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

Resource Summary

($ in thousands)

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

Program Description

The global issues and opportunities related to oceans, environment, science, technology and health are central to achieving U.S. foreign policy objectives. While working through bilateral, regional, and multilateral fora, and often during the implementation of U.S. treaty obligations or statutory mandates, the Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science (OES) advances U.S. interests in promoting sustainable development and effective international approaches to environmental, science, technology and health challenges. Working alongside the Special Envoy for Climate Change, OES leads efforts to address global climate change. OES promotes conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, wildlife, forests, fresh water, marine resources, fisheries, and coral reef and polar ecosystems. The Bureau promotes access to safe drinking water and sanitation, clean air and water, sound management of hazardous chemicals, and protection of the Earth's atmosphere. The Department through OES supports United States bilateral, regional and global strategies to improve pandemic response and preparedness and support to the President's Global Health Initiative. OES facilitates international cooperation on science and technology, and advances U.S. interests in safe, beneficial uses of space and advanced technology. To help achieve its objective in promoting environment, science and health diplomacy, the Bureau relies on the approximately sixty bilateral and regional Environment, Science and Technology and Health (ESTH) officers at Embassies worldwide.

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

Global Climate Change

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sustainable Natural Resource Management

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

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

Performance

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

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

FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** At the July 2009 Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate's (MEF) Leaders Meeting, held on the heels of the L'Aquila, Italy G8 summit, 17 major economies agreed: to undertake transparent nationally appropriate mitigation action, subject to measurement, reporting, and verification; to develop, disseminate, and transfer, as appropriate, adaptation effort-advancing technologies; to establish a Global Partnership to drive transformational low-carbon, climate friendly technologies; that financial resources for mitigation and adaptation need urgent and substantial scaling up and should involve mobilizing resources to support developing countries, and that financing should come from multiple sources, both public and private; to continue to both constructively combat global climate change and meet to facilitate agreement on a UNFCCC.
Impact	A global agreement that commits developing countries to take action to stem emissions growth is key to changing the global emissions trajectory. The FY 2009 MEF agreement will directly result in (1) work programs leading towards an agreed international approach to climate change for the post-2012 period and (2) lower GHG emissions.
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: On Target** At the 2008 Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change, held in conjunction with the Tokyo G-8 summit, 17 major economies agreed to consider cooperative action in specific economic sectors, enhance action on technology, improve energy efficiency, and work to improve greenhouse gas measurement in contribution to negotiations under the UNFCCC.
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating** In December 2007, the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) produced consensus on a "Roadmap" establishing a process and setting out guidance and direction for a series of meetings over the next two years, with the aim of producing comprehensive agreement on addressing climate change post-2012 at COP 15, in Copenhagen in December, 2009.
FY 2006 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating** N/A
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	Verification and validation will occur through direct participation in the negotiations and monitoring of their outcome.
Data Source and Quality	Source: Agreement to new global efforts to address climate change, including related to emissions mitigation, adaptation, financing and technology deployment. Data quality is high, because the outcome of negotiations will be public and readily reviewed. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Justification of Request

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

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

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

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

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

Resource Summary

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

Staff by Program Activity

(positions)

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

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

Funds by Program Activity

($ in thousands)

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

Program Activities

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

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

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit

(positions)

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

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

($ in thousands)

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

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

Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

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