



## International Affairs Budget Update December 21, 2011

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### I. Final FY12 International Affairs Budget Analysis

On December 17, Congress cleared for the President the [“megabus” FY12 appropriations package](#) that included the State-Foreign Operations appropriations bill and the eight other remaining spending measures. The Senate passed the megabus on Saturday by a vote of [67-32](#), following the House’s passage Friday by a vote of [296-121](#). Eighty-six House Republicans and 30 Senate Republicans opposed the measure. The President is expected to sign the package into law today or tomorrow.

The FY12 International Affairs Budget consists largely of three buckets of funding: (1) base funding for ongoing “core” programs in the State-Foreign Operations Appropriations bill; (2) funds in the State-Foreign Operations bill’s Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account for “extraordinary and temporary” costs in the Frontline States of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq; and (3) funds for [international food aid programs](#) in the Agriculture Appropriations bill.

Taking these three buckets together, Congress has approved **\$54.9 billion for the FY12 International Affairs Budget, \$43.7 billion in base “core” spending and \$11.2 billion for the OCO account**. The base appropriation is 9.1% below the equivalent base spending level approved for FY11, while OCO amounts represent an estimated \$9.2 billion increase over FY11 (*see box note on p. 3 about OCO estimates for FY11*).

Overall, the results are relatively strong given the current environment, with the final funding significantly better than earlier deep and disproportionate proposals. In fact, as you will see in this analysis, many accounts and programs remain flat or slightly increased compared to current levels. The concern over the long-term, however, is that the base allocation is cut 15% from FY10 levels, which will create significant challenges in the year ahead given the FY13 security cap (which only increases 0.3% above FY12) and the growing number of priorities on the global stage.

To understand the good news, it is worth recalling first the results of the international food aid programs whose funding levels were finalized last month. The final FY12 levels for P.L. 480/Food for Peace Title II (\$1.46 billion) and the McGovern-Dole Food for Education program (\$184 million) are 3% below FY11 levels, far better than the 28% cut approved by the House [this summer](#).

Turning to the State-Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, the reduction to base funding is off-set by a significant increase in OCO appropriations. This change to the OCO account (*details below*) provides about \$2.7 billion in additional appropriations that had been part of the base budget request. Consequently, the **total “net” funding level in the State-**

**Foreign Operations Appropriations bill results in most accounts** – State Department and USAID operation expenses, Global Health, Development Assistance, disaster and refugee support, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Multilateral Assistance and International Organizations, etc – **being funded close to or even above FY11 base levels.**

This final funding level represents a far better outcome for the International Affairs Budget than had been feared earlier this year. Beginning with the [House's FY12 Budget Resolution](#) and then the [House's FY12 appropriations bill allocations](#), deeply disproportionate cuts were put forward to development and diplomacy programs. In some cases, these reductions were more than 25% below FY11 levels to accounts such as USAID operating expenses and contributions to the multilateral development banks.

**This outcome would not have been possible without our coalition's strong and consistent advocacy efforts throughout the year. Thank you to the hundreds of businesses, non-profit organizations and military leaders that added your voice to our ongoing effort – your work certainly paid off.**

What follows is a detailed summary of the State-Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

### **Overseas Contingency Operations**

The OCO funding level is important since it is exempt from the discretionary spending caps established in August as part of the Budget Control Act of 2011. Consequently, the \$11.2 billion OCO amount for FY12 does not count against the \$684 billion "security cap" within which Defense, Homeland Security, Veterans, and International Affairs appropriations must fit.

Equally important is the way in which Congress re-defined the scope of what constitutes OCO funding, in part to ensure needed funding to respond to world events that were not anticipated at the time of the President's budget request in early February. The Administration's \$8.7 billion request was exclusively limited to "extraordinary and temporary" expenses *in the Frontline States*. To that end, the State Department proposed an additional \$5 billion for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq (Af/Pak/Iraq) that was not "extraordinary and temporary" as part of the base budget.

By increasing OCO to \$11.2 billion, Congress not only moved significant amounts of the base Af/Pak/Iraq funding into OCO, it **expanded the purposes well beyond the Frontline States to include activities in the Horn of Africa, support for "Arab Awakening" initiatives, and counterterrorism programs in Yemen and Africa**. As mentioned earlier, the net effect of a larger and broadened scope of the OCO account is that Congress moved roughly \$2.7 billion of what would have been considered part of the base International Affairs Budget to OCO, thereby freeing up additional funding under the base budget.

Congress appears to have provided some, but not all of the OCO operation and aid programs levels proposed by the Administration in the Frontline States, moved significant sums of "base" Frontline State funds to OCO, and included substantial amounts for non-frontline state purposes to OCO that had been part of the President's base budget. *See table below for those accounts that were not part of the original OCO submission.*

While this is clearly helpful in the short-term, the continued decreases in the International Affairs base budget are problematic over the longer-terms. Within a constrained budget

environment that caps annual spending over the next decade, and as OCO funding in the Frontline States is projected to decline, shifting resources for base programs from OCO back to the base International Affairs budget will be extremely difficult.

