

# PEACE CORPS

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Budget Request to  
the Office of Management and Budget

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FISCAL YEAR  
**1995**



September 1993  
Administratively Restricted

# PEACE CORPS



September 1, 1993

Honorable Leon E. Panetta  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Panetta:

I am pleased to provide you with Peace Corps' FY 1995 budget request and look forward to your continued support of the important work our Volunteers do around the world to promote sustainable development and intercultural understanding.

This request is submitted in full recognition of the resource constraints facing all Federal Agencies and the responsibility that we have to ensure that the resources allocated to Peace Corps are expended in the most effective way. Our request reflects the deep conviction that the grassroots, people-to-people assistance made available to requesting countries through Peace Corps Volunteers is a tangible and cost-effective form of development assistance. The value of our Volunteers' contributions -- to sustainable development across the globe, to improved intercultural understanding to American communities upon their return -- far exceeds the cost of supporting them.

In planning our FY 1995 budget request, Peace Corps has identified specific initiatives to ensure that Peace Corps can continue its programmatic impact and cost-effectiveness. Our plan increases the productivity of Volunteers by better equipping them with the essential language, cross-cultural and technical skills needed for their work. It strengthens our ability to maintain the health and safety of Volunteers, and it enables us to respond to new global needs and brings Peace Corps closer to the goal of 10,000 Volunteers mandated by Congress in 1985. Finally, it addresses the re-entry requirements of Volunteers at the end of their overseas service. Our request includes both financial and staffing requirements to accomplish these initiatives, and we have reiterated the need to adjust our full time equivalent (FTE) base in light of mandated program expansion in prior years as discussed in our FY 1993 FTE appeal.

As required by section 1108 (b) of Title 31, United States Code, I am reporting that all statements of obligations furnished to the Office of Management and Budget in connection with the Peace Corps requests for proposed appropriations for Fiscal Year 1995 consist of valid obligations as defined in section 1501(a) of that title.

Sincerely,

John P. Hogan  
Acting Director

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## INTRODUCTION TO PEACE CORPS

The difficult challenge of allocating scarce Federal resources requires every Federal agency to demonstrate to the American people its value and cost effectiveness. In this FY 1995 budget request, we are proud to show the many ways America benefits by investing in Peace Corps and how the Agency's Volunteers and activities embody the principles of meaningful national service and practical foreign assistance emphasized by the Clinton Administration.

### *Peace Corps -- The Mission*

The mission of the Agency as set forth in the Peace Corps Act is: to promote world peace and friendship by providing trained Volunteers to countries that request their assistance, thereby helping people around the world better understand Americans and helping Americans better understand the rest of the world. Despite the profound changes that have occurred in the international arena since Peace Corps' inception, this mission -- and the important role that Volunteers play in establishing personal links across national, cultural, and ethnic dividing lines -- remains highly important in today's world. Since President Kennedy sent the first Volunteers to Ghana in 1962, over 135,000 Volunteers have brought the best of America to villages and towns throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America, and now the emerging democracies of Eastern and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Volunteers are the essence of Peace Corps. Through their efforts Peace Corps is able to provide direct, people-to-people assistance at the local level. The mission of each Peace Corps Volunteer is to become a full participant in the life of the local community and to transfer skills directly to people so that the Volunteer's work--whether it be in the area of health, the environment, small business development, agriculture, or education--has a life beyond the period of service of the Volunteer and is sustainable over time. To meet these twin goals of cross-cultural understanding and technical

assistance, Volunteers make a two-year commitment to live at the level of local people in their communities.

In fulfilling their mission, each Peace Corps Volunteer is a visible, tangible symbol of this country's long humanitarian tradition of helping those in need. Peace Corps enjoys the strong support of the American people because they understand that when their tax dollars are used to support a Peace Corps Volunteer, that Volunteer will provide real help to those who need it, and will return home with an invaluable appreciation of our inter-dependent world. In recognition of this unique contribution Peace Corps makes abroad, and at home, the Congress has declared that it is the policy of the "United States and an objective of Peace Corps to maintain a volunteer corps of at least 10,000 people."

*Peace Corps -- A Successful Example of National Service*

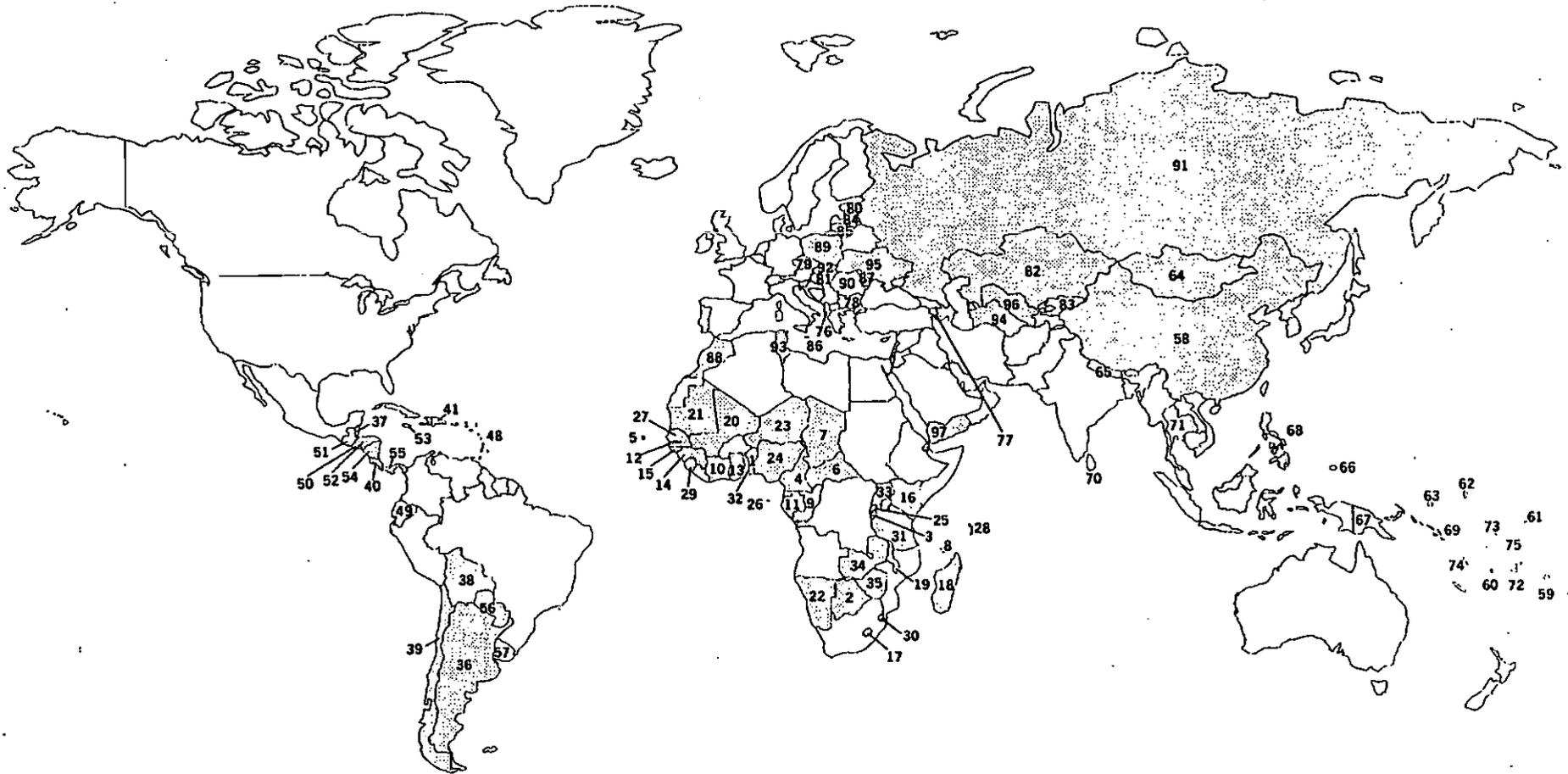
President Clinton's National Service initiative -- and Americans' overwhelming support for it -- reflect the success of Peace Corps over the past 32 years. Peace Corps is an example of national service that Americans understand and support and for which there are many more qualified applicants than available positions. Peace Corps Volunteers represent the rich diversity of our nation's citizenry with respect to age, interests, race, ethnicity, experience, and region.

Peace Corps serves as a successful example of national service because it attracts and harnesses the altruism, energies, and talents of Americans and focuses them in a way that provides practical, lasting assistance to developing countries while fostering improved relations among the peoples of the world. When Volunteers return home, they bring to their communities, workplaces, and schools a valuable knowledge of other peoples, other cultures, and other languages as well as a heightened appreciation for the challenges developing nations face.

### *Where Our Volunteers Serve*

By the end of FY 1994, approximately 7,375 Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees will be serving in 97 countries throughout the world in Asia, the Pacific, Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, and the newly formed countries of the former Soviet Union. The map which follows shows the countries in which our Volunteers will serve in FY 1994.

