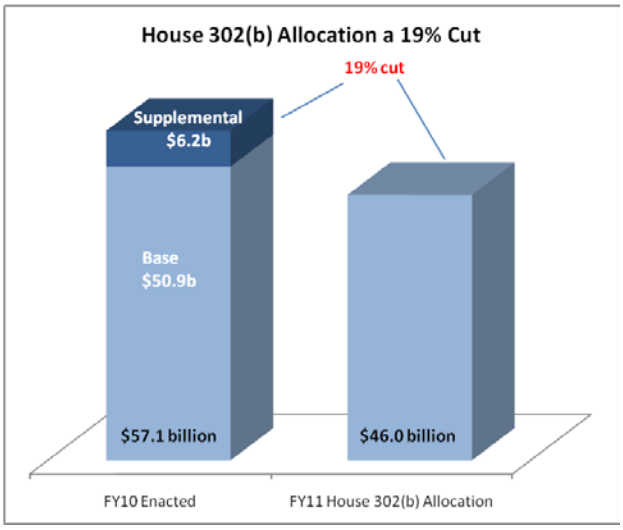
U.S. GLOBAL LEADERSHIP COALITION

House FY11 Continuing Resolution: Devastating Cuts to International Affairs Budget

1. **House Allocation is 19% Cut, Not 8%.** The House Appropriations Committee allocation for the International Affairs Budget is a **19% cut below the FY2010 enacted base** (and 13% less than the current FY2011 CR). House appropriators have inaccurately communicated the severity of the cut by not accounting for FY2010 enacted supplementals for Frontline countries (Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan) and Haiti relief and reconstruction. The result of their allocation is a devastating 19% cut for our civilian forces, and not the 8% reported by the committee.



2. **Critical to Our National Security.** These cuts are of particular concern as the International Affairs Budget provides extensive counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency assistance to countries of high-priority national security. Beginning with the Bush Administration in 2007, the International Affairs Budget has been designated in every annual budget request as part of national security funding. The House Appropriations Committee breaks with this tradition, separating these vital programs from the rest of our security spending.

3. **Disproportionate Cut Compared to Other National Security Accounts.** With every major military leader calling for an increase in our civilian power, the 19% to the International Affairs Budget is very disproportionate compared to the rest of our national security programs. Defense, Homeland Security and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, receive an overall increase of about 1% under the House Appropriations Committee's allocations. As Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mike Mullen said to Congress last year, *"The more significant the cuts [to the International Affairs Budget], the longer military operations will take, and the more and more lives are at risk!"*

4. **Devastating Impacts of House Cuts.**
   - **Jeopardizes critical national security investments in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.** The security assistance and civilian operations accounts from which Frontline states resources are drawn decreases by 19% in the House allocation, raising questions as to whether U.S. national security interests will be adequately resourced.
   - **Reverses efforts of the Bush and Obama Administrations to bolster civilian capacity and assume responsibilities that have been carried out by our military at a higher cost.** The House allocation cuts State Department and USAID operation funds by 14%.
   - **Diminishes America's ability to respond quickly and effectively to global disasters, such as the Haiti earthquake last year.** The House allocation reduces U.S. humanitarian assistance programs by 41%.
   - **Endangers lives** by reducing resources for global health programs by 11%.
   - **Constrains U.S. leadership and limit the ability to leverage resources from other nations that address common global challenges** by cutting multilateral investments by 63% from FY2010.
   - **Slashes the Millennium Challenge Corporation**, an innovative, results-driven Bush Administration initiative by $315 million (29%).
   - **Cuts food security and food aid programs,** which help avert destabilizing food shortages and resulting food riots in nations with national security implications.

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Supporters of a Strong International Affairs Budget

Secretary of Defense Robert Gates: "I never miss an opportunity to call for more funding for and emphasis on diplomacy and development….Whatever we do should reinforce the state department's lead role in crafting and conducting U.S. foreign policy, to include foreign assistance, of which building security capacity is a key part. Proper coordination and concurrence procedures will ensure that urgent military capacity building requirements do not undermine America's overarching foreign policy priorities." (February 24, 2010)

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mike Mullen: "Secretaries Clinton and Gates have called for more funding and more emphasis on our soft power, and I could not agree with them more. In fact, I would argue that in the future struggles of the asymmetric counterinsurgent variety, we ought to make it a precondition of committing our troops, that we will do so only if and when the other instruments of national power are ready to engage as well." (March 5, 2010)

USGLC Advisory Council Member and former Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge: "The programs supported by the International Affairs Budget are as essential to our national security as defense programs. Development and diplomacy protect our nation by addressing the root causes of terrorism and conflict. But it's not just about security. By building new markets overseas for American products, the International Affairs Budget creates jobs and boosts the economy here at home." (February 1, 2010)

Former Secretary of State Colin Powell and USGLC Advisory Council Co-Chair:"We live in a dangerous world and a world of opportunity. Increasing our diplomatic and development resources is absolutely critical and money well spent to deal with the dangers and seize the opportunities. I commend the President for his commitment to these urgently-needed investments in our nation's economic and national security." (February 1, 2010)

General (Ret.) Michael Hagee and USGLC National Security Advisory Council Co-Chair: "I think of smart power as the strategic triad of the 21st Century—the integrated blend of defense, diplomacy and development. But this strategic approach will only be effective if all three smart power pillars are coherent, coordinated, and adequately resourced." (March 2009)

Former House Speaker Newt Gingrich: "A smart country consistently prefers to apply smart power and to avoid military engagement if it possibly can. And when it has to engage militarily, it wants the largest possible component of…economic, diplomatic, and communications help to surround its military activities." (November 2010)

USGLC Advisory Council Member and former Representative Lee Hamilton: "Diplomacy and development play an important role in advancing U.S. interests around the globe. For less than two pennies on the budget dollar, our civilian-led tools of global engagement help us tackle the array of challenges facing our nation. To protect our national security and strengthen our economic competitiveness, we need to invest more in these tools." (February 1, 2010)

President Ronald Reagan: "Security assistance programs, an essential complement to our defense effort, directly enhance the security of the United States. Development assistance also contributes to this effort by supplementing the indigenous efforts of recipients to achieve economic growth and meet the basic needs of their peoples. Progress in both of these areas will contribute to regional stability and to a more peaceful world, both of which are central U.S. policy objectives." (December 29, 1981)