### Expanded OCO Funding for FY12

	FY11 Enacted	FY12 Base Request	FY12 Base & OCO Enacted	Purpose of Funds
Education/Cultural Exchange	\$0.600	\$0.635	\$0.599	Af/Pak
Embassy Security	\$1.620	\$1.802	\$1.570	Iraq
International Organizations	\$1.582	\$1.619	\$1.551	UN Missions in Afghan/Iraq
Board for Intl Broadcasting	\$0.742	\$0.754	\$0.744	Af/Pak, Middle East
US Peace Institute	\$0.039	\$0.043	\$0.039	Af/Pak/Iraq
USAID Operations	\$1.350	\$1.503	\$1.347	Af/Pak/Iraq
USAID Intl Disaster Aid	\$0.865	\$0.861	\$0.975	Af/Pak/Iraq, Yemen, Horn of Africa
USAID Transitions Initiative	\$0.055	\$0.056	\$0.057	Af/Pak/Iraq, Yemen, Libya
Complex Crisis Fund	\$0.040	\$0.075	\$0.040	Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen, others
Migration & Refugees	\$1.690	\$1.613	\$1.868	Af/Pak/Iraq, Yemen, Horn of Africa
Treasury Technical Aid	\$0.025	\$0.030	\$0.027	Af/Pak/Iraq
Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terror	\$0.740	\$0.709	\$0.711	Af/Pak/Iraq, Yemen, Kenya, Counter-Terror Coordinator
Peacekeeping Operations	\$0.305	\$0.292	\$0.384	Somalia, Africa counterterrorism
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9.653</b>	<b>\$9.992</b>	<b>\$9.912</b>	

**Note on OCO Estimates for FY11.** *Although the Defense Appropriation has utilized an OCO account for war costs in the Frontline States for nearly a decade, FY12 is the first year that the State Department proposed a similar accounting process for civilian programs and operations in Af/Pak/Iraq. While the State Department and OMB did not make public estimates of the equivalent OCO level for FY11, USGLC calculated that, based on a proportionate distribution of FY11 funding, about \$3.5 billion of last year's appropriation would be a reasonable comparison with FY12 OCO amounts. Subsequently, however, CBO issued an estimate setting OCO levels at \$2 billion for FY11. This analysis adopts the CBO estimate.*

## II. Top Ten Highlights: FY12 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations

### 1. Operating Budgets: Grow or Remain Flat, But Face Challenges

**State Department.** The enacted FY12 appropriation of \$10.9 billion for the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (DCP) account (base and OCO) represents a large (\$2.15 billion or 25%) increase over last year. But with State Department plans to add more staff and take on greater responsibilities in Iraq in light of the military withdrawal and scale up security at the U.S. embassy and consulates, FY12 funding falls well short of what the Department had requested.

For the Frontline States, appropriations for operations fare well in the final spending bill, receiving a small (\$66 million or 1.5%) increase. However, financing for other worldwide State Department activities will be difficult as Congress cut base operations resources by over \$1 billion from the request. On average, each major activity of State Department operations – human resources, overseas programs, diplomatic policy and support, and

security programs – is reduced by 13-14% below the FY12 request. The enacted bill further denies State’s request for 185 new positions.

**USAID.** The FY12 appropriation provides a combined base and OCO operations budget for USAID at essentially the same level as FY11 (\$1.35 billion), but about \$150 million less than requested. While short of the proposed budget, the enacted amount is well above the earlier House proposal that would have cut 27% from operating expenses requiring large staff layoffs, accelerated overseas mission closings, and other major downsizing efforts. The reforms underway at the Agency, *USAID Forward*, were seen as a critical reason for limiting these dramatic cuts in operating expenses.

The enacted bill does deny USAID’s request to hire more staff under its Development Leadership Initiative (DLI), the Agency’s multi-year effort to double to roughly 2,200 the number of Foreign Service Officers. Through FY11, USAID has hired 820 DLIs and had requested 95 more for FY12. The enacted appropriation will support the 820 DLIs currently on staff while the savings from no DLI hires for this year will reduce the gap by about \$29 million between the final operating expense funding level and the FY12 request.

In addition, the enacted FY12 appropriation provides USAID with several important tools to cope with a highly constrained resource environment. First, Congress extends from one year to two year availability of Operating Expense funds, a change that gives much greater flexibility in managing more efficiently its work force and overhead expenses. Furthermore, Appropriators strongly endorsed USAID procurement and other reform efforts, adding a small increase to undertake such reforms. Lawmakers also support USAID plans to close three missions in FY12 (Panama, Guyana, and Montenegro). The Agency’s request to establish a Working Capital Fund, similar to authority granted to the State Department, however, was denied. The Working Capital Fund, which would have generated roughly \$100 million in transfers from program to operational needs, will be reviewed when Congress takes up the FY13 budget request.