# Peace Corps Volunteers Serve Around the Globe



## AFRICA

Benin—1  
Botswana—2  
Burundi—3  
Cameroon—4  
Cape Verde—5  
Central African Rep.—6  
Chad—7  
Comoros—8  
Congo—9  
Côte d'Ivoire—10  
Gabon—11  
The Gambia—12  
Ghana—13

Guinea—14  
Guinea Bissau—15  
Kenya—16  
Lesotho—17  
Madagascar—18  
Malawi—19  
Mali—20  
Mauritania—21  
Namibia—22  
Niger—23  
Nigeria—24  
Rwanda—25  
São Tomé & Príncipe—26

Senegal—27  
Seychelles—28  
Sierra Leone—29  
Swaziland—30  
Tanzania—31  
Togo—32  
Uganda—33  
Zambia—34  
Zimbabwe—35

## INTER-AMERICA

Argentina—36  
Belize—37  
Bolivia—38

Chile—39  
Costa Rica—40  
Dominican Rep.—41  
Eastern Caribbean—48  
Antigua/Barbuda  
Dominica  
Grenada  
Montserrat  
St. Kitts/Nevis  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent & Grenadines  
Ecuador—49  
El Salvador—50

Guatemala—51  
Honduras—52  
Jamaica—53  
Nicaragua—54  
Panama—55  
Paraguay—56  
Uruguay—57

## ASIA & PACIFIC

China—58  
Cook Islands—59  
Fiji—60  
Kiribati—61  
Marshall Islands—62

Micronesia—63  
Mongolia—64  
Nepal—65  
Palau—66  
Papua New Guinea—67  
Philippines—68  
Solomon Islands—69  
Sri Lanka—70  
Thailand—71  
Tonga—72  
Tuvalu—73  
Vanuatu—74  
Western Samoa—75

## EURASIA & THE MIDDLE EAST

Albania—76  
Armenia—77  
Bulgaria—78  
Czech Rep.—79  
Estonia—80  
Hungary—81  
Kazakhstan—82  
Kyrgyzstan—83  
Latvia—84  
Lithuania—85  
Malta—86  
Moldova—87

Morocco—88  
Poland—89  
Romania—90  
Russia—91  
Slovak Rep.—92  
Tunisia—93  
Turkmenistan—94  
Ukraine—95  
Uzbekistan—96  
Yemen—97

## *Cost-Effective Foreign Assistance*

Peace Corps provides a cost-effective approach for addressing foreign assistance needs. Our community-centered approach makes it possible for Peace Corps to support Volunteers in the field at a cost that is significantly lower than what has become accepted by most development assistance organizations. Today, it costs approximately \$13,000 per year to fund the direct costs of a Peace Corps Volunteer overseas (not including administrative and other support costs).

Costs are low because of Peace Corps' belief that Volunteers make the greatest contribution when they live as local people do in the communities where they serve. Peace Corps has learned over the years that as tools of economic and social change, language and cultural skills are as important as the application of new technologies. Peace Corps' emphasis on language and cross-cultural training enables Peace Corps Volunteers to work with host country nationals as full partners. Peace Corps Volunteers strive to develop mutually respectful and equal relationships in which both sides give and receive and benefit, thereby creating the respect and trust that lead to successful development projects.

By working directly with people and their own community leaders, and by recognizing and using the knowledge and skills of local citizens, Volunteers gain the sanction of community support for Peace Corps projects. Because local people participate in the project design process, they are far more willing to accept changes introduced by someone outside their society, and the benefits of projects planned and implemented in this way are more likely to be sustainable over time.

Another reason for Peace Corps' effectiveness is the high level of community participation in project design. Rather than establish a situation in which the development worker simply applies a pre-planned aid program to target a problem, Peace Corps has involved local people in the project planning process. First placing emphasis on developing trust and friendship, Volunteers take the time to learn what local people perceive to be their problems and, particularly, what they perceive to be their need for aid.

## *Peace Corps Program and Training System (PATS)*

The Peace Corps Programming and Training System (PATS), established as Agency policy in 1990, is the cornerstone of Peace Corps' strategy for improving the quality of Volunteer assignments. PATS provides an integrated, systems-based approach to the various aspects of the project development process. PATS places special emphasis on assessing and modifying existing projects, as well as on step-by-step procedures for project monitoring and evaluation. More specifically, PATS requires that every Peace Corps project be based on a set of project documents that include a statement of project purpose, a problem statement, project goals, objectives and milestones, a monitoring and evaluation plan, and a written request for Volunteers from the sponsoring host-country agency.

Since publication of the PATS Manual in January 1990, the PATS approach has been mandated by four Agency Directors and has been fully adopted by Peace Corps worldwide. PATS is viewed throughout the Agency as having significantly enhanced the quality of programming and training efforts, and provided a focus for project, post, and Agency management systems.

### *Volunteer Service -- What Peace Corps Volunteers Do*

As the needs of many countries in the developing world have evolved over the past three decades, so has the work of Peace Corps. While Volunteers continue to serve in traditional programs such as in education as teachers and teacher trainers, or in health programs as rural health educators, the fastest growing Peace Corps programs are in the environmental and small business sectors. Today, Peace Corps provides assistance in response to host country requests in six sectors.

#### **Agriculture**

Food production continues to be a major priority for many of the nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Rapidly expanding populations, climatic changes, and natural and man-made disasters have created serious food shortages. With most people in developing nations still practicing subsistence farming, there is a critical need for the introduction and application of sustainable agricultural

techniques to village men, women, and children regarding how to improve food production, storage, utilization, and marketing. In Niger, Volunteers are working to improve food self-sufficiency through village-based community projects in gardening, use of wells, water lifting devices, nurseries, and food processing.

## **Education**

Education is Peace Corps' largest technical sector, accounting for over 40 percent of all Volunteer assignments. Volunteers teach English, mathematics, science, and business studies. They work in special education, vocational education, and non-formal education activities for adults and at-risk youth. In addition to classroom teaching, Volunteers work closely with host country educators to share methodology, integrate relevant content (environmental and health education, including HIV/AIDS awareness), and develop resource centers and teaching materials. Volunteers in Uzbekistan, for example, are teaching English to secondary school students to provide them with enhanced opportunities to compete in the global economy. In addition, Volunteers are assigned to teacher training centers, where they are developing workshops to improve English teachers' fluency and confidence in spoken English.

## **Environment**

Peace Corps is a leader in efforts today to help protect the global environment. Our broad-based strategy focuses on working with communities on how to conserve their national resources and manage them in a sustainable manner. Much of the environmental work we currently do is related to forestry, such as forestry management, reforestation, and watershed management. For example, Volunteers in Costa Rica are working to teach reforestation techniques to 25,000 farmers by the end of FY 1997, in an effort to address one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world. The fastest growing new project activity is environmental education, accounting for nearly 70 percent of the growth in environmental programming.

## **Health**

Volunteers in health sector assignments provide primary health care services to those most in need, namely women and young children. Most Volunteers work within national primary health care systems on maternal and child health activities, nutrition, community health education, Guinea worm eradication, and water and sanitation projects. Peace Corps Volunteers are also helping to control the spread of HIV/AIDS by identifying high-risk groups and training them in HIV/AIDS protection. In Guatemala, Volunteers provide health education for the prevention and treatment of diarrhea, one of the main causes of child mortality in much of the developing world.

## **Small Business**

Small Business Development Volunteers promote local economic development through self-sustaining income and employment producing practices using Peace Corps' traditional strengths: self-help, grassroots focus, and sensitivity to local customs. Working closely with local governments, businesses, and trade associations, Volunteers teach business management, commercial banking, and related skills to assist local efforts in establishing free market economies. In Russia, Peace Corps Volunteers are working to establish a network of small business centers that offer training and advice to interested entrepreneurs.

## **Urban Development**

As countries face the problems of increased urbanization, Peace Corps programs are assisting developing nations to address such needs as housing, solid waste management, urban planning, and urban youth development. Peace Corps Volunteers in Côte d'Ivoire are working with municipal officials and social service centers in seven secondary cities to develop more efficient methods for the delivery of sanitation and drainage services to underserved communities.

## **Areas of Special Emphasis: Women In Development and Youth Development**

From the start of its work in the developing world, Peace Corps recognized the critical role that women play in economic production, family support, and the overall development process. Peace Corps seeks to promote the integration of host country women into the social and economic development of their countries through a variety of activities at both the grassroots and national levels. An emphasis throughout project planning and implementation is strengthening the participation of women within the projects in which Peace Corps Volunteers work.

Youth at-risk are a rapidly growing segment of the global population. Currently, there are an estimated 100 million children who are impoverished, living or working in the streets, and struggling to survive in developing countries throughout the world. Volunteers working in all technical areas are being challenged to increase their assistance to youth. In Tunisia, Belize, and Ecuador, Volunteers are assigned to urban youth centers, where they assist in meeting needs such as vocational training, health care, and recreation for local children, as well as training host country staff.

## *Working With Other Federal Programs*

To ensure that the positive effects of our nation's foreign assistance funds are maximized, Peace Corps works closely with other U.S. government agencies in addressing mutual goals and objectives.

### **Agency for International Development (A.I.D.)**

Since 1980, Peace Corps and A.I.D. have worked jointly on a series of development programs that combine the technical expertise and grassroots access of Peace Corps Volunteers with A.I.D.'s technical and financial resources. Through the use of Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASAs), Peace Corps and A.I.D. are able to work effectively and efficiently together in a variety of critical sector areas. Current PASA agreements are in effect in the areas of forestry/natural resources, small business development, nutrition, child survival, AIDS education, agriculture, and disaster relief. Examples include:

- **Forestry/Natural Resources Management Program**

Peace Corps has over 700 Volunteers working on environmental projects worldwide representing one of the largest grassroots forces of any organization involved in international development efforts today. Environment Volunteers work with host country personnel to promote sustainable forest management practices and to manage and maintain biological diversity in national parks and protected areas. Education Volunteers involve students in conservation by integrating environmental education into their classroom activities. A.I.D. support of Peace Corps' environmental programs began in 1980 and to date has provided over \$5 million in support.

