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State Department and Related Agencies: FY2004 Appropriations and FY2005 Request

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State Department and Related Agencies FY2004 Appropriations and FY2005 Request

Summary

State Department funding is within the Commerce, Justice, State (CJS) appropriation. The President sent his FY2005 budget to Congress on February 2, 2004. Included was the Department of State FY2005 budget request for a total of \$8,551.4 million (5% more than the FY2004 enacted level, including supplemental funds and rescissions) and the International Broadcasting FY2005 budget request for \$569.3 million (a 3.8% decline from the FY2004 level).

Throughout February and March, Secretary of State Colin Powell testified before the House and Senate appropriations committees. He emphasized security needs, hiring, and technology.

The House Appropriations Committee reported out its FY2005 CJS appropriation bill (H.R. 4754) on June 23, 2004, recommending \$8,430 million for the Department of State, \$121 million less than the President's request. The House passed its amended bill on July 8th by a vote of 397 to 18. The House version provided \$8,420.7 million for the Department of State and \$610.3 million for international broadcasting. The House agreed to reduce the Committee recommendation of a \$50 million funding level for the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) by \$9.4 million to \$40.579 million, setting the State Department funding at \$8,420.7 million.

The Senator Gregg introduced a CJS appropriations bill (S. 2809) on September 15, 2004. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported it the same day without changes. (See S.Rept. 108-344.) It provided \$7,980.6 million for the Department of State in FY2005, \$570 million below the President's request and \$440 million below the House-passed level. The Senate bill had \$127 million less than the House bill for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, nearly \$150 million less for Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance, and about \$250 million less for U.N. organizations and peacekeeping.

The President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 into law (P.L. 108-447) on December 8, 2004. The final FY2005 enacted funding for the Department of State, before rescissions, amounted to \$8,283.2 million and \$599.6 million for international broadcasting.

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State Department and Related Agencies FY2004 Appropriations and FY2005 Request

Background

Budgets for the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), as well as U.S. contributions to United Nations (U.N.) International Organizations, and U.N. Peacekeeping, are within the Commerce, Justice, State and Related Agency (CJS) appropriations. Intertwined with the annual appropriations process is the biannual Foreign Relations Authorization that, by law, Congress must pass prior to the State Department's expenditure of its appropriations. (For details on the history and the most recent foreign relations authorization legislation, H.R. 1950/S. 2144, see CRS Report RL31986, *Foreign Relations Authorization, FY2004 and FY2005: State Department and Foreign Assistance*.)

On February 2, 2004, the Administration sent its FY2005 budget request to Congress. Throughout February, March, and April 2004, Secretary of State Colin Powell testified before the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on the State Department budget request. The House passed the bill (H.R. 4754) providing \$8.42 billion for State Department funding, \$130 million less than the President requested. For international broadcasting, the House passed \$610.3 million, \$41 million more than the President's request.

Senator Gregg introduced the Senate CJS appropriation bill (S. 2809) on September 15, 2004. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported its CJS appropriation the same day without changes. (See S.Rept. 108-344.) The Senate version provided considerably less funding for the Department of State than either the President's request or the House bill.

The CJS appropriation was included in Division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY2005 which was signed into law (P.L. 108-447) on December 8, 2004. It set State Department funding at \$8,283.2 million and international broadcasting at \$599.6 million. Not reflected in these funding levels are two rescissions — Sec. 640 of Division B required a 0.54% rescission to be applied to all discretionary accounts within CJS, and Sec 122 of Division J contained another rescission of 0.80% across all agencies within the Act.

Table 1 provides regular and supplemental State Department and related agencies' appropriations for FY2003, FY2004 and FY2005. Rescissions for FY2005 are not reflected in the table.

State Department

The State Department's mission is to advance and protect the worldwide interests of the United States and its citizens through the staffing of overseas missions, the conduct of U.S. foreign policy, the issuance of passports and visas, and other responsibilities. Currently, the State Department coordinates with the activities of 50 U.S. government agencies and organizations in operating more than 250 posts in over 180 countries around the world. The Department's staff size has increased, largely because of the integration in 1999 of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) into State. Highlights follow.

