



COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATIONS

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United States Senate

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Tuesday, December 8, 2009

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SUMMARY: FY 2010 STATE AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The FY 2010 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill helps protect our national security through effective diplomacy and development. It provides needed assistance to frontline states – Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq – and it promotes security, economic development, health, education, food security, and environmental protection around the world. The bill also provides vital resources to rebuild the capacity of the State Department and USAID. It reverses a decade of reliance on supplemental appropriations and provides an honest accounting of the cost of critical national security initiatives.

Overall, the bill focuses on four priority areas:

- Rebuilding our Diplomatic and Development Capacity to meet 21st Century Requirements;
- Assisting Frontline States, Combating Terrorism and Narcotics, and other National Security Priorities;
- Ensuring Effective Oversight of Assistance Programs and Diplomatic/Development Operations; and
- Responding to HIV/AIDS, Poverty, Food Security, Education, Humanitarian Crises, Climate Change, and Other Global Challenges.

The bill totals \$48.764 billion of discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2010, which is \$1.235 billion, or two percent below fiscal year 2009 enacted levels including supplemental appropriations, and \$3.28 billion below the President's fiscal year 2010 request.

Bill Total

FY 2009 Enacted:	\$49.999 billion <i>*Includes Supplemental Appropriations</i>
President's Request:	\$52.044 billion
House Passed:	\$48.843 billion
Senate Committee:	\$48.685 billion
Final Bill:	\$48.764 billion

KEY INVESTMENTS

State Department and USAID Operations, Staff and Security:

- **Diplomatic and Consular Programs:** \$8.227 billion, \$1.164 billion above 2009 and \$733 million below the request, for diplomatic operations and to hire more than 700 new Foreign Service personnel. Currently, there are approximately 11,700 Foreign Service employees who represent the United States and assist the needs of American citizens abroad.
- **Operating Expenses for USAID:** \$1.39 billion, \$330 million above 2009 and \$50 million below the request, to allow USAID to hire 300 additional Foreign Service Officers as part of the Development Leadership Initiative (DLI), which seeks to enhance USAID's leadership, technical and managerial capacity.

Assistance to Frontline States of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq: Aid to frontline states is used for economic, governance, and security assistance critical to reestablishing these nations' stability and economic development. This includes:

- **Assistance for Afghanistan:** \$2.611 billion, \$4 million below the 2009 enacted level including supplemental appropriations and \$151 million below the request;
- **Assistance for Pakistan:** \$1.459 billion, \$17.5 million above the 2009 enacted level including supplemental appropriations and \$123.5 million below the request; and
- **Assistance for Iraq:** \$467 million, \$142 million below the 2009 enacted level including supplemental appropriations and \$33 million below the request.

Middle East Security Assistance: Assistance to Middle East nations promotes stability and strengthens U.S. partnerships in the region. This includes:

- **Assistance for Israel:** \$2.220 billion, which combined with the \$555 million of forward funding in the 2009 supplemental is the same as the \$2.775 billion in the request;
- **Assistance for Egypt:** \$1.295 billion in economic and security assistance, which when combined with the \$260 million in forward funding in the 2009 supplemental is the same as the request; and
- **Assistance for Jordan:** \$543 million in economic and security assistance, which when combined with the \$150 million in forward funding in the 2009 supplemental is the same as the request.

Western Hemisphere Counternarcotics/Security Assistance Programs: Counternarcotics and security programs support strengthening criminal justice systems and law enforcement agencies and provide assistance for alternative livelihoods in the Western Hemisphere. This includes:

- **Assistance for Mexico:** \$231.6 million, which when combined with \$254 million in forward funding for Mexico in the 2009 supplemental, results in a total of \$485.6 million for bilateral programs for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and development assistance programs.
- **Assistance for Central America:** \$83 million for regional security and law enforcement programs with the countries of Central America.

- **Assistance for the Caribbean:** \$37 million for a new Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, which seeks to achieve security and prosperity in the region.
- **Assistance for Colombia:** \$522 million for counternarcotics, administration of justice, and alternative livelihoods assistance for Colombia.

Oversight of Diplomatic and Development Assistance and Operations: \$149 million, \$2 million above the request, for oversight of the State Department and foreign operations, including State Department and USAID Inspectors General, Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR), and Special Inspector for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR). The bill includes:

- Vigorous oversight of assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan, including prior consultation, oversight, and accountability requirements for any direct assistance to the government of Afghanistan and Pakistan; consultation requirements for any large infrastructure assistance in Pakistan; notification requirement related to program implementation in Pakistan; and directing a coordinated joint oversight plan for the SIGIR, SIGAR, and State and USAID Inspectors General.
- Oversight of diplomatic capacity enhancements, including a requirement that the Secretary of State and the Administrator of USAID regularly report on the hiring, training, and deploying of new staff since fiscal year 2008.