- **European Business Development Program**

Peace Corps Volunteers provide technical assistance, training, and business information through local public and private organizations to contribute to the development of free market economies in Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic states.

With A.I.D. assistance, expanded training and advisory activities are provided to new entrepreneurs in these critical countries. This three-year project will receive funding of \$2.4 million from A.I.D.

- **HIV/AIDS Education**

Peace Corps and A.I.D. are working together to develop educational materials and projects designed to control the spread of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. These projects place special emphasis on reaching youth, health personnel and women. A.I.D. funding for this three-year project is \$900,000.

- **Disaster Relief**

In a unique partnership, Peace Corps and A.I.D. signed a five-year agreement in 1992 to work together in providing disaster relief and rehabilitation worldwide. This agreement was put into effect during the Southern Africa Drought in 1992, during which Volunteers provided critical relief assistance to Namibia, Lesotho, and Swaziland. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the A.I.D. Africa Bureau provided joint funding of \$1.2 million for these efforts.

- **Integrated Pesticide Management**

Peace Corps Volunteers in Central America are working with A.I.D. support to address pesticide safety and environmental contamination. The A.I.D. Regional Office for Central American Programs has provided \$670,000 for this three-year training project.

### **Other U.S. Government Agencies**

Peace Corps also works with other government agencies, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the Department of Interior (National Park Service), the Department of Health and Human Services Public Health Service and Centers for Disease Control, the Department of Commerce, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

### *Other Collaborative Efforts*

Peace Corps Volunteers work with a wide variety of private voluntary organizations, including CARE, the International Red Cross, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Very Special Arts, Junior Achievement, and Habitat for Humanity, as well as international agencies such as the United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization.

### **United Nations Volunteers**

Peace Corps supports United Nations Volunteers by providing support for their recruitment, travel to and from post, and readjustment allowances.

## *Reinvesting Volunteer Experience In America*

Teaching Americans about the peoples of other nations is also one of the three goals of Peace Corps. Peace Corps Volunteers share their experiences and knowledge of others through their participation in the following domestic programs.

### **World Wise Schools**

World Wise Schools is a Peace Corps program with a domestic mission: educating young Americans about the world's many cultures, while providing them with positive adult role models actively engaged in community service. Like that of many successful Peace Corps programs, the basic concept is simple and cost-effective: during their overseas tours, Peace Corps Volunteers share their experience with classes here in the United States in a pen pal exchange. The correspondence is supplemented by professionally developed videotapes and study guides on the geography and culture of countries in which Volunteers serve, and by the classroom visits of former Peace Corps Volunteers. By putting a "face on a place," World Wise Schools helps American students appreciate the diverse cultures of the world and provides them with tools for understanding the diversity of our own communities.

Interest in World Wise Schools has grown rapidly -- since 1989 almost 200,000 students in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa have communicated directly with Peace Corps Volunteers in almost 100 countries. Countless other students have participated indirectly in the program through the broadcast of World Wise Schools videotapes by educational television networks and through the classroom presentations of hundreds of returned Peace Corps Volunteers. As a "third goal" program, World Wise Schools makes a significant contribution to the education of American students, who are growing up in a decidedly global economy.

### **Peace Corps Fellows/USA Program**

The Peace Corps Fellows/USA Program is another way the Agency is meeting its third goal -- by bringing Volunteer experiences and skills

gained through service overseas back for the benefit of the American people. This novel program is a public-private partnership involving Peace Corps, institutions of higher education, local government and community agencies, and foundation and corporate supporters.

The universities offer scholarships or lower-cost tuition to the former Volunteers enrolled in a program leading to a master's degree. In turn, the former Volunteers (Fellows) make a two-year commitment to teach or work in a challenging setting concurrent with their studies at a university. Initially the program recruited Fellows to teach in hard-to-staff schools, but is now being expanded to the fields of public health, nursing, small business and youth development, and rural economic and community development.

More than 200 returned Peace Corps Volunteers have served over 40,000 students and community members since the program began in 1985. The Fellows have benefited by being employed and concurrently enrolled in a lower-cost graduate program. The universities have gained the goodwill of local communities by designing special curricula and supervision models, which provide professional guidance and preparation for the Fellows working in challenging situations. The local school districts, clinics, and other agencies employing the Fellows have been able to fill challenging positions that demand the special qualities -- dedication to serving the needy, adaptability, resourcefulness, and multi-cultural sensitivity -- nurtured by Peace Corps service. The private sector, which provides financial support, receives a better prepared work force and improved quality-of-life for its community members.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PEACE CORPS FY 1995 REQUEST

### *Looking Toward FY 1995*

As Peace Corps looks toward FY 1995, there is a renewed sense of the relevance and importance of Peace Corps' work. The struggles of political, economic, and social transformation facing countries of the developing world and the former Soviet Union present enormous challenges and opportunities. Countries request our support as they face these challenges because they appreciate the positive impact of Peace Corps' type of assistance -- technical assistance at the grassroots level -- which develops the capacities of local communities to address their own needs. Peace Corps' focus on long-term commitment, cultural sensitivity, and language skills have made Volunteers effective in community-centered projects.

Peace Corps' FY 1995 budget represents the Agency's effort to meet host country requests for assistance in such key development sectors as agriculture, health, education, the environment, small business, and urban development. It is a cost-effective program primarily because the participants are Volunteers -- they do not receive a salary and make their contribution to sustainable development by living at the level of local people in the communities they serve.

This request also reflects the need for program enhancements to ensure that Peace Corps fulfills our obligations regarding the health, safety, and security of our Volunteers and to provide them with the staff support and technical assistance they need to be effective in their assignments.

Finally, this budget moves Peace Corps closer to meeting the 10,000 Volunteer corps mandated by Congress in 1985. Each year, Peace Corps must turn away thousands of well qualified, highly motivated applicants. This budget will allow 7,775 Americans -- 400 more than in FY 1994 -- to make their contribution to a better world through international service.

### *Meeting Support Network Needs*

In FY 1993 it costs approximately \$13,000 to directly fund the needs of a Volunteer in the field (excluding administrative and other support costs). However, Peace Corps must also provide a headquarters support network to address a range of services necessary to ensure the health, welfare, and safety of our Volunteers. For example, the Office of Volunteer Recruitment and Selection helps to screen the thousands of applications received each year from those interested in becoming Peace Corps Volunteers. Our Office of Medical Services ensures our Volunteers have the medical care they need. Our Office of Training and Program Support provides Volunteers with technical information to assist them in coordinating effective programs. Adequate funding and staffing for these important functions is also critical in ensuring effective Volunteer operations and in meeting the needs of physically challenged Volunteers.

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### *Maintaining Current Operations*

Peace Corps' unique operation requires frequent reassessments of resources needed to maintain our current Volunteer operations overseas. Since many Peace Corps programs begun in recent years are just now operating on a fully annualized basis, Peace Corps requires an additional \$15,004,000 above our expected FY 1994 budget authority of \$219,745,000 to continue our existing programs at current levels. This additional funding compensates, in part, for the costs incurred after the early years of Peace Corps' new country entries, as the Volunteers and staff build to planned levels. In addition, costs associated with changes in economic conditions of some host countries have resulted in the escalation of costs related to such things as rent, utilities, and shipping -- particularly in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, where economies are highly unstable.

Sometimes Peace Corps' programming goals and objectives are influenced by factors beyond our control. Political and economic circumstances within the countries we serve may inhibit our ability to meet our programming goals and objectives within the time frames and resources planned. For example, Peace Corps programs in

Congo, Rwanda, and Equatorial Guinea had to be suspended in FY 1993.

*Staffing Issues*

In addition to the funds needed for Peace Corps to continue its current operations, an increase in our associated Full Time Equivalents (FTE) is also required to ensure the health, welfare, and safety of our Volunteers and continuation of our program quality. In a May 6, 1993 letter to OMB Program Associate Director Gordon Adams, Peace Corps requested an increase of 27 FTE above our FY 1993 ceiling of 1,201. We have been able to operate without these FTE in part due to longer-than-expected lapses in senior staff vacancies. These vacancies are presently being filled by the Administration. However, as we approach FY 1994, and these positions are filled, additional staffing shortfalls related to our FY 1993 new country entries will once again occur. When the 27 FTE requested in FY 1993 are partially annualized in FY 1994, a shortfall of 35 FTE results. Likewise, when these FTE are fully annualized in FY 1995, a shortfall of 50 results as shown below:

	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>
OMB Ceilings	1,201	1,183	1,164
FTE Appealed	<u>+27</u>	<u>+35</u>	<u>+ 50</u>
	1,228	1,218	1,214

Peace Corps is supportive of the Administration's desire to reduce Federal staffing levels and, as shown in the table above, has made significant reductions. We will continue to use contracting and internal realignments to reduce our FTE level consistent with the FY 1994 President's Budget FTE ceilings. However, without the FTE base adjustment resulting from our FY 1993 appeal, we will not be able to maintain our current operations.