Administration of Foreign Affairs

Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) — The D&CP account funds overseas operations (e.g., motor vehicles, local guards, telecommunications, medical), activities associated with conducting foreign policy, passport and visa applications, regional bureaus, under secretaries, and post assignment travel. Beginning in FY2000, the State Department's Diplomatic and Consular Program account included State's salaries and expenses, as well as the technology and information functions of the former USIA and the functions of the former ACDA.

For the FY2005 budget, the Administration requested \$4,285.0 million for D&CP, a 3.3% increase over the FY2004 level. Included is \$658.7 million for worldwide security upgrades and \$309.2 million for public diplomacy expenses. Secretary of State Colin Powell testified before Congress that the emphasis continues to be on security, new hires, and public diplomacy.

The House set D&CP funding at \$4,278.7 million, including \$320 million designated only for public diplomacy purposes, \$658.7 million for worldwide security upgrades, and \$40 million for information technology (IT) — OpenNet.

The Senate bill recommended \$4,151.8 million for D&CP, including \$658.7 million for worldwide security upgrades, but no mention of funds designated only for public diplomacy.

The enacted FY2005 funding level for D&CP was set at \$4,228.7 million, including \$658.7 million for worldwide security upgrades. Within the D&CP account, the conferees also designated \$320 million for the Department's public diplomacy program. They noted progress by State on right-sizing embassies and urged continued efforts in staffing overseas posts. The conferees provided \$836.5 million for the Border Security Program, of which \$75 million is from appropriated funds and \$661.5 million will be derived from machine readable visa (MRV) fees.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance (ESCM) — This account supports the maintenance, rehabilitation, and replacement of overseas facilities to provide appropriate, safe, secure and functional facilities for U.S. diplomatic missions abroad. Early in 1998, Congress had enacted \$640 million for this account for FY1999. However, following the embassy bombings in Africa in August 1998, Congress agreed to more than \$1 billion (within a supplemental funding bill) for the

Security and Maintenance account by establishing a new subaccount referred to as *Worldwide Security Upgrades*.

For FY2005, the President requested \$626.7 million for regular ESCM expenditures and \$912.3 million for worldwide security upgrades, for a total account level of \$1,539.0, a 8.3% increase over FY2004 enacted funding. Part of the increase was to be for the first year of a new Capital Security Cost Sharing Program (a fund for federal agencies represented within embassies to contribute to the security budget), upgrading and renovating numerous overseas buildings, as well as Main State in D.C., and new construction in varying stages of readiness.

The House recommended \$611.7 million for regular ESCM expenditures and \$912.3 million for worldwide security upgrades for FY2005. The Senate bill provided less than the House in both line items — \$509.7 million for regular ESCM expenditures and \$867 million for worldwide security upgrades. Congress enacted the House levels of \$611.7 million for regular ESCM and \$912.3 million for worldwide security upgrades. The conferees included language to establish the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program.

Educational and Cultural Exchanges — This account funds programs authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, such as the Fulbright Academic Exchange Program, as well as leadership programs for foreign leaders and professionals. Government exchange programs came under close scrutiny in past years for being excessive in number and duplicative. By a July 1997 executive order, the Office of U.S. Government International Exchange and Training Coordination was created. For the FY2002 budget, Congress passed \$237 million, including \$125.4 million for the Fulbright programs. For FY2003 this account funding was \$243.7 million, including \$131.5 million for the Fulbright programs. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY2004 set the funding for Educational and Cultural Exchanges at \$316.6 million, including \$150.0 million for Fulbright. The conferees noted that exchanges with Eastern European and former Soviet Union countries are to be built into the base of the Educational and Cultural Exchanges, but Congress did not provide the money necessary to fully fund those programs.

