in the commissions' work.

IATTC: The request will enable the IATTC to conserve and manage tuna and other stocks of the eastern Pacific Ocean and the impacts of the fishery on the broader marine ecosystem. IATTC will also continue to administer the International Dolphin Conservation Program to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate dolphin mortality in the fishery.

GLFC: FY 2014 activities will include sea lamprey control to reach target levels that protect the valuable fisheries in all of the Great Lakes. Parasitic, invasive sea lamprey feed primarily on trout, salmon, walleye, sturgeon, and whitefish; the foundation of Canada and the United States' shared Great Lakes

fisheries. The proposed funding provides for baseline research and assessment programs to determine the sources and distribution of sea lamprey and the success of treatment options.

PSC: In addition to the U.S. share of joint PSC expenses, Department funding provides for compensation to non-governmental U.S. commissioners, panel members, and alternates while conducting PSC duties and for travel and expenses of U.S. participants as per the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act.

IPHC: The request would allow the IPHC to continue vital research on and management of Pacific halibut, a resource that contributes $700 million per year in fisheries activity to the U.S. economy. Base funding for the IPHC provides for annual stock assessment and recommendation on catch limits for Canada and the United States.

Other Marine Conservation Organizations: For almost all of these programs, U.S. payments reflect the treaty-mandated share of each organization's agreed operating budget and the requests reflect inflationary and exchange rate adjustments. Requested increases for several commissions and activities reflect additional factors.

In May 2011, the foreign ministers of the eight Arctic Council members, including the Secretary of State, decided to establish a small standing secretariat to improve the operations of this high-level intergovernmental forum. The request represents the first full U.S. annual contribution. The request also supports the functioning of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat and provides for shared funding of consultative meetings, including translation and interpretation costs.

In addition to finalizing mechanisms to share technologies to reduce sea turtle interactions with fishing gear and assist developing countries to sustainably manage traditional sea turtle utilization, the Inter-American Convention for Sea Turtles will work to establish a permanent Secretariat in FY 2014.

Funds by Program Activity

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease From FY 2012
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	1,898	2,116	1,822	(76)
Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)	23,709	22,270	19,174	(4,535)
International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)	4,500	5,066	4,350	(150)
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC)	3,250	3,563	3,050	(200)
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	2,943	3,507	3,049	106
Arctic Council	0	139	125	125
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat (ATS)	61	89	70	9
Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	117	161	138	21
Expenses of the U.S. Commissioners	167	173	140	(27)
Int'l Commission for the Conservation of Atlanta Tunas (ICCAT)	325	356	265	(60)
Int'l Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	235	262	230	(5)
International Sea Turtle Conservation Programs	173	223	200	27
International Shark Conservation Program	100	111	100	0

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease From FY 2012
International Whaling Commission (IWC)	190	210	180	(10)
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Org. (NASCO)	55	80	72	17
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	187	212	190	3
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	118	144	129	11
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)	298	328	295	(3)
Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	917	1,019	915	(2)
Total	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

International Fisheries Commissions (IFC)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	36,300	36,522	31,445	(4,855)
Total	**36,300**	**36,522**	**31,445**	**(4,855)**

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RELATED PROGRAMS

RELATED PROGRAMS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY 2012
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,104	17,000	0
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	840	845	90	(750)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	503	400	(100)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	377	13	(362)
East-West Center	16,700	16,802	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	118,485	103,450	(14,314)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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Proposed Appropriation Language

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), **[**$15,400,000**]***$17,000,000*, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	17,000	17,104	17,000	0

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a private, non-governmental organization (NGO) that advances core U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. For 59 years, working through its network of 17 offices in Asia, TAF has been a well recognized American organization solving local and regional problems in cooperation with and in support of Asian partners. TAF has local credibility, a nuanced understanding of the issues facing each country, extensive access, and strong relationships with host governments, local NGOs and the private sector. TAF operates throughout Asia, including key countries, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indonesia, and China. TAF's longstanding field offices and country representatives are a unique and proven resource for the U.S. government, Congress, and the private sector, which seek TAF's expertise to deliver programs and rapidly respond to urgent needs. Authorized by the Asia Foundation Act of 1983, annual appropriated funds are the Foundation's single most important funding source, enabling it to maintain its strategic network throughout the region.

TAF's program priorities are closely aligned with U.S. foreign policy priorities and goals in Asia. Within the strategic goals of the Department of State, TAF focuses on country and regional programs that build democratic institutions and improve governance, the rule of law, and foster a strong and vibrant civil society; support economic reform policies and institutions required for open markets and trade; increase opportunities for women's participation, empowerment and protection of basic rights; advance environmental governance and protection; and encourage stability and regional cooperation among nations in the Asia-Pacific region through dialogue and leadership development. The Foundation's approach has always encouraged local ownership and capacity building to ensure sustainability. While keeping its operating costs low, TAF programs and exchanges have proven effective because TAF forms true partnerships with Asian public and private sector organizations to reform policies, build political will to improve governance, and create more open societies. Programs provide training, technical assistance, and exposure to new technology, while expanding important public-private linkages. TAF carefully monitors programs to ensure their impact and effectiveness. This is achieved by working closely with partners, providing financial training for accountability and setting indicators and benchmarks through specific project frameworks that are monitored by TAF field office staff. TAF also uses empirical research, such as surveys and focus groups, to develop baselines for programs.

Democratic Institutions, the Rule of Law, and Civil Society
TAF's programs strengthen democratic institutions, governance and parliamentary processes, and foster government accountability and improved performance. Programs promote the rule of law, free and fair elections, and a vibrant, tolerant civil society inclusive of Muslim organizations. TAF programs facilitate citizen participation, develop strategies for conflict management and protect human rights.

Economic Reform, Open Markets, and Trade
TAF supports reforms that create more competitive markets through advancing rule of law, protection of intellectual property rights, and encouraging transparency and open government in China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Vietnam. TAF also supports reforms that foster entrepreneurship, enhance the use of

domestic capital, and attract vital foreign investment to Asian countries to bolster economic growth and create jobs. TAF's programs help identify and remove barriers to growth by using economic governance indices to assess the business climate. Through firm level surveys in Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Indonesia, TAF works with small business associations and governments to advance policy reform.

Women's Empowerment
TAF's programs support opportunities for women's participation in political processes, economic empowerment, and protection of women's rights. Programming includes topical areas such as countering trafficking and combating gender based violence. TAF programs enhance economic opportunities for women entrepreneurs. TAF also supports increased educational opportunities for girls and women in Afghanistan, including vocational training and expanded understanding of women's roles and rights under an Islamic framework in South Asia.

Environment
TAF's programs ensure sustainability of the environment and natural resources critical to Asia's development. TAF works with civil society, government and private sector groups to strengthen the institutions and processes through which environmental resources are managed to improve environmental policy and governance. Programs include responsible mining in Mongolia, public participation in decision making in Vietnam, natural disaster preparedness training in China and the Pacific.

Regional Cooperation among Nations in the Asia-Pacific Region
TAF contributes to regional stability through training and educational opportunities. These efforts develop a more skilled and well-informed diplomatic corps, improve regional programs, and foster stronger informal U.S.-Asian dialogue on issues such as democratization, human rights, civil society, climate change, and regional economic policy. TAF is the only American NGO to convene dialogues for emerging donors in Asia, including: India, China, Thailand, Korea, and Malaysia. This effort helps establish transparent and coordinated donor practices and programs, an effort backed by the United States.

In addition, TAF will continue its support for Books for Asia, its best known and highly regarded English language book donation program. Books for Asia has provided over 45 million volumes since 1954, to academic institutions, government agencies, and NGOs. For its Books for Asia program, TAF tracks its performance through their ability to increase access to information on democratic principles and governance through English language materials, as measured by the annual number of books distributed. (See indicator featured in the Performance section of this chapter.) TAF set a baseline level of distributing 692,456 books in FY 2012 with planned targets of 700,000 books to be distributed in both FY 2013 and FY 2014. TAF also contributes to American Centers in Asia in cooperation with U.S. Embassy initiatives.

Apart from the appropriated funds, other TAF sources of revenue are tied to specific projects. The summary table below on sources of revenue reflects estimated TAF project funding in FY 2012 and FY 2013 as requested in the House Committee on Appropriations Report of the FY 2013 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs appropriations bill.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Sources of Revenue

($ in thousands)

Funding Source	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate
Direct Appropriations	17,000	17,000
USAID-non-Afghanistan	29,150	34,200
USAID Afghanistan	25,150	17,300
Other U.S. Government	6,000	4,990
Multilateral	3,870	1,650
Other Bilateral Government	32,710	52,670
Private Individuals / Corporations	7,750	5,050
In-Kind Contributions (Books for Asia)	41,120	27,150
TOTAL	**162,750**	**160,010**

Performance

English language materials are in high demand all throughout Asia. TAF's Books for Asia program distributes thousands of books written in English to schools, universities, libraries, civil society organizations, and government institutions across 20 countries. These books provide readers with a better understanding of democratic principles, governance, law, economics, and other key topics. This program serves as an effective outreach and public diplomacy tool and provides readers with greater exposure to the United States.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Good Governance
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Increase access to information on democratic principles and governance through English language materials, as measured by the annual number of books distributed through the Asia Foundation's Books for Asia program.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	692,456 books (baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	700,000 books	700,000 books

Impact	N/A, Baseline year
Methodology	Annually, the Asia Foundation has a financial statement and A-133 audit performed by an independent certified public accounting firm. The Books for Asia program is explicitly addressed in this audit. This audit is conducted in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP). The audit encompasses a review of the inventory of the Books for Asia assets in the U.S. and Asia and program activities.
Data Source and Quality	The data source for this indicator is an annual audit that encompasses a review of the inventory of the Books for Asia assets in the U.S. and Asia and the activity of the Books for Asia program including distribution of books to Asian institutions. The data quality for this indicator is high and reviewed by an independent auditor annually.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Budget Request of $17 million reflects TAF's FY 2012 enacted level and is a $1.6 million increase above the FY 2013 request level. This increase in the request will enable TAF to sustain programs that align with the Administration's "Asia Rebalancing" initiative, with specific focus on key countries of national interest. Although field operation and security costs are increasingly expensive, TAF has managed to maintain its field office network and a low program to operating cost ratio. TAF works hard to leverage funds from other sources. From bilateral and multilateral agencies and the private sector, TAF raises four dollars for every dollar of direct appropriations it receives, specifically directed towards programs that advance U.S. interests in Asia. TAF's low operating costs are reflected by TAF's Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA). At 14.96 percent of direct costs, the NICRA rate for TAF is considered low among international NGOs. For nine consecutive years, TAF has received the highest rating for financial management, transparency, and accountability from Charity Navigator, an independent nonprofit evaluator.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

With the $17 million request in FY 2014, TAF will sustain its programs with Asian governments and NGOs to improve democratic governance, expand the rule of law and civil society, increase economic opportunity and reform, improve environmental governance, build opportunities for women's participation and empowerment, and facilitate peaceful regional cooperation.

TAF will undertake a robust program in Burma to support the following: democratic governance reform, strengthening of civil society, conflict management in ethnic areas, building foreign affairs capacity for Burma's chairmanship of ASEAN in 2014, and education through the Books for Asia program with the American Center. In Afghanistan, Nepal, Indonesia, and China, TAF will work towards improving governance, transparency, and accountability. This will be achieved through improved financial management, service delivery, public participation, and training. TAF will support programs to increase political and economic opportunities for women throughout Asia, particularly in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Vietnam, and China, and will increase programs to counter trafficking and gender based violence. TAF will further seek to bolster its conflict management programs. These programs have successfully brought together government and civil society in mediation, traditional tribal dispute resolution, and peace processes in trouble spots such as Afghanistan, Mindanao in the Philippines, Timor Leste, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and southern Thailand. TAF will initiate environmental governance programs in the Lower Mekong region, Indonesia, India, and Mongolia. TAF will support local government training in Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and counter-corruption in Vietnam, Mongolia, and Nepal. TAF will also expand its well recognized public opinion surveys in Afghanistan, Thailand, and Sri Lanka, and the economic governance indices in Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. TAF will continue its series of emerging donor dialogues to share strategies with Korea, India, China, Malaysia, and Thailand to cooperate with these countries as they develop their own aid programs. TAF will continue the Books for Asia program in order to increase educational opportunities for thousands of Asia's youth, to bolster technical capacity, and to help grow the capacity of libraries across Asia.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

The Asia Foundation (TAF)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	17,000	17,104	17,000	0
Total	**17,000**	**17,104**	**17,000**	**0**

Proposed Appropriation Language

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund *(Hollings Center)*, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*, to remain available until expended.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual (1)	FY 2013 CR (2)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	840	845	90	(750)

(1) The FY 2012 level reflects the amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act. Actual interest earned for FY 2012 is $29,592.

(2) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The FY 2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-199) created the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund (Trust Fund) to support the operations of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center). In fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006, Congress appropriated funds to the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund. These funds were appropriated to, and formed the principal of, the Trust Fund to support the operations of the Hollings Center. Funds in the Trust Fund are invested only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. The interest and earnings from such investments are credited to the Trust Fund and are also made available, subject to annual appropriation, for operations of the Center.

The Hollings Center's mission is to promote dialogue between the United States and the nations of the Middle East, Turkey, North Africa, and Central, Southwest, and Southeast Asia, as well as other countries with predominantly Muslim populations in order to open channels of communication, deepen cross-cultural understanding, expand people-to-people contacts, generate new thinking on important international issues, and identify solutions.

The Hollings Center has established itself as an independent nonprofit and is convening meetings for U.S. and regional experts about key issues of Middle Eastern-Western concern. Conference dialogue topics have focused on universities and higher education through special colloquiums; two-part "Next Generation" dialogues bringing together emerging political, cultural, business and community leaders under the age of 40 from the United States and other countries; and regional topics including the Caspian Sea and its neighbors, unity and diversity in Iraq, and the future of Afghanistan. The Hollings Center will actively serve as a bridge between Iranian and U.S. scholars and experts by including Iranian citizens in its conferences when possible. The Hollings Center's Board of Directors continues to work to identify potential partners in the United States. and in the broader Middle East and North Africa regions, and make recommendations for program activities and institutional management of the Hollings Center. Dialogues have led to follow-on initiatives and other outcomes and results, including generating ideas and recommendations for policy debates; informing participants' research, writing, and public appearances; and building new relationships, networks, and collaboration between participants.

The Hollings Center has conducted program activities in Istanbul while seeking to establish a permanent office there. As of FY 2011, the Hollings Center became an officially recognized foreign organization operating in Turkey.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE

Performance

This indicator will show both the impact and possibility of application of the new knowledge learned during the conferences held by the Hollings Center.

Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world								
Strategic Priority	Shape the Narrative							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of participants who learned new ideas that they will be able to apply to their own work.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95% strongly agree or agree	95% strongly agree or agree ◄► On Target	95%	100%
Impact	N/A							
Methodology	Evaluations are given at the conclusion of all conference dialogues. Participants are informed that the evaluation is voluntary but extremely useful for the Center. Participants are instructed to not put their name on the evaluations for anonymity. A participant is selected randomly to collect the evaluations from the other participants and return them to Center staff when completed. Center staff aggregate the data collected.							
Data Source and Quality	The end of conference evaluations are drafted by the Center. Evaluations consist of 16 to 18 quantitative questions and seven open ended questions for participants. Evaluations cover the conference outcomes, among other topics.							

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request reflects $90,000 in estimated net interest earnings of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, which is consistent to the earned interest reported in the most recent Treasury Combined Statement. Appropriated interest and earnings from the Trust Fund are allocated for the operations of the Hollings Center each year. These funds will be used for operations of the Center providing continued support for conferences, programs, and grants for ongoing research, professional development, and exchanges. In addition, funds previously made available to the Trust Fund in FY 2004-2006 for operation of the Center may be utilized to provide further support to the Hollings Center. For FY 2014 the Hollings Center's Board of Directors plans to use $930,000 in principle and $90,000 in earned interest from the Trust Fund to be used for the operations of the Hollings Center and related programming activity for initiatives that begin in January 2014.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Program (CMEWD)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	840	845	90	(750)
Total	**840**	**845**	**90**	**(750)**

Proposed Appropriation Language

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A-110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A-122 (Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations), including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual (1)	FY 2013 CR (2)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	500	503	400	(100)

(1) The FY 2012 level reflects the amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act. Actual interest earned in FY 2012 is $326,640.

(2) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEF) was created in 1953 to honor President Eisenhower. The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-454) authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund for this purpose.

The 1992 Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Title V, P.L. 102-140) provided $5 million to the trust fund to establish a permanent endowment for the EEF. The FY 1995 Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provided an additional payment of $2.5 million to the trust fund Interest and earnings from the trust fund are made available for the Eisenhower Exchanges Fellowships, Inc., by annual appropriation.

The EEF brings outstanding professionals who are emerging leaders in their countries to the United States and sends American counterparts abroad with a tailored program for each participant. EEF consists of these major components:

- Multi-Nation Program – Provides two-month U.S. fellowships for an Eisenhower Fellow representing 20 to 25 countries;
- Single Region or Common Interest Program – Provides two-month U.S. fellowships for 20 to 25 Fellows representing a range of professions from a single geographic region or professional area;
- USA Program – Sends eight to 12 Americans abroad, for one to two months, to countries where their fields can be enriched by persons, organizations, and institutions encountered; and
- Eisenhower Fellowships Network – Links alumni Fellows worldwide, enabling Fellows to collaborate on projects, extend and strengthen relationships, and develop international links. Approximately 1,700 men and women from over 100 countries have joined the ranks of Eisenhower Fellows since 1953, a significant percentage of who remain actively engaged in the Eisenhower Fellowships Network.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship identifies, empowers and links emerging leaders from around the world, helping them to achieve consequential outcomes across sectors and borders. EEF provides a transformational experience leading to lifetime engagement in a global network, where dialogue and collaboration make the world more prosperous, just and peaceful.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Performance

Regardless of country of origin, the common aspect across all fellowships is the emphasis on strengthened leadership among participants. This indicator will allow EEF to present how the fellowships impact awareness and potential as rising leaders. EEF is collecting this data.

Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world								
Strategic Priority	Expand and Strengthen People to People Relationships							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of fellows who one year after fellowship have a more positive perception of themselves as leaders.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	97% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	97%	97%
Impact	Baseline; N/A							
Methodology	Percentage based on number of responses to e-mail survey.							
Data Source and Quality	E-mail survey of participants conducted by the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program. No significant data limitations.							

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request reflects $400,000 in estimated interest earnings for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund. The FY 2012 actual net interest earned of $326,640 is consistent to the earned interest reported in the most recent Treasury Combined Statement. Within this funding level, EEF will continue to support the following priorities:

- Providing learning and networking opportunities for mid-career international and U.S. leaders in preparation for increasingly senior positions in government, business, and non-governmental organizations;
- Exposing these emerging leaders to best practices in building democratic institutions and free markets; and
- Advancing peace through the increased international dialogue, understanding, and collaboration that result from the fellowships and from an active global alumni leadership network.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEF)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	500	503	400	(100)
Total	**500**	**503**	**400**	**(100)**

Proposed Appropriation Language

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*, to remain available until expended.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual [1]	FY 2013 CR [2]	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	375	377	13	(362)

(1) The FY 2012 level reflects the amount provided in the conference report to the FY 2012 Appropriations Act. Actual net interest earned in FY 2012 is $5,597.