**2. Development Assistance: Key Activities Slight Increase, Including Feed the Future**

The **Development Assistance (DA) account** is the core line-item for non-health USAID programs supporting agriculture, education, water, the environment, economic growth, microenterprise and democracy. It is also the account out of which two Presidential Initiatives – Feed the Future and Global Climate Change – receive much of their funding.

The \$2.52 billion overall appropriation for DA results in a small (\$5 million, or 0.2%) decrease, but rises significantly above the 19% cut recommended by the House. Similar to Global Health programs, the enacted State-Foreign Operations measure directs higher spending levels for a number of core development assistance sectors, as shown below. (Note that each of these activities draws resources from multiple accounts in the bill, although the DA account is the important source for most programs.)

\$s -- millions	FY11	FY12	FY12 +/-	Comment
Basic Education	\$735	\$800	+8.8%	All accounts; hard directive
Higher Education	\$180	\$200	+11.1%	All accounts; hard directive
Food Security/Agriculture	\$943	\$1,170	+24.1%	All accounts; soft directive
Microenterprise	\$204	\$265	+29.9%	All accounts; soft directive
Water & Sanitation	\$249	\$315	+26.5%	All accounts; hard directive

The increased funding for **Feed the Future**, one of the President's signature global development initiatives, is of particular importance. In 2009 at the G8 Summit, the President pledged a U.S. contribution of \$3.5 billion to a multi-donor, \$20 billion food security pledge. FY12 funding for bilateral Feed the Future activities, plus resources for the **Global Agriculture Food Security Program (GAFSP)**, brings the U.S. total to \$3.3 billion in achieving its pledge, an accomplishment made in an extraordinary difficult budget environment.

### **3. Global Health: Most Programs Grow Modestly**

**Global Health**, the largest single foreign aid account in the State-Foreign Operations bill, is one area where Congress sets specific funding levels for FY12. For the most part, the spending bill provides for modest increases compared to last year's amounts, as reflected below.

\$s -- millions	FY2011	FY2012	FY12 +/-
Maternal and Child Health	\$549	\$606	+10.4%
(of which GAVI Alliance)	\$90	\$100	+11.1%
Nutrition	\$90	\$95	+5.6%
HIV/AIDS (USAID)	\$349	\$350	--
HIV/AIDS (bilateral) (State Department)	\$4,584	\$4,493	-2%
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria	\$1,050	\$1,050	--
Malaria	\$619	\$650	+5%
Tuberculosis	\$225	\$236	+4.9%
Family Planning/Reproductive Health	\$524	\$524	--
Neglected Tropical Diseases	\$77	\$89	+15.6%

The only reduction falls in the State Department's bilateral HIV/AIDS program, out of which the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) "focus" countries are funded. A constraining factor for State-Foreign Operations appropriators was the decision to transfer \$300 million of the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund)** appropriation from the Labor/HHS spending measure. Lawmakers were able to provide flat-funding for the Global Fund but cut back on PEPFAR HIV/AIDS activities.

A concern of many Global Health supporters is what the appropriation means for U.S. fulfillment of recent multi-year pledges for the Global Fund and the **Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI)**. FY12 marks the second year of a three-year, \$4 billion U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. With back-to-back appropriations of \$1.05 billion, the United States would need to increase its payment in FY13 to \$1.9 billion, a daunting requirement within the current fiscal environment. For GAVI, the \$100 million funding level is the first of a three-year, \$450 million commitment made in June 2011. To reach the funding goal by FY14, Congress would need to scale up resources to \$175 million each of the next two years.

On a related issue addressed elsewhere in the legislation, lawmakers trimmed by \$5 million (to \$35 million) the U.S. contribution to the **UN Population Fund (UNFPA)**. Bill language regarding the Mexico City policy (Global Gag Rule) related to family planning is dropped in the final bill.

### **4. Multilateral Development Banks: Fulfills Capital Replenishments**

Following the onset of the global economic crisis in 2008, at the urging of the United States and other aid donors, most multilateral development banks (MDBs) accelerated lending and grant assistance to developing nations. As a result, several institutions ran short of financing sooner than expected and sought capitalization increases in 2010 and 2011. Combined with already-scheduled replenishment negotiations, the price tag for donors grew significantly with much of the additional demands for the U.S. falling in the FY12 budget cycle. The FY12 MDB request was \$1.37 billion, or 70% higher than FY11 enacted.

House and Senate recommendations from earlier in the year for FY12 MDB funding presented the largest gulf between the two bills. The House mark, which called for 35% cut, was less than half that of the Senate (\$2.87 billion) and lower still than the \$3.3 billion request.

The enacted level of \$2.62 billion falls between the House and Senate levels, although considerably closer to the Senate recommendation. This outcome, while not meeting the full first year commitments of several multi-year pledges, will not force the U.S. into a dramatic state of arrears as the lower amounts proposed by the House would have done.

The enacted appropriation provides full or nearly full funding for the **World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank**, and flat-funding for the **Global Environment Facility**. Congress further allots the \$175 million proposed for the **Multilateral Debt Reduction Initiative** that supports World Bank and African Development Bank cancellation of poor country debt owed to the institutions. The largest MDB reductions to requested amounts fall on the **Clean Technology Fund, the Strategic Climate Fund, and the Global Agriculture Food Security Program**.