The FY2005 request for Educational and Cultural Exchanges totaled \$345.4 million which included funding for a program started in 2003 called *Partnerships for Learning* (P4L). The program counters anti-Americanism with a particular emphasis on the Muslim world. The President's request included \$150.0 million for the Fulbright programs in FY2005. The House set exchange funding at the same level as the President's request for FY2005, but with no mention of Fulbright levels. S. 2809 provided \$360.8 million for exchanges, with report language designating \$155.5 million for the Fulbright Program. The final appropriation for exchanges overall mirrored the Senate level, \$360.8 million, of which \$160.5 million was designated for the Fulbright Program which, according to the conferees, is to include a Foreign Student Program with Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) — CIF was established by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of FY1994/95 (P.L. 103-236) to provide for purchasing information technology and capital equipment which would ensure the efficient management, coordination, operation, and utilization of State's resources. In

FY1998 Congress approved a 250% increase in this fund, from \$24.6 million in FY1997 to \$86 million in FY1998.

For FY2004, Congress enacted \$79.2 million for the FY2004 CIF account. In addition, an estimated \$114.0 million was to be derived from expedited passport fees, providing a total of \$194.0 million for FY2004. Conferees noted that \$39.6 million was provided within the Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) account for IT improvements.

The FY2005 request for CIF was \$155.1 million, 95.8% above the FY2004 enacted level. In addition, \$114.0 million in estimated Expedited Passport Fees would be combined with CIF funds to provide \$269.1 million for information technology and communication systems at the Department of State.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended, and the House voted for, \$100 million for CIF — \$55.1 million below the President's request for FY2005. The House also estimated \$114 million from expedited passport fees would go to supporting information technology needs at State. In addition, the House noted the \$40 million designated in the D&CP account for information technology. Thus, the total IT funds in the bill amount to \$254 million.

The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended \$52.1 million for CIF in S. 2809. While their funds were more than \$100 million below the President's request and \$48 million below the House-passed funding level, the Senate also provided \$103 million for a new Centralized Information Technology Modernization Program. This amount combined with their CIF funding level for FY2005 would have been equivalent to the President's request, the Committee report stated.

Congress enacted the Senate level of \$52.1 million for CIF in FY2005 and also created the Centralized Information Technology Modernization Program, as proposed by the Senate bill. Congress appropriated \$77.9 million for this program, falling about \$52 million short of the \$103 million recommended by the Senate bill.

International Organizations and Conferences

In recent years, U.S. contributions to U.N. international organizations and peacekeeping activities have been complicated by a number of issues, such as the withholding of funds related to international family planning policies. Recently, some controversial issues have included 1) the lack of agreement about the U.N.'s role in the current worldwide dispute on how to deal with Iraq; and 2) the loss of the U.S. seat on the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

In past years, overdue U.S. arrearage payments had been an issue. Shortly after the September 11th terrorist attack and at a time when the U.S. government was seeking U.N. support in its coalition to fight terrorism, however, Congress passed, and the President signed, legislation (S. 248/P.L. 107-46) which allowed the United States to make its second tranche (\$475 million) of arrearage payments to the U.N. (For more detail, see CRS Issue Brief IB86116, *U.N. System Funding: Congressional Issues*, by Vita Bite.)

Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) — CIO provides funds for U.S. membership in numerous international organizations and for multilateral foreign policy activities that transcend bilateral issues, such as human rights. Maintaining a membership in international organizations, the Administration argues, benefits the United States by advancing U.S. interests and principles while sharing the costs with other countries. Payments to the U.N. and its affiliated agencies, the Inter-American Organizations, as well as other regional and international organizations are included in this account.

For FY2005 President Bush requested \$1,194.2 million for international organizations, 19.4% greater than the FY2004 enacted level of \$999.8 million. The request represented full funding of U.S. assessed contributions to the 44 international organizations, as well as for subsidy costs of a U.S. direct loan for the U.N. Capital Master Plan project. The House agreed to the same funding level as the Administration requested for CIO in FY2005. The Senate bill, however, provided \$173 million less, or \$1,020.8 million for CIO in FY2005. Congress enacted \$1,182.0 million as the funding level for FY2005 and urged the U.N. to do more to resolve the Sudan crisis and investigate the oil-for-food program.

Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) — The United States supports multilateral peacekeeping efforts around the world through payment of its share of the U.N. assessed peacekeeping budget. The President's FY2005 request totaled \$650 million with which the House agreed. The Senate bill (S. 2809) provided \$76 million less, or \$574 million, for CIPA in FY2005. The final enacted FY2005 level of \$490 million is significantly below both levels. The conferees expressed concern that the Administration has voted in the U.N. Security Council for five new or expanded peacekeeping missions (Haiti, Burundi, Liberia, Cyprus, and Ivory Coast) without seeking appropriations for them from Congress. (For more detail on international peacekeeping, see CRS Issue Brief IB90103, *United Nations Peacekeeping: Issues for Congress*, by Marjorie Ann Browne.)

International Commissions

The *International Commissions* account includes the U.S.-Mexico Boundary and Water Commission, the International Fisheries Commissions, the International Boundary Commission, the International Joint Commission, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission. The FY2005 request was for a 23.1% increase from \$57.2 million to \$70.4 million. The increase was for wage and inflation increases, as well as increased engineering requirements in wastewater treatment plants. The House recommended \$59.7 million for Commissions in FY2005. The Senate bill proposed \$66.3 million. Congress passed \$64.1 million.

Related State Department Appropriations

The Asia Foundation — The Asia Foundation is a private, nonprofit organization that supports efforts to strengthen democratic processes and institutions in Asia, open markets, and improve U.S.-Asian cooperation. The Foundation receives both government and private sector contributions. Government funds for the Asia Foundation are appropriated to, and pass through, the State Department. For

FY2004, Congress funded the Foundation at \$13.0 million, even though the President's request of \$9.3 million was well below that level. Similarly, the Administration's FY2005 request for The Asia Foundation was \$8.9 million. The House recommended \$13 million, while the Senate bill provided no funding for The Asia Foundation. Congress enacted the House-recommended level of \$13 million for the Foundation in FY2005.

The International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund — The conferees added language in the FY2004 conference agreement for the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY2004 to establish a permanent trust fund for the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue. The Act provided \$6.9 million for perpetual operations of the Center which is to be located in Istanbul, Turkey. The Administration did not request any FY2005 funding for this Center, nor did the House include this account in its bill. The Senate bill, however, provided \$7 million for it in FY2005. The final FY2005 appropriation for the Center equaled the Senate-proposed level of \$7 million.

National Endowment for Democracy (NED) — The National Endowment for Democracy, a private nonprofit organization established during the Reagan Administration, supports programs to strengthen democratic institutions in more than 90 countries around the world. NED proponents assert that many of its accomplishments are possible because it is not a government agency. NED's critics claim that it duplicates U.S. government democracy programs and either could be eliminated or could operate entirely with private funding. NED's enacted FY2004 budget was \$39.6 million. President Bush included a proposal in his State of the Union address in January 2004 to double NED's funding in FY2005 to \$80 million for its Greater Middle East Democracy Initiative. In contrast, the House Appropriations Committee recommended \$50 million for NED in FY2005 — \$30 million below the President's request. The House Committee expressed concern about human rights abuses and the persecuted around the world and would provide \$500,000 for programs that promote ethnic and religious minority basic human rights. In House floor action, NED funds were reduced by \$9.4 million, setting the proposed funding level at \$40.6 million, in order to help pay for Small Business amendments. S. 2809 included \$50 million for NED in FY2005. Final congressional action for NED's FY2005 appropriation at \$60 million was greater than either House or Senate recommended levels, but \$20 million below what the President had requested. The conferees strongly encouraged NED and its four core grantees to focus funding on democracy promotion activities in the Middle East.