(2) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) funds scholarships for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States. This program was authorized by Section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program Fund (Fund) consists of a permanent endowment of $4,978,500 was established in 1992 with funds made available under Section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1990 (as amended by Section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1991).

IASP funds are invested only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. The interest from such investments is credited to the Fund and made available subject to annual appropriation to carry out the scholarship program.

Performance

This indicator links to the goal of the IASP: to offer scholarships to a more diverse audience within Israel by providing scholarships to the underserved population of Israeli Arabs.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world	
Strategic Priority	Expand and Strengthen People to People Relationships
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Number of underserved Israeli-Arabs who have successfully completed their studies via the scholarship.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89%	89% ◄► On Target	92%	90%

Impact	N/A
Methodology	Grantees who completed program as a percentage of all grantees. The 2014 target is expected to be slightly lower, given the declining interest in the original IASP trust.
Data Source and Quality	Data is sourced from the Fulbright Office for the NEA region. Data quality based on the actual completion of program by participants.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request seeks authority for $12,500 in estimated interest earnings. This request is consistent to the earned interest reported in the most recent Treasury Combined Statement. Due to the low interest earned by this trust fund, the Department intends to allow for the accumulation of interest and earnings over time to effectively implement the scholarship program. In addition, opportunities for highly qualified Israeli-Arab graduate students to attend institutions of higher education in the U.S. will be executed as part of the Fulbright program.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	375	377	13	(362)
Total	**375**	**377**	**13**	**(362)**

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Proposed Appropriation Language

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, **[**$10,800,000**]***$10,800,000*: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary, or enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376.

EAST-WEST CENTER

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Positions - Enduring	0	0	0	0
Enduring Funds	16,700	16,802	10,800	(5,900)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

Recognizing the systemic importance of Asia (including East, South and Southeast Asia) and the Pacific to the United States, the Congress established the East-West Center (EWC) in 1960 to strengthen U.S. – Asia Pacific relationships through "cooperative study, training and research." The Center is intended to advance two vital U.S. national interests: (1) enhancing U.S. "soft power" by improving Asia and Pacific understanding and appreciation of American values and society; and (2) augmenting U.S. capacity to deal with and lead the rapidly growing Asia Pacific region. As a public diplomacy institution, the EWC works in partnership each year with more than 700 organizations throughout the United States and in the region, stretching and leveraging the value of the Federal contribution.

The Administration has recently outlined a program of increased engagement with the Asia Pacific region, and the EWC has a major role to play as a well-known and respected institution that promotes such engagement.

The EWC works closely with and complements the public diplomacy activities of the Department of State, which plays a significant role in its governance. The Secretary of State appoints one third of the members of the EWC Board, and an Assistant Secretary of State serves ex officio on the Board.

East-West Center Leadership

Approximately 62,000 individuals have participated in the EWC's activities over 53 years, many of whom occupy important positions in many sectors throughout the region. The EWC focuses on individuals who influence others' views, especially journalists, political leaders, intellectual leaders, and teachers, who may each influence thousands. At the highest political levels, the current Prime Ministers of India and Malaysia were EWC program participants early in their careers, as were most of the leaders of the Pacific Island nations, and numerous cabinet members and parliamentarians. Many EWC alumni are career military and public servants, as well as university and non-governmental organization (NGO) leaders.

In recent years, the EWC has played a leadership role in promoting U.S. engagement in multilateral institutions through its involvement in the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council and the APEC Business Advisory Council and has a number of projects that support Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) cooperation. The EWC manages the Brunei-U.S. Partnership for ASEAN English Language Education, which was announced in the Joint Statement of the Third ASEAN-US Leaders' Meeting in Bali. Other new EWC programs include a Pacific Island leaders program to be launched in August 2013 in cooperation with Taiwan and a U.S.-China partnership for exchange of best practices in social entrepreneurship and private philanthropy.

EAST-WEST CENTER

The East-West Center has 50 alumni chapters and hosts a major international alumni conference every two years in the region that attracts hundreds of alumni with the goal of maintaining alumni connections within the region and in the United States. In 2014, the alumni conference will take place in Okinawa.

Program Direction, Administration and Overall Mission Support
The overall administration of the EWC includes the activities and functions of the Board of Governors; the International Advisory Panel, which provides external guidance and internal evaluation of EWC programs; the Office of the President, which provides the overall planning, coordination, and direction of programs, including fund-raising; and the Office of Administration, which provides personnel, fiscal, budget, computer systems and facilities management services.

Performance

The common goal across the East-West Center's various programmatic activities is to build/promote better relations between the U.S. and Asia Pacific. This is similar to the broad Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) indicator of a change in understanding of the United States, but instead focuses on the regional aspect and will garner both sides (i.e., American and foreign).

Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world								
Strategic Priority	Expand and Strengthen People to People Relationships							
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of East-West Center participants that stated they had a stronger understanding of Asia-Pacific/ U.S. relations after their programmatic activity.							
Prior Year Results and Ratings					**FY 2012**		**Planned Targets**	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	85%	85% ◄► On Target	93%	93%
Impact	N/A							
Methodology	EWC participants are requested to complete a survey regarding experience in the EWC activity. The performance metric is included in the survey. The results are collected in a central repository that currently handles all participant data information and reporting.							
Data Source and Quality	Survey of East-West Center (EWC) participants during FY 2012. Data provided by the East-West Center and represents yes/no responses about whether the participant's experience met the performance metric.							

EAST-WEST CENTER

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 Request of $10.8 million is a decrease of $5.9 million from the FY 2012 Actual level. Since the program funding for the EWC largely comes from external sources and infrastructure costs are fixed, the request will lead to smaller, but still important programs constructed around core elements of its mission where programmatic funding is available. In addition, the EWC anticipates other organizational restructuring.

Focusing on the EWC's performance indicators in FY 2014, the EWC will bring in approximately 1,800 participants. This represents a reduction of nearly 2,000 participants from the FY 2012 levels. EWC will hold 5 to 10 exchange and training programs bringing American and foreign young leaders, women leaders, and journalists, to operate a Pacific island program, continue teacher exchanges and training at the high school and small college level, and to operate a small Okinawa program in FY 2014.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	16,700	16,802	10,800	(5,900)
Total	16,700	16,802	10,800	(5,900)

Proposed Appropriation Language

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, **[**$104,000,000**]***$103,450,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the President of the National Endowment for Democracy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act a report on the proposed uses of funds under this heading on a regional and country basis.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
Enduring Funds	117,764	118,485	103,450	(14,314)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a non-profit organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. NED's four affiliated core institutes – the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), the International Republican Institute (IRI), and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) – represent public American institutions that work abroad in sectors that are critical to the development of democracy. In addition, NED support helps develop and fund key initiatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that foster independent media, human rights and other essential democratic institutions, values and processes.

NED grantees are often at the forefront of meaningful democratic change around the world. In both 2010 and 2011 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to a NED grantee. Tawakkul Karman, the mother of three young children and a courageous activist, was honored most recently in 2011 for her work as founder of *Women Journalists Without Chains* in Yemen. As a voice for women's rights and freedom of expression, the organization has quickly become a media and women's rights resource in the region. In Pakistan, a human rights and democracy organization, *Mehergarh*, led a civic effort resulting in legislation that extended workplace protections to women and provided recourse for victims of sexual harassment. NED grantees have also successfully used the "Defending Civil Society" report, an initiative undertaken by the World Movement for Democracy, for which NED provides the secretariat, and the International Center for NonProfit Law, to counter attacks against nongovernmental organizations and to advocate for the newly established U.N. Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and Association.

NED has a distinctive grant-making philosophy which distinguishes it in the donor field. NED views its work as a support system for groups that are working to build up their credibility and effectiveness as democratizing forces in their own society, and as a means to counter and offer an alternative to anti-democratic elements. NED does not administer programs directly, but rather provides funding for NGOs. A bipartisan Board of Directors makes funding decisions based on established criteria.

NED's grants program, which makes approximately 1,200 grants per year in nearly 100 countries, is bolstered by the International Forum for Democratic Studies, a democracy research center that publishes the Journal of Democracy and administers the Reagan-Fascell Fellows Program, the World Movement for Democracy (WMD), a global hub for democracy networking and solidarity, and the Center for International Media Assistance, which studies and makes recommendations on strengthening media assistance abroad. One way NED tracks its performance is through providing support to NGOs that help develop and fund key initiatives that foster human rights, independent media and other essential democratic institutions, values, and processes as measured by the number of grants awarded in a fiscal year. For FY 2012, NED originally set a baseline of awarding 1,225 grants. NED exceeded this total by awarding 1,392 grants in FY 2012. NED has planned targets of awarding 1,250 grants in FY 2013 and 1,260 grants in FY 2014.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

NED's work is guided by strategic goals to be pursued through its global grants program and democratic activities: **supporting democrats in highly repressive societies**, such as China, Cuba, Burma and Iran; **assisting democratic transitions** in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya; **aiding democrats in semi-authoritarian countries,** such as Russia and Venezuela**; helping new democracies succeed** in Latin America and Africa; **mobilizing political and moral support for democracy activists** through activities like "Defending Civil Society" and grants that provide emergency support for activists in need; **building cross-border networks** in places like the Middle East and North Africa, similar to the pioneering work done by NED in the post-communist world; **strengthening cooperation within the democracy assistance community** to find the most effective ways to respond to common challenges; and **using research to improve democratic practice,** linking scholarship and activism.

NED recognizes the critical role that evaluation plays in the strategy and policy formation of democracy assistance efforts and strives to implement the same standards of innovation and cost effectiveness that apply to the other aspects of NED grant making. At the project level, NED regularly conducts extensive monitoring and evaluation which ensures that project objectives are being met, NED's grant regulations are being followed, and that NED support is helping to build the capacity of its grantees. NED commissions a minimum of two independent evaluations each year that examine a sub-set of projects within one country or a theme across countries. Evaluations in Haiti and Russia were completed in FY 2012. The Haiti evaluation was a pilot effort for NED and included qualitative research undertaken by a local evaluation firm. The evaluation of the Russia portfolio looked at how NED support to civil society organizations has contributed to civic and political activism in Russia. Additionally, in FY 2012 NED completed a retrospective study of the 22 external evaluations that were conducted between FY 1992 and FY 2010. This retrospective evaluation extracted lessons learned and led to NED strengthening its own evaluation approaches and methodologies. In FY 2013, NED has commissioned an evaluation of its programs in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Preparations are underway for an evaluation of its women's leadership development programs in the Middle East North Africa (MENA) region. In FY 2014, NED plans to conduct an evaluation of its program in Nicaragua.

NED utilizes its tailored evaluation tools to assess needs and opportunities, report on results, and demonstrate the difference that NED's grants are making in the challenging political environments where grantees operate. In addition to profiling the outcome and impact of individual grants, NED is continuously working to organize and disseminate its institutional body of knowledge, notably lessons learned, to the larger democracy assistance community.

Performance

A new performance indicator for NED is featured below. As a non-profit organization strengthening democratic institutions around the world, NED does not administer programs directly, but instead provides material support to other carefully selected NGOs through its grants program. NED's grants allow groups to build up their credibility and effectiveness in order to offer alternatives to anti-democratic elements.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	
Strategic Priority	Civil Society
Active Performance Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Support to NGOs that helps develop and fund key initiatives that foster human rights, independent media and other essential democratic institutions, values, and processes as measured by the number of grants awarded in the fiscal year.

Prior Year Results and Ratings					FY 2012		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	1225 grants (baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	1250 grants	1260 grants

Impact	N/A; Baseline year
Methodology	Data are derived from board-approved grant documents as well as quarterly and semi-annual narrative reports that are submitted to the NED by its grantees, including the four core institutes. Grants awarded include discretionary and core institute projects.
Data Source and Quality	The Grantee reports are submitted on a quarterly or semi-annual basis, depending on the type of grant and grantee. Information in these reports varies but usually includes details of activities and perception of impact on the democratic situation in a country. The reports are carefully reviewed by NED staff to determine the extent to which the project is meeting its intended objectives. Activities are verified by NED staff during visits to the field.

Justification of Request

The total funding request of $103.5 million in FY 2014 is $14.3 million less than the FY 2012 Enacted level. Over the last five years, NED has received on average $16 million in grants from the State Department in addition to its dedicated appropriation. NED will work hard to maintain its strong grants program in priority countries and respond expeditiously and effectively with vital assistance to activists working in the most challenging environments.

Africa

NED will remain focused on the most difficult challenges to democracy in Africa with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan, and Somalia as priority countries. NED will intensify efforts in the totalitarian states of Eritrea, Ethiopia and Rwanda. Where fragile democracies face a growing assault by Islamic radicalism in Mali, Niger, and Nigeria, NED grants will reinforce democratic values and behavior. As NED reprioritizes global programming, programs in weak, but consolidating democracies such as Sierra Leone, Liberia, Togo, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Somaliland and Kenya may be scaled back.

Similarly, support to beleaguered democrats in semi-authoritarian regimes such as Uganda, Burundi, and Zimbabwe may be reduced.

Asia

The four country priorities for Asia will continue to be China (including Tibet, Xinjiang, and Hong Kong), North Korea, Burma and Pakistan. In the other countries of Asia where democratic progress, or democratic backsliding, are in the balance, including Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Nepal and Sri Lanka, more modest programs will assist democratic forces where highly focused work may be able to influence political and institutional trajectories.

Eurasia

NED will continue to support pro-democracy NGOs in all nine countries of the region, prioritizing new programs in Russia, Georgia and the Kyrgyz Republic. Due to its size, regional influence, its highly developed NGO sector, and emerging civil society movement in the regions, Russia will remain a top priority for NED. Moreover, greater opportunities for democratic development are emerging as it becomes more common to view current leadership as anachronistic and unable to develop creative policies to cope with the challenges of depopulation, corruption, extreme inequality and deepening conflict in the North Caucasus.

Europe

FY 2014 funding will focus on upcoming elections in the priority countries of Ukraine, Belarus and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Ukraine, NED will assist a broad range of NGOs, political parties, trade unions, business associations and independent media in the run up to the 2015 election. NED, the leading U.S. donor in Belarus, will take advantage of the country's political and economic crisis and encourage the democratic opposition to unite, campaign for reform and foster democratic change around the 2015 election. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will hold a key presidential and parliamentary election in 2014, NED will expand accountability programs that counter ethnic-based voting.

Latin America and the Caribbean

NED will prioritize Cuba, Haiti, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador and several Central American countries. Challenges to democracy in Argentina and Paraguay may lead NED to expand its attention and funding in both countries. Support for programs in Colombia and Peru will likely decrease, while programming in Central America, including Nicaragua and Honduras, will increase.

Middle East/North Africa

NED will give priority to difficult transitions in Egypt, Tunisia, Libya and Yemen. Major programs in war-torn Iraq and Afghanistan, and more modest programs for other countries wracked by conflict and division, such as Syria, Lebanon and West Bank and Gaza, will continue. NED will also provide a lifeline for democrats in closed regimes such as Iran, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Gulf. Turkey will remain a priority as an important example critical to transitions in the region.

Global

The Global program leverages the work of organizations based in multiple regions to address crosscutting challenges. The program connects them to one another to learn and share technical expertise, provide

solidarity, collaborate on key areas of advocacy, and foster the development and adherence to democratic norms in regional, national and international bodies.

Democratic Activities

Democratic activities includes activities carried out directly by NED that enhance and inform the grants program and are consistent with the Endowment's purposes as set forth in the National Endowment for Democracy Act. They include the International Forum for Democratic Studies (including the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program, publication of the *Journal of Democracy* and development of a library and database of information about democracy movements); the World Movement for Democracy; the Center for International Media Assistance; the encouragement of cooperation for democracy promotion among the democracies; and periodic briefings that introduce key participants of democracy movements to decision makers and opinion leaders in Washington. Funds for these activities are leveraged with non-US Government sources.

Administration

The NED's current provisional indirect cost rate, negotiated with the Department of State, is 16.91 percent. The indirect cost rate covers expenses associated with, among other things, salaries and fringe benefits, travel, office space costs, communications costs, and other costs to administer its grants program. This latter item includes the costs associated with selecting grantees, negotiating awards, processing payments to grantees, carefully monitoring the grantees' progress, assuring that program objectives are met and grant terms and conditions are observed, evaluating and auditing the programs, resolving any issues that arise, preparing financial reports and ultimately closing out the awards.

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

National Endowment for Democracy (NED)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease From FY2012
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	117,764	118,485	103,450	(14,314)
Total	**117,764**	**118,485**	**103,450**	**(14,314)**

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OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Proposed Appropriation Language

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS
(Overseas contingency operations)
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", **[**$4,311,745,000**]***$1,199,491,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*; of which **[**$721,527,000**]***$390,961,000*, to remain available until expended, is for Worldwide Security Protection**[**; of which up to $525,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for construction and other necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, and which shall be in addition to funds otherwise appropriated for such purposes**]**: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to **[**$150,000,000**]***$100,000,000* 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 any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section **[**7015**]***7012* (a) and (b) of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE
(Overseas contingency operations)
For an additional amount for "Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance", $250,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
(Overseas contingency operations)
For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General", **[**$49,901,000**]***$49,650,000*, to remain available until September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*, **[**of which $49,901,000 shall be**]** for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available only if the President designates such amount for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A).

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

SEC. 8001. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this **[**title**]***Act and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended,* to

appropriations accounts in this Act shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts.

SEC. 8003. Funds appropriated by this *Act***[**title**]***and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended,* under the **[**headings "Diplomatic and Consular Programs", "Office of Inspector General", "USAID Operating Expenses", and "USAID Office of Inspector General",**]***heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs"* may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this **[**title**]***Act* under such **[**headings**]***heading*: *Provided*, That such transfers shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority in this section is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8005. Funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under, the heading "Peacekeeping Operations" in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

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OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual*	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**4,513,346**	**4,513,346**	**1,499,141**	**(3,014,205)**
Diplomatic & Consular Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Iraq	3,025,755	3,229,455	647,229	(2,378,526)
Undistributed Iraq funds (non-add)	*1,564,620*	*2,861,955*	*0*	*(1,564,620)*
Afghanistan (includes WSP)	1,023,862	1,023,862	497,935	(525,927)
Pakistan (includes WSP)	135,747	135,747	54,327	(81,420)
NEA	121,000	0	0	(121,000)
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
Office of Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Educational & Cultural Affairs	15,600	15,600	0	(15,600)
Conflict Stabilization Operations	8,500	8,500	0	(8,500)
International Organizations	**101,300**	**101,300**	**0**	**(101,300)**
Contributions to International Organizations	101,300	101,300	0	(101,300)
Total	**4,614,646**	**4,614,646**	**1,499,141**	**(3,115,505)**

FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of $82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance. Of the $33 million appropriated to ESCM originally programmed for Iraq leases, $24 million was reprogrammed in the FY 2012 ESCM Spend Plan Congressional Notification to fund the lease fit-out in Tripoli.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Overview

In FY 2014, the Department will continue its extraordinary national security efforts in the frontline states of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. In Iraq, the Department will continue to support a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq, while normalizing Mission Baghdad operations. In Afghanistan, the Department will be in the final stages of military-to-civilian transition focused on the long-term viability of the police, military, and the central government and governmental institutions, and countering the influence of extremists and terrorist organizations. In Pakistan, the Department will continue to disrupt violent groups that destabilize the region while strengthening Pakistan's resolve to combat these issues.