#### FY12 Funding for MDBs

\$s -- millions	FY11 Enacted	FY12 Request	FY12 House	FY12 Senate	FY12 Enacted
World Bank*	\$0	\$117	\$0	\$117	\$117
Int'l Development Association	\$1,235	\$1,359	\$941	\$1,355	\$1,325
Global Environment Facility	\$90	\$144	\$70	\$120	\$90
Int'l Clean Technology Fund	\$185	\$400	\$0	\$350	\$185
Int'l Strategic Climate Fund	\$50	\$190	\$0	\$100	\$50
Global Agriculture Food Sec Prog.	\$100	\$308	\$0	\$200	\$135
Inter-American Dev Bank*	\$0	\$102	\$0	\$25	\$75
Inter-American Investment Corp	\$21	\$20	\$5	\$5	\$5
Multilateral Investment Fund	\$25	\$25	\$20	\$25	\$25
Asian Development Bank*	\$107	\$107	\$0	\$107	\$107
Asian Development Fund	\$0	\$115	\$99	\$100	\$100
African Development Bank*	\$0	\$32	\$0	\$32	\$32
African Development Fund	\$110	\$195	\$110	\$125	\$173
Int'l Fund for Agriculture Dev	\$30	\$30	\$20	\$30	\$30
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	\$0	\$175	\$0	\$175	\$175
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,953</b>	<b>\$3,319</b>	<b>\$1,265</b>	<b>\$2,866</b>	<b>\$2,624</b>
*general capital increase request					

#### **5. International Organizations: Modest Reductions Approved**

The State-Foreign Operations appropriation includes two core accounts providing U.S. payments and contributions to International Organizations. The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) includes assessed payments (essentially membership dues) for the UN, UN Specialized Agencies, the Organization of American States (OAS), and

an array of other multilateral organizations. The International Organizations and Program (IO&P) account is a much smaller line item providing voluntary U.S. contributions to organizations like the UN Development Program (UNDP), UNICEF, and the UN Environment Program.

For CIO assessed payments, Congress provides \$1.55 billion, with \$101 million designated as an OCO appropriation to support extraordinary costs of UN Missions in Afghanistan and Iraq. This total amount falls \$31 million, or 2% below FY11 levels. This represents a far better outcome than the earlier \$1.34 billion House-recommended level that would have left a roughly \$240 million (or 15%) gap in payments made in FY11 and significantly added to U.S. arrears at the UN and other organizations. The enacted bill does not specify exact amounts for each organization giving the State Department some degree of flexibility in deciding how to absorb the small cut.

The FY12 appropriation provides \$349 million for U.S. voluntary transfers to international organizations, \$6 million or 1.7% less than last year. Unlike the CIO account, Congress allocates specific amounts for the 25 organizations funded under IO&P and makes some notable changes from last year. The two largest institutions – **UNICEF and UNDP** – receive slight reductions from FY11 (\$600,000 and \$2.8 million, respectively, although the Administration had proposed deeper cuts), as does the **UN Democracy Fund** (-\$245,000). The appropriation reduces funding for **OAS Development Assistance Programs** but increases support for the **OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy**, resulting in flat funding over all for the OAS. As noted above, the **UN Population Fund** is reduced from \$40 million to \$35 million. For a few organizations, Congress increases US voluntary contributions. **International Conservation Programs** (+\$400,000), the **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights** (+\$1.7 million), the **UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture** (+\$300,000), **UN Women** (+\$1.5 million) each receive a higher contribution in FY12 than last year. Two organizations – **International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities** and **Multilateral Action Initiatives** – receive no funding under the FY12 allocation.

## **6. Millennium Challenge Corporation: Funding Remains Flat**

At \$898 million, the **Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)** receives the same amount as in FY11. This should provide enough resources for MCC plans to fund recent Board decisions to invite Benin and El Salvador to draft second compacts and to offer threshold programs for Honduras and Nepal. Moreover, the enacted appropriation provides MCC with \$105 million in administrative expenses, about 10% higher than in recent years. Limited operating funds have constrained MCC from filling staff vacancies, covering travel and training expenses, and funding other management requirements.

The MCC had also requested new authorities that would have allowed the Corporation to enter into concurrent compacts with partner countries and to extend the length of time from five to seven years in which to complete compacts. Neither is included in the final appropriation. MCC sought concurrent compact authority where it could break up large compacts into smaller pieces as a means to better cope with the constrained budget landscape. MCC has also found it to be increasingly difficult to complete compacts within the five year mandate timeframe. On another administrative shift, Congress did endorse revised MCC income eligibility thresholds for compact candidate countries, something that provides the Corporation with greater flexibility in the pool of countries with which it can engage.