Global Health and Child Survival: \$7.779 billion, \$440 million above 2009 and \$184 million above the request, to strengthen global public health infrastructure and surveillance to save lives overseas and protect the health of Americans from infectious diseases. It is estimated that U.S. investment in bilateral HIV/AIDS programs has provided life-saving treatment for 2.4 million people and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria has saved millions more. Specific investments include:

- **HIV/AIDS:** \$5.709 billion (including \$350 million for AUSAID HIV/AIDS programs), \$200 million above 2009 and \$100 million above the request, for international HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care programs including \$750 million for multilateral programs through the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- **USAID Global Health and Child Survival Programs:** \$2.42 billion to USAID, including for HIV/AIDS, which when combined with \$50 million for global pandemic programs in the FY 2009 supplemental is \$134 million above the request and \$440 million above 2009, for other global health programs. This includes increases of nearly \$54 million for maternal and child health programs, \$202.5 million to fight malaria, \$62 million to fight tuberculosis, and \$103 million for international family planning.

Development Assistance: \$2.520 billion, \$720 million above 2009 and \$214 million below the request, including for agricultural development, climate change, micro-credit, democracy and governance, and education in countries that face a complex range of long-term development challenges.

Agriculture and Food Security Programs: \$1.170 billion, \$698 million above 2009 and \$193 million below the request, to provide agricultural assistance and improve food security. More than one billion people suffer from chronic hunger.

Basic and Higher Education: \$925 million for basic education, \$225 million above 2009 and \$56 million below the request, to increase access to quality education and literacy programs and to provide alternatives to fundamentalist education. According to the UN, one in five adults is illiterate. The bill also included \$200 million for higher education including for higher education partnerships.

Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water: \$315 million, \$15 million above 2009 and \$160 million above the request, for safe water programs, including increasing access to safe drinking water (such as pumps and wells); building water systems; and expanding safe hygiene programs. Over a billion people around the globe lack access to safe drinking water and two and a half billion lack access to basic sanitation.

Energy and the Environment: \$1.257 billion, \$603 million above 2009 and \$437 million below the request, for bilateral and multilateral assistance to promote clean energy, environment, biodiversity and climate change programs worldwide, including for the Global Environmental Facility, the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund to work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect forests, wildlife, and ecosystems, and mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Humanitarian Assistance:

- **Refugee Assistance:** \$1.730 billion, \$19 million above 2009 and \$175 million above the request, to help displaced people around the world with food, water, shelter and other basic needs. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, as of early 2009, there are approximately 10.5 million refugees of concern worldwide, and many more internally displaced persons.
- **Disaster Assistance:** \$845 million, \$25 million above 2009 and \$35 million below the request, to avert famines and provide life-saving assistance during natural disasters and for internally displaced people in Africa, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and elsewhere around the world.

Peacekeeping Activities:

- **UN Peacekeeping Missions:** \$2.125 billion, \$264 million below 2009 and \$135 million below the request, for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. These funds support UN peacekeeping missions including in Darfur, Congo, Liberia, Haiti, and Lebanon. The bill cuts funding for peacekeeping in Somalia, which is provided under the voluntary Peacekeeping Operations account.
- **Voluntary Peacekeeping Operations:** \$332 million, \$199 million below 2009 and \$35 million above the request, for Peacekeeping Operations, for voluntary multi-national peacekeeping and stabilization efforts, including support for international missions not supported by the UN but of particular interest to the United States.

Educational and Cultural Exchanges (ECE): \$635 million, \$97 million above 2009 and \$2 million above the request, to fund educational, cultural and professional exchange programs worldwide to foster mutual understanding between the United States and more than 160 other nations.

Broadcasting: \$746 million, \$31 million above 2009 and \$1 million above the request, for broadcasting programs critical to the U.S. public diplomacy efforts.

Peace Corps: \$400 million, \$60 million above 2009 and \$27 million above the request, to accelerate the President's pledge to expand the Peace Corp. The program currently has 7,600 volunteers serving in 75 countries.

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC): \$1.105 billion, \$230 million above 2009 and \$320 million below the request, for bilateral assistance to developing nations. MCC compacts have supported agriculture, transportation, education, health, and financial development projects.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS

The bill contains over \$927 million in program terminations, reductions and other savings from the fiscal year 2009 level and nearly \$2.5 billion from the budget request. The bill does not fund the Reserve Component of the Civilian Response Corps proposed in the fiscal year 2010 budget, a savings of \$52 million from the request. The bill also provides \$405 million less than requested for several other new initiatives recommended in the fiscal year 2010 budget.

IMPORTANT POLICY ITEMS

Iran: The bill includes language on Iran that requires a report on the status and progress of diplomatic efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons; continues a reporting requirement on bilateral and multilateral sanctions against Iran; and prevents the Export-Import Bank of the United States from providing credit, insurance, or guarantees to any project controlled by any energy producers or refiners that contribute significantly to Iran's refined petroleum resources, subject to waiver authority.

Complex Crises Fund: The bill provides \$50 million in flexible funding so that the Administration can prevent and respond quickly to emerging or unforeseen complex crises.

International Monetary Fund: The bill includes a new provision that requires the United States Executive Director to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose the provision of hard currency by the Fund to any country whose government has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; sets a 20% limitation on United States participation in the New Arrangements to Borrow program; and includes a reporting requirement on the use of New Arrangements to Borrow funds.

Report on Detainee Agreements: The bill requires a report to Congress on any agreements with countries (including those states with a compact of free association with the United States) that will receive any individual detained at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba not later than 5 days after the conclusion of such agreement.