East-West and North-South Centers — The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (East-West Center), located in Honolulu, Hawaii, was established in 1960 by Congress to promote understanding and cooperation among the governments and peoples of the Asia/Pacific region and the United States. The Center for Cultural and Technical interchange between North and South (North-South Center) is a national educational institution in Miami, FL, closely affiliated with the University of Miami. It promotes better relations, commerce, and understanding among the nations of North America, South America and the Caribbean. The North-South Center began receiving a direct subsidy from the federal government in 1991. The enacted FY2004 appropriation included \$17.7 million for the East-West Center and no funds for the North-South Center.

The Administration FY2005 request included \$13.7 million for the East-West Center and no funds for the North-South Center. The House passed \$5 million for the East-West Center — \$8.7 million below the request. In sharp contrast, the Senate bill recommended \$19.5 million for the East-West Center. No mention of funding for the North-South Center was in either bill. The final enacted funding level for the East-West Center equaled the Senate-proposed level of \$19.5 million. No funding for the North-South Center was included.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

The United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994¹ reorganized within USIA all U.S. government international broadcasting, including Voice of America (VOA), Broadcasting to Cuba, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), and the newly-approved Radio Free Iraq and Radio Free Iran. The 1994 Act established the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) to oversee all U.S. government broadcasting; abolished the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB), the administering body of RFE/RL; and recommended that RFE/RL be privatized by December 31, 1999. This recommendation was repealed by P.L. 106-113.

During the reorganization debate in 1999, the 105th Congress agreed that credibility of U.S. international broadcasting was crucial to its effectiveness as a public diplomacy tool. Therefore, Congress agreed not to merge broadcasting functions into the State Department, but to maintain the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) as an independent agency as of October 1, 1999.

The President sought \$569.3 million for the FY2005 international broadcasting activities with a heavy emphasis on Middle East programming, as well as programs involved in the War on Terrorism.

The House passed \$601.7 million for FY2005 broadcasting operations, \$8.6 million for capital improvements, and made no designation for Cuba Broadcasting. The Senate bill recommended a total of \$588.4 million for international broadcasting, including \$8.6 million for Capital Improvements, \$552.2 million for broadcasting operations, and \$27.6 million for Cuba Broadcasting for FY2005. Congress enacted a total of \$599.6 million for international broadcasting in FY2005 — \$30 million more than the President's request. The conferees expressed concern about the "blurring of distinction" between the broadcasting done by the BBG and that done by the Department of Defense and required the BBG to report to congressional committees any such DoD activities.

The Consolidated Appropriation Act, FY2004 and the emergency supplemental provided \$591.6 million for international broadcasting in FY2004 — including \$11.3 million for capital improvements. The conferees expressed expectations that in FY2004 the BBG spend up to \$1 million of the appropriated funds to administer a

¹ Title III of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, P.L. 103-236.

pilot program using the Internet and \$1.2 million for alternative transmissions (including the Internet) to Cuba.

Visa Issuance and Homeland Security

The State Department traditionally has had sole authority to issue visas overseas. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (H.R. 5005/P.L. 107-296, signed into law on November 25, 2002) now provides the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with exclusive authority to: 1) issue regulations regarding administering and enforcing visa issuance, 2) impose upon any U.S. government employee, with consent of the head of his/her agency, any functions involved in visa issuance, 3) assign DHS employees to each overseas post where visas are issued, and 4) use the National Foreign Affairs Training Center to train DHS employees who will be involved in visa issuance. The Act states that these authorities will be exercised through the Secretary of State. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 further provides the Secretary of State and consular officers with the authority to refuse visa applications. The Act stipulates that within one year after the Act is signed, the Secretary of DHS and the Secretary of State must report to Congress on implementation of visa issuance authorities and any proposals that are necessary to improve the activities surrounding visa issuance. Specifically regarding visa issuance in Saudi Arabia, the Act stipulates that upon enactment of the Act, the third party screening program in Saudi Arabia will terminate, but on-site personnel of the DHS shall review all visa applications prior to adjudication there.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 did not alter the current authority for the Department of State to use machine readable visa fees in its expenditures. State's total allocation of machine readable visa fees in FY2001 was \$395.3 million; in FY2002 it was \$443 million; the FY2003 estimate is \$623.3 million; and the FY2004 estimate is for \$687.5 million. The FY2005 appropriation includes \$661.5 million from MRV fee collections. The fees are typically used for State Department border security programs, technology, and personnel.