## **7. “Arab Awakening” Initiatives Launched**

Months after the White House had prepared its budget for FY12, an unprecedented wave of democratic reform swept through the Middle East and North Africa, toppling government leaders, accelerating free elections, and presenting the U.S. with numerous opportunities to support these nascent democratic efforts.

Working with the Administration, congressional Appropriators crafted a number of programs aimed at fostering the transition from authoritarianism to a democratically based system of governance and a strengthened and invigorated civil society. Among key initiatives included in the State-Foreign Operations bill are:

- Creation of a **Middle East/North Africa Response Fund** – the \$50 million Fund intends to grant the State Department and USAID with flexibility to respond quickly to political crises in the region;
- Availability of up to \$20 million to promote democracy, transparency and accountable governance, human rights, transitional justice, and the rule of law in **Libya**;
- Authority to use funds to support democracy and human rights in **Syria**;
- Recommendation for a \$5 million democracy and governance program to protect human rights in **Tunisia**;
- Establishment of **enterprise funds in Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia**; and
- Authority to reduce **Egypt’s** debt owed to the United States.

## **8. Economic Support Fund and Foreign Military Financing: Key Security Assistance Accounts Face Challenges**

The **Economic Support Fund (ESF)** and **Foreign Military Financing (FMF)** accounts include the bulk of U.S. economic and military assistance to key strategic partners and provide the largest amount of resources for aid programs in the Frontline States. Combined, they account for nearly 23% of the entire State-Foreign Operations bill.

While the **ESF** falls modestly below FY11 (\$195 million or 3%), the \$5.76 billion total (base and OCO) is set far lower than amounts requested for FY12 (-\$1.4 billion or -18%). Although neither the bill nor its accompanying report include any directives regarding ESF funding for the Frontline States, it will be difficult for the Administration to provide proposed amounts. Earlier, both House and Senate Committee bills had specified sharply reduced levels for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

**FMF** grows by 17% under the enacted FY12 measure. Nevertheless, after adjusting for additional State Department costs for training Iraqi security forces (transferred to State from DOD), the appropriated amount falls \$82 million short for all other activities funded in FY11. The bill only specifies FMF levels to a few recipients – Israel, Egypt, and Jordan – and it is probable that the gap in the FY12 FMF appropriation will result in a cut to FMF for Pakistan. The Administration requested \$350 million in FMF for Pakistan.

## **9. Few Country Allocation Directives**

For a number of years prior to FY11, Congress specified total country aid levels or allocations under several key accounts, such as ESF, FMF, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE). This year, tables distributing accounts on a country-by-country basis are not included in the conference statement accompanying the bill. Consequently, the Administration will have some degree of flexibility in determining the exact amount of country allocations.

For a few key countries, however, the bill directs or recommends specific amounts. **Israel** (\$3.075 billion), **Jordan** (\$693 million), **Egypt** (\$1.55 billion), and **Tunisia** (\$22 million) are each funded at the requested level. The bill also supports amounts for others, as proposed by the Administration: **Liberia, South Sudan, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, East European and Central Asia countries, and several regional initiatives.**

Since the final spending measure does not specify funding levels for **Afghanistan and Pakistan**, it is unclear to what extent the Administration's substantial requests (\$3.2 billion and \$2.96 billion, respectively) will be met. As mentioned above, reductions in ESF, FMF, and other key accounts will constrain what will be available for both countries.

### **10. Policy Implications: Congressional Restrictions on Aid to Pakistan, Egypt, and the Palestinians**

In a number of ways, the FY12 State-Foreign Operations extends greater flexibility to the Administration in managing foreign assistance programs, especially in terms of how to allocate resources among countries and program activities. Two years ago, Congress included tables in the FY10 appropriation setting out directives on how the money must be spent for 16 accounts. In the FY12 bill, there are only seven tables and none apply to the distribution of resources among countries. This offers the State Department, USAID, and other agencies greater latitude in allocating funds, although decisions will still be finalized through consultation with the Appropriations Committees.

At the same time, as is always the case in annual spending bills, Congress places extensive restrictions and conditions in selective instances on when and under what conditions assistance can be provided. This continuing source of tension between the two branches over foreign policy decision making is again present in the FY12 appropriation with the Administration expressing particular concern over three areas of restrictions noted below.

**Pakistan:** The bill denies the transfer of most aid to Pakistan until the Secretary of State certifies, among other things, that the Pakistani government is cooperating with U.S. counterterrorism efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan, helping to dismantle improvised explosive device networks, issuing visas in a timely way for U.S. military trainers and aid workers, and granting humanitarian aid workers access to detainees and other citizens affected by the conflict. These conditions, which can be waived for national security reasons, come on top of the withholding of \$660 million in **Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund** until certain assurances regarding improvised explosive devices are met, a limitation Congress required in the Defense Authorization measure approved earlier this month.

**Egypt:** Over White House objections, the enacted appropriation conditions all Egyptian aid on a certification that Cairo is meeting its obligations under the 1979 peace agreement with Israel. The bill further restricts military assistance until the Secretary of State certifies that Egypt is supporting the transition to a civilian government, including free elections and policies that protect freedom of expression, association, religion, and due process of law. Like the Pakistan conditions, these can be waived for national security considerations.