The Department's request for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)—temporary and extraordinary funding to meet the significant demands of operating in frontline states—reflects those resources to support the personnel, programs, and projects that are essential to meeting these national security challenges.

The Department's FY 2014 OCO request is $1.5 billion, which is $3.1 billion (68 percent) below the FY 2012 Actual level. Ongoing regularization of diplomatic activities in Iraq, combined with proposed reductions in the scope and scale of activities in Afghanistan, account for most of the savings. In light of substantial OCO funding in the full-year FY 2013 CR, the Department expects to support total FY 2014 requirements with a combination of the FY 2014 OCO request and estimated FY 2013 carryover.

Highlights of Budget Changes

Diplomatic and Consular Programs – OCO

($ in thousands)

	D&CP Ongoing Operations	Worldwide Security Protection	D&CP Total
FY 2013 Estimate	**4,152,863**	**236,201**	**4,389,064**
Base Adjustments	0	0	0
Total, Current Services	**4,152,863**	**236,201**	**4,389,064**
Program Changes	**(3,344,333)**	**154,760**	**(3,189,573)**
OCO to Enduring Shifts	(173,175)	(81,144)	(254,319)
Iraq (non-add)	(5,563)	0	(5,563)
Afghanistan (non-add)	(124,092)	(55,348)	(179,440)
Pakistan (non-add)	(43,520)	(25,796)	(69,316)
Program Changes – All Other	(3,171,158)	235,904	(2,935,254)
Total, FY 2014 Request	**808,530**	**390,961**	**1,199,491**

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO

($ in thousands)

Funding Categories	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
Total, Diplomatic and Consular Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Human Resources	41,532	41,532	17,382	(24,150)
American Salaries, Central Account	41,532	41,532	17,382	(24,150)
Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)	0	0	0	0
WSP - American Salaries (non-add)	15,809	0	0	(15,809)
Overseas Programs	2,630,623	3,856,241	223,402	(2,407,221)
Near Eastern Affairs	1,789,458	2,958,556	79,483	(1,709,975)
South and Central Asian Affairs	795,317	851,837	116,622	(678,695)
Public Diplomacy	45,848	45,848	27,297	(18,551)
Security Programs	1,634,209	491,291	958,707	(675,502)
Worldwide Security Protection - Afghanistan	182,537	182,537	371,882	189,345
WSP Current Services - Bureau Managed (non-add)	(1,398)	182,537	182,537	183,935
WSP Program Changes (non-add)	183,935	0	189,345	5,410
Worldwide Security Protection - Pakistan	37,855	37,855	19,079	(18,776)
WSP Current Services - Bureau Managed (non-add)	(4,751)	37,855	37,855	42,606
WSP Program Changes (non-add)	42,606	0	(18,776)	(61,382)
Diplomatic Security	1,413,817	270,899	567,746	(846,071)

Iraq
Resource Summary
($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
State Programs	3,025,755	3,229,455	647,229	(2,378,526)
D&CP - Iraq	1,461,135	367,500	647,229	(813,906)
Undistributed Iraq Funds	1,564,620	2,861,955	0	(1,564,620)

CR Level does not include $2.36 billion in carryover from FY 2012, as described in the December 2012 D&CP FY 2013 Operating Plan.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The U.S. Mission in Iraq remains dedicated to building a strategic partnership in which the U.S. can advance its economic and security interests in the region. Given its potential economic strength and political influence, Iraq is clearly poised to play a key role in the Middle East. The departure of U.S. troops from Iraq marked a milestone in the relationship as the development of Iraq as a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant country continues. Iraq is now a key partner for the U.S. in the region. Iraq has functioning government institutions including an active legislature, is playing an increasingly constructive role in the region, and has a bright economic future as oil revenues surpass pre-Saddam Hussein production levels with continued rapid growth to come. The U.S. maintains vigorous and broad engagement with Iraq on diplomatic, political, economic, and security issues in accordance with the U.S.-Iraq Strategic Framework Agreement. Although much progress has been made, sporadic sectarian conflict and attempted interference by disruptive regional actors continue to pose a challenge to U.S. interests in Iraq and across the region.

The U.S. Embassy's constituent posts in Iraq continue to stretch its engagement across a wide spectrum of issues, and build long-term relationships with power centers outside the capital. Consulate General Erbil is key to facilitating agreements between the federal government in Baghdad and the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG), and is crucial to the preservation of a stable, unified Iraq. Consulate General Basrah serves Iraq's Shi'a heartland and is also the home of 80 percent of Iraq's known oil and gas reserves. With Iraq's hydrocarbons representing about 70 percent of GDP and over 90 percent of Iraqi government revenue, development of these resources provides Iraq the best long term opportunity to diversify its economy, improve basic services, and invest in its own reconstruction.

The U.S. Embassy in Baghdad is the foundation for all U.S. Government programs and efforts in Iraq. The Embassy presence allows for the monitoring, reporting, and engaging with actors and institutions on national-level issues, including sectarian tensions, economic development, and international investment while working with the Government of Iraq as it builds strong, stable relationships with neighboring states and within the region. Amid a climate of regional uncertainty, the U.S. presence in Iraq acts as a guarantor that potentially destabilizing grievances will be addressed, and that neighboring states need not interject themselves.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Justification of Request

The Diplomatic and Consular Programs FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) request for Iraq Operations is $647.2 million, a net decrease of $2.4 billion below the FY 2012 Actual and covers costs related to the extraordinary nature of the security environment in Iraq. The reductions are primarily driven by the continued reduction in estimates for sustainment and security contracts, a reduction in the footprint of U.S. and third-country national direct hires and contractors resulting from the reorganization of the Erbil Diplomatic Support Center and the handover of 85 percent of the Prosperity site to the Iraqi government. The request also assumes that the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) system does not expand the number of agencies billed in FY 2013. State Operations OCO funds will cover ICASS costs for those agencies without OCO funding. This request reflects new FY 2014 budget authority assuming available estimated carryover from FY 2013 and does not reflect actual full-year requirements for FY 2014. Major program category totals include:

U.S. Mission Operations and Other Support Operations: $4,133,000

The FY 2014 Request reflects a reduction in direct hire and support staff as the result of the accelerated glide path. The resources required for U.S. mission operations and other support operations will support: $3.7 million for general mission operations and $0.4 million for offshore support.

The total FY 2014 OCO requirement is $9.1 million which will be funded by $4.1 million in the FY 2014 OCO request and the estimated FY 2013 carryover of $5 million.

Logistics Support: $59,121,000

The FY 2014 Request takes into account reductions related to the reorganization of the Erbil Diplomatic Support Center and the relocation of all personnel from the Prosperity site to the Baghdad Embassy Compound and subsequent return of 85 percent of Prosperity to the Iraqi government. Savings will also be realized as the mission transitions from the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP IV) to the Operations and Maintenance Support Services (OMSS) and Baghdad Life Support Services (BLISS) contracts. Logistics resources support the following activities: $7.3 million for aviation, $19.6 million for other logistical contracts, $30.5 million for OMSS and BLISS, and $1.7 million for ICASS.

The total FY 2014 OCO requirement is $131 million which will be funded by $59.1 million in the FY 2014 OCO request and the estimated FY 2013 carryover of $71.9 million.

Security: $567,746,000

The FY 2014 Request for security, a $789.6 million reduction from the FY 2012 Actual level reflects reductions in the physical footprint at the Erbil Diplomatic Support Center (EDSC) and Prosperity in Baghdad; reductions in the aviation platform, specifically the elimination of the “Little Bird” program; and reduced armored vehicle requirements. The reduction also reflects anticipated reimbursements from other U.S. Government agencies.

Security operations includes $6.8 million for compound/mancamp operations; $18.0 million for equipment such as special protective equipment and high threat protection equipment; $78.3 million for other support/operations, which includes funding for ICASS, annual recurring support costs such as post-held premiums and danger pay (this requirement reflects decreases of nearly $166 million associated with the accelerated glide path and the transition from a basic life support package to ICASS, as well as revised reimbursement assumptions from other agencies); $129.5 million for personal security details

(PSDs); $57.2 million for physical and technical security; $1.8 million for regional security operations, which includes annual recurring support costs for Regional Security Officers (RSOs); $93.3 million for static/local guards (this requirement reflects $30.9 million in reductions associated with the anticipated closure of Prosperity in March 2013); and $182.8 million for consulate operations, which primarily funds aviation requirements via the Aviation Working Capital Fund, PSDs in Basrah and Erbil, and static/local guards in Basrah and Erbil. This funding reflects reductions of $30.9 million associated with the anticipated reorganization of the Erbil Diplomatic Support Center by September 2013 and includes no funding for Kirkuk.

The total FY 2014 OCO requirement is $838.6 million which will be funded by $567.7 million in the FY 2014 OCO request and the estimated FY 2013 carryover of $270.9 million.

Interim Consulate Operations: $16,229,000

The FY 2014 Request reflects reductions related to the reorganization of the Erbil Diplomatic Support Center and a reduction in direct hire and support staff as the result of the Accelerated Glide Path. Resources required for interim consulate operations will support the following FY 2014 activities: $0.1 million for salaries, $2.0 million for operational support, and $14.1 million for logistical contracts.

The total FY 2014 OCO requirement is $35.9 million which will be funded by $16.2 million in the FY 2014 OCO request and the estimated FY 2013 carryover of $19.7 million.

Afghanistan
Resource Summary
($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
State Programs	1,023,862	1,023,862	497,935	(525,927)
Diplomatic & Consular Programs Ongoing Operations	833,993	833,993	126,053	(707,940)
Worldwide Security Programs	189,869	189,869	371,882	182,013

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The goal of the United States in Afghanistan continues to be to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qaida and its extremist allies. In pursuit of this goal, the Government-wide strategy has been on three reinforcing tracks: military, civilian, and diplomatic. The first two have set the table for the success of the third, which supports an Afghan-led political process to split the weakened Taliban from al-Qaida and reconcile those who will renounce violence and accept the Afghan constitution. Concurrently, the Department is working with the Afghans to consolidate and accelerate the development of their capacity for security, governance, and economic growth.

Transition to Afghan security lead has begun and will be complete by the end of 2014. As provinces complete the security transition process and field platforms are closed, the Department and other civilian agency partners are decreasing their civilian personnel numbers working towards a post-2014 enduring presence level. Throughout 2013 and 2014, the Mission will continue to have diplomats, development experts, and other specialists from nine U.S. Government departments working with key Afghan ministries, provincial and district leaders, and other Afghans on such areas of strategic importance as agriculture, rule of law, border issues, women's rights, and communications. Inter-agency participation is essential to these efforts, and the whole-of-government approach continues to be supported by the OCO request. The request is made through the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account to support these civilian uplift personnel and to secure Chief of Mission facilities and personnel.

The FY 2014 OCO request includes the resources necessary to continue the transition from a military to civilian-led effort in Afghanistan. Most one-time infrastructure investment will have been accomplished by the end of FY 2013, and as such this budget provides major reductions in operating and investment costs.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 D&CP OCO request is $497.9 million, a $525.9 million decrease from the FY 2012 OCO Actual level which includes a $340.6 million decrease for U.S. Mission Operations and Information Technology, $221.1 million decrease for Aviation, $146.2 million decrease for facilities construction and build-out, and an increase of $182 million for Security. The resources requested will support civilians

engaged in capacity building, as well as stabilization and development, which are essential to U.S. efforts in Afghanistan, and security operations. Specifically, the FY 2014 OCO request includes:

U.S. Mission Operations and Information Technology: $50,375,000

The Mission Operations and IT request is $50.4 million, a $340.6 million decrease from the FY 2012 Actual level. The request supports American and locally employed staff salaries, benefits, allowances, travel, training, life support/ICASS support, infrastructure, replacement furnishings/equipment and information technology. Additionally, the request reduces funding available for transfer to other agencies to support the continued deployment of civilian experts as the civilian agency presence in Afghanistan continues to downsize. The public diplomacy request is $12.4 million. Public diplomacy OCO funding concentrates on programs to educate and prepare the Afghan people, especially women, for the April 2014 elections. The Public Affairs Section will continue to counter extremist messaging, and work with the incoming Afghan government to transition many of the English-teaching and other programs to government run programs. This public diplomacy request represents a reduction of $5.7 million from the FY 2012 Actual level; this decrease is a result of completing major communications projects.

Aviation: $75,678,000

The aviation request is $75.7 million, a reduction of $221.1 million from the FY 2012 Actual level. The Department has previously acquired the fleet needed to safely perform the diplomatic mission in Afghanistan. The aviation budget supports operation and maintenance of the fleet currently assembled in country.

Security: $371,882,000

The FY 2014 Request for security is $371.9 million, an increase of $182 million over the FY 2012 Actual level. The request will provide the necessary resources for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (through Worldwide Security Protection) to continue to protect and secure U.S. government personnel carrying out their mission at Embassy Kabul and at other locations throughout the country. The request is predicated on the assumption that security conditions through-out Afghanistan do not dramatically change from the current levels, i.e. self-drive in the north and west and escorts required in the south and east.

The request includes $9 million for equipment such as bandwidth for the Tactical Operations Center equipment, Command, Control, Communication, Intel (C41) equipment, and special protective equipment; $87.1 million for physical and technical security, including Sense and Warn, personnel tracking and locating devices and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV); $4.8 million for other support operations such as annual recurring support costs, i.e. post-held premiums, R&R, etc. for Assistant Regional Security Officers, aviation services, courier shipping costs, and weapons of mass destruction training, which prepares personnel to react in the event of biohazard or chemical attack; $17.9 million for Regional Security-related costs including support costs for RSOs and Security Protective Specialist positions; $120.2 million for protective details necessary to provide secure movements to chief of mission personnel; and $132.9 million for static/local guards, including the protection of facilities at Valdez and Alvarado being upgraded to Chief of Mission facilities.

Also included within the FY 2014 Request are shifts from the OCO account to the Enduring account, totaling -$55.3 million, including: -$7.3 million for American Salaries; -$12.6 million for armored vehicles; -$6.2 million for equipment; -$8.3 million for other support/operations; -$7.0 million for Regional Security operations such as post-held premiums and danger pay; -$13.8 million for physical and technical security; and -$54,000 for training specific to preparing for and responding to biological/chemical attacks.

Pakistan
Resource Summary
($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
State Programs	135,747	135,747	54,327	(81,420)
Diplomatic & Consular Programs Ongoing Operations	89,415	89,415	35,248	(54,167)
Worldwide Security Programs	46,332	46,332	19,079	(27,253)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The United States has a deep national security interest in a democratic Pakistan that is developing economically, playing a positive role in the war on terror, and contributing to peace and stability in the region. Pakistan lies at the heart of the U.S. counterterrorism strategy, the peace process in Afghanistan, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and economic integration and development in South and Central Asia. Therefore, the United States will continue to engage Pakistan with its political, economic, and security challenges that threaten Pakistan's stability, and in turn undermine regional stability. The United States is committed to a long-term, broad-based partnership with the government and the people of Pakistan.

The Department's efforts in Pakistan are extraordinary yet temporary. OCO funding is requested to support a robust diplomatic presence to create a durable stability in this strategic region. The United States places a heavy emphasis on diplomacy and outreach in Pakistan. The resources requested provide support critical to U.S. priorities including:

- Sustaining close cooperation with the country. This requires sustaining a cooperative relationship with the government of Pakistan on the diplomatic, military, and intelligence fronts.
- Ensuring the safety and security of nuclear installations in Pakistan, a top priority of the U.S. and one of the most important engagements currently being undertaken by the U.S. in Pakistan.
- Working in tandem with the Pakistan government to facilitate the Afghanistan peace process.
- Promoting and supporting improved relations between India and Pakistan.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 D&CP OCO Request is $54.3 million, an $81.4 million decrease from the FY 2012 OCO Actual level. The FY 2014 Request maintains the current Department diplomatic platform.

U.S. Mission Operations: $23,248,000

The Mission Operations request is $23.2 million, a decrease of $66.2 million below the FY 2012 Actual level. Of the $66.2 million, $49.1 million was shifted to enduring for staffing and ongoing mission operations, $12.9 million is a reduction in public diplomacy programs, and $4.2 million is a reduction for

one time expenditures such as bandwidth. The $14.9 million public diplomacy request continues support for major communications initiatives to combat extremist voices.

Facility Improvement and Build-Out: $12,000,000

The request includes $12 million for temporary construction to expand Karachi office space. This funding is intended for reimbursement to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.

Security: $19,079,000

The security request is $19.1 million, a net $27.3 million decrease from the FY 2012 Actual level. Of the $27.3 million decrease, $15.4 million is realigning resources from OCO to enduring for requirements such as $3.6 million in American salaries, $5.8 million for static guard requirements, and $6 million for armored vehicle life cycle replacement. The remaining net decrease of $11.9 million is for the nonrenewal of a personnel security detail contract. The request includes $4 million for armored vehicles; $0.5 million in reduced requirements associated with equipment; $12.2 million for other support operations; $0.3 million for protective details; and $2.1 million for training.

Office of Inspector General
Resource Summary
($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
Other Admin of Foreign Affairs - Office of Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction	44,387	44,387	49,650	5,263
Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction	19,545	19,545	0	(19,545)
Office of the Inspector General - MERO	3,250	3,250	0	(3,250)

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The FY 2008 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 110-181) established the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR). The law directs SIGAR to independently and objectively conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. SIGAR is responsible for providing independent and objective leadership and coordination of, and recommendations on, policies designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of reconstruction programs and operations and prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse in such programs and operations.

SIGAR's mandate requires it to keep both the Secretaries of State and Defense informed about problems and deficiencies relating to reconstruction activities in Afghanistan and the necessity for progress on corrective actions. Reconstruction, as defined in SIGAR's enabling legislation, includes any contract, grant, agreement, or other funding mechanism entered into by any department or agency of the United States government that involves the use of amounts appropriated, or otherwise made available, for the reconstruction of Afghanistan with any public or private sector entity to: (1) build or rebuild physical infrastructure in Afghanistan; (2) establish or reestablish political or societal institutions of Afghanistan; or (3) provide products or services to the people of Afghanistan. SIGAR has the duties, responsibilities, and authorities of inspectors general under the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended.

SIGAR is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia and has staff in seven locations in Afghanistan. These include an office at the U.S Embassy in Kabul and additional offices in Kandahar Airfield, Bagram Airfield, Camp Leatherneck, FOB Salerno, U.S. Consulate in Herat, and Mazar-e-Sharif. SIGAR has established four functional Directorates to meet its mission: (1) Audits; (2) Investigations; (3) Management and Support; and (4) Information Management.

Justification of Request

Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR): $49,650,000
SIGAR's FY 2014 Request is $49.7 million, which is an increase of $5.3 million above the FY 2012 Actual level. This request accommodates several new FY 2013 requirements for agencies operating in Afghanistan that will recur through FY 2014. This includes a new travel requirement to support all in-country air transportation expenses related to SIGAR personnel's air movement throughout Afghanistan.