Now, because of terrorism, the visa issuance process takes much longer and the U.S.-led war may have reduced demand for travel to America. Thus, officials are seeing a gap between the MRV fee total estimates and actuals. The emergency supplemental appropriation helped to fill that gap in FY2004.

Table 1. State Department and Related Agencies Appropriations
(millions of dollars)

	FY2003 enacted	Supp. P.L. 108-11	FY2004 enacted	FY2005 Request	House- passed H.R. 4754	Senate Bill S. 2809	FY2005 enacted*
State Department							
Diplomatic & Consular Program	3,895.8	98.4	4,027.3	4,285.0	4,278.7	4,151.8	4,228.7
Public Diplomacy	(292.7)		(301.6)	(309.2)	(320.0)		
Worldwide Security Upgrades	(553.0)		(639.9)	(658.7)	(658.7)	(658.7)	(658.7)
Ed & cultural exchange prog. (USIA)	243.7		316.6	345.3	345.4	360.8	360.8
Office of Inspector General	29.1		31.4	30.4	30.4	31.4	30.4
Representation allowances	6.4		8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Protec.-missions & officials	10.9		9.9	9.6	9.9	5.0	9.9
Embassy security/constr/maintenance	505.2	149.5	524.4	626.7	611.7	509.7	611.7
Worldwide security upgrades	750.1		896.2	912.3	912.3	867.0	912.3
Emergency-diplo. & consular services	6.5	50.0	116.5	7.0	7.0	0.0	1.0
Repatriation loans	1.2		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Payment American Inst. Taiwan	18.3		18.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Foreign Service Retirement Fund	138.2		135.0	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6
Capitol Investment Fund	182.1		79.2	155.1	100.0	52.1	52.1
Centralized Information Tech Modernization Program						103.0	77.9
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	5,787.5	297.9	6,321.9	6,533.5	6,457.3	6,242.1	6,446.7
International Organ. & Conf.							
Contributions to international organizations	860.4		999.8	1,194.2	1,194.2	1,020.8	1,182.0
Contributions to international peacekeeping	669.3		695.1	650.0	650.0	574.0	490.0
Total International Organ. & Conf.	1,529.7		1,694.9	1,844.2	1,844.2	1,594.8	1,672.0
Total International Commissions	57.1		57.2	70.4	59.7	66.3	64.1

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	FY2003 enacted	Supp. P.L. 108-11	FY2004 enacted	FY2005 Request	House- passed H.R. 4754	Senate Bill S. 2809	FY2005 enacted*
Related Appropriations							
Int'l Cntr for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	--		6.9	0.0	--	7.0	7.0
The Asia Foundation	10.4		12.9	8.9	13.0	--	13.0
National Endowment for Democracy	41.7		39.6	80.0	40.6	50.0	60.0
East-West Center	17.9		17.7	13.7	5.0	19.5	19.5
Eisenhower Exchange	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Israeli Arab Scholarship	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total Related Appropriations	70.9		78.0	103.5	59.5	77.4	100.4
Total State Department	7,445.2		8,152.0	8,551.4	8,420.7	7,980.6	8,283.2
International Broadcasting							
Capital Improvements	12.7		11.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Broadcasting Operations	465.9	30.5	580.3	533.1	601.7	552.2	591.0
Broadcasting to Cuba	24.9		--	27.6	--	27.6	--
Total International Broadcasting	490.7	30.5	591.6	569.3	610.3	588.4	599.6
TOTAL State & Broadcasting	7,935.9	328.4	8,743.4	9,120.7	9,031.0	8,569.0	8,882.8

*FY2005 enacted figures do not reflect a 0.54% rescission within the CJS (Division B) portion of the omnibus law, nor do they reflect the 0.80% across-the-board rescission applied to all accounts within the Act.