**Palestinians:** Congress adds to several existing conditions on Palestinian economic aid a requirement to stop the assistance if the Palestinian Authority becomes a full member state in the UN or one of its associated agencies. Since this prohibition applies only in the future, the October membership of the Palestinian Authority in UNESCO does not threaten an aid cutoff. This restriction also carries a waiver on national security grounds.

### III. FY12 International Affairs Budget Snapshot

#### Base Appropriation

<b>International Affairs 150 Account*</b>	
FY12 Enacted (base)	\$ 43.70 billion
FY12 Senate (base)	\$ 46.64 billion
FY12 House (base)	\$ 40.75 billion
FY12 Request (base)	\$ 53.25 billion
FY11 Enacted (base)**	\$ 48.10 billion
FY12 Enacted Decrease from FY11	-\$4.20 billion (9.1% cut)
<b>Foreign Operations Account</b>	
FY12 Enacted (base)	\$ 28.90 billion
FY12 Senate (base)	\$ 30.83 billion
FY12 House (base)	\$ 28.67 billion
FY12 Request (base)	\$ 35.82 billion
FY11 Enacted**	NA
FY12 Enacted Decrease from FY11	NA
<b>State Department Operations &amp; Related Accounts</b>	
FY12 Enacted (base)	\$ 13.07 billion
FY12 Senate (base)	\$ 13.68 billion
FY12 House (base)	\$ 11.77 billion
FY12 Request (base)	\$ 14.84 billion
FY11 Enacted (base)**	NA
FY12 Enacted Decrease from FY11	NA
<b>International Agriculture Programs</b>	
FY12 Enacted (base)	\$ 1.65 billion
FY12 Senate (base)	\$ 1.75 billion
FY12 House (base)	\$ 1.23 billion
FY12 Request (base)	\$ 1.90 billion
FY11 Enacted (base)	\$ 1.70 billion
FY12 Enacted Decrease from FY11	-\$0.05 billion (2.9% cut)

\* International Affairs totals also include about \$85 million appropriated in the Treasury spending bill for the International Trade Commission and the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. These amounts are included in the totals shown here.

\*\* All figures for FY11 are for base funding. According to CBO, the equivalent OCO amount in FY2011 was \$2 billion, an amount subtracted from the FY11 total appropriation. A precise division of this \$2 billion OCO amount between State Operations and Foreign Operations is not available.

### OCO Appropriation

<b>International Affairs 150 Account</b>	
FY12 Enacted	\$11.20 billion
FY12 Senate	\$ 8.70 billion
FY12 House	\$ 7.60 billion
FY12 Request	\$ 8.70 billion
FY11 Enacted*	\$ 2.00 billion
<b>Foreign Operations Account</b>	
FY12 Enacted	\$ 6.58 billion
FY12 Senate	\$ 4.84 billion
FY12 House	\$ 4.39 billion
FY12 Request	\$ 4.32 billion
<b>State Department Operations &amp; Related Accounts</b>	
FY12 Enacted	\$ 4.62 billion
FY12 Senate	\$ 3.86 billion
FY12 House	\$ 4.39 billion
FY12 Request	\$ 4.39 billion

\* FY11 enacted is an estimate based on Congressional Budget Office figures.

#### IV. Account-by-Account Detail

<b>USAID OPERATING EXPENSES (OE)</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$1.092 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$0.255 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$1.347 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$1.251 BILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$0.106 BILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$1.357 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$0.900 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0.085 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0.985 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$1.350 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$1.350 BILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-258 MILLION (-19.1%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$-3 MILLION (-0.2%)
<b>USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$130 MILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$137 MILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$ 87 MILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$130 MILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$0				
<b>USAID INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES (IG)</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$47 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$5 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$52 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$49 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$2 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$51 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$52 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0	FY12 HOUSE	\$52 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$45 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$45 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$2 MILLION (+4.4%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$7 MILLION (+15.6%)
<b>GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$8.168 BILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$7.908 BILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$7.114 BILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$7.845 BILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$323 MILLION (+4.1%)				