This new requirement is estimated to cost $2.5 million for in-country air movements, based on information provided by the State Department and SIGAR's historical usage. Another new State Department requirement at post is a redistributed ICASS security cost that significantly increases SIGAR's portion of the cost to maintain staff in-country. Additionally, SIGAR has initiated a five person rapid response team to address emergent reconstruction issues, coordinate with experts from multiple SIGAR Directorates, and quickly address matters before they mature into significant issues that negatively impact the reconstruction.

SIGAR's request will enable continued oversight of current reconstruction programs and the $25 billion remaining of appropriated funds which have yet to be disbursed on the reconstruction effort as of September 30, 2012. In FY 2014, SIGAR requires 205 positions, including the Inspector General's rapid response team, to effectively audit and investigate reconstruction activities; up to 57 of these positions are forward deployed throughout Afghanistan – forming the largest oversight presence in country

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Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance
Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (1)	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease From FY2012
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
NEA	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300

FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of $82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad. Of the $33 million appropriated to ESCM for Iraq leases, $24 million was reprogrammed in the FY 2012 ESCM Spend Plan Congressional Notification to fund the lease fit-out in Tripoli.

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Program Description

The Department's request for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) reflects those resources to support the personnel, programs, and projects that are essential to meeting these national security challenges. The inclusion of OCO funding for ESCM recognizes that the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations continues to have extraordinary facility costs at posts such as Iraq that are distinct from the construction and lease costs at other posts.

Beginning in FY 2014, Overseas Contingency Operations funding in the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance account will support overseas construction projects for both permanent and temporary facilities. The realigned overseas construction approach will enable the Department to create administrative and budgetary transparencies and efficiencies.

Justification of Request

The FY 2014 ESCM OCO Request is $250 million, which is $134.3 million above the FY 2012 Actual amount and covers costs for the construction of a new consulate compound in Erbil. Consulate General Erbil is key to facilitating discussions between the federal government in Baghdad and the Kurdish Regional Government, and is instrumental to the preservation of a stable, unified Iraq. The Erbil project will include the construction of a new consulate office building, general services office/support buildings, a consul general residence, recreational facilities, and parking and vehicular/pedestrian screening facilities.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Country / Account		FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013 CR			FY 2014 Request		
		Total	OCO	Enduring	Total	OCO	Enduring	Total	OCO	Enduring
	Total State Operations	**$3,420,537**	**$3,205,300**	**$215,237**	**$3,564,593**	**$3,326,300**	**$238,293**	**$1,178,070**	**$897,229**	**$280,841**
IRAQ	D&CP Ongoing Operations (incl. PD)	3,231,802	3,025,755	206,047	3,458,502	3,229,455	229,047	881,839	647,229	234,610
	CIO (UNAMI)	44,300	44,300	0	44,300	44,300	0	31,200	0	31,200
	ESCM	115,700	115,700	0	33,000	33,000	0	260,800	250,000	10,800
	ECA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,872	0	3,872
	OIG (includes SIGIR)	28,735	19,545	9,190	28,791	19,545	9,246	359	0	359
	Total State Operations	**1,235,337**	**1,132,641**	**102,696**	**1,240,805**	**1,132,641**	**108,164**	**883,529**	**547,585**	**335,944**
AFGHANISTAN	D&CP Ongoing Operations (incl. PD)	865,926	833,993	31,933	865,926	833,993	31,933	282,384	126,053	156,331
	WSP	260,632	189,869	70,763	260,632	189,869	70,763	497,993	371,882	126,111
	CIO (UNAMA)	57,000	57,000	0	57,000	57,000	0	43,200	0	43,200
	ECA	7,392	7,392	0	7,392	7,392	0	4,088	0	4,088
	OIG (includes SIGAR)	44,387	44,387	0	49,855	44,387	5,468	55,864	49,650	6,214
	Total State Operations	**173,861**	**143,955**	**29,906**	**173,894**	**143,955**	**29,939**	**155,547**	**54,327**	**101,220**
PAKISTAN	D&CP Ongoing Operations (incl. PD)	108,981	89,415	19,566	108,981	89,415	19,566	98,078	35,248	62,830
	WSP	51,302	46,332	4,970	51,302	46,332	4,970	49,845	19,079	30,766
	ECA	8,208	8,208	0	8,208	8,208	0	4,540	0	4,540
	OIG	5,370	0	5,370	5,403	0	5,403	3,084	0	3,084
	Total State Operations	**3,250**	**3,250**	**0**	**3,250**	**3,250**	**0**	**5,200**	**0**	**5,200**
OIG - MERO	OIG	3,250	3,250	0	3,250	3,250	0	5,200	0	5,200
	FRONT LINE STATES, TOTAL	**4,832,985**	**4,485,146**	**347,839**	**4,982,542**	**4,606,146**	**376,396**	**2,222,346**	**1,499,141**	**723,205**
	Total State Operations	**129,500**	**129,500**	**0**	**8,500**	**8,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
CSO	CSO	8,500	8,500	0	8,500	8,500	0	0	0	0
NEA	NEA	121,000	121,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	STATE OPERATIONS, TOTAL	**4,962,485**	**4,614,646**	**347,839**	**4,991,042**	**4,614,646**	**376,396**	**2,222,346**	**1,499,141**	**723,205**

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

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PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Overview

The Department of State's diplomacy and development efforts continue to make significant strides toward a more secure, democratic and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community. The Department works closely with dedicated colleagues from many U.S. Government agencies to vigorously pursue U.S. foreign policy goals including: strengthening democratic institutions and promoting conflict prevention; providing food and emergency aid; securing and stabilizing conflict areas in the Middle East and South and Central Asia; promoting social and economic progress; strengthening strategic partnerships; and supporting American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Meeting these foreign policy goals requires a sustained focus on monitoring and evaluating foreign affairs outcomes and analyzing global trends that are most meaningful to the interests of the U.S. Toward this end, the Department of State measures success not only by the merit of its efforts, but by its progress and results achieved toward increasing the security and prosperity of the U.S. and the global community. In addition, the Department is strengthening its capacity to evaluate the impact of its programs at home and abroad.

This section presents an overview of the Department's performance and resources allocated toward its seven joint State-USAID Strategic Goals in support of the President's foreign policy priorities. The 71 performance indicators in Volume 1 constitute the FY 2014 Annual Performance Plan and FY 2012 Annual Performance Report for the Department of State's Administration of Foreign Affairs, which includes Diplomatic and Consular Programs. They show progress on six of the seven joint State-USAID Strategic Goals. (Strategic Goal 4: Provide Humanitarian Assistance and Support Disaster Mitigation is mainly supported by Foreign Assistance funding). A discussion of performance for Strategic Goal 4 is included in the Annual Performance Report/Annual Performance Plan of the Foreign Operations volume of the Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ).

Agency and Mission Information

The Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency within the Executive Branch and the lead institution for the conduct of American diplomacy. Established by Congress in 1789, the Department is the oldest and most senior executive agency of the U.S. Government. The head of the Department, the Secretary of State, is the President's principal foreign policy advisor. The Secretary carries out the President's foreign policies through the more than 68,000 employees at the Department and the more than 9,400 employees at USAID.

The mission of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development is *to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.* This mission and the Department's strategic goals are accomplished at more than 270 embassies, consulates, and other posts worldwide. In each Embassy, the Chief of Mission (usually an Ambassador) is responsible for executing U.S. foreign policy goals and for coordinating and managing all U.S. Government functions in the host country. Increasingly, the Department's ambassadors are taking the role akin to a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to manage the multi-agency mission that falls under their leadership. The President appoints each Ambassador, who is then confirmed by the Senate. Chiefs of Mission report directly to the President through the Secretary. The U.S. Mission is also the primary U.S. Government point of contact for Americans overseas and foreign nationals of the host country. The Embassy serves the needs of Americans traveling, working, and studying abroad, and supports Presidential and Congressional delegations visiting the country.

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

To view the State Department's organizational chart, please see:
http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/rls/dos/99494.htm

The Department's overseas operations, and progress towards achieving agency-wide strategic goals, are supported through its regional, functional, and management bureaus and offices. The regional bureaus, each of which is responsible for a specific geographic region of the world, work in conjunction with subject matter experts from other bureaus and offices to develop policies and implement programs that achieve the Department's goals and foreign policy priorities. These bureaus and offices provide policy guidance, program management, administrative support, and in-depth expertise in matters such as:

- law enforcement
- economic diplomacy
- the environment
- intelligence
- arms control
- human rights
- counternarcotics
- counterterrorism
- public diplomacy
- humanitarian assistance
- security
- conflict stabilization
- nonproliferation
- consular services
- empowering women and girls

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development consult with Congress about foreign policy initiatives and programs, and work in close coordination with other Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Commerce. The National Security Strategy, the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), and the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD) define the strategic priorities that guide U.S. global engagement and identify the diplomatic and development capabilities that the Department of State and the USAID need to advance U.S. interests. State and USAID carry out their joint mission in a worldwide workplace, focusing their energies and resources wherever they are most needed to best serve the American people and the world.

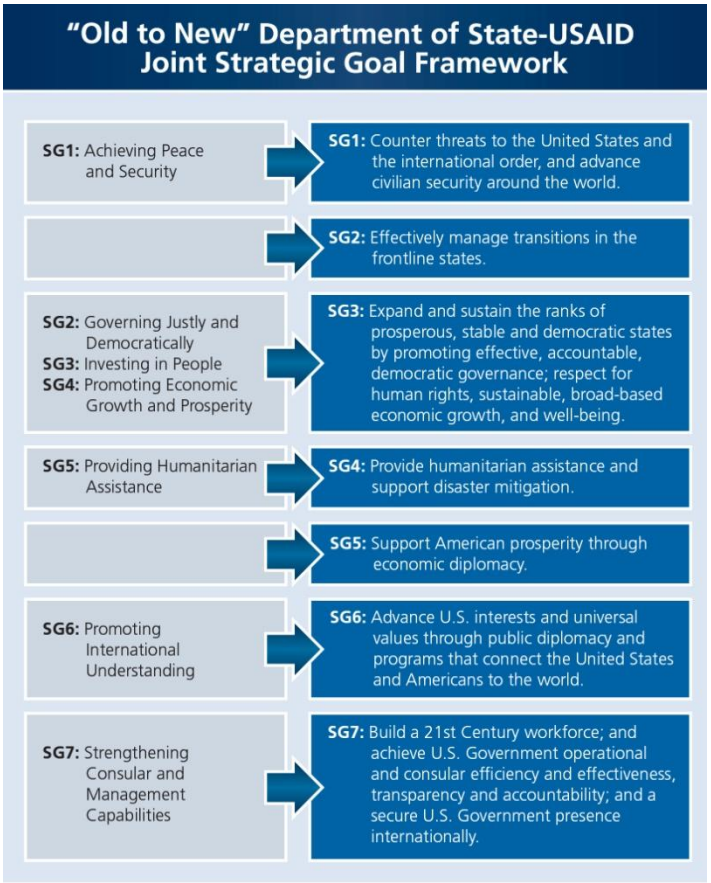
Using Performance to Achieve Results

As mentioned in the beginning of vol. 1, strategic planning and performance management are guided in the Department by the National Security Strategy, the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), and the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA). In addition, the Department and USAID share a Joint Strategic Goal Framework organized around seven strategic goals, which serves as the Joint Strategic Plan and outlines the primary aims of U.S. foreign policy and development assistance.

The Department and USAID have seven strategic goals against which funding is allocated. The Department does not yet have strategic objectives as requested by OMB. Per GPRAMA, the Department

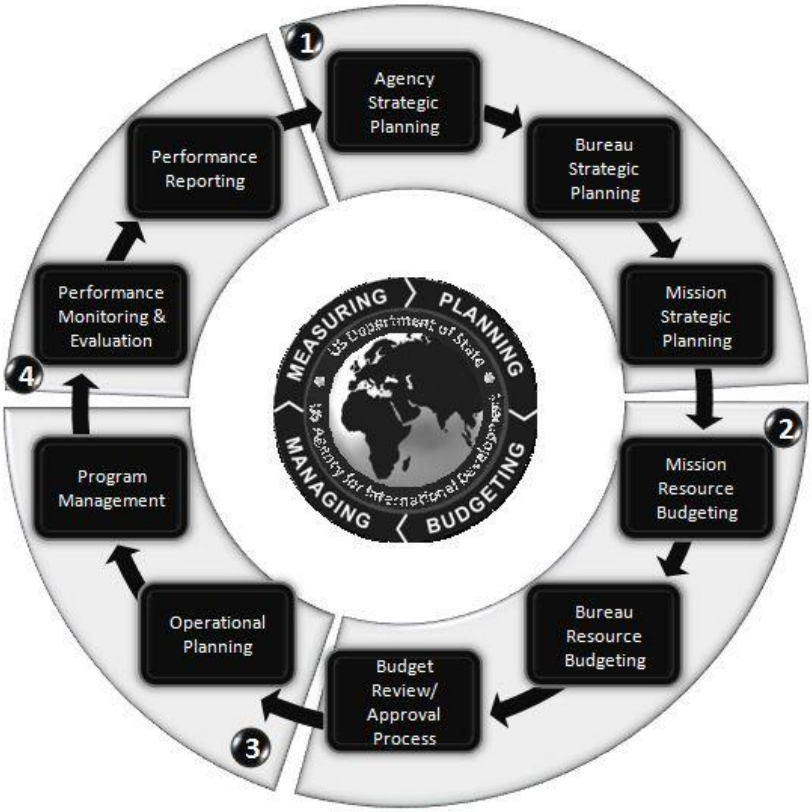
will develop the next agency strategic plan to cover the period from FY 2014 through FY 2017 and deliver it to Congress in conjunction with the second QDDR and Congressional Budget Justification in February 2014. The Department and USAID will use the opportunity afforded by developing the updated strategic plan to develop strategic objectives.

Figure 1: "Old to New" Department of State – USAID Joint Strategic Goal Framework



The QDDR outlined a number of concrete actions both the Department and USAID must take to maximize impact and improve the way each does business. Country and bureau-level planning, program management, and budgeting processes are being refocused to allow for longer-term strategic planning that aligns priorities and resources and focuses on delivering measurable and attributable results. These new processes are depicted in the new ***Managing for Results*** framework in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Annual Planning, Budgeting, Performance Management, and Reporting Cycle



Cross-Agency Goals

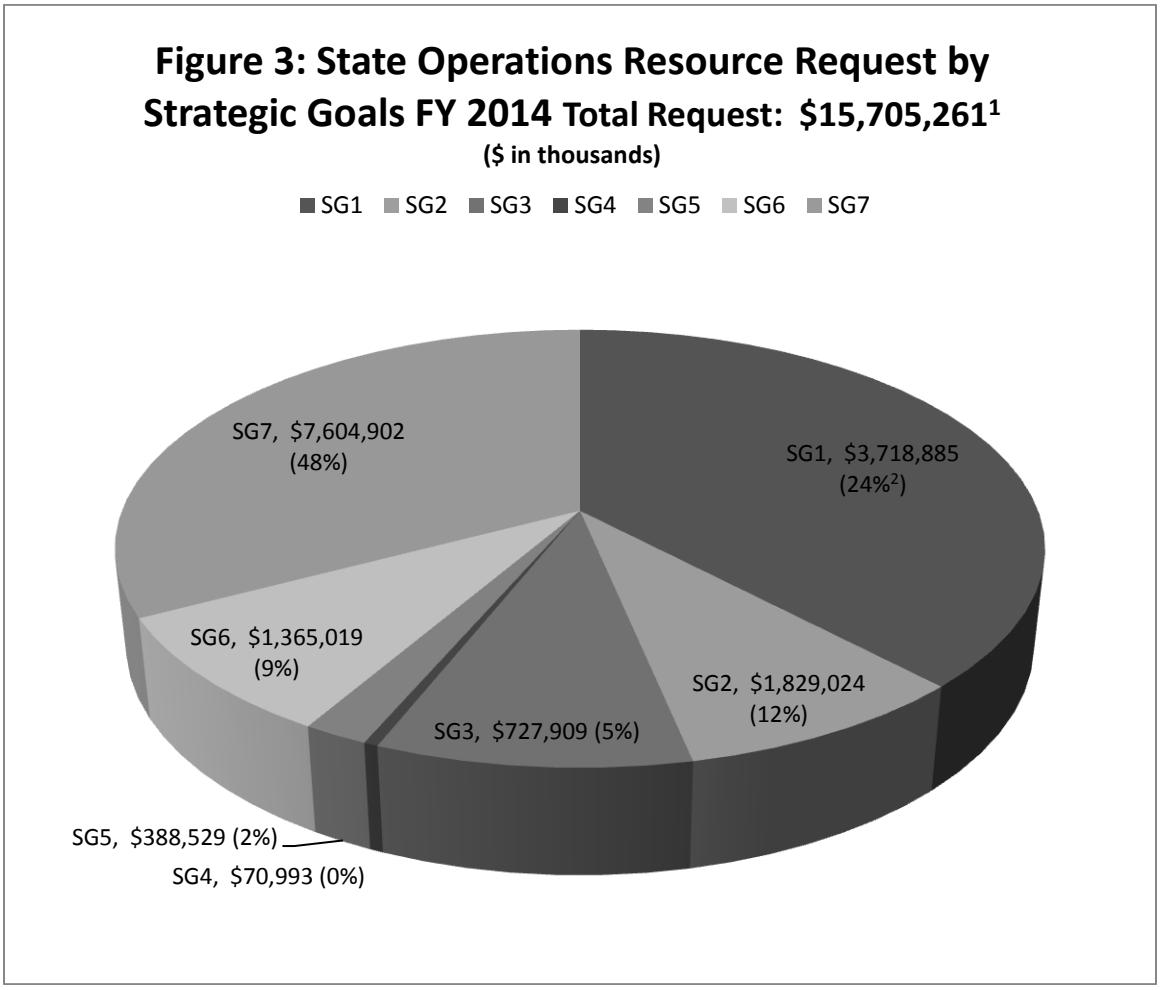
Per the GPRA Modernization Act requirement to address Cross-Agency Priority Goals in the agency strategic plan, the annual performance plan, and the annual performance report please refer to www.Performance.gov for the agency contributions to those goals and progress, where applicable. The Department of State currently contributes to the following Cross-Agency Priority Goals:

- Closing Skills Gap
- Exports
- Cybersecurity
- Sustainability
- Real Property
- Data Center Consolidation
- Strategic Sourcing

Overview of State Operations Budget by Strategic Goal

The FY 2014 State Operations budget request supports a large portion of the U.S. Government's civilian presence overseas and sustains critical functions, allowing for the effective conduct of U.S. diplomacy and development at more than 270 posts worldwide.

The largest portion of the FY 2014 budget request supports Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world (24 percent). Together with Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally (48 percent), these two goals account for 72 percent of the Department's FY 2014 State Operations request (see Figure 3).



[1] Resources allocated by strategic goal include all appropriated funds (Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds), except for $240,018 million for the following: Office of the Inspector General, International Commission, Buying Power Maintenance, Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Payment, and the Foreign Service Retirement Disability Fund.
[2] Due to numerical rounding, percentages may not add up to 100 percent.