## **PEACE CORPS' FY 1995 INITIATIVES**

In developing our FY 1995 request, Peace Corps has continued to give overall emphasis to strengthening our core function of providing quality training and programming for Volunteers. Training, in the Peace Corps context, means equipping Volunteers with the essential skills in language, cross-cultural understanding, and technical areas to perform the critical tasks of their assignments effectively. Programming is the complex process of building effective projects collaboratively with host country counterparts using Volunteers. In tandem, they represent the basic operational focus of Peace Corps, and our effectiveness as an Agency depends heavily on the quality of our efforts in these areas.

We have also incorporated the funding requirements related to important new global needs to which Peace Corps has been asked to respond: requests from new countries for Peace Corps programs as well as requests for additional projects from countries where we currently have programs. Our FY 1995 request also highlights a specific priority -- Volunteer health, safety, and security -- due to changing safety and security situations affecting our Volunteers and staff overseas and the identification of needed improvements in our health-care system.

- **Providing for the Safety and Security of Our Volunteers and Overseas Staff**  
**Resources Needed: + \$490K**

Security has become a significant concern due to disturbances and increases in crime as many of our host countries experience transition in their political and economic systems. Moreover, as the developing world becomes more urbanized, the risks associated with traffic congestion and other accidents have increased.

**Security Education and Improvements:** Peace Corps strives to ensure that our Volunteers are educated about safeguards they can take to protect themselves from harm. Towards this goal, Peace Corps will provide three educational conferences to three hundred Volunteers and Volunteer leaders to teach personal safety and security. This investment could save lives

and thousands of dollars in medical costs related to injuries by preventing accidents resulting from unsafe driver operations. Physical modifications to office space and residences, use of guard services, and communications equipment are also needed to ensure the safety of both our Volunteers and our staff overseas (+\$490K).

- **Ensuring Quality Medical Care for Volunteers**  
**Resources Needed: +\$2,819K and +7 FTE**

Peace Corps' most basic and challenging responsibility with respect to Volunteers is ensuring their health and safety. Peace Corps Volunteers are often asked to serve under conditions and in areas that present significant health risks not common in the United States, and the Agency has a fundamental obligation to ensure that they have access to quality health-care services. Regrettably, in previous years the high priority that should have been assigned to Volunteers' health was not reflected in the Agency's internal budgetary allocations, which has led to the postponement of needed remedial action in this area. During the past seven months, Peace Corps has moved aggressively to identify and address the complex problems of administering a global health-care system for Volunteers in high risk areas. We are committed to taking the steps outlined below, which we believe are necessary to ensure that our Volunteers are provided the best possible health care during their service.

**Medical Staffing Needs:** Since FY 1991, Peace Corps has worked to address concerns raised by both the Congress and the General Accounting Office regarding needed improvements in Volunteer medical services. In FY 1995, six additional regional medical advisors and medical quality officers will ensure quality medical care for Volunteers in the field. In addition, one additional field support nurse will manage medically-related casework for Volunteers in the former Soviet Union (+\$1,364 and +7 FTE).

**Medical Supplies:** Additional medical supplies, equipment, training materials, and support services are needed to address shortfalls overseas. These are critical to ensuring quality health care for our Volunteers (+\$619K).

**Managed Medical Care:** Emergency medical evacuations are an ever-present problem for Peace Corps. In an effort to ensure quality emergency medical care and competitive business practices, Peace Corps will use contracted services to manage our emergency health care services in FY 1995 (+\$835K).

- **Improving the Quality of Volunteer Training and Programming**  
**Resources Needed: +\$4,050K**

Peace Corps has learned that language and cross-cultural skills are key elements in effective Volunteer service. High quality language and cross-cultural training give Volunteers some of the essential tools they need to develop mutual and equal relationships with host country citizens that are at the heart of Peace Corps' success. To better address these needs, Peace Corps will expand pre-service training and develop new language and cross-cultural training materials, as well as other training materials focusing on community analysis, enhanced skill training, and diversity training.

**Scarce Skill Recruitment:** As the needs of Peace Corps' host country partners have evolved, the Agency has received increasing requests in certain sectors for more highly skilled Volunteers. The difficult search for Volunteers with specialized expertise, and who are willing to serve overseas for two years, requires sophisticated recruitment campaigns targeted at professional associations, professional journals, and universities. These targeted campaigns are more costly, but because of the benefit to our host countries, the Agency is requesting additional resources to meet this need (+\$350K).

**Improved Program and Project Design:** The effectiveness of quality programming will be achieved by increasing the opportunities for host country officials to participate in program planning. Efforts to modify current program designs to incorporate Women in Development initiatives will also be emphasized (+\$403K).

**Ensuring Trainee Success:** Ensuring the success of our training programs will require Peace Corps to enhance pre-service training resources, particularly in the newly formed countries of the former Soviet Union. In Southern African countries, these enhancements will allow sub-regional training for countries with relatively high technical requirements and unique cross-cultural issues. To address these and other needs, Peace Corps will provide extended training sessions, expanded language training materials, and additional language and technical training staff to assist in pre-service training efforts (+\$717K).

**Increasing Volunteer Effectiveness:** Volunteer productivity and job satisfaction are enhanced through in-service training designed to address specific technical or language training needs. In FY 1995, the Office of Training and Program Support will expand technical resources available to Volunteers and will address needed improvements in in-country resource centers. Worldwide this will include training of language instructors in methodologies and certification of language testing programs. Improvements in "training for trainers" will also be a high priority (+\$757K).

**Improving Volunteer Support By Addressing Staff Development Needs:** Volunteer operations are supported by Peace Corps' overseas staff, who provide the necessary administrative support and technical expertise needed by Volunteers in country. To ensure the quality of our staff support network, additional resources are needed to enhance the skills of our language instructors, language testers, and training and administrative officers, and to ensure our staff have the language training necessary to be effective in their jobs (+\$1,242K).

**Evaluating Program Success:** Peace Corps is accountable for the effective and efficient use of our resources in supporting our Volunteer operations. Responsible program evaluation ensures that programs are working as designed and identifies areas where improvements are needed. In FY 1995, Peace Corps will enhance evaluation systems by increasing the number of site

visits by in-country staff and other experts to better determine posts' needs (+\$580K).

- **Responding to Global Needs**  
**Resources Needed: +\$7,764K and +21 FTE**

### **Establishing Peace Corps Programs**

Peace Corps carefully weighs the many invitations it receives each year from countries requesting the establishment of Peace Corps programs. The commitment of the host country, and the economic, political, and social conditions within the country are evaluated to assess the potential success of a Peace Corps program. Assessment teams work closely with host country government officials, community groups, and private organizations to identify the highest priority needs. Following the signing of a country agreement and the development of program and project plans, Peace Corps staff begin the work of establishing the post and preparing for the arrival of trainees.

### **FY 1995 Planned New Country Entries**

Peace Corps has more country requests for Volunteers than it has resources to meet. Particularly compelling are requests pending from countries such as Ethiopia and Eritrea, which have recently emerged from decades of civil war and totalitarian rule, and those from Guyana and Bangladesh, whose people suffer crushing poverty.

In addition to pending requests, Peace Corps must also consider the possibility that reconciliation in Haiti will result in a request for Peace Corps to reopen its program there. The Agency may very well receive a request from South Africa for Volunteers. As of September 1, 1993, Peace Corps is planning to respond in FY 1995 to six countries with requests for a Peace Corps program: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Guyana, Suriname, Bangladesh, and Indonesia (+\$5,033K and +14 FTE).

**Ethiopia:** Peace Corps worked in Ethiopia until political unrest required us to leave in 1978. The new government has

requested Peace Corps' return, and the U.S. Department of State has indicated strong support for the re-establishment of a Peace Corps program. Thus far, the Government of Ethiopia has discussed agricultural extension, water resources development, and reforestation as programming priorities as the country attempts to recover from years of war and drought.

**Eritrea:** The leaders of newly independent Eritrea have enthusiastically requested the return of Peace Corps Volunteers to participate in Eritrea's development. Much assistance is needed in this environmentally fragile country, which has only recently emerged from a 30-year war for independence.

**Guyana:** Guyana remains the second poorest country per capita in the Americas. Peace Corps was present in Guyana from 1967 through 1971, and our country agreement remains in effect. Peace Corps hopes to begin programs in the areas of health and agriculture.

**Suriname:** Suriname has experienced a continuing decline in agricultural and industrial production resulting from years of civil strife. There has been a recent shift to political stability and democratization that presents an opportunity for Peace Corps to make a significant contribution to Suriname's development.

**Bangladesh:** From 1961 to 1964, Peace Corps had a program in Bangladesh, known then as East Pakistan. Re-establishment of a Peace Corps program in Bangladesh has been considered since 1978, when a country agreement, still in effect, was signed. Recent signs from Bangladesh suggest that its government may be interested in re-establishing a Peace Corps program.

**Indonesia:** Peace Corps served for a brief period in Indonesia from 1963 to 1965. When Peace Corps withdrew from the country in April 1965, it did so in such a manner as to facilitate the reopening of a program in the future. The country agreement has never been abrogated and is still in effect. Direct

contact between Indonesia and Peace Corps was re-established in January 1991, followed by an official visit.