<b>DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (DA)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$2.52 BILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$2.55 BILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$2.068 BILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$2.525 BILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$-5 MILLION (-0.2%)		
<b>INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$825 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$150 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$975 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$850 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$150 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$1 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$758 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$0	FY12 HOUSE \$758 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$865 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$865 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-40 MILLION (-4.6%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$110 MILLION (+12.7%)
<b>TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$50 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$7 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$57 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$55 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$4 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$59 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$55 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$0	FY12 HOUSE \$55 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$55 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$55 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-5 MILLION (-9.1%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$2 MILLION (+3.6%)
<b>COMPLEX CRISES FUND</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$10 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$30 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$40 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$30 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$45 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$75 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	FY12 HOUSE \$0	FY12 HOUSE \$0
FY11 ENACTED	\$40 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$40 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-30 MILLION (-75%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$0
<b>DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$8 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$8 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$8 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$8 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$0		
<b>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (ESF)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$3.002 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$2.761 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$5.763 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$4.379 BILLION	FY12 SENATE \$1.173 BILLION	FY12 SENATE \$5.552 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$4.068 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$1.217 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$5.285 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$5.958 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$5.958 BILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-2.6 BILLION (-49.6%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$-195 MILLION (-3.3%)
<b>ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA, AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$627 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$627 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$627 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$697 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$-70 MILLION (-10%)		
<b>MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE (MRA)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$1.639 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$229 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$1.868 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$1.7 BILLION	FY12 SENATE \$100 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$1.8 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$1.497 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$0	FY12 HOUSE \$1.497 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$1.69 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$1.69 BILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-51 MILLION (-3%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$178 MILLION (+10.5%)

<b>U.S. EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$27 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$0 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$32 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$50 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$-23 MILLION (-46%)		
<b>PEACE CORPS</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$375 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$375 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$374 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$375 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$0		
<b>MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION (MCC)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$898 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$898 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$898 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$900 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$-2 MILLION (-0.2%)		
<b>INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$23 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$23 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$19 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$23 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$0		
<b>AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$30 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$30 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$24 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$30 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$0		
<b>TREASURY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$25 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$2 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$27 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$0
FY12 HOUSE	\$25 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0
FY11 ENACTED	\$25 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0
CHANGE 11-12	\$0		
			CHANGE 11-12 \$2 MILLION (+8%)
<b>DEBT RESTRUCTURING</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$12 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$15 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$0		
FY11 ENACTED	\$50 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$-38 MILLION (-76%)		
<b>INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT (INCLE)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$1.061 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$0.984 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$1.056 BILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$1.163 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$1.562 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0.914 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$1.597 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0
CHANGE 11-12	\$-536 MILLION (-33.6%)		
			CHANGE 11-12 \$448 MILLION (+28.1%)

<b>NON-PROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING (NADR)</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$590 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$121 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$711 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$686 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$28 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$714 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$709 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0	FY12 HOUSE	\$709 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$740 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$740 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-150 MILLION (-20.3%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$-29 MILLION (-3.9%)
<b>PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO)</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$303 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$81 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$384 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$262 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$30 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$292 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$304 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0	FY12 HOUSE	\$304 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$305 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$305 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-2 MILLION (-0.7%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$79 MILLION (+25.9%)
<b>INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM (IMET)</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$106 MILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$106 MILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$106 MILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$106 MILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$0				
<b>FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING (FMF)</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$5.21 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$1.102 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$6.312 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$5.346 BILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$0.989 BILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$6.335 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$5.374 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$1.0 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$6.374 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$5.385 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$5.385 BILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-175 MILLION (-3.2%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$927 MILLION (+17.2%)
<b>PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY CAPABILITY FUND</b>					
		<b>OCO FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
		FY12 ENACTED	\$0.850 BILLION		
		FY12 SENATE	\$1.0 BILLION		
		FY12 HOUSE	\$0		
		FY11 ENACTED	\$0		
<b>GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND</b>					
		<b>OCO FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
		FY12 ENACTED	\$0*		
		FY12 SENATE	\$50 MILLION		
		FY12 HOUSE	\$0		
		FY11 ENACTED	\$0		
*TRANSFER AUTHORITY UP TO \$50 MILLION, PENDING FUND AUTHORIZATION					
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&amp;P)</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$349 MILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$353 MILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$310 MILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$355 MILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$-6 MILLION (-1.7%)				
<b>GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$90 MILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$120 MILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$70 MILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$90 MILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$0				

<b>INTERNATIONAL CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$185 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$350 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	
FY11 ENACTED	\$185 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$0	
<b>STRATEGIC CLIMATE FUND</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$50 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$100 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	
FY11 ENACTED	\$50 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$0	
<b>INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$1.325 BILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$1.355 BILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0.941 BILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$1.235 BILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$90 MILLION (+7.3%)	
<b>INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$117 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$117 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	
FY11 ENACTED	\$0	
<b>INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$75 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$25 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	
FY11 ENACTED	\$0	
<b>ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$25 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$25 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$20 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$25 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$0	
<b>INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$5 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$5 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$5 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$21 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$-16 MILLION (-76.2%)	
<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$107 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$107 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	
FY11 ENACTED	\$107 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$0	

<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$100 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$100 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$99 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$0	
<b>AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$32 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$32 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	
FY11 ENACTED	\$0	
<b>AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$173 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$125 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$110 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$110 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$63 MILLION (+57.3%)	
<b>INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$30 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$30 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$20 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$30 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$0	
<b>GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$135 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$200 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	
FY11 ENACTED	\$100 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$35 MILLION (+35%)	
<b>MULTILATERAL DEBT RELIEF INITIATIVE</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$175 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$175 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$0	
FY11 ENACTED	\$0	
<b>EXPORT-IMPORT BANK</b>		
<b>BASE (NET)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$-266 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$-266 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$-272 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$3 MILLION	
<b>OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION (OPIC)</b>		
<b>BASE (NET)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$-197 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$-193 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$-207 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$-202 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$5 MILLION	