Selection Criteria for Performance Indicators

Since FY 2009 the Department has made significant efforts to focus on more outcome-oriented and quantitative performance indicators. The Department has reviewed State operations indicators developed by bureaus and missions and assessed rated indicators based on Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound, Evaluate and Re-evaluate (SMARTER), the industry standard of performance criteria. While many complex diplomatic issues lend themselves to qualitative analysis, the Department works to develop quantitative indicators whenever possible because they offer the opportunity to analyze

important trends and examine empirical evidence when reviewing policy, planning strategy, and setting resource levels.

In an effort to ensure better use of performance information in the budgeting process, the Department adopted the following criteria in selecting indicators for inclusion in the request:

- To the greatest extent possible, each program and activity account line item should have at least one representative indicator as a measure of program performance.
- Each bureau chapter, as defined in the CBJ, should also include indicators that represent the bureau's primary policy priorities.
- Performance indicators should meet the **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**ttainable, **R**elevant, **T**ime-bound, **E**valuate and **R**e-evaluate (SMARTER) criteria.

Based on these criteria, the Department worked with Bureaus and account managers in developing 28 new State Operations indicators. These indicators reflect the Department's effort to allocate resources toward high priorities while ensuring management oversight of all its funding sources. These are designated as "NEW APP INDICATOR" in the indicator tables accompanying their relevant Strategic Goals. Also, 38 indicators that appeared in the FY 2013 CBJ have been discontinued from inclusion in this year's request, primarily reflecting the fact that the Department's implementation of the QDDR has led to new multiyear strategic planning processes in which bureaus reassess existing indicators and develop new performance indicators. To view the FY 2014 "Discontinued Indicators" see http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/203415.pdf

Presently, some indicators for the Department have multiple sets of data per indicator. In the coming year, the Department will also be working to eliminate this practice and have one data set per indicator range. As part of multi-year planning and a forthcoming new Agency Strategic Plan, the Department plans to work closely with Bureaus to establish a core set of performance indicators linked to measuring, monitoring, and evaluating the results of Administering Foreign Affairs programs. In the spirit of streamlining and in preparation of the FY 2014 CBJ, Bureau's selected no more than two indicators to be illustrated in the CBJ. To view additional indicators, see: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/203416.pdf. Both Discontinued and Additional Indicators were featured online and not in the published CBJ Vol 1.

Strategic Goals: Performance Analysis and Key Takeaways

Introduction to Strategic Goal Discussion

The following discussion of six of the seven Strategic Goals that receive funding through State Operations, presents a perspective of the resources and performance for high-level priorities associated with the goals, along with a discussion of progress made and challenges that remain. Strategic Goal 4 is supported primarily by Foreign Assistance funding and is included in the Foreign Operations volume of the Department's budget request. The following goal chapter presentations provide the new strategies and performance trends and results for indicators for each Strategic Goal. Seven illustrative indicators are presented throughout this section for the six Strategic Goals funded by State Operations to highlight performance results in FY 2012 on significant strategic priorities toward achievement of key foreign affairs outcomes. Throughout the Strategic Goal discussions, performance was assessed for those indicators for which FY 2012 data were available at the time of publication. The Bureau/Account owner is noted at the end of each indicator title in the following Strategic Goal Performance Trend Tables. For information regarding the Methodology, Impact, Data Source, and Data Quality of specific performance

indicators, please refer to the identified Bureau/Account Chapter. Additionally, the indicator tables presented in the Strategic Goal discussions list both quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Strategic Goal 1:
Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world

The U.S. faces a broad set of dangers that know no borders and threaten U.S. national security, including the grave danger posed by vulnerable nuclear materials falling into the wrong hands, terrorism, violent extremism, transnational crime, and the effects of climate change and pandemic disease that threaten the security of regions and the health of peoples across borders. The Department's goals reflect a renewed commitment to promote a just and sustainable international order that facilitates the ability of nations to come together to confront common challenges like violent extremism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, and a changing global economy.

State Operations Budget Resources for Strategic Goal 1

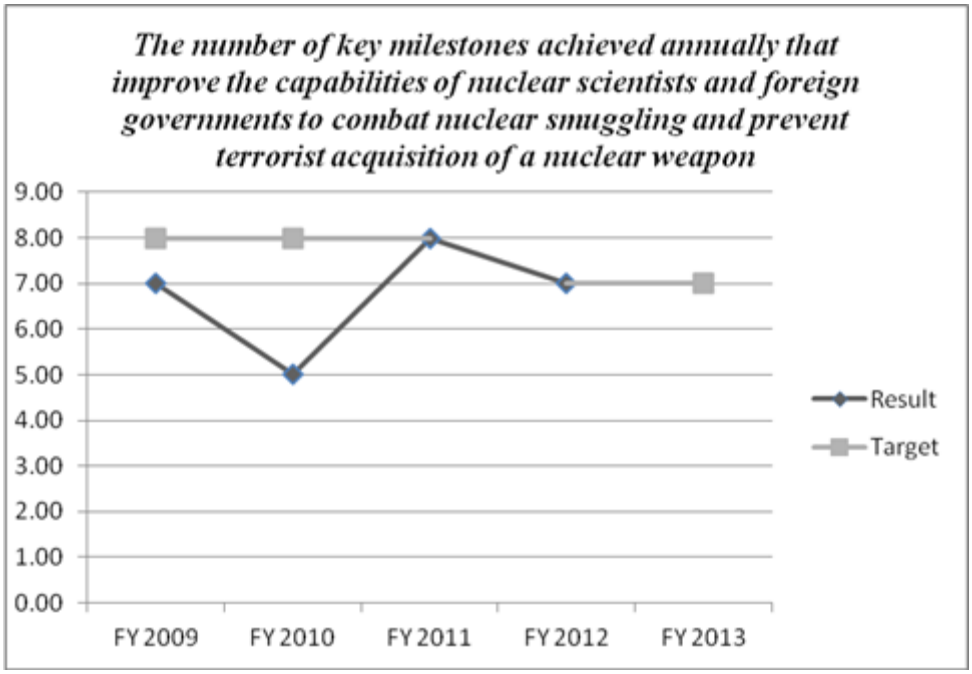
The Department is requesting to allocate nearly $3.72 billion toward Strategic Goal 1 in FY 2014. The Department focuses the majority of its resources in Strategic Goal 1 to the following high priority areas: reducing weapons of mass destruction and destabilizing conventional weapons; conflict prevention, mitigation and response; counterterrorism; and security cooperation and security sector reform.

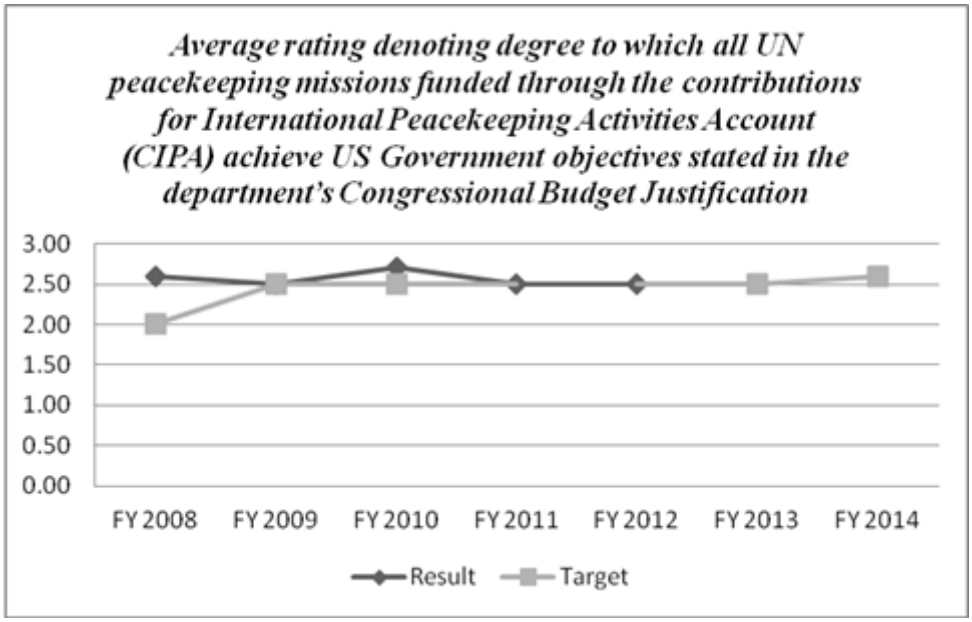
Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 1

Performance was assessed for thirteen indicators relative to Strategic Goal 1: Counter Threats to the United States and the International Order, and Advance Civilian Security Around the World. At the time of publication, the Department in FY 2012 met or exceeded targets for all nine indicators for which there was data available and no indicators fell below target. Data were not available for two indicators and six indicators are new APP indicators.

Analysis of Key Illustrative Indicators

This section details key performance indicators to illustrate the Department's performance in an area that links to key budget and policy priorities under Strategic Goal 1. Two Key Illustrative Indicators – 1) *The number of key milestones achieved annually that improve the capabilities of nuclear scientists and foreign governments to combat nuclear smuggling and prevent terrorist acquisition of a nuclear weapon*, and 2) *Average rating denoting degree to which all United Nations peacekeeping missions funded through the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve U.S. Government objectives stated in the department's Congressional Budget Justification for the corresponding fiscal year* – represent the Department's ongoing priority to work with multilateral bodies to advance peace and security through active engagement with global institutions, and to share the burden of combating nuclear proliferation and supporting peacekeeping, peace building, and conflict resolution with a growing community of nations. The Department met its FY 2012 target for the number of key milestones achieved to raise awareness of nuclear scientists and foreign governments, and help them gain the tools necessary to combat nuclear terrorism and decrease the chances of a terrorist incident using nuclear material. Missions funded by CIPA received an average rating of 2.5 out of 4 for FY 2012, meeting its FY 2012 target of 2.5. Results for this indicator reflect the difficult security, political, and economic environment in which peacekeeping operations are carried out.


The number of key milestones achieved annually that improve the capabilities of nuclear scientists and foreign governments to combat nuclear smuggling and prevent terrorist acquisition of a nuclear weapon
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
FY 2009
FY 2010
FY 2011
FY 2012
FY 2013
Result
Target


Average rating denoting degree to which all UN peacekeeping missions funded through the contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve US Government objectives stated in the department's Congressional Budget Justification
3.00
2.50
2.00
1.50
1.00
0.50
0.00
FY 2008
FY 2009
FY 2010
FY 2011
FY 2012
FY 2013
FY 2014
Result
Target

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Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 1

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world	**FY 2014 Request** ($ in thousands)
	$3,718,885

(**Table Key:** DNYA - Data Not Yet Available)

NEW APP INDICATOR: 90 percent of INR's Department of State customer survey respondents rate INR's analytic products and services timely and useful each fiscal year (INR)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
90% N/A	93 percent ▲ Above Target	Survey not conducted DNYA	90 percent ◄► On Target	91 percent ▲ Above Target	90 percent	90 Percent ◄► On Target	90 percent	90 percent

Average rating denoting degree to which all United Nations peacekeeping missions funded through Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve U.S. Government objectives stated in the Department's Congressional Budget Justification for the corresponding fiscal year. (CIPA)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
2.23 ▲ Above Target	2.60 ▲ Above Target	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.7 ▲ Above Target	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.5	2.5 ◄► On Target	2.5	2.6

Deeper nuclear reductions and transparency measures among Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) nuclear weapons states to increase implementation and strengthen the NPT (AVC)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

Degree of stability in Yemen as measured by the Yemeni Government's capacity to combat extremist organizations and prevent the establishment of safe-havens for terrorists in Yemen and increase public confidence in government services. (NEA)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						DNYA	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

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Increased ability to maintain law and order in the West Bank and Gaza, as measured by the World Bank Governance Indicator score (NEA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
25.2 N/A	22 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	44.8 ▲ Above Target	49.3 ▲ Above Target	41.3 ▲ Above Target	50	Data available late CY 2013. DNYA	55	60

NEW APP INDICATOR: Military Officer MOU billets filled. (PM)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	Staffed at 60%	60.2% ◄► On Target	Staffed at 75%	Staffed at 90%

NEW APP INDICATOR: POLAD billets filled. (PM)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	92%	95% ▲ Above Target	94%	96%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of CSO engagements that were commended (in embassy cables, interagency documents, partner assessments, and non-USG documents) as strongly contributing to the ability of the U.S. Government or local partners to transform conflict dynamics. (CSO)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator	N/A New Indicator, No Rating	65%	75%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of deployable CSO/CRC personnel who are deployed in support of field operations. (CSO)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	40%	45%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Strengthened U.S.-Taiwan Relations, as measured by the annual number of formal talks, formal USG visits to Taiwan, third-party consultations to promote Taiwan's participation in international organizations, and Taiwan's progress towards meeting visa-waiver requirements. (AIT)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

Successful negotiation of bilateral information-sharing agreements with foreign governments under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 6 (HSPD-6). (CT)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 ▲ Above Target	15	16 ▲ Above Target	4	8

The number of key milestones achieved annually that improve the capabilities of nuclear scientists and foreign governments to combat nuclear smuggling and prevent terrorist acquisition of a nuclear weapon. (ISN)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

The number of key milestones achieved annually that strengthen the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). (ISN)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

Strategic Goal 2:
Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states

In FY 2014 the Department's top priority in the Middle East is to promote continued political reforms across the region and strengthen civil society as a means toward realizing the aspirations of the people. The U.S. has long acknowledged the link between democratic governments, free societies, and peaceful nations, and it therefore targets diplomatic efforts and foreign assistance to encouraging free elections, democratic governance, protection of human rights, and sustainable education and public health care programs. The Department continues to promote human rights and democracy, working to secure a strong U.S. diplomatic and development presence to improve governance and stability in a region still rife with extremist influences. The frontline of these efforts is Afghanistan and Pakistan, and in Iraq the Department continues to build a durable and mutually beneficial relationship under the Strategic Framework Agreement (SFA) signed in 2008. In 2014, the Department seeks to implement fully the U.S.-Iraq SFA in the cultural, economic, judicial, political and security sectors. The Department's goals also include efforts to advance a stable Iraq in the heart of the Middle East, inclusive and effective democratic governance in Pakistan, and strengthening government legitimacy and civil society in Afghanistan. In 2014, as Afghanistan's security transition marks a new phase of U.S. engagement, the Department's top priority will be advancing the President's vision of a stable and prosperous South and Central Asia linked by a New Silk Road of transit and trade, with Afghanistan at its heart. Likewise, the Department's civilian and security efforts in 2014 in Pakistan are dedicated to ensuring a democratic Pakistan that is developing economically and contributing to peace and stability in the region.

State Operations Budget Resources for Strategic Goal 2

Budget resources are targeted toward efforts addressing political and economic security in the three frontline states noted above. The Department is requesting to allocate $1.83 billion toward Strategic Goal 2 in FY 2014, of which nearly $1.20 billion is for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), 66 percent. In this Strategic Goal, which focuses on the frontline states, the Department devotes the majority of its resources to peace, security, and opportunity in the Greater Middle East, political competition and consensus building, and good governance.

Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 2

The U.S. Government's relationship with Iraq has transitioned to a normal government-to-government dialogue under the U.S.-Iraq SFA. This transition is illustrative of similar transitions the State Department hopes to achieve in other frontline states. Over the last several years, Iraq has taken tangible steps towards strengthening its democratic institutions, reducing violence and threats to its national sovereignty, strengthening its economy and making its government more effective and accountable to the Iraqi people. Due to the World Bank's lag in reporting data, results for FY 2012 are not yet available.

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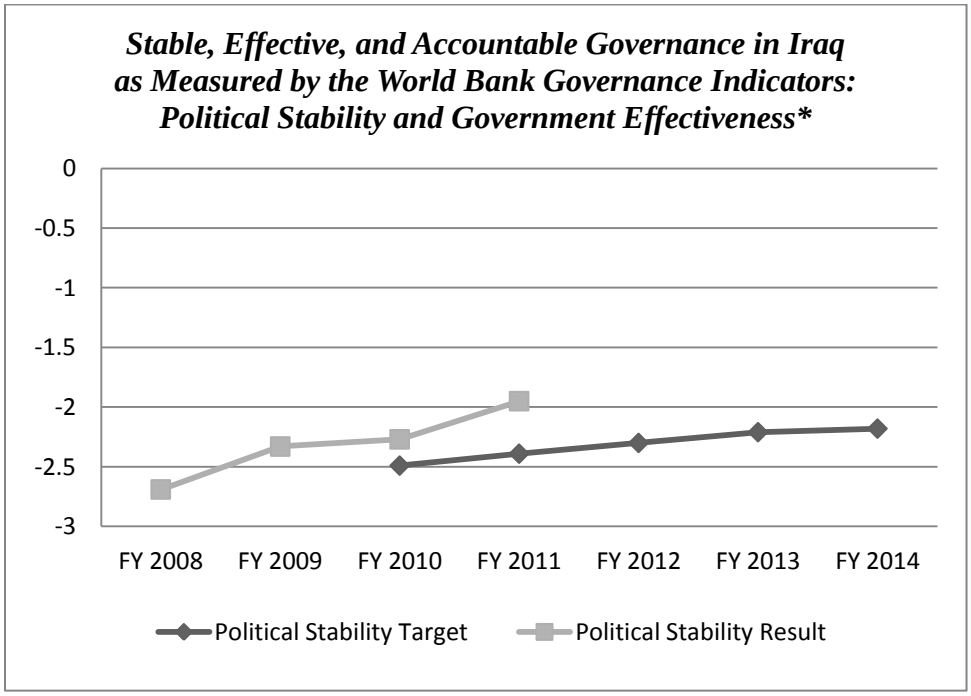
Analysis of Key Illustrative Indicator

FY 2012 data for the illustrative indicator relative to Strategic Goal 2 - *Stable, Effective, and Accountable Governance in Iraq as measured by World Bank Governance Indicators: Political Stability and Government Effectiveness* – is not yet available. Marking a change from last year, this year's indicator does not measure the rule of law or control of corruption in Iraq. By focusing more on Iraq's political stability and governmental effectiveness, the Department hoped to underscore the importance that security and internal cohesion play in ensuring Iraq's development as a sovereign, stable and self-reliant U.S. partner. This indicator uses a scoring scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher values equal greater democratic stability and government effectiveness). In 2010, Iraq's score on the political stability index was -2.27, and its score on the government effectiveness index was -1.23. To put that in the Middle East regional context, the regional average in 2010 on the political stability index was -0.23, and the government effectiveness index was -0.17.

The illustrative indicator for Iraq represents the results of the Department of State's efforts to build a stable, sovereign and self-reliant Iraq by partnering with Iraqi officials across a variety of sectors under the SFA. Since U.S. troop withdrawal in late 2011, those efforts have continued with the convening of five Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) meetings on topics ranging from political and diplomatic cooperation, to education and culture, law enforcement and the judiciary, defense and security, and energy. Participants at these JCC meetings agreed to deepen cooperation on issues ranging from security and combating terrorism to increasing educational exchange programs, supporting trade and finance reforms, and improving Iraq's critical energy infrastructure protection. Iraqi and American attendees at JCC meetings scheduled for the spring and fall 2013 will cover defense and security cooperation, political cooperation, strategic water issues, science and technology cooperation, and environmental regulatory framework development.