**Strengthening Programs in Existing Countries:** In addition to Peace Corps' plans for entering new countries, our evaluations of our ongoing programs indicate the need for additional trainees to augment those Volunteer programs currently underway. For FY 1995, Peace Corps plans to provide an additional 132 trainees in existing countries. Sixty-eight of these trainees will support programs in Asia and the Pacific; 12 will provide additional small business assistance in Poland; 5 will be used to address program needs in Nicaragua; and 47 will address program needs throughout our Africa programs.

To address the continued need for scarce skill Volunteers in our programs in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Peace Corps plans to increase extension rates for existing Volunteers to 20%. By encouraging Volunteers with the necessary language skills to extend their service, Peace Corps will be able to accelerate the stabilization of our new programs in the region (+\$1,949K).

**Independent Offices for Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia:** Currently, Peace Corps is operating its three programs in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia from a single office in Latvia. To address concerns about operational effectiveness, adequate support for our Volunteer operations, and concerns of the three host governments, Peace Corps plans to establish separate offices for each of the Baltic states in FY 1995 (+\$782K and +7 FTE).

- **Assistance to Our Returned Volunteers:**  
**Resources Needed: +4,877K**

**Readjustment Allowance Increase:** At the completion of their tours, Peace Corps Volunteers receive an allowance of \$200 per month of service to assist them in their re-entry to life in the United States. This allowance is often used for housing, education, and job-related costs incurred by former Volunteers as they re-establish their lives here at home. The level of this

readjustment allowance has not been increased since 1988. For FY 1995, Peace Corps requests funds to increase this allowance from \$200 per month to \$250 per month. This requested increase is actually quite modest when compared to the \$75 per month allowance established in 1961 -- which would be equivalent to \$363 per month in FY 1993 dollars and \$389 per month in FY 1995 dollars (+\$4,808K).

**Improving Services for Returned Volunteers:** In FY 1995, Peace Corps will also work to improve services for returned Volunteers by providing access to career planning software in selected area offices. By making appropriate use of this technology, Peace Corps will assist Returned Volunteers in finding employment nationwide, while reducing the otherwise necessary use of career counselors (+\$69K).

- **Improving Our Use of Technology**  
Resources Needed: +\$468K

**Computer Network Improvements:** Consistent with Vice President Gore's concerns regarding efficient use of computer-age technology, in FY 1995 Peace Corps will assess the Agency-wide computer network and will implement changes that will make it more efficient. (+\$468K).

**TOTAL PEACE CORPS FY 1995 INITIATIVES :**

**+\$20,467 and +28 FTE**

**PPS FY 1995 REQUEST:**

**or \$255,216,000 and 1,242 FTE**

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**Summary of Peace Corps FY 1995 Initiatives and resource requests follows.**

**FY 1995 PEACE CORPS BUDGET REQUEST TO OMB**

	<u>Dollars in Thousands</u>	<u>Full Time Equivalents</u>
<b>PEACE CORPS FY 1995 CURRENT OPERATIONS NEEDS</b>	<b>234,749</b>	<b>1,214</b>
<b>PROPOSED FY 1995 INITIATIVES:</b>		
<b>PROVIDING FOR THE SAFETY, SECURITY AND SUPPORT OF VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF OVERSEAS</b>	<b>+490</b>	<b>+0</b>
Educating our Volunteers on Personal Safety	+490	
<b>ENSURING QUALITY MEDICAL CARE FOR VOLUNTEERS</b>	<b>+2,819</b>	
Caring for our Volunteers' Medical Needs	+1,364	+7
Addressing Medical Supply and Equipment Shortfalls	+619	
Managing Our Medical Care In a Cost Effective Way	+835	
<b>IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF VOLUNTEER TRAINING AND AND PROGRAMMING</b>	<b>+4,050</b>	
Recruiting for Scarce Skill Needs	+350	
Improving Program and Project Design	+403	
Ensuring Trainee Success Through Training Improvements	+717	
Increasing Volunteer Effectiveness By Addressing Training Needs	+757	
Improving Volunteer Support Through Staff Development	+1,242	
Ensuring our Accountability by Evaluating Program Success	+580	
<b>RESPONDING TO GLOBAL NEEDS</b>	<b>+7,764</b>	
6 New Country Entries with 140 Trainees	+5,033	+14
Strengthening Our Existing Programs	+1,949	
Improving Operational Efficiency by Establishing Separate Posts: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia	+782	+7
<b>ASSISTANCE FOR OUR RETURNED VOLUNTEERS</b>	<b>+4,877</b>	
Increasing Our Readjustment Allowance for Returning Volunteers	+4,808	
Improving Services for Returned Volunteers	+69	
<b>IMPROVING OUR USE OF TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>+468</b>	
Improving the Agency-wide Computer Network	+468	
<b>TOTAL ALL FY 1995 INITIATIVES</b>	<b>+20,467</b>	<b>+28</b>
<b>PROPOSED FY 1995 REQUEST TO OMB.....</b>	<b><u>255,216</u></b>	<b><u>1,242</u></b>

(Detail may not add due to rounding)

## **IMPACT OF PEACE CORPS' FY 1995 INITIATIVES BY MAJOR OPERATIONAL AREA**

The information in the following three charts demonstrates how the funding and FTE requested in our FY 1995 initiatives will be reflected in our operational areas. A discussion of the major programmatic areas affected follows.

**PEACE CORPS FY 1995 BUDGET REQUEST  
 TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEER YEARS, AND PROGRAM LEVELS \***

REGION	FY 1993 Current				FY 1994 Estimate				FY 1995 Request			
	Trainee Input	Volunteer Years	Country Programs	Program Level (\$ ,000)	Trainee Input	Volunteer Years	Country Programs	Program Level (\$ ,000)	Trainee Input	Volunteer Years	Country Programs	Program Level (\$ ,000)
Africa	1,331	2,088	35	\$ 64,645	1,387	2,372	35	\$ 65,651	1,484	2,483	37	\$ 74,701
Asia and the Pacific	529	840	18	\$ 19,480	533	922	18	\$ 20,008	641	950	20	\$ 24,392
Eurasia and Middle East	884	818	21	\$ 27,583	954	1,225	22	\$ 28,098	941	1,538	22	\$ 36,043
Inter America	976	1,637	22	\$ 33,472	972	1,633	22	\$ 32,401	1,032	1,617	24	\$ 36,309
UN Volunteers **	<u>23</u>	<u>56</u>		<u>\$ 455</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>50</u>		<u>\$ 406</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>57</u>		<u>\$ 489</u>
	3,743	5,439	96	\$ 145,636	3,869	6,202	97	\$ 146,564	4,137	6,645	103	\$ 171,934

(Detail may not add due to rounding)

Notes:

\* Peace Corps Resource Measures are defined as follows:

- Trainee Input -- This represents the number of persons who enter Peace Corps trainee programs.
- Volunteer Years -- Similar to the Federal Government's concept of full time equivalents. One Volunteer Year represents 12 months of a single Volunteer's service.
- Country Programs -- The number of countries in which Peace Corps operates. This number is different from the number of countries in which Peace Corps has administrative offices.
- Program Level -- Budgetary Resources from appropriated funds for Peace Corps programs.

\*\* Peace Corps supports some costs for United Nations Volunteers.

**PEACE CORPS FY 1995 BUDGET REQUEST**  
(In thousands of dollars)

**INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS**

	FY 1993 <u>Current</u>	FY 1994 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1995 <u>Cur Ops</u>	FY 1995 <u>Initiatives</u>	FY 1995 <u>Request</u>
<b>AFRICA REGION</b>					
Program Support	20,771	20,058	21,115	+1,648	22,763
Direct Volunteer Support	31,485	33,394	34,747	+3,369	38,117
In-Service Training	1,204	1,285	1,440	+167	1,608
Pre-Service Training	<u>11,185</u>	<u>10,914</u>	<u>11,419</u>	<u>+795</u>	<u>12,214</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, AFRICA REGION</b>	<b>64,645</b>	<b>65,651</b>	<b>68,721</b>	<b>+5,980</b>	<b>74,701</b>
<b>ASIA PACIFIC REGION</b>					
Program Support	6,631	6,875	7,318	+878	8,196
Direct Volunteer Support	9,146	9,397	9,721	+1,914	11,635
In-Service Training	640	710	747	+74	821
Pre-Service Training	<u>3,065</u>	<u>3,026</u>	<u>3,265</u>	<u>+474</u>	<u>3,739</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, ASIA PACIFIC REGION</b>	<b>19,480</b>	<b>20,008</b>	<b>21,051</b>	<b>+3,341</b>	<b>24,392</b>
<b>EURASIA MIDDLE EAST REGION</b>					
Program Support	11,581	10,026	11,459	+1,284	12,743
Direct Volunteer Support	10,946	12,706	15,076	+1,930	17,006
In-Service Training	595	769	908	+224	1,132
Pre-Service Training	<u>4,462</u>	<u>4,596</u>	<u>4,778</u>	<u>+385</u>	<u>5,162</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, EURASIA MIDDLE EAST REGION</b>	<b>27,583</b>	<b>28,098</b>	<b>32,220</b>	<b>+3,823</b>	<b>36,043</b>
<b>INTER-AMERICAN REGION</b>					
Program Support	10,906	10,357	10,774	+813	11,586
Direct Volunteer Support	15,539	15,622	15,888	+1,568	17,456
In-Service Training	514	528	548	+33	582
Pre-Service Training	<u>6,513</u>	<u>5,893</u>	<u>6,345</u>	<u>+340</u>	<u>6,686</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, INTER-AMERICA REGION</b>	<b>33,472</b>	<b>32,401</b>	<b>33,556</b>	<b>+2,753</b>	<b>36,309</b>
<b>TOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS</b>	<b>145,181</b>	<b>146,158</b>	<b>155,547</b>	<b>+15,897</b>	<b>171,444</b>

**OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT**

<b>POLICY AND DIRECTION 1/</b>	4,608	3,838	4,132	+0	4,132
<b>THIRD GOAL PROGRAMS</b>					
Returned Volunteer Services	315	355	368	+69	437
PC Fellows/USA Program 1/	117	273	284	+0	284
World Wise Schools	<u>387</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>+0</u>	<u>415</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, THIRD GOAL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>+69</b>	<b>1,136</b>

**OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT (Continued...)**

	<u>FY 1993</u> <u>Current</u>	<u>FY 1994</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1995</u> <u>Cur Ops</u>	<u>FY 1995</u> <u>Initiatives</u>	<u>FY 1995</u> <u>Request</u>
<b>VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION 2/</b>					
Placement	4,087	2,898	2,998	+61	3,059
Recruitment/Communications	<u>9,340</u>	<u>10,676</u>	<u>11,115</u>	<u>+459</u>	<u>11,574</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT</b>	<b>13,427</b>	<b>13,574</b>	<b>14,113</b>	<b>+520</b>	<b>14,633</b>
<b>TRAINING AND PROGRAM SUPPORT</b>					
Training and Technical Resources	5,133	5,106	5,324	+684	6,008
United Nations Volunteers	<u>455</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>+75</u>	<u>489</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, TRAINING AND PROGRAM SUPPORT</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>+759</b>	<b>6,497</b>
<b>MANAGEMENT</b>					
Medical Services	8,581	8,007	8,060	+426	8,486
Volunteer Services	3,447	3,578	3,586	+1,422	5,008
Federal Employees Compensation Allowance (FECA)	9,461	8,972	9,958	+0	9,958
Administrative Support	<u>19,903</u>	<u>18,984</u>	<u>19,825</u>	<u>+1,374</u>	<u>21,199</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>41,392</b>	<b>39,541</b>	<b>41,429</b>	<b>+3,222</b>	<b>44,652</b>
<b>PLANNING, BUDGET, AND FINANCE</b>					
Operations	3,477	3,231	3,413	+0	3,413
Centrally Shared Resources	<u>6,278</u>	<u>6,748</u>	<u>7,365</u>	<u>+0</u>	<u>7,365</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, PLANNING, BUDGET, AND FINANCE</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>9,979</b>	<b>10,778</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>10,778</b>
<b>INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>	<b><u>1,868</u></b>	<b><u>1,873</u></b>	<b><u>1,945</u></b>	<b><u>+0</u></b>	<b><u>1,945</u></b>
<b>TOTAL, OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT</b>	<b>77,456</b>	<b>75,343</b>	<b>79,201</b>	<b>+4,570</b>	<b>83,772</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL AGENCY PROGRAM LEVEL</b>	<b>222,638</b>	<b>221,501</b>	<b>234,749</b>	<b>+20,467</b>	<b>255,216</b>
<hr/>					
<b>APPROPRIATED RESOURCES</b>	<b>218,146</b>	<b>219,745</b>	<b>234,749</b>	<b>+20,467</b>	<b>255,216</b>
<hr/>					
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	6,513	2,021	265	+0	265
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATED RESOURCES</b>	<b>224,659</b>	<b>221,766</b>	<b>235,014</b>	<b>+20,467</b>	<b>255,481</b>
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	-2,021	-265	-265	+0	-265
ESTIMATED REIMBURSEMENTS	4,934	8,921	9,756	+0	9,756
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE BUDGETARY RESOURCES</b>	<b>227,571</b>	<b>230,422</b>	<b>244,505</b>	<b>+20,467</b>	<b>264,972</b>

(Detail may not add due to rounding)

Notes:

- 1/ In FY 1993 Salaries and benefits for Peace Corps Fellows Program were charged to Policy and Direction.  
 2/ In FY 1993 Salaries and Benefits for Recruitment/Communications were charged to Placement.

**PEACE CORPS FY 1995 BUDGET REQUEST  
FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE)**

	<b>FY 1993</b>	<b>FY 1994</b>	<b>FY 1995</b>
	<b><u>Current</u></b>	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Request</u></b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS</b>			
Africa Region	236	244	248
Asia Pacific Region	119	114	118
Eurasia Middle East Region	119	165	171
Inter-American Region	<u>180</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>171</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT</b>			
Policy and Direction	62	60	58
Volunteer Recruitment and Selection	198	188	187
Training and Program Support	54	54	54
Management	160	157	164
Planning, Budget, and Finance	52	50	50
Inspector General	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL, OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>534</b>
<b>AGENCY TOTAL</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,242</b>

(Detail may not add due to rounding.)

## INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Peace Corps' International Operations are divided into four regions: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eurasia and the Middle East, and Inter-America.

Resources for each of the International Regions are divided into the following major activities. Each activity includes costs borne both overseas and at headquarters.

### **Program Support:**

Program Support costs include the costs of regional staff salaries, benefits, travel (for both American and host country staff), rents, utilities, equipment, supplies, and contractual costs related to the administration of our overseas program.

### **Direct Volunteer Support:**

This includes the costs required to directly support our Volunteers overseas. Among these costs are:

- **Travel:** For Volunteers from their home to their country assignment and return travel at the end of their two-year tour;
- **Living Allowance:** This is the monthly stipend provided directly to Volunteers for their subsistence;
- **Settling-in Allowance:** Assists Volunteers in setting up their new households;
- **Readjustment Allowance:** An allowance of \$200 per month of service is transferred to Volunteers upon completion of Peace Corps Service to assist them in their re-entry to life in the United States. As previously stated, the level of the readjustment allowance was last increased in January of 1988; and,

- **Medical Costs:** Direct costs related to supporting the medical needs of Volunteers including the costs of in-country medical contractors, medical supplies, and medical equipment.

### **In-Service Training:**

Training is conducted during the Volunteer's service to increase the job effectiveness and job satisfaction of each Volunteer in the field. These programs are designed to address the needs of specific Volunteer assignments and may include language and technical skill training, and safety and security issues.

### **Staging and Pre-Service Training:**

Volunteers receive training before beginning their actual Volunteer Service through Staging and Pre-Service Training instruction.

- **Staging:** Before leaving for their overseas assignments, Volunteers participate in a short orientation where they learn more about the country in which they will serve and the position to which they will be assigned. Essential administrative, medical, and training activities are conducted immediately before departure.
- **Pre-Service Training:** Before qualifying to serve as a Volunteer, trainees must participate in pre-service training, which includes intensive language instruction, cultural information, technical skill enhancement, and training in personal health and safety. This training lasts, on the average, ten to twelve weeks. Upon completion, Volunteers must demonstrate their ability to participate effectively in their assigned projects.

## **OTHER VOLUNTEER SUPPORT**

**Policy and Direction:** This program includes costs which support the decision and policy making arm of the Peace Corps. Resources support among others, the Office of the Director, General Counsel, Congressional Relations, Equal Employment Opportunity, and

**Private Sector Relations.** Peace Corps is proud to point out that funds to support these offices in FY 1994 are 17 percent less than in FY 1993.

**Third Goal Programs:** Our domestic program initiatives: Returned Volunteer Services, Peace Corps Fellows/USA Program, and World Wise Schools are included here.

**Volunteer Recruitment and Selection:** The Office of Volunteer Recruitment and Selection reviews the technical and personal skills of applicants to carefully assess and match the most qualified persons to specific Volunteer assignments. Applicants go through a multi-faceted screening process that includes being interviewed, evaluated, supported by reference checks, and placed in assignments addressing specific host country needs.

**Training and Program Support:** The Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS) provides Volunteers with guidance in planning and achieving their specific program goals. OTAPS also ensures that Volunteers have the latest technical information available to assist them in their assignments. OTAPS administers the United Nations Volunteer program.

**Management:** Peace Corps' Office of Management oversees medical and Volunteer services, and provides administrative support for headquarters, field, and international operations. Through its offices of Human Resource Management, Administrative Services, Information Resources Management, and Contracts and Procurement, the Office of Management ensures that equipment, vehicles, supplies, and other necessary services (such as travel arrangements, passports, and visas for staff and Volunteers) are provided where needed.

**Planning, Budget, and Finance:** The Office of Planning, Budget, and Finance maintains the financial planning and internal controls necessary to ensure Peace Corps operates in a fiscally sound manner.

**Inspector General:** The Office of the Inspector General is charged with reviewing Peace Corps processes and procedures to ensure their economy, effectiveness, and efficiency.