<b>TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (TDA)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$50 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$50 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$50 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$50 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$0		
<b>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS (DCP)</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$6.551 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$4.389 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$10.94 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$6.878 BILLION	FY12 SENATE \$3.774 BILLION	FY12 SENATE \$10.652 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$5.664 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$4.323 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$9.987 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$8.79 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$8.79 BILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-2.24 BILLION (-25.5%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$2.15 BILLION (+24.5%)
<b>CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$59 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$70 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$59 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$59 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$0		
<b>EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION &amp; MAINTENANCE</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$1.537 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$33 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$1.57 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$1.57 BILLION	FY12 SENATE \$0	FY12 SENATE \$1.57 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$1.426 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$0	FY12 HOUSE \$1.426 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$1.62 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$1.62 BILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-83 MILLION (-5.1%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$-50 MILLION (-3.1%)
<b>CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$0	FY12 ENACTED \$9 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$9 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$0	FY12 SENATE \$0	FY12 SENATE \$0
FY12 HOUSE	\$35 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$0	FY12 HOUSE \$35 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$35 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$35 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-35 MILLION (-100%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$-26 MILLION (-74.3%)
<b>STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$62 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$64 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$126 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$62 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$64 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$126 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$65 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$63 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$128 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$100 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$100 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-38 MILLION (-38%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$26 MILLION (+26%)
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>
FY12 ENACTED	\$583 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$16 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED \$599 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$612 MILLION	FY12 SENATE \$0	FY12 SENATE \$612 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$538 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE \$0	FY12 HOUSE \$538 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$600 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED \$0	FY11 ENACTED \$600 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-17 MILLION (-2.8%)		CHANGE 11-12 \$-1 MILLION (-0.2%)
<b>OTHER ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS</b>			
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>			
FY12 ENACTED	\$65 MILLION		
FY12 SENATE	\$66 MILLION		
FY12 HOUSE	\$56 MILLION		
FY11 ENACTED	\$66 MILLION		
CHANGE 11-12	\$-1 MILLION (-1.5%)		

<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO)</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$1.45 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$101 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$1.551 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$1.585 BILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$0	FY12 SENATE	\$1.585 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$1.343 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0	FY12 HOUSE	\$1.343 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$1.582 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$1.582 BILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-132 MILLION (-8.3%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$-31 MILLION (-2%)
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$1.828 BILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$0	FY12 ENACTED	\$1.828 BILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$1.9 BILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$18 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$1.918 BILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$1.691 BILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0	FY12 HOUSE	\$1.691 BILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$1.888 BILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$1.888 BILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-60 MILLION (-3.2%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$-60 MILLION (-3.2%)
<b>NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$118 MILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$118 MILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$118 MILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$118 MILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$0				
<b>BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$740 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$4 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$744 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$740 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$0	FY12 SENATE	\$740 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$730 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0	FY12 HOUSE	\$730 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$742 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$742 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-2 MILLION (-0.3%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$2 MILLION (+0.3%)
<b>BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$7 MILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$9 MILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$7 MILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$7 MILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$0				
<b>UNITED STATES INSTITUTE FOR PEACE</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING</b>		<b>OCO FUNDING</b>		<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	
FY12 ENACTED	\$31 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$8 MILLION	FY12 ENACTED	\$39 MILLION
FY12 SENATE	\$32 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$8 MILLION	FY12 SENATE	\$40 MILLION
FY12 HOUSE	\$25 MILLION	FY12 HOUSE	\$0	FY12 HOUSE	\$25 MILLION
FY11 ENACTED	\$39 MILLION	FY11 ENACTED	\$0	FY11 ENACTED	\$39 MILLION
CHANGE 11-12	\$-8 MILLION (-20.5%)			CHANGE 11-12	\$0
<b>FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$1.466 BILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$1.562 BILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$1.04 BILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$1.5 BILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$-34 MILLION (-2.3%)				
<b>MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION</b>					
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>					
FY12 ENACTED	\$184 MILLION				
FY12 SENATE	\$188 MILLION				
FY12 HOUSE	\$180 MILLION				
FY11 ENACTED	\$200 MILLION				
CHANGE 11-12	\$-16 MILLION (-8%)				

<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$80 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$80 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$82 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$82 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$-2 MILLION (-2.4%)	
<b>FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION</b>		
<b>BASE FUNDING (TOTAL)</b>		
FY12 ENACTED	\$2 MILLION	
FY12 SENATE	\$2 MILLION	
FY12 HOUSE	\$2 MILLION	
FY11 ENACTED	\$2 MILLION	
CHANGE 11-12	\$0	