Participants at these JCC meetings agreed to deepen cooperation on issues ranging from security and combating terrorism to increasing educational exchange programs, and improving Iraq's critical energy infrastructure protection.



*The chart only shows targets and results for political stability.

Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 2

Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states	**FY 2014 Request** ($ in thousands)
	$1,829,024

(**Table Key:** DNYA - Data Not Yet Available)

Stable, Effective, and Accountable Governance in Iraq as measured by World Bank Governance Indicators: Political Stability (P) and Government Effectiveness (G). (NEA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
-2.81P; -1.67G; -2.04; -1.45 N/A	-2.69P; -1.41G; -1.87; -1.48 New Indicator, No Rating	-2.33P; -1.26G; -1.83; -1.38 ◀▶ Improved	-2.27P; -1.23G; -1.62; -1.32 ◀▶ Improved	-1.95P; -1.15G; -1.50; -1.22 ◀▶ On Target	-2.30P; -0.83G	Available late CY 2013. DNYA	-2.21P; -1.17G	-2.18P; -1.14G

Strategic Goal 3:
Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being

This Strategic Goal aims to advance and protect human and individual rights, promote societies where the state and its citizens are accountable to laws, and expand opportunities for citizens to participate in broad based economic growth. The Department supports civil society and citizens alike in holding governments accountable, and being a strong voice for bringing opportunity to places where it is scarce. Through U.S. missions overseas, the Department advocates for fair treatment and a transparent investment climate so that all potential stakeholders have a fair and equitable chance to participate in expanding markets. Global growth creates conditions that advance democratic values and expand the number of countries that are effective partners with the United States in working toward a more stable, secure, healthy, and prosperous world.

State Operations Budget Resources for Strategic Goal 3

The Department is requesting to allocate approximately $727.91 million toward Strategic Goal 3 in FY 2014. In the FY 2014 budget request, the Department focuses the majority of its resources for Strategic Goal 3 in strengthening democratic political cultures, energy security and expansion of open markets for the creation of economic opportunities at home and abroad.

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

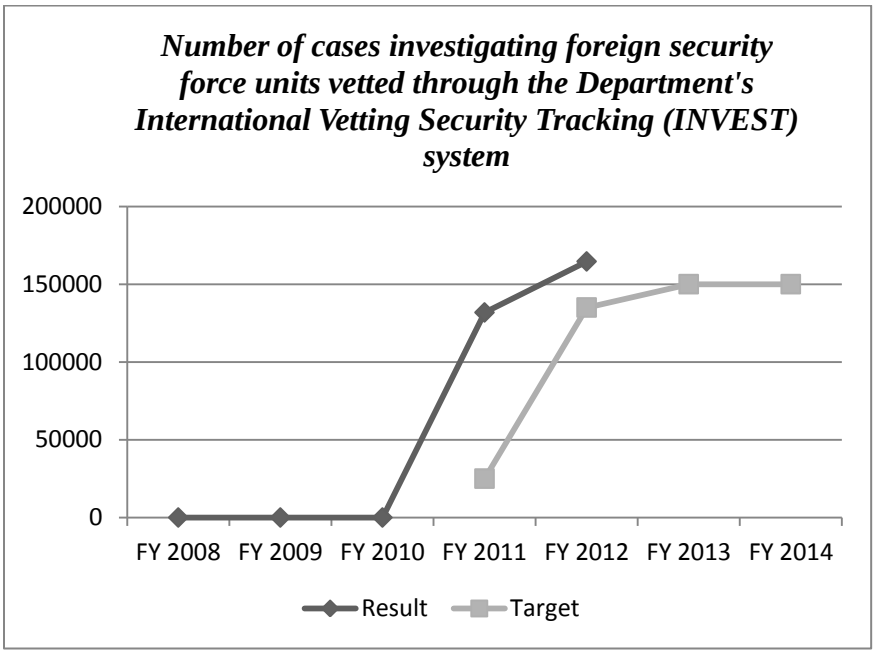
Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 3

Performance was assessed for indicators for which FY 2012 data were available at the time of publication. Of the 13 indicators relative to this Strategic Goal, the Department met or exceeded targets for 100 percent of indicators for which there are FY 2012 results currently available. None of the indicators fell short of their FY 2012 targets. There are eight new APP indicators, for which seven have no ratings.

Analysis of Key Illustrative Indicator

The Department exceeded the target for the illustrative indicator relative to Strategic Goal 3 – *Number of cases investigating foreign security force units vetted through the Department's International Vetting Security Tracking (INVEST) system*.

The Department works to eradicate oppressive practices and supports the implementation of measures that increase accountability among security forces. The Department's implementation of the Leahy Amendment, which prohibits the provision of U.S. assistance to foreign security units implicated in gross human rights violations, is a crucial aspect of the USG's effort to advance human rights, democracy and an end to impunity of security forces. The International Vetting Security Tracking database is a permanent record of the vetting process developed to comply with the Leahy laws. In FY 2012, 164,603 cases investigating foreign security force units were vetted through the Department's INVEST system, exceeding the established target of 135,000 and providing evidence of compliance with the Leahy laws. The Department will continue to build on these results in FY 2013.



PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 3

Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	**FY 2014 Request** ($ in thousands)
	$727,909

(**Table Key:** DNYA - Data Not Yet Available)

NEW APP INDICATOR: Annual percentage of reports and studies completed according to an established timeline during the fiscal year. (IJC)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	91% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	90%	90%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Improve governance in regional fisheries management organizations to provide for long-term implementable and enforceable science-based conservation and management regimes for fisheries stocks, as measured by the achievement of key annual milestones towards strengthening governance structures. (IFC)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

NEW APP INDICATOR: Increase access to information on democratic principles and governance through English language materials, as measured by the annual number of books distributed through the Asia Foundation's Books for Asia program. (TAF)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	692,456 books (baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	700,000 books	700,000 books

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Increased civic activism in priority countries with repressive regimes, as measured by the percent of civil society activists and organizations able to sustain activities. (DRL)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	17.5% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	20% ▲ Above Target	18.5%	41% ▲ Above Target	25%	30%

Median number of days to start a business in Mexico; median cost of starting a business in Mexico as a percentage of per capita income. (WHA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	13 days; 11.7% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	9 days; 12.3% ▲ Above Target	9 days; 11.2% ◄► Improved	8 days; 10.5%	9 days; 10.1% ◄► On Target	8 days; 10.0%	7 days; 9.0%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Number of UN Specialized Agencies funded by the CIO account demonstrating progress on reform targets established under phase II of the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI). (CIO)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	4	5

Number of cases investigating foreign security force units vetted through the Department's International Vetting Security Tracking (INVEST) system. (DRL)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	131,810 ▲ Above Target	135,000	164,603 ▲ Above Target	160,000	160,000

Number of work programs established by partner economies leading to strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) by the end of FY 2014. (OES)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						▲ Above Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percent of priority annual milestones completed as part of the 15-year maintenance plan (IBC)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	100% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	100%	100%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of levee-raising and structural-rehabilitation construction work completed on the Rio Grande Flood Control System on an annual basis in terms of miles eligible for FEMA certification. (IBWC - C)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	29.3% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	29.1%	12.5%

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

NEW APP INDICATOR: Population (counted as number of people) benefitting each year from BECC-certified projects related to water and waste water treatment, solid waste management, air quality, water conservation, clean energy, and energy conservation. (BECC)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	5.070 million New Indicator, No Rating	2.6 million	2.6 million

Progress on internal reforms prerequisite for integration into Euro-Atlantic Institutions as measured by the mean average rating for Balkan nations as reported by Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and the Democracy dimension of Freedom House's Nations in Transit Index. (EUR)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
3.4 (CPI); 4.06 (FH) N/A	3.6 (CPI); 4.03 (FH) New Indicator, No Rating	3.6 (CPI); 4.04 (FH) ▲ Above Target	3.65 (CPI); 4.04 (FH) ▲ Above Target	3.49 (CPI); 4.07 (FH) ▲ Above Target	3.50 (CPI); 4.00(FH)	39.7 (CPI); 4.09 (FH) ▲ Above Target	CPI: 39.9 FH: 4.15	CPI: 40.2 FH: 4.3

NEW APP INDICATOR: Support to NGOs that helps develop and fund key initiatives that foster human rights, independent media and other essential democratic institutions, values, and processes as measured by the number of grants awarded in the fiscal year. (NED)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	1225 grants (baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	1250 grants	1260 grants

Strategic Goal 4:
Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation

NOTE: Strategic Goal 4 is mainly supported by Foreign Assistance Funding and therefore, its performance trends will be addressed in the Annual Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report of the Foreign Operations volume of the FY 2014 CBJ.

Strategic Goal 5:
Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy

Through its economic and commercial diplomacy, the Department promotes U.S. business opportunities, encourages investment into the United States, and negotiates to create favorable climates for U.S. business activities overseas. The Department leads efforts to open markets and promotes global economic partnerships which will contribute to economic growth for the United States, its trading partners, and developing countries.

State Operations Budget Resources for Strategic Goal 5

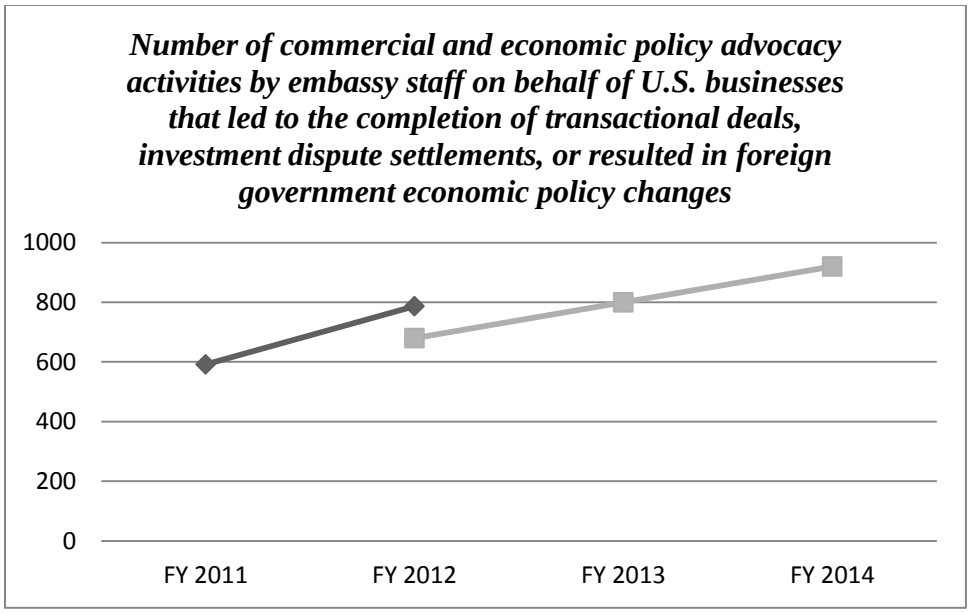
The Department is requesting to allocate $388.53 million toward Strategic Goal 5 in FY 2014. In the FY 2014 budget request, the Department focuses the majority of its resources for Strategic Goal 5 in energy security and expansion of open markets for the creation of economic opportunities at home and abroad.

Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 5

A total of five indicators apply to the Strategic Goal focused on economic diplomacy. The Department met or exceeded targets for four indicators for which there are results currently available. Data is not yet available for the remaining one indicator and one new APP indicator is listed. During FY 2012, the Department exceeded the target for the illustrative indicator relative to Strategic Goal 5 – *Increase in the number of market-oriented economic and commercial policy activities and accomplishments by 15 percent*. The indicator serves as a measure of the effectiveness of our diplomatic posts overseas to open markets for U.S. exports and advocate on behalf of U.S. businesses for commercial deals and investment disputes and changes in anti-competitive regulations.

Analysis of Key Illustrative Indicator

An increase in transactional deals completed, investment disputes resolved and changes in anti-competitive or discriminatory regulations is an essential part of fulfilling the President's National Export Initiative (NEI). The Department's efforts to institutionalize the Secretary's Economic Statecraft initiative, which in turn supports the President's NEI, strive to create a level playing field necessary for U.S. firms to succeed in exporting manufactured goods, agricultural products and services and competing for foreign tender offers. This in turn spurs job growth in the United States. It ensures that U.S. firms compete on the basis of technical and commercial merits and are not undermined by discriminatory regulations or by efforts by other governments' advocacy efforts on behalf of their firms.



Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 5

Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy	**FY 2014 Request** ($ in thousands)
	$388,529

(**Table Key:** DNYA - Data Not Yet Available)

China's Current Account Surplus as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product. (EAP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2% N/A	3.0% (new baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	2.5%	DNYA	2%	1%
Implementation of policies promoting sustainable energy technology to help the 1.3 billion people who currently lack access to modern energy (ENR)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

Number of additional countries allowing commercial use of agricultural biotechnology and percent increase in global acreage of biotech crops under cultivation. (EB)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
2 countries; 12% New Indicator, No Rating	2 countries; 9.4% ◄► Improved	0 countries; 7% ▼ Below Target	4 countries; 16% ▲ Above Target	0 countries; 8% ◄► Improved	1 country; 5%	2 countries; 6% ▲ Above Target	1 country; 5%	1 country: 5%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Number of commercial and economic policy advocacy activities by embassy staff on behalf of U.S. businesses that led to the completion of transactional deals, investment dispute settlements, or resulted in foreign government economic policy changes. (EB)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	592 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	680	787 ▲ Above Target	15 percent over FY2012: 800	15 percent over FY2013: 920

Transparency and governance principles are adopted by the international community. (ENR)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

Strategic Goal 6:
Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world

The Department recognizes the central role of public diplomacy as an essential element of 21st Century statecraft and as an indispensible tool for achieving U.S. foreign policy goals. The Department is committed to strengthening America's engagement with the people of the world by enhancing mutual respect and understanding and creating partnerships aimed at solving common problems. As communication technology continues to evolve at a rapid pace, empowering and energizing non-elite publics around the world and challenging even the most authoritarian governments' monopoly on power, the United States faces new challenges and opportunities that require the Department to develop and implement complex multidimensional public engagement strategies that forge partnerships, mobilize

broad coalitions, and galvanize public opinion across all sectors of society. Over the past three years, the Department has developed the first detailed global strategy for public diplomacy in over a decade – a strategic framework for 21st Century public diplomacy ensuring that engagement with foreign audiences and public diplomacy resources are fully aligned with foreign policy objectives. Public diplomacy programs provide insight into American society to a broader international public, including youth and women, as well as opinion makers. By improving understanding of and respect for American society and values, the United States establishes the essential foundation for effective advocacy of policy goals to key audiences around the world.

State Operations Budget Resources for Strategic Goal 6

The Department is requesting to allocate $1.36 billion toward Strategic Goal 6 in FY 2014. In the FY 2014 budget request, the Department focuses the majority of its resources for Strategic Goal 6 to expand and strengthen People to People relationships including programs that provide educational and cultural exchanges.

Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 6

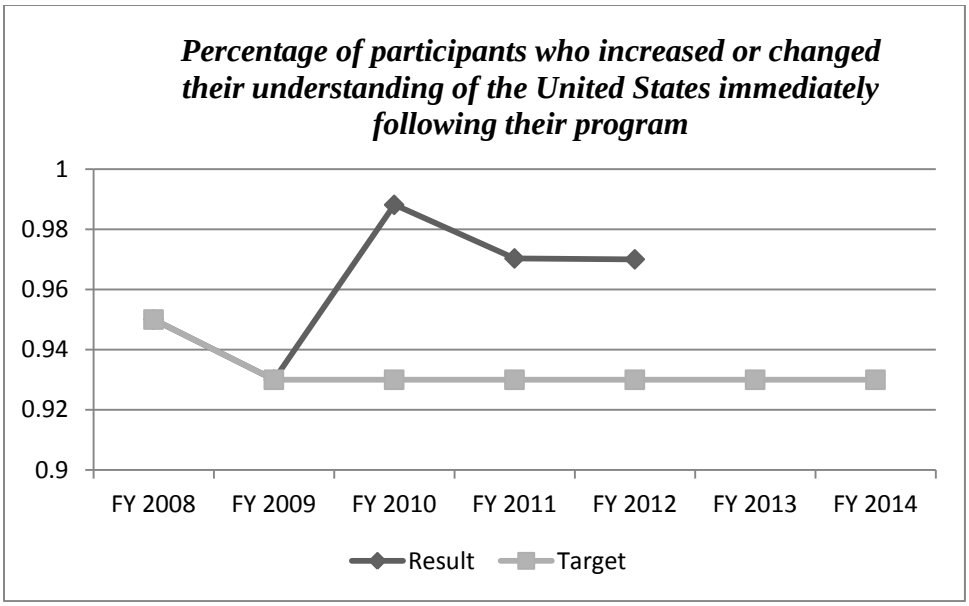
Performance was assessed for the nine Strategic Goal 6 indicators of which six are new APP indicators. During FY 2012, the Department met or exceeded targets for five of its nine indicators covering Strategic Goal 6. Of the remaining four indicators, three are indicators that draw data from an intensive biennial public diplomacy study, which is underway for FY 2013, and one is a new APP indicator that has baseline results but no rating.

Analysis of Key Illustrative Indicator

The Department exceeded its FY 2012 target for the illustrative indicator for Strategic Goal 6 – *Percentage of participants who increased or changed their understanding of the United States immediately following their program*. The data show the effectiveness of cultural exchange programs in positively reshaping foreign opinions of the United States. The Department uses trend data to assess the correlation between the participation in exchange programs and increased understanding and more favorable views of the United States among foreign audiences. This data collection effort underscores the importance of maintaining and leveraging an active alumni network of exchange participants who have benefited from a positive experience with the United States.

As part of this Strategic Goal, the Department assesses the percentage of participants in Department-sponsored exchange programs who increased or changed their understanding of the United States immediately following their program. The Department exceeded its FY 2012 target with 97 percent of respondents surveyed responding favorably, indicative of the Department's ability to establish a strong foundation for engaging critically important international audiences in a persuasive dialogue on U.S. policy goals.