**WORK SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

INTERAGENCY REPORT CONTROL NO. 0323-GSA-XX

AGENCY <b>PEACE CORPS</b>	ACCOUNT TITLE <b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>
BUREAU	ACCOUNT ID CODE <b>11-0100-0-151</b>

**SECTION I - WORK SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

		PRIOR YEAR 19 93	CURRENT YEAR 19 94	BUDGET YEAR 19 95	
<b>A. OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE ESTIMATES</b> <i>(NOTE: Only agencies that classify their rented or owned office space according to actual use rather than predominant use will be able to complete items 2, 3, and 4.)</i>	<b>1. GSA CONTROLLED SPACE</b>	AVERAGE OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE	182	181	181
		SUPPLEMENTAL SPACE FACTOR	26	26	26
		ADJUSTED OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE	156	155	155
	<b>2. AGENCY-RENTED SPACE</b>	AVERAGE OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE			
		SUPPLEMENTAL SPACE FACTOR			
		ADJUSTED OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE			
	<b>3. AGENCY-OWNED SPACE</b>	AVERAGE OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE			
		SUPPLEMENTAL SPACE FACTOR			
		ADJUSTED OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE			
	<b>4. TOTAL SPACE</b>	AVERAGE OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE	182	181	181
		SUPPLEMENTAL SPACE FACTOR	26	26	26
		ADJUSTED OFFICE UTILIZATION RATE	156	155	155
<b>5. FY UTILIZATION RATE OF 135 WILL BE ACHIEVED</b>					
GSA CONTROLLED SPACE					
AGENCY-CONTROLLED SPACE					

<b>B. PERSONNEL AND WORK-STATION ESTIMATES</b> <i>(Applies only to space reported on this form.)</i>  <i>NOTE: Only agencies that classify their rented or owned office space according to actual use rather than predominant use will be able to complete items 3b, 3c, and 3d.</i>	<b>1. TOTAL AGENCY FTE</b>		1,201	1,218	1,242	
	<b>2. PERSONNEL</b>	<b>a. GSA CONTROLLED SPACE</b>	PERMANENT	704	710	710
			PEAK PT AND CYCLICAL	83	80	80
			NON-AGENCY	90	95	95
			TOTAL GSA SPACE	877	885	885
	<b>2. PERSONNEL</b>	<b>b. AGENCY-RENTED SPACE</b>	PERMANENT			
			PEAK PT AND CYCLICAL			
			NON-AGENCY			
			TOTAL AGENCY-RENTED SP.			
	<b>2. PERSONNEL</b>	<b>c. AGENCY-OWNED SPACE</b>	PERMANENT			
			PEAK PT AND CYCLICAL			
			NON-AGENCY			
TOTAL AGENCY-OWNED SP.						
<b>3. WORK-STATIONS</b>	<b>a. GSA-CONTROLLED SPACE</b>					
	<b>b. AGENCY-RENTED SPACE</b>					
	<b>c. AGENCY-OWNED SPACE</b>					
	<b>d. TOTAL WORKSTATIONS</b>					

<b>C. WORK SPACE ESTIMATES (SQ. FT. 000)</b> <i>(Use end of year estimates, except where noted.)</i>  <i>NOTE: Item 2 must include all space obtained from non-Federal sources, whether or not the agency pays for it. Items 2, 3, and 4: Agencies that classify their rented or owned space according to actual use must report all categories. Agencies that classify their rented or owned space by predominant use should convert their total gross or net space to occupiable as prescribed in Sect. 101-17.003(a) of FPMR Temp. Reg. 0-73.</i>	<b>1. GSA CONTROLLED SPACE</b>	<b>a. MARCH 15, PY BASE (Agency as of 3/15/93)</b>	OFFICE SPACE	160		
			NON-OFFICE SPACE (Es. park.)	21		
			PARKING-INSIDE	4		
			PARKING-OUTSIDE	4		
			TOTAL	189		
	<b>2. AGENCY-RENTED SPACE</b>	<b>b. REQUIRED</b>	OFFICE SPACE	160	160	160
			NON-OFFICE SPACE (Es. park.)	21	21	21
			PARKING-INSIDE	4	4	4
			PARKING-OUTSIDE	4	4	4
			TOTAL	189	189	189
	<b>2. AGENCY-RENTED SPACE</b>		OFFICE SPACE			
			NON-OFFICE SPACE (Es. park.)			
			PARKING			
			TOTAL			
	<b>3. AGENCY-OWNED SPACE</b>		OFFICE SPACE			
			TOTAL			
<b>4. TOTAL SPACE</b> <i>NOTE: This total is the sum of 1b, 2, and 3.</i>	OFFICE SPACE		160	160	160	
	PARKING (1b and 2 only)		8	8	8	
	TOTAL		168	168	168	

NAME AND TITLE OF PREPARER <b>Joyce M. Butler-Gresham, Budget Analyst</b>	TELEPHONE NO. <b>606-3380</b>	DATE <b>9-1-93</b>
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**WORK SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

INTERAGENCY REPORT CONTROL NO. 0323-GSA-XX

AGENCY PEACE CORPS

ACCOUNT TITLE OPERATING EXPENSES

BUREAU

ACCOUNT ID CODE 11-0100-0-151

**SECTION II - RENT AND RELATED OBLIGATION ESTIMATES**

			PRIOR YEAR 19 93	CURRENT YEAR 19 94	BUDGET YEAR 19 95	
A. GSA CONTROLLED SPACE	1. AVERAGE RATES PER SQUARE FOOT (\$/Sq. Ft.)	a. FROM GSA RENT BILLS OR BUDGET ESTIMATES	OFFICE SPACE	34.29	35.03	36.50
			NON-OFFICE SPACE	26.47	27.57	28.28
			TOTAL	33.38	34.16	35.54
		d. AGENCY EST. (Explain difference over +/- 5% in "REMARKS")	OFFICE SPACE	34.29	35.03	36.50
			NON-OFFICE SPACE	26.47	27.57	28.28
			TOTAL	33.38	34.16	35.54
	2. AVERAGE WORK SPACE ESTIMATES (Sq. Ft. 000) (To compute annual GSA rental amounts)		OFFICE SPACE	160	160	160
			NON-OFFICE SPACE	21	21	21
			TOTAL	181	181	181
	3. ANNUAL GSA RENTAL AMOUNTS (\$000)		OFFICE SPACE	5,487	5,605	5,840
			NON-OFFICE SPACE	556	579	594
			TOTAL	6,043	6,184	6,434
	4. ADJUSTMENTS (\$000)		- CONGRESSIONAL LIMITATIONS			
			+ JOINT USE SPACE	22	23	23
			+/- OTHER (Explain in "REMARKS")			
5. TOTAL RENTAL PAYMENTS TO GSA (\$000) (Object Class 23.1)			6,065	6,207	6,457	
6. FUNDING SOURCES (\$000)	a. DIRECT APPROPRIATION		6,065	6,207	6,457,000	
	b. OTHER (List separately in "REMARKS")				6,657,000	
7. OTHER PAYMENTS (\$000) (Object Class 25.0)	a. EXTRA SERVICES (Above level provided by basic GSA rent)		136	140	144	
	b. SUB-LEASES OF GSA CONTROLLED SPACE					
B. AGENCY-RENTED SPACE AND LAND	1. RENTAL PAYMENTS BY TYPE (\$000)	OFFICE SPACE				
		NON-OFFICE SPACE (Ex. parking)				
		PARKING				
		OTHER LAND				
		OTHER RENTALS				
2. TOTAL RENTAL PAYMENTS TO OTHERS (\$000) (Object Class 23.2)						
3. OTHER PAYMENTS (\$000) (Object Class 25.0)	a. EXTRA SERVICES (Above level provided by basic rent)					
	b. SUB-LEASES OF NON-GSA CONTROLLED SPACE					

REMARKS (If additional space necessary, attach separate sheets and key answers to item numbers)

NAME AND TITLE OF PREPARER  
Joyce M. Butler-Gresham, Budget Analyst

TELEPHONE NO.  
606-3380

DATE  
9-1-93

PEACE CORPS

Analysis of Resources of Agency Request  
11-0100-0-1-151  
(in thousands of dollars)

	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Appropriation	218,146	219,745	255,216	263,375	271,795	280,484	289,452
Program Level	222,638	221,501	255,216	263,375	271,795	280,484	289,452
Outlays	214,127	219,035	248,799	261,197	270,116	278,752	287,665
Full-time Equivalent Employment (Workyears)	1,201	1,218	1,242	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

PEACE CORPS

SCHEDULE FOR HIGH RISK AREAS  
(in thousands of dollars)

High Risk Area: Headquarters Financial Management System  
Program Size: Total appropriation accounted for by the Headquarters Financial Management System is:

1994 est. <u>BA</u>	1995 est. <u>BA</u>
219,745	255,216

At Risk: The ability to account for funds in an accurate and timely fashion is at risk. The inefficiency caused by this may be as high as 5% of outlays.

	1994 <u>BA</u>	1995 <u>BA</u>
Management Investments		
11-0100 Peace Corps	637	591

In the CY: The Peace Corps account includes:

- \$342K to fund 5 FTE to continue implementation of the new Peace Corps Financial Management System (PCFMS) installed on October 1, 1992. The tasks required are to provide system support services and conduct training on PCFMS; to continue to identify, prioritize and task system enhancements to bring the procured software into compliance with Peace Corps' policies and procedures; and to build and refine interfaces.
- \$269K to fund software maintenance and modifications, user and system documentation modifications, and to provide contracted support services.
- \$26K to support user needs through training and related travel to Peace Corps domestic field offices.

In the BY: The Peace Corps account includes:

- \$348K to fund 5 FTE to continue support for PCFMS, identify needed enhancements, correct problems, streamline procedures and support user needs.
- \$217K to fund software maintenance and contracted support services to support off-the-shelf software.
- \$26K to fund travel and training for Peace Corps field offices.