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS



Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 6

Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world	**FY 2014 Request** ($ in thousands)
	$1,365,019

(**Table Key:** DNYA - Data Not Yet Available)

Number of articles accurately portrayed or broadcasted by journalists participating in Foreign Press Center programs. (PA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A New Indicator, No Rating	70 articles [Baseline] ◀▶ On Target	100 articles ◀▶ On Target	200 articles ◀▶ On Target	250 articles	250 articles ◀▶ On Target	300 articles	325 articles
NEW APP INDICATOR: Number of underserved Israeli-Arabs who have successfully completed their studies via the scholarship. (IASP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89%	89% ◀▶ On Target	92%	90%

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Percent of foreign audiences with a better understanding of U.S. policy, society and values after exposed to International Information Programs, products, and activities. (IIP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
83% [Baseline] N/A	Biennial data collection DNYA	55%- revised baseline. ◀▶ On Target	Biennial data collection DNYA	87% ▲ Above Target	Biennial data	Biennial data collection DNYA	50%-66%	Biennial data collection

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of East-West Center participants that stated they had a stronger understanding of Asia-Pacific/ U.S. relations after their programmatic activity. (EWC)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A New Indicator, No Rating	85%	85% ◀▶ On Target	93%	93%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of fellows who one year after fellowship have a more positive perception of themselves as leaders. (EEFP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	97% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	97%	97%

Percentage of participants who increased or changed their understanding of the United States immediately following their program. (ECA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
93.00% [Baseline] N/A	95.00% ▲ Above Target	93% ◀▶ On Target	98.81% ▲ Above Target	97.03% ▲ Above Target	93.00%	97.00% ▲ Above Target	93.00%	93.00%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of participants who learned new ideas that they will be able to apply to their own work. (MEWD)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95% strongly agree or agree	95% strongly agree or agree ◄► On Target	95%	100%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of public diplomacy participants who Initiated positive change in their local communities or local organizations as a result of PD products or programming. (PD)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	Bi-yearly indicator DNYA	74% ◄► On Target	Bi-yearly indicator DNYA	79% ▲ Above Target	N/A: bi-yearly indicator	Bi-yearly indicator DNYA	50% - 70%	N/A: bi-yearly indicator

NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of public diplomacy participants with an increased understanding of U.S. policy, society, or values as a result of PD products or programming. (PD)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	Bi-yearly indicator DNYA	72% ◄► On Target	Bi-yearly indicator DNYA	94% ▲ Above Target	N/A: bi-yearly indicator	Bi-yearly indicator DNYA	66% - 75%	N/A: bi-yearly indicator

Strategic Goal 7:
Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally

The request represents the Department's ongoing investments to advance America's security and economic interests and its goal to serve, support, and protect U.S. citizens at home and abroad. The Department provides and maintains secure, safe, and functional facilities for its employees in the United States and overseas for both Department employees and those of other agencies. Overseas embassies are the diplomatic platform for the entire U.S. Government. Diplomatic security programs protect both people and national security information. The Department continues, in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security and other agencies, to protect America's homeland with improved technology and efficiency at ports of entry and in visa processing, smarter screening technology, and more secure U.S. travel documents – both visas and passports. The Department of State assists American citizens to travel, conduct business, and live abroad securely. Approximately four million Americans reside abroad, and Americans make about 60 million trips overseas every year. The Department also assists parents by facilitating the return of or access to children wrongfully taken to or kept in another country.

Additionally, the Department pursues human resource initiatives aimed at building, deploying, and sustaining a knowledgeable, diverse, and high-performing workforce through programs such as training to foster foreign language proficiency, public diplomacy expertise, and improved leadership and management skills. Supporting diplomacy through efficient and effective information technology is another area of management focus, as is the provision of world-class financial services.

State Operations Budget Resources for Strategic Goal 7

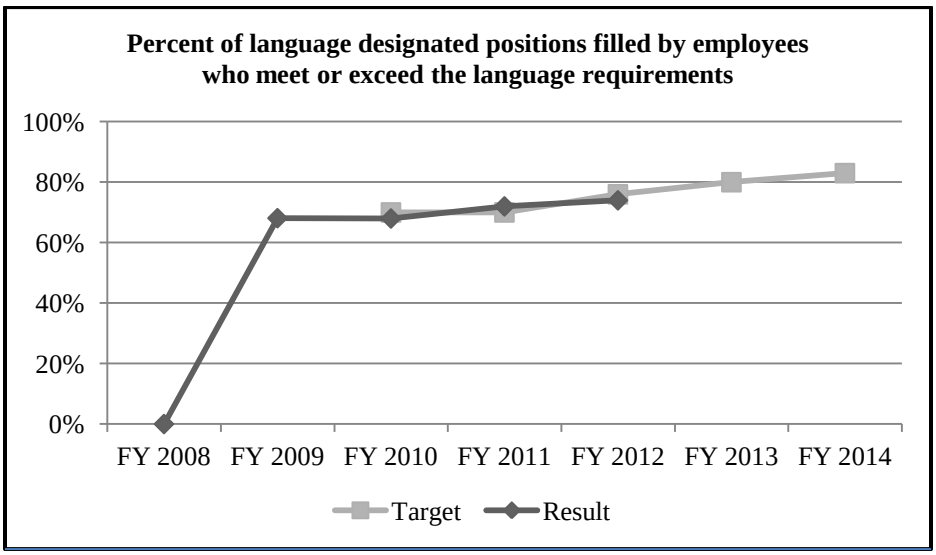
The Department is requesting to allocate $7.65 billion toward Strategic Goal 7 in FY 2014, of which $299.67 million is for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), with OIG. In the FY 2014 budget request, the Department focuses the majority of its resources in Strategic Goal 7 on operational capabilities and providing a secure infrastructure for the Department's workforce.

Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 7

A total of 30 indicators address the strategic priorities of the Management Strategic Goal. Performance was assessed for those indicators for which FY 2012 data were available at the time of publication. During FY 2012, the Department met or exceeded targets for 18 of its performance indicators and one is listed as improved. Eight performance indicators in this strategic goal were below target in FY 2012. The factors that contributed to not meeting the targets are further detailed in the identified CBJ bureau chapters. Ratings data were not available for three indicators at the time of this submission and of the 30 listed indicators seven are new APP indicators.

Analysis of Key Illustrative Indicator

In FY 2012, the Department met or exceeded expectations for the illustrative indicator relative to Strategic Goal 7 – *Percent of language designated positions filled by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements*. This performance indicator is a key measure of the joint State-USAID Agency Priority Goal for strengthening diplomacy and development by leading through civilian power. The State Department's ability to lead through civilian power and to maintain the highest standards of operational readiness is dependent on maintaining the right people with the right skills, providing necessary training, and deploying them strategically to meet the complex challenges of the day.



PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Performance Trends for Strategic Goal 7

Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally	**FY 2014 Request** ($ in thousands)
	$7,654,552

(**Table Key:** DNYA - Data Not Yet Available)

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. (CGFS - Additional Indicator)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A New Indicator, No Rating	Yes ◄► On Target	No ▼ Below Target	Yes ◄► On Target	No ▼ Below Target	Yes	Yes ◄► On Target	Yes	Yes

Average domestic Utilization Rate, in usable square feet (USF), of primary office space per person in the National Capital Region (A)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	122 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	121	120 ▲ Above Target	121	121

Average duration and cost growth for capital construction projects completed annually. (OBO)

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2013	FY 2014
N/A	N/A	9% duration ; 14% cost New Indicator, No Rating	18% duration; 18% cost ▼ Below Target	39.7% duration, 1.7% cost ▼ Below Target	25% duration; 5% cost	64.7% duration, 2.8% cost ▼ Below Target	25% duration; 5% cost	25% duration; 5% cost

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Cumulative variance from planned cost and schedule for the Integrated Logistics Management System (ITCF)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	-0.25%; - 0.80% [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	1.38%; - .04% ◄► On Target	1.7%; - .03% ◄► On Target	Both less than +/- 5%	1.6% -.06% ◄► On Target	Both less than +/- 5%	Both less than +/- 5%

Customer satisfaction with quality of, and access to, reliable and relevant information on travel.state.gov as measured by the overall ASCI score (out of 100). (CA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	75 out of 100 [Baseline] ◄► On Target	77 out of 100 ▲ Above Target	Exceed 77 out of 100	77 ▼ Below Target	Exceed 78 out of 100	Exceed 78 out of 100

NEW APP INDICATOR: Efficient and Effective Management Platforms (SCA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

NEW APP INDICATOR: Expand children and family services by increasing the number of staff and hours in the Employee Consultation Services (ECS) over the next five to seven years to respond to MED's growing patient population. (MED)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Foreign Service Institute language training success rate as measured by the percentage of State students in critical needs languages who attain skill objective. (FSI)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
87% ▲ Above Target	89% ▲ Above Target	80% ◄► On Target	88% ▲ Above Target	96% ▲ Above Target	80%	86% ▲ Above Target	80%	80%

NEW APP INDICATOR: Fully implement the Department's evaluation policy and practices by facilitating 50 new program evaluations by the end of FY 2014 and incorporating evaluation information in bureaus' and posts' planning and budget documents. (BP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	16 (baseline) ▲ Above Target	30	50

Improve the functionality of L's Records and Information Management Program (L)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

Key milestones for the modernization of the Harry S Truman Building. (A)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						▼ Below Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Length of time to complete 90 percent of Top Secret Clearance Single Scope Background Investigations or Secret Clearance National Agency Checks. (DS)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
55 days [Baseline] N/A	67 days ▼ Below Target	67 days ▼ Below Target	70 days ▲ Above Target	90% complete d within 74 days ◄► On Target	90% complete d within 74 days	90% completed within 81 days ▼ Below Target	90% within 114 days	90% within 114 days

Local Guard, Surveillance Detection and Residential Security Programs at Diplomatic Missions Conform with Overseas Security Policy Board (OSPB) Standards (12 FAH-6) (D&CP-WSP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.						◄► On Target	Qualitative Indicator. See corresponding CBJ chapter for detailed results and targets.	

NEW APP INDICATOR: Measurement of the number of fans, followers and viewers across DOS social media, 3rd party platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Flickr, as captured by the Social Media Dashboard and other measurement tools. (IIP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	19,040,244 (baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	20,944,268.00	23,038,694.00

Meet increased computing demands and improves energy efficiency through an increased percentage of relevant Department servers virtualized and cloud computing efforts. (IRM)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	0% [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	25% ◄► On Target	40%	40% ◄► On Target	60%	70%

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Monetary benefits: questioned costs, funds put to better use, cost savings, recoveries, efficiencies, restitutions, and fines (OIG)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
$52.6 million N/A	$23 million ▲ Above Target	$26.4 million ▲ Above Target	$25.5 million ▲ Above Target	$261.9 million ▲ Above Target	$19.0 million	$33.8 million ▲ Above Target	$21.5 million	$22.5 million

NEW APP INDICATOR: Of those U.S. citizens who request and qualify for a repatriation loan, percentage to whom loans are disbursed. (RLPA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	100% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	100%	100%

Percent of construction sites and buildings acquired and projects awarded in accordance with the approved Financial Plan (FinPlan) and priority work. (OBO)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	New indicator as of 5/1/09. DNYA	73% (See methodology) ◄► On Target	97% of target ▲ Above Target	100% of projects awarded ◄► On Target	85% of targeted sites	100% sites under contract ▲ Above Target	85% of targeted sites	85% of targeted sites

Percent of language designated positions filled by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements (New Methodology) (HR)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	68.1% [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	68% ▼ Below Target	72% ▲ Above Target	76%	74% ▼ Below Target	80%	83%

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Percentage of passport applications processed within the targeted timeframe. (CA)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
71% ▼ Below Target	100% ◄► On Target	98.9% ▼ Below Target	100% ◄► On Target	100% ▲ Above Target	99%	100% ▲ Above Target	99%	99%

Percentage of positions filled by at-grade, in-cone employees. (AF)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
50 percent N/A	45 percent. ▼ Below Target	38%, down from 45%. ▼ Below Target	47 percent. ▲ Above Target	36 percent ▼ Below Target	48 percent.	51 percent ▲ Above Target	52 percent	52 percent

Percentage of recommendations resolved within the appropriate timeframe (six months for inspections and nine months for audits and evaluations) (OIG)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
88% N/A	87% ▲ Above Target	91% ▲ Above Target	79% ▼ Below Target	89% ▲ Above Target	86%	78% ▼ Below Target	87%	87%

Percentage of the Department's eleven primary data centers migrated, closed, or consolidated into two primary and two specialized data centers (IRM)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	[Baseline Year] New Indicator, No Rating	55% ◄► On Target	66%	66% ◄► On Target	80%	90%

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Quality of ICASS system measured by: percentage of invoiced amounts received in first 90 days of fiscal year; average customer satisfaction rating for the Management Officer/Council Chair (MO/CC) workshops (out of 5); percentage of posts that receive an "A" on their ICASS Budget Scorecard. (Comptroller)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	95.6%; MO/CC 4.35; 4.22% New Indicator, No Rating	95%; MO/CC 3.27; 88.5% ◀▶ Improved	99.96%; MO/CC 3.17; 87% ▼ Below Target	99%; MO/CC N/A; 78% ▲ Above Target	95%; MO/CC N/A 95%	98.0%; N/A; 94% ◀▶ Improved	95%; 80%	95%; 80%

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. (Comptroller)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
60% [Baseline] N/A	68% ◀▶ On Target	88% ▲ Above Target	77% ▲ Above Target	85.2% ▲ Above Target	80%	84.8% ▲ Above Target	80%	80%

Staff Top Priority Posts: Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan (AIP) (HR)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	97.4 percent ▼ Below Target	96 percent ▼ Below Target	95% for AIP ▼ Below Target	100% for AIP	95% for AIP ▼ Below Target	100% for AIP	100% for AIP

Strengthen case management systems so that fraud detection and tracking capabilities are available enterprise-wide as calculated as a percentage of stakeholders overall, who have access to the fraud case management system. (BSP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% ▲ Above Target	85%	33% ▼ Below Target	95% targeted stakeholders	100% targeted stakeholders

NEW APP INDICATOR: The number of unique hits to travel.state.gov. (BSP)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	63,473,500 (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	70,000,000	75,000,000

NEW APP INDICATOR: The percentage of eligible claims for reimbursement of extraordinary protection to local and state law enforcement were paid-in-full as funds are available within the required timelines. (PFMO)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100% ◀▶ On Target	100%	100%

Third-Party Sustainable Building Certification for Domestic Owned and Delegated Facilities (LEED or CIEB, Energy Star or equivalent) (A - Additional Indicator)								
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**Target**	**Result and Rating**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30% (Baseline) New Indicator, No Rating	35%	44% ▲ Above Target	50%	55%

Budget Resources by Strategic Goal

The following tables display by strategic goal the FY 2014 budget request for appropriations for Department of State operations which total $14.25 billion (not including Overseas Contingency Operations and fees). Separate tables display Fee-Based Resources by Strategic Goals and OCO. All tables include resources to support the people, platforms, and programs required by the Department of State to carry out foreign policy, including key components of the Department's operations and infrastructure, as well as U.S. engagement abroad through public diplomacy and international organizations. The request reflects the Department's critical role as a national security institution and identifies resources requested for diplomatic solutions to national security issues.

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($ in thousands)

New Strategic Goals	FY 2013 CR Level	FY 2014 Request
Appropriated Resources by Strategic Goal*	**$12,289,314**	**$14,255,770**
SG1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world	$3,243,229	$3,718,885
SG2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states	$593,331	$629,554
SG3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	$673,745	$727,909
SG4: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation	$68,470	$70,993
SG5: Support American democracy through economic diplomacy	$427,606	$388,529
SG6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world	$1,361,569	$1,365,019
SG7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government	$5,921,364	$7,354,881
Appropriated Resources Not Allocated by Strategic Goal**	**$187,205**	**$190,368**
Office of the Inspector General	$62,283	$69,406
International Commissions	$124,922	$120,962
Buying Power Maintenance	$0	$0
Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment (non add)	*$36,332*	*$35,102*
Foreign Service Retirement & Disability Fund (non add)	*$158,900*	*$158,900*

*Fee-Based and Appropriated OCO Resources by Strategic Goal are listed separately below.
**Appropriated Resources Not Allocated by Strategic Goal: OIG and International Commissions (IC) are not allocated by Strategic Goal because they represent programs that support the Department of State as an institution rather than the diplomatic, consular, and management programs linked to Strategic Goals and Priorities.

Fee Based Resources by Strategic Goals

($ in thousands)

New Strategic Goals	FY 2013 CR Level	FY 2014 Request
Fee Based Resources by Strategic Goals**	**$2,755,549**	**$3,014,206**
SG1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world	$1,305	$1,317
SG2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states	$0	$0
SG3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	$0	$0
SG4: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation	$0	$0
SG5: Support American democracy through economic diplomacy	$54,505	$67,531
SG6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world	$376	$382
SG7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government	$2,699,363	$2,944,976

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($ in thousands)

OCO		
New Strategic Goals	**FY 2013 CR Level***	**FY 2014 Request****
Appropriated Resources by Strategic Goal	**$4,614,646**	**$1,499,141**
SG1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world	$176,982	$0
SG2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states	$3,881,964	$1,199,470
SG3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being	$0	$0
SG4: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation	$0	$0
SG5: Support American democracy through economic diplomacy	$0	$0
SG6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world	$15,600	$0
SG7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government	$540,100	$299,671

*OCO funding for FY 2013 includes OIG, CSO, ESCM, and ECE.
**OCO funding for FY 2014 includes OIG, ESCM.

($ in thousands)

Old Strategic Goals	FY 2012 Actual
Appropriated Resources Allocated by Strategic Goals*	**$12,259,163**
SG1: Achieving Peace and Security	$5,388,409
SG2: Governing Justly and Democratically	$358,651
SG3: Investing in People	$200,637
SG4: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	$375,504
SG5: Providing Humanitarian Assistance	$70,582
SG6: Promoting International Understanding	$684,285
SG7: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	$5,181,095
Appropriated Resources Not Allocated by Strategic Goal**	**$186,066**
Office of the Inspector General	$61,904
International Commissions	$124,162
Buying Power Maintenance	$0
Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund Payment (non add)	*$40,927*
Foreign Service Retirement & Disability Fund (non add)	*$158,900*

*Fee-Based and Appropriated OCO Resources by Strategic Goal are listed separately below.
**Appropriated Resources Not Allocated by Strategic Goal: OIG and IC are not allocated by Strategic Goal because they represent programs that support the Department of State as an institution rather than the diplomatic, consular, and management programs linked to Strategic Goals and Priorities.

Fee Based Resources by Strategic Goals

($ in thousands)

Old Strategic Goals	FY 2012 Actual
Fee Based Resources by Strategic Goals	**$2,794,429**
SG1: Achieving Peace and Security	$30,852
SG2: Governing Justly and Democratically	$10,325
SG3: Investing in People	$10,325
SG4: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	$57,677
SG5: Providing Humanitarian Assistance	$4,642
SG6: Promoting International Understanding	$62,176
SG7: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	$2,618,432

($ in thousands)

OCO	
Old Strategic Goals	**FY 2012 Actual**
Appropriated Resources Allocated by Strategic Goal	**$4,614,646**
SG1: Achieving Peace and Security	$2,824,962
SG2: Governing Justly and Democratically	$0
SG3: Investing in People	$0
SG4: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	$0
SG5: Providing Humanitarian Assistance	$0
SG6: Promoting International Understanding	$15,600
SG7: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	$1,774,084

*OCO funding for FY 2012 includes OIG-MERO, CSO, ESCM, and ECE.

State-USAID Agency Priority Goals

Under the leadership of the Secretary of State, the Department of State and USAID developed a new strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to address global challenges. State and USAID submitted eight outcome-focused Agency Priority Goals (APGs) that reflect the Secretary's and USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These near-term goals advance the Joint Strategic Goals, reflect USAID and State strategic and budget priorities, and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2013. In FY 2014, the Department and USAID will develop new APGs that are outcome-based goals that reflect the Secretary's and Administrator's highest priorities through FY 2015.

In addition to quarterly reporting to OMB on the status of meeting key milestones and performance targets for each APG, the GPRA Modernization Act requires that APG goal owners meet with senior agency leadership to assess performance data, discuss successes and challenges, and identify any actions necessary to ensure goal achievement. A process has been developed for conducting joint data-driven reviews for State-USAID APGs that brings together goal leaders with the Deputy Secretary of State and the USAID Assistant Administrator. Goal owners are assisted in the preparation of presentation materials with feedback from State and USAID Performance Improvement Officers as well as by a support team comprised of staff from the Office of Foreign Assistance Resources and the Bureau of Budget and Planning.

The APGs are listed below under the applicable joint State-USAID Strategic Goal. Currently, there are no APGs reflected for Strategic Goals 1, 4, and 6.

Figure 11: At-A-Glance: Agency Priority Goals (APGs), FY 2012-FY 2013

Agency Priority Goal (APG)	Goals
Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.	
Afghanistan	**Goal:** With mutual accountability, assistance from the United States and the international community will continue to help improve the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIRoA) capacity to meet its goals and maintain stability. Bonn Conference commitments call on GIRoA to transition to a sustainable economy, namely improve revenue collection, increase the pace of economic reform, and instill a greater sense of accountability and transparency in all government operations. Strengthen Afghanistan's ability to maintain stability and development gains through transition. By September 30, 2013, USG assistance delivered will help the Afghan government increase domestic revenue level from sources such as customs and electrical tariffs from 10% to 12 % of GDP.
	The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Afghanistan: • The Economic Growth and Governance Initiative (EGGI) • Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) • Afghanistan Civil Service Support • The Expanded Border Security and Related Programs Initiative • Counternarcotics Justice and Anti-Corruption Project **The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to provide economic and technical assistance:** • Department of the Treasury • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Federal Aviation Administration
	Indicators: • Domestic revenues as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product • Percentage U.S. Government (USG) Development assistance provided "on budget"

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Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.	
Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights	**Goal:** Advance progress toward sustained and consolidated democratic transitions in Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen. By September 30, 2013, help support continued progress toward or lay the foundations for transitions to accountable, electoral democracies in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) that respect civil and political liberties and human rights.
	The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Democracy: • Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) • Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance **The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Democracy:** • The National Security Council • The Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) • DOJ's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT) • The Department of Defense • The Department of Labor and the United States Trade Representative • The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
	Indicators: • Support 100% of national-level democratic elections that occur in the region during the reporting period. • Assist 35 and 70 political parties and political groupings across the region to help them develop more programmatic platforms and policy agendas • Support local civil society organization (CSO) engagement in the process of drafting and passing 7 laws, policies, or law/policy modifications affecting the civil society enabling environment in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Yemen, and WB/Gaza. platforms and policy agendas • Support 855 and 512 local civil society organizations to engage in advocacy interventions. • Leverage diplomatic and assistance tools to improve the human rights situation. Improvements in the human rights will be measured qualitatively by the Department of State Human Rights country reports.

Climate Change	**Goal:** Advance low emissions climate resilient development. Lay the groundwork for climate-resilient development, increased private sector investment in a low carbon economy, and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020 and the longer term. By the end of 2013, U.S. assistance to support the development and implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach 20 countries (from a baseline of 0 in 2010). This assistance will be strategically targeted and will result in strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing LEDS by the end of 2014.

	The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Climate Change: • Forest Carbon, Markets & Communities (FCMC) • Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) • Analysis and Investment for Low Emission Growth (AILEG) • Mobilizing Private Sector Finance for Low Emission Development • Capacity building for GHG inventories • Technical support for global climate change, clean energy and low emission development **The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Climate Change:** • Department of Energy • Environmental Protection Agency • U.S. Department of Agriculture • U.S. Forest Service
	Indicators: • Number of countries expressing interest and/or engaged in cooperation on LEDS • Number of agreed work programs established • Number of countries in which USG technical assistance for EC-LEDS has been initiated • For countries that have initiated assistance by January 1, 2013, number of U.S. country teams meeting U.S. Fiscal Year 2013 targets for strengthened capacity for and measurable progress on developing and implementing LEDS. (Progress against these targets will be measured annually.) • Number of U.S. country teams meeting U.S. Fiscal Year 2014 targets for strengthened capacity for and measurable progress on developing and implementing LEDS. (Progress against these targets will be measured annually.
Food Security	**Goal:** Increase Food Security in Feed the Future focus countries in order to reduce prevalence of poverty and malnutrition. By the end of FY 2013, agricultural profitability will improve, on average, by 15% among Feed the Future beneficiary farmers, and one million children under age 2 will experience improved nutrition due to increased access to and utilization of nutritious foods (prevalence of receiving a minimum acceptable diet).
	USAID is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Food Security: • President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (Feed the Future (FTF) • Food for Peace (FFP) **USAID is collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Food Security:** • Department of the Treasury • Department of Agriculture • Millennium Challenge Corporation • Peace Corps • Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

	Indicators: • Key indicator: Percent change in gross margins per unit of land, or animal of selected products (crops/animals selected by country). The difference between the total value of production of the agricultural product (crop, livestock, fish) and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production —known as gross margins—of selected products (annual); profit organizations (annually) • Key indicator: Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet in Feed the Future zones of influence (annual) • Results indicator: Percent change of value of intra-regional trade in targeted agricultural commodities • Mid-level key indicator: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices, as a result of USG assistance (annual) • Mid-level key indicator: Number of children under five reached by nutrition programs in Feed the Future zones of influence (annual) • Feed the Future countries will perform economic analysis (USAID Bureau for Food Security-approved cost-benefit analysis) to inform investment decisions and project target formulation.

Global Health	**Goal:** By September 30, 2013, the Global Health Initiative (GHI) will seek the creation of an AIDS-free generation, save the lives of mothers and children, and protect communities from infectious diseases by: a) decreasing incident HIV infections in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-supported Sub-Saharan African countries by more than 20 percent; b) reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by 4 deaths/1,000 live births in USAID priority countries; c) increasing the percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse, or midwife by 2.1 percent in USAID priority countries; and d) increasing the number of people no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis (in the target population) from 7.7 million to 63.7 million in USAID-assisted countries.
	The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following five programs to achieve the APG for Global Health: • HIV/AIDS • Maternal Health and Child Health • Family Planning and Reproductive Health • Malaria • Other Public Health Threats

	Indicators: • Reduction of incident HIV infections in PEPFAR-supported Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries by more than 20% • Prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) antiretroviral therapy coverage • Voluntary male circumcision coverage in 14 target countries • Proportion of total condoms supported by PEPFAR • Number of persons currently on antiretroviral therapy • Number of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis (semi-annual) per annum • Percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse or midwife • All-Cause Mortality rate of children under five (annual) • Number of Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT) procured • Number of target population no longer at risk for Lymphatic Filariasis (millions) • Number of neglected tropical disease (NTD) treatments delivered through USG-funded programs • Modern method contraceptive prevalence rate: % of reproductive age women in union who are currently using a modern method of contraception (annual) • Percentage of annual target value of family planning commodities shipped

* New footnote for Agency Priority Goals table.

Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.	
Economic Statecraft	**Goal:** Through our more than 200 diplomatic missions overseas, the Department of State will promote U.S. exports in order to help create opportunities for U.S. businesses. By September 30, 2013, diplomatic missions overseas will increase the number of market-oriented economic and commercial policy activities and accomplishments by 15 percent.
	The Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Economic Statecraft: • Trade • Investment • Business promotion • Entrepreneurship programs • Business outreach **EB is collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Economic Statecraft:** • Department of Commerce • Department of the Treasury • Department of Transportation • USAID • World Trade Organization • Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
	Indicators: • Number of commercial and economic policy advocacy activities by embassy staff on behalf of U.S. businesses that led to the completion of transactional deals, investment dispute settlements, or resulted in foreign government economic policy changes. • Number of outreach events by Embassy staff to U.S. businesses overseas and business multiplier organizations.

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Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st Century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure US government presence internationally.	
Management	**Goal:** Strengthen diplomacy and development by leading through civilian power. By September 30, 2013, the State Department and USAID will reduce vacancies in high priority positions overseas to zero percent and 10 percent, respectively, and will reduce instances of employees not meeting language requirements to 24 percent and 10 percent, respectively.
	The Department State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Management: • Service Recognition Packages for people assigned to Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan • Linked assignments for Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan • Civil Service Limited Non-Career Appointments (LNAs) for hard-to-fill positions in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan • Consular Affairs LNA Program for China and Brazil • FSI Language Training **The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Management:** • U.S. military • National security partners
	Indicators: • State and USAID: Staff top priority posts • State and USAID: Percent of language designated positions filled by employees who meet or exceed the language requirements • State: Ensure that 80 percent of nonimmigrant visa applicants are interviewed within three weeks of receipt of application recognizing that resource and security considerations and the need to ensure provision of consular services to U.S. citizens may dictate specific exceptions.
Procurement Management/Local Development Partners	**Goal:** Strengthen partner government capacity and local civil society and private sector capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability, by working closely with our implementing partners on capacity building and increasing implementation through partner country systems, local grant and contract allocations. By September 30, 2013, USAID will expand local development partners from 746 to 1200.
	USAID is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Procurement: • Development Grants Program
	Indicators: • Percentage of program funds obligated through local systems, including cash transfers (annually) • Number of awards made directly to local organizations (annually)

Program Evaluation

Program Evaluation at the Department of State: FY 2012 Accomplishments
The Department of State (DOS) and USAID have made major progress since release of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review report in December 2010 to institutionalize a process of monitoring and evaluation at both agencies. USAID put in place a new evaluation policy in January 2011 and the Department did likewise in February 2012.

Since the implementation of its new evaluation policy, the Department has aggressively moved forward on efforts to build a foundation for the use of evaluation findings to inform: a) the establishment or revision of the Agency's strategic objectives; b) budgetary and programmatic decisions; and c) strategies that support the use of evaluations and performance data (e.g., indicators) to improve Agency decision-making.

In FY 2012, the Department focused implementation of the evaluation policy at the bureau level, i.e., at bureaus based in Washington, DC (roll-out of an evaluation policy for posts is planned for 2013). Progress was made in FY 2012 on three major fronts: capacity building; supporting rigorous, high-quality evaluations of programs, projects, initiatives, approaches, etc.; and development of two-year Bureau Evaluation Plans (BEP) tied to a bureau's strategic objectives. The following is a synopsis of accomplishments in FY 2012:

Capacity Building. The Department developed and provided interim evaluation training to regional, functional and management bureau staff to strengthen their understanding of evaluations and capacity to plan and budget for evaluations. The interim training served as a precursor to professionally-developed training courses that became available in FY 2013 under the auspices of the Department's Foreign Service Institute (FSI). In addition, a 100-person DOS Evaluation Community of Practice (CoP) representing more than 30 DOS bureaus and USAID staff meets monthly to share standards and best practices and serves as a forum for working through complex evaluation issues.

Supporting High-Quality Evaluations. The Department awarded five Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts to facilitate contractual services for the evaluation of the Agency's diplomatic and development efforts. While emphasizing the importance of independently-conducted evaluations, an objective of implementation of the IDIQ (as well of capacity building efforts) is to help bureaus determine the most rigorous study designs appropriate for their bureaus' programs/projects/efforts given their size, stage of development and other factors. In addition, the Department issued comprehensive evaluation guidelines on the planning, managing, and conduct of evaluations. Both the evaluation policy and evaluation guidelines stress the rigor and independence of performance and impact evaluations—the two principal types of evaluations carried out by the Department's bureaus.

Bureau Evaluation Plans (BEPs). The Department's evaluation policy requires all bureaus to put in place a Bureau Evaluation Plan that describes two to four evaluations to be completed by FY 2014. Bureaus submitted BEPs in the Spring 2012 to the Directors of Budget and Planning (BP) and the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) proposing 100 evaluations to be completed. These 100 evaluations represent a 500% increase over FY 2011 and include evaluations for economic statecraft, PEPFAR, security initiatives, domestic passport workload management, conflict stabilization operations, and rule of law programs, among others. BEPs are informed by the bureau's strategic objectives as outlined in the Joint Regional Strategy (for regional bureaus) and the Functional Bureau Strategy (for functional and management bureaus).

Next Steps for the Department

The evaluations underway, combined with ongoing implementation of the evaluation policy, have begun to instill a culture of evaluation envisioned by the QDDR. Further implementation efforts in FY 2013 include the roll-out of comprehensive training on an ongoing basis in the form of two FSI-supported courses: "Managing Evaluations" and "Evaluation Designs and Data Collection Methods." Second, the DOS Evaluation Community of Practice will help guide implementation of a study in FY 2013 on the evaluation of "diplomacy" (defined as the pursuit of U.S. national interests through political, peace building, economic, environmental and cultural spheres). Third, the CoP will work with the Directors of F and BP on development of evaluation policy for posts. Preliminary work on evaluation policy for posts was initiated in FY 2012.

These and other implementation strategies are positioning the Department to more effectively plan and budget for, implement, and make active use of evaluations for Agency decision-making.

Management Challenges

In its FY 2012 annual assessment, the Department's Office of Inspector General (OIG) identified the most serious management and performance challenges for the Department to be in the following areas:

1. Protection of People and Facilities
2. Contract and Procurement Management
3. Information Security and Information Management
4. Financial Management
5. Military to Civilian-Led Transitions—Iraq and Afghanistan
6. Foreign Assistance Coordination and Oversight
7. Diplomacy with Fewer Resources
8. Public Diplomacy
9. Effective Embassy Leadership
10. Consular Operations

The OIG's assessment, which can be found on pages 146-155 of the FY 2012 *Agency Financial Report*, was based on its review of recent information from a variety of sources including reports done by OIG, GAO and Congressional Committees. In response to recommendations contained in the reports, the Department's bureaus and offices took a number of corrective actions. Information on actions taken and actions remaining on the challenges can be found on pages 156-168 of the FY 2012 *Agency Financial Report*. The most recent version of the *Agency Financial Report* can be found at the following website: *http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/c6113.htm*

Discontinued Indicators

As discussed in the upfront section entitled, Selection Criteria for Performance Indicators", the Department of State has shifted to more outcome-oriented performance measurement and adopted SMART performance criteria for developing and selecting performance measures for the Annual Performance Plan. For FY 2012, due to changes in the planning and budgeting process the following listed 38 indicators with performance data are proposed for discontinuation in the FY 2012 Annual Performance Report. To view actual performance for every discontinued indicator, see: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/203415.pdf There are 38 indicators proposed for discontinuation: eleven from Strategic Goal 1, eleven from Strategic Goal 3, one from Strategic Goal 4, three from Strategic Goal 5, one from Strategic Goal 6, and eleven from Strategic Goal 7.

Discontinued within Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world
Average number of civilian responders deployed per month. **(Conflict Stabilization Operations)**
Average rating denoting degree to which UN Peacekeeping Missions in Near East Asia funded through the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve pre-established U.S. Government objectives. **(International Organization Affairs)**
Average rating denoting degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions in Africa funded through the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve pre-established U.S. Government objectives. **(International Organization Affairs)**
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). **(East Asian and Pacific Affairs)**
Number of bilateral and multilateral joint military exercises in the Near East region. **(Near Eastern Affairs)**
Number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa that are rated as "critical" by the Fund for Peace Failed States Index. **(African Affairs)**
Number of NEA countries with Financial Intelligence Units that meet the standards of the Egmont Group. **(Near Eastern Affairs)**
Numeric assessment of South Sudan in the Failed States Index created by the Fund for Peace. **(African Affairs)**
Numeric assessment of Sudan in Failed States Index created by the Fund for Peace **(African Affairs)**
Status of Iran's Nuclear Weapons Program and Adherence to Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Obligations. **(International Security and Nonproliferation)**
Verification R&D programs focus on closing key detection and verification capability gaps identified in AVC's arms control R&D verification requirements document regarding nuclear weapons programs, foreign materials, and weapons production facilities and processes. **(Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance)**

Discontinued within Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being
Average percentile score for sub-Saharan Africa on the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Rule of Law Indicator (Scale = 0 to 100). **(African Affairs)**
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. **(Economic and Business Affairs)**
Improvements in media freedom in priority countries, as measured by the mean average Freedom of the Press rating for non-democratic countries and countries undergoing democratic transitions according to Freedom House. **(Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor)**
Increased labor rights in priority countries, as measured by the percentage of countries with progress on workers' rights to freedom of association after sustained U.S. Government diplomatic and/or programmatic engagement. **(Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor)**
Level of corruption in China as measured by the World Bank's Control of Corruption percentile rank. **(East Asian and Pacific Affairs)**
Level of two-way trade between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa, excluding U.S. energy-related imports. **(African Affairs)**
Median World Bank Regulatory Quality Estimate for developing countries (range -2.5 to +2.5). **(Economic and Business Affairs)**
Number of countries that meet criteria for Food Security Phase 2 funding **(Secretary/Executive Secretariat)**
Number of work programs established by partner economies leading to completion of 20 Low Emission Development Strategies that contain concrete actions by 2013. **(Oceans, Environment and Science)**

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Discontinued within Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being
Percentage of Total Latin America Primary Energy Supply Comprised of Alternative Fuels (renewables, biofuels, and geothermal). **(Western Hemisphere Affairs)**
Progress in negotiating and implementing an agreement to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and avoid dangerous human interference with the climate system as demonstrated by key negotiation milestones and status of 2020 action commitments by the major economies. **(Oceans, Environment and Science)**

Discontinued within Strategic Goal 4: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation
Percentage of internally displaced persons and refugee returnees surveyed who responded that they feel safe in their location of return **(Near Eastern Affairs)**

Discontinued within Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy
Establishment and promulgation of an Energy Security Strategy. **(Energy Resources)**
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. **(Economic and Business Affairs)**
Percentage of world energy supplies from non-oil sources. **(Energy Resources)**

Discontinued within Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world
Initiation or implementation of positive change in local organizations or communities by IIP foreign audiences as measured by the percentage of IIP program participants surveyed who responded that they applied knowledge gained from the program to improve their local organization or community. **(International Information Programs)**

Discontinued within Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally
Accuracy of the adjudication process as measured by the percentage of audited passport issuances found to have a high likelihood of Issuance in Error (IIE) **(Consular Affairs)**
Completion and timely submission of the post Annual Inspection Summary (AIS) and annual maintenance plans. **(Overseas Buildings Operations)**
Conversion to web-based visa processing as measured by: 1) the percentage of non-immigrant (NIV) visa applications submitted electronically and; 2) the percentage of immigrant (IV) visa applications submitted electronically. **(Consular Affairs)**
Percent of medical reviews and clearances completed within 30 days. **(Medical Services)**
Percentage of major management systems integrated into the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW). **(Information Resource Management)**
Percentage of overseas positions that are vacant **(Human Resources)**
Percentage of United Nations Specialized Agencies funded by the Contributions for International Organizations account (FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMO, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO) that have demonstrated progress on 5 or more goals of the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative. **(International Organization Affairs)**
Ratio of Change between Cost/Seat and Rent, expressed as a factor. **(Administration)**
Status of Domestic Facility Greening at the Department of State. **(Administration)**
Total cumulative number of United States Government personnel moved into more secure, safe, and functional facilities since 2000. **(Overseas Buildings Operations)**
Vacancy rate for Civil Service positions. **(Human Resources)**