PEACE CORPS

SCHEDULE FOR HIGH RISK AREAS  
(in thousands of dollars)

High Risk Area: Overseas Internal Controls  
Program Size: Peace Corps spends about two-thirds of its budget on overseas operations:

1994 est. <u>BA</u>	1995 est. <u>BA</u>
146,158	171,444

At Risk: The ability to ensure that all Peace Corps resources overseas are adequately protected against fraud, waste and abuse is at risk. This may result in waste as high as 2% of the overseas budget.

	1994 <u>BA</u>	1995 <u>BA</u>
Management Investments		
11-0100 Peace Corps	250	109

In the CY: The Peace Corps account includes:

- \$250K to continue development and implementation of a Peace Corps automated property management inventory system. This system will include a property management database program, and a bulk purchase/overseas request tracking system. Funds will also be used to manage the contract, purchase equipment and supplies for the system, and to pay for costs resulting from temporary data entry personnel.

In the BY: The Peace Corps account includes:

- \$109K to complete the final stages of implementation and issuance of policies/procedures manuals, training, and maintenance of new property management inventory system.

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS FOR MAJOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS  
 PEACE CORPS  
 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FMS)  
 DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)  
 (in thousands of dollars)

Circular A-11  
 Exhibit 43A

<u>Check only one:</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-financial	
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mixed (36 % Financial)	
(based on FY95 projections)	

<u>Check only one:</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New System	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement System	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing System ( ___ % Upgrade(s))	

	1993	1994	1995
<b>1. <u>Capital investment (\$000)</u></b>			
a. Purchase of hardware	461	523	486
b. Purchase of software	0	0	0
c. Site	0	0	0
Subtotal	461	523	486
<b>2. <u>Personnel</u></b>			
a. Compensation, benefits and travel	1,715	1,404	1,438
b. Workyears (#)	(28)	(25)	(25)
Subtotal	1,715	1,404	1,438
<b>3. <u>Equipment rental, space &amp; other operating costs</u></b>			
a. Lease of hardware	0	0	0
b. Lease of software	82	134	87
c. Space	506	519	536
d. Supplies & other	141	146	150
Subtotal	729	799	773
<b>4. <u>Commercial services</u></b>			
a. ADPE time	15	16	17
b. Voice communications	694	712	731
c. Data communications	374	383	393
d. Operations & maintenance	80	82	84
e. Systems analysis, programming, design & engineering	0	0	0
f. Studies & other	0	0	0
g. Significant use of information technology	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,163	1,193	1,225
<b>5. <u>Interagency services</u></b>			
a. Payments	1,047	1,056	1,084
b. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,047	1,056	1,084

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS FOR MAJOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS  
 PEACE CORPS  
 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FMS)  
 DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)  
 (in thousands of dollars)

Circular A-11  
 Exhibit 43A

Check only one: <input type="checkbox"/> Non-financial <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mixed (36 % Financial) (based on FY95 projections)
--

Check only one: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New System <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement System <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing System ( ___ % Upgrade(s))
---

	1993	1994	1995
<b>6. <u>Intra-agency services</u></b>			
A. Payments	0	0	0
B. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
<b>7. <u>Other services</u></b>			
A. Payments	0	0	0
B. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
 <b><u>TOTALS</u></b>			
A. Total obligations	5,115	4,975	5,006
B. Total budget authority	5,115	4,975	5,006
C. Total outlays (net)	5,276	5,016	5,004

(Detail may not add due to rounding)

**REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS FOR MAJOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS  
PEACE CORPS  
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FMS)**

(in thousands of dollars)

Circular A-11  
Exhibit 43A

<b>Check only one:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-financial	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed ( <input type="checkbox"/> % Financial)	

<b>Check only one:</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New System	
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement System	
<input type="checkbox"/> Existing System ( <input type="checkbox"/> % Upgrade(s))	

	1993	1994	1995
<b>1. <u>Capital investment (\$000)</u></b>			
a. Purchase of hardware	13	63	14
b. Purchase of software	0	0	0
c. Site	0	0	0
Subtotal	13	63	14
<b>2. <u>Personnel</u></b>			
a. Compensation, benefits and travel	277	146	150
b. Workyears (#)	(5)	(3)	(3)
Subtotal	277	146	150
<b>3. <u>Equipment rental, space &amp; other operating costs</u></b>			
a. Lease of hardware	0	0	0
b. Lease of software	62	113	66
c. Space	303	311	321
d. Supplies & other	30	40	45
Subtotal	395	464	432
<b>4. <u>Commercial services</u></b>			
a. ADPE time	15	16	17
b. Voice communications	278	285	292
c. Data communications	150	153	157
d. Operations & maintenance	64	65	67
e. Systems analysis, programming, design & engineering	0	0	0
f. Studies & other	0	0	0
g. Significant use of information technology	0	0	0
Subtotal	506	520	534
<b>5. <u>Interagency services</u></b>			
a. Payments	628	633	651
b. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	628	633	651

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS FOR MAJOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS  
PEACE CORPS  
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FMS)

(in thousands of dollars)

Circular A-11  
Exhibit 43A

<u>Check only one:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Non-financial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed ( <input type="checkbox"/> % Financial)
---

<u>Check only one:</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New System <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement System <input type="checkbox"/> Existing System ( <input type="checkbox"/> % Upgrade(s))
--

	1993	1994	1995
<b>6. <u>Intra-agency services</u></b>			
A. Payments	0	0	0
B. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
<b>7. <u>Other services</u></b>			
A. Payments	0	0	0
B. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
 <b><u>TOTALS</u></b>			
A. Total obligations	1,819	1,827	1,780
B. Total budget authority	1,819	1,827	1,780
C. Total outlays (net)	1,948	1,839	1,788

(Detail may not add due to rounding)

**REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS FOR MAJOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS  
PEACE CORPS  
DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)**

(in thousands of dollars)

Circular A-11  
Exhibit 43A

<u>Check only one:</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-financial
<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed ( <input type="checkbox"/> % Financial)

<u>Check only one:</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	New System
<input type="checkbox"/>	Replacement System
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existing System ( <input type="checkbox"/> % Upgrade(s))

	1993	1994	1995
<b>1. <u>Capital investment (\$000)</u></b>			
a. Purchase of hardware	448	460	472
b. Purchase of software	0	0	0
c. Site	0	0	0
Subtotal	448	460	472
<b>2. <u>Personnel</u></b>			
a. Compensation, benefits and travel	1,438	1,258	1,288
b. Workyears (#)	(23)	(22)	(22)
Subtotal	1,438	1,258	1,288
<b>3. <u>Equipment rental, space &amp; other operating costs</u></b>			
a. Lease of hardware	0	0	0
b. Lease of software	21	21	22
c. Space	202	207	214
d. Supplies & other	111	106	105
Subtotal	334	334	341
<b>4. <u>Commercial services</u></b>			
a. ADPE time	0	0	0
b. Voice communications	416	427	438
c. Data communications	224	230	236
d. Operations & maintenance	16	16	17
e. Systems analysis, programming, design & engineering	0	0	0
f. Studies & other	0	0	0
g. Significant use of information technology	0	0	0
Subtotal	657	674	691
<b>5. <u>Interagency services</u></b>			
a. Payments	419	422	434
b. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	419	422	434

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS FOR MAJOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS  
 PEACE CORPS  
 DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)

(in thousands of dollars)

Circular A-11  
 Exhibit 43A

Check only one: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-financial <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed ( <input type="checkbox"/> % Financial)
--

Check only one: <input type="checkbox"/> New System <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement System <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing System ( <input type="checkbox"/> % Upgrade(s))
---

	1993	1994	1995
<b>6. <u>Intra-agency services</u></b>			
A. Payments	0	0	0
B. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
<b>7. <u>Other services</u></b>			
A. Payments	0	0	0
B. Offsetting collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
 <b><u>TOTALS</u></b>			
A. Total obligations	3,295	3,148	3,227
B. Total budget authority	3,295	3,148	3,227
C. Total outlays (net)	3,328	3,177	3,216

(Detail may not add due to rounding)

PEACE CORPS

Major Information Technology Acquisition Plans  
(In thousands of dollars)

Information Resources Management and ADP Operations

<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
1,706	1,850	1,798	1,843	1,889	1,937

PEACE CORPS

Information on Motor Vehicles  
(in Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 1993 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1994 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1995 Estimate</u>
Obligations	1,846	1,068	1,130
Outlays	1,672	1,187	1,134

Narrative Statement

Peace Corps has traditionally maintained a vehicle fleet for the support of overseas operations at more than 90 posts. Due to the geographical diversity and locations of overseas posts, traditional methods of fleet reduction are inappropriate to the mission of the Agency. Consequently, existing and new motor vehicle acquisition, operation and maintenance, and disposal activities cannot be met through either private fleet management firms or the Interagency Fleet management system. The above levels of funding will provide a seven-year replacement cycle of vehicles for the Agency.

Fleet size, and operation and acquisition costs are monitored continuously to ensure maximum efficiency of existing vehicles. The Peace Corps uses the criteria of age, condition, and mileage to identify and target vehicles for replacement in each fiscal year.

Joyce Butler-Gresham  
(202) 606-3380  
September 1, 1993

